

The Tribune.

Only Republican Newspaper in the County.

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SEEK TO REPEAL MAYORALTY LAW

**MAYOR LOGAN RECEIVES
PLEA FOR ABOLISHMENT
OF PRESENT LAW.**

Says He Declined to Help in Asking
The Legislature For Amend-
ment.

There is a movement on foot
throughout the State urging members
of the Legislature to repeal that part
of the cities and towns act of 1906
which prohibits mayors of the vari-
ous cities and towns from succeeding
themselves.

The movement is said to be backed
by the mayors themselves, many of
whom are anxious to continue in
office for another term of four years.
Several meetings have been held and
a petition is now being circulated
throughout the State asking the next
Legislature to repeal the provision.

The present law prohibits mayors
or city councilmen from running for
second terms. This, in the opinion of
men who are interested in city gov-
ernment, is bad, though the intention
in creating the law was good.

The purpose of the law was to pre-
vent mayors from building up politi-
cal machines and from leading the
city into corrupt governments.

The fault with the law is stated in
this way:

"As the law now stands, all the
councilmen and the mayor go out of
office at the same time and a complete
new set of officers are elected. This
leaves nobody in or at the head of
city administration that knows the
details of the past history of the city
government. Questions that have
been considered and disposed of, will
come up again, and the city will con-
sider them as if they were new, thus
losing valuable time for which the
taxpayers are paying. If there could
be an old councilman held over, he
could explain briefly what has gone
before and avoid such a loss. It is
contended that it is necessary to
have somebody that understands city
government, as it is to have a man at
the head of a business that understands
the business."

Major Lawrence Becker of Ham-
mond is said to be the principal factor
in the effort, and the Mayor H. A.
Logan of this city, has received a
copy of the above petition, requesting
his signature. Instead Mr. Logan
wrote to Mayor Becker, telling him
that he ought to be ashamed of him-
self, but four years as Mayor ought
to be enough for anyone.

FEDERAL JUDGE'S SALARY.

Movement Made in Cities of State to
Increase the Pay of National
Jurists

Attorneys of cities in this state
have been urged to aid in a move-
ment to obtain the passage in Con-
gress of a bill to increase the salaries
paid to Circuit and District judges
of the Federal courts. A committee
of New York lawyers has been organ-
ized to urge the passage of the bill,
which provides that the salary of the
Circuit judges shall be \$10,000 a year
and the salary of the district judges
\$9,000. Pamphlets are being sent
out from New York to show reasons
why the salaries should be increased.
The present salaries of the chief jud-
ges of the several States and Ter-
ritories are set forth in the pamphlet
in the form of a table, and it is
explained that "except the judges in
New York State, where the subject
has been dealt with in a liberal spirit,
there are only two judges of them all
that receive as much as \$10,000 a year
and the majority of them receive less
than half this sum."

In regard to the present salaries of
circuit and district judges, it is set
forth that "there are twenty-nine
United States circuit judges, and
their salary is \$7,000 each, and eighty-
two United States district judges, and
their salary is \$6,000 each."

A summary of the duties of these
district and circuit judges is then given
to show the amount of legal knowl-
edge necessary to properly fill such
an office and the responsibility. It is
explained that there was a bill before
Congress to raise the salaries of the
district judges to \$9,000 and that a
total appropriation of only \$33,000
a year is required to increase the pay
of all the Federal judges by \$3,000
each, and this increased salary surely
would be small enough." A table is
given to show that higher salaries are
paid to judges of New York than to
United States judges, and higher sal-
aries paid to the judges in England
than in the United States.

Wants a Cinch.

That W. J. Bryan is preparing to
establish a home in Texas with a view
to representing the Lone Star State
in the United States Senate is asserted
by politicians who profess to
have an inkling of the Nebraskan's
intentions.

The press dispatches carried a brief
notice the other day that Mr. Bryan
has purchased a suburban farm of
twenty acres at Corpus Christi, Tex.,
and is arranging to erect a home
there, for the purpose it is alleged
of succeeding Joseph Bailey as United
States senator.

INDIANA FOURTH IN DIVORCES

WASHINGTON, MONTANA AND
COLORADO LEAD INDIANA
IN SEPARATIONS.

During Past Twenty Years 60,721 Di-
vorces Were Granted in This
State—Large Annual Rate.

The statistics on marriage and di-
vorce, issued by the Census Bureau
Friday, show that only three States,
Washington, Colorado and Montana,
exceed Indiana in the number of di-
vices granted in proportion to popu-
lation. The bureau's statistics cover
a period of twenty years, from 1887
to 1906, inclusive. During that
year period, 60,721 divorces were
granted in Indiana. This is at the rate
of 142 divorces annually for each
100,000 of population. In 1880 the
divorces in the State were at the
rate of seventy for each 100,000 of popu-
lation.

A compilation of statistics for Indi-
ana shows, first, the number of di-
vices granted in each county for the
twenty-year period, from 1887 to
1906, inclusive; second, the number of
divorces granted in each county in
1906; and third, the number of di-
vices granted in each county in the
year 1887.

The figures show that 1906 was the
bader year for divorces in Indiana.
Only in fourteen counties do the fig-
ures show fewer divorces in 1906 than
in 1887. In Dearborn county twenty-
one divorces were granted in 1887,
and in 1906 nine were granted. The
proportionate decrease in the other
thirteen counties was not so large.
From 1887 to 1906 7,535 divorces were
granted in Marion county. In 1906
611 divorces were granted, and in
1887 240 were granted. In Madison
county 2,441 divorces were granted
from 1887 to 1906. In 1906, 611 di-
vices were granted, and in 1887 240
divorces were granted.

That it will be a close fight with
only a camel's hair to decide between
the false and true is easily seen. The
people who like beer, but don't be-
lieve in its usage on general principles
and the people who have never im-
bibed and do not believe in the people
imbibing will have to muster to a
full roll-call. Absence of a few of the
lukewarm may turn the scales and open wide the saloon doors of
Bremen.

Thus must the battles of temper-

POSTAL SAVINGS LAW SEEKS SURE

BILL WILL COME UP IN THE
SENATE ON DECEMBER
14TH.

It is Thought That Measure Will
Go Through Without Any
Opposition.

Congress, in the three short months
of the regular session which will open
Tuesday, will write at least one
very important law upon the statute
books. There is hardly any room to
doubt that the bill of Senator Thos.
H. Carter of Montana, establishing a
system of postal savings banks, will

be enacted into law.

Debate on this measure will begin
in the Senate Dec. 14, when it comes
up as a special order. It is not ex-
pected there will be any protracted
discussion, for both national plat-
forms in the last campaign approved
the project, and there is a unanimity
of sentiment in favor which paves the
way for speed.

In view of the probability that gov-
ernmental postal savings banks soon
will be established, a word as to the
system may be of interest. Every
postoffice in the United States that
is authorized to issue money orders will
become a postal savings bank office.

Any person who is 10 years old or
more may become a depositor by
placing \$1, the minimum amount nec-
essary to open an account. A mar-
ried woman may enjoy the privilege
of the system free from any control
or interference by her husband.

Depositor Given Pass Book.

The depositor will be given a pass
book with the amount of his deposit
duly entered and with his name on
the back for identification. After an
account has been opened deposits of
10 cents and multiples thereof will
be received, but no one shall be per-
mitted to deposit more than \$200 in
any calendar month.

No deposit shall be allowed to ex-
ceed \$1,000 and no interest shall be
paid on deposits in excess of \$500.
On deposits of \$500 and less interest
at the rate of 2 per cent per annum
shall be allowed and entered in the
pass book to the credit of the depositor
and shall become a part of the
principal.

Funds from the various postal sav-
ings bank offices shall be deposited in
the nearest national banks that are
government depositories, where they
shall draw interest at not less than
2 1/4 per cent per annum, so that a
margin of at least one-quarter of 1
per cent, to pay the cost of the postal
savings system. Funds deposited in
post office banks will not be subject
to taxation by the United States or by
any state. Such funds shall also be
exempt from attachment and garnish-
ment.

There are 60,624 postoffices in the
United States and of this number 40,
000 do a money order business. These
40,000 postoffices will become postal
savings bank offices under the new
law. There are 1,174 money order
postoffices in Indiana, and under the
law there will be many postal savings
banks in the Hoosier state.

AN ELECTION BET.

Students at Valparaiso Caught Steal-
ing Turkey for the Banquet
Which Was Not.

There was an unusual bet made by
college students in Valparaiso on the
recent election. A Turkey banquet
was waged and one of the conditions
was that the losers steal the turkeys
for the spread. The Bryan crowd
started out the other night to steal
the turkeys and made good their bet.
They went to the county poor farm,
where one of the party espied a large
hen roost. They entered in the dark-
ness of the night and bagged most of
the fowls when a big rooster made a
cackle that could be heard for miles
around. This aroused the superintend-
ent and his son, both of whom re-
sponded armed to the teeth with
fighting irons of various kinds of
antiquity. The result was that each of
"theives" was fined \$10 and costs.

Don't Wait For Coroner.

Many people still entertain the
foolish idea that in the event of a death
which requires the presence of a cor-
oner, the body must remain where it
has fallen until that official arrives to
make his investigation as to the cause
of death. Instances are known of bodies
being allowed to lie on a railroad
track and other perilous positions.
Undertakers state that their work in
caring for bodies of persons meeting
sudden death has often been ham-
pered by the absurd notion that the
bodies should not be touched until the
coroner has "viewed" the remains. It
was reported that the body of Mrs.
Gants, who was accidentally shot and
killed by her husband recently, at
their home, near North Webster was
allowed to lie where it fell, with the
blood streaming from the wound.

Died of Blood Poisoning.

The cutting of a bunion on her
foot some time ago resulted in the
death of Mrs. Christ Noll of LaPorte
this week. She caused blood to
flow from the bunion and blood poison-
ing developed. Deceased was 33
years of age.

MALE POPULATION OF BREMEN TO MOVE ON LAPORTE SATURDAY

Judge Tuthill Rules That Each Signer of
Liquor Remonstrance Must
Be Proved.

What's going to happen to Bremen
town next Saturday? asks the La-
Porte Argus Bulletin. All the good
and righteous male folk, 423 strong,
intend to desert their laces and pen-
ates, and make one glorious crusade
in the interests of temperance over
40 miles of railroad track, changing
cars once, to the city of LaPorte. In
double file, the "arm of the dry and
for a day" will march from the Lake
shore station to the court house
square, as signers of the German
township remonstrance against the
grant of a liquor license to Ernest
Mochel, they must present proof of
their suffrage right. If anyone fails to
prove himself a legal voter, his name
will be scratched from the petition
and disregarded. By the meager major-
ity of thirty-eight the anti-saloon
people claim they have the best
of the argument.

That it will be a close fight with
only a camel's hair to decide between
the false and true is easily seen. The
people who like beer, but don't be-
lieve in its usage on general principles
and the people who have never im-
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POLITICS HINDER THE EDUCATION

PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS DE-
PEND UPON THE COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT.

State Superintendent Says This is
Especially True in Cities and in
Townships.

Fassett A. Cotton, state superintendent
of public instruction, in his No-
vember bulletin to the teachers of the
state, discusses the organization and
operation of Indiana's school system.
He says that the constant progress of
the schools of a county depends upon
the energy, intelligence and sanity of
the county superintendent. Mr. Cotton
says further that the schools of Indiana
appear to suffer most from policies
as encountered in the townships,
cities and towns. Mr. Cotton asserts
that the hope of education in Indiana
lies in a divorce from politics.

He believes the qualifications of the
county superintendent should be
those of the most experienced educator;
that the superintendent should be
a graduate of a standard college,
and in addition to that he should
have experience in teaching both in
the grades and in the high school.
In filling the place he believes poli-
cies should be barred; that the salary
should be sufficient to secure the best
talent; that the superintendent should
be responsible for the teachers that are
chosen; that he should be allowed to
be a clerk to assist him and that he
should be given a supervisor for
every forty or fifty teachers under
him.

"Perhaps," says Mr. Cotton, taking
up the question of politics in the
schools, "the offices of town,
township and city trustees are most open
to the criticism of politics. In the
arts place there are no legal qualifi-
cations for trustees, and the office is
considered fair political spoils. Under
the conditions the marvel is that we
have done so well as we have in
educational affairs. However, the
office of trustee should be wholly re-
moved from politics. The best qualified
citizen should be chosen. Surely he
should be a representative man in
scholarship, cultured and civic
pride. He should be a student of
educational, social and economic
problems, and should be a splendid
judge of men and women. In addition
to these qualities he should have that
of success in business or professional
affairs. Under such direction educational
affairs would take on an air of
dignified intelligence.

"The hope of education, then, lies in
divorce from politics, from the advisory
board to the state superintendent
of public instruction."

Wonderful American Hen.
The cackles of the American hens
are swelling into a mighty chorus.
Sixteen billion times a year these
small citizens announce the arrival
of a "fresh laid," and the sound of
their bragging is waxing loud in the
land says The November Technical
World Magazine. According to the
last census, there are 233,598,000
chickens of laying age in the United
States. These are valued at \$70,
000,000, and the eggs they lay would,
if divided, allow 203 eggs annually
to every person—man, woman and
child—in the United States. The value
of all the fowls, \$85,800,000, would
entitle every person in the country to
\$1.12, if they were sold and the pro-
ceeds divided. All the weight of the
animal products exported, the pork,
beef, tallow, ham, bacon and saus-
age, weighs \$46,860 tons, while the
weight of the eggs laid yearly tips
the scales at 970,363 tons.

Lease Barnhart's Paper.

Negotiations were completed Friday
whereby the Rochester Sentinel, owned by
Henry A. Barnhart, congressman-elect from the Thirteenth
district, was leased to Boyd and Harold
Van Trump for two years from
January 1, 1909. Harold Van Trump
was formerly manager of the Marion
Leader and went from there to
Owensboro, Ky., where he had the
management of a paper. Boyd Van
Trump has been foreman and business
manager of the Sentinel. The ownership
of the paper will be retained by Mr. Barnhart, who will again
assume charge upon the expiration of
his term in congress.

Will Build School.

The LaPorte council and school
board has entered into an agreement
whereby a \$40,000 school building will
be constructed in East LaPorte. The
building is to be ready for occupancy
by September 1, 1909.

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ent and his son, both of whom re-
sponded armed to the teeth with
fighting irons of various kinds of
antiquity. The result was that each of
"theives" was fined \$10 and costs.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure deaf-
ness, that is, by constitutional
remedies. Deafness is caused by an
inflamed condition of the mucous lining
of the Eustachian tube. When this tube
is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing,
and when it is entirely closed, deaf-
ness is the result, and unless the in-
flammation can be taken out and this
tube restored to its normal condition,
hearing will be destroyed, forever;
nine cases out of ten are caused by
Catarrh, which is nothing but an in-
flamed condition of the mucous sur-
faces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars
for any case of Deafness (caused by
catarrh) that cannot be cured by
Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circu-
lar free. F. J. CHENEY & CO.
Toledo, O.