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**THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT**

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY

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**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916.**

**FARMERS CLUBS**

The Farmer's Bulletin ordinarily would hardly be looked upon by even the most hopeful as a promising source of what writers and editors and the public call "human interest" material. But bulletin No. 271, issued by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, might almost be regarded as an exception to the rule. It has to do not with corn and wheat and oats or with live stock or farm buildings or farm machinery, but, as the title, "Rural Clubs," would indicate, with the social side of rural life. "Good farming," says its opening paragraph, "depends on good neighboring. Living on good terms with folk is a part of modern farming as truly as knowing how to farm."

Incidentally, in an economical sense, "good neighboring" has been found profitable amongst the Wisconsin farmers who have tried it. The Skillet Creek Farmers' club of Sauk county has already scored these improvements to its credit: Better roads, better schools, more attractive surroundings for the schools, community co-operation in the building of a potato warehouse and the improvement of seed and live stock. Women, as well as men, presumably had a hand in these undertakings, but, if they did not, in the River Falls neighborhood they plainly were vigorously at work for there, to quote the bulletin, "the Home Culture club agitated the subject of a farmers' laundry, until the men consented. The laundry, to prove that the consent meant something, is built and its photograph appears in the bulletin."

But the aim has not been primarily materialistic. The Skillet Creek club, with its admirable record of things done, reports that "the rest in which gives the people of the Skillet creek neighborhood the greatest satisfaction is the delightful spirit of friendliness, sympathetic interest and helpfulness which is the ruling spirit of the neighborhood." The member of another club is quoted as saying:

"We have been finding ourselves and our neighbors; and this alone has been worth all the time and labor it has cost."

The social element is not, to say the least, a conspicuous part of American farm life. The farmer complains that he has no time for it. It is nearer the truth, however, to say that, as a result of his habit of seclusion, he has lost, to a great extent, his inclination to live on more intimate social terms with his neighbors. He has lost the "knack" of "good neighboring." He is sympathetic, helpful and quick to respond when called upon but there, too often, his neighboring ends. Why should there not be, this winter, a great deal more rural social intercourse than there has been before? Why not a few of these Wisconsin clubs—for men, women and children.

**PRICES FIFTY YEARS AGO**

The present widespread discussion of the high cost of almost all commodities, especially foodstuffs, serves to recall the fact that high as present prices are, they have been exceeded at various times in the past. In the early part of May, 1867, spring wheat flour sold at wholesale in the Chicago market at \$12.50 to \$15 a barrel and white winter wheat flour at \$16 to \$16.50. Retail prices were about \$1.50 to \$2 a barrel higher. Winter wheat flour from Nashville, Tennessee, sold at \$18.50. During the first ten days of May, 1867, spring wheat sold in round lots in Chicago at \$2.75 to \$3. One car on track sold at \$3.05, and one car in bags at \$3.10 delivered. A Chicago miller sold 20,000 bushels choice milling wheat to an interior Illinois miller, for which he received a check for \$60,000. Gold at that time was worth \$1.35 to \$1.36 in "greenbacks," which would make the relative price on a gold basis about \$2.20.

In November, 1864, corn sold up to \$1.41½ a bushel, and in May, 1867, oats sold at 90 cents a bushel. Hams were saleable at 20 to 25 cents a pound. Live hogs at times reached \$11.50 to \$13 per 100 pounds, and dressed hogs in season at \$13.50 to \$15.50 per 100 pounds.

On the other hand, there were times when prices ruled decidedly in favor of the consumer—when farm products were on the "bargain counter" and farming was unprofitable. In August, 1858, good cattle at Chicago sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds. A year later spring wheat sold at 48 to 53 cents; white corn sold at 62 to 63 cents, and oats at 28 cents. In October, 1861, corn sold at 17 to 20½ cents a bushel, according to quality. In June, 1861, oats sold at 13 cents.

In 1895, regarded as the year of general depression, good brands of spring wheat flour sold at \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel and winter wheat flour at \$2.25 to \$2.65. Wheat sold as low as 48 3-4 cents a bushel, and the range for the year was 48 3-4 to 85 3-8 cents. Corn sold as low as 19½ cents a bushel, while oats touched a low price of 14 3-4 cents.

In 1896, mess pork declined to

\$5.50 a barrel, and the range for the year was \$5.50 to \$10.85. Lard declined to \$3.05 per 100 pounds. At the present time the freight on flour from Chicago to New York is about one-eighth that reported years ago.—New York Post.

**THE INDEPENDENT VOTER AND HIS WORK**

The voting of November 7 marks a great transformation in the political conditions throughout the country.

Party lines were broken in millions of instances by the voters, and the South alone of all the sections seems under the sway of party spirit.

New England, from Maine to Connecticut, exhibits the crumbling of Republicanism, as do all the states west of the Mississippi river.

New York city, the Gibraltar of the Democratic party in the East, cuts its former great majorities down almost to one-third.

Ohio stands out before the nation, redeemed from Republicanism in a national contest in a straight-out struggle, and the result cannot fail to have most pronounced influence upon the political future of the state.

Indiana, though maintaining its reputation as a close state in political contests, was the scene of as numerous instances of cutting away from the directing influence of former party association as almost any other state in the Union, and no state has greater claims than it has to a free and independent electorate.

The predilection of the great masses of the Republican party for the protective policy has kept Pennsylvania well up to its party record, although many thousands of former Republicans in that state undoubtedly supported Mr. Wilson Tuesday in preference to the protective champion, Mr. Hughes.

The trend of sentiment in both parties has, for the past two years, been toward protection of our industries, and the enactment of the tariff commission law by the Democratic administration served to render it easier for friends of a reasonable tariff to vote the Democratic ticket throughout the states of the Union.

The feature of the campaign is the extension of Democratic sentiment, influence and power through the states beyond the Mississippi river, the capture of Ohio and the grinding away through constant attraction of Republican supremacy in New England.

The old lines of battle have been greatly changed by the results of Tuesday, and the contest of 1920 will be fought under conditions far different from those of the past half century.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**SELF DENIAL, OR SENSE?**

Says a writer in the Ohio State Journal: "As time moves on the virtue of self denial is more and more needed. The social fascinations, the alluring fashions, the varied amusements, the fun and fiction in reading, the gadding mania, the every day gossip and all the glitter and hum of this materialistic age strongly demand the exercise of the virtue of self denial. In fact, there is no safety in any other way. Anyone who lets himself go loose among the blandishments of the day runs straight into the face of ruin."

The writer uses the wrong term when he names self denial as the virtue that is to resist these peculiar allurements of the age. He should have said "sense." Self denial somehow includes the idea of a right surrendered, of a legitimate privilege foregone for the sake of a greater end in view.

When we apply the term self denial to the quality in man that is to resist the extravagant vanities of any time, we pre-suppose his perfect right to the free exercise of these vanities.

This is an error. Man has no right to excuses of any nature. Any violation of the spirit of moderation is a transgression against either himself or his fellowman, according as his act affects the one or the other.

But the writer is right in the danger which he sees for the race in the multiplicity of temptations of his age. It requires a sane and sensible mind indeed to safely steer a life course amid them.

Volumes have been written on the virtue of patient endurance of the afflictions of poverty. Greater volumes are needed on the greater virtue of resistance to the ills of prosperity.

Yes, we say "ills" advisedly. Prosperity is far from being a blessing to a large per cent of the human race. Not a community in the country but can point to numerous instances of the abuse of prosperity. Its wrecks are fairly strewn along life's road.

We sometimes wonder if our schools, our churches, our human

betterment societies, and even our homes, are doing their duty in intelligently instructing the race in a course of sensible avoidance of the many peculiar vanities of the age. Most of these vanities are the direct outgrowth of an unprecedented prosperity, and the mind of the young, especially, needs to be particularly fortified against them. Are we doing this?

Mr. Farmer, is that binder or mower still in the field where you finished up the harvest? Put it under shelter at once. Do you know that the average life of a machine like that is at best three to five years, while if it is well housed from the weather it should last from ten to twenty years? Fact!

And again we remind you that this is a good city to live in, a good place to trade in, and a good one to keep your money in. But in time it will cease to be either unless you are as loyal to the town as it is to you.

When a wise man makes a fool of himself we all take a poke at him, but the fool slides by without notice.

Men who make a practice of interfering with the business of others seldom have any business of their own.

But, then, people who laugh at their own jokes are seldom annoyed by the silence of others.

A pretty girl never needs to look in her mirror. The bald heads tell her the story.

Never mind politics. Santa Claus will be holding the center of the page now.

Congress will soon be back on the job again. That is, part of it will.

**DISCUSSES THE GERMAN VOTE**

Albert Sahn Says Most of It Went for President Wilson.

Indianapolis, November 18.—At a meeting of the German-American Democratic club Thursday night, when the election of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall was celebrated, speakers of German extraction severely criticised the German press which had fought the re-election of President Wilson and German-Americans who had conducted a bitter campaign against him.

Albert Sahn, president of the club, said a thorny path had been made for Americans of German blood who stood for "the starry flag first, last and all the time," by German-Americans who used "poison and venom augmented by adroit Republicans whose every interest centered in the fleshpots and who were aided by those of German antecedents who saw an opportunity for a little brief notoriety." The poison, he said, had so permeated every ramifications of "so-called German society that when the campaign committee of this club started out it could not get a look-in." But the campaign committee had persevered, he said, and was successful, most of the German vote going for Wilson. In Mr. Sahn's opinion, local Democratic defeat was not due to the German vote.

Henry Seyfried, a member of the park board and a member of the campaign committee of the club, denounced German-Americans whose first interest is in Germany and who are not patriotic Americans. He said some local men of German blood were anxious to get the "Red Eagle," a decoration from the German emperor, and he said they were disloyal Americans who were reflecting against the great mass of loyal Americans of German blood.

Addresses were made by Carl Viebahn, Philip Zoercher, Herman F. Adam, Adolph Emhardt, Jacob Vogel, Charles Treumper, P. J. Kelleher, William McGath, Chalmers Schlosser, Charles Stuckmeyer, John Leyendecker, George Kirkhoff and George Schauer. A committee was appointed to send a congratulatory message to Wilson and Marshall.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constant failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonies.

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