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## THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY

Long Distance Telephones

Office 315 Residence 311

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter June 8, 1908, at the postoffice at Rensselaer, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published Wednesday and Saturday. Wednesday Issue 4 pages; Saturday Issue 8 pages.

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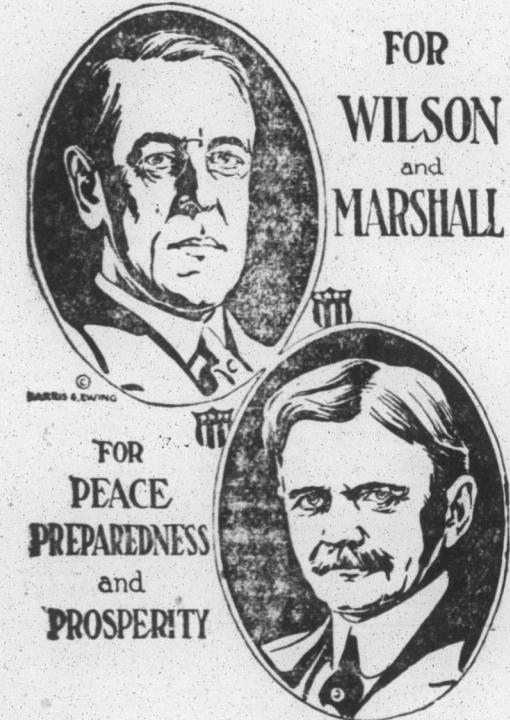
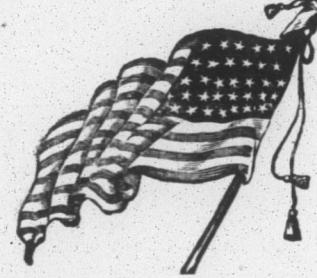
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SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1916.



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For Vice-President THOMAS R. MARSHALL of Indiana

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For County Recorder JOHN BOWIE of Wheatfield

For County Surveyor DEVERE YEOMAN of Newton Township

For County Coroner DR. A. P. RAINIER of Remington

For County Commissioner First District JAMES CLARK of Kersey

For County Commissioner Second District ROBERT J. YEOMAN of Newton Township

Miss Gertrude Huntington, school teacher of Rockford, Illinois, spent her vacation at Platteville, Wisconsin, substituting for her father, a rural mail carrier. Miss Huntington covered her father's mail route each day by automobile.

## THE WAR AND LABOR

The war had not been in progress many months before this country realized that immigration was to be seriously affected. As for years it had been felt that some restriction should be placed on the stream of people Europe sent to this country, diminution was not regarded at first with apprehension. But as the war has now passed through two full years, with little prospect of ending before another twelve months, it is generally realized that cessation of immigration carries with it more effects than relief from illiterate additions to our population. Fewer immigrants are available for the rough labor market, and in proportion to the decrease in immigration has the demand for laborers increased. The press of war business, especially in the steel, munition and transportation lines, has made necessary the employment of thousands of extra workmen, more or less unskilled. There is no doubt that some industries at least could comfortably utilize a much larger volume than that which is now available. This is proved by the announcements coming from corporations engaged in enlarging their plants.

Rough labor is highly paid at present, and the tendency is upward. At the federal free employment bureau in Indianapolis it is seen that highway and railway contractors, compelled to bid against industrial concerns, have had to raise their own offers in order to obtain the applicants. Men taking work of this class are generally ready to throw up jobs in one place and go elsewhere if higher wages are offered there. It is probable that the number of transient laborers has been largely increased because of the peculiar situation created by the war.

Employers of unskilled labor have frequently bid against each other. In this manner the farmer and the manufacturer have come to be rivals. The latter offers the transient farm "hand" higher wages, and the laborer responds. As city life is more appealing than rural, the farmer generally loses, even if he meets the wages offered by the manufacturer.

A peculiar situation has developed in the South, which a few years ago was considering ways and means of ridding itself of its surplus negroes. It has now lost many negroes and has been unable to fill their places. Due to high wages offered for unskilled labor in the North, there has actually been a migration of Southern negroes. This movement has attained such volume that Southern farmers, solely dependent on colored labor, have become alarmed. Eventually there must be a readjustment. But this will not be so easy, for the laborer, once accustomed to increased wages and a higher standard of living, will, with much reluctance, accept a change for the worse.

## THE WOMAN FAILS

Greece has decided to enter the war on the side of the allies. The declaration is only against Bulgaria. But no one doubts that further declarations will follow as occasion or the allies suggest. After a long period of hesitation, culminating almost in a revolution, Greece has yielded to what is diplomatically called "pressure" but what is actually necessity.

The decision ends a period of palace intrigue and woman influence with majesty truly Byzantine in character. From the first it has not been the nation that stood against joining Greece's fate with the fortunes of the allies. It has not been the principal leaders who stood off from the tempting terms which Greece could have secured earlier in the war. It has not even been King Constantine himself, though, as rulers go, he seems to be a man of some force and character.

It has been the queen of Greece, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm, who has blocked the way at every turn. It was her influence that was responsible for the failure of Venizelos to carry out his ideas for so long a time. She it was who inspired the protest against the allies landing at Saloniki. She it was who kept her loyalty to a brother until the loyalty of her husband's subjects was undermined to the point of revolution.

We may be sure that Greece's German queen left none of the resources of feminine strategy or palace intrigue unemployed.

But circumstances have proved too strong for her. The woman fails. The world will hardly withhold from her the tribute of admiration for one who has manifested such extraordinary will and power under such difficult circumstances. Some day, written, it will be read with avidity. For the present her consolation must be that she did her best—and only yielded to the pressure of the greatest combination of powers in history.

## Whatever others may think about the way President Wilson has managed our foreign affairs, he is conscious that he has done his best to steer a steady course in a choppy sea, as shown by his answer to the president of the "Truth Society," who telegraphed that unless he began to twist the lion's tail he would not get their support. "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them." At the time he held the office of President, Cleveland was much criticised for his refusal to be "managed" or "handled," history records his courage as one of his greatest virtues. But he never had anything on Wilson for courage. Mr. Wilson may be defeated for the Presidency by those of our people who believe the country should have sided with Germany, by refusing to sell Great Britain and her allies the products of our farms and factories, but he evidently will accept it with a clear conscience, and with no regrets for his course. We cannot see how the American people can take any chance on his defeat upon such grounds, and with no economic question pressing on them personally, surely our true blue Americans, regardless of previous or future party affiliations cannot vote for anyone else with clear conscience that they have not put party ahead of their country.—Benton Review.

The Indiana State Federation of Labor at its thirty-third annual convention in Logansport last week, by resolution, commended President Wilson and Senator John W. Kern for the many legislative acts in the interest of labor which they aided in putting on the statute books and strongly condemned the Republican party for nominating Jim Watson for United States senator. Mother Jones, "the angel of the miners," said: "I don't know much about Watson, but any one who had anything to do with that mulhall is pretty rotten." That fits Jim's case exactly.

The women of New York, that is, the class who can afford to give dog dinners at \$50 a plate, are coming West to tell the farmers and laboring men's wives that they ought to vote for Hughes, and yet it is only a few months ago that the men of New York refused to extend the right of suffrage to these feminine self-binders. Can you blame them?

## FORSAKEN

(By Walt Mason.)

I go my weary way alone, abhorred and shunned where'er I'm known. No maidens smile when I draw near, but from my path they shrink with fear. For me there is no outstretched hand, no welcome smile in all the land. There is no lamp alight for me, no children climb upon my knee. Alone, alone, all, all alone! The gray world has a heart of stone, and pardon it will never give to its pariahs, while they live. I long to join the busy throng that moves in joyous haste along; I long to take my place again, and mingle with my fellowmen, but if I make a slight advance, I find the outcast has no chance, and voices rise, with anger fraught, "Go, Ishmael, we want you not!" Perhaps when I am gone to rest, and grass is green above my breast, some pilgrim, bending o'er my tomb, will say, "We drove him to his doom! Though dark and wicked his offense, his punishment was too intense. We drove him from his kind away, for eating onions every day!"

## TRAVELING NOW IN KOREA

Ice Cream and American Biscuits on the Restaurant Cars.

A Baldwin locomotive, built in Philadelphia, whisked us through the green hills and past the quaint 1,000-year-old villages of Korea. It was odd to see the white swaddled Koreans, with their bare feet and flytrap hats, riding in this most modern of trains. We fled at forty miles an hour over trails where a few years ago these same Koreans doubtless jogged donkeyback at twenty miles a day.

Any American road would have been proud of the dinner on that train. It was vastly better than the dinners on the roads in Japan. The tiffin (luncheon) was table d'hôte and cost only 1 yen (50 cents). It comprised seven courses, and its main features, relieved of their French disguises, were soup, fish, chicken salad, beefsteak, brown potatoes, succotash, ice cream and lady fingers, apples, oranges, bananas and coffee. Plenty of everything and everything good. Electric bell at every tables. Speedy service. Eternal politeness.

But as if this were not enough, ice cream and nabiscos were served at 3 p. m. That was the last straw.

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