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SOUTH BEND, INDIA NA, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL. FOR U. S. SENATOR—Benjamin F. Shively.
FOR 13TH DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE— Henry S. Barnhart.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE— Homer L. Collier.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE— Dale J. Crittenden.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE— George W. Butler.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION— Charles C. Greathouse.
FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT— Moses B. Lacy.
FOR JUSTICES OF APPELLATE COURT— John H. Frederick S. Caldwell, Milton B. Hostetler, Edward W. Felt and Frank M. Powers.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT— J. Fred France.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL— Richard M. Lovett.
FOR STATE GEOLOGIST— Edward Barrett.

LEGISLATIVE.
FOR STATE SENATOR— Gabriel R. Summers.
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE— George Y. Henley and Charles A. Haggerty.
FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE— Peter A. Fullmer.

A VERY PERSONAL ISSUE.
 Harold Van Trump, former lessee and editor of the Rochester Sentinel—Congressman Barnhart's paper—is having the time of his life distributing reprints from the Fulton County Sun, a new paper established by Van Trump, calculating to place the congressman in a bad light over the 13th district.

A letter accompanying the booklet explains that it is intended to place it in the hands of every 13th district voter—hence this comment, notwithstanding that the intelligent reader will find it easy enough to observe the excuse for the author's pique.

To be brief the apparent facts are these:

There eventually came a time when the congressman's son, after completing his university training and gaining a couple years of newspaper experience elsewhere, determined to do the very natural thing, viz: go back to Rochester, assume charge of his father's paper, get married, settle down. In consequence, when the Van Trump lease expired near the beginning of 1913, it was not renewed, and the lessee found himself out of a job.

War against the congressman was immediately declared, with the newly established Sun as the principal weapon, and the Rochester postmaster the desired goal. When the latter failed to materialize, the designed campaign of near-political blackmail degenerated to an equally near-desperate assault, and this is what the voters of the district are having dished up to them in the booklets.

Mr. Van Trump says he is sorry that his "personal affairs threaten to become a political issue". We dare say that he need not worry. No one will take him seriously enough for that—one except himself.

Congressman Barnhart had an absolute right to establish his son in the management of his own paper, and would have been more or less of an unnatural father had he not done so under the circumstances.

To have made Van Trump postmaster, in the face of his onslaughts, would have been cowardly politics, if nothing more—a using of the public service as a personal shield—while on the other hand it appears that the man appointed is generally satisfactory to all save those who failed to land.

The entire booklet should be assimilated with a "pinch of salt".

That Mr. Van Trump's "personal affairs" should not be permitted to overcome him by becoming "a political issue" is right.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

And now comes Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Smoot, of Utah, survivors of that notable political era when certificates of deposit nestled under senatorial dinner plates, fanning the air with charges of "graft" in the river and harbor bill. Why, the word was invented when they were running the government!

With Gallinger and Smoot officially on the job as watchdogs of the treasury, the total annual budget of the government rose from \$765,000,000 in 1908, to \$1,025,000,000 in 1910. Last year, under democratic rule, the expenditures were \$1,088,000,000. The present total for the current fiscal year, exclusive of the river and harbor bill, is \$1,089,000,000. Increase under four years of republican administration—\$250,000,000. Increase since the democrats have controlled one or both branches of congress—\$70,000,000. If the Gallinger-Smoot combination had remained in the saddle, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have maintained the same percentage of yearly increase. So the democratic administration has already saved the country about \$300,000,000.

As for the general totals of appropriations, they have remained so high largely because of obligations burdened onto the government by the preceding republican administration. But the reckless waste of the govern-

ment that his comment is lacking sympathy for the German attitude.

We have read, re-read and read again the colonel's pieces and we fail to detect any warrant for this impression. He seems to us to be as impartial, though not as silent, as the sphinx. The only fellow for whom his sympathy appears to be scant is that meek and patient person, the believer in peace who does not endorse the big stick. T. R. jumps on him with hob-nailed shoes.

The mere fact, though, that eminent Germans have formed such an impression brings into better view the high wisdom of Pres. Wilson's counsel of neutrality and suggests that all Americans of international renown would do well to increase the caution with which they express themselves, saying nothing if they can't say little safely.

There may come a time when it will be both fitting and necessary to draw, for our own guidance, fundamental lessons from the great war.

But, as the war is still young, we don't have to hurry.

Mishawaka's country fair is one of the good, old fashioned kind our fathers and grandfathers used to talk about, with some modern kinks that contribute enough excitement to please those who are looking for it. A day spent there is just like old times with a modern flavor added.

We've been annually importing from Germany 12 million dollars worth of potash for fertilizers, and now we've got to look to California, Utah, Nevada, Montana and New Mexico for bracers for our fertilizers.

FOR CONSTABLES—Robert A. Beyrer and Andrew Fitzkantz.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.
 FOR TRUSTEE—Gus A. Klingler.
 FOR ASSESSOR—Joseph Voerde.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—J. Elmer Peck and Joseph V. Wyplyszynski.

FOR CONSTABLES—Robert A. Beyrer and Andrew Fitzkantz.

ment's money by the corrupt Cannon and Aldrich machines has been checked effectively.

It is quite clear that the assault upon the river and harbor measure, now that extra taxation has become necessary, covers motives that lie much deeper than the pretense of zeal for economy. It is an attack that seeks to prevent the working out of the great reforms which the progressive movement, working through the democratic party, has legislated into a good beginning. The specious charge of extravagance is raised in the hope that public opinion will put the Gallingers, Smoots, Cannons, Forakers, Penroses, etc., back in power.

As for the underlying policy represented in the river and harbor bill, it is one of regulating railway rates by preserving water competition—a policy for the adoption of which the democrats fought vainly when Gallinger, Smoot, Cannon and Aldrich held congress submissive to the bidding of the railroads.

That in the present crisis the government should economize is conceded. Every curtailment that will actually save money is being made.

WASTED CAPITAL.

The commissioner of railways of Queensland, Australia, who is in this country studying how Uncle Sam regulates the carriers, made a pat comment when he says:

"It seems to me that your railroads have too many millions sunk in marble halls and solid brass hand rails."

In other words, too much capital tied up in fuss and show when the need is to turn more wheels.

The same can be said of our hotels, public buildings and of a great many homes.

We're too eager to "put on lug". We want gorgeously trimmed hats and rich-looking outer garments, even though our petticoats may be patched or in rags.

It may not be the pleasantest kind of talk to hear from a visitor, considering how fond we all are of taffy; but, unhappily, it's the truth.

Just now the financiers are complaining that the big war has tied a knot in the world's supply of capital for investment, banks are trimming credits and charging high interest rates and the leaders of big business are wondering where they are to get the great sums which they are bound to need to finance the inevitable undertakings of the future.

Cut the display, invest more liberally in the machinery of productive service, distribute the prosperity, and even the awful destructiveness of war need not be feared.

NOT MUCH TO CACKLE OVER.

After doing his dirtiest in an endeavor to abuse Pres. Wilson into war with Mexico, that modest little dove of peace, Mr. Hearst, evolves this tremendous opinion:

"I think the people of the nations can end this war and end all wars."

It is a mighty small egg, after an extraordinary lot of cackling. The cackling in ordinary cases always follows the laying, but not so with W. R. He cackles before, during and after the laying, and there's never any period when you can safely bet on the size of the egg, or indeed on its being an egg at all.

But Mr. Hearst's present "I think" is really an egg. He has raised so many straw men and "fit 'em to a finish" that he knows as well as any school boy on earth that people can end wars by refusing to fight. It isn't a very fresh egg, or a very remarkable egg in any respect, that has been laid, this time, but it is a very fair demonstration that the hen is still able to lay.

KEEP YOUR STOMACH AND LIVER HEALTHY.

A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting Bowels is guaranteed if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good Digestion, correct Constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the whole system—Purify your blood and rid you of all body poisons through the Bowels. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

NO NEED TO HURRY.

Some public men in Germany are the cable tells us, peev'd at their old friend, T. R., who has been writing pieces for the papers on lessons of the war.

They have somehow caught the in-

pression that his comment is lacking sympathy for the German attitude.

We have read, re-read and read again the colonel's pieces and we fail to detect any warrant for this impression. He seems to us to be as impartial, though not as silent, as the sphinx. The only fellow for whom his sympathy appears to be scant is that meek and patient person, the believer in peace who does not endorse the big stick. T. R. jumps on him with hob-nailed shoes.

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There may come a time when it will be both fitting and necessary to draw, for our own guidance, fundamental lessons from the great war.

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