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THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President

JAMES M. COX of Ohio

For Vice-President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, New York

State Ticket

For U. S. Senator

THOMAS TAGGART, Indianapolis

For Governor

CARLETON B. McCULLOCH, Indianapolis

For Lieut. Governor

SAMUEL M. FOSTER, Ft. Wayne

Presidential Electors at Large

MISS JULIA E. LANDERS, Indianapolis

PAUL U. McNUTT, Martinsville

For Contingent Electors

MISS MARY GALLAHAN, Peru

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, Lawrenceburg

Presidential Elector, 10th District

EDWARD McCABE, Williamsport

Contingent Elector

ELMORE BARCE, Fowler

For Secretary of State

CHARLES H. WAGONER, Columbus

For Auditor of State

CHARLES R. HUGHES, Peru

For Attorney-General

GEORGE W. SUNKEL, Newport

For State Treasurer

GEORGE A. DEHORITY, Elwood

For Supt. Public Instruction

DANIEL C. McINTOSH, Worthington

For Reporter Supreme and Appellate Courts

WOOD UNGER, Frankfort

For Judge Supreme Court, 5th Dist.

F. E. BOWSER, Warsaw

For Judge Appellate Court, 1st Dist.

ELBERT M. SWAN, Rockport

For Judge Appellate Court, 2d Dist.

JOHN G. REIDELBACH, Winamac

RENEWING A DISGRACE

Six years ago, a United States senator stood up in the chamber and lamented the fact that "the position we held not very many years ago in the way of prestige and standing among the nations of the world has been lost or greatly impaired." This had come about through our "disregarding international obligations." Our country, he

declared, was incurring "distrust," and was in danger of falling into "the attitude of an outlaw among nations." The name of this senator is Henry Cabot Lodge. What he was talking about was the violation by congress of our agreement by treaty to grant "equality" of treatment to all ships using the Panama canal. President Wilson was then using all his power to bring about the repeal of the law discriminating in favor of American vessels passing through the canal, and Senator Lodge was heartily supporting him and was doing it on the ground that the honor and good faith of the United States required us to impose the same tolls upon American ships sailing through the canal that we levied on foreign bottoms. Yet this same Senator Lodge presided last June over the Republican convention at Chicago, which put into its platform the following plank:

We recommend that all ships engaged in the coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama canal without premium of tolls.

Why that plank was adopted has never been explained except upon the theory that it was intended as a sop to the Irish vote. Irish-Americans had bitterly fought in 1914 the repeal of the free-tolls act, and it seems to have been thought that they would be delighted this year to have the Republican party threaten, by a measure of flagrant bad faith and injustice, to get into a row with England. The Republican convention did not see its way to favor the recognition of the Irish republic, but was quite willing to do something that might seem to feed fat the ancient grudge.

Whatever the truth about this, Senator Harding has not failed to show that he is ready to stand on the plank which proposes to violate a treaty obligation. Only last week he was waxing eloquent upon the misfortune that congress would not "allow American ships to pass through the American Panama canal, built by American genius with American money to further American commerce and add to American defense," free of tolls. This sort of flamboyant utterance was well described in advance by another Republican, who spoke with fitting contempt of "the excitement and fervor of a false patriotism, the insolence and rancor which ill befit the consideration of a serious international subject by a great people." That Republican was Elihu Root.

Senator Root's speeches in behalf of the repeal urged by President Wilson were the ablest delivered in 1914. With a complete mastery of the diplomatic history of the Panama canal, with a firm grasp of the principles of law involved, he made an argument which no one really undertook to refute. But even more compelling than his powerful reasoning were his moving appeals to the senate to see to it that "the honor and good faith of the United States is as good as its bond." Read this passage from Mr. Root's speech on May 21, 1914:

If we decide this in our favor . . . we are discredited, we are dishonored, we have repudiated our principles. Now, let any man who votes against this repeal take to himself

the responsibility of leading his country into that position. I, for one, shall not. If every constituent I have were looking with hope for lower freight rates, I would not. If my convictions were so blinded that I saw only the lurid light of red flame when a railroad is mentioned, I would not lead my country into such a position. . . . I will vote for this repeal because it is the surest, and, I believe, the only way to save our country from that most discreditable result.

Citations like that from the debate might be multiplied. Mention might be made of the fact that in the final vote of the senate—50 to 35 in favor of sustaining President Wilson—the weightiest Republican senators were found voting with the majority. It might also be recalled that the effect upon public opinion abroad was to heighten immensely the fame of the United States as a great democracy that put the sanctity of a pledge above a few miserable dollars saved in canal tolls. But all these things are still of common knowledge. They only add to the wonder that the Republican party should this year be undertaking to reverse and undo an act of justice, and to put upon the country anew the disgrace which its own most eminent leaders joined a Democratic president in removing six years ago.—New York Times.

THE LEAGUE AVERTS WAR

It is out of such controversies as exist between Sweden and Finland, between Poland and Lithuania that great wars grow. The sparks get beyond control, and the conflagration follows.

In the past sparks have got beyond control because there existed no effective apparatus for extinguishing them. Mischief makers were allowed to blow them into flames. Civilization was aroused to its dangers when the fire had spread too far to be restricted easily or to be put out with small loss and labor. From the tragic experience of the recent years the world learned a lesson which led its great nations to organize a league for dealing with the sparks before they were fanned into holocausts.

The league—the league of nations—is at work today. Sweden and Finland have submitted to its settlement a controversy which had all the possibilities of serious trouble; Poland and Lithuania have checked a war already begun in order that the league may have opportunity to tramp out the sparks.

In one case the danger of war is to be averted; in the other hostilities already in progress are to be ended; in both the way of reason and arbitration is to be followed rather than that of strife and bloodshed.

While opponents of the league of nations are declaring in one breath that it is dead, and in the next that it is a menace to the world's concord, dramatic answer comes to both charges in the fact that the league of nations, operating as a living organization, is preventing war and restoring peace.

It is to be noted that it is not some vague "association of nations," nebulously nascent in the minds of certain gentlemen, but the league of nations, created at Versailles and

operating under the much-abused covenant which commands the confidence of Sweden, Finland, Poland and Lithuania, and acts now as the world's defense against new strife.

The case of Poland and Lithuania is of particular interest. Lithuania is not a member of the league. She has agreed to the submission of the case in recognition of the moral authority of a body in which she has no place. She accepts the principle of peaceful settlement because it has been given definite form and means for functioning in the league. While it remained an abstraction it could be ignored. But embodied in an organization which represents the reason and good will of mankind it can not be ignored.

Thus a great principle obtains compelling moral authority through a mechanism designed for its application, calls a halt to marching armies, silences guns and summons nations in controversy to the arbitration of reason and justice.

The best answer to the league's opponents is the league itself. It moves with wise deliberation to the doing of its appointed tasks. Quietly it has been charting out the field of work while men have jeered and maligned and misrepresented. In spite of all efforts to weaken and belittle it, we see the nations turning to it for help and guidance. Hiram Johnson scoffs at it, but Sweden and Finland trust it; Borah proclaims it a maker of wars, but Poland and Lithuania lay down their arms and agree to follow its path of peace.

America can not afford to stand aloof from the league of nations. Whatever its defects, it is justifying itself. By its service it is claiming America's co-operation in making it stronger, wiser, fitter for the guarding of the world's welfare.—Chicago Evening Post.

CRITICIZES GOODRICH TAXES

Alexandria, Ind., Sept. 30.—The Goodrich tax law transcends all other issues in Madison county, according to Mrs. Minnie Draper. Mrs. Draper, like thousands of other people in Indiana, has personally tasted of the injustice of the centralized power scheme.

"Take my own individual case as an example," she said. "I happen to own a modest little farm on the Delaware and Madison county line, the boundary dividing the land. On one side—I am assessed \$101 an acre and on the other \$145, exclusive of improvements on either side. The quality of the land, and production is the same.

"To keep the rate just so the discrimination and extremely high assessment for either side was made, our total assessment on our own farms is above \$50,000 and it does not yield 3 per cent on our investment. Industries whose output pays them 100 per cent are assessed in my own county for less money.

"I'll give you another instance of the injustice of the Goodrich tax law. We were in 1919 assessed the highest in farm history on our live stock. The ink was scarcely dry on the assessor's blanks when the whole bottom of the market fell out. In our own case plague attacked and killed 100 head of hogs shortly after the assessment. Six months after these already highly assessed hogs were dead a horizontal raise was made and these top-notch-assessed and now dead hogs were assessed again.

"There must be hundreds of such cases. I am for the governor candidate who has promised farmers places on the state and county boards and for relief from Goodrichism."

"ANSWER" HARDING HECKLER

White Says G. O. P. Nominee Is Between Two Fires.

New York, Sept. 29.—George White, chairman of the Democratic national committee, yesterday issued a statement in which he said he could tell the public why Senator Harding "did not answer" the question of a heckler in his Baltimore audience night before last as to "whether he stands with Senator Johnson to 'scrap the league.'"

Mr. White said that Senator Harding first had said that "if I believed in one-man government I could answer the gentleman's question," and then had said he was at present without a specific program for foreign affairs, that he was not in favor of going into the league of nations as negotiated and that the first thing he would do as president would be to find a program of world association and co-operation.

"I can tell the public why the senator did not answer the heckler's questions," said Mr. White. "It is because, if he admits he has promised Hiram Johnson in a letter to 'scrap the league' he will cut the ground away from under the feet of Mr. Taft, Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Root and many other prominent Republicans. If he indorses the league he will at once draw the fire of Senator Johnson and his group.

"So he endeavors to remain in

status quo, which the Texan said to Bret Harte meant 'in a hell of a fix.'"

Mr. White in his statement also said it was "significant that the independent candidate for congress who asked him about the liquor question was thrown out of the hall."

15 MOOSE, 1912 HERD, STRAY INTO COX CORRAL

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—(Special to Chicago Tribune.)—The Democratic national committee announced today that 15 Progressives who joined with the late Theodore Roosevelt in forming the Bull Moose party in 1912 united today in addressing an appeal to the men and women who subscribed to the the Roosevelt standard eight years ago to support Gov. James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the November elections.

The movement, it was announced, had its beginning on the floor of the Republican national convention at Chicago last June, when Harold L. Ickles, delegate at large from Illinois, openly voiced his opposition to the old guard dictating Senator Harding's nomination.

In addition to Mr. Ickles, those who signed the appeal in behalf of Cox and Roosevelt are:

MATTHEW HALE, Massachusetts, chairman Progressive national executive committee, 1916.

FRANCIS J. HENNEY, Progressive candidate United States senator California, 1912.

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY, Denver, Colo.

ELIAS D. SAULSBURY, chairman Indiana Progressive state committee, 1916.

JOSEPH MISBACH, chairman Iowa Progressive state committee.

JOHN M. PARKER, nominated for vice-president with Theodore Roosevelt by Progressive national convention, 1916.

ROSCOE FERTICH, former secretary Indiana Anti-Saloon league.

ANTOINETTE FUNK, Chicago.

H. H. HOLLMAN, Progressive national committee, Missouri.

EDWIN M. LEE, chairman Indiana Republican state committee, 1900;

chairman Indiana Progressive state committee, 1912.

A. A. ANDRIDGE, Ohio delegate Progressive national convention, 1912 and 1916.

CHARLES W. REYNOLDS, Covington, Ky.

GEORGE C. RUBLEE, New Hampshire.

W. H. NICHOLS, Progressive national committeeman, Vermont.

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE!"

(Continued from Page One)

ing over the country now yelling at the top of their voices: "LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE!" Let alone the high wages with everyone at work!

Let alone the new homes building in every corner and on nearly every street in Lafayette.

Let alone the laboring man who never had such a demand for his services or received such high compensation.

Let alone the business man who never sold his goods at a better profit or more nearly for cash than today.

Let alone the farmer, with his high prices for cattle, hogs, grain, poultry, eggs and all that he produces—ready cash prices and no questions asked.

Let alone this same farmer, who rides to town in his splendid automobile and whose son or daughter has his or her roadster of their own.

Let alone the thousands of boys who find it possible to easily obtain work to pay their way through college.

Let alone the building of new streets and roads, which employ men and boys at high wages.

Let alone public improvements which conduce to public welfare.

Let alone the absence of shop "shut downs"—you remember, how frequently the Monon shops were shut down eight or 10 years ago?

Let alone the peace, the prosperity, the plenty, never so much in evidence as now.

Yes—"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE!" If the g. o. p. was in power now and the record and conditions were the same as now, every Republican paper, every Republican orator, every Republican candidate would raise his eyes to heaven, devoutly thank his God for His goodness and foresight and would yell! Yell!! YELL!!!

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE!" But not having the record and not being responsible for this happy condition, they go about with long-drawn faces, saying: "There is a spirit of unrest." Or they demand "Americanism." Or they "want the constitution above the league of nations."

They talk about the "unpopularity of Wilson" as though someone outside the enemies of America had a license to feel aggrieved at the patriotic course of the president and

his efforts in the interest of all humanity to prevent future wars through the agency of the league of nations.

They set up a lot of scare straw-men and then proceed to knock the stuffing out of them.

True Americans have every reason to feel proud of their president—the man who gave his health and his strength that the world might live in concord hereafter.

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE!"

The conditions of the country following the war are adjusting themselves as rapidly as possible without affecting the prosperity and welfare of the people of the nation and as rapidly as possible considering the obstacles of a do-nothing congress of the past two years—a congress of Republicans who mistook a hymn of hate for Wilson for their duty. A congress which refused to repeal the war emergency luxury tax, or to pass a law curbing profiteering, or laws which would assist in settling conditions as they should be.

Governor Cox has definite plans for changing those conditions which demand relief. He proposes a small tax on going businesses to raise the revenues for government—a tax all could pay without injury, and immediately repeal the luxury tax.

Senator Harding has no proposal. The senatorial cabal has not given him the orders yet.

On every issue in this campaign Governor Cox has stated his position fairly and squarely and for all needed remedies he has given a decisive program just as I have cited above.

Senator Harding has given no definite statement on any question. The senatorial cabal is on all sides of all questions, trying to befog the public mind.

They are a party of fault-finding—of criticism—of abuse—of negation.

They want to get back to "normalcy." I believe the only original thing Senator Harding has done is to coin the word "normalcy."

And "normalcy" means the dollar wheat which Senator Harding said was enough for any farmer. "Normalcy" means factory shutdowns—idleness. "Normalcy" means an insulating tramp at your back door demanding food. "Normalcy" means a line of soup houses along the path now trod by prosperous workmen, who have realized their dream of ages for shorter hours and better pay.

And here I want to digress just a moment to recall to the laboring man that Congressman Wood says his increased wages are responsible for the high cost of living.

And I want to disagree with Mr. Wood and say to you that the man between labor and the consumer of labor's product—the idle rich, well-dressed and well-fed profiteer between the laboring man who is receiving a just wage and the consumer of his product who is paying too highly for it—that is the fellow responsible for the high cost of living and that is the fellow Governor Cox has a plan to get rid of. Congressman Wood and his gang would cut the price of wages to eliminate the high cost of living—get labor back to "normalcy"—get labor back to where labor humbly knocked at capital's door and begged a job at any wage—that is the g. o. p. plan, as given by Congressman Wood et al.

Governor Cox proposes not to disturb labor and wages, but to "get" the anti-labor fellow who reaps the excessive profits without doing any work—to put the profiteer out of business.

Which plan appeals to you, Mr. Thinking Man and Mrs. Thinking Woman?

The people of this country were never as prosperous, never as happy, never as contented as now. Their opportunities were never as great—there is work for all who want to work—and at good wages. Then "LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE!"

Lucas County, ss.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NOTICE, MR. FARMER! We have now on hand a complete line of Goodyear Drive Belts for tractors and steam engines. Also, we handle a full line of Steam Packings and Garden Hose at WHITE FRONT GARAGE, Kusbek & Whitner, Props.