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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF
JASPER COUNTY

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Cash must accompany order unless
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Card of Thanks—Not to exceed ten
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of month following publication, except
want ads and cards of thanks,
which are cash with order.

No advertisement accepted for
first page.

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 para-
graph, "depends on good neighbor-
ing. 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 Wis-
consin 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 bulle-
tin, "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 pri-
marily 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 de-
lightful spirit of friendliness, sym-
pathetic interest and helpfulness
which is the ruling spirit of the
neighborhood." The member of an-
other 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, how-
ever, 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 neighbor-
ing 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 discus-
sion 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 salable 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 unprofit-
able. 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 politi-
cal conditions throughout the
country.

Party lines were broken in mil-
lions 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 Con-
necticut, 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 politi-
cal 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 elec-
torate.

The predilection of the great
masses of the Republican party for
the protective policy has kept Penn-
sylvania well up to its party record,
although many thousands of former
Republicans in that state undoubt-
edly supported Mr. Wilson Tuesday
in preference to the protective cham-
pion, Mr. Hughes.

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

The feature of the campaign is
the extension of Democratic senti-
ment, influence and power through
the states beyond the Mississippi
river, the capture of Ohio and the
grinding away through constant at-
tribution 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 fascina-
tions, 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 banishments 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 pecu-
liar 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 de-
nial 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 modera-
tion is a transgression against
either himself or his fellowman, ac-
cording 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 vol-
umes are needed on the greater vir-
tue of resistance to the ills of pros-
perity.

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 num-
erous 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 in-
telligently 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 par-
ticularly 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 un-
less 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 in-
terfering 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 Wil-
son and Thomas R. Marshall was
celebrated, speakers of German ex-
traction severely criticised the Ger-
man press which had fought the
re-election of President Wilson and
German-Americans who had con-
ducted 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 in-
terest centered in the fleshpots and
who were aided by those of German
ancestors who saw an opportunity
for a little brief notoriety." The
poison, he said, had so permeated
every ramification of "so-called Ger-
man society that when the campaign
committee of this club started out
it could not get a look-in." But
the campaign committee had perse-
vered, 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. Kel-
cher, William McGath, Chalmers
Schlosser, Charles Stuckmeyer,
John Leyendecker, George Kirkhoff
and George Schauer. A committee
was appointed to send a congratula-
tory message to Wilson and Mar-
shall.

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 in-
curable. 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 rem-
edy, is taken internally and acts
through the blood on the mucous
surfaces of the system. One Hun-
dred Dollars reward is offered for
any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure
fails to cure. Send for circulars and
testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo,
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Sold by druggists, 75¢.
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line to be found outside the large
cities.

MONON ROUTE

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RY.

RENSSELAER TIME TABLE

In Effect October, 1915

NORTHBOUND		
No. 36	Cincinnati to Chicago	4:51 a.m.
No. 4	Louisville to Chicago	5:01 a.m.
No. 40	Lafayette to Chicago	7:30 a.m.
No. 38	Indianapolis to Chicago	10:36 a.m.
No. 6	Louisville to Chicago	2:31 p.m.
No. 30	Cincinnati to Chicago	6:50 p.m.

SOUTHBOUND		
No. 35	Chicago to Cincinnati	1:38 a.m.
No. 5	Chicago to Louisville	10:55 a.m.
No. 37	Chicago to Cincinnati	11:17 a.m.
No. 33	Chicago to Indianapolis	1:57 p.m.
No. 39	Chicago to Lafayette	5:50 p.m.
No. 31	Chicago to Cincinnati	7:31 p.m.
No. 3	Chicago to Louisville	11:10 p.m.

CHICAGO & WABASH VALLEY RY.

Effective March 20, 1916

Southbound		Northbound	
Arr. Read up	No. 1	Arr. Read down	No. 2
	P.M.		P.M.
5:20	7:05	6:10	11:10
5:23	7:08	6:13	11:13
5:05	6:54	6:20	11:25
4:55	6:48	6:27	11:35
4:45	6:41	6:34	11:45
4:37	6:33	6:40	11:55
4:28	6:29	6:46	12:01
4:16	6:20	6:55	12:14
4:01	6:10	7:05	12:29
3:56	6:06	7:08	12:34
3:52	6:03	7:11	12:38
3:40	5:55	7:20	12:50

Stops on Signal.

No. 1—Connects with C. I. & L. Train
No. 40 northbound, leaving McCoyburg
7:18 a. m. C. I. & L. Train No. 5 will
stop on signal at McCoyburg to let off
or take on passengers to or from C. &
W. V. points.
No. 3—Connects with C. I. & L. Train
No. 39 southbound and No. 30 northbound.
C. I. & L. Train No. 30 will stop on signal
at McCoyburg for C. & W. V. passen-
gers to Chicago or Hammond.
All trains daily except Sunday.

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CITY OFFICERS

Mayor.....Charles G. Spittler
Clerk.....Charles Morlan
Treasurer.....Charles M. Sands
Attorney.....J. P. Hammond
Marshal.....Vern Robinson
Civil Engineer.....W. F. Osborne
Fire Chief.....J. J. Montgomery
Fire Wardens.....J. J. Montgomery
Councilmen
1st Ward.....Ray Wood
2nd Ward.....Frank Tobias
3rd Ward.....Frank King
At Large.....Rex Warner, F. Kresler

JUDICIAL

Circuit Judge.....Charles W. Hanley
Prosecuting Attorney.....Reuben Hess
Terms of Court—Second Monday
in February, April, September
and November. Four week
terms.

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Clerk.....S. S. Shedd
Sheriff.....B. D. McColly
Auditor.....J. P. Hammond
Treasurer.....Charles V. May
Recorder.....George Scott
Surveyor.....M. E. Price
Coroner.....J. C. Johnson
County Assessor.....G. L. Thornton
Health Officer.....Dr. F. H. Hemphill

COMMISSIONERS

1st District.....H. W. Marble
2nd District.....D. S. Makeever
3rd District.....Charles Welch
Commissioners' Court meets the
first Monday of each month.

COUNTY BOARD EDUCATION

Trustees Township
Grant Davidson.....Barkley
Burdett Porter.....Carpenter
James Stevens.....Gilliam
Warren E. Poole.....Hanging Grove
John Kolhoff.....Jordan
R. E. Davis.....Kankakee
Clifford Fairchild.....Keener
Harvey Wood, Jr.....Marion
George Foulks.....Milroy
John Rush.....Newton
George Hammetton.....Union
Joseph Salrin.....Walker
Abert S. Keene.....Wheatfield
E. Lamson, Co. Sec'y.....Rensselaer
Truant Officer, C. B. Steward,
Rensselaer

TRUSTEES' CARD.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP

The undersigned trustee of Jordan
Township attends to official
business at his residence on the
first and third Wednesdays of each
month. Persons having business
with me will please govern them-
selves accordingly. Postoffice ad-
dress—Rensselaer, Indiana.
JOHN KOLHOFF, Trustee.

HIRAM DAY

DEALER IN

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Cement.

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Democrat's fancy stationery depart-
ment.