

# THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher

## OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY

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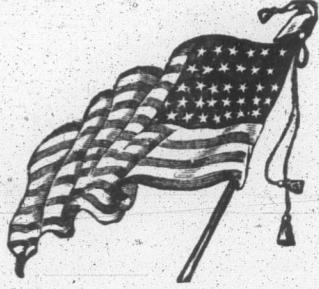
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Readers, per line add. insertions .3c  
Want Ads—One cent per word each insertion; minimum 25c. Special price if run one or more months. Cash must accompany order unless advertiser has open account.

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No advertisement accepted for first page.



SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917

### NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION CITY OF RENNSLAER, INDIANA

State of Indiana, )  
County of Jasper, )  
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. Waymire, Rensselaer, Indiana.

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

Committeeman, Second Ward—D. E. Grow, 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 cam-

paign, have managed to keep ves-

sels going through the danger zone

at the loss of only about 8 per

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### 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."

own business, which perhaps it is.

And no doubt the admiralty long ago found that the less said about the life of a nation," writes General Upton in his classic history of 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.

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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, 1817, 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 under 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 plied 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.

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 Lindley, 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 Chassboen 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-