

A Poem for Today

RECESSIONAL

By Rudyard Kipling



Of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday!
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If drunk with sight of power, we loose—
Wild tongues that have not thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use—
Or lesser breeds without the law—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen hearts that beat their trust—
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And, guarding, calls not thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on thy people, Lord!
Amen.



The Ligonier Banner.

J. E. McDONALD, Editor

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PHONE NO. 13.

The city council should only consider an electric lighting contract that contemplates a fair and equitable distribution of the service to all parts of the city. The North side should be provided with all the lights that are necessary for the accommodation of the citizens and the protection of the people. The distribution of the lights upon the south side should be made only with the very best public service in view. If it will take fifty lights to properly light the city, fifty lights should be the basis of the contract, but we believe that the work can be done with less and well done. The council should carefully consider the distribution of the lights. No man is entitled to any public service at the disadvantage of another and every property owner is entitled to equal and fair consideration in the distribution of public favors. No man should have a lamp upon his street corner for any other reason than that conditions demand its location at that point. What the people want and what they deserve is a fair, equitable and adequate distribution of the service.

Mr. Lew Ellingham, editor of the Decatur Democrat, and one of the delegates to the state convention that nominated the late democratic state ticket and indorsed the platform upon which the fight was waged, is advising against a repeal of the Hanly local option law and the enactment of the local option legislation promised by the democratic convention. Ellingham says the law should be given a trial. He should have been honest with his people last September and October, and told them to vote the republican ticket, to defeat Steve Fleming for Senator and to support the republican candidate for representative in Adams county. Everybody knows that the Hanly local option law was a snap judgment, not only upon the people, but upon Mr. Hanly's own party. It is certainly not what the democratic state convention promised to the people and if the democratic legislature does not repeal it, put a good democratic home-rule local option law in its place or make an honest effort to do so, the party should be driven from power in 1910 by an overwhelming vote. The party did not go into the campaign under false pretenses. Mr. Hanly's special session did not change our promises nor did it remove our responsibility or our obligation to carry out the democratic policy.

The ultra anti-saloon workers over in Whitley county would not listen to the more conservative temperance people who counseled a postponement of the fight until after the legislature had adjourned and have filed a petition signed by 1229 voters demanding an election to be held at once. The commissioners will consider the petition today, Thursday, and there promises to be a warm legal fight over the preliminaries. It seems that the law has several weak spots and the opposition will likely take advantage of them. It is plainly the law that the commissioners can not expend public money for any purpose unless the county council has made the appropriation according to law and the calling of this election means an expense of at least \$120, which must be paid out of the county treasury. Another law that seems to conflict with the local option statute is the provision that all petitions, etc., unless otherwise specified, must be filed five days before the session of the commissioners. This would seem to apply as well to the petition of the temperance people as to others. It is pretty safe to predict that a big legal fight will have to be settled before "Little Whitley" goes dry.

The Australian System has been in use for many years. All kinds of methods have been used to instruct the voters how to cast their ballots. Over in Kosciusko county over one hundred voters were disfranchised on account of spoiled ballots and it is safe to say that fully that number of uncounted ballots are now in the clerk's office at Albion. This will continue as long as we insist upon the present law governing the voting of a "scratched ticket." It was passed, with the expressed intention of making independent voting as laborious and unintelligible as possible, when it should be made as simple and easy as could be provided. The independent voter, the fellow who has a neighbor or a friend on the other ticket, the voter who balks at some of the men forced upon his ticket by party caucus, and the man who will not vote a straight ballot are all likely to make mistakes when it comes to fixing their ticket, under the present law. Why not make it easier? Why not legislate in the interests of a simplification of the rule. No man should be disfranchised just because he wants to vote for some candidate not on his party ticket and this is what the present law does.

Discussing the effort to get free trade in leather the Chicago News says that the tariff on hides benefits not the cattle raiser or farmer but the beef trust or meat packers; thus:

Ardent protectionists have asserted persistently that the tariff on hides was imposed in the cattle raisers' interests. They said it would increase the prices paid for steers and thus would offset the increased cost of manufactured products to the cattle raiser. However, the packers are the chief beneficiaries of the tariff on hides. The demand for cattle is primarily a demand for meat. Since the hides are merely a by-product of the packing industry, the tariff does not appreciably affect the prices paid for cattle. The United States produces only a small percentage of the hides required by its leather manufacturers. The demand is largely for foreign products. The extensive oak, hemlock and chestnut forests afford abundant materials for tanning and because the American manufacturers of boots and shoes are the most skillful in the world, as is conceded by discriminating purchasers in Europe. With the duty on hides removed shoe manufacturers would be enabled to increase their business in foreign lands and reduce the price of shoes at home.

The Chicago Record-Herald is among those papers in the country that are not making ready to kill the fatted calf, yet, over the return of Uncle Joe Cannon to right ideas, and submission as to tariff reform. It avers that his statement that "Of course there will be an honest revision of tariff," does not follow from anything and has not followed in the past. It continues:

Mr. Cannon further tells us that no Speaker and no Representative will fail to carry out the mandate of the majority. "It is and should be beyond any man's power to dictate to the House," he adds. It should be, yes, and that is why a change in the rules is favored by certain Congressmen. That it is not impossible to tyrannize over the House, to abolish majority rule, to hold up and strangle legislation in defiance of the people's wishes, we know too well from humiliating and distressing experience. May one mention wood pulp and forest reserves and interstate liquors without unearthing vials of Cannonite wrath?

The Bankers Meet
The annual meeting of the Noble County Bankers' Association was held in this city last Monday. The session was held in the Elks' parlors beginning at 11:30 a.m. The following members of the association were present at the morning session: A. B. Jacobs of Noble County Bank of Kendallville; Louis Beckman, Kendallville Trust company; Louis Stiegel, Thomas Reed, Thomas Ives of Farmers' bank of Albion; C. M. Clapp of Albion National Bank; Orland Kimmel and F. B. Tucker, Crownwell State Bank; S. J. Straus, C. M. Kinney of the Citizens' Bank at Ligonier; A. B. Mier, Ike Rose, and H. Westerfield of Mier State bank; F. H. Green, and J. L. Henry of Farmers and Merchant Trust company of Ligonier; and Jacob Sheets of Jacob Sheets' bank Ligonier.

After an interesting session, in which several important matters were discussed, the association adjourned to the dining room of the Hotel Goldsmith, where a splendid dinner was served by mine host Hoover. Music was furnished by Bippin's orchestra and all enjoyed the spread.

The afternoon session at the Elk's parlors, took some time and closed in the election of the following officers: President, C. M. Clapp of Albion; Vice-President, A. M. Jacobs; of Kendallville, Secretary and Treasurer, Ike Rose of Ligonier. The meeting was then adjourned to meet here in two weeks. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Kendallville.

Has Worked Up
Charles F. Daly, who has been made vice president in charge of all traffic of the New York Central Lines, is a veteran of thirty years in the railroad business. He was born in Canton, Ill., on July 6, 1885, and entered the railway service in 1878, beginning as a clerk with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1889 he went to Lake Erie & Western, becoming general passenger agent in 1902. Three years later he went to the Lake Shore as chief assistant general passenger agent, and in 1906 became passenger traffic manager of the New York Central Lines.

Horticultural Society Meeting
The Noble County Horticultural Society will hold the last meeting of the year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Portner, of Elkhart township Thursday, December 17th.

This is to be an educational meeting, and Mrs. L. O. Myer of Allen township will talk on the "Consolidation of Schools," and Mrs. Eugenie Iddings on "The Relation of the Parent to the Public School."

The committee on program and place will be ready to report and the election of officers will follow. Let there be a good attendance.

Mrs. J. I. Ressler, Secretary.

Should Be Re-enacted

One of the needed changes in existing laws is a return to the former principle compelling cities to pay for paving street and alley crossings. The present law imposes a hardship on that everybody gets all the benefit of paving, but only the property owners pay for it. It would not be a bad idea to impose a wheel tax to be applied to the improvement of streets thus getting from the most frequent users a portion of the cost of improving and repairing streets.

Elkhart Review

Arrested In Court Room
Just after he had appeared as a witness for John Jarrett of near North Webster, A. J. Chapman, better known as Jack Chapman, both well-known here was placed under arrest in a Warsaw court room on a charge of having a dip net in his possession contrary to law. It is alleged that Chapman, who is a close friend of Jarrett, was in partnership with Jarrett in catching fish with a dip net at the Backwater bridge in the east part of Kosciusko county.

How They Work It At Elkhart
One grocer happened to be in the store of another grocer this week when a woman entered and sold tureen and a half dozen eggs for 26 cents a dozen, getting cash. After she left the visiting grocer said that he had just sold her those eggs for 80 cents a dozen putting the amount on her book. The curiosity of the grocer was aroused and the woman was watched, and was soon seen winding her way into a shop.—Elkhart Review.

Sees A Silver Lining

Reverend Smith, United Brethren minister from near Indian Village, called at the News-Times office this morning. Rev. Smith has had the misfortune to have his house burned and lost everything on his little farm near the village. He still looks on the right side of life and is battling for others at his home church each Sabbath, while during the week he is earning a living by the sweat of his brow.—Goshen News-Times.

Depository Law

Under the depository law it is necessary for the custodians of public funds to re-advertise and to re-lease the deposits. The several townships, the city and the school board will accept bids between now and the first Monday in January for the money. This time the contract will stand for two years.

Guilty of Counterfeiting

Passing counterfeit money is no worse than substituting some known worthless remedy for Foley's Honey and Tar, the great cough and cold remedy that cures the most obstinate cough and heals the lungs. S. J. Williams 97-5

Lost

A pair of steelyards; between the packing house and Stone's Hill. Finder please notify H. JEANNEAU.

THE BEST ROUTE

The Goshen Times Suggests Best Route for Interurban—Well Worth Looking After

In connection with the recent articles and discussion of the proposed Kendallville to Goshen interurban line the News-Times has investigated the matter of a proposed line and a representative of the paper has prepared the following, as the most practicable and without doubt will be the route over which the line will be built, for the line will be built if not next year, the following year, for it is practically the "missing link" in interurban lines in the state of Indiana.

The most feasible route for an interurban road from Ligonier to Goshen, taking the population, distance from steam road, closeness to nearby villages, with a perfect grade would be to run due west from Ligonier, striking Elkhart county at the section line, two miles north of the south line of Benton township. From that point one of two routes could be selected, either of which would be easy as regards grades. By following the section line one mile west and running diagonally northwest across the farms of Harper, Hile and Gillette, striking the old Fort Wayne road, established in the late thirties near the Gillette residence, and has never been changed, from this point to the John Egbert farm. This route would be of easy grade with the exception of a short distance at Sugar Hill.

The other line would be, after striking Benton township, to run four miles due west or four and three quarter miles at a point where the interurban from Syracuse was surveyed and established; thence follow northwest over this same line to Goshen.

The advantage of the latter line, over the first would be that with only three miles south to Syracuse, with a right of way already secured, and a good part graded, the cost of building a spur to Syracuse and Wauwasee would be a small matter, while the road would be benefited by the heavy tourist trade of the summer, both east and west. Syracuse of itself with the country adjacent would also furnish a large traveling public the year around. The difference in length between the two routes is very little, as the angles are the same, Goshen being seven and one-half miles north and twelve and one-half miles west from Ligonier.

Another advantage the southern line would have, would be that residents living near the Lake Shore already have good accommodations to and from Goshen, while residents of the territory named in which the southern line would run, have none whatsoever, either over the Wabash or B. & O. railway in making the round trip to Goshen.

The grade is an ideal one after getting out one-half mile from Ligonier west or if the route is established from the south side of Ligonier the grade would be level the whole distance to Goshen, and the cost of construction would be small as compared with the territory of line running via Millersburg or even on a line two miles south of the Lake Shore road.

It might be well for the citizens of Goshen to take this matter up, as it would be certainly a great advantage not only in a commercial way, but to the people generally who reside in the southeast part of the county.

"You may call it the 'Goliwake' route," said Consulting Engineer H. L. Weber, who is surveying the new electric line between Kendallville and Goshen to a newspaper man last night. "Go-li-wa-ke," he said, "is made up of two letters of each of the four big towns along the line—Goshen, Ligonier, Wauwasee, and Kendallville. Or you may refer it to it as the Ohio & Indiana Trolley line until further developments. I have been over every foot of the proposed route from here to Goshen, walked every step of it on both sides of the Lake Shore road, and the better route is unquestionably on the south side. We began at a point opposite the present terminal of the G. R. & I. traction line on South Main Street at Kendallville, and, by the way, it was a matter of much surprise to me to find that the Toledo & Chicago had not built up through Kendallville. Beginning at a point mentioned, our line would pass under the G. R. & I. railway, using a subway instead of the bridge farther north for the reason that after we get across the G. R. & I. it is a much better route from there on west. We strike the main road running west, south of Kendallville, and follow that along the north side, until we get within a mile of Brimfield then angle across northwest to Brimfield, and I think I will follow the south road from there, at least to a point five miles west of Brimfield.

"I am much pleased with the evident good feeling toward interurbans by the farmers along the line. But why shouldn't the farmers feel good over it—it means as a rule, an advance of an average of \$25 per acre of the land along the line.

"Whom do I represent? Well I'm not at liberty to say more than this," and Mr. Weber's fine blue eyes fairly sparkled, "that of course, I know who sent me here, and can say that the people behind this line are Boston capitalists, amply able to build and thoroughly equip the road. A glance at the interurban map of the state shows how necessary it is that this gap between Goshen and Kendallville is filled, and is what we are here for."—Goshen News-Times.

Not Overcome
"Forty six days in jail! Whee!" The exclamation coming from Mrs. Bertha Jarrett, of near North Webster, a moment after her husband had been found guilty of using a dip net, attracted considerable attention in a Warsaw court. "I'll go home and feed the pigeons," added Mrs. Jarrett, all the time smiling.

Another Burbank Marvel

In a recent address before the students of the University of California Luther Burbank made a comforting report of progress in his experiments with the new species of spineless cactus. On his own place at Santa Rosa he has demonstrated that ninety-nine tons of cactus fruit can be grown on one acre of ground. This is an average of one full wheelbarrow load to the square yard. The fruit contains 16 per cent. sugar and is as wholesome as an apple. "No plant in the world produces so profusely and such nourishing food of this thornless cactus." This very large statement appears in the reports of the address in the San Francisco newspapers. Perhaps it is as well to await confirmation of all the claims put for the new plant before buying up desert lands on a speculation, but unless Mr. Burbank has been misquoted again in this matter, his new plant is bound to lead to sensational results in desert farming. He finds that while his cactus yields best under cultivation, drives out the desert cactus on its own ground because of deeper roots. The only obstacle yet found to its spread over large desert areas is its inability to defend itself against the attacks of rabbits and other desert animals. Nothing can harm the old-fashioned cactus on account of its guard of thorns. The new cactus invites instead of repels attacks, and therefore must be protected against browsing animals.—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

Why Kill The Eagle?

The killing of the eagle is again reported. Eagles are becoming rare in this part of the country. The eagle is our national bird. Why anyone should wish to destroy a living emblem is past finding out, and yet whenever a man with a gun can get a shot at an eagle he never fails to fire. His next step particularly if his aim has been good, is to tell the newspapers of his wonderful feat. The dimensions of the bird "from tip to tip" of wings are reported and the hunter is much puffed up with pride. If there is anything in sentiment it would seem that it ought to extend to the American eagle; but instead of protecting it the American people seem to be determined to exterminate it. A few more years and it will be classed with great auk and known only in the books. The last man to kill an eagle in this State, according to reports, was a preacher. This ought not to be held against the cloth. We all know that preachers like other folks are human. That a preacher should shoot an eagle simply shows how widely extended is that frenzied zeal of every American to bring down one of these great birds. But they belong to the natural state of our country and ought to be preserved along with the other remnants of our "natural resources."—Indianapolis News.

Bookkeeping In The Court House

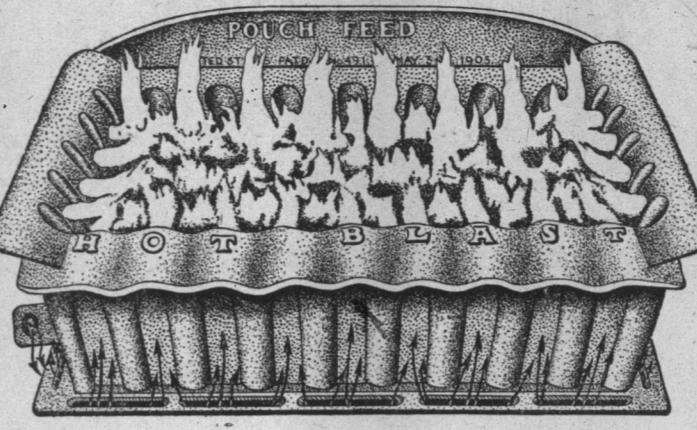
The next legislature can hardly escape enacting a law for uniformity in bookkeeping by county, township and municipal offices. The demand comes from every quarter for such a law and also for inspectors of such books. Scarcely two counties or townships in the state have now the same system, and because of the lack of uniformity and inspection, there are large losses to the taxpaying public. In nearly all counties where experts have gone through the books it has been found that officers have been careless in accounting for all the funds that came into their hands and many have been required to replace large amounts of money that belonged to the people who paid it in. When each county and township adopts the same system for keeping books and officers are chosen to check them up as often as may be necessary, there will be less money squandered or lost. A system similar to that of the government of checking up post-offices, without giving officers any warning of their coming, will do much toward keeping the books and finances in better condition. No officer, who is disposed to be fair in every detail, would object to having his books inspected and audited at any time.—Rochester Sentinel.

Yes, Times Have Changed

The editor of the Pike County Democrat notes that when he was a boy people caught cold, soaked their feet in hot water and worked the next day. Now the cold is called the grippe while patients dose with quinine and fever sick all summer. In his boyhood days people had sore throats, but they wrapped a piece of salt pork in an old sack, bound the same about their necks and continued at work. Now, instead of a sore throat, it is tonsillitis, calling for a surgical operation and two weeks in bed. In the early days they had "side ache" took castor oil and recovered. Now, instead of the ache, it is appendicitis, with days in the hospital and an operation "culminating in six feet due east and west and six feet perpendicularly." In his boyhood days people were crazy; now, instead, it is brain storm. Like the negro philosopher in Virginia, the editor of the Democrat in realizing that the "sun do move," and that times have really changed.—Indianapolis News.

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