

Fordson

TRADE MARK.

There are many Tractors clamoring for the patronage of the farmer. The very air is charged with the noise of claims. One would think that all the farmer had to do was to buy a Tractor and he would enter into the Millennium.

Well, consider this fact—there are a great many different makes of Tractors. Tractors have been on the American market for twenty years. In that time some three hundred thousand Tractors have been sold to the farmers in the United States. The Fordson Tractor has only been on the market two years, and in that time more than one hundred thousand Fordson Tractors have been sold to the farmers of the United States.

Two and two make four. Two and two always will make four. If the Fordson Tractor had not delivered more good work, more satisfactory work, more economical work, than any other farm Tractor, it would not have sold in the ratio of anywhere from five and more to one. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The proof of the superior merits of the Fordson Tractor is in its larger sale and use.

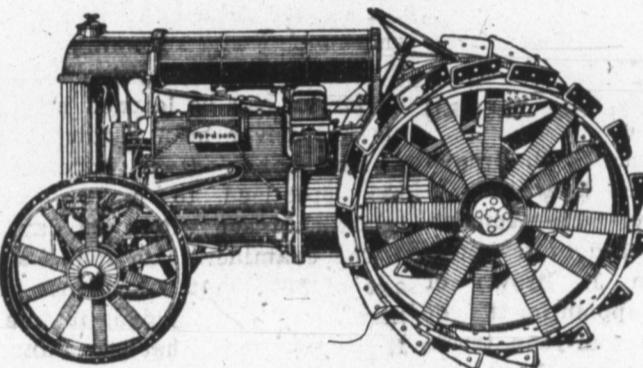
The Fordson Tractor then asks you to buy it because of what it has done for your neighbors. It asks you to buy it on its merits. It asks you to buy it, Mr. Farmer, because you have use for it every day in the year. All the uses of the Fordson Tractor have not yet been uncovered because new places where machine power can take the place of human power, where machine power can supplant horse and mule-power, are being found every week, and wherever such discovery occurs, the Fordson Tractor will fill the bill more satisfactorily than any other form of power.

The Fordson is simple in design, and it is very strongly made of the highest quality of iron and steel. It is the product of the greatest mechanical genius the world has ever known, and it is most economical in first cost and after expense. The Fordson Tractor on your farm will increase the value of every foot of ground in that farm. It will put more dollars and cents into every hour you put into the farm.

Now why not have a Fordson right away? Take up the subject with us. Come in and get the details, and all the particulars. It is only a matter of time until you buy a farm Tractor—that is sure. So don't put it off when it means money to you to act promptly.

Central Sales Co.

Phone Three-One-Nine



THE JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT

F. E. BABCOCK, Publisher.

OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY

Long Distance Telephones

Office 315 Residence 311

Entered as second class mail matter June 8, 1908, at the postoffice at Rensselaer, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1893.

Published Wednesday and Saturday

the Only All-Home-Print Newspaper in Jasper County.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER ANNUM— STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES

Twenty cents per inch.

Special position. Twenty-five cents inch READERS

Per line, first insertion, ten cents.

Per line, additional insertions, five cents.

WANT ADS

One cent per word each insertion; minimum 25 cents. Special price if run one or more months. Cash must accompany order unless advertiser has an account.

CARD OF CREDIT

Not to exceed ten lines, fifty cents each with order.

ACCOUNTS

All due and payable first of month following publication, except want ads and cards of thanks, which are cash with order.

No advertisements accepted for the first page.

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1920.

LET THE TAIL GO WITH THE HIDE

Lafayette Times (Dem.)

It is well that the expression of the voters of the country Tuesday was overwhelming. It is well that, from president down to commissioner in the third district, Republicans are elected.

And it is equally as well that there was no doubt as to the desire of the voters—that there was a unanimity of feeling, not restricted to race, to creed or to nationality, that spoke of a united desire.

After Mch. 4, 1921, the government from top to bottom will be Republican, so strongly Republican that no matter what the party organization wishes to do it can accomplish it, and its record will be one where responsibility is divided or where party credit or party responsibility is left for debate.

Mr. Harding will be president and it is to be hoped that whatever Democrats there are in this country will show him the reverential consideration which his office demands.

For a president who has done so much for the people through legis-

lative action, the passage of protective laws, such as the federal banking system and the federal farm loan act and other laws designed to take control of money from the hands of Wall street and place it in the power of the people, to the end that panics might be averted and that labor, whether on the farm or in the shop, might enjoy the fair proceeds from its activity, a man who dedicated his life, his health and his whole being to the cause of the people and the country he loved, for such a president as Mr. Wilson has been, to be so severely rebuked by the people he has so faithfully served, shows the ingratitude of politics.

The campaign against President Wilson has been a long one, starting at the close of election four years ago. It has been systematic and embraced the assimilation of the newspapers from coast to coast and closing the avenues of news to the man in the White House.

Press associations, papers and magazines, lecturers on chautauqua platforms, bill boards and street cars were utilized in the campaign propaganda.

In chorus President Wilson was condemned as an autocrat, in one voice all yelled, "Mr. Wilson's league of nations," and from ocean to ocean the same line of campaign, carefully planned in every detail, was carried out.

Originally it was laid with the

idea that Mr. McAdoo would be the Democratic nominee and the "heir apparent," and "royal succession" plan of campaign was adopted.

When Cox was nominated the scenes shifted and a conference between Mr. Cox and President Wilson was made to appear as a royal decree from President Wilson and much ado was made over the "Wilson dictatorship."

All this stuff was drilled in, day after day, by scores of paid writers of great ability. They controlled the newspapers and these means of information kept the public thinking all along one line.

If a man or woman is told one thing day after day they get to believe it and that was one of the first things that Chairman Will H. Hays instilled into his corps of newspaper writers and talkers.

With the facts plainly against them they made the people believe that President Wilson, wrote the

league covenant alone and had a personal motive in its adoption.

Chairman Hays was a small town lawyer—and is not rated as much of a lawyer, either—but he is a student of human nature and his school days are not so far away but he remembers that to commit anything to memory one must read it over frequently. He adopted this plan in national politics. It worked.

Say "Wilson's league" often enough and you will believe it is Wilson's league.

So many people voted the way they were educated.

That was one great factor in Tuesday's contest.

The other great factor was "big business." Big business was opposed to income taxes, excess profit taxes, to luxury taxes, in general big business felt abused because it was paying a portion of the burdens of government for the first time. It could not control money or bring on panics which make money for big business. The moneylender was affected by the federal farm loan banks and he was opposed to "Wilson's one-man rule."

Business had flourished under eight years of Democratic rule; farmers and laborers had prospered as never before, but there was a spirit of unrest.

Unrest, dissatisfaction and desire of change was preached by Mr. Hays's papers and lecturers.

With every prosperity at their

command—with conditions so much better than they had ever dared dream of, the people wanted a change—and voted for it Tuesday.

Ordinarily one would think that the high taxes throughout the state of Indiana; the failure of the Goodrich state administration and its unpopularity in his own party, would have cut some figure, but "the tail went with the hide."

And it is well it did.

All responsibility rests with the Republicans and their record will be what they make it. With a president, both branches of congress overwhelmingly Republican; with all state officers and a legislature of almost all Republicans, the things they do will be the record on which they must face a people two and four years hence—a people who expressed their confidence in them overwhelmingly on Tuesday.

We shall wait and see.

PARTIES

After every election there is always a demand for a conference of the leaders of the defeated party, coupled with much talk of the necessity for "reorganization." So it is now. A gentleman who refused to do anything to help his party this year now comes to the front with a program as silly as it is impossible, and he, too, is convinced that there will have to be a "conference."

The Coming Man

Your boy needs an abundance of nourishing food to build up the body and sustain it in fullest vigor.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be given to your boy every day during the trying school-term. Your boy will thank you for Scott's Emulsion when he becomes a man.

Scott & Bowe, Bloomfield, N.J. 20-63

in the near future. Yet it is at just such times as this that the policy of "watchful waiting" is the most sensible one. What is needed now is meditation—and observation. A very wise man has said "that we are not to lead events, but to follow them." The idea that things can be settled and policies outlined by mere talk—an idea which is, it must be confessed, very prevalent, notably in chautauqua circles—is childish. What is needed is not a powwow or "gabfest," but sober and serious thought.

The real question just now is, not what is to become of the Democratic party, but how the Democrats left in positions of power and influence can best serve their country. If that question is properly answered the future may be left to take care of itself. What is needed, both by the Democratic party and the nation, is wise, prudent and patriotic action, and not "the hairbrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity," which is all that usually comes out of "conferences" held under present conditions.

There are those who are quite convinced that the Democratic party is dead, or at least dying, extinguished by the recent election. This, too, is quite in accordance with precedent. The Democratic party was, we were told, killed by the civil war, and the split between the Douglas and Breckinridge wings, and many times since sentence has been pronounced on it. And there were some buoyant Progressives who were sure that the Republican party had suffered the death penalty at their hands in 1912. But those who so thought were wrong, and those whose memories run back beyond day before yesterday will be slow to accept the old diagnosis as applied to present conditions. Mr. Asquith's policy of "wait and see" has much good sense in it.

It should not be forgotten that adversity sometimes works for good, and that prosperity has its dangers. Even the victors can not be sure of an uninterrupted happy future, and they would do well to remember that "it is the duty of all persons, when affairs are the most prosperous, then in especial to reflect within themselves in what way they are to endure adversity," and that prosperity itself "is not without many fears." The Democratic party is likely long to outlive those who are today predicting its demise. Indianapolis News (Rep.).

LEAGUE SITUATION

The situation with regard to the league is now unmistakably up to Mr. Taft, Mr. Hoover, President Lowell of Harvard, former Attorney-General George W. Wickesham and the others of their group who, as friends of the league, placed themselves upon public record in urging voters to support Senator Harding as the best means of promoting the league. The now obvious fact that if these men had not made their appeal the result of the election would not have been changed, does not absolve them from responsibility nor are they of the type to evade responsibility on such grounds. What they can accomplish and how they can accomplish it, are two questions not to be answered until after March 4. But if they are to accomplish anything they must set about it, for they may be very sure that Hiram Johnson and William E. Borah will not be idle in the meantime—Springfield Republican.

THE WAY BACK TO NORMALCY

The Willys-Overland automobile plant, employing 15,000 persons, closed down today for an indefinite period.

Three-quarters of the garment workers in the New York district have been laid off, mostly on the day after election, to "readjust wages."

The Lawrence mills of the woolen trust go on a four-day-a-week basis next week. They have been running short-handed ever since they reopened after the two months' "vacation" which the trust gave its workers to punish the United States government for prosecuting the aforesaid trust as a profiteer.

Lumber manufacturers in Florida have decided that, beginning Nov. 8, they will cut the wages of all their employees about 25 per cent.

Coupling these matters with the election returns, one can begin to understand that cryptic phrase, "back to normalcy."—Chicago Journal.

USE THE TELEPHONE

thing in the printing line, call phone 315 and we will be Johnny-on-the-Spot. The Democrat employs first-class printers and enjoys the distinction of turning out nothing but first-class work. It means to retain this reputation, and if your printing has not been satisfactory elsewhere let The Democrat show you what good printing is. We are here to please and have the help and facilities to do satisfactory work.

MONON ROUTE

RENSSELAER TIME TABLE

In effect July 11, 1920.

NORTHBOUND		
No. 86	Cincinnati to Chicago	4:34 a.m.
No. 4	Louisville to Chicago	5:27 a.m.
No. 16	Cincinnati to Chicago	5:17 a.m.
No. 40	Lafayette to Chicago	7:24 a.m.
No. 32	Indianapolis to Chicago	10:36 a.m.
No. 38	Cincinnati to Chicago	2:51 p.m.
No. 6	Louisville to Chicago	3:35 p.m.
No. 30	Cincinnati to Chicago	6:50 p.m.

SOUTHBOUND		
No. 15	*Chicago to Cincinnati	1:40 a.m.
No. 36	Chicago to Cincinnati	2:27 a.m.
No. 5	Chicago to Cincinnati	10:36 a.m.
No. 1	Chicago to Cincinnati	1:18 p.m.
No. 33	Chicago to Lafayette	1:57 p.m.
No. 39	Chicago to Indianapolis	5:56 p.m.
No. 31	Chicago to Louisville	7:31 p.m.
No. 3	Chicago to Indianapolis	11:19 p.m.

*Stop on signal to take on or let off passengers to or from points south of Indianapolis.

**Passenger train to or from Indianapolis