

THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY

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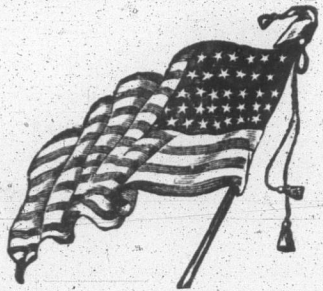
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The Only All Home-Print News-paper in Jasper County.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display 12¢ per inch
Display, special position 15¢ per inch
Readers, per line first insertion 5¢
Readers, per line add. insertions 3¢
Want Ads—One cent per word each insertion; minimum 25¢. Special price if run one or more months. Cash must accompany order unless advertiser has open account.
Card of Thanks—Not to exceed ten lines, 50¢. Cash with order.
All accounts due and payable first of month following publication, except want ads and cards of thanks, which are cash with order.
No advertisement accepted for first page.



SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION CITY OF RENSSELAER, INDIANA (State of Indiana.) County of Jasper, SS:

The City of Rensselaer, Indiana, to the City Marshal, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to give due and legal notice to the qualified voters of the city of Rensselaer, Indiana, that a Primary Election will be held at the several voting places in the city of Rensselaer, Indiana, on TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1917, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., for the purpose of expressing a preference of candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets for the following offices in the city of Rensselaer, Indiana, to-wit:

One candidate for Mayor on Democratic ticket.

One candidate for Mayor on Republican ticket.

One candidate for Clerk on Democratic ticket.

One candidate for clerk on Republican ticket.

One candidate for Treasurer on Democratic ticket.

One candidate for Treasurer on Republican ticket.

Two candidates for Councilmen at Large on Democratic ticket.

Two candidates for Councilmen at Large on Republican ticket.

One candidate for Councilman for 1st Ward, Democratic ticket.

One candidate for Councilman for 1st Ward, Republican ticket.

One candidate for Councilman for 2nd Ward, Democratic ticket.

One candidate for Councilman for 2nd Ward, Republican ticket.

One candidate for Councilman for 3rd Ward, Democratic ticket.

One candidate for Councilman for 3rd Ward, Republican ticket.

The names of the respective candidates on the various tickets for the various offices with their post-office addresses appear below:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Councilmen at Large—Nathaniel Scott, Rensselaer, Indiana; Edward Herath, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Councilman, First Ward—Cleve W. Eger, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Councilman, Third Ward—James Snedeker, Rensselaer, Indiana.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

Mayor—Charles G. Spitzer, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Clerk—Charles Morlan, Rensselaer, Indiana; Emmet M. LaRue, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Treasurer—Charles M. Sands, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Councilmen at Large—Rex D. Warner, Rensselaer, Indiana; Conrad Kellner, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Councilman, First Ward—H. R. Wood, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Councilman, Second Ward—Frank W. Tobias, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Councilman, Third Ward—F. R. Wayne, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Committeeman, First Ward—Floyd Meyers, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Committeeman, Second Ward—D. E. Crow, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Committeeman, Third Ward—W. H. Kresler, Rensselaer, Indiana.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said city of Rensselaer, Indiana, this 10th day of February, 1917.

CHAS. MORLAN, City Clerk.

CITY MARSHAL'S PROCLAMATION

The legally qualified voters of the several wards of the city of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, are hereby notified to appear at the several voting places in said city on the 6th day of March, 1917, for the purpose of selecting with their ballots, candidates for the parties named in the foregoing for the above mentioned offices.

Witness my hand in the city of Rensselaer, Indiana, this 10th day of February, 1917.

VERN ROBINSON, City Marshal.

SUBMARINE CHASERS

Without saying much about it, the British, after almost a month of the German submarine campaign, have managed to keep vessels going through the danger zone at the loss of only about 8 per cent. of those which attempt to run the so-called blockade. How they are doing this they appear to consider largely a matter of their

HERE'S THE NEW SUFFRAGE BILL

Under the suffrage bill passed by both houses of the legislature and signed by the governor Wednesday, the first election in which power is granted to women to vote is the special election next September for the choice of delegates to the constitutional convention. Power is granted also to vote at the city elections all over the state next November. Owing to the absence of an emergency clause, the primary elections of March 6 are not included. The full text of the bill as passed by both houses is as follows:

"A bill for an act granting women the right to vote for Presidential electors and certain other officers, and to vote in certain elections.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That every woman who is a citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one (21) years and upward, who shall have resided in this state during the six (6) months and in the township sixty (60) days and in the ward or precinct thirty (30) days immediately preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where she may reside, shall be allowed to vote at such election for Presidential electors, delegates to a constitutional convention, for attorney-general, for chief of the bureau of statistics, for state geologist, for reporter of the supreme court, for judges of the appellate court, the superior courts, criminal courts, probate courts, and juvenile courts; for members of the county council; for county assessor; for township trustee, township advisory board and township assessor; for all elective officers of cities and towns; for all school officers elected by the people, and for all other elective officers not provided for in the constitution of Indiana, created by the general assembly of the state of Indiana; and upon all questions other than constitutional amendments, but including the ratification of a new constitution, which may be submitted to a vote of the people of the state or any subdivision thereof, or of any municipality; and in any primary election such women shall have the right to vote for all officers nominated or elected at such primaries.

"Sec. 2. Separate ballot boxes and ballots shall be provided for women, which ballots for officers shall contain the names of candidates who are to be voted for by women, and the ballots cast by women shall be canvassed and counted separately and shall be canvassed with other ballots. At any such election where registration is required, women voters shall be registered in the same manner as men voters."

OUR MANY WARS

own business, which perhaps it is.

And no doubt the admiralty long ago found that the less said about the number of German submarines captured or sunk the better for all concerned—especially for Great Britain's chances of capturing or sinking more by the same method.

But it seems fairly well established that an American designed craft which has come to be called a "submarine chaser" has taken an important, if not the most important part in defeating Germany's blockade plans. It is stated by a writer on naval topics in the New York Sun that Great Britain has 550 of these craft, designed by American engineers and built by a Bayonne, New Jersey, firm of motor boat constructors, most of the work being done in Canada.

The idea, however, is entirely American, and most of the material which went into the boats came from the United States. They were sent to England four at a time, on freighters and liners.

The boats are long and low, eighty feet from stem to stern, with a beam of twelve and one-half feet, a speed of nineteen knots, a draft of only four and one-half feet and a displacement of thirty tons. The British engineers who accepted the first lot of boats after giving each a trial, found that in seaworthiness they excel any craft of the type ever built. They carry a crew of ten men and provisions and fuel for ten days, and each vessel mounts a single three-inch, rapid-fire gun forward, a gun that hurls twelve-pound shells at the rate of twenty a minute. One shot will take care of any submarine, and from the fact that after testing the first order of fifty, the British government immediately ordered 500 more, it is believed that the admiralty is making use of the chasers.

The British had read and heard so much about the great speed of American racing motor boats that they naturally expected the chasers would be faster than any naval craft afloat. But seaworthiness was the first consideration, and since the fast American racing boats are little more than tin snells, fit only for racing in protected waters, it was thought best to reject this design, especially since lighter guns would have to be used. The great advantage of the chasers is that they are practically immune from submarine attack. It is commonly supposed that a submarine discharges its torpedo on the surface, but owing to the high speed at which the torpedo is projected at its object, and the motion on the surface of the water, there is danger that the torpedo may start to skip, in which case it almost invariably leaves its course, and may even reverse itself. In order to avoid this, torpedoes are discharged from six to eighteen feet below the surface, which, however, is near enough to the surface to strike the hull of almost any vessel. But the submarine chasers draw only four and one-half feet of water, hence a torpedo usually passes beneath them.—Ex.

A system of shorthand writing for the Chinese language has been invented in Hong Kong, a speed of 140 words a minute having been acquired by the inventor, who is teaching his method.

"A century is a short period in the life of a nation," writes General Upton in his classic history of "The Military Policy of the United States," "but its history may convey many valuable lessons as the result of the system which we cherish as our own invention; thus the War of the Revolution lasted seven years, the war of 1812 three years, the Florida war seven years, the Mexican war two years, and the Rebellion four years, not to mention the almost incessant Indian wars of this period. In other words, since the publication of the Declaration of Independence to this time these figures show that for every three years of peace we have had one year of actual war."

This is, on the face of it, a much worse record than Prussia showed from 1871 to 1914. It doesn't, of course, follow that the United States is a militaristic power and that Prussia is a peaceful one, but these facts do bolster up the contention that military weakness in a nation is an invitation to military aggression; that a weak and unready army is less likely, other things being equal, to maintain the peace than a stronger one would be, under a democratic system of government; that peaceful intentions are no guaranty of peace in a wicked world.

It will be interesting to follow the discussions of the program for modernizing the American army. It will be better for congress and the nation if this discussion bears some relation to the facts in our experience and in the experience of other countries.—Collier's Weekly.

THE UNCHANGED CLIMATE

Some persons still cling fondly to the belief that weather changes. Weather has its vagaries, to be sure, but the skeptical to the contrary notwithstanding, the general average from year to year remains unchanged. Winters as a whole are neither colder than they were nor summers hotter than they used to be. In an interesting volume published by the Indiana historical commission, and edited by Harlow Lindsey, accounts of early travelers in Indiana are assembled, and from these many pertinent facts regarding the weather in those days are obtainable.

More than 100 years ago, for instance, Constantin Francois Chasseboeuf Volney visited Vincennes. "Even in January," he observes, "they experience hot, sultry days." And he says again: "The spring is ushered in with showers, and the heats become great and permanent within forty days after the equinox. For sixty or seventy days ensuing the summer solstice, they prevail with the greatest intensity, the thermometer ranging between 90 and 95." David Thomas, in 1817, journeying from Vincennes to the northern boundary of Indiana, recorded the observations of the settlers regarding the weather. Even the "oldest inhabitant" makes his appearance in these accounts and testifies that "the summer is generally dry, especially in the month of August," and, "in winter, the atmosphere is generally clear and cold," while snows "are seldom more than three inches deep, and are commonly melted by sunshine."

Some readings of the thermometer, too, are added to David Thom-

as' account. In December, 1816, the lowest point reached by the mercury in the vicinity of Vincennes was 17 degrees below zero. In January, 1817, 11 below was the minimum; in February of the same year, 5 below was registered. In all three months, there were days when the mercury rose to 60. In March, 18, was the lowest registered and in April, 100 years ago, an early careful observer of the temperature—one Judge Parke, so Mr. Thomas informs us—found that 39 marked the minimum for the month and 83 the maximum.

And those "showers" that ushered in the spring 100 years ago did very much as they do today. Mr. Thomas' account speaks for itself. "There is," says he, "one convenience attending this country, exclusive of the overflowing of the Wabash. All its tributary streams after a heavy shower of rain, rise above the banks and overflow the low land adjoining, which on all, is of considerable extent. In times of high water, it is one of the most difficult countries to travel through I ever saw."

These same streams, a century later, have but little mended their ways. And the weather today is very much as Mr. Thomas found it 100 years ago.

The effect of the amendment to the postal law, which has passed both branches of congress, on the prohibition law passed by the Indiana legislature a few days ago, will be to add this state to some fourteen or fifteen other states into which it will be an offense against the federal law to bring any kind of liquor for beverage purposes in any way except, as stated in the Washington dispatches, "in the stomach."

It is suspected that the measure was introduced by the "wet" forces as a means of checking the progress of prohibition in states which as yet have not passed prohibition laws, and it may keep states like New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts from passing prohibition laws, for some time. But, apparently the "wets" overlooked the possibility of a federal prohibition amendment, which will solve the whole problem at one stroke. It is quite possible that if all of the states except four or five pass prohibition laws it will require little persuading to get congress to agree to make it unanimous. The question of how the federal authorities will be able to enforce this provision of the law is of great importance, because if the government determines to enforce the law to the letter, the enforcement of the Indiana law by state and city authorities will be made much easier.

PHILOSOPHY OF WALT MASON

When one's been lying sick in bed, with plaster casts upon his head, and poultices upon his feet, recovery seems, oh, so sweet! The doctors, round my couch of straw, have piled the squirtgun and the saw; for weary days, that endless seemed, I tied myself in knots and screamed, for every ache that has a name held wassil in my stricken frame, and many aches not classified whizzed through my sinews and my hide. At last I fell into a sleep, an old-time slumber, rich and deep, and when I woke my form was free from every brand of agony. 'Tis at a crucial time like this, when full of convalescent bliss, a fellow feels how great is health—far greater than the whole world's wealth. And he can clearly realize how dippy, batty and unwise, it is to sacrifice that boon, to gain another picaune. A million men, you may observe, are straining every bone and nerve, year after year, to add one more gun-metal dollar to their store. Some day they'll be where I have been, with poultices from feet to chin, and when they lie in solitude, and o'er their years of folly brood, they'll say, as I am saying yet, that health's the one and only bet.

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Why suffer from a bad back, from sharp, shooting twinges, headaches, dizziness and distressing urinary ills? Rensselaer people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Could you ask for stronger proof of merit?

Mrs. J. J. Norgor, Mathewson Ave., Rensselaer, says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in the family for a long time and they have kept us in good health. I used to suffer considerably from frequent attacks of kidney disorder. My back was stiff and lame and ached so steadily that it tired me out. When I tried to wash, the leaning over caused almost unbearable sharp twinges in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills have always driven away these symptoms and have kept me well and strong."

Price 50¢ at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Norgor had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Broadway is to try the army cocktail, popular among soldiers at the border. It is made of whisky and bitters, with an onion at the bottom of the glass.

EDWARD P. HONAN

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W. H. Mackey

Rensselaer, Ind.

MONON ROUTE

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE KY

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. 49 Lafayette to Chicago 7:30 a.m.

No. 32 Chicago to Indianapolis 10:36 a.m.

No. 38 Indianapolis to Chicago 2:51 p.m.

No. 6 Louisville to Chicago 3:31 p.m.

No. 39 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.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICERS

Mayor.....Charles G. Spitzer

Clerk.....Charles Morlan

Treasurer.....Charles M. Sands

Marshal.....Moses Leopold

Civil Engineer.....Vern Robinson

Fire Chief.....J. J. Montgomery

Fire Warden.....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.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Clerk.....Jesse Nichols

Sheriff.....J. J. McCully

Auditor.....J. P. Hammond

Treasurer.....Charles V. May

Recorder.....George Scott

Surveyor.....E. E. Egan