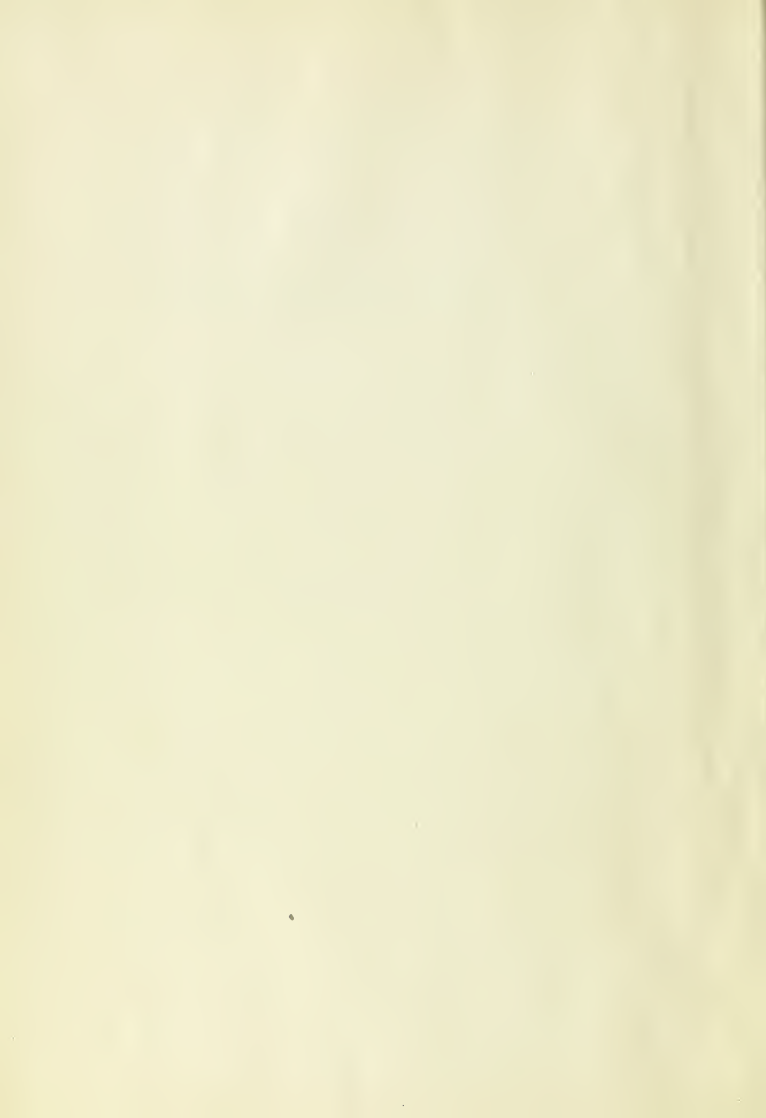


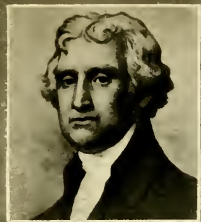
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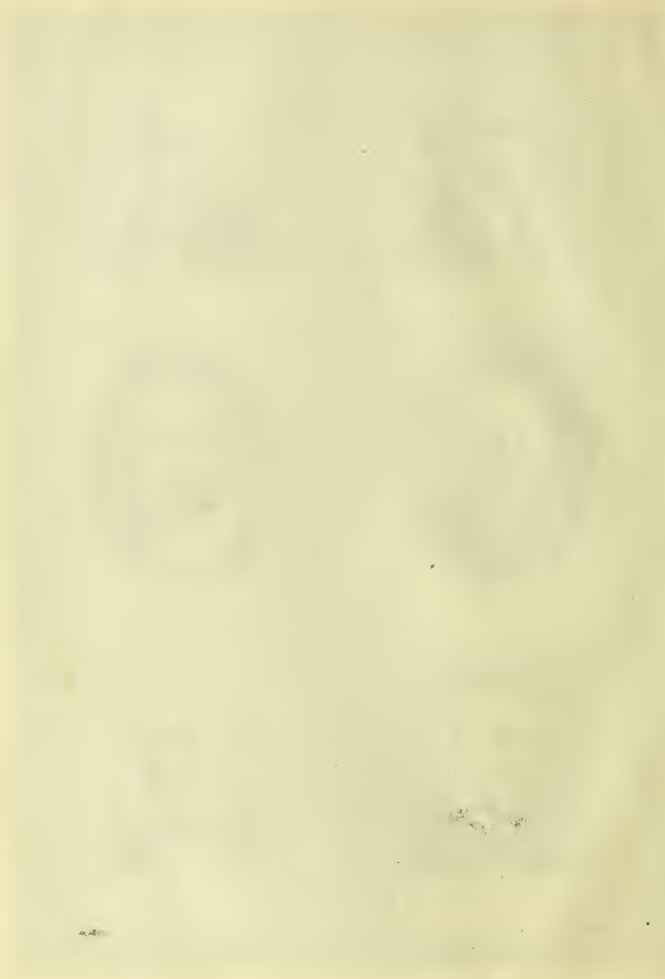
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HISTORY *of*
The INDIANA
DEMOCRACY

1816-1916

By JOHN B. STOLL
HISTORIAN

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FOREWORD

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DURING the three years that I was engaged in writing this book, the early history of Indiana naturally often became the subject of conversation in mingling with educators, legislators, politicians, editors and men engaged in professional and business pursuits. In all these talks but one individual revealed knowledge of the fact that under the first constitution, in force from 1816 to 1851, the people of the commonwealth were permitted to vote for and elect only two State officers—Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Other State officers were elected by the General Assembly. Judges were appointed by the Governor.

Among all those with whom I conversed relative to these matters, there was not a single one cognizant of the fact that the first constitution of Indiana never was submitted to popular vote for adoption or rejection, but became the supreme law of the State as drafted by the constitutional convention, whose members had been chosen by the voters of the territory.

The idea of a responsible leadership and belief in the efficacy of a representative government were far more strongly entrenched in the public mind than may be said to have been the case when in later years popular delusion gave emphasis to the theory that ability and power to lead meant curtailment of the right of the people to rule.

Thoughtful perusal of this book will make clear what sort of government the founders of the Republic had in mind when they established the United States of North America. A clear understanding can be gathered of the principles applied in the formation of this government by closely following the historical recital in the opening chapters. No one can intelligently peruse the pages of this book without becoming greatly enriched in information that will be found of incalculable value in the exercise of the prerogatives of citizenship and the performance of duty devolving upon an alert and patriotic electorate.

POLITICS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC

PARTY ALIGNMENTS WERE VARIABLE AND LARGELY PERSONAL—AFTER THIRTY YEARS LINES BECAME MORE SHARPLY DRAWN AND MORE DISTINCTLY DEFINED



DOMINANTLY, the Democratic party, whose history in Indiana it is the purpose of this volume to narrate, is younger by a dozen years than the State itself; but in its principles, although not in its name, it traces its lineage to Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and in that sense is as old as the Nation. The State of Indiana, and the country in which it is an important commonwealth, have never been without a political party. Wherever the active life of the people has been developed, political parties have always sprung into existence. An absence of political parties would be an indication of passive indifference to their true interests on the part of the people, or of tyrannical repression on the part of their rulers.

The freest and most gifted nations have the most sharply defined political partisanship. It is not a commendable virtue for a citizen to stand aloof from political activity, and it should be a shame rather than a boast for any intelligent person to declare that he does not affiliate with or "belong" to a political party.

Edmund Burke defined a political party as "a body of men united in promoting, by their joint endeavors, the national interest in some particular policy or movement in which they are all agreed." The very name "party" indicates that each such body of men represents but a part of the citizens. Therefore, a party possesses the consciousness of only one part of the Na-

tion and has no right to attempt to identify itself with the whole and arrogate to itself all the virtues and patriotism of the people. Convinced that its principles are for the best interests of the public, it may rightfully combat for them and seek to have them prevail, but it has no right to ignore the views of those who differ from it or to seek the utter destruction of other parties. In fact, the experience of popular governments demonstrates that the public interest is best promoted by the existence of two nearly equally balanced political parties.

During the Revolutionary War, which resulted in the establishment of this Nation, there were but two parties—those favoring continued allegiance to Great Britain, and those supporting the movement for independence. The latter called themselves Patriots, and the others Tories; while the former designated themselves as Loyalists and their opponents as Rebels. Doubtless both were sincere, and high authority has defined a patriot revolutionist as a "simply successful rebel."

The Confederation in which the Colonies had united to achieve their independence was soon found inadequate to meet the exigencies of an independent Nation. So a convention was called to amend the Articles of Confederation. At once two parties appeared. One, including Washington, Hamilton, Franklin and Pinckney, believed a strong central government necessary. The other, including Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, George Clinton and James Monroe, feared

that the central government, if too powerful, would infringe upon the liberty of the people. The former party was called Federalist, and the latter Anti-Federalist. The Federal Constitution, as finally adopted, was a compromise, providing an instrument capable of a double interpretation on the disputed point, and the two parties continued under the new government. The Federalists gave the Constitution a broad construction with large powers to the Nation, while the Anti-Federalists gave a strict construction, which made the States the paramount authority except in specially defined cases. Alexander Hamilton was from the first the leader of the former party, and Thomas Jefferson was soon recognized as the head of the latter. Both men were members of President Washington's cabinet. But the President's firm conviction of the necessity for a strong central government enabled the Federalists to control the policy of Congress during the first twelve years—the formative period of the new government. Besides, through the life tenure of the members of the Supreme Court, Federalist views on the construction of the Constitution prevailed for many years in the judicial branch of the government.

Jefferson's political sagacity led him early to perceive that an "anti" party would not successfully appeal to the people, so he sought a party name that should stand for something affirmative. His own idealism in connection with a residence in France made him an admirer of the principles set forth by the French in establishing their Republic. Moreover, there pulsed throughout this country a feeling of grateful sympathy for France because of the assistance she had rendered us in our war for independence. With shrewd political wisdom Jefferson appropriated this sympathy by using the term which the French had employed and named his party "Republican." The Anti-Federalists had already accused Hamilton of influencing

Washington to favor a government modeled after that of England, which, under popular forms, would, they asserted, actually establish monarchical or, at best, aristocratic rule. In fact, in the political bitterness of the times, the Federalists were often by their opponents called monarchists.

The formal beginning of this Republican party dates from May 13, 1792, when Jefferson, still a member of the Cabinet, addressed a letter to President Washington in which he said: "The Republican party, who wish to preserve the government in its present form, are fewer in numbers than the Monarchical Federalists. They are fewer, even when joined by the two or three, or half a dozen Anti-Federalists, who, though they dare not avow it, are still opposed to any general government; but being less so to a Republican than to a monarchical one, they naturally side with those whom they think pursuing the lesser evil."

This may be taken as the platform of the Jeffersonian Republican party; and no political pronouncement was ever more adroitly worded to appeal to all the dissatisfied elements of the people. Its assumption that the Federalists were preparing the way for a monarchy; its apparent solicitude for the preservation of the Constitution, and its repudiation of the views of the extreme States' Rights partisan, were calculated to attract not only the actual opponents of the administration, but the conservative supporters of the new form of government.

Washington's proclamation of neutrality in the war between France and England brought into prominence a class of active politicians among the sympathizers with the former country. They assumed the name "Democrat" and formed a circle of societies patterned after the Jacobin Clubs of Paris. One of them, indeed, the Charleston Society, actually affiliated with the Paris Clubs. Their prime instigator

was the French ambassador, Genet. These societies became quite numerous in the central and southern states. For a time they were very active and extremely vindictive in language, branding all who did not agree with them as enemies of "the people." They humored the whims and passions of the more ignorant masses, assumed eccentricities of dress and language, and expressed contempt for all constituted authority. With the natural instinct of their class to be "agin' the government," they sided with the party of Jefferson and called themselves, politically, "Democratic-Republicans," and were particularly vicious in abuse of Washington. The Federalists were horrified and the Republican leaders disgusted with their antics; nevertheless, the latter were naturally not averse to receiving the aid of their votes.

With the same spirit which during the Civil War led the two political parties at the North to dub their opponents respectively as "Abolitionists" and "Copperheads," the Republicans in those days had called the Federalists "Monarchists," and now the Federalists retorted by terming the Republicans "Democrats."

These "Democratic-Republicans," however, were not the progenitors of the Democratic party whose illustrious leaders later helped to build the greatness of Indiana. Their societies were regarded in those days very much as is the I. W. W. organization at present. A prominent member of the Jeffersonian party, Hon. Edward Livingston, speaking years after of the conditions at that time, stated that gross as were the attacks upon Washington, they came from Bache, Leib and Duane, and the noisy and frequently silly leaders of the professed Democrats; and it is greatly creditable to the Republicans proper that their opposition to Washington's administration was legitimate, and their public utterances were decorous and affectionate toward the President personally.

Although later writers have applied the names "Democrat," "Republican," and "Democratic-Republican" interchangeably to the party of Jefferson, there is abundant evidence that for a quarter of a century the party leaders avoided the name assumed by the imitators of the Jacobin Clubs of Paris, and it is said that Andrew Jackson in those early years denounced the appellation "Democrat" as a political slander. At any rate, when Jefferson, in his first inaugural, appealing for the support of the entire American people, declared "We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans," he did not mention any Democrats. The fact is that the suppression of the whisky insurrection, which those societies were charged with having incited, and, a little later, the threatened war with France, virtually drove them out of existence. It was not until the odium created by the folly and extravagancies of their promoters had been forgotten in the lapse of years, that the term Democratic in its true sense of "rule by the demos"—all the people—was revived in its old glorious Grecian meaning and accepted by a political party in this country. And that occurred when the State of Indiana was twelve years old.

The Federalist party, of which Alexander Hamilton was the acknowledged leader, had two objectives: First, to form a government strong enough to make and hold a place among the nations of the earth; and, secondly, to create a central authority sufficiently powerful to coalesce the diverse and often conflicting interests of the various states into one general welfare. In pursuit of the first objective James Madison was in hearty and active accord with Hamilton, and they worked together effectively, through the framing and adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the first two years of Washington's administration—the vital period in the organization of the government. To Madi-

son was due very largely the framing of the "Compromises of the Constitution"—those phrases on which differing constructions could be and have been placed. It was as to the meaning of these phrases that the distinction of "Strict Constructionist" and "Broad Constructionist" arose. Jefferson, whose absence from the country as Minister to France from 1785 had prevented him from taking part in the framing or adoption of the Constitution, became, on his return in 1789, the leader of the Strict Constructionists, and on matters of internal policy he was joined by Madison. There were, however, able and patriotic men on both sides of the question—said question being fundamentally, whether the Federal government has only limited, strictly defined powers, leaving the States supreme within their respective borders, and, in consequence, whether the primary allegiance of the citizen is due to his State or to the Nation. This question was not finally settled until it was decided by the arbitration of arms in the Civil War.

It is interesting to note, however, that whatever may have been their theory as to the construction of the Constitution, the six most noted Presidents have not hesitated to exercise the broadest governmental and executive authority when, in their judgment, the "general welfare" demanded it. Washington did this in the whisky insurrection and in his proclamation of neutrality in the war between France and England; Jefferson did it in the purchase of Louisiana, and in laying the embargo; Jackson did it in removing the bank deposits, and in suppressing nullification; Lincoln did it in suspending the writ of habeas corpus and in issuing the emancipation proclamation; Cleveland did it in the Chicago strike, and in his notice to England in the Venezuela matter, and Roosevelt did it in the anthracite troubles and in acquiring the Panama canal zone.

The first popular test between the Federalist and Republican parties came in the presidential election of 1796. There were no formal nominations, but a general assent that the Federalist candidate for President should be Washington's associate as Vice-President, John Adams, and that the Republican candidate should be Thomas Jefferson. The electors at that time voted for two candidates. The one having the highest vote became President and the one with the next highest, Vice-President. As to their second choice, the Republicans were divided between Aaron Burr and Samuel Adams—Burr receiving 30 votes and Adams 15. The Federalists were likewise divided—Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina having 59, and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, 11. There were also a number of scattering votes, Washington himself receiving one. Of the two chief candidates, Adams received 71 votes and Jefferson 68. Thus Adams became President and Jefferson Vice-President. A. K. McClure, in his book, "Our Presidents and How We Make Them," says of this election: "In no modern national campaign have the candidates been so maliciously defamed as were those in this contest of the fathers of the republic. Jefferson was denounced as an unscrupulous demagogue, and Adams was denounced as a kingly despot without sympathy for the people and opposed to every principle of popular government."

The alien and sedition laws enacted during Adams' administration were an extreme exercise of centralized power. They were aimed at the practices of the Democratic societies, but were opposed by Hamilton as uncalled for, unwise, and a fatal political blunder. They tended, as he foresaw, to make the Federalist administration obnoxious to the people. Washington died during the last days of the year 1799, and the campaign of 1800 was a repetition of that of four years previous, both in the personality of the

candidates and the virulence of the opposing sides. This time each party voted unitedly for its two candidates, giving the opportunity for a tie. The Republicans had 73 electoral votes for Jefferson and Burr, and the Federalists 65 for Adams and Pinckney. As the vote was a tie between Jefferson and Burr, and as each had a majority of the electoral college, the House of Representatives, under the Constitution, had to elect one of the two as President, whereupon the other would become Vice-President. As the Federalists were "out of it" so far as a candidate of their own was concerned, their Representatives in Congress either abstained from voting, or voted as personal or partisan motives influenced them. The voting was by States, and the contest continued seven days. Hamilton, regarding Jefferson as much the safer man for President, cast his influence in his favor and he finally received the votes of ten States to four for Burr and two blank.

This action of Hamilton aroused the undying hatred of Aaron Burr, and was the underlying cause of the challenge to a duel, which the "code of honor" of that day compelled Hamilton to accept, and in which he was killed. Before his death, however, Hamilton had warmly sustained the action of Jefferson in the acquisition of Louisiana, although most of the Federalists, for partisan reasons, denounced the purchase as bitterly as latter-day anti-imperialists have denounced the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Indeed, such is the course of politics that had Hamilton lived it is not a violent presumption that he and Jefferson would have been actively co-operating for the good of the country.

Adams took his defeat hard. He packed his goods and left the White House at midnight of March 3. Still time tempers even the asperities of politics. Adams lived to see his son hold important offices under Jefferson and his successors, and

even to be a Republican President. There was, moreover, friendly correspondence between Jefferson and Adams, and both died on the Fourth of July, 1826—the fiftieth anniversary of the day made memorably glorious by their mutual action in the Continental Congress.

Burr resigned the Vice-Presidency, bade farewell to the Senate in a speech that moved even his enemies to tears, embarked upon a scheme to wrest Mexico from the Spaniards and establish either an independent republic or an empire, was tried for treason on the charge that he intended to seize part of Louisiana in the scheme, and, though acquitted, was thoroughly discredited, and died in poverty and obscurity.*

The experience at this election led to an amendment of the Constitution establishing the present system of electing the President and Vice-President by separate votes of the electors.

In the administration of his office Jefferson practiced the democratic simplicity of manners which he professed. He avoided all pomp and ceremony. The stories of his hitching his horse to the fence on the occasion of his inauguration, and of his receiving foreign ministers in dressing-gown and slippers, are probably as mythical as the tale of Washington and the cherry tree, or of Jackson's smoking

*The retirement of Aaron Burr from the Vice-Presidency before the expiration of his term has been variously treated by historians. Some have entirely ignored it, and some have called it "resignation." Parton says he "took leave of the Senate," and gives a dramatic account of the scene when the Senators, moved to tears by Burr's eloquence, unanimously adopted resolutions extolling his fairness as presiding officer, and proceeded to elect one of their number as president pro-tem to succeed him. The event occurred during executive session March 2, 1805. Burr's motive can only be surmised. He himself quietly attributed it to "indisposition," which might refer to physical illness and might mean that he was "indisposed" to participation in the installation of his hated enemy, George Clinton, the vice-president elect. Possibly he desired the spectacular effect actually produced. But, whatever his motive, or by whatever name the act be designated, Aaron Burr absolutely relinquished the Vice-Presidency two days before his term of office expired.

a corn-cob pipe while transacting business with representatives of other nations. But, instead of delivering his inaugural address in person, as Washington and Adams had done, after the manner of the King of England to Parliament, he sent in a written message to be read by the clerk, thus establishing a precedent that was followed by all of his successors until the time of Woodrow Wilson, who returned to the practice of Washington.

For the elections of 1804, formal nominations were for the first time made. The Republican members of Congress met in caucus and renominated Jefferson for President, at the same time nominating George Clinton of New York for Vice-President. This was the beginning of the Congressional caucus nominations which continued until the time of Jackson. It was, however, but the nationalizing of a practice that had grown up in several States, by which the members of the Legislatures in their respective party caucuses had named candidates for State offices and Congressmen, and sometimes indicated the choice of the State for President. The Federalists made no open nominations, but their leaders united on Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina for President and Rufus King of New York for Vice-President. The election showed the complete collapse of the Federalist party. Jefferson and Clinton had 162 electoral votes, while Pinckney and King had but 14.

The early custom had been for the Vice-President to follow as President. Adams had been Vice-President under Washington, and Jefferson under Adams. But as Jefferson's second term approached its close there were indications that he preferred his Secretary of State, James Madison, for his successor. There was some demurring in Virginia where the friends of James Monroe, feeling that he had not been treated fairly, urged him for the presidency. The Congressional caucus,

however, was controlled by the friends of Madison, and nominated him for President, re-nominating George Clinton for Vice-President. There was considerable ill feeling, especially in Virginia, where the "Quids," led by John Randolph of Roanoke, for a time threatened a serious defection. The trouble, however, was allayed by the influence of Jefferson, who arranged that Monroe should enter the Cabinet as Secretary of State, and thus be in line as Madison's successor, according to the new order of promotion. The Federalists again informally accepted Pinckney and King as candidates without nomination, and made a desperate rally to regain power. The result was a slight gain, as they had 47 electoral votes to 122 for Madison.

Like some other Presidents since, who have been chosen in deference to the wishes of their predecessors, Madison did not measure up to the expectations of his friends. He was greater in constructive than in executive ability. Constitutionally a man of peace, he was confronted by conditions of war, and his administration seemed on the point of failure when a number of the younger element in Congress, led by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford and Felix Grundy, forced him into a more active policy, including a declaration of war against England—a war, however, for which the country was absolutely unprepared, and in which it was saved from utter disgrace only by the heroism of its improvised navy, and the brilliant victory of the volunteers under Andrew Jackson at New Orleans.

Madison was, however, re-nominated in 1812 by the Congressional caucus, though the discontent in his own party was so great that fifty members absented themselves. George Clinton, after serving nearly eight years as Vice-President, had died in office and been buried at Washington, whence his remains were removed

to New York one hundred years later. So the caucus nominated John Langdon of New Hampshire, the first president pro tem. of the Senate, for Vice-President, but he declined and a second caucus named Elbridge Gerry of "gerrymandering" fame in Massachusetts.

The re-nomination of Madison was followed by the first "bolt" in our national politics. The Republican members of the New York Legislature nominated their party leader in the State, DeWitt Clinton, as an opposition candidate. The Federalists made no nomination for President, but at a conference the leaders agreed to support Clinton and named Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania for Vice-President.

Thus the Republican party was divided, with the Federalists generally supporting Clinton. But the war he had been so averse to waging rallied to support Madison and he was elected by a vote of 122 to 89. DeWitt Clinton afterward took part in the organization of the Whig party, and as Governor of New York State achieved a national reputation and wonderfully aided the development of his own State and of the great West by the construction of the Erie Canal.

It is interesting to note in regard to the "war of 1812" that owing to the slowness of communication in those days, some of the events of the greatest political importance connected with it actually took place after the treaty of peace had been signed. The signatures were affixed December 24, 1814. The Hartford Convention was then in session, and early in January passed the resolutions denouncing the war, which sealed the fate of the Federalists. Under a proclamation of President Madison, January 12 was observed as a day of fasting and prayer for peace, and more than all, on January 8, General Jackson, with 7,000 volunteers, defeated 10,000 British veterans, and won the battle of New Orleans, which victory made him President later on.

While the two elections of James Monroe have, because of the lack of opposition, been termed the "era of good feeling," his path to the first nomination was by no means easy. He was not personally popular. William H. Crawford, a Senator from Georgia, was an aggressive candidate, and the Congressional caucus for nominating was already so unpopular that only 58 of the 141 Republican members attended on the first call. The influence of Jefferson and Madison, however, brought 118 to a second meeting, and Monroe, through the same influence, obtained eleven majority over Crawford. Daniel D. Tompkins of New York was named for Vice-President.

For a time the discontent seemed ominous. Public meetings were held in various parts of the country denouncing "King Caucus that seeks to control the people in the selection of their highest officers." At several of these meetings bitter addresses were made by Roger B. Taney, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Had there been a strong opposition party, Monroe might have been defeated; but the Federalists were so utterly discredited by the part some of their leaders had taken at the Hartford Convention that their open assistance would have been an injury to any candidate. The result was that no nomination was made against Monroe, and no national contest waged. The presidential electors of Connecticut, Delaware and Massachusetts, 34 in all, cast their votes for Rufus King of New York and Monroe received the remaining 183—of which Indiana furnished three.

This State had adopted a Constitution in June, 1816, and the Legislature had chosen presidential electors later on; but it was not admitted into the Union until December 17. At first an animated discussion was held as to whether the votes should be counted, and the two houses of Congress separated to enable the House of Representatives to settle the question

of eligibility. No action was taken, however, but when the two houses again met the result was announced, including the vote of Indiana, which thus cast her first presidential vote for a Jeffersonian Republican candidate.

Madison retired to his farm in Virginia and interested himself in agricultural pursuits. He took no active part in politics, but when the South Carolina nullifiers were quoting his Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 in justification of their nullification and secession doctrines, he wrote several powerful letters to demonstrate the fallacy of their reasoning. He died six days before the Fourth of July, 1836.

Monroe made John Quincy Adams his Secretary of State. During his administration of eight years, two moderately protective tariffs were passed, Florida was annexed, the first slavery conflict was adjusted by the Missouri Compromise, and the famous "Monroe Doctrine" in regard to European interference with America was promulgated. It was a period of recovery from war and of general growth and prosperity. Naturally cautious and conservative, Monroe had aroused no personal antagonisms during his first term. A general assent to the principle of two terms shut out ambitious competitors in his own party, and the utter disintegration of the Federalists had destroyed outside opposition. The regular congressional caucus was called in 1820, but so few attended it that no nomination was made, and Monroe repeated the experience of Washington in securing a unanimous electoral vote—with the exception of one—without either nomination or election contest. Tompkins was re-elected Vice-President.

In this election, following the Indiana precedent, the electoral vote of Missouri was counted, the State having adopted its constitution, though not having been admitted into the Union.

Unlike some modern statesmen, Monroe had served his country so unselfishly that he had absorbed his private fortune, and he left the office of the presidency without means of support. For a time he served as justice of the peace in Virginia, and then found a home with his son-in-law in New York, where he died July 4, 1831. He was buried without ostentation, and his grave was left unmarked until a few years ago.

The presidential campaign of 1824 was a personal rather than a political contest. All the candidates were members of the Republican party, and there was no declaration of principles, as it was assumed that any of them would carry out the policy of previous administrations. While many candidates were discussed, only six were favorably presented. They were named by mass meetings and State Legislatures, and one, William H. Crawford, by the discredited Congressional caucus. Of the six, DeWitt Clinton of New York, who had run against Monroe in 1816, withdrew, and John C. Calhoun was transferred to the list for Vice-President. The four that remained through the campaign were John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Clay, who had been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Andrew Jackson, who had been United States Representative and Senator, and Supreme Court Judge in his State, but who, above all, was "the Hero of New Orleans."

The contest did not develop any great bitterness, and resulted in no choice for President, though Calhoun was almost unanimously elected Vice-President. The electoral vote stood: Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. The election accordingly went to the House, as between the three highest candidates. There the friends of Clay helped to elect Adams. Clay was made Secretary of State, and the Jackson men charged that there had

been a "deal" in connection with the election. The charge was denied and is not now believed to have been well founded. But the bitterness aroused made a lasting break between Jackson and Clay, though both still belonged to the same political party. In this election the vote of Indiana both in the Electoral College and in the House of Representatives was cast for the idolized hero of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson.

The administration of John Quincy Adams conformed to the highest type of statesmanship. He treated the office as a public trust and not as either a personal or party perquisite. He made only two dismissals from office, and both for good cause. He favored internal improvements more than did his predecessors, but that was because the opening and developing of the West had created greater need for them. In fact, Jackson, when in Congress, by his votes sustained measures the same in principle. It should not be forgotten that John Quincy Adams was not a Federalist, but a consistent and earnest supporter of Jefferson and his policies. Soon after his retirement from the Presidency he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he continued to serve his country until his death in 1848. He literally died in service, having been stricken with apoplexy at his seat in the House.

The presidential campaign of 1828 began almost as soon as Adams had been inaugurated, when the Legislature of Tennessee presented the name of Jackson as his successor. Criticisms of Adams' administration revived much of the asperities and resentments of the old Republican and Federalist campaigns. Mass meetings and resolutions of Legislatures followed one another in rapid succession, on the one hand urging the election of Jackson and on the other recommending the re-election of Adams.

The campaign soon developed into a contest between the old party leaders who had managed affairs, chosen the candidates and held the offices, and a newer, more uncouth, but more vigorous element that had been developed with the growing country.

The name Republican was still retained by all, but with qualifying adjectives. The supporters of Adams called themselves National Republicans, while many of those of Jackson, probably having never heard of the obnoxious societies thirty or forty years before, took the name "Democratic-Republican." There were, however, no national conventions, no platforms of principles, no declarations of policy. The contest, like that of 1824, was personal, and the more common designations were "Adams men," or "Jackson men." The Jackson men won by an electoral vote of 178 to 83, and Calhoun was elected Vice-President on the same ticket. Indiana had cast her vote for Jackson and Calhoun.

Verification of the statement that political alignments during that period were more personal than partisan is found in the fact that Indiana gave a majority for Jackson in three successive presidential elections. In 1824 the popular vote of Indiana was 7,343 for Jackson, 5,315 for Clay, 3,095 for Adams. In 1828 the vote was recorded 22,237 for Jackson, 17,652 for Adams. In 1832 Jackson had 31,552 and Clay 15,472. When, four years later, in 1836, the contest was between Jackson's favorite, Martin Van Buren, and William Henry Harrison, the latter carried the State quite decisively—41,281 for Harrison and 32,480 for Van Buren. The same candidates were pitted against one another in 1840, and Harrison's majority over his competitor was greater than in the preceding election, the vote being 65,362 for Harrison and 51,695 for Van Buren. The fact that General Harrison had been Territorial Governor of Indiana prior to its admission into the Union

doubtless had much to do with this partiality for the military candidate. The fact that Van Buren was "Jackson's man" in both of these elections did not have sufficient weight with the voting element to secure for him a majority of the State's electorate. In 1824 Jackson carried the State by a plurality of only 1,928, while four years later his majority over Adams was 4,585. In 1832 Jackson beat Clay by more than two to one—to be exact, by a majority of 16,080. The increase of the vote at each succeeding presidential election bears eloquent testimony to the remarkable growth of population of the State.

The election of Jackson was partly the result and partly the cause of a thorough revolution in the politics of the country. It was the culmination of a change in political conditions that had been going on since the foundation of the government, but more especially since 1810, when the younger element took control of Madison's administration. In the older States suffrage had originally been limited to property qualifications. In the new States it was granted to every white male of twenty-one. In earlier years presidential electors were chosen by the State Legislatures, but the broadening of the suffrage had led to a demand that the electors be chosen directly by the people; so that in 1828 they were so elected in all the States but one, and that one, South Carolina. In the earlier years, candidates were named by persons already holding office, or by cliques of self-constituted leaders, but Jackson's nomination had been started in mass meetings. In the earlier years office holding had been confined to the cultured, aristocratic class, and though the term was not employed there was virtually a merit or civil service system of terms of office. Jackson's followers openly demanded a share in the offices, and many of the more active came on to Washington to secure them. New men had also been

elected to Congress and the various State offices, and they were present everywhere, to the horror and disgust of the old party leaders, who spoke derisively of the "triumphant reign of king mob" and the "millennium of the minnows"—small-fry. To such there seemed a fearful chasm between the life of 1820 and that of 1829. As one disgusted "patriot" expressed it, "Political affairs had fallen into the hands of John Holmes, Felix Grundy and the devil." There was a general change of federal office holders all over the country. The test was not of party faith or allegiance, for all were Republicans. No Federalist had held an office for a dozen years. The shibboleth for the incumbent applied alike to the country postmaster and the highest federal appointee, was: "Is he a Jackson man?" If "Yes," he stayed; if "No," he left or was removed. The principle, "To the victors belong the spoils," which Jackson proclaimed and vigorously applied, has no doubt been grievously misused to the great detriment of the country, but it wrought a benefit at the time by bringing the government into closer sympathy with the mass of the people.

The truth is that in 1829 the people first assumed control of the governmental machinery, which up to that time had been held in a sort of trust for them by political leaders; and the administration which then came into power was the first in our history which represented the people without restriction and which, therefore, presented not only the virtues but the faults of the people. Hence, in every essential this administration was Democratic—the people ruling.

This was the origin of the great Democratic party of the nation. It sprang, indeed, as did the Whig party a little later, from the old Republican party of Jefferson, and for a time bore the hyphenated name, "Democratic-Republican."

The formal assumption of the single name, "Democrat," did not, however, take

place for several years—not, indeed, until most of the old Jeffersonian Republicans had retired from active political life. In the campaign of 1832 the Democratic-Republicans supported Jackson, and the National Republicans Henry Clay. An Anti-Masonic party was also in the field, with William Wirt of Maryland as its candidate. Jackson received 219 electoral votes; Clay, 49; Wirt, 7, and South Carolina cast 11 for John Floyd of Virginia, who had not been a candidate. Wirt got his 7 votes from Vermont.

In 1836 the Democratic-Republicans nominated Martin Van Buren, who had been Vice-President during Jackson's second term. The Anti-Masons and part of the Whigs named William Henry Harrison; another portion of the Whigs nominated Daniel Webster, and Judge Hugh L. White of Tennessee was put forward as an anti-Jackson Democratic-Republican. The opposition to Van Buren consolidated on one candidate in each State. The result was 170 for Van Buren, 113 for the other three, and South Carolina again casting her 11 votes for a man who had not been a candidate, William P. Mangrunt of North Carolina. Indiana, unmindful of the fact that Van Buren was Jackson's choice, voted for William Henry Harrison.

By 1840 the opposition to the Democratic-Republicans had been consolidated into the Whig party. The former renominated Van Buren, and the latter again named Harrison.

For popular enthusiasm the campaign resembled that of 1828, only this time the enthusiasm was for the Whigs. Harrison

had 234 and Van Buren 60 electoral votes, the former carrying every Northern State except Illinois and New Hampshire—Indiana thus going with the Whigs.

The National Convention of 1844 made the first formal use of the name "Democrat" for the party really formed by Jackson sixteen years before, and that name has ever since been retained. It popularly, and very properly, reverts back to Jackson's administration. Samuel J. Tilden, moreover, continued the use of the name Democratic-Republican so long as he was chairman of his party's State committee prior to his election as Governor of New York in 1874. In the following pages the Democratic party of Indiana will be treated as dating from 1828, though as a matter of fact Jefferson will ever be cherished as the founder and exponent of American Democracy. Although it has sometimes severely suffered from the folly or selfishness of leaders it had trusted, and although it has changed the details of its policy to meet changing conditions in the country's development, it has ever remained fundamentally true to Jefferson's liberal teachings and Jackson's unfaltering confidence in the common people.

History has been termed collated biography. As this introductory chapter has told of the political actors and their deeds in leading up to the formation of the National Democratic party, so the history of Indiana's Democracy will be prefaced by a sketch of the activities of the political leaders during the twelve years that Indiana did her part in the old Jeffersonian Republican Party.

INDIANA'S PIONEERS

THEIR STRUGGLES, TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS—PRIVATIONS BRAVELY ENDURED—BUT SUCCESS EVENTUALLY CROWNS THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS



THE work of the pioneers was the work of conquest. It was a struggle with matter whose subservience to mind was to bring life into solitude and make homes for future thousands. It was a hand-to-hand conflict with nature, who, with her tempting hoards just beyond reach, has set men on the long and perilous road toward perfection. Their mission was peaceful and constructive, their immediate goal a mere existence. Moved by visions of ultimate victory, they cheerfully made every sacrifice and dedicated their lives to the long and doubtful struggle. Making roads, draining swamps and clearing land for agricultural purposes made the years one long stretch of hardship and toil. The seasons brought no respite, but added, each in turn, to the difficulties yet to overcome. The conquest of the soil, the disarming of unseen hostile forces were for them gigantic enterprises against which their meager equipment could but slowly avail. Meadow and swamp were infested with venomous snakes and poisonous insects. Malaria and insidious fevers undermined the health of the strongest. Physical suffering and unrelieved pain aroused terrors in the most confident and the bravest. For every inch of ground the wilderness exacted its toll of human energy and life. Through pain and suffering, childhood, youth and maturity learned stern lessons and the irrevocable laws of nature.

An accurate delineation of the perseverance and the determination of the pioneers and their faith in final success would re-

veal a heroism as great as was ever displayed on the battlefield. Forest, swamp and unbroken prairie led them to conflicts as fierce as any knight ever waged in support of his honor and his prowess. Practically exiled from all known civilization, they worked unselfishly for the development of territory that only future generations could enjoy. Money, as a medium of exchange, was almost unknown. The products of the field and dairy went begging for a market. The housewife was forced to spin and weave in order to provide clothing for her family. The forced existence in a narrow sphere with its limited activities was not without its advantages. While it exacted the most strenuous physical toil, it sharpened the wits and challenged the intellect to keener action. Close contact with nature and the stress of spiritual conflicts developed character and heart as easier conditions could never have done. Mutual helpfulness and unselfishness relieved the rigors of privation and softened the grief of sickness and death. Never in the history of mankind has ideal communism become so nearly a reality: a man's word was his bond; a verbal compact stood above the medium of legal execution. Piety was a common virtue and the love of God the lever of morality.

A fine sense of citizenship and civic duty grew out of the individual's attitude toward work. Every blow of the ax involuntarily set echoes ringing in strong and loyal hearts. The love of country grew with the consciousness of every hard-won possession. Every struggle with matter proclaimed an inner growth that

meant new life and new responsibilities. The pioneers grew in numbers, in strength and in comprehension. From actual experience they learned the rules of incipient statehood. They anticipated the needs of future society and produced men as strong and capable as the world has ever seen. Community interests resolutely met tested them as social, economic and moral forces. Time has proven their loyalty as citizens and established their record as heroes and benefactors of mankind.

Need any one wonder that these people, undergoing hardships incomprehensible to the present generation, became strongly attached to one another and refused to permit differences of opinion as to what was then termed "politics" to disturb their peaceful relations?

LIFE IN THE LOG CABIN.

The simple life of the Indiana pioneers was many years ago happily described in an enterprising newspaper published in the southeastern part of the State. "There were no churches in those days," wrote the author. "The meetings were held at private homes. The people then did not go to church to display their finery. The men at these private home meetings wore jeans, while the women wore flannel. A calico dress was a rarity indeed. The preachers were muscular Christians, who pointed men to salvation through love of their race rather than because they received a good salary for doing so. Their salaries were but \$50 to \$75, and on these meager sums they endured great hardships with Christian fortitude. Often they sacrificed their lives in their work. In those days the Indian squaws took a deep interest in the household affairs of the whites and they made the lives of the housewives miserable by begging for cucumbers. The houses of the first settlers were log cabins, with generally but one room. The man who could live in a hewed log house was considered an aristocrat.

These rough homes boasted of but few window lights and greased paper was used instead of glass."

SIMPLICITY NOT THEIR ONLY VIRTUE.

Many characterizations of the early settlers have been penned and printed. Glorifying tributes are the rule; carping criticisms the exception. Among those who have enjoyed excellent opportunities to institute comparisons there is substantial agreement that as a portrayal of pioneer life in Indiana this picture, drawn by David Turpie, stands unrivalled and unexcelled:

"What may be called the modern history of our State began on the day when General Clark set out from the falls of the Ohio upon his famous expedition against Vincennes. That expedition and its fortunate result first revealed to the people of Virginia and the Atlantic States the resources of the immense region, well-watered, fertile and arable, that lay in the territory of the Northwest. The country was not known before, but it was unnoticed. The exodus, long continued, which followed this revelation, attested its value and reality. The migration to Indiana during the closing years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the next century, in some respects has had few parallels in the world's history. It was not like that of the ancient Phenicians to Carthage and northern Africa, or that of the Greeks to the shores of the Euxine, or of the Romans to Spain and Britain—still less did it resemble that of the English to the tidewater regions of Massachusetts, Virginia and the Carolinas.

"All these colonists in their removal still retained and enjoyed the means of communication and commercial intercourse with the kindred and countrymen whom they had left behind them. But the immigrants to the country now called Indiana, in that early period spoken of, having passed the last military outpost on their way and gone thence into the depths of the wilderness, were as wholly severed from the world as Columbus when he sailed upon his first voyage into the un-

known waters of the Western ocean. They were in a condition of extreme, almost total, isolation. They made their home in the midst of a vast forest, for the most part unexplored and uninhabited save by roving bands of Indians, equipped with weapons far more deadly than those of the chiefs and warriors who, more than a hundred years before, had attempted with their clubs, bows and arrows, to exterminate the white settlements in the valleys of the Potomac and Connecticut. Whether the pioneer settler reaped, plowed or planted, his rifle must be within reach. Solitude seldom broken, danger always imminent, shadowed his daily life and labor.

"Plutarch observes that those who found prosperous States and communities are more worthy of praise and commendation than any other benefactors of the human race. Yet it has been somewhat the fashion, both in writing and conversation, to decry the pioneers and early settlers of our State as being generally coarse, ignorant, lawless and violent. The founders of Indiana were, for the most part, immigrants from the thirteen original States, and they came hither in nearly equal proportion from the North and South. They were the best element of that hardy population which inhabited the long line of the old Colonial frontier extending from Maine to Georgia. Some of them were men of intellectual attainments and of classic education, everywhere welcomed and recognized as leaders in the new community. The much greater number were actuated by one dominant purpose, one salient ambition; this was to make for themselves and for their household larger and better homes. These pioneers in emigration, leaving their former domiciles, did not leave behind them their respect for law and order, their reverence for religion, or their love of civil and political liberty. All these they carried with them upon their journey. The early legislation and the first constitution of our State show in every line and sentence of the venerable text how thoroughly they were imbued with those principles.

"These predecessors in our goodly heritage had the courage to leave a land of comparative comfort and security; fortitude to endure the hardships and dangers incident to such departure, self-reliance

constant and unwavering, a fixity of purpose and integrity of life, which upheld their hands and hopes in what they had undertaken. They were a thoughtful people, slow to anger, quick neither to take nor to give offense, but prompt to resent insult or injury when offered. They were diligent in their work—but took their time in doing it; they depended more than we do upon the morrow for its completion, but they did complete it. They were very frank in conversation, kindly in social intercourse. Their manner of speech was plain, direct—to use their own phrase, home-spoken, but without coarseness or duplicity.

"Many of these patriarchs had unique personal histories and gifts of description and narration quite remarkable; and if their stories were long, they were eagerly listened to, on account of the manifest good faith and verity of the narrator. They were a very religious community, yet without the least trace of superstition. Possessed of lively imaginative powers, they might have peopled the wide expanse of wood and waters around them with elves and fairies, nymphs and naiads; but they looked in the woods only for game or Indians, and saw only what they looked for.

"Nevertheless, they walked not by sight alone. They cherished a faith sincere and simple, unobscured by the mirage of the higher criticism. Nearly all of them belonged to some church communion; there was much difference of opinion on these subjects, but this caused no breach of brotherly kindness or of neighborly good will and courtesy. The creed and form of worship were as free as thought itself. Not a few of these men in the vanguard of civilization were very illiterate, being able neither to read nor write; yet they were not uneducated. They had learned some of the lessons of life and knew them better than the savants of Oxford or Cambridge, or the Pilgrim Fathers, with all their erudition. They had in a very free way wrought out their destiny in the wilderness. Mental, moral, political independence was their birth-right.

"Our forefathers dwelling under the sky of the West were a chosen people who, without the visible guidance of the cloud or pillar, made a Christian solution of the

problem that for ages had embroiled their ancestors in bloodiest warfare. Even in the infancy of this commonwealth or in the days of its youth and inexperience, there was no religious test either for office or the franchise. No Baptist was banished, no Quaker was scourged or held in durance, but every one worshiped God according to the dictates of his own conscience. If any man forbore either to believe or worship, he incurred thereby no statutory pains or penalties. The founders of our State passed beyond the line of mere religious toleration; they eliminated from their form of policy both persecution and its victim, and provided that martyrdom should be a thing impossible. They relied upon the utmost freedom of speech and opinion as the best safeguard of truth and the surest correction of error. They gave no credence to the doctrine that the growth of religious sentiment should be accompanied by some sort of proscription of dissent, or that as faith waxed stronger, charity should cease or fail. Greater was the charity of our fathers, even as their faith more abounded.

"The ancient provisions of the ordinance of 1787, touching common school education and involuntary servitude, although for a long period the subjects of active controversy, were faithfully adhered to and loyally maintained.

"In the beginning of our social and civil organization those who attended meetings of any kind always went armed. An aged judge, speaking of this, told me that in his youth the courtroom during term bore the appearance of a military post; witnesses, parties, jurymen and bystanders brought with them their guns and accoutrements. I have seen, several times, on the walls of old meeting houses, remnants of the wooden hooks, upon which, during the hours of worship, the rifles of those present were hung, loaded and primed, ready for instant use. These precautions were taken against attack by the Indians, which was often sudden and unexpected. Still, a habit so constantly in use must have had a marked effect upon the manners of the people. It largely conduced to the observance of the true civilities of life, to mutual respect and deference, whether in public or private intercourse.

"Among brave men thus equipped, who met together for any purpose, there was a savor of knightly bearing shown in the considerate regard paid to the feelings and wishes, even to the prejudices and prepossessions, of their comrades and associates. Utterances of indiscretion and violence, in this armed presence were quietly suppressed; the cost of the feud was counted, its consequences were weighed and measured, restrained and averted.

"The native chivalry of the frontiersman, though it may have been unpolished and uncouth, had yet a real origin and meaning. Its influence was felt perceptibly long after the custom of bearing arms, once so general, had become obsolete.

"In that primitive age there was an innate honest simplicity of manners, as of thought and action. Fraud, wrongdoing and injustice were denounced as they are at present; they were also discredited, dishonored, and branded with an ostracism more severe than that of Athens. Wealth acquired by such means could not evade, and was unable to conceal, the stigma that attached to the hidden things of dishonesty.

"The moral atmosphere of the time was clear and bracing; it repelled specious pretensions, resisted iniquity and steadily rejected the evil which calls itself good. Moreover, there never has been a people who wrought into the spirit of their public enactments the virtues of their private character more completely than the early settlers of Indiana. We have grown up in the shadow of their achievements; these need not be forgotten in the splendor of our own."

PARTY RELATIONSHIP IRONICALLY DEFINED.

As already indicated, party relationship was in the "good old days" subject to sudden and frequent changes. In the absence of clearly defined appellations, men who "dabbled in politics" were designated as Adams men, Jacksonites, Harrisonites, Smithites or Jonesites—dependent on who was up for assignment to public position. So confusing had become the party labels temporarily and shiftingly applied that a

critical contributor to one of the more prominent newspapers of that period let himself loose in this fashion:

"I have been pestered of late by many new and uncommon phrases and some old words with new meanings to them, which many of the candidates have lugged into their handbills and public speeches; such as 'Jackson Republican,' 'Whole-Hog Jackson man,' 'Republican of the Jefferson School,' 'Patriot,' 'Hero,' 'Statesman,' 'Tried Republican,' 'Federalist.' I have taken great pains to find out the meaning of these words and phrases and I believe I have at last nearly mastered the subject. The following is the vocabulary of the words in their present acceptation:

Jackson Republican: An old Federalist who supports Gen. Jackson for the office which he has gotten or hopes to get.

Whole-Hog Jackson Man: A fiery tempered person who has no opinion of his own, but votes, praises, censures and turns just as he is bidden by his county caucus.

Republican of Jefferson School: A man who always joins the strong party and swears he never changes.

Patriot: A man who can live by his own trade, but wants the public to support him.

Hero: Anybody who has fought a duel.

Statesman: A man who knows how many States there are in the Union and can tell their names.

Federalist: Everybody who is against my election.

The Party: Five or six office hunters in each county who teach the sovereigns how they ought to vote.

The Good Cause: My cause. My plan of getting into office.

"But the phrase which perplexed me is 'Tried Republican.' When I hear a man say he means to vote for a 'tried Republican' I am astonished and disposed to ask him what he will have him tried for—treason, felony or breach of the peace?

"When the new-fangled doctrine of nullification shall be attempted to be put into practice we shall no doubt see many 'tried Republicans' and not a few of them condemned and executed."


FOUNDATION FOR MORALITY RECEIVES EARLY ATTENTION.

As far back as 1799 the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory met at Cincinnati in the month of September and was addressed by Governor St. Clair. He called attention to the necessity of making provision for and the regulation of the lives and morals of the present and rising generation in the territory and the necessity of providing for the repression of vice and immorality throughout the big stretch of country. He declared that steps should be immediately taken for the protection of virtue and innocence, "for," said he, "the security of property and the punishment of crime is a sublime employment. Every aid in my power," he continued, "will be afforded, and I hope we shall bear in mind that the character and deportment of the people and their happiness here and hereafter depend very much upon the spirit and genius of their laws." Among the laws enacted as the result of this appeal was an act to stop Sabbath-breaking, another to stop profane swearing, dueling, cock fighting, running horses on the public highways and gambling at billiards, cards, dice, shovelboard, etc. The whipping post and the pillory were established.



INDIANA'S ADMISSION INTO THE UNION

(December 11, 1816)

THERE WERE THEN BUT THIRTEEN ORGANIZED COUNTIES
IN THE TERRITORY, WITH A TOTAL
POPULATION OF 63,897


HEARING on this subject, volumes have been written and printed, with elaborate details of incidents illustrative of the trials and tribulations of the early settlers. All of these writings and narratives are exceedingly interesting and instructive. In epitomized form the story has, in the judgment of the writer, never been more comprehensively told than was done by Senator Daniel W. Voorhees in a notable address delivered by him on the Fourth of July, 1883. The readers of this volume will be delighted with the illuminating manner in which that famous orator narrated the circumstances and conditions under which Indiana was admitted into the Union in the year 1816:

"It was on the fourth of July in the year 1800 when 'The Indiana Territory' was organized under Congressional enactment, embracing 'all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada.' The region thus defined by boundaries comprised all of the States of Indiana and Illinois, and the larger portion of the State of Michigan, and yet within all this vast domain the civilized population was estimated at but 4,875, less than the basis of 1,000 voters. It was the organization of a giant wilderness through whose mighty depths stalked the painted and plumed barbarian in the haughty supremacy of his power. Here and there a feeble and scant

ray of civilization had penetrated this widespread abode of savage life. Like a small lamp in a great darkness, the settlement at Vincennes had been throwing its feeble but steady and serene light on the surrounding night for nearly a hundred years. According to reliable history, civilized man first took up his abode at the old post in 1710, sixty-five years before the first guns of the Revolution were fired, and ninety years before the Indiana Territory was created by act of Congress. But there had been no growth or expansion at the post, as the meager population of the entire territory in 1800 amply proves. It had been as stationary as its name implied. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was organized and separated from the Indiana Territory, and finally, by act of Congress, February 3, 1809, the Indiana Territory was again divided by setting off all that part lying west of the Wabash River and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, to be known as the Territory of Illinois. In 1808, a year prior to this final division, we find an enumeration of the white population of the Indiana Territory, there being about nineteen thousand inhabitants in that portion which is now the State of Indiana, and about eleven thousand in that portion now the State of Illinois.

"The early stages of progress in the Northwest were not swift nor easy; they were slow and painful and the life of the pioneer was full of toil, privation and peril. Emigration from the old States was reluctant to seek new fields of enterprise, envired as they were by every danger which fact or fancy could present to the mind. Settlers came in slowly and tediously over roads of their own construction. When Indiana was admitted as a

State into the Union, after sixteen years of important territorial government, after the battles of Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe had been fought, after the battle of New Orleans, and the treaty of peace with Great Britain at the close of the war of 1812, with the Indian titles nearly all extinguished, and the Mississippi River and all its tributaries opened to the unmolested trade and commerce of the American people, she yet showed by a census then taken a population of only 63,897. There were but thirteen organized counties, and Knox headed the list with 8,068 inhabitants. Then came Franklin, Washington, Clark, Harrison, Wayne, Gibson, Dearborn, Jefferson, Switzerland, Perry, Posey and Warrick in the order I have named them.

"And what a small, tame affair the first gubernatorial election appears to us as we look at it from this distance and compare it with some other Indiana elections which we have known! At a general election held on the first Monday in August, 1816, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Representative in Congress, members of the General Assembly and the various county officers, calling out a full vote, Jonathan Jennings received 5,211 votes and was elected Governor over Thomas Posey, who received 3,934 votes. With less than 10,000 voters to persuade, and only thirteen county seats to visit, I am inclined to think that some of my friends in both parties would rather have had such a race for Governor than the one they are likely to be engaged in twelve months hence.

"In the convention which framed the first constitution of Indiana there were forty-three members, and it is both curious and pleasant to find so many names in that body which have remained familiar to the people of Indiana at every stage of her subsequent history. Jonathan Jennings was its president and William Hendricks its secretary; each of whom soon afterward served the infant State as Governor and as Senator in Congress. James Noble was also there, and Enoch McCarty, Robert Hanna, John DePauw, John Badaliet, Samuel Milroy, Joseph Holman, David H. Maxwell and others, whose honored names adorn the annals of the State. A careful and competent historian of that period has spoken as follows of those who first here laid the foundations of a great and powerful commonwealth:

The convention that formed the first constitution of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence; their territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. . . . In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people, collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time.

"And with this constitution for the guidance and welfare of her people, Indiana was admitted into the full fellowship of the Union December 11, 1816, and under these bright auspices began her unparalleled career as a State.

"There was but little reading matter in the pioneer settlements. The first newspaper in all that vast region now comprising Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was the *Western Sun*, at Vincennes, published by Elihu Stout. In its columns the young and the old of that day eagerly scanned the sayings and doings of those who were entrusted with public affairs. No other people are so deeply interested in good government as those who are not yet strong, rich and self-reliant. In consequence of this fact the inhabitants of the frontiers at every stage of American history have been vigilant observers of their public servants."

THE FIRST STATE GOVERNMENT.

It is quite evident from the data at hand that with the growth of population in Indiana during the sixteen years preceding its admission into the Union came a class of men eminently fitted to manage the affairs of the infant commonwealth and worthily to represent it in the halls of Congress.

Excellent judgment appears to have been exercised by the electorate to choose men of high character and eminent ability to serve the State both at home and at

Washington. Thus, a good beginning was made in the ministrations of public affairs.

As intelligently and comprehensively narrated by the painstaking State historian, William Henry Smith, "an election was ordered for choosing delegates to frame and promulgate a constitution, and for the election of a Governor." The two opposing candidates for Governor were Thomas Posey and Jonathan Jennings, then a delegate in Congress. The election was held on the first Monday of August, and Mr. Jennings was elected Governor, Christopher Harrison Lieutenant-Governor, and William Hendricks member of Congress.

The vote for Governor in 1816 stood:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Jonathan Jennings | 5,211 |
| Thomas Posey | 3,934 |
| Total | 9,145 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Christopher Harrison | 6,570 |
| John Vawter | 847 |
| Abel Finley | 18 |
| John Johnson | 14 |
| Davis Floyd | 13 |
| Amos Lane | 12 |
| Total | 7,474 |

Although the State was not finally admitted into the Union until December 11, the first Legislature elected under the new constitution began its session on the 7th of November, when Jonathan Jennings took the oath of office as Governor. By the terms of the constitution Governors were elected for a term of three years, and the other State officers, with the exception of Lieutenant-Governor, were chosen by the Legislature.

Governor Jennings, in his opening message to the General Assembly, said:

"The result of your deliberations will be considered as indicative of the future character of the State, as well as of the future happiness of its citizens. The reputation of the State, as well as its highest interest, will require that a just and generous

policy toward the general movement, and a due regard to the rights of its members respectively, should invariably have their proper influence. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should not be forgotten in our limited exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our government, and a virtuous exercise of its powers, will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political designs. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in the discharge of the duties required of the constitutional authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate to its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty, and disappoint one of the great objects of legislation and good government. . . . The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support of morals, and as a restraint of vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution."

Mr. Jennings served as Governor for six years, and during his administration the Legislature mainly directed its efforts to putting on the full habiliments of Statehood. Among its first duties was that of filling the other State offices and electing two members of the United States Senate. Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State, W. H. Lilly, Auditor, and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer. James Noble and Wal-

ler Taylor were chosen Senators. The laws were codified and made applicable to the State government. A number of laws were passed on various subjects; courts were established and their jurisdiction defined, and the Bank of Vincennes was adopted as a State bank and was authorized to establish a number of branches. Commissioners were also appointed to select a site for the permanent capital of the State. The slavery question continued to give considerable concern. Notwithstanding involuntary servitude had been forbidden by the ordinance of 1787, and again by the State constitution, slaves were openly held, and efforts were continued to introduce slavery under the disguise of apprentices. In his first message to the Legislature, Governor Jennings thus referred to the subject:

"I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage persons of color, legally entitled to their freedom; and, at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secure the rights of the citizens of the other States and territories as far as ought reasonably be respected."

In a speech delivered by Governor Jennings in the month of August, 1817, attention was directed to the need of greater educational facilities in the State, the necessity for a revision of the statutes, the need for the organization of the judiciary and of a law to prevent the carrying into bondage of persons of color residing in the State and legally entitled to their freedom. He also urged the necessity of raising the State's revenue to a sufficient amount to meet the expenses of the year and to pay the debt consequent upon holding the constitutional convention of the previous year.

In increasing the State's revenue the Governor met with many difficulties. The objects of taxation were not numerous and the great scarcity of money in the State made it difficult for the collector to realize on the demands of the State upon the property that was assessed. In the next year the problem had become so acute that Governor Jennings said that in order to enforce the payments of the revenue of the State on the part of those charged with the collections he recommended that all suits connected therewith be instituted in the Harrison Circuit Court and that the appointment of an Attorney-General be authorized by law whose duty it should be to prosecute such cases.

The second State election, in 1819, shows this result:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Jonathan Jennings | 9,168 |
| Christopher Harrison | 2,007 |
| Samuel Carr | 80 |
| Peter Allen | 1 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Estliff Boon | 7,150 |
| John DePauw | 3,422 |
| James McKnight | 5 |
| Dennis Pennington | 2 |
| Christopher Harrison | 2 |
| Abraham Markle | 2 |

The question of internal improvements also occupied the attention of the Legislature during the administration of Governor Jennings. The State was rapidly filling up with population, but the lack of means to transport the surplus products to market was delaying immigration. No roads had been built anywhere in the State, except a few that had only been cleared of the trees, and the settlements were still largely confined to the neighborhood of water courses. In August, 1822, before the expiration of his second term, Governor Jennings was elected to Congress from the Second district, and the unexpired portion of his term as Governor

was filled by Lieutenant-Governor Ratliff Boon. Governor Jennings's resignation was dated September 12, 1822.

It is worthy of note that the first Congressman from the newly-admitted State of Indiana was William Hendricks, an older brother of the father of Thomas A. Hendricks, who in a later year (1860) became the chosen leader of the Indiana Democracy and remained such beyond cavil to the end of his life, the latter part of 1885. So satisfactorily did William Hendricks represent his constituency that he was twice re-elected to Congress, serving three terms in all. As a further evidence of appreciation Mr. Hendricks was elected Governor in 1822, but before completing his term he was again sent to Congress, this time as Senator. A second term as United States Senator was accorded him, thus extending his congressional service to eighteen years in all. Historically we are informed that "during his term as Governor the people were struggling under the load of business depression following 1820, and that but little of moment was done by the Legislature except advancing the cause of education."

SOME OF THE FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE'S DOINGS.

November 15, 1816, a resolution was introduced in the House that a committee be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of providing for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. The committee was composed of Amos Lane, Dearborn county; John Dumont, Switzerland; Ratliff Boon, Warrick; Thomas Carr, Clark, and Edward Hogan, Gibson, to meet with a joint committee of the Senate.

In joint session the Senate and House elected as presidential electors: Jesse L. Holman, General Joseph Bartholomew, and Thomas H. Blake. They voted for Monroe.

The vote for United States Senator was: James Noble, 26; Waller Taylor, 20; James Scott, 16; Jesse L. Holman, 3; Ezra Ferris, 2; Davis Floyd, 2; Walter Wilson, 2; Elias McNamee, 1.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS CHOSEN BY LEGISLATURE.

In 1820 the Legislature in joint session elected as presidential electors: Daniel I. Caswell, John H. Thompson, and Nathaniel Ewing. The *Vincennes Sun* stated after these gentlemen had discharged their official duty: "It is said the electors voted for James Monroe for President and Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice-President."

CAUCUSING IN THE WILDERNESS.

The history of party organization in Indiana may be said to date from the first Jackson campaign of 1824, incited by the United States Bank issue, which had been raised by "Old Hickory." This extended back even to the Madison administration, for the *Western Sun*, published at Vincennes, reporting the legislative elections of August, 1820, says: "Election reports show that majorities had been given over the 'Banking, or Federal ticket.'"

The same publication furnished an insight into methods of candidate making, for a later issue makes this announcement: "A register has been opened at the grocery store of Mr. William Micure, where the friends of the different candidates may record their names under their respective favorites."

In the 1824 campaign originally David Robb, of Gibson county; Hiram Aldridge, of Shelby; Jonathan McCarty, of Fayette; John Milroy, of Lawrence, and John Carr, of Clark, were chosen as Jackson electors, but some dissatisfaction arose because certain ones would not withdraw, while others were held to be ineligible. In consequence of the state of feeling thus aroused, a call was issued for a convention to be held September 16 at the Court House in

Salem "for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket in favor of Andrew Jackson for President of the United States."

Thirteen counties were represented at the convention by delegates who selected Samuel Milroy, of Washington county, as chairman, and Jacob Call, of Knox county, as secretary. A new electoral ticket was named, composed of David Robb, of Gibson county; Samuel Milroy, of Washington; Elias McNamee, of Knox county; Jonathan McCarty, of Fayette, and John Carr, of Clark.

Dr. J. T. Canby, of Madison; Samuel Beach, of Jeffersonville, and Jesse B. Derham, of Jackson county, were appointed "a general corresponding committee with full power, and whose duty was to fill any vacancies that might occur on the electoral ticket, and to take such measures as may be necessary to insure success."

The Henry Clay electoral ticket was composed of William W. Wick, of Marion county; Marson G. Clark, of Washington county; James Rariden, of Wayne county; Walter Wilson, of Gibson county, and Moses Tabbs, of Knox county.

The electors for John Quincy Adams were: Isaac Blackford, of Knox county; Jesse L. Holman, of Dearborn county; David H. Maxwell, of Monroe county; James Scott, of Clark county, and Christopher Harrison, of Washington county. (Jesse L. Holman was the father of William S. Holman, who served a longer period in Congress than any other Indianian, and who achieved a national reputation as the relentless objector to every extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys. Millions upon millions of dollars were thus, through his vigilance and steadfastness, saved the nation during his long and useful congressional service.)

TRIBUTE TO "OLD HICKORY."

The second and final convention called to appoint Jackson electors, Dr. J. T. Canby, of Madison, Samuel Beach of Jeffer-

sonville, and Jesse B. Derham of Jackson county, were appointed a general correspondence committee having full power, and whose duty was to fill any vacancies on the electoral ticket "and take such measures as may be necessary to insure its success."

Samuel Judah, Dr. Israel T. Canby, Henry S. Handy, of Jefferson; Samuel Carr, of Clark, and William Kelsey, of Lawrence, were named to prepare an address to the people of Indiana on the approaching election, same being published October 16, 1824, by the *Western Sun* and *General Advertiser*, of Vincennes, in part as follows:

"The history of Andrew Jackson presents every pledge deeds can give of his ability for all his country can require of him.

"His political principles undoubted, his integrity without a stain, and above suspicion; his greatness of intellect proved by the ever-successful result of all his enterprises, we confide in him and we deem him most worthy the Presidency of the nation.

"The history of philosophy, the legislation of Solon and genius of her sons have immortalized Athens. The time was when the spirit of Minerva inspired her councils. Neptune bowed his trident before her, and the commerce of the world poured the wealth of nations at her feet. But corruption sealed the destiny of the Athenians—Pericles had expended the spoils of the public treasury in bribing his fellow citizens—virtue had ceased to exist at Athens, etc.

"As Americans, as citizens of the West, as Republicans, and as men only actuated by a sincere love of our common country, of its love, prosperity and happiness, we most earnestly recommend to you, fellow citizens, to support the man of the people, Andrew Jackson."

At the presidential election in 1824 the people of Indiana, for the first time since her admission into the Union, were permitted to name the electors by popular vote. Prior thereto the electors were chosen by the Legislature. The electors named in 1816 were chosen before Indiana

had been admitted into the Union. There was some objection to this procedure, but in the absence of serious opposition, Indiana's three votes were included in the count for Monroe.

JACKSON STATE CONVENTION IN 1828.

At this gathering, held on the 8th of January, Israel T. Canby presided. Benjamin V. Becker was named as vice-president, and Paris C. Dunning and William Marshall officiated as secretaries.

Jackson electors chosen were: Benjamin V. Becker, Knox; Jesse B. Derham, Jackson; Ross Smiley, Union; Ratliff Boon, Warrick; William Lowe, Monroe.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Indiana in favor of Andrew Jackson. This committee was made to consist of Samuel Judah, Knox; Paris C. Dunning, Monroe; John Cain, Marion; Marcus Willitt, Rush; Thomas Fitzgerald, Warrick.

A general superintendence committee was named as follows: R. C. Newland, Eli W. Malott, John McMahan, Henry S. Handy, of Washington county; General John Carr, of Clark; William Hoggatt, Orange; William Marshall, Jackson; A. S. Burnett, Floyd; John Milroy, Lawrence; Nelson Lodge, Jefferson; Elihu Stout, Knox; William C. Keen, Switzerland; Thomas Posey, Harrison; Jacob B. Lowe, Monroe; David V. Culley, Dearborn.

FRIENDS OF ADAMS AND CLAY.

The supporters of the Adams administration held their convention January 12, 1828, and named for presidential electors General Joseph Orr, of Putnam county; John Watts, of Dearborn; General Joseph Bartholomew, Gibson; Rev. James Armstrong, Monroe. Mr. Armstrong subsequently declined, and General Amaziah Morgan was substituted. John Watts presided over the convention that named these electors. A protective tariff and internal

improvements were presented as the main issues of the campaign. Opposition to Jackson was pronounced.

JACKSON STATE CONVENTION OF 1831.

For the 1832 campaign the Jacksonites met in State convention at the State House December 12, 1831. Benjamin V. Becker, of Knox county, presided. Arthur Patterson, of Parke, and David Robb served as vice-presidents, and Wm. J. Brown of Rush and Nathaniel Field of Clark officiated as secretaries. Thirty-nine counties were represented.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Morrison, Feeney, Culley, Reid and Davis reported a series of resolutions which were published in the *Cass County Times* of December 30, 1831. They dwell on the depressed condition of the country when President Jackson entered upon office and point with satisfaction to the improvement wrought by his administration; foreign treaties made by the Jackson administration come in for laudation.

Electors named were: George Boon, Sullivan county; James Blake, Marion; Arthur Patterson, Parke; Nathan B. Palmer, Jefferson, and Marks Crume, Fayette.

Contingent electors: Thomas Givens, Posey county; Alexander S. Burnet, Floyd; Walter Armstrong, Dearborn, and John Ketcham, Monroe.

Resolutions adopted were to this effect: "That we approve the measures of the present administration, and especially the late change in the cabinet, the payment of the national debt, the removal of the Indians, and the right system of economy and accountability effected and recommended by our present 'revered' President, Andrew Jackson."

Hon. John Tipton, Hon. Ratliff Boon, Hon. Jonathan McCarty, Hon. John Carr and Gen. Samuel Milroy were named delegates to the Baltimore convention.

Central Committee: A. F. Morrison, D. L. McFarland, Abraham W. Harrison, George L. Kinnard and Henry Brady, Marion county; Nathaniel Bolton, Jefferson; Jacob Shank, Shelby; John C. Julien, Hendricks; John P. Dunn and William Lanus, Dearborn; Enos Lowe, Putnam; Aaron Finch, Jefferson; Edward A. Hannegan, Fountain; John Spencer, John Irwin and Daniel Reid, Wayne; John C. Huckleberry, Clark; John W. Cox, Morgan; William P. Kiser, Bartholomew; John Wood, Rush; John Berry, Madison; Jeremiah Smith, Randolph; R. C. Newland, Washington; John Gardner, Vermillion.

Governor Ray seems to have experienced some difficulty in balancing himself politically. Ostensibly a Jacksonian, he considered it an affront to be asked to commit himself one way or another.

"THE FORLORN HOPE."

The opponents of Jackson styled themselves National Republicans. They held their State convention at Indianapolis, November 7, 1831. Nineteen counties were represented by thirty-one delegates. Twelve others were given seats. Charles Dewey, of Clark county, presided; Doufan Maguire, of Marion county, acted as secretary. The resolutions adopted start out with these declarations:

"The friends of the American system composing this convention warmly participate with their fellow citizens of Indiana and the adjacent States in the general desire to see the vital interests of domestic industry and internal improvements rescued from their present state of jeopardy, and fostered and maintained with unabated zeal. They are especially desirous to witness a correct, honorable and successful administration of the general government. The captivating promises of re-encouragement and reform in which the friends of General Jackson so copiously indulged previous to the last election have not been realized. The alleged abuses of the former administration have been copied and re-copied so often by the present, that, if their number and magnitude had

not destroyed the resemblance, we should be led to imagine that the defects of the administration of Mr. Adams had been selected as the models for that of General Jackson."

The resolutions declared for a tariff of duties for the protection of American industry, for internal improvement, and endorsed Henry Clay for President.

Delegates to the Baltimore convention selected were: John I. Neely, Isaac Howk, and George H. Dunn.

The *Indiana Democrat* said this convention "numbered several who had lately been invited into retirement by the people," mentioning Messrs. Test, Oliver H. Smith, John H. Thompson, Isaac Howk, Law and W. W. Wick. The paper called it "A Forlorn Hope."

THE VAN BUREN CAMPAIGN OF 1836

A preliminary meeting was held at Brookville, Franklin county, March 14, 1834, to pave the way for nominating a successor to President Jackson. Dr. John Bradburn presided and Ben Sed Noble acted as secretary. Col. C. W. Hutchens, Jonathan Eads and Dr. George Berry were the committee on resolutions which reported an endorsement of Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky for Vice-President. No further action was taken at this gathering, but a convention was called to be held at Indianapolis, December 9, 1834, at which General Samuel Milroy presided. Robert McIntyre of Fountain county and David V. Culley of Dearborn county were named as vice-presidents, and William B. White of Fountain county and A. F. Morrison of Marion officiated as secretaries.

Three delegates to the national convention which was subsequently called to be held at Baltimore, May 20, 1835, were named from each of the seven districts, as follows:

First—John B. Moyer, Orange county; Joseph Lane, Vanderburg; John Pitcher, Gibson.

Second—Lewis H. Sands, Putnam; Ralph Wilson, Vigo; Hiram Decker, Knox.

Third—Dr. Jesse Jackson, Scott; General William Marshall, and Isaac Stewart.

Fourth—Andrew Davidson, Decatur; John P. Dunn, Dearborn; William J. Brown, Rush.

Fifth—Daniel Reid, Wayne; John Spencer, Allen; John D. Vaughan, Wayne.

Sixth—Alexander F. Morrison, John Cain and Livingston Dunlap, Marion.

Seventh—General Samuel Milroy, Carroll; T. A. Howard, Parke; Thomas B. Brown, Tippecanoe. 1068042

VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION RATIFIED BY INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

An enthusiastic ratification convention was held at Indianapolis, January 8, 1836. The convention was called to order by George Boon, of Sullivan county. General Samuel Milroy, of Carroll county, was made temporary chairman, and Thomas B. Brown of Tippecanoe and Jesse Jackson of Scott, secretaries. The permanent organization was officered by the following named gentlemen:

President: Nathan B. Palmer, Marion county.

Vice-Presidents: William Casey, Posey; George Boon, Sullivan; John Prather, Clark; Thomas Howard, Dearborn; Ross Smiley, Fayette; Elihu Stout, Knox; William White, Vermillion.

Secretaries: Thomas B. Brown, Tippecanoe; Jesse Jackson, Scott; William C. Foster, Monroe; James W. Borden, Wayne.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Palmer said:

"We have convened on the present occasion as the representatives of the people, clothed with the important trust of selecting an electoral ticket from our Democratic brethren, pledged to vote for the Hon. Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President of the United States, and for Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice-President.

"These distinguished gentlemen stand pledged as the disciples of Jefferson and Jackson, to carry out and to preserve in their purity those great republican principles, which, from the earliest period of

our government, it has been the great object of the Democratic party to sustain."

In closing, Mr. Palmer said:

"Nor should we be regardless of the importance of union and harmony in our ranks. . . . A spirit that asks not the aid nor interference of Congress to make for the people a president. Yea, more, a spirit of indignation of the demoralizing tendency of that open and avowed object of so multiplying candidates for the Presidency, that the people may be induced, through local interests and local influences, to so cast their votes as to cheat themselves out of the choice of the chief magistrate of this Union. But I pursue this subject no farther. The outrage contemplated in this attempt is too palpable to escape the notice of any intelligent citizens."

There were reasons for sounding this note of warning. Insidious efforts were made in various parts of the Union to bring out candidates for the presidency, with a view to complicating affairs and causing strife and contention among those who had steadfastly upheld the administration of President Jackson. Judge McLean was formally brought out for the presidency by a caucus of the Ohio Legislature. Thomas H. Benton was put in nomination at a meeting in Alabama. John Forsyth, the distinguished editor of the *Mobile Register*, was put in nomination by the Georgia Legislature.

The *Western Sun* published a letter January 24, 1835, from Thomas H. Benton, in which he declined to stand as a candidate for the vice-presidency on the nomination given him by the Mississippi State convention. He lauds Van Buren and declares harmony is necessary in order to preserve the party, and states his belief that schemes are afoot to disorganize the party by bringing out numerous candidates. The letter was issued in answer to one sent him by a committee composed of Robert T. Lytle, Ohio; Henry Hubbard, New Hampshire; Ratliff Boon, Indiana, and H. A. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania, these gentle-

men urging reconsideration of his announced declaration.

The committee on resolutions consisted of James Whitcomb, Monroe; A. C. Griffith, Jackson; V. P. Antwerp, Vigo; J. R. Craig, Posey; George Finch, Vanderburg; A. C. Reid, Marion; A. C. Pepper, Dearborn, and James Ritchey, Johnson.

Electors-at-large: John Myers, of Knox, and William Rockhill, of Allen county.

Contingent electors-at-large: Robert McIntyre, of Fountain county, and Jonathan Lyon, of Washington county.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Thomas C. Stewart, Pike county.
2. George W. Moore, Owen.
3. Jesse Jackson, Scott.
4. Marinus Willet, Rush.
5. Gen. Elisha Long, Wayne.
6. Jonathan Williams, Morgan.
7. Capt. William White, Vermillion.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS.

1. Col. John Pinnick, Orange county.
2. John Thornburgh, Putnam.
3. Jonathan Lyon, Washington.
4. William Purcell, Dearborn.
5. James Leviston, Union.
6. Gen. John Milroy, Hancock.
7. James Strange, Parke.

State Central Committee named at this convention: Livingston Dunlap, Nathan B. Palmer, James Morrison, Arthur St. Clair, John Cain, A. F. Morrison, S. W. Norris, James B. Ray, Nathaniel West, Sr., Nathaniel Bolton, John Jamison, John Livingston, Archibald C. Reid, Demas L. McFarland and Henry Brady, all from near Marion county.

THE OPPONENTS OF VAN BUREN IN ACTION.

A meeting favorable to the elevation of General William Henry Harrison was held at the Franklin county court house in Brookville, February 5, 1835. Enoch McCarty presided. Resolutions were adopted lauding the candidacy of General Harrison for the presidency. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the

citizens of the United States, as follows: David Mount, Dr. Samuel St. John, Major J. L. Andrew, John A. Matson, Robert John, Lemuel Snow, Bartholomew Fitzpatrick, James Samuels and Capt. John Shultz.

A public meeting was held in Franklin county, February 6, 1835. Fielding Jeter was chairman and Col. B. S. Noble secretary. Jeter left before the convention was over and Noble took the chair.

John A. Matson presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the evils of excited party spirit have become so great in the United States that the people are imperiously called upon to take some measures to allay the excitement. . . ."

It ended by declaring confidence in General William Henry Harrison of Ohio.

C. W. Hutchens offered a motion to adjourn for four weeks, which was lost. He then offered as a substitute:

"Whereas, Several hundred of the citizens of Franklin county united in inviting together their fellow citizens for a specific object, viz., to adopt measures, that in the opinion of this assemblage shall be best adapted to the work of allaying party strife or excitement—a consummation devoutly to be wished; we have after mature reflection come to the conclusion that the object can be best attained by leaving the business of candidate-making to others who are better acquainted with the claims of prominent men than is possible in the nature of things than we can be. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we will, each of us, return to our respective places of abode, and with the utmost composure, await the presentation of the candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, and also impartially examine, from the best opportunities offered, the qualifications, and make our selections accordingly.

"Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to dictate to us, from whatever source, and that we prefer open dealing to blind innuendo.

"Resolved, That we think this course entirely characteristic of freemen, and con-

tradistinguished by that of calling together a select few for the advancement of party views to operate more abroad than at home."

These resolutions were adopted. C. W. Hutchen then moved to amend the resolution of John A. Matson by striking out the name of Harrison and inserting the name of the person who may be nominated by the Democratic National Convention to be held on the 20th of May, 1835. This motion failed, as did also that by Hutchens, to substitute the name of Martin Van Buren for that of Harrison.

Though the Democrats of Indiana did not succeed in securing the election of Van Buren electors, they felt highly elated over the victory won in the country-at-large. While averse to General Harrison being made President of the United States, they felt that the pioneers owed him a large debt of gratitude for the splendid military service he rendered in fighting the Indians and making it possible for white men to gain a habitation and enjoy the benefits thereof.

VAN BURENITES JOLLIFY.

A jollification over the election of Van Buren and Johnson was held December 26, 1836, at Ross Smiley's store at Longwood, Fayette county. The newspaper account says:

"When the meeting was proposed it was only intended to meet and drink a few bottles of wine in sociability, expressive of the good feeling experienced on the occasion. But finding the meeting would be numerously attended, a beautiful young hickory, five inches in diameter, was planted with the bark and limbs thereon, and bearing a flagstaff, with a new hickory broom on the top and a flag of the Union suspended at a distance of seventy-five feet from the ground. On the flag was impressed the name of Martin Van Buren in large letters, with the eagle, stars and stripes, and decorated with ribbons—all in handsome style."

INDIANA'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS FROM 1816 TO 1833.

During the first six years of Statehood Indiana had but one Representative in Congress—William Hendricks. Under a new apportionment, as the result of largely increased population, the State became entitled to three Representatives. This ratio continued until 1833, when the State's representation was more than doubled. William Prince, ex-Governor Jonathan Jennings and John Test were elected to the Eighteenth Congress. Mr. Prince was killed by the explosion of a steamboat on the way to Washington to begin his term of office. Jacob Call was elected to fill the vacancy.

To the Nineteenth Congress—1825 to 1827—Ratliff Boon, Jonathan Jennings and John Test were elected.

There was quite a "shake-up" in the election of members to the Twentieth Congress, Boon having been defeated and Thomas Blake chosen in his stead. Jennings fared better, succeeding himself, but Test was replaced by Oliver H. Smith.

At the following election the delegation to the Twenty-first Congress was again made to consist of Boon, Jennings, and Test. But at the election two years later Ratliff Boon was the only one of the trio to retain his seat, so that Indiana's delegation to the Twenty-second Congress was made to consist of Ratliff Boon, John Carr, and Jonathan McCarty. With the ending of that decade terminated Indiana's trio representation.

In order to give the present generation something of an idea of the manner of men sent to Congress from Indiana in the earlier days of the State's existence, brief biographical sketches are presented:

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, a Representative and a Senator; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1782; attended the common schools; moved to Madison, Ind., in 1814; Secretary of the

first State Constitutional Convention; elected as a Democrat to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Congresses and served from March 4, 1815, until his resignation in 1822; Governor of Indiana 1822-1825; elected United States Senator from Indiana; re-elected in 1831, and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1837; died in Madison, Ind., May 16, 1850.

RATLIFF BOON, born in Franklin county, North Carolina, January 18, 1781; moved with his father to Warren county, Kentucky; emigrated to Danville, Ky., and learned the gunsmith's trade; attended the public schools; moved to Indiana in 1809; on the organization of Warren county was appointed its first treasurer; member of the State House of Representatives in 1816-1817; elected to the State Senate in 1818; elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana in 1819; upon the resignation of Jonathan Jennings as Governor, filled out the unexpired term until December 5, 1822; re-elected Lieutenant-Governor and resigned to become candidate for Congress; elected to the Nineteenth Congress (March 4, 1825 to March 3, 1827) as a Jackson Democrat; elected to the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1839); unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in 1836; moved to Pike county, Missouri; died in Louisiana, Mo., November 20, 1844.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, a delegate from Indiana Territory, and a Representative from Indiana; born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1784; went with parents to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued an academic course; went to Indiana Territory and became Clerk of the Territorial Legislature; elected the first delegate from Indiana Territory to the Eleventh Congress; re-elected to the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth

Congresses, and served from November 27, 1809, to March 3, 1817; elected Governor of Indiana in December, 1816, and served until 1822; appointed Indian Commissioner in 1818; elected to the Seventeenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Hendricks; re-elected to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses, and served from December 2, 1822, to March 3, 1831; died near Charlestown, Ind., July 26, 1834.

JOHN TEST, a native of Salem, N. J.; attended the common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Brookville, Ind.; held several local offices; elected as a Clay Democrat to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses (March 4, 1823, to March 3, 1827); unsuccessful candidate for re-election to the Twentieth Congress; re-elected as a Whig to the Twenty-first Congress (March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1831); presiding judge of Indiana circuit court; moved to Mobile, Ala.; died near Cambridge City, Ind., October 9, 1849.

THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BLAKE, born in Calvert county, Maryland, June 14, 1792; attended the public schools and studied law in Washington, D. C.; member of the militia of the District of Columbia which took part in the battle of Bladensburg, in 1814; moved to Kentucky and then to Indiana; began the practice of law in Terre Haute; prosecuting attorney and judge of the circuit court; gave up the practice of law and engaged in business; for several years a member of the State Legislature of Indiana; elected as an Adams Republican to the Twentieth Congress (March 4, 1827, to March 3, 1829); appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Tyler, May 19, 1842, and served until April, 1845; chosen President of the Erie & Wabash Canal Company; visited England as Financial

Agent of the State of Indiana; on his return died in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28, 1849.

OLIVER H. SMITH, a Representative and a Senator from Indiana; born on Smith's Island, near Trenton, N. J., October 23, 1794; moved to Indiana in 1817; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Connersville, Ind.; member of the State House of Representatives in 1822-1824; Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District 1824 and 1825; elected as a Jackson Democrat to the Twentieth Congress (March 4, 1827, to March 3, 1829); unsuccessful candidate for re-election; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1837, to March 3, 1843; declined the Whig nomination for Governor in 1845; engaged in the railroad business in Indianapolis; died in Indianapolis, March 19, 1849.

JOHN CARR, elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1831, to March 3, 1837); elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1839, to March 3, 1841); died in Charlestown, Ind., January 20, 1845.

U. S. SENATORS CHOSEN PRIOR TO 1840.

James Noble, Waller Taylor, William Hendricks, Robert Hanna, John Tipton, Oliver H. Smith and Albert S. White were chosen prior to 1840 to represent Indiana in the United States Senate. Two of them—William Hendricks and Oliver H. Smith—had previously served in the Lower House and are biographically mentioned in the foregoing chapter. They will, therefore, not be included in the sketches following:

JAMES NOBLE, born near Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, December 16, 1785; moved with his parents to Campbell county, Kentucky, in 1795; studied law and

was admitted to the bar; moved to Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1811; member of the Territorial Legislature; elected to the United States Senate in 1816; re-elected in 1821 and 1827, and served from November 8, 1816, until his death, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1831.

WALLER TAYLOR, born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, before 1786; attended the common schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; member of the State Legislature; moved to Indiana in 1805, and located in Vincennes; Territorial Judge in 1806; served as aide-de-camp to Gen. William H. Harrison in the war of 1812; appointed Territorial Judge; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate; re-elected and served from November 8, 1816, to March 3, 1825; died in Lunenburg, Va., August 26, 1826.

ROBERT HANNA, born in Laurens district, South Carolina, April 6, 1786; settled in Brookville, Ind., in 1802; sheriff of the common pleas court 1811-1820; member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1816; brigadier-general of State militia; register of the land office; moved to Indianapolis in 1825; appointed United States Senator as a Whig to fill vacancy caused by the death of James Noble, and served from December 5, 1831, to January 3, 1832; member of the State Senate; served in the State House of Representatives; killed by a railroad train when walking upon the track in Indianapolis, November 16, 1858.

JOHN TIPTON, born in Sevier county, Tennessee, August 14, 1786; received a limited schooling; moved to Harrison county, Indiana, in 1807; served with the "Yellow Jackets" in the Tippecanoe campaign, and attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia; sheriff of Harrison county, Indiana, 1815-1819; member of the committee to locate the State capitol in 1821; served in the State House of Representatives 1819-1823; one of the commissioners

to select a site for a new capital for Indiana in 1820; commissioner to determine boundary line between Indiana and Illinois; appointed U. S. Indian agent for the Pottawatamie and Miami tribes in March, 1823; laid out the city of Logansport, Ind., April 10, 1828; elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Noble; re-elected in 1833, and served from January 3, 1832, until March 3, 1839; died in Logansport, April 5, 1839.

ALBERT S. WHITE, born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, October 24, 1803; was graduated from Union College in 1822; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1825; moved to Lafayette, Ind., in 1829; Clerk of the State House of Representatives for five years; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1837, to March 3, 1839); president of several railroads; elected to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1839, to March 3, 1845; declined a re-election; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863); Judge of the United States court for the district of Indiana in 1864, and served until his death in Stockwell, Ind., September 24, 1864.

CONGRESSMAN, GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.

When the delegate convention met at Corydon on the 10th day of June, 1816, under the authority of the enabling act of Congress, to frame a constitution for the new State, William Hendricks was chosen secretary of that small but able and historic body. He was an elder brother of Major John Hendricks, father of Thomas A. Hendricks. Those who knew him in the days of his activity described him as having been large and commanding in person and as bearing in his physiognomy the marks of strong intellectuality. In August of the same year he was elected a member of Congress under the approved

constitution, thus becoming the first Representative of the State of Indiana in the National Legislature. Twice re-elected to this position, he acquitted himself so creditably that he was, in 1822, elected Governor of the new commonwealth without opposition, receiving all the votes cast for that high office—18,340.

The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Ratliff Boon | 7,809 |
| William Polke | 4,044 |
| Erasmus Powell | 3,603 |
| David H. Maxwell..... | 2,366 |

It is a notable circumstance that Jonathan Jennings preceded Hendricks in Congress as territorial delegate and after serving two terms as Governor, succeeded him as member of Congress. This exchange of places is in itself evidence of the high esteem in which these two men were held by the people of Indiana.

Ratliff Boon had been chosen Lieutenant-Governor in 1819. When Governor Jennings was elected to Congress in 1822 he resigned the office of Governor. Boon constitutionally became his successor and served as acting Governor from September 12 to December 5, 1822. At the August election of that year Boon was again chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Mr. Hendricks. He served as such until the close of the legislative session of 1824, when he filed his resignation with the Secretary of State. This document was dated August 30, 1824. Under the same date he addressed a letter to the State Senate in which he announced his act of resigning the office which he had held under two administrations—those of Governors Jennings and Hendricks.

Before the close of his term as Governor, Mr. Hendricks was elected United States Senator to succeed Waller Taylor. He filed his resignation as Governor February 12, 1825. There being then no Lieutenant-Governor, by reason of the resignation of Ratliff Boon, January 30, 1824, James B. Ray, as President of the Sen-

ate, became acting Governor, serving as such until December 11, 1825. Mr. Ray was twice elected Governor, his second term expiring in 1831.

At his first election Mr. Ray was credited with 13,040 votes, while his competitor, the distinguished jurist, Isaac Blackford, then an anti-slavery Whig but later on a Democrat, received 10,418 votes. Scattering, 12. For Lieutenant-Governor the vote stood:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| John H. Thompson..... | 10,781 |
| Samuel Milroy | 7,496 |
| Dennis Pennington | 1,496 |
| Elisha Harrison | 1,434 |
| General W. Johnson..... | 851 |
| Scattering | 84 |

Mr. Hendricks served two terms in the Senate of the United States. He must have possessed, in an eminent degree, the conciliatory qualities and pacifying characteristics of his nephew, Thomas A. Hendricks, whose undisputed leadership of his party for a full quarter of a century is without parallel in the history of the State.

Unlike his predecessor, Governor Jennings, Mr. Hendricks did not seem to have become involved in the bitter controversies and contests provoked prior to the State's admission into the Union. The pro-slavery element that came into Indiana Territory had ingratiated itself in the good graces of General and Governor William Henry Harrison, who himself was a champion of that cause. Jonathan Jennings was the uncompromising foe of slavery and as such was repeatedly elected as delegate to Congress before the Territory had been clothed in the habiliment of Statehood. As a native of the State of William Penn, Mr. Hendricks may without much hazard be assumed to have been in sympathy with Mr. Jennings on the slavery question. Public feeling ran high on that issue in the Territory, and in view of the fact that in each succeeding contest Mr. Hendricks came out of the fray as victor, the inference is warranted that these

two leaders were in hearty accord on that and other questions and issues. In matters pertaining to pacification or conciliation the name "Hendricks" seems to have possessed a high degree of magnetic power.

And yet, toward the close of Mr. Hendricks's second term as U. S. Senator circumstances so shaped themselves as to frustrate his aspiration to a third term in that coveted station. It may be assumed that, having served three successive terms in the House, he cherished the hope that he might be delegated to represent his State for a like number in the Senate. It was in December, 1836, that the continuance of his senatorial service came to a final decision. The candidates pitted against him were Governor Noah Noble, former Lieutenant-Governor Ratliff Boon and Congressman Oliver H. Smith. On the first ballot Noble and Hendricks were in the lead, but after that the situation changed. On the ninth ballot Smith carried away the honors—to the amazement of the "old timers" who at the beginning looked upon his candidacy as a daring and somewhat presumptuous political venture.

William Hendricks was born at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1773. He was educated at Canonsburg, having for a classmate Dr. Wylie, afterward a distinguished President of the State University at Bloomington. Both became eminent, one as a statesman, the other as an educator. Their diverse pathways did not diminish their early friendship, which terminated only with their lives.

In his admirable book, entitled "Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana," William Wesley Woollen, who prior to locating in Indianapolis was for years a resident of Madison, the town at which William Hendricks established himself and resided from 1814 to the end of his useful life, in the year 1850, thus speaks of the subject of this sketch:

"Men who found empires should not be forgotten. They plant the tree of civil liberty, and water its roots, while those who come after them but trim its branches to preserve its symmetry. If they plant carelessly and in poor soil the tree will have but a sickly growth. That the men who planted Indiana in the wilderness planted wisely and well is evidenced by its wonderful growth. It was then inhabited only by a few thousand hardy pioneers who had settled on its southern and eastern borders; now it contains two millions of prosperous people, its whole area being covered with happy homes.

"William Hendricks had as much to do with laying the foundations of this great State and commencing its superstructure as any other man, excepting Jonathan Jennings only, and yet how few there are who know he ever lived. How transitory is the fame of human greatness.

"Worldly honors are not easily won, although the bard tells us that some men have greatness thrust upon them. In the contest for fame there is sharp competition, and those only win who have endurance and mettle. A number of educated and talented young men had come to Indiana in quest of fortune, and had William Hendricks been a dolt or a laggard he would have been distanced in the race. But he was neither. He was talented and energetic, and he won. He also knew how to utilize the means at his command and to make the most of the situation. When he came to Indiana he brought with him a printing press, and soon afterward commenced the publication of a weekly paper. It was called the *Eagle*, and, I believe, was the second newspaper published in the State, the *Vincennes Sun* being the first. Through his paper he became known and paved the way for his political fortune. He made the first revision of the laws of the State and had it printed on his own press. The Legislature offered to pay him for this work, but he declined all pecuniary compensation. It then passed a resolution of thanks, the only return for his labor he would take.

"Governor Hendricks was a friend to education. Hanover College and the State University at Bloomington both received his fostering care. He took an active interest in public enterprises, and frequently aided them with his purse. He was

very politic in his actions, never antagonizing a man when he could honorably avoid it. He had a large estate, and after leaving the Senate he spent his time in managing it and practicing law. He held on to his real estate with great tenacity, leasing it for a term of years when practicable, instead of selling it. Many houses were erected at Madison on property leased of him, and, like most houses built under such circumstances, they were poorly and cheaply constructed. His disposition to lease rather than sell his property caused much dissatisfaction among the people, and very greatly lessened his influence.

"On the 16th of May, 1850, Governor Hendricks rode out to his farm, just north of Madison, to oversee the building of a family vault. While assisting in the preparation of a receptacle for his body 'after life's fitful fever' was over, he was taken ill and soon afterward died. The author is not certain whether he died at the farm house or was taken back to his home in the city, but is inclined to the opinion that he breathed his last near the spot where he is buried and where his remains have crumbled to dust.

"Governor Hendricks was of a family that occupies a front place in the history of Indiana. There is probably no other one in the State that has exerted so wide an influence upon its politics and legislation as his. His eldest son, John Abram, was a captain in the Mexican war, and a lieutenant-colonel in the War of the Rebellion. He was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge while in command of his regiment. Another son, Thomas, was killed in the Teche country during General Banks' campaign up Red River. A brother and a nephew sat in the State Senate, and another nephew, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, has received the highest honors his State could confer upon him.

"Governor Hendricks was about six feet high and had a well-proportioned body. He had auburn hair, blue eyes and a florid complexion. His manners were easy and dignified, and his address that of a well-bred gentleman. He was not a great lawyer, nor an eloquent advocate, but he prepared his cases with care and was reasonably successful at the bar. In early life he was a Presbyterian, but in his later years he joined the Methodist church and died in her communion."

The *Indiana Gazetteer* of 1850 thus spoke of him: "Governor Hendricks was for many years by far the most popular man in the State. He had been its sole representative in Congress for six years, elected on each occasion by large majorities, and no member of that body, probably, was more attentive to the interests of the State he represented, or more industrious in arranging all the private or local business entrusted to him. He left no letter unanswered, no public office or document did he fail to visit or examine on request; with personal manners very engaging, he long retained his popularity."

In northern Indiana there is a thriving town, located in Noble county, that was laid out by Isaac Cavin and named Ligonier. It was in this town that the author of this book established the *National Banner* in May, 1866. This paper is still in existence, but bears the name *Ligonier Banner*. Like Mr. Hendricks, Isaac Cavin came to Indiana from the vicinity of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was a most estimable man and a highly successful farmer on the celebrated "Hawpatch," the garden spot of Indiana.

RATLIFF BOON.

When Governor Jonathan Jennings accepted an election to Congress his unexpired term was filled by Lieutenant-Governor Ratliff Boon. And upon being elected a second time as Lieutenant-Governor, in 1822, he served two-thirds of his term and then resigned. His reason for resigning was that he wanted to go to Congress. He made a successful race for that position in the First district in 1824, but was defeated two years later by Colonel Thomas H. Blake. But in four subsequent races he was again successful. As a Congressman he was quite active and influential. During the greater part of his congressional service he was chairman of the then highly important committee on pub-

lic lands. In 1836 he aspired to a seat in the U. S. Senate, antagonizing Senator Hendricks, who desired to be re-elected to a third term. The election of a Whig, Oliver H. Smith, was the final outcome of the contest. Mr. Boon was a radical Jacksonian Democrat, though in the earlier part of his political career he styled himself a Jeffersonian and later on a Bentonian. His congressional career ended in March, 1839, and a few months afterward he moved from Indiana to Pike county, Missouri. In that State, then absolutely under the sway of Thomas H. Benton, Boon soon again actively engaged in politics. He became leader of the anti-Benton Democrats, who were bent on sending him to Congress. His health had, however, become undermined. He was intensely anxious that James K. Polk be elected to the presidency in 1844. When assurance came the latter part of November that Henry Clay was beaten and Polk triumphantly elected, Ratliff Boon expressed himself quite willing to die. His spirit fled from its tenement November 20, 1844.

The spirit of conciliation, concession and compromise must have been very much in evidence at the beginning of Indiana's State government. This was especially made manifest in the first election of U. S. Senators, when James Noble and Waller Taylor were chosen. The latter was a pronounced pro-slavery man and a bitter personal and political enemy of Governor Jennings. When Indiana was still a territory Judge Taylor ran against Jennings for delegate to Congress. The contest was made an offensively bitter one, not by Jennings, but by Taylor. The latter boasted of having publicly insulted his competitor and of having done his utmost to provoke the fighting of a duel. "Liar, sneak, coward," were some of the choice epithets hurled at Jennings, who, however, maintained his equanimity and complacently ignored the vituperation of his antagonist. It would seem strange, how-

ever, that under such circumstances Walter Taylor could twice have been chosen to the exalted office of United States Senator.

GOVERNOR JAMES BROWN RAY.

As a result of the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Ratliff Boon, January 30, 1824, James Brown Ray, a Senator from Franklin county, was chosen president pro tempore of the Indiana State Senate. He presided over that body to the close of the session, and was again chosen to that position at the beginning of the next session in January, 1825. Upon Governor Hendricks' election to the U. S. Senate Mr. Ray became acting Governor. He was then an exceedingly popular young man. The following year he became a candidate for Governor and was, as already stated, triumphantly elected by a majority of 2,622 votes over the distinguished jurist, Isaac Blackford. Ray's administration must have given measurable satisfaction, for at the next election, in 1828—presidential year, when Andrew Jackson was triumphantly elected to the Presidency of the United States—Governor Ray was re-elected. He had two competitors—Dr. Israel T. Canby and Harbin H. Moore. Governor Ray received 15,141 votes; Dr. Canby, 12,315, and Mr. Moore, 10,904. He held the office until 1831, when he was succeeded by Noah Noble.

The race for the Lieutenant-Governorship was a remarkably close one, as appears from these figures:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Milton Stapp | 17,895 |
| Abel C. Pepper..... | 17,262 |

The total vote for Governor exceeded this by 3,000, the three candidates being credited with 38,360.

Governor Ray became involved in a somewhat acrimonious controversy over the appointment of supreme judges. It appears that he had aspirations to go to the U. S. Senate and that two of the judges assumed to be justly entitled to reappoint-

ment were denied such recognition by the Governor on account of their refusal to aid him in his senatorial aspirations.

This greatly impaired his popularity. Prior thereto he had rendered himself unpopular by accepting an appointment as commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Miami and Pottawatamie Indians. The constitution expressly forbade a State officer holding a federal appointment of trust and profit. To get around this he requested that no formal commission be issued to him and that he be simply authorized by letter to serve on the aforesaid commission in conjunction with Generals Lewis Cass and John Tipton. This extraordinary procedure was sharply criticised by the Legislature. Formal action was taken, but the matter was permitted to drag along for a time. A final decision was evaded and Governor Ray was permitted to resume the functions of that office. It was a "close shave," this escape from a formal declaration that the office of Governor had been vacated by the acceptance of an appointment to effect a settlement with the Indians.

In view of the fact that Governor Ray instigated the gigantic internal improvement movement that subsequently proved so disastrous to the State, the subjoined characterization of the man by William Wesley Woollen will be adjudged as being of more than passing interest:

"In Governor Ray's messages to the Legislature he argued forcibly and eloquently the great advantage that must accrue to Indiana by the construction and operation of railroads, and predicted much which, although at the time seemed chimerical, has really come to pass. Many considered him insane and his utterances those of a madman, but time has demonstrated that in the main he was correct. He saw more plainly than any other man of his day the future of the State in which he lived. After he left office he continued to dilate upon his favorite subject, and to predict a great future for Indianapolis.

A writer, who seems to think the Governor was somewhat off his mental balance, thus speaks of him in a late article in an Indianapolis paper:

During a long period of mental disturbance in his old age, Governor Ray was fond of discussing his "grand scheme" of railroad concentration at Indianapolis. Here was to be the head of a score of radiating lines. At intervals of five miles were to be villages, of ten miles towns, and of twenty miles respectable cities. This crazy whim, as everybody regarded it, has been made a fact as solid as the everlasting hills. The only point of failure is the feature that possessed special interest to the Governor. The Union Depot and point of concentration of the radiating lines are not on his property, opposite the court house, where, by all the requirements of symmetry and consistency, they should have been. Oddly enough, one expedient in construction, which certainly looked silly, has been actually put in use successfully in some one or another of our far Western lines. Where deep gorges were to be crossed, he thought that trestle-work might be replaced by cutting off the tops of growing trees level with the track and laying sills on these for the rails. It is not many months since the papers published a description of exactly that sort of expedients in crossing a deep and heavily timbered hollow on a Western railway—the Denver & Rio Grande probably. So thoroughly has the great "hub" scheme and its connections and incidents been identified with Governor Ray and his hallucinations, that there are few who know anything of the matter at all who will not be surprised to learn that the origination of it is at least as likely to be the work of Governor Noble's deliberate reasoning as of Governor Ray's fantasies. In his annual message of 1833-4 he discusses the importance of the internal improvement system, then projected and widely debated, but not adopted by the State, and only partially pursued by the help of canal land grants by Congress, and he argues for the concentration of artificial facilities for transportation here. In other words, without saying it, he wants Indianapolis to be exactly the "hub" that Governor Ray predicted it would be. Whether the national Governor in office got his notions from the fancies of the deranged ex-Governor, or the latter only expanded in his fantastic projects the official suggestion of the other, we shall never know. But the probability is that the sane Governor profited by the hints he saw in the wild talk of the insane Governor. For Governor Noble was not a strikingly original genius, and Governor Ray, as eccentric and egotistical as he was, had more than an average allowance of brains.

"After Governor Ray ceased to be Governor he resumed the practice of law, but he did not succeed in getting much legal business. He seemed to have 'run down at the heel,' and, although he was in the

prime of life, the public appeared to think him superannuated, as having passed his day of usefulness. In 1835 he became a candidate for clerk of Marion county against Robert B. Duncan, Esq., and, for a time, seemed bent on making a lively canvass. But, before the election came off, he had virtually abandoned the contest. Although he did not formally withdraw, he had no tickets printed, and when the ballots were counted it was found that few of them had been cast for him. In 1837 he ran for Congress, in the Indianapolis district, against William Herrod, and was defeated, receiving but 5,888 votes to his competitor's 9,635. This want of appreciation by the public soured him, and made him more eccentric than ever.

"In the summer of 1848 Governor Ray made a trip to Wisconsin and returned home by way of the Ohio river. While on the river he became unwell and, on reaching Cincinnati, was taken to the house of a relative. The disease proved to be cholera, and terminated in his death August 4, 1848. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, outside the State he had helped to found.

"In his latter days Governor Ray was so eccentric that most people thought his mind diseased. He always walked with a cane, and sometimes he would stop on the street and, with his cane, write words in the air. It is no wonder that those who saw him do this believed him insane. A short time before he died he advertised, in an Indianapolis paper, a farm and a tavern stand for sale, and for a proposition to build a railroad from Charleston, S. C., through Indianapolis to the northern lakes, all in one advertisement.

"In person, Governor Ray, in his younger days, was very prepossessing. He was tall and straight, with a body well-proportioned. He wore his hair long and tied in a queue. His forehead was broad and high, and his features denoted intelligence of a high order. For many years he was a leading man of Indiana, and no full history of the State can be written without frequent mention of his name."

By birth he was a Kentuckian.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BUBBLE

UNDER WHIG RULE THE SLOW BUT SURE POLICY WAS DISCARDED AND A GIGANTIC SCHEME OF CANAL BUILDING DEVELOPED—DISASTER THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE



NOAH NOBLE, the fourth elected Governor of Indiana, was a native of Virginia, grew to manhood in Kentucky, and located at Brookville about the time Indiana was admitted into the union. In 1820 he was elected sheriff of Franklin county and re-elected in 1822. Two years later he was chosen a member of the Legislature virtually without opposition, only twenty votes having been cast against him. In order to guard against his running for county clerk the friends of the incumbent of that office suggested that Noble be groomed for Governor. The suggestion met with high favor, and in due course of time he was put in training. He easily secured the nomination by the Whig party, and although Jackson Democracy was largely in the ascendancy in the State at that time, Mr. Noble was elected by a plurality of 2,791 over James G. Read, Democrat, and this in face of the fact that another Whig, Milton Stapp by name, was also a candidate for that office and polled 4,422 votes.

The total vote for Governor cast at the election of 1831 reached 37,549, divided as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Noah Noble, Whig..... | 17,959 |
| James G. Read, Democrat..... | 15,168 |
| Milton Stapp, Whig..... | 4,422 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| David Wallace, Whig..... | 17,101 |
| Ross Smiley, Democrat..... | 12,858 |
| James Gregory..... | 5,346 |

Three years later, in 1834, Governor Noble successfully aspired to a re-election.

He polled 27,676 votes, his Democratic antagonist, James G. Read, receiving 19,994.

For Lieutenant-Governor David Wallace, Whig, polled 29,415 votes, and David V. Culley, Democrat, 14,260.

Shortly after his retirement from the Governorship the Legislature elected him as a member of the Board of Public Improvements. In 1841 he was chosen to fill another highly important position, that of Fund Commissioner. He was held in high esteem throughout his career. Born January 15, 1794, he died in the very prime of life, February 8, 1844, near Indiana-
pol.

What happened during Governor Noble's two administrations is thus comprehensively set forth in "A Century of Indiana," by Edward E. Moore:

"Vast System of Internal Improvements.—Governor Noble was an advocate of extensive public improvements, having been elected on a platform declaration to that effect. He early began the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, for the promotion of which Congress had given, in 1827, a large and valuable grant of land. This canal was to connect Lake Erie with the Wabash river, at a point below which the river would be navigable; and in 1836 a general system of internal improvements having been agreed upon, consisting of canals, railroads and turnpikes, covering almost the entire State, bonds were issued and sold and contracts let. Then ensued an era of great prosperity. There was employment for everybody at profitable wages, money was plentiful and easy to get and a spirit of daring speculation and of general extravagance seized upon many of the people and helped to embitter the unfortunate experi-

ences so soon to follow. The future, with these great improvements completed, was pictured in exceedingly bright colors. It was thought by some that the revenues to be derived from the railroads and canals would not only pay for their construction, but would build up such a surplus in the treasury of the State as to relieve the people of all burdens of taxation.

"The improvements undertaken consisted of 1,289 miles of roads, railroads and canals at an estimated cost of \$19,914,424. Bonds for many millions were issued and sold and the State's indebtedness by 1841 had been pushed up to the appalling aggregate of \$18,469,146. The total of roads and canals completed up to that time amounted to only 281 miles.

"The State Embarrassed.—Works Abandoned and Compromise Made With Creditors—The First Railroad.—It very soon became apparent that the State had overestimated its financial resources, and before a halt could be called had involved itself beyond its ability to pay. And to make matters worse, the pall of the great panic of 1837 descended upon the whole country, at the very time of the State's greatest embarrassment. All the works had to be abandoned, bringing bankruptcy to contractors and distress to thousands of citizens. Construction ceased entirely in 1839.

"The State found itself unable to pay even the interest on its indebtedness, much less to proceed further with the improvements. It finally entered into compromise agreements with its creditors, relieving itself of a part of the debt and reducing interest charges. The creditors were permitted to take over the unfinished improvements in part satisfaction of their claims, the balance being paid in new bonds, or treasury notes. As a rule, the improvements were not completed by the new owners, and the State's vast expenditures were practically for naught. Then the securities in the nature of bonds, and certificates of stock, to possession of which the State was entitled under the compromise settlements, were not all surrendered, and afterwards attempts were made to exact payment of them. Claims were also preferred on the grounds that the State had rendered the canal properties valueless by granting franchises to competing railroads. Finally, in 1873,

after years of agitation and bitterness, an amendment to the constitution was adopted prohibiting the Legislature for all time from paying any of these compromised debts, particularly that of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

"Of all the vast projects undertaken by the State, the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad alone was fully completed, its completion being accomplished by the assignee company to which the State surrendered it. It was the first railroad built to Indianapolis, its entrance into that city signaling the year 1847. The Wabash and Erie Canal was completed as far as Lafayette, and was extensively patronized by the people having surplus products to transport, but the receipts from tolls were not sufficient to maintain it, much less produce dividends to apply on cost of construction. The White Water Canal was completed from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, to Connersville, and its facilities for transportation purposes availed of by the people for many years.

"State's Undertaking not Wholly Unadvised.—It would be very unfair for the people of this day, enjoying all of their wonderful facilities for travel and commerce and trade, to say that the vast undertakings of 1836 were wholly unadvised. The question of 'internal improvements' was one of the great issues of the day, not only in Indiana, but in other States, and in the country at large. The Erie Canal in New York, constructed at a cost of \$7,000,000, had proved itself a paying investment and of vast benefit in facilitating travel, in reducing freight rates and in settling up the country. And there were many other examples of profitable canal construction to be held up before the people by the early '30's. The work was not taken up hastily in Indiana, or without discussion. The need was great, and the people, thoroughly in earnest, thought they were prepared for whatever sacrifice was necessary to meet it. The issue had been before them for a decade or more. They could not foresee the panic conditions which set in in 1837, nor the early development of the modern railroad. In spite of the panic and the financial breakdown on the part of the State, most of the system of improvements planned would have been completed eventually, and to the incalculable benefit of the State, had

it not been for the coming of the railroads. These early made the canals useless, or practically so, as their competition was impotent against the more rapid means of transit, and their construction ceased, or rather was not resumed.

"The Surplus Revenue Fund.—In 1836 the United States treasury found itself overburdened with a large surplus fund, for which there was no immediate or prospective need. The national debt had been extinguished and there was no other demand to be met outside of the ordinary running expenses of the Government. Hence, the question arose as to what should be done with the surplus. After much discussion, Congress decided, by an act approved June 23, 1836, to deposit all the fund but \$5,000,000 with the several States, proportioning it among them on the basis of their representation in Congress. The total amount to be thus distributed, in four equal installments, was \$37,468,859. Three of the installments were paid to the various States, but before the fourth was due the panic of 1837 had paralyzed the Government revenues and no further distribution was ever made. Indiana's share of the fund actually distributed amounted to \$806,254.44.*

"It was clearly the intention of the Government that this transaction should be considered merely in the nature of a deposit of funds with the States, and that repayment would be required, but three-quarters of a century have passed without any demand being made. And although the distribution was not an equitable one, when all sections of the country are considered, it is unlikely, after such a lapse of time, that Congress will ever exact repayment.

"By an act of the Legislature of 1837 it was directed that one-half of Indiana's

*D. H. Montgomery, in his "Student's American History," says of the transaction: "It was styled a 'deposit,' but it was practically a gift. . . . Some States divided their share of the money among the whole population, each person getting a few shillings; others used the money to begin great systems of roads, canals, and similar public improvements. These works were seldom carried to completion, and generally ended by piling up a heavy State debt. A few States still hold and use the income of the money." All of which would indicate that Indiana, by investing her share for the benefit of her schools, is one among the very few States making wise use of a Government bounty so unwisely bestowed.

portion of this 'surplus revenue fund' be distributed among the counties, in proportion to the enumeration of male citizens twenty-one years of age and over, in amounts not to exceed \$400 to any one individual, at 8 per cent. interest, and the other half invested in stock of the State Bank. The interest on the loans and the dividends on the bank stock were to be turned into the common school fund.

"Owing to the fact that the first two installments went to the counties and the fourth was never paid, the fund was not equally divided, the counties receiving \$537,502.96 and the bank \$268,751.48. Of the latter sum \$40,000 was used to pay interest on internal improvement bonds, and of the portion distributed to the counties a large percentage was lost through bad loans, carelessness in enforcing collections and depression in values of mortgages and other securities resulting from the panic of 1837. The portion recovered was turned over to the State Bank in 1841, and this, and the original investment in stock of the bank proved so fortunate, yielding large and certain dividends, that the fund more than restored itself. With the closing of the State Bank in 1859, the money was transferred to the State treasury and reinvested through the counties for the benefit of the schools. It now constitutes a very important item of the State's magnificent common school endowment.

"The State Bank of Indiana.—The State Bank of Indiana, which proved to be a most successful and stable institution, was chartered in 1834. The charter provided for the establishment of twelve branches and the thirteenth was later added. The capital stock authorized was \$1,600,000, of which the State agreed to subscribe one-half. It had a complete monopoly, as no other banks were permitted to operate in the State. During the panic of 1837 it was compelled to suspend specie payment temporarily, but resumed in 1842, and from that date until its charter expired in 1859 it never failed to meet all demands upon it, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best managed and most reliable banking institutions in the West.

"Issue of State Scrip—'Red Dog' and 'Blue Pup' Currency—Days of 'Wildcat' Money.—During the stress of its difficulties attendant upon the collapse of the internal improvement system, and the gen-

eral panic which enveloped the whole country, Indiana was compelled in 1839 to resort to the expedient of issuing State scrip. The entire extent of such issue amounted to \$1,500,000. It bore 6 per cent. interest and was receivable for taxes, but rapidly depreciated until its market value was only 40 to 50 cents on the dollar. It was printed on red paper, and the people desirively called it 'red dog' currency. It was finally redeemed and was worth a large premium at the last, due partly to the restoration of confidence in the financial integrity of the State and partly to the accumulated interest.

"Before the panic was over merchants, plank-road contractors and others resorted to the issuance of private scrip. It is needless to say that its circulating value also quickly fell below par, and taking their cue from the fact that it was printed mostly on blue paper, the people called it 'blue pup' currency, as distinguished from the State's 'red dog' currency. Much of the private scrip was redeemable only in trade, or merchandise, or toll on the plank roads. The State was flooded with 'wildcat' currency in the form of depreciated paper put out by 'banks of issue' in surrounding States, which drove good money out of circulation."

GOVERNOR DAVID WALLACE.

Sons of Pennsylvania seem to have been in favor with the voters of the young Commonwealth of Indiana, as made manifest in the choice of Governors. David Wallace, who succeeded Noah Noble in the gubernatorial chair, 1837, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1799. General Harrison was instrumental in having young Wallace made a cadet at West Point. Graduated in 1821, he became a tutor in that institution, serving as such a short time, then enlisting in the army as lieutenant of artillery. His father having located in Brookville, that picturesque Indiana town became his place of residence. He studied law, and several years after his admission to the bar was elected to the Legislature three times in succession—1828, 1829 and 1830. In 1831 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor and

re-elected in 1834. It is said that as preceding officer of the State he had few equals and no superior. In recognition of his demonstrated ability, his party (Whig) nominated him for Governor. His Democratic competitor was John Dumont, an able and distinguished lawyer residing at Vevay, on the southern border of the State. The vote stood: Wallace, 45,240; Dumont, 36,197. For Lieutenant-Governor, David Willis, Whig, had 48,823; Alexander S. Burnett, Democrat, 22,311.

Elected as a champion of the internal improvement policy, inaugurated by his predecessors, Governor Wallace did his utmost to make that undertaking a success. With all the ability and resourcefulness at his command, he found himself unable to save from wreckage the stupendous enterprises into which the State had been lured by enthusiasts and visionaries—well-meaning, it is true, but woefully unmindful of that cautionary admonition, "look before you leap." Having done his best, his party turned him the cold shoulder when he sought a renomination in 1840. With characteristic ingratitude for service well rendered, the Whig convention of 1840 nominated for Governor Samuel Bigger, a gentleman who had been prominently identified with the internal improvement scheme of that decade. Without a murmur of complaint, Governor Wallace accepted defeat, and at the completion of his term of office resumed the practice of law. A year after he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district, defeating the popular Colonel Nathan B. Palmer. Seeking a re-election in 1843, he met with defeat at the hands of William J. Brown, who beat him by 1,085 votes. The demoralization of the Whig party by the political defection of President John Tyler doubtless had much to do with bringing about this result. Undaunted by political adversity, he pursued assiduously the practice of his profession. In

1846 he permitted himself to be made Chairman of the Whig State Committee, and in 1850 he was made a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the organic law under which Indiana still operates its governmental machinery. Despite his superb ability as a debater, he took but little part in the deliberations of that body. This occasioned grievous disappointment to his friends and admirers. The most noteworthy statement credited to him in the records of the Constitutional Convention is the declaration that while a member of Congress he voted for the expulsion from that body of the high priest of abolitionism, Joshua R. Giddings, on account of his persistence in stirring up sectional animosity between North and South. Giddings then represented the famous "Western Reserve" (of Ohio) in Congress and took high rank as one of the most outspoken and defiant anti-slavery agitators of the land. The last official position filled by Governor Wallace was that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was elected in 1856 and which he filled with marked ability. He died suddenly on the 4th of September, 1859. In eulogy he was declared to have been "a just judge—firm, upright, clear, patient, laborious, impartial and conscientious"—certainly a very high and appreciable tribute to honesty, integrity and efficiency. His oratory was of the choicest phraseology and of inspiring delivery.

LAST OF WHIG GOVERNORS—SAMUEL BIGGER.

A native of Ohio succeeded, in 1840, a native of Pennsylvania as Governor of Indiana. His name was Samuel Bigger, a product of Warren county, Ohio, born March 20, 1802. He was the son of John Bigger, a Western pioneer, and for many years a member of the Ohio Legislature. Though reared on a farm, he was frail of body, too delicate to perform manual labor. Accordingly he was prepared for col-

lege. As the result of earnest application to his studies he graduated from Athens University and then fitted himself for the legal profession. In 1829 he moved to Liberty, Ind., where he practiced law for a short time, and then located at Rushville. Like other Indiana lawyers, he sought and secured a seat in the Legislature, being first elected in 1834 and re-elected in 1835. The first year of his legislative career he sought to be elected Speaker, but was defeated by Colonel James Gregory by a 39 to 37 vote. After his legislative service he became a judge of his judicial circuit. In this position he made a creditable record. The reputation thus gained secured him the Whig nomination for Governor in 1840 over Governor Wallace, a much abler man and a far more forceful and eloquent public speaker. The campaign was a most exciting one. It was the famous "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, in which figured conspicuously and fantastically the log cabin, hard cider and coon skins. General Harrison was immensely popular in Indiana, having for years been its Territorial Governor. Though Indiana had three times voted for "Old Hickory" for the Presidency, it refused to give its electoral vote to Jackson's legatee, Martin Van Buren, either in 1836 or in 1840.

GENERAL TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.

The Democrats had as their candidate for Governor an exceptionally able, strong and good man in the person of General Tilghman A. Howard, then a member of Congress from the seventh district. He was a native of South Carolina, but his boyhood days were spent in North Carolina until he was nineteen years of age. Fascinated by the picturesque scenery of East Tennessee, he located in that part of the Union, following the pursuit of a school teacher and then of a merchant's clerk. He drifted into a law office, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to

the bar. Having developed high qualities as a public speaker, an appreciative electorate made him, at the age of twenty-seven, a State Senator. In this capacity he soon won prominence and distinction, so much so that he was placed upon the Jackson electoral ticket in 1828 and triumphantly elected. Two years later he became a resident of Indiana, locating at Bloomington, where he opened a law office and soon after formed a copartnership with James Whitcomb, who, in the following decade, became Governor and later on United States Senator. After a residence of about three years at Bloomington, Howard concluded that the town of Rockville, in Parke county, would prove a more advantageous location for him. He, however, continued his business relations with Mr. Whitcomb until 1836, when he dissolved it and associated himself with Judge William P. Bryant. This connection continued three years, when Judge Bryant withdrew from the firm. His place was taken by Joseph A. Wright, who, like Mr. Whitcomb, also in later years became Governor, and for a short time United States Senator. This combination of talent continued up to the time of Howard's death.

As an ardent supporter of "Old Hickory," Howard was appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana in 1832. This important office he held for seven years. In 1839 he made the race for a seat in Congress and was triumphantly elected. His district comprised nineteen counties in the western and northern parts of the State, extending clear over to Michigan City. Contrary to his wishes he was made the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1840. He entered upon a very vigorous campaign, at the close of which he was worn down by fatigue and disease. Yet he murmured not. His strong religious faith lent him stamina and afforded him serene buoyancy even in the hour of defeat, distress and

disaster. In the truest sense of the word he was a Christian gentleman of steadfast character.

During the time he served as District Attorney of Indiana it became necessary for the Jackson administration, in 1835, to appoint a commissioner for the purpose of adjusting and settling a number of claims against the Government growing out of treaties with the Indians. This task was considered one of unusual delicacy and of utmost importance. There was much difference of opinion among President Jackson's cabinet officers as to who should be selected for this position, when "Old Hickory" himself solved the problem by suggesting Tilghman A. Howard as the very man needed and best suited for this difficult task. Needless to say that the selection fully met the expectations of the administration. General Howard proved himself the right man in the right place—the very soul of honor and integrity.

While serving as a member of Congress, and after having been selected to make the race for Governor, the suggestion was made, the latter part of May, 1840, that some sort of State demonstration be made in his behalf at Indianapolis, including a dinner. To this suggestion he made this characteristic reply:

"I have considered the matter. It is not democratic, and would be, to a certain extent, imitating the folly of our antagonists. Freemen ought to meet together to reason on public interests when they assemble for political effect, and allow me to say to you that the mass of our people will not be any the more zealous by any public demonstration. They will turn out to hear debate. I shall have as many as I deserve to have to hear me, and my wish is to have no demonstration, no procession, no flags, no drums, nor any other exhibition unworthy of a free, thinking, orderly community. I shall leave here at the very earliest day and hurry home and you may rely on it I will be at several points yet in Indiana before the election (in August). Allow my suggestion to

prevail. Let us be what Democracy should be, too independent to be deceived by shows or led away by them; possessing too much respect for our fellow-men to attempt to mislead them on those great subjects that concern the general happiness."

The Legislature chosen in 1842 having a United States Senator to elect, the canvass of that year was made mainly upon that issue. The Whigs supported Oliver H. Smith, and the Democrats General Howard. No other man was spoken of in connection with the office until after the Legislature met. The two candidates met just before the Legislature convened and had a talk about the Senatorship. General Howard said to Mr. Smith that he knew one of them would be elected if the will of the people was carried out. "But," said he, "the vote will be so close that a man or two may be found who, like Judas, would sell his party for a few pieces of silver. There is nothing certain." That General Howard was correct events proved. On the first ballot he received 74 votes, Mr. Smith 72 votes, Edward A. Hannegan 3 votes and Joseph G. Marshall 1 vote. It will be seen that Howard lacked two votes of election. It was said at the time these votes were offered him if he would promise office to the givers, but he scorned the proffer. On the sixth ballot Mr. Hannegan was elected, General Howard having withdrawn from the contest.

In the summer of 1844 General Howard was appointed by President Tyler Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas. He left home on the Fourth of July and reached Washington, the capital of Texas, August 1, 1844. In a few days he was taken sick with fever, and in fifteen days from the time of his arrival he died. He breathed his last at the house of John Farquhar, a few miles from Washington. He was buried in Texas, and for three years his remains rested in that far-off country.

Adopting the language of William Wesley Woollen, "General Howard was a member of the Presbyterian church, but he

was not a sectarian. He believed there were many branches of the same vine, many paths leading to the straight gate. He was too good to be a bigot, too good to have no charity."

General Howard was always dignified in public. He seldom indulged in levity; but notwithstanding this, he had the faculty of drawing all classes of men to him. The sober and the gay, the lettered and the unlettered alike followed his fortunes.

Although General Howard never attended an academy or a college, he was a very learned man. He was acquainted with the civil law, with theology, history, politics, geology, mineralogy, botany, philosophy and the occult sciences. His mind was a vast storehouse of knowledge, it being questionable if there was another man in the State of such information as he.

During the canvass of 1840 a newspaper published at Greencastle sought to make political capital against General Howard by commenting upon his well-known opinions on temperance. When he spoke in that town he read the article and told the editor to get out another edition of his paper and throw it broadcast over the State. "I want every voter to know my opinions on this question," said Howard. "I am willing to stand by them, and, if need be, fall by them."

In a debate with a gentleman who evaded the issues and went out after side ones, General Howard told the following story, and applied it to his opponent: "Once," said he, "a representative from Buncombe county made a speech in the North Carolina Legislature, in which he talked of many things entirely foreign to the matter before the House, and on being called to order by the Speaker, and told to confine himself to the question at issue, replied: 'My speech is not for the Legislature; it is all for Buncombe.'" "All for Buncombe" became a common saying, and has remained such to the present day.

As has already been stated, General Howard died and was buried in Texas. But the people of Indiana were not willing that his dust should commingle with foreign soil. The Legislature of 1847 passed an act directing the Governor and General Joseph Lane "to have the remains of Tilghman A. Howard removed from their place of burial in Texas and reinterred at such place in Indiana as his family might desire." The act was approved by his friend and former partner, James Whitcomb, then Governor of the State. The will of the Legislature was carried out, and the remains of Howard disinterred and brought to Indiana. They remained a while at Indianapolis, receiving high honors. From thence they were taken to Greencastle, where like honors awaited them. They were then removed to Rockville, his old home, and interred in his orchard. Previous to placing the coffin in the ground, Professor William C. Larabee, afterward Indiana's first Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a eulogy upon the dead statesman, replete with beautiful thoughts. It closed as follows:

"Take him and bury him among you. Bury him where the primrose and the violet bloom in vernal beauty, where the rose of summer sheds its fragrance, and where the leaves of autumn fall, to protect the spot from the cheerless blast of the wintry winds. Bury him in that rural bower on the hillside, within sight of his quiet cottage home. Bury him by the side

of the pretty child he loved so well—the beauteous little girl, who, years ago, died suddenly when the father was away from home. Bury him now by her, that child and father may sleep side by side. Ye need erect no costly monument, with labored inscription, over his grave. On a plain stone inscribe the name of Howard, of Indiana's Howard, and it shall be enough."

Senator David Turpie pronounced Tilghman A. Howard "A man of rare capacity, wisdom and discretion, and of singular purity of life and morals. Even the venial excesses so common in the customs of that time, and so often indulged in by those engaged in public life, he carefully avoided. Wholly free from cant, without the slightest trace of the formalist or Pharisee in his demeanor, he yet would not in these things conform, but went his own way, as he had chosen. . . . Many persons have spoken to me of Mr. Howard, and all have made mention of the depth and sincerity of his religious convictions. In every circumstance of life he acted as if he were in the presence and under the protection of his Maker—not, as he believed, that general care taken of the young ravens or of the sparrows in their fall, but that concern more immediate, spoken of by the Psalmist of the Friends:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

HARD TIMES AND THEIR EFFECT

MATTERS THAT ENGAGED, WARPED AND EXCITED THE PUBLIC MIND



BEFORE proceeding to a review of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of 1840, it is quite important and essential to a clear understanding of the situation that some attention be given to the financial and industrial condition of the country, to the questions of moment upon which there was marked division of public opinion, and the causes that led to a crystallization of the forces of opposition to the Van Buren administration.

As tersely yet comprehensively epitomized by General Thomas E. Powell, the United States Bank, in the year 1816, received

"A charter for twenty years. The law that created the bank also provided that the national revenue should be deposited in that bank to be paid out by it in accordance with directions it should receive from time to time from the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury had, however, the right to remove these deposits whenever, in his judgment, the public interest demanded the change. The intention of the law unquestionably was that the national deposits should be continued in the bank as long as the bank continued to be a safe depository and performed its duties according to law. In his message to Congress in 1829, 1830 and 1831, President Jackson expressed strong dislike of the United States Bank. A great many people in the country were in favor of continuing the bank, and Jackson's political opponents conceived the idea that if the bank were rechartered it would hamper Jackson in the Presidential election of 1832. Henry Clay was at that time endeavoring to clear his own path to the Presidency; consequently he favored the rechartering of the bank, hoping thereby to handicap Jackson.

"Under the fine manipulation of Clay, both Houses of Congress, in the winter of 1832, passed a bill providing for the renewal of the charter of the bank. President Jackson promptly vetoed the bill. His opponents had felt sure that he would not venture to take this step. They thought it would make him enemies and increase the strength of the National Republicans, of which Clay was the leader. In the next Congress, however, Jackson had a majority of his own supporters and no further attempt was made to renew the charter of the bank.

"The bank's charter would not expire until 1836, but the fight being on, Jackson was not willing to allow the bank to die a natural death. He therefore decided to remove the national deposits, giving as his reason for this act that they were unsafe in the United States Bank. He brought the matter before Congress during the session of 1833. But the House of Representatives expressed an aversion to the project. He then brought the matter up in his Cabinet, but Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, firmly declared he could not conscientiously consent to the measure. Then, as Duane would not remove the deposits, President Jackson removed Duane and appointed Roger B. Taney in his stead. Secretary Taney at once issued an order for the removal of the deposits from the National Bank to the State banks. The banks to which the deposits were distributed immediately became known as 'pet banks.'

"The National Republicans all over the country were loud in their denunciations of Jackson, and the managers of the United States Bank at once set out for revenge, and for financial self-protection. They proceeded to call in their loans and then restricted discounts. Inside of a few months they had forced the collection of many millions of dollars. They knew the effect this would have upon the country, but the managers of the bank declared that they had made their loans on the

credit of the Government deposits, and this being withdrawn, they were compelled to call in their loans. The result was financial troubles in the winter of 1836 and such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay laid the responsibility for these troubles at the President's door. Jackson was denounced all over the land as high-handed and tyrannical, and he was charged with taking control of the National Treasury, of which the representatives of the people in Congress were the constitutional guardians. Meanwhile the State banks which had received the surplus revenue regarded it as a permanent deposit, capital in short, and proceeded to enlarge their operations accordingly. So it came about that men who were permitted to borrow from the State banks what they actually needed could now borrow what they might wish. Speculation largely increased; Western lands, steamboat lines, new roads, suburban tracts, any project which the speculator might present, found ready investors, and thus the destruction of the United States Bank led directly to the panic of 1837.

"The usual causes which have produced so many and almost periodical monetary depressions in our history played their part in the panic of 1837, and prominent among them were speculation, undue extension of credits, unproductive investments and large, unwarranted expenditures.

"It should also be mentioned that an element of disturbance was projected into the financial situation in 1834 when an act of Congress changed the relative values of gold and silver from fifteen to one to sixteen to one in order to promote the circulation of gold. Besides all this the financial stringency in England, France, Belgium and over the continent of Europe generally tended to aggravate the situation in the United States.

"The distribution of public funds to pet banks caused those institutions to encourage customers to borrow money. This led to speculation in all kinds of projects, the most important of which was Western lands. These lands were purchased by speculators, paid for in notes, sold at an advance to another speculator and again paid for in notes; the operations to be repeated over and over as the boom in values progressed. Labor was drawn from

productive to unproductive work; men rich in bonds, soon to be worthless, accumulated debts beyond all reason.

"This speculation in public lands swiftly grew to enormous proportions. In 1829 the sale of public lands amounted to a little over \$1,500,000. In 1830 it was \$2,300,000; in 1832 \$2,600,000; in 1833 \$3,900,000; in 1834 \$4,800,000; in 1835 \$14,757,000; in 1836 \$24,877,000. In 1836 President Jackson determined to check the wild speculation which had developed all over the land. To do so he issued an order that the land offices should receive nothing but gold and silver or certificates of deposit in specie in the United States Treasury in payment for land. The law at that time was that all except actual settlers should pay for land in gold or silver, but the law was not maintained. In that year the Government deposits with the 'pet banks' had reached the sum of \$41,500,000. As soon as Jackson issued his specie circular Congress ordered the money in the banks to be distributed among the several States in proportion to the number of Presidential electors to which each State was entitled, the money to be used for internal improvements. Now the banks had looked upon this money as a permanent deposit and had loaned it to customers. With vaults full of paper securities, how could they pay in gold? The gold had disappeared and in its place was paper, which, when the crisis came, nobody would take. The order of Congress therefore embarrassed the banks, crippled the speculators, withdrew money from circulation and precipitated the terrible financial calamity of 1837.

"The specie circular tied up the public; the distribution of the Treasury surplus to the States tied up the banks. Loans had to be called in and accommodations to business men were greatly restricted. In March, 1837, England began to look to America for remittances of specie through bills on American houses. American houses were not able to pay their bills in specie, and from April 1 to April 10 more than one hundred failures occurred in New York City. Before the end of April the failures were too numerous to be recorded. From the metropolis the commercial paralysis spread all over the country.

"It then became apparent that to survey the wilderness did not convert it into farms nor would plating farms build cities. The spirit of speculation had produced in the public mind a state of enchantment like that of the poet, Bryant, when he wrote 'The Prairie.' Standing upon an uninhabited tract his fancy ran riot until he not only saw cultivated fields and populous cities, but heard the voices of people yet to be. When he became hungry he went back to dinner. So it was with the people of this country in 1837. They were rich on paper and in prospects yet to be realized. When they had to have three meals a day, wear clothes and pay notes at the bank they found it necessary to get back to cold facts. The only facts which were of any use when disaster came were gold and silver. These could be obtained only by earning them, and as that would take time the disaster could not be averted. That wild speculation in land was a large contributing cause to the panic is plainly indicated by the fact that in 1842 sales of land had fallen to less than one and a half million dollars from twenty-five millions in 1836.

"President Van Buren was importuned to have the Government interfere between the speculators and disaster; to have the Government identify itself with commerce, in fact. This the President refused to do. What he did do was call a special session of Congress which convened in September, 1837, and to which he sent a message which deserves to be ranked as one of the greatest state papers in America. In that message he proposed the establishment of a sub-treasury system such as exists today. Congress, however, refused to pass his sub-treasury bill. It did pass the Senate by a vote of 26 to 20, but was defeated in the House. His great idea was to receive recognition later on, however.

"In his message to the extra session of Congress President Van Buren pointed out that the Government had not caused and could not cure the profound commercial disaster; that all banks had stopped specie payments and that therefore some other custody of public moneys must be provided; that the Government could not help the people to earn their living but it could refuse to aid the deception that paper was gold and the delusion that

values could be created without labor. In the face of a storm of abuse he took a firm and magnificent stand, but his statesmanship on that occasion did him no good, but rather harm. The country was in distress and looked to him for aid which he was unable to give, and with that unreason inseparable from a panic of any kind he was held responsible for all trouble and became the object of unsparing denunciation."

Conditions in the country at large, so lucidly and intelligently described in the foregoing review, were supplemented and aggravated by the then existing conditions in Indiana. The influx of population represented a class of people who sought to better themselves by utilizing the boundless opportunities here presented, especially in agricultural pursuits. Fertile land in abundance was to be had for a mere pittance, as compared with prices in the more extensively settled regions of the East and South. Many of those who came from the South were hostile to slavery. Scant means did not admit of acquiring plantations in States like Virginia. Their pride did not permit them to work among slaves. As well stated by Logan Esarey in his "Internal Improvements in Indiana": "One can scarcely realize the condition of Indiana in 1825. There was no railroad, no canal, no pike. All her rivers except the Ohio were obstructed by fallen trees, ripples and bars. Two stage lines led to Indianapolis, one from Madison, the other from Centerville. The service was bad, roads frequently impassable, and stages usually late."

Transportation was the great problem calling for solution. In the parlance of the day, it was the paramount issue—the momentous question affecting every inhabitant of the State. Wheat and corn in abundance could be produced, but by reason of inadequate transportation facilities there was no profit in raising grain that cost three times as much to haul to Cincinnati as the farmer realized therefrom in disposing of it to the local dealer.

Need any one wonder that the tillers of the soil chafed under these conditions and that they lent a listening ear to every scheme that gave any sort of promise of relief?

Human nature in those days was not much different from what it is today. The life of a pioneer settler in Indiana was far from an easy one. Hardship was in evidence wherever one's eye might be turned. Relief could come from one source only—transportation facilities. Immature thought was the great stumbling block to a realization of this blessing. Had the power of organized effort been invoked; had patience been cultivated and impetuosity curbed; had feasibility been made paramount to plausibility; had wisdom and practicability been insisted upon before plunging heedlessly into this or that scheme—in short, had good, strong, common sense been injected into the movement for the inauguration of internal improvements from the very start and rigidly adhered to as the work progressed, a mountain-high debt would not have been piled up and bankruptcy would not have discredited and dishonored the State.

It would be well if every thoughtful citizen of the State could be induced to procure a copy of Logan Esarey's history of "Internal Improvements of Indiana" and give the same studious perusal. It is not a tiresome presentation of the subject elaborated and discussed, but a very readable and highly instructive contribution to the historic literature of Indiana. The facts therein set forth ought to be brought to the knowledge of every man and woman who cares to be enlightened with reference to the trials and tribulations that were encountered by Indiana's pioneers during the formative period, 1826 to 1840.

The lesson which the internal improvement mania teaches is that a too ready response to and compliance with popular clamor more often entails injury than it confers benefits. That famous, courage-

ous and fearless journalist, Horace Greeley, once upon a time declared that it was his purpose to give to the readers of his *New York Tribune* "not so much what they would like to read as what they ought to know." Had there been a combination of influential, practical men resolved upon first ascertaining what the State needed and ought to have been supplied with in the line of transportation facilities, it is not improbable that a carefully worked-out plan might have been adopted by the State and put into practical use and operation. Of course, the fact must not be lost sight of that local jealousies were certain to be encountered. That bane of society is not easily repressed. Every locality thinks its claims should be first considered and its wants first supplied. If politicians, legislators, statesmen and public journals could be brought to the understanding that the common welfare should have first consideration, the spirit of jealousy and envy might more easily be held in subjection. A striking illustration of this truism was furnished in the adjoining State of Illinois where that superb statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, exerted a most beneficent influence by devising sundry safeguards in granting franchises to railroads and other corporations. He foresaw probabilities that came to a realization during his life-time and that in course of time brought millions upon millions of dollars into the State treasury, thus conferring a direct benefit upon the taxpayers of Illinois without imposing any real hardships upon the corporations as they developed, grew and prospered as a result of the steady increase of population engendered by the creation and operation of transportation lines for the convenience, comfort and advancement of a thrifty people.

Leadership, properly, wisely and unselfishly applied, rarely fails to produce results that prove beneficial and advantageous to the community, the State or

the nation at large. However vehemently leadership may be decried by demagogues who delight in tickling the vanity of what they assume to constitute "the people," it is an incontrovertible truth that sound, safe, wise and sagacious leadership has ever proved a benefit and a blessing to communities that had the good sense to accept and utilize the same. Under a representative system of government leadership is as essential as is the direction of forces in the construction of buildings, bridges, highways, etc. To lead, guide and direct is but another form of expression for bringing order out of chaos. Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jackson, Lincoln, Douglas, Tilden, Thurman and Hendricks were, in their day and generation, leaders of men, and the people profited by heeding their counsel and giving emphasis to their views by causing them to be enacted into law.

In his history of the Ohio Democracy, General Thomas E. Powell expresses the opinion that

"It is doubtful if in any American campaign any political party has used so much buncombe and so little brains as did the Whigs in the presidential campaign of 1840. Yet they won. On the Whigs' side it was a popular rush to a circus where the admission was free and all who attended could take part in the festive performance. Enormous political meetings were held and these were attended not by men alone but by entire families; fathers, mothers, sons and daughters all turned out. There were Revolutionary soldiers marching in procession; there were bands of music and there were barrels of cider; there was speech making and festivity, and for a sideshow there was a log cabin with the lathstring hanging out and a live coon inside. The log cabin and the coon traveled by wagon from place to place and the barrels of cider were supplied by the communities. The voice of the spellbinder was heard in the land; there was so much enthusiasm that there was no time for thought. It was the proletariat running loose in a bloodless raid.

"Many causes have been assigned for the political revolution of 1839-40 which swept Democrats out of power in the State and nation and placed the young Whig party in the ascendancy. Van Buren's espousal of an independent treaty would, at the first glance, seem to be the rock upon which he foundered. This would imply that in 1840 the majority of the people of the United States preferred the national bank to the sub-treasury system. In preparing its platform the Whig party was very careful to avoid a declaration on that point; nevertheless it undid the work done by Van Buren toward the establishment of an independent treasury system. During the campaign Van Buren was assailed for his sub-treasury plan and no doubt many imagined they could trace the troubles of 1837 to the destruction of the United States Bank, and consequently entertained the belief that a return to the old order of things would be wise. Yet the Whigs as well as the Democrats condemned the 'pet bank' system. It is therefore improbable that his advocacy of the sub-treasury system was the cause of Van Buren's defeat. The fact is he was held responsible for both the real and imaginary errors of President Jackson. Also he had been President during a great commercial crisis and the people, not only of that day but of this, have a strange habit of laying all their commercial troubles at the door of the White House.

"Times had been bad during most of Van Buren's regime and the general cry was for a change. Things might be better, they could not well be worse, or so the people apparently thought. That the commercial troubles which occurred during Van Buren's administration and the consequent desire for a change led to the defeat of himself and his party is made absolutely clear by the speeches of Daniel Webster during that campaign. Like all politicians the great Webster was afflicted with a political bias. He must have known that Van Buren's attitude during the recent troublous times had been grand; and if he had possessed to any degree the foresight with which statesmen are usually credited or the intellect for which he was renowned, he must have seen that the sub-treasury system would prove vastly superior to the national bank. Indeed, it is to be presumed that he did see and un-

derstand these things, for in his speeches he studiously avoided logic and regaled his audiences with dogmas and eloquence. Everywhere he went he cried out to his hearers:

“Every breeze says change; the cry,

the universal cry is for change.’ Change was the keynote of his oratory and change became the watchword of his party throughout that memorable election. It was the only argument they had, but it won.”



THE UNIQUE CAMPAIGN OF 1840

LOG CABIN, COON SKINS, HARD CIDER, TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO



THE "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign was both unique and grotesque. It stands without a parallel in the annals of American politics. In Ohio and Indiana the enthusiasm for William Henry Harrison was doubtless intensified by the fact that he was "one of them"—both Ohioan and Indianian. Log cabins were built and exultantly carried in spectacular processions. Coon skins were displayed on poles, and barrels of hard cider were dispensed to thirsty ones at the big rallies, political gatherings, picnics, etc. It was a great time for the exuberant and the emotional. From the very beginning of the campaign it had become apparent that victory was in store for the Whigs. Martin Van Buren, the elegant and accomplished New York gentleman, was at a discount with the sturdy Westerners, who recognized in William Henry Harrison one after their own heart. At the November election Van Buren carried but two Northern States—Illinois and New Hampshire—and only five States in the South. The result in Illinois was chiefly due to the tremendous effort put forth by the idolized "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas. As a matter of fact it was more of a triumph for Douglas than a victory for Van Buren. In the Electoral College Harrison had 234 votes, Van Buren 60, but the popular vote shows no such disparity in strength as might be inferred from these figures. On the popular vote Harrison had 1,275,017; Van Buren, 1,128,702. Notwithstanding the fact that Van Buren suffered a crushing defeat in 1840, his vote in that losing contest was 350,000

greater than he polled four years before when he was triumphantly elected as the successor of "Old Hickory."

General Powell is quite correct in saying that "the Whig Party gained little, if anything, by the victory of 1840. President Harrison died April 4, 1841, after being President but one month. By his death the Whigs lost the substantial fruits of their victory. The utterly incongruous elements that had been held together during the campaign of 1840 by discontent and wild, unthinking enthusiasm began speedily to fall apart. Tyler had never concealed his Democratic views of government, and, as President, he made no pretense of carrying out Whig doctrines. When Congress passed a bill to establish a National Bank he promptly vetoed it and in no way exerted himself to promote Whig legislation. Indeed, he allied himself with the Democrats so openly that he did not hesitate to express a desire for the Democratic nomination for President in 1844."

INDIANA'S PART IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

Activity in this exciting campaign began early. On the historic eighth of January the Democrats held a largely attended, enthusiastic convention. The intensely partisan semi-weekly *Indiana Journal* called it the "Office-holders' Convention." Sneeringly the charge was set forth that it was composed of 209 office-holders, bank directors, lawyers, etc., and 102 of other occupations, being two-thirds officeholders and one-third farmers and mechanics. Unctious emphasis was given by that paper to the statement that the

Harrison convention, held on the 16th of January, was composed of 413 farmers and mechanics, and 208 officeholders, bank directors, lawyers, etc., making it two-thirds farmers and mechanics and one-third officeholders—just the reverse of the Van Buren convention. The nature of this criticism serves as an illustration of the campaign fodder which in those days was made to do service for the purpose of warping the intellect of the yeomanry.

The general management of the Democratic campaign had been largely intrusted to such staunch party men as N. B. Palmer, Treasurer of State; W. J. Brown, Secretary of State, and J. L. Ketcham, lawyer. As speakers the Democrats had on the stump such men as General Tilghman A. Howard, U. S. Senator Edward Hannegan, James Whitcomb, Marinus Willett, Finley Bigger, Amos Lane, Thomas Smith, Robert Dale Owen, John Law, Joseph A. Wright, John G. Davis, Paris C. Dunning, Delaney Eckels, Alvin P. Hovey, Andrew Kennedy, John Spencer, Elisha Long, Nathaniel West, General Drake, John Carr, William W. Wick, James Brown Ray, Joseph Holman and Ross Smiley.

The principal speakers on the Whig side were Joseph G. Marshall, O. H. Smith, George Dunn, Albert S. White, William Herod, Caleb Smith, Richard W. Thompson, Henry S. Lane, Newton Claypool, Samuel C. Sample, John Liston, Thomas J. Evans, Schuyler Colfax, John Vawter, Milton Stapp, John Dumont, Jeremiah Sullivan, Joseph C. Eggleston, William G. Ewing, James H. Cravens, Jonathan McCarty, John Ewing, George H. Dunn, Samuel Judah, Randall Crawford, Thomas H. Blake, Elisha Huntington, Judge De Bruler, Charles Dewey and Conrad Baker.

In both these lists will be found the names of a number of gentlemen who later on became quite conspicuous in the councils of the State and nation. Cabinet officers, U. S. Senators, Governors, Congressmen and other distinguished officials

will be found liberally represented among those who made the welkin ring during that memorable campaign.

As stated by Historian Smith, "For near six weeks these men went up and down the State. Joint debates were the order of the day. Barbecues, torchlight parades and rallies varied the program. It is estimated that forty thousand people gathered at one time on the Tippecanoe battleground. The campaign closed with a monster parade in Indianapolis the night before the election. Mr. Whitcomb was to speak on the North Side and Senator O. H. Smith on the South Side. After waiting till midnight for the noise to subside, the two speakers left the stands."

Throughout the campaign much virulence was injected into the discussions. Even a gentleman so amiable and courteous as Senator William Hendricks did not escape ill-natured attack. Because of his conciliatory course during the heated United States Bank controversy he was spoken of as "being on all sides and never long."

At the August election for choosing a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the only State officers elected by the people under the old constitution, Samuel Bigger received 62,678 votes and Tilghman A. Howard, 54,083. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor stood: Samuel Hall, Whig, 62,612; S. S. Tuley, Democrat, 53,388.

At the presidential election in November the vote of Indiana stood: William Henry Harrison, Whig, 65,302; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 51,695; Harrison's majority, 13,607.

It will be observed that the total vote for Governor was 116,761, while the total vote for President reached 116,997. Yet Harrison's majority exceeded that of Bigger, 5,012. So, after all, the result in Indiana could hardly be properly called a landslide.

The Harrison electors for Indiana were:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Jonathan McCarty, | James H. Cravens, |
| Joseph G. Marshall, | Caleb B. Smith, |
| John W. Payne, | William Herod, |
| Joseph L. White, | Samuel C. Sample. |
| Richard W. Thompson, | |

The unsuccessful candidates for Van Buren electors were:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| William Hendricks, | John L. Robinson, |
| Geo. W. Ewing, | Andrew Kennedy, |
| Robert Dale Owen, | W. J. Peaslee, |
| Geo. Bowen, | J. M. Lemon. |
| Thomas J. Henley, | |

David Turpie, a student of tender years at that time, attended the Tippecanoe barbecue. He says it was an immense affair. It lasted three days. He places the number of persons participating at 20,000, just half of Smith's estimate. However, a difference in estimates of crowds is not usually taken seriously from either a mathematical or ethical point of view.

Judge Turpie speaks thus of the great meeting: "Several stands were erected for speaking, printed bills gave the names of the speakers and announced the hour of meeting, and many bands of music played during the intervals. Eminent statesmen of the Whig party from different parts of the country spoke on this occasion, but the star speaker and guest was Mr. James Brooks of the city of New York. Mr. Brooks was the editor of the *New York Evening Express*, at that time the leading Whig newspaper in the East. He had been long a friend and admirer of Mr. Clay and had earnestly supported his candidacy for the Presidency; his presence at this great assemblage was understood to signify that the distinguished Kentuckian would give his aid to the cause of General Harrison."

It may be stated in this connection that both Henry Clay and Daniel Webster considered themselves more entitled to the Presidential nomination in 1840 than William Henry Harrison. Both felt that 1840 was the psychological moment to

vitalize a Whig nomination into a Presidential reality. Fate had decreed otherwise, as in many other cases. In political life there are indeed many disappointments.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN VISITS INDIANA.

In a neatly gotten up booklet entitled "The Rooster," issued by John F. Mitchell of the *Hancock Democrat*, is given a somewhat amusing account of a visit made to Indiana by former President Martin Van Buren. As related by Mr. Mitchell, the ex-President made a tour of the West, in 1843, following the route of the National or Cumberland road, which is the main thoroughfare in Greenfield. His visit to Greenfield was a great occasion and the Democrats made extensive preparations for his entertainment. The journey from the East was made by stage, and almost all of the stage drivers were Whigs.

During President Van Buren's administration he had vetoed a bill for an appropriation for the improvement of the National road. The West was greatly displeased at this action, for the road in many places was almost impassable. The stage drivers had planned to give the ex-President an opportunity to count the mud holes along the road. Near Greenfield there was a steep hill and, at a signal, the driver pulled his horses to the side and the famous traveler was thrown into the mud. When Mr. Van Buren arrived in Greenfield he was in a deplorable condition and new clothes had to be provided.

Later in the day a public reception was held in the front room of the Chapman tavern. Mr. Joseph Chapman took great pleasure in introducing his young son, Martin Van Buren Chapman, to the ex-President. This same Martin Van Buren Chapman later became a teacher in the Greenfield Academy and is responsible for a large portion of the early training

of Indiana's favorite poet, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, who was his pupil.

In the same booklet is given an extended account of the origin of the famous shibboleth, "Crow, Chapman, crow!" There lived in those days in Hancock county an ardent Democrat named Joseph Chapman. Political discussions, then quite frequent and spirited, were freely participated in by this champion of Democracy. He served as a member of the Legislature and was highly respected. During the campaign of 1840 quite a number of Democrats declared themselves for Harrison. Reports of this disaffection reached the city of Indianapolis and prompted the Democratic postmaster of that town to write a letter of encouragement to Mr. Chapman. In this letter its recipient was laconically urged to "Crow, Chapman, crow!"—that is to say, in the vernacular of the day, to keep a stiff upper lip, or to present a bold front. This letter, it seems, was stolen and published by some unscrupulous Whig. By reason of the reference to numerous alleged accessions to the camp of the Harrisonites, much ado was made over the affair—much more than its importance seems to have merited. The commonly accepted version was that Mr. Chapman had acquired quite a reputation as an imitator of a rooster crowing. This was afterward denied as wholly unfounded. However, out of the story grew the propensity for identifying the rooster with Democratic exultation. For a long time "Crow, Chapman, crow!" served excellently in the columns of Democratic publications to herald something of a cheering character politically. At any rate, in due time the rooster became the Democratic emblem in Indiana, and is still so.

In the days of Jackson the Democratic emblem was a hickory pole and broom. In after years a live or stuffed rooster was considered quite the thing in Democratic processions. Both emblems answered a

purpose and afforded much delight to those who are fond of injecting something spectacular into a political campaign.

POLITICAL REACTION SOON SET IN.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR IN 1842; DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR IN 1843.

It did not take long for a political reaction to set in after the landslide of 1840, and after the death of President Harrison and the not wholly unexpected defection of the Virginian who advanced from the second to the first place in the new administration. The nomination by the Whigs of John Tyler to the Vice-Presidency and his subsequent election in November was an expediency procedure, prompted by a desire to bring to the Whig standard the various elements of opposition to the Van Buren administration. Tyler was something of a free lance in politics, though for years closely allied with Henry Clay. Political shifts were easily made in those days, and Tyler did not regard himself inseparably tied to the party that had elevated him to the second highest office in the gift of the Nation. He considered himself privileged to follow his personal views and convictions rather than being obliged to adjust himself to the program mapped out by the party leaders who had deemed it "good politics" to place him on their ticket and to clothe him with the habiliments of high office. When his determination to pursue this course became generally known the usual cry of "traitor" was raised in chagrined and distressed Whig circles throughout the land. Maledictions were hurled at him right and left. Crimination and recrimination followed in profusion. The more vehement the accusations the wider the breach. Reconciliation had been rendered impossible. Estrangement had become so complete as to have been rendered irreparable. Toward the last year of the Tyler administration flirtation with Democratic

leaders had been so marked as to justify the conclusion that it amounted to an invitation to tender John Tyler the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1844. Needless to add that the hint was not taken. When the convention met at Baltimore to nominate a Presidential ticket a large number of Federal office-holders were on hand to urge his nomination. Receiving no encouragement, they held a sort of rump convention of their own and formally nominated Tyler for the Presidency without naming a running mate. The performance was too grotesque to be seriously regarded, so some weeks after this nominee issued a rancorous letter formally taking himself out of the running.

At the State election in 1842 the leading question before the people of Indiana was who should be chosen by the Legislature to represent this commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. The Democratic favorite for this position was General Tilghman A. Howard, who two years before had met with defeat in his race for the Governorship. The choice of the Whigs was Senator Oliver H. Smith, who aspired to re-election. The race was an exceedingly close one, as already set forth in a preceding chapter, and resulted in the entrance of a "dark horse" in the person of Edward A. Hannegan and his election upon the withdrawal of General Howard, who had come within two votes of the coveted prize, but who had become convinced that the cards were staked against him on account of his refusal to promise certain offices to several mercenary members of the Legislature.

Mr. Hannegan was a remarkably brilliant man, somewhat erratic, but able, courageous, yea, fearless. His habits were decidedly convivial. He was a native of Ohio; attended the public schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Covington, Ind.; served

several terms in the Legislature; was elected as a Democrat to the 23rd and 24th Congresses (March 4, 1833, to March 4, 1837); defeated for re-election, but in 1842 elected to the United States Senate for a full term of six years. Toward the close of the Polk administration he was appointed Minister to Prussia, serving from March 22, 1849, to January 13, 1850, when he was recalled on account of his temperamental incompatibility with diplomatic discreetness and disregard of diplomatic usages. Upon his return to Indiana he became involved in some serious imbroglios that impelled him to move to St. Louis, Mo., where he died, February 25, 1859. Intemperance marred an otherwise brilliant career. It proved to be an unconquerable foe.

The plight into which the State had been brought by the several Whig administrations in inaugurating a stupendously impracticable, ill-considered and enormously expensive internal improvement scheme admonished the Democrats of Indiana to cast about, in 1843, for a man for Governor whose ability and integrity gave promise of bringing order out of chaos, restoring the commonwealth's shattered credit and affording relief to the sorely burdened taxpayers. They had selected such a man three years before, but the coon skin, log cabin and hard cider phantasy blinded the people to their real interests and impelled them to defeat Tilghman A. Howard. The Indiana Democracy had within their ranks another man of equal sterling qualities and high attainments who could be depended on, in case of his election, to bring about a more satisfactory and assuring condition of affairs. The man believed to be equal to the emergency was James Whitcomb—upright citizen, rigid economist, talented lawyer, wise legislator, and patriotic statesman. His nomination at once met with hearty approval and with final ratification at the polls.

Mr. Whitcomb was a native of Vermont, but was reared on a farm near Cincinnati. As a lad he displayed an extraordinary fondness for the study of literature and the acquirement of knowledge. So persevering was he in his studies that he soon fitted himself for college. In due time he graduated from Transylvania University. Having qualified himself for the law, he was, in March, 1822, admitted to the Fayette county bar in Kentucky. Two years later he located in Bloomington, Ind., and soon won his way to a lucrative practice. In 1826 he was, by Governor James Brown Ray, appointed Prosecuting Attorney of his circuit. Recognition of his ability led to his election to the State Senate in 1830, and to his re-election three years later. He took a conspicuous part in the attempt to safeguard the State against the internal improvement mania, but found himself unable to stem the tide. In 1836 President Jackson appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, which position he filled ably and acceptably to the end of the Van Buren administration. Early in 1841 Mr. Whitcomb returned to Indiana, locating in Terre Haute, where he soon commanded a large and lucrative practice.

His campaign for the Governorship was masterly and productive of splendid results. His competitor was Governor Samuel Bigger, who three years before was triumphantly elected to that office. Whitcomb defeated Bigger by 2,069 votes. Jesse D. Bright was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor and elected by a plurality of 4,301.

The total vote for Governor at the 1843 election was 121,135. Of these James Whitcomb had 60,787, Samuel Bigger 58,718, Elizur Deming 1,630.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Jesse D. Bright had 60,982, John H. Bradley 56,681, Stephen S. Harding 1,687.

There is but little doubt that the Methodist church of Indiana contributed large-

ly to the defeat of Governor Bigger and the election of Mr. Whitcomb. The latter was for years a Methodist class-leader and stood deservedly high in the church. During the campaign the charge was made that in opposing some legislation which resulted in the establishment of Asbury University (now DePauw), Governor Bigger had said the Methodist church did not need an educated clergy; that an ignorant one was better suited to the capacity of its membership. Bishop Ames, referring to this episode, said in 1846: "It was the Amen corner of the Methodist church that defeated Governor Bigger, and I had a hand in the work." Bigger was for years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He was an accomplished musician and an artist in handling the violin. So was Governor Whitcomb.

So acceptable was the first administration of Governor Whitcomb that he was honored with a triumphant re-election in 1846, defeating his Whig competitor, Joseph G. Marshall, by a majority of 3,958. And Marshall was one of the strongest and most popular men in the State. Paris C. Dunning, a most estimable and excellent man, was Whitcomb's running mate in this contest and triumphantly elected.

In its issue of January 13, 1846, the *Indianapolis Sentinel* gave the Whitcomb-Dunning ticket this ringing endorsement:

"The State conventions of two great parties have both been held and candidates for the two principal executive offices have been nominated. If we may anticipate the end of the beginning, we may be sure of an easy victory. The Democratic convention was one of the most enthusiastic, the Whig convention the most depressed, that it has been our good fortune to behold. Whitcomb was nominated for re-election by acclamation without a single dissenting voice. The Whigs, full of doubt and fears, finally agreed to Mr. Marshall, because such men as O. H. Smith and ex-Governor Bigger would not submit to the odium which the certain defeat of the Whig party would have in-

flicted upon them. For it is the custom with the Whig party always to attribute their reverses to the unpopularity or unfitness of their candidates. We well recollect the sneering cut which the *Journal* gave these leaders of its party for their refusal, imputing it due to selfishness and cowardice. But we think they only gave evidence of superior wisdom in thus refusing to be sacrificed.

"The coming contest we think will be a cool one. The people will calmly investigate the course of Governor Whitcomb's administration and decide accordingly. It is in view of this investigation and decision that we make the positive prediction of success to our party in August. We know that Governor Whitcomb has administered our affairs as prudently, honestly and successfully as perhaps any other man in the country could have done. In the face of the greatest obstacles he has done much good, and, so far as we have knowledge, no harm. This is saying a great deal, if the weight which we intend them to imply is given to our words. The people never did desert a faithful servant and will not now.

"Paris C. Dunning, of Monroe county, who was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a gentleman of much talent and energy of character. He did good service as a Polk elector during the last canvass. He is far the superior of Mr. Orth, the young gentleman nominated by the Whigs for the same office. Mr. Dunning will make himself known to the people before the August election."

The *Sentinel* had evidently read the signs of the times correctly. Its prediction that Whitcomb and Dunning would surely be triumphantly elected was verified to the very letter by the majesty of the ballot.

Quoting the language of W. W. Woollen:

"Governor Whitcomb filled the executive chair during an eventful period of the State's history. He entered the office with the State loaded down with debt, upon which no interest had been paid for years; he left it with the debt adjusted and the State's credit restored. He smote the rock of national resources, and abundant streams of revenue burst forth;

he touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprang upon its feet.' It was at his suggestion and on his recommendation that the Butler bill was passed, whereby one-half the State's debt was paid by a transfer of the Wabash and Erie canal, and the other half arranged for by the issuance of bonds drawing a low rate of interest. The settlement was alike satisfactory to the bondholders and the people, and in Governor Whitcomb's own words, restored 'the tarnished escutcheon of Indiana to its original brightness.' Had he done nothing else, he would deserve the gratitude of all, but this was only one of the many things he did for the good of the people and the honor of the State. It was by his efforts that a public sentiment was created which demanded the establishment of our benevolent and reformatory institutions, and he it was who awakened the people of Indiana to the importance of establishing common schools and providing a fund for their maintenance. It was while he was Governor that the Mexican war broke out, and Indiana was called upon for soldiers to assist in 'conquering a peace.' Five regiments of infantry were organized and mustered into the service under his direction, and the ease and rapidity with which it was done proved him as able in organization as in finance.

"The Legislature of 1849 elected Governor Whitcomb to the Senate of the United States for the term commencing in March of that year. He was qualified by talent, by education and by experience for the place, and he would have added luster to a name already great by his service there had his health been good and he permitted to serve out his term. But disease had fastened itself upon him, and therefore he was unable to discharge his Senatorial duties as he otherwise would have done. He often left the capital in quest of health, but he found it not. His disease (gravel) was painful in the extreme, but he bore it with Christian fortitude. He died at New York, October 4, 1852, away from the State whose representative he was. His remains were conveyed to Indianapolis and buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, where they have mouldered to dust. The State erected a monument to his memory, and it still stands to point out the spot where lies all that is

mortal of one whose influence upon public sentiment is felt even at the present day."

Shortly before James Whitcomb was nominated for Governor he had written a pamphlet in opposition to the high protective tariff idea. Upon the publication and circulation thereof encomiums were fairly showered on its author. It was pronounced the ablest argument on the subject discussed that had yet been put into print. It was widely circulated. In 1882 the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, by special request, reprinted the document, accompanying it with profuse yet merited laudation.

That there has been no overstatement in any of the tributes to this remarkable man will be made apparent by the reproduction of an extract from one of Thomas A. Hendricks' eloquent addresses, delivered in April, 1882, at Indianapolis:

"Governor Whitcomb was a great scholar. He was capable not only of acquiring but of using the accumulations of learning. With him learning became an influence, an instrumentality, a power. His tastes were cultivated. He commanded beautiful and strong language, and in it he clothed his thoughts, that were always appropriate to the subject and the occasion. I heard him address the people in his first candidacy for Governor. It was the greatest political speech I have ever heard. There was not in it a vulgarity or an appeal to low sentiment. He addressed reason, emotion, sympathy. The multitude stood enraptured. As men went from the place of meeting they fell into grave and serious conversation about

what they had heard, and the impression remained. From that day he was a leader, but not as men commonly speak of leadership; he maneuvered for no combinations; he was a leader in a higher sense. He declared what he believed to be the truth and trusted to its influence upon men's minds to bring them into common action. He led legislators because it was safest for them to follow. His manner was grave and serious, his voice was full and musical and his delivery almost without gesture. I never heard him in court, but am sure he was a formidable antagonist before either court or jury."

Mr. Woollen is authority for the statement that "Governor Whitcomb was an active Freemason. He was the first man knighted in Indiana, the honor being conferred upon him May 20, 1848. Raper Commandery was organized in his house, and for some time held its meetings there. He was proud of his connections with Masonry; in his affections Masonry stood only second to his church."

During the third year of his occupancy of the gubernatorial chair, March 24, 1846, Mr. Whitcomb was married to Mrs. Martha Ann Hurst. She died July 17, 1847, shortly after giving birth to a daughter, who in later years became the wife of Claude Matthews, Secretary of State from 1891 to 1893, and Governor of Indiana from 1893 to 1897. Governor Whitcomb recorded his adored wife's death in the family Bible, following the record with these much-meaning words: "How brief our happy sojourn together."

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1844

POLITICAL PENDULUM EASILY SWAYS IN THE OTHER DIRECTION



THE victory won in 1843 under the leadership of Whitcomb and Dunning had an inspiring effect on the Indiana Democracy. It awakened confidence in their ability to carry the State for Polk and Dallas at the November election, and to aid to the extent of twelve electoral votes in again placing the country under Democratic control. Assembling in convention at Indianapolis in the month of June, they selected an electoral ticket composed of some of the best and most prominent Democrats in the State. For electors at large they chose Dr. Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, and James G. Read, of Jeffersonville. For District Electors they named:

District

1. William A. Bowles, Orange county.
2. Elijah Newland, Washington.
3. John M. Johnson, Franklin.
4. Samuel E. Perkins, Wayne.
5. William W. Wick, Marion.
6. Paris C. Dunning, Monroe.
7. Austin M. Puett, Parke.
8. Henry W. Ellsworth, Tippecanoe.
9. Charles W. Cathcart, Laporte.
10. Lucien P. Ferry, Allen.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Livingston Dunlap, | James P. Drake, |
| Horatio J. Harris, | Nathan B. Palmer, |
| J. P. Chapman, | Charles Parry, |
| A. F. Morrison, | Capt. John Cain, |
| Thomas Johnson, | E. Hedderly, |
| Elias N. Skinner, | Nathaniel West, |
| Samuel P. Daniels, | Julius Nocolai. |
| Abram Koontz, | |

A ringing declaration of "Democratic Principles and Measures" was promulgated in this form:

A simple and frugal Government confined within strict constitutional limits.

A strict construction of the Constitution and no assumption of doubtful powers.

No national bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connection between the Government and banks.

A diplomacy asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No public debt either by the general Government or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the general Government of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

A revenue tariff discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist.

No extensive system of internal improvement by the general Government or by the States.

A Constitutional barrier against improvident State loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from the paper credit system.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges by special legislation to banks.

No connection between church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

In Indiana, as in other States, the campaign of 1844 became one of intense bitterness. A good deal of personal abuse was injected into it. The apostacy of Tyler had greatly embittered the Whigs. Even the death of President Harrison, officially declared to have been due to an attack of bilious pleurisy, but by others asserted to have been brought about by ex-

haustive worry over the intense pressure for recognition by importunate office-seekers, constituted no insignificant part of the campaign. Democrats, though tacitly approving the attitude of Tyler on the "burning issues" of the day, did not deem it incumbent on themselves to champion or applaud the course of that public functionary. When the Whigs, in their rage, denounced Tyler as "the corrupt, foresworn, perfidious, mocking image of executive rule at Washington," Democrats were content with the rejoinder that Tyler was placed in power by the Whigs and that the Democrats were in no sense responsible for his official creation. This was considered a "knock-down argument" that afforded no comfort to the Whigs. A new political epithet was introduced. It had originated in New York, where a factional Democratic meeting terminated in a row and a rumpus between "Equal Rights men" and the "Hunkers." During the fracas the gas was turned out by connivance. The Equal Rights men were so determined to continue the meeting that they lit what were then called loco foco matches and continued the proceedings with that sort of scant illumination. The novelty of the thing was so engaging that it received widespread publicity, and in due course of time the term Loco Foco was applied to Democrats in general. As a political nickname it did service up to 1858. It was no longer heard of after that.

The Democratic speakers in Indiana made effective use of both State and national issues. They presented strong arguments. Responsive audiences inspired the campaign managers with high confidence in the outcome. And they were not disappointed. A count of the votes cast at the November election showed this result:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| James K. Polk, Democrat..... | 70,181 |
| Henry Clay, Whig..... | 67,867 |
| James G. Birney, Abolitionist.. | 2,106 |

What pleased the Democrats particularly was that Polk carried the State by a majority over both the Whig and the Abolitionist candidates. There was no sort of indebtedness due the third party for "favors rendered" in running a candidate of their own.

The situation was quite different in some of the Eastern States, as will appear from the following extracts from A. K. McClure's book entitled "Our Presidents":

"Mr. Clay enjoyed a much larger measure of personal popularity than any other man in the Nation, and he was universally accepted as the most gifted political orator of his day. He was to the Whigs of that time what Blaine was to the Republicans during his several unsuccessful battles for the Presidency. It is a notable fact in political history that no pre-eminent political orator ever succeeded in reaching the Presidency. Garfield was the nearest approach to it, but he was a contemporary of Blaine, and Blaine far outstripped him either on the hustings or in parliamentary debate. Clay had entered both the House and Senate when little more than eligible by age, and he was admittedly the most accomplished presiding officer the House ever had. He was the Commoner of the war of 1812, and rendered most conspicuous service to his country. His speeches in the House did more than the persuasion of any other dozen men to force the young Republic into a second contest with England on the right of search on the high seas. He was always strong in argument, was often impassioned and superbly eloquent, and in every great emergency of the country during the first half of the present century he was the pacificator. President Madison was most reluctant to declare war against England, and he yielded to it only when it became a supreme necessity to obey the general demand of the country for an appeal to arms.

"When Clay was nominated for President in 1844, it was generally believed that he would have an easy victory over Van Buren, and when Polk, of Tennessee, was made the compromise candidate against him, the Whigs at first believed that the nomination of a comparatively obscure man against the great chieftain

of the Whigs would give them a walkover. The campaign had made little progress, however, until the Whigs discovered that the Democrats were going to be thoroughly united on Polk, and that he was probably the strongest candidate who could have been nominated against Clay. His chief strength was in his negative qualities. He had not been involved in any of the conflicts of ambition among the Democratic leaders. He was regarded as the favorite of Jackson, and while his nomination had been made without any previous discussion or suggestion of his claims to the Presidency, he had filled high State and national positions with credit, and he could not be accused of incompetency. I doubt indeed whether any other Democrat could have been nominated by the Democratic convention to make a successful battle against Clay.

"The Whigs entered the contest defiant in confidence and enthusiastic to a degree that had never before been exhibited in the support of any candidate. The devotion of the Whigs to Clay was little less than idolatry, and strong men shed scalding tears over his defeat. He was largely handicapped in his battle by the complications put upon the Whig party by President Tyler. The Cabinet was wholly Democratic and bitterly against Clay. Under the demoralization caused by Tyler's betrayal of the party the Whigs had lost the House in 1842, but they retained their mastery in the Senate, and a new peril to Clay was soon developed in the growth of the Abolition sentiment of western New York. Neither Clay nor Polk made campaign speeches, and both maintained themselves with scrupulous dignity throughout the long and exceptionally desperate contest.

"Pennsylvania was then, as in 1860, the pivotal State of the struggle, and the death of the Democratic candidate for Governor during the midsummer deprived the Whigs of a source of strength that most likely would have given them the State in October. The Democrats had a violent factional dispute in choosing a candidate for Governor. Mr. Muhlenberg, who had been a bolting candidate against Governor Wolfe in 1835, thereby electing Ritner, the anti-Masonic candidate, was finally nominated for Governor over Francis R. Shunk, the candidate of the

opposing faction. Muhlenberg was weakened by his aggressive factional record, and the Democrats were hardly hopeful of his election, but he died just when the struggle was at its zenith, and Shunk was then unanimously and cordially accepted as the Democratic leader.

"The Whigs had nominated General Markle of Westmoreland, who was unquestionably the strongest man they could have presented. The Presidential battle was practically fought in that contest for Governor, and when Shunk was elected by 4,397 majority there were few who cherished much hope of Clay's election. Pennsylvania, lost in October, could not be regained in November, but the Whigs did not in any measure relax their efforts, and Polk carried the State over Clay by 6,332.

"When Pennsylvania faltered the greatly impaired hopes of the Whigs centered in New York, as it was believed that New York might decide the contest in favor of Clay, even with Pennsylvania certain to vote against him. The nomination of Silas Wright for Governor had thoroughly united the Van Buren followers in support of Polk, and while Clay stood against the annexation of Texas and the extension of the slave power, the anti-slavery sentiment of New York was greatly strengthened by the fact that both Clay and Polk were Southerners and slaveholders. Birney, the Abolition candidate, received 15,812 votes, while Polk's majority in the State was 5,106. Mr. Greeley, who was one of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement, and much more practical than the organized Abolitionists, bitterly denounced that party for defeating Clay. In his Whig Almanac for 1845 he had an elaborate review of the contest, in which he said:

The year 1844 just ended has witnessed one of the most extraordinary political contests that has ever occurred. So nice and equal a balance of parties; so universal and intense an interest; so desperate and protracted a struggle, are entirely without parallel. . . . James K. Polk owes his election to the Birney or Liberty party. Had there been no such party, drawing its votes nine-tenths from the Whig ranks, Mr. Clay would have received at least the votes of New York and Michigan, in addition to those actually cast for him, giving him 146 electoral votes to Polk's 129. To Birney & Co., therefore, is the country indebted for the election of Polk and the annexation and anti-tariff ascendancy in the Federal Government.

The number of States voting was twenty-six, the same as in 1840. The new

Congressional apportionment had reduced the Representatives from 242 to 223, making the total number of electors 275.

The popular vote in all the States except South Carolina (which for many years chose its electors by the Legislature) was as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| James K. Polk, Democrat. | 1,337,243 |
| Henry Clay, Whig. | 1,299,068 |
| Jas. G. Birney, Abolitionist | 65,608 |

Of the electoral vote, Polk had 170, Clay 105.

In further explanation of the outcome of the campaign, Col. McClure says:

"The Whigs, in keen despair over the defeat of their ablest and most beloved champion, charged fraud as the controlling factor in giving the Democrats their victory, but the battle had been fought and lost, and there was nothing left for them but submission. The electoral count was uneventful, and Polk and Dallas were formally declared elected President and Vice-President without objection.

"The most desperate contests outside of New York and Pennsylvania were made in Tennessee and Delaware. Tennessee was the home of Polk, and the "Old Hero of New Orleans" threw himself into the contest for Polk with tireless energy. He inspired his veteran followers not only because he wanted Polk elected, but because he much more wanted Clay defeated. Clay had defeated him for President in the House in 1825, and Jackson never forgot a friend and rarely forgave an enemy. It was many days after the election before the vote of Tennessee could be ascertained, and it was claimed by both parties until the official vote was declared. It was finally announced that Clay had carried the State by 113, and the success of Clay in that State was the only silver lining the Whigs had to the dark cloud of their defeat.

"Another memorable battle, though not in any sense an important contest as affecting the result, was fought in Delaware. The States did not then vote for President on the same day as now. All of them voted for Presidential electors in the month of November, although at that time nearly all the States elected their State officers and Congressmen earlier in the year. Dela-

ware, with only three electoral votes, held both her State and Presidential elections on the second Tuesday of November, and when her election day came around it was known to all that Clay was absolutely defeated for President.

"New York and Pennsylvania had voted for Polk a week before, and on the second Tuesday of November only Massachusetts and Delaware were left among the States that had not chosen electors. Massachusetts was Whig and hardly contested, but Delaware made a most heroic battle for Clay, even when it was known that a victory in the little Diamond State could not aid the election of their favorite. The Democrats, inspired by their positively assured success in the national contest, exhausted their resources and efforts to win, but in the largest vote ever cast in the State, Clay won by 287 majority, receiving a larger vote than was cast for the Whig candidates for Governor or for Congress, both of whom were successful, the first by 45 majority and the last by 173."

In remembrance of the log cabin, hard cider and coon skin campaign of 1840, the Democratic national platform adopted at Baltimore, in May, 1844, started out with this stinging declaration:

"Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust, not in factitious symbols, not in displays and appeals insulting to the judgment and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people."

The 1844 platform consisted of fifteen planks, nine of which were bodily taken from the Van Buren platform of 1840. It is worthy of note that the latter document was preceded by this declaration:

"Resolved, That the convention deems it expedient, at the present time, not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their *Republican* fellow-citizens in the several States, trusting that before the election shall take place their opinion will become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice-President by the Electoral Collège."

Using the term "Republican" even during the Jacksonian era of the Democratic party serves as an indication of the tenacity with which members of the organization adhered to that party appellation. In the National Convention of 1848 that nominated Cass and Butler, the noted Arkansas fire-eater, William L. Yancey, persisted in using the term "Republican" instead of Democrat.

A SELF-SACRIFICING DEMOCRAT.

In the "good old days" there turned up occasionally an individual pre-eminent for devotion to party, self-sacrificing in spirit and action, and charmingly free from sordidness. Within this category comes James G. Read, who represented the counties of Daviess and Martin in the House of Representatives five years successively, the county of Clark two years, then served nine years in the Senate. While a State Senator he was twice made President of the Senate, or acting Lieutenant-Governor. Prior to that he was twice the Democratic nominee for Governor, first in 1831, then in 1834, and defeated both times. In addition to all this, he officiated several times as President of State and district conventions and as candidate for presidential elector. The compensation for service in the State Legislature was meager, barely enough to defray expenses at the Capital. Making two unsuccessful races for the Governorship must have entailed more expense. Mr. Read is entitled to honorable mention in the first and only history of the Indiana Democracy.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, PHILOSOPHER.

For years a Democratic gathering in Indiana seemed incomplete without the presence of Robert Dale Owen. He was a much greater man than his fellow-citizens seemed to realize. That, however, is not unusual in many parts of the world, Indiana not excepted.

Mr. Owen was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 9, 1801. In his native

land he pursued classical studies; came to the United States with his parents in 1832, and located in New Harmony, and aided in the establishment of a social community. He was editor of the *Free Enquirer*, published in New York 1828-1831. The year following he returned to New Harmony, and three years later he was elected a member of the Legislature and re-elected two or three times in succession. Recognition and appreciation of his eminent abilities led to his election to Congress for two terms, from 1843 to 1847. Amidst one of those strange political upheavals, the cause of which few can fathom, Mr. Owen was defeated in his third congressional race. He served with distinction as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. From 1853 to 1858 he represented the United States in a diplomatic capacity. He died at Lake George, N. Y., June 25, 1877.

Mr. Owen, richly endowed with a philosophical mind, was a public speaker who never failed to interest his audiences. He was a thorough believer in the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and never tired of expatiating on the sublime teachings of the author of the imperishable Declaration of Independence. For this devotion to genuine democracy, Mr. Owen was fiercely and not infrequently coarsely assailed by the *Indianapolis Journal* and kindred unscrupulous partisan publications. Denunciation fell upon his head for proclaiming on all suitable occasions undying faith in these Jeffersonian Doctrines:

"Honesty is the first chapter of the book of wisdom."

"I have never believed there was one code of morality for a public and another for a private man."

"To inform the minds of the people and to follow their will is the chief duty of those placed at their head."

"The information of the people at large can alone make them the safe, as they are the sole, depository of our religious and political freedom."

"There is a debt of service due from every man to his country, proportioned to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured to him."

"It is impossible not to be sensible that we are acting for all mankind; that circumstances denied to others, but indulged to us, have imposed on us the duty of proving what is the degree of freedom and self-government in which a society may venture to have its individual members."

"The station which we occupy among the nations of the earth is honorable, but awful. Trusted with the destinies of this solitary republic of the world, the only monument of human rights and the sole depository of the sacred fire of freedom and self-government, from hence it is to be lighted up in other regions of the earth, if other regions of the earth ever become susceptible of its benign influence. All mankind ought then, with us, to rejoice in its prosperous and sympathize in its adverse fortunes, as involving everything that is dear to man. And to what sacrifices of interest or commerce ought not these considerations to animate us? To what compromises of opinion and inclination, to maintain harmony and union among ourselves, and to preserve from all danger this hallowed ark of human hope and human happiness. That differences of opinion should arise among men, on politics, on religion, and on every other topic of human inquiry, and that these should be freely expressed in a country where all our faculties are free, is to be expected."

Faith in Jeffersonian doctrines is strengthened in turning to his first inaugural address and cogitating over these lofty sentiments:

"I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a Republican Government cannot be strong; that this Government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful ex-

periment, abandon a Government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this Government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the laws, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order, as his own personal concern.

"Let us, then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own Federal and Republican principles, our attachment to our Union and representative Government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the hundredth and thousandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal rights to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting, not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign religion, professed, indeed, and practiced in various forms, yet all of them including honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man; acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

INDIANA'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

FROM 1833 TO 1841



UP TO 1833, as set forth in preceding chapters, Indiana was represented in the lower House of Congress by three members. Under the census of 1830 a new apportionment was made. Indiana had grown wonderfully.

Her population in a single decade had more than doubled. In 1820 it was 147,178; in 1830 it had risen to 343,031—an increase of 195,853, or 133.1 per cent. This entitled Indiana to seven seats in the House of Representatives at Washington. No embarrassment was occasioned the electorate of Indiana by this demand upon its congressional timber. It had an abundance thereof, even in those days, and could easily have furnished a much larger supply. Men of statesmanlike qualities had flocked into the young commonwealth from East and South, and were still coming with the influx of new population.

To the Twenty-third Congress (1833 to 1835) Indiana sent this array of talent:

1. Ratliff Boon.
2. John Ewing.
3. John Carr.
4. Amos Lane.
5. Jonathan McCarty.
6. George S. Kinnard.
7. Edward A. Hannegan.

Boon, Carr and Hannegan have already had mention. John Ewing was born at sea, while his parents were on their way from Cork to Baltimore. The family located in Indiana. Young Ewing was educated in the public schools; established a Whig paper at Wabash, called the *Transcript*; engaged in mercantile pursuits at Vincennes; served several terms in both branches of the Legislature; was first elected to Congress by a majority of two

over Dr. John W. Davis, who in turn defeated him two years later by about 1,000; was thereafter again elected to Congress, serving from 1837 to 1839. He died at Vincennes, April 6, 1858, highly esteemed by all the people, regardless of their political affiliation.

Amos Lane was born near Aurora, N. Y., March 1, 1778; educated in the public schools; practiced law at Lawrenceburg; served as Speaker of the House of Representatives; twice elected to Congress as a Democrat and defeated as a candidate for a third term.

Jonathan McCarty was a native of Tennessee; educated in the public schools; located in Franklin county; served in the State Legislature; removed to Connersville, Fayette county; held several county offices; served two terms in Congress as a Whig; defeated for a third term; was a Harrison elector in 1840. Died in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1855.

George S. Kinnard was born in Pennsylvania, 1803; was by his widowed mother taken to Tennessee, where he completed his preparatory studies; located in Indianapolis; held several local offices; studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Legislature and was by it elected to the office of State Auditor; was made colonel of State militia; twice elected as a Democrat to Congress, and served from March 4, 1833, until his death from injuries received in the explosion on the steamer "Flora," on the Ohio River, November 25, 1836. William Herod, a Whig, was chosen to fill the unexpired term.

In the Twenty-fourth Congress (1835 to 1837) these gentlemen represented Indiana:

1. Ratliff Boon.
2. John W. Davis.
3. John Carr.
4. Amos Lane.
5. Jonathan McCarty.
6. George S. Kinnard (died).
7. William Herod (to fill vacancy).
7. Edward A. Hannegan.

John Wesley Davis was born in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., April 16, 1799; graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1821; moved to Carlisle, Sullivan county, Ind., in 1823; member of the Legislature for several terms; served as Speaker of the House in 1832; appointed commissioner to negotiate an Indian treaty in 1834; elected as a Democrat to Congress from 1835 to 1837 and defeated for re-election by two votes; thereafter returned to Congress from 1839 to 1841; given a rest by the Harrison tidal wave, but triumphantly elected and re-elected from 1843 to 1847; made Speaker of the National House December, 1845. Upon the conclusion of his congressional service he was again sent to the State Legislature and chosen Speaker of the House, having in caucus defeated William H. English, who at that time began his political career. President Polk appointed Dr. Davis as minister to China, in which capacity he served from January 3, 1848, to May 25, 1850. Having several times represented Indiana in Democratic national conventions and achieved a national reputation, he was chosen president of the Baltimore convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for the Presidency in 1852. President Pierce appointed Dr. Davis as Governor of Oregon. The appointment was at first declined, but finally accepted. The office evidently was not to his liking. Holding it a year, he resigned and returned to his beloved Indiana. In 1856 he was again elected to the State Legislature by what he appreciatively characterized as "the most flattering vote I ever received from the good people of Sullivan county, among whom I have resided for more than thirty-five years."

The last office to which Mr. Davis was assigned was that of visitor to West Point Military Academy, of which he was made president. He lived until August 22, 1859, when he died at his cherished home in Carlisle. With his demise terminated the career of one of Indiana's most remarkable and distinguished men. He was a forceful speaker, a clear thinker, a genial gentleman, a thoroughly honest man, a true lover of his country, and in sunshine or gloom ever an ardent but always a conscientious Democrat.

William Herod began the practice of law at Columbus, Ind., served as member of the State Senate, and was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of George S. Kinnard. Herod was re-elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress by an overwhelming majority over former Governor James Brown Ray. In his next race for re-election Herod was defeated by William W. Wick, Democrat.

In the Twenty-fifth Congress (1837 to 1839) these gentlemen served their constituents:

1. Ratliff Boon.
2. John Ewing.
3. William Graham.
4. George H. Dunn.
5. James H. Rariden.
6. William Herod.
7. Albert S. White.

William Graham was a Kentuckian; became an inhabitant of Indiana Territory in 1811, settling at Vallonia; there practiced law; member of the Territorial Legislature in 1812; member of the first General Assembly; delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1816; Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1820; member of the State Senate; elected as a Whig to the Congress of 1837 to 1839. Died near Vallonia, August 17, 1858.

George Hebford Dunn resided at Lawrenceburg; served three terms in the Legislature; Treasurer of State from 1841 to 1843; defeated as the Whig candidate for Congress in 1835; had better luck next

time, but was again defeated in third race. Was a man of superior ability. Died at Lawrenceburg January 12, 1854.

James Rariden was a native of Kentucky; practiced law at Centerville, Wayne county; served in both branches of the State Legislature; delegate to the State constitutional convention; twice elected to Congress as a Whig. Died in Cambridge City.

As members of the Twenty-sixth Congress (1839 to 1841) these gentlemen were chosen to serve their constituents:

1. George H. Proffit.
2. John W. Davis.
3. John Carr.
4. Thomas Smith.
5. James H. Rariden.
6. William W. Wick.
7. Tilghman A. Howard.

George H. Proffit was a native of New Orleans, La. After establishing himself in Indiana he was four times elected to the Legislature. Twice elected to Congress as a Whig. Appointed by President Tyler as minister to Brazil; the Senate having refused to confirm the appointment, he returned to the United States after serving one year and two months. Died in Louisville, Ky., September 5, 1847.

Thomas Smith was a native of Pennsylvania; moved to Indiana and engaged in tanning at Versailles, Ripley county; served so acceptably as a representative and State Senator that he was four times nominated by the Democrats for Congress, triumphantly elected three times and defeated in his second race. While a member of the Legislature he vigorously opposed the wild schemes of internal improvement which bankrupted the State and brought financial dishonor upon her name. His course upon this subject added to his popularity at home and was the immediate cause of his subsequent political advancement. As a member of the constitutional convention he protested earnestly and eloquently against a proposed clause discriminating against

negroes. His sense of justice would not permit him to countenance injustice. He was singularly free of narrowness and prejudice. His manner as a debater was plain, straightforward, emphatic, impressive. As a Jeffersonian he held very pronounced views on the slavery question. He recognized it as an institution older than the Union itself, but nevertheless he could never persuade himself that it was other than an evil. Holding these views, he deplored the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Unwilling to subscribe to doctrines that his conscience could not approve, he regretfully severed his affiliation with the party that had sent him three times to Congress, and in course of time identified himself with anti-slavery organizations. He died at Versailles April 12, 1876.

An exceedingly interesting character was William Watson Wick. He was born in Cannonsburg, Pa., February 23, 1796, taught school, studied medicine, and then law. Upon his admission to the bar he began practice at Connersville, Ind., in 1820. By the Legislature he was elected Secretary of State in 1825; State attorney for the fifth judicial circuit, 1829-1831; president judge, 1831-1835. Was three times elected to Congress and defeated in his second race. In recognition of his services to the Democratic party he was made postmaster of Indianapolis under the Pierce administration, serving from 1853 until 1857. Originally he was a Whig. Like a good many other Indianians of that period he had no hesitancy about changing party affiliations when he could no longer approve its policies. He quit the further study of medicine because he did not care to be contemplating men's miseries. Holding public positions with meager salary attachments kept him poor. His worldly possessions rarely reached a thousand dollars, all told. Like many other public men of his day, he was convivially inclined.

Poor in purse, he was quite desirous of retaining the Indianapolis postoffice. He had gotten along in years and understood full well that resuming the practice of law, after having been out for so long a time, would afford but poor picking. He was sorely grieved that he should be turned out of office. But he realized that he had taken a firm stand on the slavery question, and that he had committed himself unequivocally against the attempt to foist slavery upon Kansas. In letters to Indiana members of Congress he entreated them to resist further encroachments by the slave power. This made him a political heretic in the eyes of Senator Jesse D. Bright, who had the ear of President Buchanan. At the expiration of his four-year term, William Watson Wick had to step down and out and turn the management of the Indianapolis postoffice over to John M. Talbott. It was, under the circumstances, a severe blow to Mr. Wick, but he neither raved nor moaned. He was accustomed to adversity; he never gave much thought to tomorrow. His father, a Presbyterian minister, intended his William Watson to qualify himself for the ministry, but the young man could not reconcile himself to that calling; there was too much of the wag in him for such sedateness. Referring to the fact that his father was a preacher and his uncle a merchant, Judge Wick once dryly remarked: "One chose piety and poverty, the other merchandising and money-getting, and they both succeeded. One laid up treasures in heaven, the other on earth, and verily they both had their reward."

When the campaign of 1860 came on Judge Wick took the stump for Stephen A. Douglas, earnestly and eloquently pleading the cause of popular sovereignty and vigorously denouncing the unreasonableness of the proslavery element that was supporting Breckinridge and Lane. Shortly after the defeat of Douglas, Judge Wick left Indianapolis to take up his abode with his daughter, Mrs. William H. Overstreet,

at Franklin, Ind. He died at her home May 19, 1869, and was buried in the Franklin cemetery.

In the Twenty-seventh Congress (1841 to 1843) Indiana was represented by this exceptionally able delegation:

1. George H. Proffit.
2. Richard W. Thompson.
3. Joseph L. White.
4. James H. Cravens.
5. Andrew Kennedy.
6. David Wallace.
7. Henry S. Lane.

Among these exceptionally able men was Richard Wigginton Thompson, the greater part of his life a resident of Terre Haute. He was popularly known as "Silver-tongued Dick Thompson," and in later years acquired distinction in the literary world. The "History of Protective Tariff Laws," issued in 1888, may be said to constitute his most important work in this line. He was born in Culpeper county, Va., June 9, 1809; pursued classical studies; moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1831; clerk in a store; moved to Lawrence county, Ind.; taught school; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and began practice in Bedford, Ind.; member of the State House of Representatives 1834-1836; served in State Senate 1836-1838 and served for a short time as president pro tempore; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843); unsuccessful candidate for re-election; presidential elector in 1840 on the Harrison and Tyler ticket; re-elected as a Whig to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849); declined a renomination; declined the office of Austrian minister, tendered him by President Taylor, the office of Recorder of the General Land Office, tendered by President Fillmore, and a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims, tendered by President Lincoln; presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864; delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1868 and in Cincinnati in 1876; Judge of the Fifth

Indiana Circuit Court 1867-1869; Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes from March 12, 1877, until his resignation, December 21, 1880; chairman of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company; director of the Panama Railroad Company. Died in Terre Haute, Ind., February 9, 1900.

Joseph L. White was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., fitted himself for the law, and began practice in the historic town of Madison. Served one term in Congress, then moved to New York, and there resumed the practice of law. Later on he engaged in manufacturing. Died January 12, 1861.

James H. Cravens was by birth a Virginian; moved to Madison in 1829 and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later on he located in Ripley county, where he practiced law and managed a farm. Was an elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840 and served one term in Congress as a Whig. Though a Virginian by birth, he was a pronounced anti-slavery man. As such he was nominated for Governor by the Freesoilers in 1848, and, of course, defeated. His devotion to the Union impelled him, at the age of sixty, to enlist in the Eighty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He died at Osgood, Ind., December 4, 1876, and was buried at Versailles.

Andrew Kennedy was one of the noted men of the State. Born in Dayton, Ohio, July 24, 1810, he came with his parents to Indiana, locating on the Indian reservation near Lafayette. Soon after he went to reside with an aunt in Connersville, where he became an apprentice in a blacksmith shop. While in the act of shoeing a horse he was kicked so severely that continuation at that trade was deemed physically impracticable and inadvisable. Fairly well equipped with a common school education, he qualified himself for the law. Located at Muncie,

he was admitted to the bar in 1830. By reason of his fine natural abilities and his thorough understanding of human nature he built up a remunerative practice. Possessing the elements of personal popularity in an eminent degree, he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1835 and promoted to the Senate in 1838. As a candidate for Presidential elector in 1840 he made quite a reputation as a stump speaker. Before the expiration of his term as Senator he was elected to Congress and thereafter twice re-elected, serving from 1841 to 1847. A fourth nomination was tendered him, but declined. He evinced a desire to be made United States Senator, to succeed Edward A. Hannegan, and at the opening of the legislative session, in December, 1841, proceeded to Indianapolis to make a canvass for that high office. He was stricken with smallpox, which dread disease precipitated a rather unceremonious adjournment of the General Assembly, though this was the only case in town. He died the last day of December of that year at the Palmer House, for many years Democratic headquarters. His body was taken at the dead of night, wrapped in the clothes of the bed in which he died, to the cemetery, attended only by the hack driver and sexton, and consigned to Mother Earth. The hackman and the sexton who performed the sad task of laying him away in his tomb contracted the fatal disease which took him off and in less than two weeks thereafter were laid by his side. "A sad ending," as Woollen put it, "was this of a career which promised so much." Deep-felt sorrow was manifested throughout the State over this sad ending of an extraordinary career. While in Congress Mr. Kennedy delivered a remarkable speech on the celebrated Oregon bill, declaring himself in favor of the "fifty-four forty or fight" doctrine, generally espoused by belligerent Democrats. So earnest was his delivery that he fainted

at the conclusion of his speech. Upon recovery congratulations on his forensic effort were literally showered upon him. Among those who thus manifested their appreciation of natural oratory was John Quincy Adams, a bitter opponent of the Oregon measure. Approaching the "Blacksmith orator," the illustrious Massachusetts statesman said: "Kennedy, let me take by the hand the greatest natural orator in America." In one of his characteristic speeches in the Senate the "Little Giant of the West," Stephen A. Douglas, made this reference to the Congressman from the Muncie district: "I am reminded of the case of Hon. Andrew Kennedy, a Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, who, some years ago, was elected from a district which had about four thousand Whig majority. One day he got up to make a speech in the House, when one of his colleagues asked how he got there. He replied: 'I come from the strongest Whig district in the State of Indiana, a district that gave General Harrison a bigger majority than any other in the United States of America. I beat three of the ablest Whigs there were in the district, and I could have beaten three more if they had dared to run against me.'"

David Wallace served but one term in Congress, from the Indianapolis district,

after having served six years as Lieutenant-Governor and three years as Governor. He was denied a re-election to the Twenty-eighth Congress. According to Woollen, "Governor Wallace was not a money-making and money-getting man. He took more pleasure in filling his mind with knowledge than in filling his pockets with money. He entered into a business venture at Fort Wayne, which, proving unfortunate, cost him his entire estate. One day, while sitting in his yard talking with his eldest son, the sheriff came with an execution which he sought to levy upon the Governor's property. After some parleying the sheriff left, and the Governor, addressing his son, said: 'William, I want you to remember that it will be a good deal better to have a few thousand dollars laid away for old age than to have been the Governor of the State or a member of Congress.'"

Henry Smith Lane was a native of Kentucky, served in the State Senate, filled the unexpired term of Tilghman A. Howard in Congress, was re-elected, and served in all from December 7, 1840, to March 3, 1843. He was strongly in favor of the Mexican war, in which he served as lieutenant-colonel of an Indiana regiment. He will receive further attention in subsequent chapters.

JESSE D. BRIGHT MADE U. S. SENATOR

TWICE ELECTED TO THAT EXALTED POSITION—NAMED AS INDIANA'S CHOICE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1856

UNDER the constitution of 1816 Representatives in the State Legislature were elected annually, for one year; Senators for three years. The county of Jefferson, of which Madison then was and still is the county seat, was strongly Whig. In those days factional strife was easily engendered. The Whigs put in nomination for State Senator a rigid Sabbatarian who opposed Sunday mails. Assuming that the Democrats would not have the temerity to place a candidate of their own in the field, a more liberal faction of the Whig party trotted out a candidate of their way of thinking to oppose the regular nominee. Espying a fine opportunity to slip in between these two Whig candidates, Jesse D. Bright entered the race and was triumphantly elected. He was a strong character, a man of affairs, a superb judge of human nature and an excellent mixer. He had served two years as Senator when he was nominated by the Democracy for Lieutenant-Governor and after an animated campaign elected by a plurality exceeding four thousand. He made an excellent presiding officer and by his courtesy and fairness greatly endeared himself to members of the General Assembly.

Previous to his election to these positions he had served acceptably as Probate Judge of Jefferson County and as United States Marshal for the State of Indiana. In the latter position he was afforded opportunity to form many acquaintances throughout the State. This doubtless contributed largely to his subsequent nomination and election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

When the term of Albert S. White as United State Senator was about to expire, in 1845, Governor Whitcomb let it become known that he would greatly appreciate the honor of an election to that high office. But the Lieutenant-Governor was a better politician than the Chief Executive. So Bright carried away the honors, and the Governor had to defer his Senatorial aspirations until 1849, when the expiration of Edward A. Hannegan's term made it possible for Whitcomb to step from the gubernatorial chair into the seat then about to be vacated by the man who as a "dark horse" snatched away the Senatorial honors from Tilghman A. Howard in 1843.

Though Bright had made himself quite solid with the party managers, opposition to his re-election developed in 1850. Robert Dale Owen, one of the ablest men in the State, had become an avowed candidate for the succession. Charges were openly made that Bright sought to secure a re-election by bribery. He heard of it and hastened on to Indianapolis to defend himself. In an interview with Mr. Owen he easily proved his innocence of the charge preferred against him. Owen withdrew from the race and Bright was re-elected without further contest.

Though an intense partisan, Bright sustained friendly relations with Henry Clay. On some public measures these two Senators agreed and co-operated. And Bright stood high in the Senate. This was made manifest when, in 1853, upon the death of Vice-President King, the Indiana Senator was elected President pro tempore. This position he filled creditably until John C. Breckinridge was installed as Vice-President in 1857. While presid-

ing officer of the Senate Mr. Bright refused to assign three anti-slavery Senators—Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase and John P. Hale—to any of the standing committees, upon the ground that “they were not members of any healthy political organizations.”

The death of Senator Whitcomb, after serving a few months more than half of his term, resulted in the appointment by Governor Joseph A. Wright, in the month of October, 1852, of Charles W. Cathcart, of Laporte county, to serve until the Legislature effected an election for the remainder of Senator Whitcomb’s term. The choice of the Legislature of 1853 fell upon Judge John Pettit, of Lafayette. Dr. Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, aspired to the position, but the caucus gave preference to Judge Pettit. The latter served from the date of his election until March 4, 1855, when the Whitcomb term expired. The Legislature of 1855 was unable to agree upon a joint session for the election of a Senator, so for two years Indiana had but one representative in the Upper House of Congress. The Legislature of 1857, chosen in 1856, was Democratic on joint ballot, the House being of that faith, while the Senate was controlled by a combination of Republicans, Freesoilers, Know-Nothings and Prohibitionists, styling itself for the time being “The People’s Party.”

Senator Bright’s second term expired March 4, 1857. He was desirous of being made his own successor, but had doubts about the legality of an election in case a joint session could not be agreed upon by the two Houses of the General Assembly. The question was submitted to a committee of three eminent jurists, who gave it as their opinion that an election effected by a majority of the entire membership of the Legislature would be valid. Thereupon it was decided to proceed to the election of two Senators—one to succeed Bright, the other to fill the vacancy

existing since 1855. This program was carried out, and Bright and Fitch were duly commissioned by Governor Willard. The Legislature elected in 1858 was Republican. After a protracted debate the election of Bright and Fitch was declared to have been illegal and therefore null and void. That done, Henry S. Lane and William M. McCarty were chosen to fill the two alleged vacancies. These gentlemen proceeded to Washington and claimed the seats held by Bright and Fitch. Admission was refused Lane and McCarty, although three distinguished Democrats—Douglas of Illinois, Mason of Virginia and Broderick of California—voted that the election of Bright and Fitch was irregular, illegal and therefore invalid.

Bright had been unfriendly to Douglas for several years. The action just noted made him hate the “Little Giant” with all the intensity of his nature. He was as bitter in his enmity as he was cordial in his friendship. In such matters he tolerated no middle ground. “He that is not for me is against me” guided his action throughout his political career. It is this that made him the relentless foe of Governor Joseph A. Wright, and to a somewhat milder degree of Thomas A. Hendricks, David Turpie, Chas. W. Cathcart, W. J. Brown, W. A. Gorman, Robert Dale Owen, William S. Holman, and any number of other distinguished Indiana Democrats who refused to conform to his wishes or to obey his commands.

It is said that when President-elect James Buchanan had under consideration the formation of his Cabinet he had Senator Bright in view for Secretary of State. The accuracy of this statement may well be questioned for various reasons, chief of which is that Buchanan finally chose for this position General Lewis Cass of Michigan, a man of diplomatic qualities, of conciliatory disposi-

tion, eminent ability, and in several respects the very opposite of the Indiana Senator.

The strained relations existing between Senator Bright and Governor Wright did not deter the Democracy, in State convention assembled at Indianapolis in February, 1852, from giving these rival leaders this unqualified endorsement:

"Resolved, That we approve and endorse the administration of our present Governor, Joseph A. Wright, and that we pledge to him, as nominee for re-election in the approaching contest, our hearty support.

"Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the undeviating and well-tried Democracy of our distinguished and able Senators in Congress, James Whitcomb and Jesse D. Bright, and that we fully endorse their senatorial action."

At the same convention General Joseph Lane was warmly endorsed for the Presidential nomination. The delegation was not formally instructed to vote for Lane "first, last and all the time," but directed to vote as a unit. The delegation voted on thirty ballots for Lane, then went over to Cass. On the thirty-fifth ballot a "dark horse" in the person of Franklin Pierce was entered and nominated on the forty-ninth ballot.

In the convention of 1856 these endorsements were accorded the Senator and Governor:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana have undiminished confidence in the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, our Senator in Congress, and while we are ready cheerfully and enthusiastically to support for the presidency in the approaching election whoever may be selected as the candidate for that office by the Democratic national convention, from whatever quarter of the Union he may come—if the Northwest is honored with that distinction we present the name of the Honorable Jesse D. Bright to that convention, and to the Democracy of the Union, as a suitable candidate and one whom the Democracy of Indiana delight to honor.

"Resolved, That the entire vote of the delegates from this State be cast as a unit

in the national convention and that a majority of the delegation shall control the entire vote of the State.

"Resolved, That we approve of the administration of the State government by His Excellency, Joseph A. Wright, and that his integrity, ability and executive talents have fully met the expectations of the Democratic party of Indiana, and won for him increased confidence and gratitude from the people."

Though residing in Indiana, Senator Bright owned a plantation over in Kentucky. He was a slave-owner and in full accord with the South on the question of slavery. Fully aware that civil war would eventuate in the destruction of slavery, he counseled against secession and rebellion. But he could not persuade himself to believe that the Union could be kept together by coercive methods. His sympathies being Southern, his affiliations naturally were with Southerners. As a slaveholder he was opposed to war being waged against the South. On the first day of March, 1861, while holding a seat in the United States Senate, he addressed a letter "To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States," in which he recommended his friend Thomas Lincoln of Texas to "favorable consideration as a gentleman of first respectability and reliable in every respect. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement to firearms." The bearer of this letter was arrested on his way to the Confederate Capital with Senator Bright's letter upon his person. The matter was brought to the attention of the Senate; proceedings for expulsion were instituted, and after affording ample opportunity for defense, the Senate expelled Mr. Bright from the seat he had uninterruptedly occupied for sixteen years.

In the campaign of 1860 Senator Bright opposed both the nomination and election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency. While he did not deem it advisable to put a State ticket in the field, he did bring into

the race a Breckinridge and Lane electoral ticket. He entered upon a vigorous campaign, earnestly appealing to his old-time friends to stand by him in this crisis. Out of a total vote of 272,143 he managed to poll 12,295 for Breckinridge and Lane.

When a Democratic Legislature was elected in 1862 Mr. Bright did his utmost to induce the Democrats of that body to "vindicate" him with an election to his unexpired term in the Senate. This was refused, the choice of the party having been centered on Mr. Hendricks' running mate in 1860, David Turpie. Responsibility for this "slight" was laid at the door of Mr. Hendricks, whom Bright dubbed "Oily Gammon," but who nevertheless retained for an even quarter of a century the unquestioned and uncontested leadership of the Indiana Democracy.

Soon after the infliction of this sore disappointment Mr. Bright concluded to shake the dust of Indiana off his boots and to take up his residence on his plantation in Kentucky. He served two terms in the Legislature of that commonwealth and was at one time talked of for the United States Senatorship. He had extensive interests in the coal mines of West Virginia, which afforded him a large income. In 1874 he moved to Baltimore. Broken down in health, he died in that city of organic disease of the heart, May 20, 1875.

Toward the close of the war Mr. Bright appears to have experienced some moderation of his ultra political views. He earnestly supported the reconciliation and reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and in 1868 favored the nomination by the Democrats of Salmon P. Chase for the Presidency. In 1869 he wanted the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature to enter into a combination to elect one of the Republican bolters to the United States Senate, his choice being a former trusted lieutenant of his, Senator James Hughes, who, during the rebellion, joined

the Republican party. Like Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Jesse D. Bright believed in letting by-gones be by-gones, in gracefully accepting the decree of fate, and acquiescing in changes that could not be prevented. In other words, he believed in the advisability of what in Ohio was dubbed "the new departure." In a speech delivered by Mr. Hendricks in 1872 he expressed substantially the same idea when he said: "Let us turn our backs upon the past and look hopefully to the future."

THE BRIGHT-FITCH SENATORIAL CONTEST.

In view of the importance of this case and the general misconception of the points involved therein, the reader will doubtless appreciate highly the presentation of the legal aspect by an authority of the eminence of Judge David Turpie. As a member of the General Assembly of 1859 he bore a conspicuous part in the animated contest over the proposition to annul the action of the preceding Legislature. What he had to say on this interesting subject is well worth studious perusal:

"As upon my former service in the General Assembly, so now, came again the question of the senatorial election, as the first business of the session of 1858, which arose in the following manner: the Legislature of 1855, chosen in 1854, had the duty imposed upon it of choosing a United States Senator. But the two houses of that body being of different political faith, declined to go into joint convention for that purpose. The vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. Pettit's term was not filled, and for two years Indiana had only one member in the Senate, Mr. Jesse D. Bright. The Legislature of 1857, chosen in 1856, was Democratic on joint ballot; of its two branches the House was Democratic, the Senate was controlled by the opposition.

"Under these circumstances the House appointed a day for the election of two Senators, one to fill the vacancy existing since 1855, the other to fill the vacancy about to occur by the expiration of Mr. Bright's term. The Senate, as such, ig-

nored this action of the House, but the Democratic members of that body left their seats in the Senate Chamber, came over to the House on the day appointed, organized a joint convention and elected Doctor Graham N. Fitch to fill the existing vacancy, and Mr. Jesse D. Bright as his own successor for a third term, each of them receiving a majority of all the votes of all the members elected to the General Assembly. The opposition in our State, and especially that of the Legislature of 1858, including the anti-administration Democrats, held that the election of Bright and Fitch so conducted was unconstitutional and invalid; that both vacancies were yet unfilled and that it was their duty to elect two Senators. They took the ground that the word *Legislature*, in the clause of the federal constitution relating to the election of Senators, necessarily implied the concurrent action of both Houses as such to form a lawful joint convention. We contended, on the contrary, that the word *Legislature* was not used in any technical sense in the clause referred to, and that the majority of the whole number of members might legally form a joint convention and elect Senators without such concurrent action. In support of this construction we referred to the fact that, at the time of making the federal constitution, several of the States, notably Pennsylvania, had a Legislature composed of only one chamber, and that the framers of that instrument, sitting in Philadelphia, could not possibly have contemplated the two houses as such in the use of the term *Legislature*, but had used it as we still use the word *magistracy*, to designate the collective body of all the persons in the county or State who are employed in the duty of administering justice.

"The debate lasted many days; in the House it became quite warm and exciting; the Speaker, Mr. Gordon, left the chair to take part in it; at last a vote was taken and we were beaten. No further resistance was offered. We kept our seats, took no part in the proceedings, and our colleagues of the opposition held a joint convention in which they chose Mr. Henry S. Lane and Mr. William M. McCarty as Senators from Indiana to fill the supposed vacancies. I wrote a full argument upon the law and facts of the case, closing with an earnest request for federal legislation on this question, which was seconded by

several of my colleagues. It seemed to be a careless and somewhat dangerous predicament that the Legislatures of the States should continue in many different ways to elect Senators, when Congress had the undoubted right to prescribe by law a uniform method of procedure. Copies of these papers were sent to Senators of both parties at Washington. Many letters were received in answer. Some of them approved, others disapproved the grounds taken in argument in the particular case, but all concurred in the necessity of Congressional action. Yet such was the political stress of that troubled period, now approaching in the history of our country, that it was not until after the conclusion of the war that Congress enacted this much-needed legislation. On the 26th of July, 1866, an act was passed regulating the mode of choosing Senators by the Legislature. Since that time our Senators in Indiana and elsewhere have been elected according to its provisions.

"Mr. W. H. Seward and Mr. William G. Bayard, who were Senators in 1858, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Lane, who were Senators in 1866, have more than once stated in my presence that it was the Indiana case with its non-election in 1855, and its contested election of 1858, that chiefly impelled Congress to take its subsequent action in the premises. The United States Senate held that the election of Bright and Fitch was valid. Mr. Lane and Mr. McCarty returned from Washington as private citizens, but they lost nothing in public estimation by their journey, nor was the action of our Legislature useless or unprofitable. It led to the passage of a general law on this subject, one of the most important of our statutes at large.

"Although very firmly convinced of the correctness of our opinion upon the question of the Senatorial election, what gave additional zeal to my action was the circumstance that Graham N. Fitch, the friend of my youth, was deeply interested in the result. He served in the United States Senate until March 4, 1861, taking first rank in that body. He was afterward a colonel in the army; he had the choice of many titles, but he preferred to be called Doctor. That designated his favorite pursuit. He was often and long engaged in public employments of the highest character. He entered, indeed he was, so to speak, drafted into the work of the

lecture-room, taught as a professor in the medical schools of Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago, but always returned to his home—to his office in Logansport. To the profession he had given his first love, and it never grew old or cold; he continued in it almost to the day of his death, not from necessity, but from the love he bore it. His early labors in the active practice were constant and toilsome. He always drove with two horses. I have met him more than once, returning from some distant night-call in the country, seated in his buggy fast asleep, while his faithful team noiselessly picked their way along the corduroy road, seeming loath to disturb the slumbers of their master.

"As a public speaker Doctor Fitch was versatile and attractive. When he took the stump he bade good-by to the physician. There was not the least trace of the *matéria medica*, either in his manner or utterances, nothing of either shop or sham. He had read and thought much upon the constitutional principles of our government, and had formed his opinions of the proper mode of their development by legislation. He cited with effect and with precision the writings of Jefferson, Jackson and other worthies of the Democratic school, but an authority to be cited by him must always be brief and pointed. A skillful disputant, he had great powers of apprehension and penetration; he detected in the twinkling of an eye any infirmity or inconsistency in the position of an opponent, and as quickly exposed it.

"In a prolonged series of joint discussions with Mr. Schuyler Colfax he defeated that gentleman for Congress, the only defeat suffered by him in a long political career. During the Civil War Fitch was authorized to raise a regiment, the Forty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which he subsequently commanded in the field. His recruits were gathered by a public canvass made by him in his own and adjoining counties. Several times I accompanied him in this canvass and spoke from the same stand. His account of the beginning, course and termination of the movement of secession was the most highly finished and thoroughly wrought-out discussion of that topic I have ever heard. His exhortation to the sons of Indiana in behalf of the Union and the constitution was irresistible. His regiment was rapid-

ly filled by volunteer enlistments to its full complement. Our young men were anxious to go with him."

The strong affection Judge Turpie felt for Dr. Fitch was richly merited. It was based on sterling worth. Friendship between two such men has in it genuineness and sincerity. Had it been lacking in these essentials, it would not have been professed. Both had a decided aversion to mere profession, to hollow pretense.

Graham Newell Fitch was born in Leroy, N. Y., December 5, 1809. He studied medicine in the medical college at Fairfield, N. Y., practiced in Logansport, Ind., was professor in Rush Medical College of Chicago from 1844 to 1849; was presidential elector in 1844, 1848 and 1856; member of the Legislature in 1836 and 1839; chosen member of Congress in 1848 and re-elected in 1850; served as United States Senator four years, from February 4, 1857, to March 4, 1861. At the outbreak of the rebellion he raised the Forty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, making earnest appeals to the young men of his part of the State to rally to the defense of the imperiled Union and the vindication of the supremacy of governmental authority. He deplored secession and deprecated dissension. His speeches breathed the spirit of genuine patriotism and contributed largely to solidifying public sentiment in support of the Government. After the war he served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that in 1868 nominated Governor Horatio Seymour for President and General Frank P. Blair for Vice-President. He died at Logansport, November 29, 1892.

JOHN PETTIT'S LONG PUBLIC SERVICE.

With absolute truthfulness it may be said that Indiana fairly abounded with men of unusual ability and eminent qualification for public service. This circumstance confirms the view not infrequently

expressed that if a nation wants strong and able men there must be trials and tribulations; even poverty can hardly be considered a drawback in the development of individual stamina. Certain it is that if there had been three or four times the number of important stations to fill no scarcity of material would have been found to exist to fill them all, and fill them well.

John Pettit came within this category. Born in Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., June 24, 1807, he fitted himself for the law, and after admission to the bar, acted upon Horace Greeley's advice: "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." He located in Lafayette, Ind., where he began practice in 1838. His public career began with two terms in the Legislature. He was appointed United States

District Attorney, and from that position was advanced to three terms in Congress, serving continuously from March 4, 1843, to March 3, 1849. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention and helped to frame the present constitution. As an elector he helped to cast Indiana's vote for Pierce and King in 1852, and the following year he was elected United States Senator to fill the latter part of Whitcomb's unexpired term. During the troublous days of the Kansas-Nebraska fight he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States courts in Kansas. After some years of release from public life he was, in 1870, elected a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which position he filled with marked ability. He died at Lafayette, January 17, 1877. Judge Pettit was a big man, physically as well as mentally.



RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR WHITCOMB IN 1846

EVENTS of magnitude, of tremendous importance, followed one another in quick succession since the election and inauguration of President Polk. Persons who, during the campaign of 1844, derisively asked, "Who the deuce is James K. Polk?" had their minds disabused as to his qualification and fitness for the high office to which he was chosen over the gifted, eloquent and idolized Henry Clay. Though nominated as a "dark horse," James K. Polk had made an enviable record, as member of Congress from 1825 to 1839, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as Speaker of the House during a most exciting period of federal legislation, and as Governor of Tennessee. His inaugural address, replete with sound sentiment, strong common sense, lofty patriotism, and enunciation of high purposes, was read with amazement by those who had sought to belittle him and with satisfaction and supreme pleasure by those who believed him to be worthy of filling the chair vacated eight years before by that other sturdy Tennesseean, Andrew Jackson.

The tariff, as will be remembered, was one of the main issues in the campaign of 1844. Up to this time no clearer or more forceful exposition of the real Democratic position on that question had been made by any public man authorized to speak for the party than that set forth in President Polk's inaugural address. In view of the fact that the views therein expressed were subsequently made the basis of the "Walker tariff," some extracts from the Polk inaugural address will be found both interesting and instructive. Note the simplicity, clearness and vigor of this elucidation of the Government's authority to levy taxes upon imports:

"One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the Government consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of Government. In the general proposition that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the Government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. 'Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country.' I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that 'in my judgment it is the duty of the Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation.' I have also declared my opinion to be 'in favor of a tariff for revenue,' and that 'in adjusting the details of such a tariff I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry,' and that I was 'opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.'

"The power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises' was an indispensable one to be conferred on the Federal Government, which without it would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of Government, the raising of *revenue* should be the *object* and *protection* the *incident*. To reverse this principle and make *protection* the *object* and *revenue* the *incident* would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected

interests. In levying duties for revenue it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the *revenue principle* as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations all our home interests should as far as practicable be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the Government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few at the expense of the toiling millions by taxing *lowest* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy, and *highest* the necessities of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of government should as far as practicable be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our widespread country as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their Government, whether in peace

or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them."

Whatever conflict of opinion there may exist with reference to federal taxation, there can be no question as to the views set forth in the foregoing extracts always having served as a guidance to Democratic legislation in framing laws to raise revenue for carrying on the machinery of the general government.

The public mind during this time was largely engrossed with "burning questions" relating to the Mexican war, the annexation of Texas, the Oregon dispute, etc. Opinions differed widely. In regard to Mexico and Texas, the slavery question became an important factor. Those who were radically opposed to the opening of any more slave territory were irreconcilably against the annexation of Texas. Those who were content with the policy of admitting into the Union territories in pairs, one with slavery and the other without, generally favored the annexation of Texas and waging war upon Mexico for a variety of wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the Mexicans. In Indiana so prominent a Whig leader as Henry S. Lane, who in later years (1856) presided over the first national convention of the newly organized Republican party and who in 1860 was chosen Governor, was not only an earnest and enthusiastic champion of the war against Mexico, but became actively engaged in the enlistment of volunteers. In his speeches, made to arouse the war spirit of Indiana, he bitterly attacked the Whig leaders who opposed the Mexican war. He personally organized a company, was made major of the regiment of which his company constituted a part, was subsequently promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and served gallantly to the end of his regiment's enlistment. In Ohio, on the other hand, many of the Whig leaders were violently opposed to the war with Mexico. The foremost among them, Thomas Corwin, for many years a distin-

guished member of Congress and several times elected Governor of that Commonwealth, vehemently opposed and bitterly denounced the Mexican war. Elected to the United States Senate in 1844, and noted for his eloquence and power of oratory, he created a sensation by delivering a speech on the Mexican war question in the course of which he exclaimed: "If I were a Mexican as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." This unpatriotic declaration was deprecated by many of his friends and admirers and had the effect of greatly diminishing and eventually destroying the popularity he had enjoyed for so many years.

Governor Whitcomb made an excellent record as chief executive. His persistent, well-directed efforts to repair the injury inflicted upon the State and its credit by the bungling and impracticable methods adopted under Whig administrations met with high appreciation. So, when the time came for naming his successor, there was no diversity of opinion in his party as to the advisability of renominating James Whitcomb for Governor. As his running mate Paris C. Dunning was named. The election in August shows this result:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--|--------|
| James Whitcomb, Democrat..... | 64,104 |
| Joseph G. Marshall, Whig..... | 60,067 |
| Stephen C. Stephens, Abolitionist..... | 2,278 |

The official returns as given in the re-

port of the Secretary of State for 1846 vary from the above. The figures therein given are:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---|--------|
| James Whitcomb | 63,945 |
| Joseph G. Marshall | 59,933 |
| Stephen C. Stevens..... | 2,278 |
| Thomas F. Marshall (Clark county only)... | 71 |
| Joseph Harding (Jay county only)..... | 17 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Paris C. Dunning, Democrat..... | 62,808 |
| Alexander C. Stevenson, Whig..... | 59,132 |
| Stephen S. Harding, Abolitionist..... | 2,281 |

Edward E. Moore, in his "A Century of Indiana," bestows this well-deserved tribute upon the recipient of the popular endorsement above recorded: "It was during Governor Whitcomb's administration that the compromise with the State's creditors was arrived at, whereby the Wabash and Erie Canal, together with the canal lands granted by the Government, and other rights and franchises, were transferred in discharge of one-half of the State's indebtedness, and new bonds, at a lower rate of interest, issued for the remaining half. With this settlement confidence was restored, and the panic having spent its force, prosperity began gradually to return."

December 27, 1848, Governor Whitcomb was elected a Senator of the United States. He thereupon resigned as Governor and was succeeded by Paris C. Dunning, Lieutenant-Governor, who served as Governor during the remainder of the term. In 1849 Joseph A. Wright, Democrat, was elected Governor.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1848

THE SLAVERY QUESTION CAUSED A SERIOUS SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

QUEER circumstances arose in 1848. The two leading parties, Whig and Democratic, came near agreeing, in the main, on the slavery question, although the Whigs generally opposed the war against Mexico and were anything but pleased over the annexation of Texas. The campaign was a queer one in this, that the successful aspirant to the Presidency was a slaveholder and that whatever fame attached to his name was acquired in the Mexican war, which most of those who voted for him, especially in the North, had bitterly opposed.

The annexation of Texas had been approved by President Tyler shortly before the inauguration of President Polk. It was an open secret that one of the purposes of the war against Mexico was to get a slice of that country with a view to making slave territory thereof. In annexing Texas a stipulation was incorporated into the treaty that the "Lone Star State" might be cut up into five separate and distinct States. Had this program been carried fully into effect, the slave power in the Union would have been largely increased. But it wasn't. Texas was not subdivided, and none of the territory taken from Mexico became "consecrated" to slavery. To guard against the latter contingency an amendment to the bill appropriating \$22,000,000 for a treaty of peace with Mexico, commonly known as the "Wilmot Proviso," was tacked on through the instrumentality of such anti-slavery Democrats as David Wilmot of Pennsylvania and Judge Brinckerhoff of Ohio, expressly forbidding the introduction of slavery in any part of the territory that

might be acquired from Mexico. Though this amendment, adopted by the House, was never formally concurred in by the Senate, it accomplished its purpose in an indirect manner. The vote in the House was quite decisive, 83 to 64, only three Democrats from the non-slave-holding States voting against it. General Lewis Cass, nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats in 1848, had declared himself in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso," but subsequently modified his opinion on that subject, doubtless with a view to propitiating the South. This, however, did not prove helpful to him in the campaign. The anti-slavery Democrats used this change of attitude effectively against him by showing that the "Wilmot Proviso" was but a repetition of the clause prohibiting slavery that was put into the ordinance of 1787 by Thomas Jefferson, when the Northwestern Territory was ceded by Virginia to the United States.

The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore on the 22d day of May, 1848. It was presided over by Andrew Stevenson of Kentucky. The two-thirds vote was adopted by a vote of 175 to 78. Complications had arisen in the State of New York that resulted in sending two delegations to the Baltimore convention, one dominated by Daniel S. Dickinson, the other by Samuel J. Tilden. The latter made a strong representation of regularity; the Dickinson delegation represented the administration element. The ill feeling between the two factions, one called the "Barnburners," the other the "Hunkers," was intensified by the circumstance that Senator Silas Wright, dearly beloved by the New York Democracy, after having declined the nomination for the Vice-

Presidency in 1844—made to conciliate the Van Buren element in 1844—was subsequently induced to accept the nomination for Governor that year. This arrangement had the effect of reconciling the Van Burenites and of carrying the State handsomely for Polk and Dallas as well as for Silas Wright for Governor. Two years later, when put in the field for re-election, Governor Wright met with overwhelming defeat. Responsibility for this humiliation was laid at the door of the "Hunkers." Intense bitterness was engendered, and when the time came for appointing delegates to the national convention the "Barnburners" had things pretty much their own way. But the "Hunkers," under the skillful leadership of Daniel S. Dickinson, organized their forces and appointed a contesting delegation. They charged the "Barnburners" with being antagonistic to the established policy of the party with reference to the slavery question and as being hostile to the Polk administration. The wrangle over the disputing delegations from the Empire State lasted two days. After an intensely acrimonious debate a motion was finally adopted by a vote of 126 to 124 to admit both delegations, each to cast half of the vote of the State. Though this was deemed a comparative victory for the "Barnburners," they withdrew from the convention, and the "Hunkers" considerately declined to participate in the further deliberations of that body.

The leading candidates for the Presidential nomination were Lewis Cass of Michigan, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire. A few scattering votes were cast for Vice-President George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, W. J. Worth of Texas, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and W. O. Butler of Kentucky. Necessary to a choice on the first and second ballots, 168; on the third and fourth, 169. Cass received 125 votes on the first ballot, 133 on the

second, 156 on the third, and 179 on the fourth—ten more than necessary. Buchanan's vote was 55, 54, 40, 33; Woodbury's, 53, 56, 53, 38. Cass was declared duly nominated on the fourth ballot, whereupon the convention took a recess until the evening to place in nomination a candidate for Vice-President. William O. Butler of Kentucky was largely in the lead on the first ballot, receiving 114 votes, as against 74 for J. A. Quitman of Mississippi, 24 for John T. Mason of Virginia, 29 for William R. King of Alabama, 13 for James J. McKay of North Carolina and one for Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. A second ballot was ordered and Butler was honored with an unanimous nomination.

For a platform the convention adopted a declaration of principles embodying (in condensed form) these points:

"1. That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people. 2. We regard this (trust) as a distinctive feature of our political creed . . . and contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form. . . . 3. The Democratic party . . . renew and reassert before the American people the declaration of principles avowed by them on a former occasion." (Here follow resolutions 1, 2, 3 and 4, of 1840). . . . 8. 'No more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt. . . . (Here follows resolution 5, of 1840, with the addition): "And that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures . . . have demonstrated . . . their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.'" (Here follow resolutions 7, 8 and 9, of 1840, and 10 and 11, of 1844). 15, 16 and 17. Justify the war with Mexico, and compliments the army for its service therein. 18. Tenders fraternal congratulations to the National Convention of the Republic of France. 19. Declares the duty of the Democratic party 'to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies.'

. . . 20. Orders a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to the French Republic. 21. Recapitulates the chief measures of Polk's administration and declares that 'it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of a political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries.' . . . 22. Compliments and congratulates President Polk. 23. Presents Lewis Cass as candidate."

When the convention adjourned the belief among delegates was quite general that the New York trouble would be adjusted somehow, as it was four years before. Their hopeful conjectures were, however, doomed to disappointment. To the more thoughtful ones among the delegates the signs of the times were ominous. The bitterness of the dispute between the New York factions had filled their minds with apprehension of dire results.

WHIGS NOMINATE TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.

Democratic troubles had not afforded much encouragement to the Whig leaders when they turned their attention to the nomination of a Presidential ticket. They recognized in General Cass a man of high character, of inflexible integrity, and of distinguished ability. He had manifested qualities of both leadership and statesmanship that at once rendered his candidacy formidable and assuring. As astute observers the Whig leaders realized that their own party was in a dilemma. Presidential timber in their ranks had become scarce for the time being. Daniel Webster was no longer considered an available quantity. By reason of his equivocal attitude on some of the "burning issues" of that period Henry Clay had forfeited the support of many of his former ardent admirers. He still had a strong hold upon popular affection, but his repeated failures in Presidential races awakened doubts in the minds of even his most devoted followers as to his further availability. No

one in the North had risen to prominence and distinction to be seriously considered in connection with a Presidential nomination. General Winfield Scott had some support, but he was adjudged too "fussy" to be made a safe standard-bearer. After many earnest consultations the conclusion seems to have been reached that the "man of the hour" was General Zachary Taylor of Louisiana—"Old Rough and Ready" his adherents fondly called him. It was freely admitted, however, that he was not without flaws. He was not a man of conspicuous ability; he had no claim to large civic experience; no one pretended that he was on terms of intimacy with statesmanship. The only tangible argument in his favor was that he had made a creditable record as commander of the United States forces in subduing the Mexicans. At the same time they were confronted with the fact that the opportunity then to distinguish himself emanated from Democratic authority and favoritism by being assigned to chief command in preference to General Scott. On the other hand, the fact that he was a slaveholder and wholly without a political record made the anti-slavery men in the party feel dubious as to the advisability of making him the nominee of a party that had all along denounced as unwarranted and unjustifiable the war upon Mexico. Then the only assurance any one had that Taylor even considered himself a member of the Whig party was the somewhat vague declaration that if he had voted at the election in 1844 his ballot would have been cast for the Whig nominee, Henry Clay. Several attempts were made in the form of resolutions to bind those who had the Taylor interests in custody to something definite, but all motions and resolutions tending in that direction were promptly, arbitrarily and autocratically ruled out of order by the presiding officer of the convention, ex-Governor John M. Morehead of North Carolina. The convention met in the city of Phila-

delphia June 7, in what was then known as Chinese Hall. All the States except Texas were represented. After a good deal of parleying and sparring a pledge was finally obtained from the leaders of the Taylor element that if not nominated by this convention he would not be the candidate of any other party and that he would support the Whig ticket. Upon final assurances being given by a formidable array of Southern delegates that Taylor would accept the nomination, would abide by the decision of the party, and that he could safely be trusted as an exponent of the Whig party, the hero of the Mexican war was nominated for the Presidency on the fourth ballot. He had 111 votes on the first ballot, 118 on the second, 133 on the third, and 171 on the fourth. Henry Clay started out with 97, dropped to 86 on the second, 74 on the third, and to 32 on the final ballot. Winfield Scott started with 43, rose to 49 on the second ballot, to 54 on the third, and to 63 on the fourth and last. Daniel Webster's vote was 22, 22, 17, 14. The Taylorites were considerably chagrined over their inability to secure the adoption of a resolution to make the nomination unanimous, but some of the New England and Ohio delegates expressed themselves so emphatically against such approval of an unsatisfactory nomination that the attempt had to be abandoned. These delegates subsequently identified themselves with the Van Buren Freesoil movement, thereby (unwittingly and indirectly) bringing about the election of the very man whose nomination they refused to permit to be made unanimous. It was Van Buren's candidacy that made possible Zachary Taylor's election.

Among the sorest of the participants of the convention was Horace Greeley, sage, philosopher, and editor of the *New York Tribune*. This truckling to the slave power was galling to that fearless journalist and pronounced champion of the anti-

slavery cause. When it was determined not to adopt a platform, by reason of the existing diversity of opinion, and of fear to make any sort of expression on the slavery question, Greeley left Philadelphia in disgust and repaired to his sanctum sanctorum in New York to indite a scathing denunciation of the cowardliness of the Whig convention. In terms characteristic of that master journalist the nomination of General Taylor was bitterly denounced in the *Tribune*. The article was headed "The Philadelphia Slaughterhouse." It was a terrific arraignment of political cowardice and imbecility and caused a tremendous sensation for the time being. As time wore on and the Van Buren movement began to assume formidable proportions, Greeley's indignation subsided somewhat. Though in hearty accord with Van Buren on the slavery question, he had fought him for so many years and had denounced him so unsparingly as a scheming trimmer and foxy trickster that he could not reconcile himself to the thought of establishing political fellowship with the Sage of Kinderhook. By and by he banished the unpleasant features of the Philadelphia convention from his recollection and gradually adjusted himself to the support of Taylor and Fillmore. The warmth of this support was somewhat augmented when the New York Whigs caused him to be nominated to an unexpired term in Congress. The propriety and expediency of conferring this honor upon Horace Greeley was at the election affirmed by a gratifyingly decisive majority.

There was quite a strife for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Abbott Lawrence, a New England millionaire, was an active candidate. His chief if not only claim to such mark of distinction was the possession of a large-sized "bar'l" which he gave the managers to understand could be freely tapped as the emergencies of the campaign might require. To the credit

of the convention be it said these distinctively commercial advances were respectfully but firmly rejected. On the second ballot the nomination for Vice-President was conferred on Millard Fillmore of Buffalo, N. Y. He was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, and the convention deemed it "good politics" to placate the admirers of the eloquent Kentuckian by nominating one of their number for second place. Fillmore was a much abler man than Taylor. Struggling with adversity in his youth, he forged rapidly to the front after he had equipped himself for the bar and had served three years as member of the New York Legislature. Three times he was elected to Congress, declining a renomination to a fourth term. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1844 and defeated by Silas Wright. In 1847 he was elected State Comptroller. Then followed his nomination and election to the Vice-Presidency of the United States and his subsequent accession to the Presidency.

While a member of Congress, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he framed the tariff of 1842. This tariff act is popularly assumed to have been the product of Henry Clay, but Fillmore was its real author. It is interesting to note, right here, what were Mr. Fillmore's views on the tariff after becoming President upon the death of Zachary Taylor. In his first annual message, dated December 2, 1850, President Fillmore made this reference to the tariff:

"A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction, and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent it is not only necessary

that the laws should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this all duties should be specific wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. *Ad valorem* duties fluctuate with the price and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discriminations in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied."

The first sentence in this quotation must be startling to those who have labored under the impression that the advocates of a protective tariff in the days of Clay, Webster, Greeley and Kelley were as rapacious as are the apologists for and defenders of the tariff devised by Dingley and later on made more extortionate by Aldrich and Payne. Ponder over these declarations: "A high tariff can never be permanent. . . . It brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection." And kindly note, also, that there is no complaint whatsoever in the Fillmore message about the rates in the Walker tariff of 1846 being too low. The chief contention made by President Fillmore was that duties be made specific, instead of *ad valorem*. On this branch of the subject there always have been differences of opinion among protectionists as well as among revenue reformers.

As already stated, no platform was adopted by the convention proper. But

at a mass meeting held after the convention had adjourned a sort of political manifesto was promulgated, of which the following is a comprehensive epitome:

"1. Ratifies nomination of Zachary Taylor as President and Millard Fillmore as Vice-President. 2. Expresses joy at finding Mr. Taylor's opinions conservative and faithful 'to the great example of former days, and to the principles of the Constitution as administered by the founders.' 3. That General Taylor, in saying that, had he voted in 1844, he would have voted the Whig ticket, gives us assurance . . . that the heart that was with us then is with us now. 4. That we look on his administration of the Government as one conducive of peace, prosperity and union. . . . 5. That standing, as the Whig party does, on the broad and firm platform of the Constitution, braced up by all its inviolable and sacred guarantees and compromises . . . we are proud to have as the exponent of our opinions one . . . who has said . . . 'that he will make Washington's administration his model.' 6. Is occupied with a brief recital of Taylor's military services. 7. Asks united, zealous, resolute co-operation of all Whigs 'in behalf of our candidate, whom calumny cannot reach, and with respectful demeanor to our adversaries, whose candidates have yet to prove their claims on the gratitude of the nation.'

"1. 'I reiterate,' said Taylor, 'what I have so often said: I am a Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. . . . 2. The power given by the Constitution to the executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power, but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by the Congress . . . 3. Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the executive. 4. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. . . . The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest.'"

VAN BUREN AND ADAMS TICKET
IN LIMITED POPULAR FAVOR.

After much earnest consultation the "Barnburners'" delegation to the Baltimore convention and others who were in sympathy and accord with them decided upon holding a State convention at Utica, N. Y., June 22, and inviting thereto delegates from other States for the purpose of definitely determining what course to pursue to promote the cause in which they had enlisted. Delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio and Wisconsin attended this conference and convention. After two days of earnest deliberation Martin Van Buren was formally nominated for President and Senator Henry Dodge of Wisconsin for Vice-President. Senator Dodge was a native of Vincennes, Ind., had a good deal to do with Indian affairs, served as Territorial Governor of Wisconsin, was three times sent to Congress, elected Governor in 1846 and chosen United States Senator in 1848. He was "quite a man" and would have added much strength to the ticket had he concluded to "stick." He was in sympathy with the Freesoil movement, but believed in party "regularity" and had a very high opinion of General Cass. These considerations impelled him to decline the proffered honor and to give his support to Cass and Butler. Van Buren, on the other hand, readily accepted the nomination, which acceptance served as notice to the country at large and the Democracy in particular that the voice of the anti-slavery men would be heard and felt at the November election.

This movement grew rapidly in popular favor, so much so that the leaders declared it to be expedient to convene a much more representative body to complete the ticket of the Freesoil party. Accordingly such a gathering was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th of August. It was largely attended and had accredited representatives from seventeen of the thirty States.

Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts presided. John P. Hale of New Hampshire had already been nominated for the Presidency of the Abolition party. He was a United States Senator at the time and had won a national reputation. There was a strong sentiment in his favor and he developed remarkable strength when the convention proceeded to a ballot. Van Buren's nomination was favored by 159 delegates and Hale's by 129. Charles Francis Adams was by acclamation named for Vice-President. Mr. Hale was so delighted over the platform submitted to the convention that immediately after its adoption he formally withdrew as the Presidential nominee of the Abolitionists and throughout the campaign gave earnest support to the Van Buren-Adams ticket.

The platform, unanimously and vociferously adopted by the convention, consisted of nineteen planks, of which thirteen related to the slavery question. It had evidently been prepared with great care. Every sentence in it seems to have had painstaking consideration. Persons familiar with the writings of Samuel J. Tilden would at once detect in the phraseology of this pronouncement the master mind of the Sage of Gramercy. Every phase of the slavery question was treated with sublime courage and absolute fearlessness. In terms that could neither be misunderstood nor misinterpreted the slave power was notified that concessions to it were already too generous and that henceforth no more slave territory could be created under the forms of law. And there wasn't!

Epitomized, this document presented to the consideration of the American people this declaration of principles:

"Freesoil Platform of 1848.—An eloquent and impassioned appeal, in a three-fold preamble and sixteen resolutions, against the extension of slavery, from which the following are brief extracts: 'A common resolve to maintain the rights of

free labor against the aggressions of the slave power, and to secure free soil to a free people.' 'We propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.' 'It was the settled policy of the nation (from 1784 to 1800) not to extend, nationalize or encourage . . . slavery, and to this policy . . . the Government ought to return.' 'Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king.' 'The only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free is to prevent its extension into such territory by an act of Congress.' 'We accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us; and to their demand for more slave States and more slave territory, our calm but final answer is, no more slave States and no more slave territory.' 'There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made, they must be repealed.' 'We demand cheap postage for the people.' 'River and harbor improvements . . . are objects of national concern.' 'The free grant to actual settlers . . . of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy.' 'Honor and patriotism require the earliest practical payment of the public debt.' 'We inscribe on our banner, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men," and under it we will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.'"

Several other tickets had been placed in the field, but after the Buffalo convention no attention was bestowed upon these offshoots. It soon became apparent that the American people were intent on making their choice of favorites from the three tickets named. The Van Buren ticket rapidly gained in popular support. At first the Taylor-Fillmore leaders feared that more anti-slavery Whigs than Democrats might vote the Van Buren ticket, but after any number of prominent Democrats had declared themselves for the Buffalo ticket the Taylorites mustered courage and gradually assumed an air of confidence. In the main the campaign was fairly decently conducted. The hottest partisan battle was fought in Georgia, where Alexander H. Stephens,

who thirteen years later, in 1861, was made Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, led the Taylor forces. Stephens was physically diminutive but lion-hearted as to courage. During the campaign he had a personal encounter with Judge Francis Cone of Greensboro. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel on the Clayton compromise of 1848. Cone cut Stephens terribly with a knife, and cried: "Now, damn you, retract, or I'll cut your throat!" The bleeding, almost dying Stephens cried: "Never! Cut!" and grasped the swiftly descending knife blade in his right hand. That hand never again wrote plainly. Few of the witnesses of the affair, which occurred on the piazza of Thompson's Hotel, Atlanta, expected him to recover. He did, however, in time to make a speech in favor of Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, the carriage being drawn to the stand by the people. This affray doubtless had some effect on the vote of Georgia. Stephens was dearly beloved by the people of that Commonwealth. Georgia was throughout the campaign in the doubtful column. When the votes were counted Taylor had 2,742 more than Cass. Quite helpful to the Taylorites was the result of the State election in Pennsylvania in October. The Keystone State had been considered safe for Cass, but when the Whig candidate for Governor carried it by 305 majority Democratic confidence began to waver. At the November election Taylor and Fillmore were triumphant in Pennsylvania by a plurality of 14,337 and by a majority of 3,074 over both Cass and Van Buren.

Of the popular vote Taylor had 1,360,101; Cass, 1,220,544; Van Buren, 291,263. Of the electoral vote Taylor received 163; Cass, 127; Van Buren, none. Of the fifteen Southern States Taylor carried eight; Cass, seven. There were then just as many slave States as free States—thirty in all. Of the Northern States Cass car-

ried eight; Taylor, seven. Every State west of Pennsylvania—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—went for Cass. Down East Cass carried New Hampshire and Maine—due to the relatively large Van Buren vote. Van Buren's strength was greatest in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio. In Massachusetts, New York and Vermont Van Buren received more votes than Cass. Relatively the poorest showing made by Van Buren was in New Jersey, where he polled only 829 votes; in Rhode Island he had 730. In the South Van Buren was credited with eighty votes in Delaware, 125 in Maryland, and nine in Virginia. The State that divided its vote nearest equally was Wisconsin, which gave Cass 15,001; Taylor, 13,747; Van Buren, 10,418.

As to the effect of the election, it may be said to have been nil. The only significance about it was the vote cast for Van Buren and the platform upon which he stood. Not a single slave territory was thereafter organized or admitted into the Union. But for twelve long years the nation experienced the liveliest fight over the slavery question that had been witnessed during its entire existence. As for the Whig party—well, it succeeded in electing its candidate for the Presidency in 1848 by putting forth a negative quantity, a slaveholder whose only prestige was that of having won in the Mexican war, which Whigs had all along denounced as an outrage and a national disgrace. They were unable to control either house of Congress, were literally snowed under in the next Presidential contest, and saw the party go to pieces in 1854.

INDIANA IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1848.

For the purpose of organizing for the Presidential campaign of 1848 the Indiana Democracy met in State convention at Indianapolis on historic Jackson Day, the 8th of January. Hon. J. G. Read of Clark

officiated as temporary chairman. A committee on permanent organization was created. This committee consisted of one from each of the ten Congressional districts, as follows:

A. L. Robinson of Vanderburg county, J. S. Sullivan of Clark county, S. F. Covington, Joseph Leach of Union county, Major Z. Tannehill of Bartholomew county, John W. Cox of Morgan, M. L. Roach of Parke county, Thomas Smiley of Tippecanoe county, J. J. Shryock of Fulton county, Frank P. Randall of Allen county.

Through its chairman, A. L. Robinson, this committee named the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention:

President—Ethan Allen Brown of Dearborn county.

Vice-Presidents—J. F. Dufour of Switzerland county, J. Coates of Fountain, Francis Little of Bartholomew, Lot Day of St. Joseph, Major Z. Tannehill of Bartholomew.

Secretaries—J. P. Chapman of Marion county, Francis King of Wayne, J. B. Hall of Dearborn, S. A. Hall of Cass.

The State Central Committee for this year's campaign consisted of Dr. Livingston Dunlap, General David Reynolds, Colonel James P. Drake, George A. Chapman, E. N. Skinner, William Sullivan and Charles Mayer.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For the State at Large—A. S. Burnett of Floyd county and John U. Pettit of Wabash. Contingents: James H. Lane of Dearborn county and Isaac C. Elston of Montgomery county.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First—James Lockhart of Vanderburg; Dr. William F. Sherrrod, Dubois; E. R. James, Posey. Contingents: Robert Dale Owen, Posey; B. Edmondson, Gibson.

Second—E. G. English; H. Deputy, Jefferson; John Carr, Jackson. Contingent: J. H. Sullivan.

Third—F. S. Dufour, Switzerland; James P. Milliken, Dearborn; Finley Bigger, Rush. Contingent: E. D. Crookshank.

Fourth—Samuel E. Perkins, Wayne; John S. Reid, Union; James Elder, Wayne. Contingent: James Osborn, Union.

Fifth—J. P. Chapman, Marion; James Blake, Marion. Contingent: F. Hardin, Johnson.

Sixth—John R. Jones, Knox; R. W. Aiken, Sullivan; P. M. Parks, Morgan.

Seventh—James M. Gregg, Hendricks; William P. Bryant, Parke; C. T. Patterson, Vigo.

Eighth—Addison M. Crane, Tippecanoe; G. W. Lawson, Fountain; Captain Robert H. Milroy, Carroll. Contingent: Joseph Ristine, Montgomery.

Ninth—Gilbert Hathaway, Laporte; Samuel A. Hall, Cass. Contingent: John Brownfield, St. Joseph.

Tenth—Frank P. Randall, Allen; Samuel S. Mickle, Adams. Contingent: Madison Marsh.

The importance of naming an exceptionally strong electoral ticket seems to have been duly impressed upon the convention. The gentlemen selected were men of high standing and of much more than local prominence. For electors for the State at large the convention named two men, one of whom (Mr. Owen) had already served two terms in Congress, and a presiding judge (Mr. Chamberlain), who later on was elected to Congress in 1852. Among the district electors were several who had also filled important public positions. In its entirety the electoral ticket was thus constituted:

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Robert Dale Owen of Posey county.
Ebenezer M. Chamberlain of Elkhart county.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Nathaniel Albertson, Harrison county.
2. Cyrus L. Dunham, Washington.
3. William M. McCarty, Franklin.

4. Charles H. Test, Wayne.
5. James Ritchie, Johnson.
6. George W. Carr, Lawrence.
7. James M. Hanna, Clay.
8. Daniel Mace, Tippecanoe.
9. Graham N. Fitch, Cass.
10. Andrew J. Harlan, Grant.

Heading the electoral ticket, and having attained an enviable reputation as a forceful public speaker, Robert Dale Owen played an important part in this campaign. He was the subject of vigorous attack by the opposition generally and of vindictive denunciation by unscrupulous partisan publications. When his critics found themselves unable effectively to combat his political philosophy, they sought to neutralize the force of his argument by branding him an "infidel lecturer." These shafts had, however, failed utterly to disturb his equanimity. He recalled the fact that Thomas Jefferson was in his day assailed and maligned in like manner and that dismay fell upon the heads of his traducers when the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence met their accusations with this incisive rejoinder and refutation:

"As to the calumny of Atheism, I am so broken to calumnies of every kind, from every department of government, Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, and from every minion of theirs holding office or seeking it, that I entirely disregard it. . . . It has been so impossible to contradict all their lies, that I am determined to contradict none; for while I should be engaged with one, they would publish twenty new ones.

"Had the doctrines of Jesus been preached always as pure as they came from His lips, the whole civilized world would now have been Christian.

"To the corruptions of Christianity I am indeed opposed; but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus Himself; I am a Christian in the only sense He wished any one to be; sincerely attached to His doctrines in preference to all others; ascribing to Himself every human excellence; and believing he never claimed any other.

"The greatest of all reformers of the depraved religion of His own country was

Jesus of Nazareth. Abstracting what is really his from the rubbish in which it is buried, easily distinguished by its lustre from the dross of His biographers, and as separable from that as the diamond from the dunghill, we have the outlines of a system of the most sublime morality which has fallen from the lips of man; outlines which it is lamentable He did not fill up. Epictetus and Epicurus give laws for governing ourselves, Jesus a supplement of the duties and charities we owe to others."

Even a character so gentle as that of the revered Abraham Lincoln did not in the days of his struggles escape the sting of the tongue of vituperation and slander. Chagrined over intimations and innuendos that he was indifferent and derelict as to the performance of religious service, his great mind impelled his gentle heart to unbosom itself in this soulful manner:

"I have never united myself to any church because I have found difficulty in giving my assent without mental reservation to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their articles of belief and confessions of faith. Whenever any church will inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and all my soul."

Note how happily this blends with the sentiments expressed by Thomas Jefferson!

General Cass carried the State by a plurality of 4,838. The total vote cast was 152,752, of which Cass received 74,745; Taylor, 69,907; Van Buren, 8,100.

Though there was a strong Van Buren sentiment in Indiana, the nomination of General Cass met the approval and approbation of an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party. There were several reasons for this: Cass was personally very popular in Indiana. He had repeatedly visited the State, and on various

occasions rendered valuable service to its people. This was particularly so in the adjustment of difficulties with the Indians. His counsel with reference to the construction of public thoroughfares was deemed of incalculable value. Then the fact that he was a Westerner and resident of an adjoining State weighed heavily in his favor. But above all else he was esteemed as a high-minded gentleman, wise legislator and patriotic statesman. On the slavery question he was in accord with prevailing public sentiment: conservative. This made him acceptable to the vast majority of the party. The result of the November election fully corroborated the judgment formed by those who in convention so earnestly labored for the nomination of General Cass on the ground of availability.

Among Van Buren's most earnest and enthusiastic supporters was General John H. Cravens of Ripley county, who was a Whig presidential elector in 1840 and who represented his district in Congress from 1841 to 1843 as a Whig. On account of his pronounced anti-slavery views he left the Whig party, supported Van Buren for the Presidency, and was the Free-soil candidate for Governor in 1849. In later years he served with distinction in the war for the Union.

Ovid Butler, as Chairman of the Free-soil Committee, issued the call for a State convention at Indianapolis August 3 for the purpose of effecting an organization and naming delegates to the Buffalo convention. The same month a Van Buren paper, called *The Free-soil Banner*, was established at Indianapolis by W. B. Greer and L. Wallace, two young anti-slavery men and former Whigs. In view of the after effect of the Van Buren movement an analysis of the Presidential vote of Indiana, by counties, will prove quite instructive.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF INDIANA, 1848.

| Counties, | Cass. | Taylor. | Van Buren. |
|-------------|-------|---------|------------|
| Allen | 1,059 | 991 | 13 |
| Adams | 398 | 261 | 1 |
| Blackford | 231 | 61 | 28 |
| Brown | 503 | 70 | .. |
| Boone | 916 | 773 | 66 |
| Bartholomew | 1,167 | 1,011 | 28 |
| Benton | 78 | 60 | 3 |
| Clinton | 964 | 726 | 87 |
| Clark | 1,510 | 1,200 | 28 |
| Crawford | 397 | 520 | .. |
| Clay | 734 | 500 | 29 |
| Carroll | 1,008 | 822 | 76 |
| Cass | 829 | 881 | 55. |
| Dubois | 579 | 258 | 1 |
| Daviess | 701 | 735 | 2 |
| Delaware | 694 | 822 | 58 |
| Dekalb | 577 | 347 | 45 |
| Decatur | 1,096 | 1,245 | 143 |
| Dearborn | 1,801 | 1,378 | 176 |
| Elkhart | 1,050 | 756 | 142 |
| Fulton | 404 | 423 | 39 |
| Fayette | 765 | 1,040 | 86 |
| Floyd | 1,154 | 1,018 | 17 |
| Fountain | 1,343 | 900 | 138 |
| Franklin | 1,695 | 1,411 | 51 |
| Grant | 623 | 325 | 359 |
| Greene | 921 | 918 | 6 |
| Gibson | 802 | 860 | 15 |
| Harrison | 1,047 | 1,277 | 1 |
| Hendricks | 775 | 1,158 | 173 |
| Howard | 355 | 275 | 152 |
| Huntington | 463 | 457 | 46 |
| Henry | 1,005 | 1,215 | 455 |
| Hamilton | 805 | 809 | 317 |
| Hancock | 806 | 665 | 40 |
| Jennings | 784 | 926 | 96 |
| Jefferson | 1,609 | 2,075 | 167 |
| Jackson | 1,071 | 632 | 7 |
| Johnson | 1,114 | 676 | 46 |
| Jasper | 190 | 86 | 128 |
| Jay | 392 | 276 | 142 |
| Kosciusko | 676 | 797 | 64 |
| Knox | 741 | 1,044 | 3 |
| Lagrange | 636 | 629 | 114 |
| Lawrence | 1,031 | 1,070 | 18 |
| Lake | 208 | 138 | 139 |
| Laporte | 877 | 1,027 | 226 |
| Marshall | 428 | 305 | 91 |
| Miami | 770 | 731 | 70 |
| Marion | 1,789 | 1,877 | 109 |
| Montgomery | 1,547 | 1,501 | 109 |
| Morgan | 1,029 | 986 | 121 |
| Monroe | 1,084 | 780 | 59 |
| Martin | 497 | 342 | 7 |
| Madison | 993 | 824 | 55 |
| Noble | 613 | 497 | 53 |
| Owen | 953 | 882 | 13 |
| Ohio | 459 | 439 | 6 |
| Orange | 961 | 760 | 6 |
| Posey | 1,226 | 763 | 19 |
| Pike | 510 | 519 | 1 |
| Perry | 335 | 599 | 8 |
| Putnam | 1,300 | 1,647 | 10 |
| Parke | 1,319 | 1,398 | 9 |
| Pulaski | 224 | 135 | 1 |
| Porter | 401 | 343 | 77 |
| Ripley | 988 | 1,114 | 173 |

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY—1816-1916

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Randolph | 787 | 631 | 523 | Vigo | 852 | 1,585 | 57 |
| Rush | 1,392 | 1,142 | 87 | Vanderburg | 667 | 734 | 22 |
| Shelby | 1,414 | 1,121 | 18 | Washington | 1,643 | 1,126 | 22 |
| Spencer | 471 | 681 | .. | Warren | 460 | 708 | 68 |
| Switzerland | 1,106 | 1,093 | 44 | Warrick | 862 | 457 | 21 |
| Scott | 447 | 488 | 16 | Wayne | 1,432 | 2,085 | 839 |
| Sullivan | 1,142 | 465 | 5 | Wabash | 739 | 847 | 140 |
| St. Joseph | 667 | 817 | 332 | White | 305 | 268 | 34 |
| Steuben | 352 | 315 | 194 | Wells | 416 | 252 | 18 |
| Tipton | 235 | 183 | 3 | Whitley | 373 | 318 | 21 |
| Tippecanoe | 1,523 | 1,269 | 405 | | | | |
| Union | 637 | 526 | 208 | | | | |
| Vermilion | 763 | 830 | .. | | | | |
| | | | | | 74,745 | 69,907 | 8,100 |
| | | | | | Cass over Taylor—4,838. | | |



GOVERNOR JOSEPH A. WRIGHT

SPLENDIDLY MAINTAINS STATE LEADERSHIP THROUGHOUT SEVEN YEARS



MARKED and pronounced as was the ill feeling between Senator Bright and Governor Wright, each of these distinguished Indiana Democrats seemed to have been able to accomplish his main purpose, at least when highest interests were at stake. Doubtless Governor Wright would have been delighted to have shortened the Senatorial career of Bright; equally certain it is that the latter would have experienced unbounded satisfaction had it been in his power to prevent Joseph A. Wright from being elevated to the Governorship of Indiana.

When such rivalries among politicians of the same affiliation pass under review years after the actors in these dramas have passed from earth; when cogitations are indulged in why enmities and hates are engendered among men, the thought forces itself irresistibly upon the mind that after all is done and said strife and contention are found to be inseparably associated with human efforts. Attempts at fathoming the problem why this approaches the inevitable must ever prove abortive, for wherever the eye may be turned, evidence of disharmony is perceptible here and there, if not everywhere. It has ever been thus, and unless humanity undergoes a radical change, bordering on complete transformation, it in all probability ever will be thus.

When men of mature years become involved in strife and contention, efforts at pacification or reconciliation are rarely appreciated at full value. But there is compensation in the preachment of the doctrine of forbearance and of resistance to the aggressive spirit of revengefulness. Thoroughly imbued with the belief that

the gospel of amity should be proclaimed on all suitable occasions, the writer feels assured that the incorporation of this lofty sentiment into these pages will be pleasing to every reader of this book: "In wandering through your mental pleasure grounds, whenever you come upon an ugly intruder of a thought which might bloom into some poisonous emotion such as fear, envy, hate, worry, remorse, anger, and the like, there is only one right way to treat it. Pull it up like a weed; drop it upon the rubbish heap as promptly as if it were a stinging nettle; and let some harmonious thought grow in its place. There is no more reckless consumer of all kinds of exuberance than the discordant thought, and weeding it out saves such an astonishing amount of *eau de vie* wherewith to water the garden of joy, that with it in hand every man may be his own Burbank."

When the Democracy of Indiana assembled in State convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, to be elected in 1849, Senator James Whitcomb, twice elected as Governor, was chosen to preside over the assemblage. This was a fitting compliment to one of the State's really great and good men, and gave high promise of wisdom guiding the action of the convention.

As Vice-Presidents these sturdy Democrats from the ten districts were chosen:

1. Gaines H. Roberts, Warrick county.
2. John L. Morrison, Washington.
3. George Berry, Franklin.
4. George Evans, Henry.
5. Robert Hanks, Shelby.
6. Col. Willis A. Gorman, Monroe.
7. A. D. Billingsley, Putnam.
8. George H. G. Stackhouse, Tippecanoe.
9. Lot Day, St. Joseph.
10. Madison Marsh, Steuben.

Secretaries—W. B. Chase of Lafayette; Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the *Goshen Democrat*; Colonel William W. Tuley of New Albany, and R. D. Logan of Rushville.

Public sentiment had decided before the assembling of the convention that Joseph A. Wright of Parke county should be nominated for Governor. The people had faith in him; the people demanded his nomination. In conformity with this demand Mr. Wright was nominated amidst an outburst of enthusiasm that admitted of no doubt as to his popularity. The nomination for Lieutenant-Governor was in like manner conferred upon James H. Lane of Dearborn county.

The management of the campaign for Wright and Lane was intrusted to a State central committee, which, in point of adaptation, fitness and excellence, had not been equaled up to that time. The first name on the list was Albert G. Porter of Indianapolis, who later on served several terms in Congress, and who in 1880 was elected Governor over Franklin Landers. These are the names of the gentlemen constituting the State Committee for 1849:

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. G. Porter, | Dr. A. Gall, |
| Daniel Reynolds, | C. G. Werbe, |
| Dr. L. Dunlap, | N. Bolton, |
| Wm. H. Morrison, | Francis King, |
| Geo. A. Chapman, | Gen. J. P. Drake. |

NORTHERN INDIANA DEMOCRATS PIQUED.

Dr. E. W. H. Ellis was for years the most active and energetic Democrat in northern Indiana. He was an able writer and a sagacious politician. As such he wielded considerable influence. His views on the slavery question were very pronounced and he gave them vigorous expression through the columns of his paper, the *Goshen Democrat*, as well as in party councils. At conventions and in party caucuses he always commanded respect and usually had with him a formidable following.

Owing to the slow development of the northern part of the State and the long

start had in populating southern Indiana, political power was correspondingly feeble in the northern tier of counties. Nevertheless a good deal of attention was given the northern part of the State, largely on account of the cleverness and native ability of the men who were dominant in public affairs north of the Wabash.

It so happened that when the time came for nominating a successor to Governor Whitcomb, southern Indiana Democrats, who did not look with favor upon the gubernatorial aspirations of Joseph A. Wright and James H. Lane, strong inducements were held out to Judge Ebenezer M. Chamberlain of Goshen to become a candidate for that office. He was an excellent man and the Democrats of northern Indiana held him in high esteem. Accordingly they went to the State convention with high hopes and large expectations. But it did not take them long to ascertain that the southern Indianians who induced Judge Chamberlain to become a candidate were not in position to deliver the goods. Joseph A. Wright was an exceptionally adroit politician and manipulator. Jim Lane soon discovered that there was no chance for his nomination for first place, and going upon the assumption that a half loaf is better than no bread at all, he slipped under the wings of the Wright faction and gladly accepted second place on the ticket.

When Dr. Ellis returned to his sanctum sanctorum at Goshen he took his pen in hand and formulated an editorial of a column in length in which he unmercifully blistered the hides of the southern Indiana Democrats who had promised so much and did so little to make good their promises and assurances.

Only three or four counties in the entire southern part of the State gave any of their votes to Judge Chamberlain. Dr. Ellis "ripped them wide open," yet considerately and diplomatically declared in his vitriolic pronunciamento that the nominees

were good men and worthy of Democratic support. Nothing, he contended, could or would be gained by withholding support from the ticket made up of Joseph A. Wright and James H. Lane. Although Dr. Ellis a few years later severed his connection with the Democratic party on the slavery question, he was too staunch a Democrat in 1849 to think of bolting a Democratic nomination. So, after all, he had his say without tumbling outside the breastworks. Wright and Lane were triumphantly elected. After having served his term as Lieutenant-Governor, Jim Lane went to Kansas, became a howling Free-soiler, secured a seat in the United States Senate as a Republican, and for some unknown reason committed suicide. Dr. Ellis was elected State Auditor by the Legislature with the help of Governor Wright, but three years later was denied a renomination by the Democratic convention after the office had been made elective by the people. He afterward became a Republican. Governor Wright himself broke with the party in 1862, and in consideration of a scathing denunciation of his old-time associates, was by Governor Morton appointed to fill the Jesse D. Bright vacancy in the United States Senate.

Joseph A. Wright was pre-eminently a self-made man. Born at Washington, Pa., April 17, 1810, he came with his parents to Indiana, a lad of unusual promise. He evinced a strong desire for education and availed himself of the earliest opportunity to gain entrance into the State University at Bloomington. He paid his way in that institution by doing janitor's work and making himself generally useful. To earn money for buying books and clothing he hauled brick from the brick yard, did odd jobs with the trowel, and gathered nuts in the woods. In later years he prided himself considerably on the sundry allowances voted him by the Board of Trustees for repairs made about the building. Toward the close of the year 1828 he had

equipped himself educationally so as to enter the law office of Judge Hester as a student. Before he was twenty years of age he obtained his license to practice law. Shortly thereafter he located at Rockville, where he hung out his shingle as an attorney at law. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Legislature, in which body he earnestly sought to promote the welfare of his constituents and the people of Indiana in general. During the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign he was promoted to the State Senate, and in 1843 the people of his district sent him to Congress. His aspirations for re-election were frustrated by the success of Edward W. McGaughey, who beat him by 171 votes. His nomination and election to the Governorship by a majority of 9,778 over so popular a man as John A. Matson was a signal triumph, in view of the aggressive factional animosity that had been arrayed against him. As Governor he did his utmost to promote the agricultural interests of the State. Largely through his efforts the State Agricultural Society was formed. In 1852 he was elected president of the State Board of Agriculture and twice re-elected. He also exerted himself to the utmost to establish a safe banking system. The State having at a previous election declared in favor of a new Constitution, by a vote of 33,173 for to 28,843 against, he interested himself earnestly to have that mandate executed with a view to assuring the framing of an organic law that would meet amply the wants and needs of this rapidly growing Commonwealth. Throughout his career he furnished unvarying proof of his firm belief in and exemplification of Carlyle's creed, "Work is the grand cure for all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind—honest work which you intend getting done."

The campaign made by Mr. Wright was largely intellectual. He was an excellent mixer. He made himself easily under-

stood by the people. He never talked over their heads. And he always talked sense. One point he particularly impressed with especial emphasis upon his hearers, and that was the importance of electing the right sort of men for county commissioners and township trustees. With a twinkle in his eye he used to say: "Pick out the best man in your county for commissioner; if you have in your community some overly ambitious scapegrace who thinks he must be cared for, send him to Washington—there he'll be lost in the shuffle."

There were three tickets in the field—Democratic, Whig and Freesoil. The gubernatorial candidate of the Freesoilers was James H. Cravens of Ripley county, a former Whig Congressman, who couldn't "swallow" Taylor the year before and supported Van Buren and Adams. The vote in the State stands thus recorded:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Joseph A. Wright, Democrat... | 76,996 |
| John A. Matson, Whig..... | 67,228 |
| James H. Cravens, Freesoiler.. | 3,018 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| James H. Lane, Democrat... | 77,002 |
| Thomas S. Stanfield, Whig... | 66,385 |
| John W. Wright, Freesoiler... | 2,795 |

(This, it may be observed, was the last election held for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor only under the constitution of 1816.)

It may here be noted that under the old Constitution members of Congress were in Indiana elected in odd years. This was deemed necessary when that Constitution was framed and adopted, on account of the time required for gathering the returns and having them duly tabulated and certified. Transportation facilities in the early days were not what they became later on. In case a special session of Congress were convened, a member of that body would have found it exceedingly difficult to reach the national capital in time to answer the roll call at the opening of the session.

The year 1849 was a propitious one for the Indiana Democracy. Besides electing its candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by decisive majorities, it secured a good working majority in the Legislature and elected nine of its ten nominees for Congress. The only Democratic candidate for Congress defeated that year was G. F. Conkley, in the Seventh District, who was beaten by Edward W. McGaughey, the same man who distanced Joseph A. Wright in a previous race for Congressional honors.

ENMITY THAT DESTROYS

REPEATED DEFEATS SUBVERT A BRILLIANT ORATOR'S
EQUANIMITY

ESSE D. BRIGHT and Joseph G. Marshall were residents of the same town—historic Madison. Bright was a native of New York; Marshall of Kentucky. The father of Bright was a manufacturer of hats, and a man of great force of character; Marshall's father was a Presbyterian minister of distinguished ability. Born in a slave State, Marshall was not enamored of the institution of slavery; Bright, born in a free State, looked upon slavery as being entirely justifiable, and in course of time himself became a slave owner in Kentucky, while maintaining a residence in Indiana. Both equipped themselves for the law, and both dabbled persistently and extensively in politics. The county in which these two men lived, Jefferson, was politically Whig, yet when Bright started out to run for an elective office he rarely failed to carry the county. His political shrewdness and his ability to manipulate were a great source of strength to him in his campaigning and in his aspirations. While it is quite true that Marshall was several times sent to the Legislature from Jefferson county, it is equally true that in his larger aspirations he was uniformly unsuccessful.

Religiously, Bright was a Baptist; Marshall a Presbyterian. To what extent they permitted religion to influence their action is not a matter of record. Evidently, however, they were not guided in their daily walks of life by the sublime doctrines proclaimed in the Sermon from the Mount:

“Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you for righteousness’ sake.

“Ye have heard it said, Love your neighbor and hate your enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.

“Ye have heard it said, An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite you on the one cheek, turn to him the other also.”

Marshall was twice chosen a member of the Legislature, in 1837 and again in 1840. At the State election in 1843 Bright was chosen Lieutenant-Governor. Albert S. White's term as United States Senator was to expire March 3, 1845. The Legislature of 1844—chosen in 1843—was to elect White's successor. The Whigs had a majority of ten on joint ballot. They nominated Marshall for Senator. The Senate was a tie. As Lieutenant-Governor and presiding officer, Bright gave the casting vote against going into an election for Senator. At the next election the Democrats obtained a majority of the Legislature and Bright managed to capture the coveted prize, securing the caucus nomination over Governor Whitcomb. In 1846 Marshall was defeated in the race for Governor. Eight years later substantially a similar condition to that of 1844 arose. Much against his wishes Marshall was induced to run for Congress in the New Albany district in 1852. He was defeated by Cyrus L. Dunham. Governor Whitcomb had been transferred from the Governorship to the United States Senate. He died in the fall of 1852. Governor Wright temporarily filled the vacancy by the appointment of his personal and political friend, Charles W. Cathcart, of Laporte county. When the Legislature of 1853 met John Pettit

of Lafayette was on January 11 elected to serve during the remainder of Whitcomb's term, March 3, 1855. Bright wanted Dr. Graham N. Fitch of Logansport as his colleague. In the Legislative caucus the vote stood 54 for Pettit to 46 for Fitch. The selection of Pettit was a victory for Governor Wright and a defeat for Senator Bright. At the election of 1854 a fusion of Whigs, Know-Nothings and Freesoilers was effected. By this fusion the combined opposition had secured a majority of 14 on joint ballot. The Senate was Democratic by a majority of two. Through the intercession of Senator Bright and Lieutenant-Governor Ashbel P. Willard the Senate refused to go into joint session. The fusion members of the Legislature had agreed on electing Joseph G. Marshall for United States Senator. A joint session being refused, Marshall again was doomed to disappointment. Naturally he felt the sting of defeat quite keenly. Two years later Graham N. Fitch was elected.

In 1851 Mr. Marshall became deeply interested in the proposition to sell the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. He took quite an active part in the contest for the election of members of the Legislature that was to take final action on this proposition. In the course of a speech on this subject Marshall made a statement which Bright, who happened to be in attendance at this meeting, emphatically denied. Marshall reiterated his statement with considerable warmth. This episode resulted in the issuance and acceptance of a challenge to a duel at Louisville. Before the challenge was issued Marshall had purchased a bowie-knife with which, according to his own statement, he intended to kill Senator Bright while going to the postoffice for his mail. Fortunately Bright did not go for his mail at his usual time, and the threatened encounter was thus happily averted. Marshall said Bright always

went armed, so no advantage would have been taken had the bowie-knife attack been actually made.

All the preliminaries for the duel at Louisville had been arranged. The combatants went by boat on the Ohio. The seconds, surgeons, etc., that had been chosen on both sides happened to be men of good common sense. By judicious parleying they managed somehow to effect an adjustment, the terms of which very properly never were divulged. Whether these two eminent antagonists ever became reconciled to one another nobody now living is able to tell.

W. W. Woollen lived in the same town with Bright and Marshall. He knew both of them quite well. In his admirable "Sketches of Early Indiana" he speaks thus of the able man of numerous disappointments and defeats:

"Scotch-Irish and cavalier blood mingled in the veins of Joseph G. Marshall. Like the North of Ireland man, he got all the contention out of a thing there was in it; and like the cavalier, he was warm-hearted, impulsive, and brave. When contending for a principle he believed to be right you would imagine him a born son of Carrickfergus; when at the fireside, or around the social board, he would impress you as one born on the banks of the York or the James. His father was a Scotch-Irishman and his mother a Virginian, so his leading characteristics were his by inheritance.

"Joseph Glass Marshall was born in Fayette county, Ky., January 18, 1800. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and he thoroughly indoctrinated the son in the principles of the Scottish Church. He was fitted for college at home, entering Transylvania University as a junior, and graduating from that institution in 1823. In 1828 he came to Indiana and settled at Madison, where he resided until he died. He had studied law in Kentucky, and although a young man in a town noted for the strength of its bar, he soon obtained a lucrative practice. Two years after coming to Indiana he was elected Probate Judge of his county, and discharged the duties of the office with signal

ability. When he left the judgeship he returned to the bar. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 he was on the Whig electoral ticket, and each time made an active canvass of the State. In 1846 he was nominated for Governor and was beaten by James Whitcomb 3,958 votes. In 1849 President Taylor appointed him Governor of Oregon, but he refused the place. Before declining, however, he went to Washington and personally thanked the President for the tender of the office. In 1850 he was elected Senator from his county, and served the legal term. In 1852, much against his wishes, he was nominated for Congress in his district, and was beaten by Cyrus L. Dunham 931 votes. This was the last race he made before the people. In addition to the offices named, he represented his county several times in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

"Mr. Marshall had an ambition to go to the United States Senate, but his ambition was never gratified. In the Legislature of 1844 the Whigs had ten majority on joint ballot. They nominated him for the Senate, but the Democrats refused to go into an election. Each party had twenty-five members in the Senate, and Jesse D. Bright, then Lieutenant-Governor, gave the casting vote against going into the election. In 1845 the Democrats carried the Legislature, and elected Mr. Bright to the Senate, his vote being 80, and Mr. Marshall's 66. His defeat the year before incensed him against Mr. Bright, and ever afterward he hated him.

"In the Legislature of 1854 the People's, or anti-Nebraska party, had a majority of fourteen on joint ballot, but the Democrats, having two majority in the Senate, prevented the election of a Senator. Mr. Marshall was the nominee of the dominant party, and had an election been held he would have been chosen. Thus it will be seen that he was twice kept from going to the Senate by the refusal of the Democrats to perform a legal duty.

"Mr. Marshall was at Indianapolis most of the time during the session of the Legislature of 1854-5, and while there contracted a deep cold. The cold settled on his lungs and soon became alarming. Early in the spring of 1855 he started on a Southern trip, in hopes of regaining his health. When he reached Louisville, being too sick to proceed farther, he took

to his bed, and, on the 8th of April, 1855, died. His remains were brought to Madison and there interred.

"Indiana never had the equal of Mr. Marshall in breadth and strength of intellect. Neither did she ever have his equal in ability to stir the passions and sway the feelings of the people. She has had men of greater culture and of more general information, but in those qualities which enable the orator to melt the hearts and fire the passions of his auditors he was without a peer. He was called the "Sleeping Lion," and, when fully aroused, he was a lion indeed.

"On such occasions his oratory was like the hurricane that sweeps everything before it. Ordinarily he did not show his power, but when engaged in a case that enlisted his feelings and his conscience his words were like hot shot from the cannon's mouth.

"Colonel Abram W. Hendricks, in a recent address, thus speaks of Mr. Marshall: 'He was one of the most transcendently powerful advocates that have figured at the Indiana bar. His intellect was colossal. He seemed to know the law by intuition. His logic was surrounded by a glowing atmosphere of passion. He could sweep through his subject like a tempest or crush through it like an avalanche.' Colonel Hendricks had practice at the bar with him for many years, and knew whereof he spoke.

"Mr. Marshall was very careless of his dress. He didn't care whether his coat fitted him or not, or whether the bow on his neck-stock was under his ear or his chin. He usually wore low shoes, and there was often quite a distance between his shoetops and the bottom of his pantaloons. He carried his papers in his hat instead of his pockets, and wore his hat pulled low down upon his head. He had a great big head, thickly covered with sandy hair. His forehead, mouth and nose were large and prominent. His eyes were a light blue, and were the least expressive of his features. He stood over six feet high. His body was not symmetrical, being from his shoulders to his hips almost the same in size. It was his head and face that told you the manner of man he was. These were magnificent, and his uncouth form and careless dress served to show them to the best advantage. Had he gone to the Senate, as he should

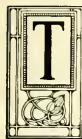
have done, he would have made a reputation equal to any one in the land. He had the ability to shine anywhere and would not have suffered by comparison with the ablest men in that body."

With reference to the refusal of the State Senate on two occasions to agree to go into joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, it may be stated that in those days State Legislatures were privileged to do as they pleased about such matters. There was

no federal law governing the election of United States Senators. On another page David Turpie relates, intelligently and comprehensively, how Congress finally came to pass a law prescribing when and how United States Senators were to be chosen by State Legislatures. This legislative enactment has since been superseded by the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution making United States Senators elective by direct vote of the people.



STRONG MEN WERE SENT TO CONGRESS DURING DECADE (1843 TO 1853)



HE census of 1840, revealing another extraordinary increase of population, gave Indiana three additional Congressmen, raising the State's apportionment from seven to ten. Under this apportionment the following named gentlemen were chosen for the Twenty-eighth Congress—1843 to 1845:

1. Robert Dale Owen.
2. Thomas J. Henley.
3. Thomas Smith.
4. Caleb B. Smith.
5. William J. Brown.
6. John W. Davis.
7. Joseph A. Wright.
8. John Pettit.
9. Samuel C. Sample.
10. Andrew Kennedy.

Thomas Jefferson Henley was the first native of Indiana to be elected to Congress. He was born in 1810; attended the State University at Bloomington; was State Representative from 1832 to 1842, and Speaker of the House one term; elected to Congress as a Democrat for three successive terms (1843 to 1849); moved to California in 1849 and engaged in banking in San Francisco. Was a member of the first California Legislature; Superintendent of Indian affairs of California for seven years, and wound up his official career with the postmastership of San Francisco.

Caleb Blood Smith was born in Boston, Mass., April 16, 1808; moved with his parents to Ohio in 1814; was graduated from the Miami University; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Connersville, Ind.; founded and edited the *Indiana Sentinel* in 1832; member of the State House of Representatives 1833-1836, and served as Speaker in 1836; elected to the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-

ninth and Thirtieth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1849); presidential elector in 1840; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced law; presidential elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856; President of the Republican National Convention of 1860; Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln March 5, 1861, to January 1, 1863; resigned to become judge for the District of Indiana. Died in Indianapolis January 7, 1864.

William J. Brown was for years one of Indiana's most influential politicians—adroit, alert, sagacious and courageous. He was born in Kentucky November 22, 1805; in 1821 moved to Indiana; member of the State Legislature and Secretary of State for Indiana; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1845); Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1845-1849; again elected to (the Thirty-first) Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851); editor of the *Indiana Sentinel* and State Librarian of Indiana; special agent of the Postoffice Department for Indiana and Illinois. Died near Indianapolis, March 18, 1857.

Samuel C. Sample was born in Maryland; moved to Indiana and settled in South Bend; elected as a Whig to Congress for one term, from 1843 to 1845.

(Robert Dale Owen, Thomas Smith, John W. Davis, Joseph A. Wright, John Pettit and Andrew Kennedy are duly mentioned elsewhere.)

A notably able delegation was chosen by the people of Indiana to represent them in the Twenty-ninth Congress, from 1845 to 1847:

1. Robert Dale Owen.
2. Thomas J. Henley.
3. Thomas Smith.
4. Caleb B. Smith.

5. William W. Wick.
6. John W. Davis.
7. Edward W. McGaughey.
8. John Pettit.
9. Charles W. Cathcart.
10. Andrew Kennedy.

Edward W. McGaughey was twice elected to Congress, from 1845 to 1847, and from 1849 to 1851. He was a campaigner of considerable resourcefulness and ingenuity.

Charles W. Cathcart was twice elected to Congress from the Laporte district. Upon the death of Senator James Whitcomb, October 4, 1852, Governor Wright appointed Mr. Cathcart to serve as Whitcomb's successor until the Legislature would effect an election. Cathcart took his seat December 6, 1852, and held it until "relieved" by John Pettit, January 18, 1853. Thus the Whitcomb seat in the Senate had three different occupants during the six-year term.

In the Thirtieth Congress (1847 to 1849) Indiana was represented by these gentlemen:

1. Elisha Embree.
2. Thomas J. Henley.
3. John L. Robinson.
4. Caleb B. Smith.
5. William W. Wick.
6. George C. Dunn.
7. Richard W. Thompson.
8. John Pettit.
9. Charles W. Cathcart.
10. William Rockhill.

New names in this list are those of Elisha Embree, John L. Robinson, Geo. G. Dunn and William Rockhill.

Elisha Embree was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky; came with his father to Indiana in 1811; practiced law at Princeton; served as circuit judge from 1835 to 1845; elected to Congress as a Whig; defeated as candidate for re-election. Died at Princeton, February 28, 1863.

John L. Robinson was conspicuous in Indiana politics for twenty years. Born in Mason county, Kentucky, May 3, 1814, he came to Indiana when eighteen years of age, locating in Rush county, where he

made himself useful in a country store. By and by he engaged in business for himself, but success did not crown his efforts. His mind concerned itself more with the study of human nature and the current of events than with figuring out a reasonable profit on the commodities usually sold in a country store. And in those days a country store was a great place for expounding doctrines, cultivating public sentiment and espousing various causes. John L. Robinson was a master hand at this. It didn't take long for him to establish a local reputation for political sagacity and shrewdness. When but twenty-six years of age his name was placed on the Van Buren electoral ticket in 1840. He was no mere figurehead in this assignment. He went on the stump and acquitted himself so masterfully as to astonish both friend and foe. Though the party with which he affiliated was overwhelmingly defeated in that campaign, John L. Robinson had an abiding faith that a turn in affairs political was but a question of time. And he was right about this. Two years after the defeat just narrated he was triumphantly elected clerk of Rush county. Before he had completed his second term he was elected to Congress and twice re-elected thereafter. Upon the accession of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, Robinson was appointed United States Marshal of Indiana. In this position he was enabled to wield considerable influence throughout the State. And he availed himself of it to the utmost. He was closely allied with Senator Bright and proved himself a most efficient lieutenant to that adroit political chieftain, who in turn greatly appreciated the services rendered. In terms of affection, Bright spoke of Robinson as "a very brother." Bright's friendship for Robinson was put to a severe test when the latter got the notion into his head that he wanted to be Governor of Indiana. Another dear friend of Bright's, Ashbel P. Willard, nursed a similar ambition. The matter was finally adjusted to the satis-

faction of all concerned by an agreement that Bright should keep hands off and let Willard and Robinson fight it out between themselves. They did, and Willard won. Robinson had his reward in being reappointed to the United States marshalship, which position he retained up to the time of his death at his home in Rushville, March 21, 1860.

One who knew Mr. Robinson intimately, personally and politically, thus summed up his character: "Of all the public men I ever knew, he was farthest removed from the time-server and the demagogue. He despised political intrigue, chicanery, dissimulation, tergiversation, untruth and injustice, and held with Jefferson that 'an honest heart is the first blessing, a knowing head is the second.' . . . His marked decision of character, his clear judgment, his unselfish devotion to the popular cause, his unflinching faith in the masses of his party, his pre-eminent abilities as the advocate and defender of popular rights, combined to make him, as acknowledgedly he was, the heart and head leader of the Democracy of Indiana."

George G. Dunn was born in Kentucky in 1813; moved to Indiana; admitted to the bar and practiced in Bedford; was elected prosecuting attorney, and in that capacity proved himself a terror to evildoers and criminals. Served in both Houses of the Legislature and was at two different times elected to Congress—first as a Whig and later on as a sort of combination candidate. As the product of political mongrelism he did very much as he pleased, supremely indifferent as to whether school kept or not. He was a strong man, and was at one time in partnership with Richard W. Thompson. Died at Bedford, September 24, 1857.

William Rockhill was a native of New Jersey, where he was born February 10, 1793. Had a limited education. Located at Fort Wayne, and was elected a member

of the Thirtieth Congress. He served but one term. Died at Fort Wayne, January 15, 1865.

Of the Indiana delegation to the Thirty-first Congress (1849 to 1851) all but one were Democrats. The solitary exception was Edward W. McGaughey. It was a strong delegation and consisted of these widely-known gentlemen:

1. Nathaniel Albertson.
2. Cyrus L. Dunham.
3. John L. Robinson.
4. George W. Julian.
5. William J. Brown.
6. Willis A. Gorman.
7. Edward W. McGaughey.
8. Joseph E. McDonald.
9. Graham N. Fitch.
10. Andrew J. Harlan.

Nathaniel Albertson was born in Virginia, moved to Greenville, Ind., and was elected as a Democrat to Congress. Served but one term.

A truly remarkable man was Cyrus L. Dunham. Briefly told, his record shows him to have been born at Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, January 16, 1817. He was distinctively self-educated. Upon his removal to Indiana he located at Salem, Washington county, where he studied law and in course of time was admitted to the bar. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and was made prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, in which position he distinguished himself by his absolute fearlessness. He established quite a reputation as a criminal lawyer and became famous as a public speaker of unusual power and eloquence. In 1846 he was elected a member of the Legislature and re-elected the year following. While serving in this capacity he became quite active in support of a bill to authorize the holding of a convention to frame a new State Constitution. In 1848 he was a Cass and Butler elector. The next year he was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the second district and triumphantly elected over William McKee Dunn by a majority of 485. Two years later he was re-elected

by a majority of 963 over Roger Martin. In 1852 he defeated Joseph G. Marshall, one of the ablest and most highly esteemed men in the State, by a majority of 931. when Know-Nothingism caused a sort of political dementia in 1853 and 1854, Dunham made his fourth race, his competitor being George G. Dunn, and was beaten by 1,660 votes. This ended Dunham's Congressional career. When Daniel McClure resigned as Secretary of State, Governor Willard appointed Mr. Dunham to fill out the unexpired term, ending the latter part of 1860. It was in the early part of that year that Mr. Dunham conceived the idea of competing with Thomas A. Hendricks for the nomination for Governor. Dunham was a supporter of the Buchanan administration, while the great body of the Indiana Democracy upheld Stephen A. Douglas in the Kansas-Nebraska fight. It soon became apparent to Mr. Dunham that the Buchanan-Bright faction was in a hopeless minority. Gracefully he accepted the situation and in a singularly eloquent speech he moved the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks.

Soon after the breaking out of the civil war Cyrus L. Dunham organized the Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers and took it to the front. After serving about a year, faithfully and heroically fighting for his country, ill-health compelled him to resign and retire from the service. Upon his return from the field he located in New Albany and resumed the practice of law. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature and took a leading part in the proceedings of that body. In 1871 he was elected judge of the Floyd and Clark Circuit Court. While holding this office he removed to Jeffersonville, remaining a resident thereof until death ended his eventful career, November 21, 1877.

One of the most remarkable men sent to Congress from Indiana was George Washington Julian. He was the second native Indianian to be elected to Congress. In his biography it is stated that he was born

near Centerville, Ind., May 5, 1817; attended the common schools; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; member of the State House of Representatives in 1845; delegate in the Buffalo Freesoil convention, and Van Buren elector in 1848; candidate for Vice-President on the Freesoil ticket in 1852; delegate to the National Republican Convention in Pittsburgh in 1856; elected as a Freesoiler to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851); elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1871); supported Tilden and Hendricks in 1876; appointed by President Cleveland Surveyor-General of New Mexico December 13, 1886, and served four years. Died in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, July 7, 1899.

Willis A. Gorman was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., January 12, 1816; pursued an academic course; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and began practice in Bloomington, Ind.; Clerk of the Indiana Senate 1837-1838; Major and Colonel of Indiana Volunteers in the Mexican war; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853); Territorial Governor of Minnesota 1853-1857; delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota in 1857; practiced law in St. Paul, Minn., 1857-1861; entered the Union army; Colonel First Minnesota Infantry April 29, 1861; Brigadier-General of Volunteers September 7, 1861; mustered out May 4, 1864; elected city attorney of St. Paul in 1869. Died in St. Paul, Minn., May 20, 1876.

Joseph Ewing McDonald became distinguished in his adopted State as one of its ablest lawyers, most sagacious and courageous politicians, and a statesman of the highest type. Born in Butler county, Ohio, August 29, 1819; moved with his mother to Indiana in 1826; apprenticed to the saddler's trade in Lafayette, Ind.; at-

tended Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., but did not graduate; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and commenced practice in Crawfordsville; Prosecuting Attorney 1843-1847; elected to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851); elected Attorney-General of Indiana in 1856 and re-elected in 1858; moved to Indianapolis in 1859; unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1864; elected to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881. Died in Indianapolis, June 21, 1891.

A most remarkable career had Andrew Jackson Harlan, who was born near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, March 29, 1815; attended the public schools; studied law, and was admitted to the bar; moved to Marion, Ind.; Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1842 and a member 1846-1848; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851); re-elected to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855); moved to Dakota Territory in 1861; Member of the Territorial Legislature in 1861, and served as Speaker; driven from the Territory by the Indians and settled in Savannah, Mo., and resumed the practice of law; member of the Missouri Legislature and served three years as Speaker; moved to Wakeeney, Kan., in 1883; postmaster of Wakeeney four years; removed to Savannah, Mo., in 1892. Died in Savannah, Mo., May 19, 1907.

The last delegation to be sent to Washington under the census of 1840 and the apportionment made thereunder was a distinguished and influential one in the Thirty-second Congress (1851 to 1853). It was composed of—

1. James Lockhart.
2. Cyrus L. Dunham.
3. John L. Robinson.
4. Samuel W. Parker.
5. Thomas A. Hendricks.
6. Willis A. Gorman.
7. John G. Davis.

8. Daniel Mace.
9. Graham N. Fitch.
10. Samuel Brenton.

James Lockhart was born in Auburn, N. Y., February 13, 1806; moved to Indiana in 1832; studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Evansville in 1834; Prosecuting Attorney of Vanderburg county 1841-1842; Judge of the Fourth Judicial District 1845-1851; Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1850; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853); re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, but died before the assembling of the Congress in Evansville, September 7, 1857.

Samuel W. Parker was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 9, 1805; was graduated from Miami University, Ohio, in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Connerville, Ind.; held several local offices; member of the State House of Representatives 1836-1841; State's Attorney for two years; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1855); Presidential Elector 1844-1856.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born near Zanesville, Ohio, September 7, 1819; moved with his parents to Madison, Ind., then to Shelby county in 1832; pursued classical studies and was graduated from South Hanover College in 1841; studied law in Chambersburg, Pa.; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and began practice in Shelbyville, Ind.; State Representative in 1848 and a State Senator in 1849; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1851; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1855); Commissioner of General Land Office 1855-1859; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor in 1860; moved to Indianapolis in 1860; elected United States Senator, and served from March 4, 1863, to March

3, 1869; elected Governor in 1872; elected Vice-President on the Tilden ticket in 1876, but counted out by the Electoral Commission of 1877; elected Vice-President on the Democratic ticket in 1884. Died in Indianapolis, November 25, 1885.

Daniel Mace was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, September 5, 1811; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Lafayette, Ind.; member of the State House of Representatives in 1836; Clerk of the State House of Representatives in 1837; United States Attorney for Indiana 1849-1853; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1855); re-elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857); appointed postmaster of Lafayette by President Lincoln. Died in Lafayette, July 26, 1867.

Samuel Brenton was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, November 22, 1810; minister of the gospel 1830-1848; suffered a paralytic stroke in 1848 and compelled to abandon the ministry; appointed Registrar of the Land Office in Fort Wayne, Ind., 1848; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853); elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses and served from March 4, 1855, until his death in Fort Wayne, March 29, 1857. His second Congressional race was made against Congressman Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, of Goshen, who was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, but nevertheless defeated as a candidate for re-election. A fusion of the Know-Nothings and anti-slavery men proved too strong to be overcome by Judge Chamberlain. *



STATE OFFICERS CHOSEN BY THE LEGISLATURE



UNDER the Constitution of 1816 Governor and Lieutenant-Governor only were elected by the people. Other State officers were chosen by the Legislature. Up to 1853 these several offices were filled by the gentlemen named under their respective official titles:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Robert A. New...from 1816 to 1825
 William W. Wick...from 1825 to 1829
 James Morrison...from 1829 to 1833
 William Sheets...from 1833 to 1837
 William J. Brown...from 1837 to 1841
 William Sheets...from 1841 to 1845
 John H. Thompson...from 1845 to 1849
 Charles H. Test...from 1849 to 1853

AUDITORS OF STATE.

William H. Lilley...from 1816 to 1828
 Benjamin I. Blythe...from 1828 to 1829
 Morris Morris...from 1829 to 1844
 Horatio J. Harris...from 1844 to 1847
 Douglas Maguire...from 1847 to 1850
 Erastus W. H. Ellis...from 1850 to 1853

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Daniel C. Lane...from 1816 to 1823
 Samuel Merrill...from 1823 to 1835
 Nathan B. Palmer...from 1835 to 1841
 George H. Dunn...from 1841 to 1844
 Royal Mayhew...from 1844 to 1847
 Samuel Hannah...from 1847 to 1850
 James P. Drake...from 1850 to 1853

REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

Isaac Blackford...from 1817 to 1850
 (One of the judges.)
 Horace E. Carter...from 1852 to 1853
 (Died.)

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

James Scott...from 1816 to 1831
 John Johnson...from 1816 to 1817
 Jesse L. Holman...from 1816 to 1831
 Isaac Blackford...from 1817 to 1853
 Stephen C. Stephens...
 from 1831 to 1836
 John T. McKinney...from 1831 to 1837
 Charles Dewey...from 1836 to 1847
 Jeremiah Sullivan...from 1837 to 1846
 Samuel E. Perkins...from 1846 to 1865
 Thomas L. Smith...from 1847 to 1853

DOCTOR, EDITOR, COUNTY AND STATE AUDITOR.

The last State Auditor chosen by the Legislature, under the 1816 constitution, was Dr. Erastus W. H. Ellis, for many years editor and publisher of the *Goshen Democrat*. He was one of the truly able men of the State who deserved all he ever got from the party which he served so ably for a quarter of a century. He first located with his father at Mishawaka, then moved to South Bend, and from there to Elkhart. This was in 1837. In January, 1839, he was induced by the owners of the *Democrat* to become its editor at a salary of \$200 a year and board, which amounted to two dollars a week. The circulation of the *Democrat* then was about 400. During the Van Buren campaign in 1840 Dr. Ellis conducted a campaign paper called the *Kinderhook Dutchman*. It had a circulation of 1,200. He also issued the *St. Joseph County Democrat* during the Van Buren campaign. In August, 1841, he was elected Auditor of Elkhart county and re-elected in 1846. This proved quite helpful to him in his newspaper career. He continued to audit and edit until January, 1850, when the Legislature elected him to the more lucrative position of State Auditor. During his term of office he, in connection with John S. Spann, established a weekly paper called *The Indiana Statesman*. It attained a circulation of 2,000 and lived two years. By reason of his pronounced anti-slavery extension views the Bright forces defeated him in convention when he sought a re-nomination for the office of State Auditor. In 1855 Dr. Ellis severed his connection with the Democratic party. He joined the newly organized anti-slavery party, was

nominated for State Auditor in 1856, and defeated with the rest of the ticket. For a while he edited a campaign paper called *We, the People*. It had a circulation of 7,000. He filled several minor positions under State authority, became very poor and returned, penniless, to Goshen, where he was installed as editor of the *Goshen Times*. In 1858 he was again elected Auditor of Elkhart county and re-elected in 1862. By Governor Morton he was appointed a member of the Peace Commission that was to avert war between the North and South. He served as Draft Commissioner and assisted in organizing troops for the Union army. Dr. Ellis was married three times and had an interesting family of children. He died at his home in Goshen October 10, 1876; was at the time serving as postmaster of that inviting little city.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Under the Constitution of 1816 the Judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the Governor, such appointment being subject to the approval of the Senate. The appointments for the first bench were made by Governor Jennings, whose choice fell upon James Scott, John Johnson and Jesse L. Holman. The following year he named as Johnson's successor Isaac Blackford, who served continuously from 1817 to 1853—thirty-six years in all. This is without a parallel in the history of the State. His record during all these eventful years entitled him fully to every word said in commendation of his great work by a writer who knew him well, William Wesley Woollen:

ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Thirty-Six Years On the Supreme Bench.

"Isaac Blackford, for thirty-five years a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born at Bound Brook, Somerset county, N. J., November 6, 1786. When sixteen years old he entered Princeton College, from which, four years after-

ward, he graduated with honor. He then commenced the study of the law in the office of Colonel George McDonald, where he remained a year, and then entered the office of Gabriel Ford, where he continued his legal studies. In 1810 he received his license, and two years afterward left New Jersey and came to Dayton, Ohio. He remained there but a short time, and then came to Indiana. He stopped at Brookville a while, and then went to Salem and located. On the organization of Washington county, in 1813, he was chosen its first Clerk and Recorder. The next year Mr. Blackford was elected Clerk of the Territorial Legislature, which office he resigned on being appointed Judge of the First Judicial Circuit. He then removed to Vincennes, and in the fall of 1815 resigned the judgeship and opened a law office. The next year, 1816, he was elected a representative from the county of Knox to the first Legislature under the State government. There were many men in that body who afterward became distinguished in the history of Indiana, among them James Noble, Amos Lane, John Dumont, Williamson Dunn, Davis Floyd, Samuel Milroy and Ratliff Boon; but even at that early day Judge Blackford's reputation for judicial fairness was so well established that he was chosen Speaker without a contest. The next year Governor Jennings appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court, a position he graced and honored for the next thirty-five years.

"In 1853, his term as Supreme Judge having expired, he opened an office at Indianapolis for the practice of law. He had been so long on the bench that he was ill at ease when he went into court with a case. His effort to get into practice was not successful, and in a short time he measurably abandoned it.

"Judge Blackford was not at home at the bar, and he longed to be again upon the bench. The opportunity soon came. In 1855, on the organization of the Court of Claims at Washington, President Pierce appointed him one of its judges. He held this office until his death, December 31, 1859. He discharged its duties in a way that added luster to a name already illustrious, and died the best known and most eminent jurist Indiana has ever produced.

"When Judge Blackford's death became known at Washington a meeting of the

Indiana Congressional delegation was held to take action upon it. Albert G. Porter, then the representative from the Indianapolis district, in a speech delivered on that occasion, said:

It is hardly possible, sir, for persons who reside in an old community to appreciate the extent to which, in a new country, the character of a public man may be impressed upon the public mind. There is not a community in Indiana, not a single one, in which the name of Judge Blackford is not a household word. He has been identified with our State from the beginning. He may almost be said to be a part of our institutions. Judicial ability, judicial purity, approaching nearly to the idea of the divine, private worth, singularly blending the simplicity of childhood with the sober gravity of age—these were represented, not simply in the mind of the profession, but in the universal popular mind of Indiana, in the person of Isaac Blackford.

"At the same meeting General William McKee Dunn, then the representative from the Madison district, said:

For more than a quarter of a century Judge Blackford occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of our State. He has done more than any other man to build up our jurisprudence on the broad foundation of the common law. His reports are not only an honor to him, but to the State of Indiana also. It has been well said here that he was an "upright judge," and not only was he so in fact, but so careful was he of his judicial character, and so regardful of all the proprieties of his position that he was universally recognized and esteemed as "an upright judge."

Indiana is proud of her great jurist, but today she mourns the loss of one of her most eminent citizens, and now by her united delegation in Congress claims that all that is mortal of Isaac Blackford may be entrusted to her care and have sepulture in her bosom. Let his body be borne back to the State with whose judicial history his name is inseparably connected, and there at its capital let him be buried, where those from all parts of the State who have so long known, revered and loved him may visit his tomb and pay affectionate tribute to his memory.

"On Thursday, January 13, 1860, while the Democratic State convention was in session, Governor Willard announced to the convention that the remains of Judge Blackford had reached Indianapolis and were then lying in the Senate Chamber. He also said that the Judge's funeral would take place that afternoon, and invited the delegates to view the remains and attend the funeral.

"In 1825 Judge Blackford was a candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by James Brown Ray by a majority of 2,622 votes. Subsequently he was a

candidate for United States Senator, and was beaten by William Hendricks by a single vote.

"Judge Blackford was very careful in his expenditure of money. He seldom parted with it without an equivalent.

"Judge Blackford had an only son, George, whose mother died in giving him birth. The father was wrapped up in his boy. He was not only an only child, but he was the only hope of perpetuating the Blackford name. This boy, this child and companion of the cloistered jurist, sickened and died while at Lexington, Ky., under medical treatment of Dr. Dudley. His father went to Lexington, and after seeing his boy laid away in his tomb, returned to his home. It was in the summertime, and he reached Indianapolis in the middle of the night. Instead of going to his room in the Circle, he went to the residence of Henry P. Coburn, and, without knocking, opened the door and entered the house, a house in which he was ever welcome. Soon afterward one of Mr. Coburn's sons was awakened by the stifled sobs of the mourner. He arose from his bed and, lighting a candle, beheld Judge Blackford, walking the floor and sobbing as though his heart would break. Not a word was said. The young man knew the cause of the great grief of his father's friend, and having no wish to intrude upon its sanctity, left the room. Judge Blackford remained at Mr. Coburn's for several days, and during the time held no conversation with anyone. He took his meals in silence, and when they were over returned to his room. When narrating this incident, General John Coburn said to the author: 'I have seen grief in all its forms; have seen the mother mourning for her son; have seen the wife at the grave of her husband, and heard her sobs, but I never saw such appalling agony as Judge Blackford exhibited that night at my father's house.'

"Judge Blackford had a room in the old building which used to stand in the Governor's Circle, in which he lived for many years. It was plainly furnished, but it contained everything necessary for his comfort.

"One who knew him well says he paid as much attention to a comma as to a thought. He has been known to stop the press to correct the most trivial error, one that few would notice. The late Samuel

Judah, desiring to have a decision delayed, once asked him the correct spelling of a word he knew would be in the opinion. The Judge answered, giving the usual orthography. Mr. Judah took issue with him and argued that the spelling was not correct. The Judge at once commenced an examination of the word, dug out its roots and carefully weighed all the authorities he could find. He spent two days at this work, and before he got through the court had adjourned and the case went over to the next term.

"In politics Judge Blackford was originally a Whig, but in 1836 he supported Van Buren for the Presidency, and afterward acted with the Democracy. He hated slavery, and during his whole life his influence was against it. Although the ordinance ceding the Northwestern Territory to the United States provided that slavery should never exist in the Territory or the States formed from it, it was covertly introduced into the Territory. Laws were passed authorizing the bringing of negroes into the Territory and providing for apprenticing males until they were thirty-five years old and females until they were thirty-two. Children of colored persons born in the Territory might be apprenticed until the males were thirty and the females twenty-eight years old. It was also provided that slaves found ten miles from home without permission of their masters might be taken up and whipped with twenty-five lashes. Congress was petitioned to suspend the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Territory, but happily without effect. General Harrison was Governor of the Territory, and approved of all these measures. He had about him, and enjoying his confidence, Waller Taylor, Thomas Randolph, and other immigrants from Virginia, who were pro-slavery men of the most decided cast. Judge Blackford hated slavery in all its forms and early allied himself with the free State party led by Jonathan Jennings. He held General Harrison responsible for the effort to make Indiana a slave Territory, and when the General became a candidate for President, in 1836, Judge Blackford refused to support him. His action in this matter put him outside the Whig party and into the Democratic—a position he maintained while he lived.

"His legal opinions were prepared with the greatest care and precision. They were written and rewritten until they were brought to his critical standard. So, too, with his reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, eight volumes of which he published. Each syllabus was wrought out as a sculptor chisels his marble. He did not report all the decisions of the court; many were omitted. Those only were published which he regarded as sound and just on the general principles of the law. The result of this was his reports are authority wherever the courts recognize the common law as their rule of action. Since they were published a law has been passed compelling a report of all the opinions of the court. There have been so many contradictory opinions given since then that the authority of our highest court is not, relatively, as high as it was when its decisions were only known through Blackford's Reports. Judge Blackford's reports were short and sententious, his style being clear and faultless. He did not write essays or treatises in his opinions, but treated of the essence of the case, and of nothing more.

"Without favor, fear or affection he held up the scales of justice before the world. His spotless rectitude and unswerving justice made his name a household word in Indiana, a State whose judicature he found in swaddling clothes and left clad in beautiful raiment."

THE OTHER JUDGES.

Judges Scott and Holman were by Governor Ray denied reappointment in 1830 on account of their refusal to aid that ambitious public functionary in his effort to secure a seat in the United States Senate. Stephen C. Stephens, a pronounced Abolitionist, and John T. McKinney, a Whig, were named as successors. Both encountered considerable opposition to their confirmation, but the Governor finally won out. Dewey and Sullivan were generally considered strong jurists. Governor Whitcomb named Judges Perkins and Smith, both of whom adorned the bench.

So far as Judge Holman was concerned his retirement from the Supreme Bench of the State did not prove a detriment. Three

or four years afterward (in 1835) President Jackson appointed him as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for Indiana. He was the second judge of the court and served until his death, on March 28, 1842. Judge Holman was a native of Danville, Ky., being born in that city October 24, 1784. He received a common school education in Kentucky and then studied law under Henry Clay at Lexington. At the age of twenty-six he moved to Indiana and settled for life on a farm near Aurora. He was one of the very first men in the State to bring his slaves (inherited by his wife) across the Ohio river and emancipate them. In 1811 he was Prose-

cuting Attorney, and in 1814 became a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1831 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator, being defeated by John Tipton by one vote. He is described as a particularly careful, laborious, exact judge. It is said that a more conscientious man never lived. He had no enemies and he yet never shirked a duty. Judge Holman loved nature and books and was a preacher of the gospel. In denominational affiliation he was a Baptist. He was the father of William S. Holman, for many years the ever-faithful and vigilant watchdog of the nation's treasury.



EXPANSION OF UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN

FRUIT OF DEMOCRATIC FORTITUDE, FORESIGHT
AND WISDOM

TAKEING a retrospective view, measuring discerningly and dispassionately the achievements of American statesmanship during the first half century of the Republic's existence, there is presented to the appreciative eye this inspiring picture of the

importance—commercially, economically or geographically—as the causes of most any war in that same time.

The first territorial acquisition of the United States was that of Louisiana from France. It was the largest real estate deal ever accomplished by friendly nations. The United States paid approximately \$15,000,000 for more than 875,000 square miles of territory.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Territory | Year | Sq. Miles | Price |
|------------------------|------|-----------|--------------|
| Louisiana | 1803 | 875,025 | \$15,000,000 |
| Florida | 1819 | 70,107 | 5,499,768 |
| Texas | 1845 | 389,795 | * |
| Oregon | 1846 | 288,689 | * |
| Mexican cession | 1848 | 523,802 | 18,250,000 |
| Gadsden purchase | 1854 | 36,211 | 10,000,000 |

*Annexed by treaty.

In striking contrast to Europe's history of territorial aggrandizement is the record of the growth of the United States. Not a piece of land has been added to our domain unless compensation in some kind was made.

But not only in its acquisition of territory has the United States proved its high national morality to the congress of nations. In every international affair in which we have participated we have shown a regard for weaker nations, and a disregard for the opinions of strong ones.

The history of the relations between the United States and Great Britain in the last hundred years is a testament to the efficiency of arbitration, when two nations really desire a peaceful settlement. The disputes over the Maine boundary, the fishery claims, the Oregon dispute, the Klondike frontier difference, the regulation of pelagic sealing, were all of as much

Spain had acquired Louisiana in 1763 when France retired from America. It controlled the mouth of the Mississippi river, the free passage of which early became a point of dispute with the United States. By 1802 a temporary settlement was made, when the United States learned of the secret treaty of San Ildefonso, whereby Spain gave Louisiana back to France.

More disputes about the river followed. Feeling ran high in the new Republic. Jingoism advocated war with France to force better treatment. President Jefferson believed France might be persuaded to sell the island of New Orleans and that strip of the present Mississippi and Alabama between the thirty-first parallel and the Gulf of Mexico. The boundary of the United States then stopped at the thirty-first parallel.

Robert R. Livingston, the American minister in Paris, was instructed to propose that matter to Napoleon, then first Consul.* James Monroe was sent to assist Mr. Livingston. France received the proposal with disfavor. War talk was heard again in the United States, when suddenly Napoleon, through Talleyrand and Marquis de Marbois, his minister of

finance, offered to sell to the Republic not only the island and small strip of land, but the entire province of Louisiana.

The first price asked was 120,000,000 francs, with the assumption of all the province's debts by the purchaser. America might have bought at that price, but as Napoleon was anxious to replenish his war chest to fight England, he lowered his terms. Ultimately the price was fixed at \$15,000,000, and April 30, 1803, the province of Louisiana became American.

The wording of the treaty conveying Louisiana was vague, and soon the United States became embroiled with Spain over the strip between the gulf and the thirty-first parallel. Spain claimed that territory belonged to Florida, then a Spanish province, and had never been retransferred to France.

Spain maintained its position, and in 1810 the inhabitants of the western part of the strip rebelled, organized an independent republic and then asked to be annexed to the United States. American troops took possession without any annexation formalities. In 1812 the area of American control was extended farther East. After England used Florida for a military base in the war of 1812, the dispute between Spain and the United States became more acute, and finally a conference was held to adjust all difficulties.

It resulted in Florida being ceded to the United States, Spain releasing all claim to the strip mentioned before. In return the United States agreed to take over all claims of American citizens against Spain up to \$5,000,000 and pay some expenses and debts of the province, all aggregating about \$5,500,000. The United States also gave up its claim to some territory west of the Sabine river in the present Texas.

The United States made several efforts to acquire Texas before it was annexed. In 1827 an offer of \$1,000,000 was made. Two years later \$5,000,000 were offered.

Mexico refused. In 1836 the Mexican provinces of Texas and Coahuila seceded and organized an independent republic under the name of Texas. It tried repeatedly to enter the United States, but not until 1845 was the annexation completed and the Republic of Texas disestablished. No money was paid for Texas, but the people of the State were rewarded by the increased protection they enjoyed as a part of the United States. Later the State was paid \$10,000 for lands ceded to the general Government in the adjustment of its boundaries.

With Texas the United States also acquired a quarrel with Mexico over the territory between the Rio Grande and Nueces river. The Texas declaration of independence had named the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary. Mexico claimed the more northern stream was correct. The United States chose to uphold the Texas contention, which brought on the Mexican war of 1846-48.

Uncle Sam's action in that war rather smacks of conquest, but he sugar-coated the forcible seizure of New Mexico and California by paying Mexico for them. The price was \$18,250,000, \$3,250,000 of which was to liquidate spoliation claims of American citizens against Mexico.

Some writers have tried to show that the United States contemplated only seizing the strip between the Nueces and Rio Grande when the war began, but the exigencies of the struggle made it necessary to take other land. Such attempts are futile. The United States took California and New Mexico by force, justifying its action by the knowledge that a great rich region was kept undeveloped by a backward nation, and paying a gold compensation. Had a European nation been in Uncle Sam's place in 1848, Mexico would have been stripped not only of land, for which it was paid, but money as well. Mexico was paid \$3,000,000 down and \$12,000,000 in four annual payments.

During the Mexican war the United States also acquired clear title to another large and valuable tract of land—Oregon Territory. England laid some claim to it, but an arbitration conference awarded it to the United States in 1846.

In 1854 the United States made its last acquisition of contiguous territory. In that year a strip of land, now known as the Gadsden purchase, was acquired. Mexico was given \$10,000,000 for it, an excellent price. It provided a way for a trans-continental railroad.

The contemplation of such a record is well calculated to arouse in Democratic breasts a spirit of exuberance and exultation. With pardonable pride it may be referred to as a splendid vindication of Democratic judgment and fortitude in holding out determinedly against the whimsical, hysterical and at times vicious attitude of the Whigs in opposing both the annexation of Texas and the war against Mexico. Steering clear of that which might be considered vainglorious boastfulness, there is abundant justification for bringing to popular attention the magnitude of that marvelous territorial expansion under which a mighty nation thrives and prospers between two great oceans. In fitting terms the splendor of this achievement is vividly brought within the grasp and comprehension of the present generation by a veteran Democratic journalist who for many years championed and vitalized Democratic doctrines in Indiana. His admirable production richly merits a conspicuous place in this volume:

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DEMOCRACY.

(By Major Geo. E. Finney, Editor of the Martinsville Democrat.)

"There are times and occasions when opponents of Democracy opprobriously apply such terms as 'Bourbon,' 'negative quantity,' and 'unprogressive plodders' to the party that prides itself as having had Thomas Jefferson as its founder. By way of rejoinder it may be said that in only

one particular are the Democrats Bourbons. They early learned and imbibed the spirit of the constitution. Its meaning in the early days is in no sense different from its meaning now. To that instrument they have clung through all the changing years. As to it they have learned nothing new, nor have they forgotten its spirit and its teachings. Thus far and no farther are they Bourbons.

"A 'negative party'? Let's see. It put its impress upon the Declaration of Independence; it materially assisted in originating the Government, providing those wise measures and supporting them embodied in the constitution under which the country has passed through one hundred and twenty-five years of unexampled prosperity and happiness; under which the country has been brought safely through every trouble that is likely to frown upon us, and under which, aided by superb statesmanship, indomitable courage and confidence in man's ability for a patriotic self-government, it has avoided the rock upon which other countries have split. While these are material achievements whose influence envelop us by night and make the air around us pure by day, they are not such things as those upon which a measure may be put and their value calculated by dollars and cents, or their extent measured by leagues and furlongs. But the party is to be credited with large achievements of this character, too, as—

"Take a map of the United States, trace a line beginning near Fernandina, Fla., on the north line of that State, west, with an offset to the north at Chattahoochee river to the Mississippi, thence with that river to its source, and over a stretch of country still further north till the line intersects Rainy Lake river, near its issuance from the Lake of the Woods; from this point east along the lake line, St. Lawrence river and the northeast boundary to the ocean, thence along the coast line to the place of beginning. Within this boundary is found the original area of the United States, embracing 827,080 square miles of territory.

"The total area in square miles of the United States (excluding Florida and Alaska) is 2,967,226. Deduct from this grand total the original area, in square miles thus—2,967,226 minus 827,080, and there results 2,180,146. These figures represent the territory which, through the

clear foresight and the splendid diplomacy of the Democratic party, was acquired and, without war or conquest, added to this country.

"Though Florida was acquired by purchase as a result of a compromise on the Rio Grande-Sabine river boundary line dispute under a Democratic President, yet it is excluded from the count for the reason that the purchase was accomplished during the 'era of good feeling'—a notable period when no political parties were battling for supremacy—and therefore the Democracy is not entitled to exclusive credit. Nor is Alaska, because that icicle was the gift of the Republican party. But all the contiguous accessions besides the Democratic party gave to the country, and all of this splendid heritage was acquired in the face of opposition, some of it reaching if not to treasonable, at least to most unpatriotic, utterances.

"A magnificent domain in itself! Its northern boundary stretches out for sixteen hundred miles before reaching the Pacific; its coast line eighteen hundred miles; its southern line two thousand miles, and its river line the whole length of the Mississippi and more. Within this boundary is found a land of varied condition, but most of which contains elements of wealth to the people and to the Government. Its auriferous ores glisten in the eyes of the world; the products of its grazing grounds reach the sea and cross it; its golden cereal is quoted in the world's great marts; its luscious fruits gladden the palates of the peoples of many climes, and its grand scenery attracts the lovers of the beautiful from far and near. Upon every league of this vast expanse—from the mouth of the Father of Waters to the far-away Cape Flattery, from the Gila to the Lake of the Woods—the Democratic footprint is seen and the sign-manual of the party of Jefferson is writ in characters of unfading glory.

"The area of accessions is more than two and a half times larger than the original country, conquered from England. In a national sense the value of this achievement cannot be computed, but a few minutes' thought will open the mind to its vast importance. In the absence of this addition of territory, the Mississippi and an imaginary line north of its source would have been its boundary on the west, and the great breadth of lands between it

and the Pacific coast owned and occupied by foreign peoples. He that has read history, even very recent history, will recognize at once the danger of such a line in case of trouble with national neighbors, and the cost of maintaining defenses along such a stretch of boundary, both in times of peace as well as war. The clear foresight of Jefferson appreciated this danger and sought to avert it. Again, to our country had been invited the oppressed people of other nations to find asylum and home within our borders. And the people came. It was easy enough to see that in the coming years more territory would be needed, and this thought added strength to the purpose.

"Following in the steps of Jefferson, the later Democracy saw safety, national security and commercial value in pushing the boundary farther west, for on the sea line a boundary was to be found, secure in its permanency, dependable in its strength and economical in its keep, in that it would require few fortifications and its liability to incursions be negligible. It requires little fancy to conjure up the succession of quarrels, brawls, raids and disturbances of various kinds that always characterize the people along such a boundary as that which Jefferson saw. As a testimony to this contemplate the late and present condition on our Mexican border. Then would we sigh with a vain regret over the 'what might have been' if the tide had been taken at its flood. But, thanks to the Democratic party, such imaginings were anticipated. The wisdom of its leaders dictated the course that was to redound to the glory and welfare of the Nation. Schooled in the revolution, their minds expanded with the happy close of the great struggle, and they saw with a prescient eye the grand possibilities of the years to come.

"When the young man has studied the parties with a view to choosing party affiliations, and has, as well as he may, mastered the principles and policies of the contending parties of today, he will feel a pride in allying himself with the Democracy. In the contemplation of its grand and worthy past, he will feel that he has in some sort a part and parcel in its grand achievements."

PROPHECIES OF WOE GONE AWRY.

Viewing with supreme satisfaction the events that brought about the immense expansion of Uncle Sam's territory, it may not be amiss to note the predictions of woe that were elicited as a result of the firm stand taken by the statesmen who championed the policy of a greater American Union. After the occupation of California by the United States, Sidney Smith predicted that "This marks the end of the great American Republic, for a people spread over such a vast area, having such diversified interests and separated by such natural barriers, cannot hold together."

His logic was perfect and his conclusions eminently correct, but for a totally unexpected occurrence—the invention of the telegraph. The telegraph was in use then, but no one saw even dimly its possibilities.

The necessity of binding together the peoples of vast nations by means of rapid communication had been worrying the world for some time. The Russian government went so far as to build 220 semaphore towers from the Russian frontier to St. Petersburg, by way of Warsaw, 1,200 miles. Thirteen hundred operators were employed, and a semaphore, on the plan of the present railway signal, but with many more arms, was used.

In 1832 similar systems were in use in France and Prussia and one word could be signaled from Paris to Toulon, 475 miles, in twelve minutes. These systems were hardly established, at tremendous expense, when Professor Morse knocked them into a cocked hat.

What a howl was raised when Jefferson consummated the celebrated Louisiana Territory purchase. When its ratification came up in Congress Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts rose and tore hair. Jefferson was an "idiot" and a "madman," and

Massachusetts was going to secede if this monkey business went any further.

"This constitution never was intended to be and never can be strained to lay all over the wilderness of the West without essentially affecting the rights and consciences of its proprietors," he declared. "Why, sir, I have heard of six new States, and some say there will be, at no great distance of time, more. It was not for them that this constitution was adopted. You have no authority to throw the rights and liberties of the people of the United States into a hotchpot with the wild men on the Missouri, or the mixed, though more respectable, Anglo-Hispano-Gallo-Americans who bask on the sands of the Mississippi. New States are intended to be formed beyond the Mississippi. There is no limit to man's imagination on this subject short of California and the Columbia river."

The "wild men on the Missouri" constitute a mighty force. They are an important factor in the galaxy of States. Their number is counted by millions. But please don't judge harshly of Josiah Quincy. How could he, in the days of his activity, have foreseen the networks of railroads, the myriads of telegraph poles and wires, the wondrous performance of the telephone and the other cords which are yet to make the Columbia and the Hudson next door neighbors?

Viewing ever so kindly and considerately the dire predictions made by some of the sages of the remote past, let us not lose sight of the comforting fact that not a single slave territory or new slave State was carved out of all the vast territory annexed and acquired from Mexico! Verily, poor prophets were the politicians and statesmen who, in those days, protested so vehemently against the expansion championed and accomplished by the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk.

INDIANA'S SECOND CONSTITUTION

THE FIRST ONE SEEMINGLY SATISFIED THE PEOPLE FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS



TAking into consideration the fact that the framers of Indiana's first constitution required only nineteen days wherein to perform the task assigned to them, it must be conceded that they quite succeeded in meeting the wishes of the people whom they served. Provision had been made in that document for subsequent changes at relatively short intervals, yet the people indicated their unwillingness to avail themselves of that privilege by waiting thirty-five years before they supplanted the old with the new.

The assumption is thus warranted that the men who made the Constitution of 1816 did a good job, not alone for the immediate present and the near future, but for a succeeding generation. Moreover, their product must have given unfeigned satisfaction to the wise men at Washington, in congress assembled, for that august body not only placed its stamp of approval upon the newly-made constitution, but relieved the people of the infant commonwealth of the necessity of passing thereon by popular vote. That no false notion may find lodgment in the Hoosier mind as to this having been an exhibition of partiality and favoritism the further statement is vouchsafed that Ohio at the time of its admission into the Union was favored in like manner. Congress evidently believed in those days that when the people of a Territory knocking for admission into the Union are authorized to select the men charged with the framing of their future organic law, such selection ought to be made with the understanding that their acts shall be final and not subject to approval or rejection by the populace.

That this belief was founded upon reason and sound judgment is evidenced by the excellence of the work actually done. Both Ohio and Indiana got along very well for many years with their respective State constitutions, though neither document had first been submitted to popular vote.

Whether the Constitution of 1851 is a marked improvement upon the Constitution of 1816 is neither the purpose nor the province of this publication to determine. There is just one phase to which attention is being directed, and that is whether the welfare of the State was enhanced by making State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elective by the people. To reach a just conclusion with reference to this, let comparisons be instituted and let the verdict be rendered in conformity with actual experience—the only real test. The question to be passed upon is whether a better class of men have been chosen for Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer under the Constitution of 1851 than were chosen under the provisions of the Constitution of 1816?

Discussion of the relative merits of the two methods of choosing State officials has developed a pronounced sentiment in favor of the system in operation in Pennsylvania since the adoption of that State's new constitution in 1872. To Charles R. Buckalew, for many years the idolized leader of the Keystone Democracy, is mainly due the credit for having brought about the change under consideration. In all its history, Pennsylvania never had a long list of State officers to choose by popular vote. Under the present system the people of Pennsylvania elect only four State officers, to wit: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of Internal

Affairs, besides Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, etc., are all appointed by the Governor. These officials constitute the Governor's Cabinet. This Cabinet is, in so far as feasible, patterned after the President's Cabinet at Washington. It has worked excellently in Pennsylvania, so much so that during a period covering four decades not even a suggestion has been ventured to supplant it with some other plan or system. The official business of the State is transacted far more expeditiously and efficiently than under the elective system, and the Governor is afforded far greater opportunity to devote his time and attention to matters properly pertaining to his office than is possible in our State. If enlightenment on this subject is needed, let any one spend a day at the State House at Indianapolis and make note of the innumerable trivial things that are from day to day thrust upon the attention of Governor Ralston. Under the so-called Federal (or cabinet) plan all matters are referred to the proper department and attended to by the proper person. Three or four of our Indiana Governors have had their lives shortened by the tremendous pressure brought on them as a result of the onerous and destructive system in vogue at our State Capitol.

But the real purpose of these pages is to record the manner and circumstances under which the Constitution of 1816 was discarded and the Constitution of 1851 brought into existence. As tersely set forth in Moore's "A Century of Indiana," the change was brought about for these reasons and in this manner:

"Feeling that the State had outgrown its first constitution, and the need of many changes being apparent, the people voted affirmatively in 1850 upon a proposition to call a constitutional convention. The convention convened at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and continued in session un-

til February 10, 1851. It was composed of one hundred and fifty delegates, and the wisdom of their work in framing a new constitution is generally recognized. The constitution framed and adopted by the convention was later ratified by the people at the polls and became the fundamental law of the State. It went into effect November 1, 1851. The vote upon its adoption stood—109,310 yeas and 26,755 nays. A separate ballot was taken on the thirteenth article, which resulted in its adoption by substantially the same vote.

"The thirteenth article forbade the coming into the State of any negro or mulatto; made contracts entered into with any such void and provided fines against citizens who should employ or otherwise encourage negroes to remain in the State. Fines so assessed were to be set aside as a fund for colonizing any negroes already in the State, or their descendants, who should be willing to immigrate. This article was stricken out by an amendment ratified by vote of the people in 1881.

"The new constitution also limited the suffrage to white voters and provided that only white males over the age of twenty-one years should be considered in fixing the basis of representation in the General Assembly. By amendments adopted in 1881 the word 'white' was stricken out wherever it appeared in the constitution, thus ending discrimination between the races and admitting the negro to the franchise and full rights of citizenship.

"Among the important changes made by the new constitution from the provisions of the old were: The power of appointing supreme court judges was taken from the Governor, and all judicial officers were made elective by the people; the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State were made elective by the people instead of by the Legislature; sessions of the Legislature were made biennial instead of annual; the Legislature was forbidden to pass local or special laws; a system of general banking laws was provided for and the State prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any banking or other corporation."

The making or amending of a constitution has for years engaged popular attention in Indiana to such an extent that a complete history of the circumstances attending the creation of the present organic

law will surely be highly prized by every reader of this volume, especially when mention is made that this historical review emanates from the pen of Prof. Logan Esarey of the University of Indiana:

WHY CHANGES ARE IN ORDER.

"By the terms of the Constitution of 1816 it was provided that every twelve years a referendum vote should be taken on the advisability or necessity of calling a constitutional convention. It was the generally accepted theory then, as laid down in the writings of Jefferson, that one generation had no moral or legal right to bind by constitutional limitation a succeeding generation. It is hardly probable that the framers of the constitution intended by this provision to prevent the citizens of Indiana from calling a constitutional convention any time they chose. It is more probable that it was intended by this referendum to insure each generation two chances of holding a convention in spite of an opposing General Assembly. It must be kept in mind that the immediate followers of Jefferson looked with favor upon the constitutional convention as one of the most effective institutions of popular Democracy.

"There appears to have been very little demand for a new convention for a long time after 1816. As one of the opponents of calling a convention, George W. Julian said in 1847: 'The people of Indiana are attached to their constitution. It is the work of their forefathers. Under it for thirty years they have enjoyed a degree of prosperity unsurpassed by any State in the Union.'

WHAT A REFERENDUM REVEALED.

"The cause for calling a constitutional convention among English-speaking people is always found to be insistent and acting through considerable periods of time. The American people generally have not lightly called into activity such revolutionary bodies. There has always been some deep-seated dissatisfaction. There were several minor defects in the working of the State and local governments under the first constitution, but the chief ground of complaint was the working of the General Assembly. This body had led the State into a gigantic system of internal improvements in which the State had lost more than \$12,000,000. The

State became deeply involved in debt. Its bonds were hawked about the Eastern markets as low as 17 cents on the dollar. A gang of hungry office holders had been, and still were, robbing the State, and the General Assembly seemed unable or unwilling to shake them off. The annual meetings of the Assembly seemed to be an unnecessary expense and the annual elections kept the people in a political turmoil. Moreover, the General Assembly was neglecting the affairs of the State and giving its time and attention to hundreds of petty private affairs. A reading of the titles of the special laws of any session will give one an idea of the petty jobbery that was carried on by means of special laws.

"With all this dissatisfaction the demand for a convention, if we are to take the votes on the subject as evidence, was not strong. There is scarcely any mention of the vote on the subject up till 1846. A referendum had been taken in 1823, only seven years after the constitution went into effect. The vote was decisive against calling a convention. In 1828, four years later, the regular twelve-year referendum was taken with a similar result. During the following twelve years there was little agitation on the subject. The General Assembly of 1845, however, took up the subject. There was a spirited demand by a few energetic members for a convention. They succeeded in passing a law authorizing a referendum on the subject at the ensuing August election. This was six years earlier than the constitution demanded, but the friends of the movement urged with force that the people had an undeniable and inalienable right to call a constitutional convention whenever they pleased.

DEMOCRATS FAVORED CHANGE.

"The result of this referendum vote was that out of a total of 126,133 votes cast at the State election there were 33,173 for a convention and 28,843 opposed. A majority of all the voters had not expressed themselves on the subject.

"When this vote was reported to the General Assembly it provoked a serious debate. It was generally agreed that the vote was not decisive and that it did not warrant the General Assembly in calling the proposed convention. Many members favored submitting the question again to

a popular vote at the next August election. Other members opposed all agitation on the subject as calculated to bring political disquiet and unrest. The times, it was pointed out, were especially dangerous. The State was almost bankrupt, taxes were high and times were hard. Of all times the present, it was urged, would be the worst to agitate a change in the fundamental law.

"In spite of the efforts of a determined group of members the question was not favored by the General Assembly. It is noticeable that what might be called the professional politicians avoided taking sides in this discussion. The referendum in 1846 was not mentioned in the leading papers, and evidently was not discussed on the stump. The Governor, in reporting the result of the vote in his annual message, made no recommendation that might be construed into a position.

"The demand for a convention, however, did not cease. The Democratic party in general favored the proposition. The court practice, they said, was especially costly. Probate courts and associate judges were regarded as worse than useless; they were meddlesome. The justices had once been the chief officers of the county, but since a board of commissioners had taken their duties, they had become petty politicians, valuable only to those who wished to bribe a court or corrupt a jury.

POLITICAL JOCKEYING AND LOG-ROLLING.

"Many good citizens, regardless of party, looked upon the appointing power of the Governor as a source of much evil. They thought that such officers as the Auditor, Treasurer and other State officers should be elected by the people rather than by the General Assembly. The recent attempt by the Governor to barter nominations to the Supreme Court for a seat in the United States Senate had given a concrete point to the general demand to limit the appointing power of the Governors. By 1849 Governor Whitcomb, sure of his promotion to the United States Senate, came out openly for a convention in his annual message. He, no doubt, put his finger on the weakest point in the government under the old constitution when he emphasized the evil of private and local legislation. In the annual volumes of laws for the previous four or five sessions the

local laws had outnumbered the general five or six to one. In the volume of 1849 there are 343 acts published as 'local laws' and 273 as 'general laws.' Of the latter more than 200 are strictly 'local.' The time of the whole session was consumed in political jockeying and log-rolling. The annual volume of laws noted above contained 616 laws and 37 joint resolutions.

APPROVED BY POPULAR VOTE.

"The General Assembly of 1848 took up the question and passed an act submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to the voters. A large majority of the votes cast at the ensuing August election were in favor of calling a convention. The following General Assembly, by act approved January 18, 1850, ordered an election of delegates. The election was held at the same time and in all essential parts was the same as an election of members of the General Assembly. There were 150 delegates chosen from the same districts as the members of the House and Senate except in two unimportant districts.

"There was little interest in the campaign as far as electing delegates was concerned. It was hoped by many to make the elections nonpartisan, but such was not the case as a rule. It seems true, however, that the Whigs took considerably less political interest in the election than the Democrats.

WHAT WHIGS FAVORED.

"A caucus of the Whig members of the General Assembly declared in favor of a constitutional convention and especially urged that the following changes be made in the constitution: All officers should be elected by popular vote; the General Assembly should be prohibited from borrowing money except for urgent necessities; the county seminary funds should be transferred to the fund for common schools; the General Assembly should meet biennially; local legislation should be prohibited; the number of officers should be reduced and the establishment of new ones forbidden; a homestead exemption should be provided, and more encouragement should be given to agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

"In the county of Marion the Whigs offered to divide the ticket equally and

make no contest, but the Democrats refused. In Jefferson county the Whigs compromised on a ticket of two Whigs and one Democrat. There were many instances in which fusion tickets were elected without contest, but fusion was not general. Of the fifty delegates from senatorial districts thirty-three were Democrats and seventeen were Whigs; of the one hundred delegates from representative districts sixty-four were Democrats and thirty-six Whigs. Of the fifty State Senators elected at the time thirty-three were Democrats and seventeen Whigs; of the Representatives sixty-two were Democrats and thirty-eight Whigs. It will thus be seen that the political affiliations of the General Assembly and the constitutional convention were the same.

MEN OF PROMINENCE ENLISTED.

"The delegates, 150 in number, assembled in the Capitol building October 7, 1850, and were organized by the Secretary of State, Charles H. Test. They were a representative body of citizens. The best-known men of the State at the time, however, were not present. From our distance one would say that Robert Dale Owen, Alvin P. Hovey, Thomas A. Hendricks, W. S. Holman, Schuyler Colfax and Horace P. Biddle were among its most distinguished members, but they were young and entirely without reputation at the time. The really distinguished men of the convention, as they gathered together for the first time, were Thomas D. Walpole, Abel Pepper, Daniel Kelso, James G. Reed, David Kilgore, Ross Smiley, Michael G. Bright, William M. Dunn, George W. Carr, David Wallace, Jacob Page Chapman, James Rariden and John I. Morrison. Seventy-five of the members had served in the General Assembly, thirteen of whom had sat in the last session. Twenty-five more made this the stepping stone to later legislative service. Fourteen saw service in the United States Congress, two later became Governors, while one was an ex-Governor. There were seven well-known editors, three of whom came from Indianapolis. The great lawyers of the State were noticeably absent. A widespread prejudice against educated men existed at the time. There were three graduates of the State University and perhaps as many more were graduates of other colleges.

SOME OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

"The spirit of Jackson controlled the convention. Daniel Read, a delegate of Monroe and a professor of the State University, referred to Jackson as 'a man of as remarkable sagacity as ever lived.' As a consequence of this it was attempted to strengthen Democracy among the people by bringing the Government nearer the voter. The Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, formerly appointed by the General Assembly, were made elective. To these were added the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to be filled by popular election. Besides the above the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts were made elective by the people for six-year terms. The Prosecuting Attorneys and the local justices, all formerly appointed, were made elective, the former by the voters in the judicial circuit and the latter by the voters of the township. In the county the voters were made the electors of a Clerk of the Circuit Court, an Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor for each county. The General Assembly was given permission to establish other elective officers, a power which it has used immoderately. Some of these officers so elected were eligible only for one term, but the majority were permitted to hold for two consecutive terms. In dealing with the suffrage elections and office holding, the general principles of Jacksonian Democracy then prevalent were applied. In general the convention made the most liberal application of the principles of manhood suffrage and popular elections.

"It was accused in many places of playing politics by allowing unnaturalized citizens to vote after one year's residence. Senator Jesse Bright made this criticism.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES.

"In dealing with the negroes, both free and slave, the convention illustrated the confused political notions of the times. It re-enacted the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 with a brusqueness that indicated an absolute majority of Abolitionists; yet the provisions refusing negroes the right to vote or even to settle in the State are, in spirit, directly contradictory to the above enactment. Not only these provisions, but the speeches of the members on the question of slavery, show the utmost diversity of opinion. Not less than forty set

speeches on slavery, few of them dealing with any question before the convention, were made by the members.

"In the article on the legislative department two important changes were made, both dictated by the overwhelming proof of experience. One change was the substitution of biennial for annual sessions of the General Assembly. The other forbade the General Assembly making special or local laws.

"In this field the granting of divorces by the General Assembly had occasioned most hostile criticism. For years the churches had opposed this exercise of power by a legislative body. A former General Assembly had invested the State courts with power to try divorce bills, but the Assembly could not divest itself of the power and the abuse continued.

POPULAR INTEREST AROUSED.

"The convention adjourned Monday morning, February 10, 1851. It had been in session eighteen weeks. No event in the State's history had received as much attention and publicity. The daily papers and many of the larger weeklies published the proceedings entire from week to week or from day to day. Innumerable articles by citizens in praise or condemnation of the work appeared in the papers. Answers by the members in defense were equally plentiful. Editorials explained the work of the convention day by day and gave the editors' opinions of its value. It was an eighteen weeks' course in political science for the citizens of the State.

"The completed constitution was read at the last session of the convention on the morning of February 10. It appeared at once on the front pages of the newspapers, many of which repeated its publication in the three or four succeeding issues. The convention ordered 55,000 copies of the constitution—50,000 in English and 5,000 in German—printed for distribution. These appeared early in March.

"The convention had suggested that the new constitution be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the next August election. The General Assembly affirmed this suggestion February 4, 1851, and the Governor's proclamation followed immediately, directing the election officers to carry the order into effect.

FAVORED BY BOTH PARTIES.

"There was no organized opposition to the ratification. Both parties favored the new constitution. At the ensuing election every county gave an affirmative majority but Ohio. Starke county cast a unanimous vote for the constitution. The total vote was 113,230 for and 27,638 against ratification, a majority of 85,592 out of a total vote of 140,868. The vote for the exclusion of colored persons was substantially the same, being an affirmative vote of 113,828 out of a total vote of 135,701. Three counties, Lagrange, Randolph and Steuben, voted against negro exclusion. The total vote on the constitution was little short of that cast for Congressmen. The total vote in the ten Congressional districts was 148,529. That there was no partisan opposition to the constitution is shown by this vote. The Democrats carried the State at this election by a majority of only 9,469.

"The new constitution went into operation November 1, 1851. The General Assembly elected in August, 1851, met as directed by the old constitution. The first general election under the new constitution was held in October, 1852, the old officers holding until the newly elected ones were qualified and took their positions according to law. There was no jar in the operations of the State government during the change.

"One of the objections urged at first against a constitutional convention was that it would cost an enormous sum of money at a time when the State was almost bankrupt and could ill afford to spend any money except for the most urgent need. The total expense for the eighteen-week session, as shown by the State Treasurer's report was \$85,043.82."

If it be true, as contended by John Quincy Adams, that "the will of the people is the end of all legitimate government on earth," then there can be no diversity of opinion as to the necessity of the "will of the people" being soundly formed and thoughtfully executed. When this is expected to be done, the character, stability and judgment of the electorate must have greater consideration than has been bestowed upon the same for decade upon decade. Lincoln, who always spoke tenderly

and affectionately of the "plain people," and who for many years sustained very close relations to the masses, felt constrained to admit that "the people wobble," but qualified the gentle accusation by saying that "they finally wobble right." When this ensues, as Colonel Geo. B. Lockwood interprets, the demagogue disappears, the fame of the opportunist withers, the reputation of the political coward dies. But what about the mischief wrought while the people wobbled?

Burke was eternally right when he declared that "government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants." Again is thus pressed upon public attention the desirability and necessity of an alert electorate, the safeguard of a Republic. But, bear in mind, alertness can neither be created by legislative enactment nor instilled into the electorate by constitutional provision. It will have to be evolved from a citizenship of tested virtue, of nobility of purpose, of patriotic aims, and of good common sense. An alert electorate will be guided by sound leadership instead of being swayed by the sophistry of glib-tongued demagogues. Reason must count for more than seductive plausibility; stern truth for more than evanescent sentimentalism.

As some viands are unpalatable to epicures, so stern truth is distasteful to persons who care to burden their minds only with things that accord with their fancy. Unmindful of such aversion, Professor William James is entitled to being accorded a respectful hearing while shouting these solemn truths into the public ear:

"The human individual lives usually far within his limits. He possesses powers of various sorts which he habitually fails to use. He energizes below his maximum and he behaves below his optimum. . . . Compared with what we ought to be, we are only half awake. Our fires are damped, our drafts are checked. We are making use of only a small part of our possible mental and physical resources."

The right to vote is a privilege, not a natural prerogative; a delegated authority. It is conferred upon individuals by constitutional ordinance. The privilege thus accorded ought to be sacredly regarded. It probably would be were it not so common. But, however regarded, it is the essence of governmental authority. Its debasement, debauch or decadence would presage the inevitable downfall of free institutions.

Now let us look at some of the inconsistencies traceable to the indifference of the electorate. By an overwhelming majority of the popular vote the draft of a constitution was ratified in Indiana, in the year 1851, which contained a clause that conferred upon aliens residing within the State one year the right to vote upon having made a declaration of intention to become a citizen, in conformity with the naturalization laws of the United States. About that time the Know-Nothing movement was making considerable headway, so that within a few years it became a controlling factor in Indiana politics. Then formal declaration was made by the then dominant party organization "that we are in favor of the naturalization laws of Congress with the five-year probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede naturalization." Now, why did these people fail to assert themselves when a new constitution was being framed and adopted? There was no pressure brought upon the constitutional convention by persons of foreign birth to make voters of aliens upon a one-year's residence in the State. It is entirely within the bounds of reason and probability to say that not a half-dozen aliens settled down in Indiana because of this extraordinary grant of the elective franchise. Reasoning persons of foreign birth never complained of the five-year probationary period established under our naturalization laws. On the contrary, they commended and lauded it when a pro-

scriptive cabal temporarily gained ascendancy in some commonwealths by demanding that the probationary period be extended to twenty-one years and that Catholics be rendered ineligible to public office. Wisconsin, with its immense German, Norwegian and Scandinavian population, a few years since abolished the one-year abomination and limited the right to vote to citizens of the United States duly naturalized or to the manner born. Michigan did practically the same thing when it passed under a new constitution. In Indiana alone, among all the States of the central West, the mistake of sixty years ago continues as a mockery to the high prerogative of citizenship.

Perhaps an even more flagrant inconsistency was enacted in our neighboring State of Ohio. During the sixties, several years after the Civil War, an amendment to the constitution to strike out the word "white" was submitted to popular vote and defeated by over 50,000. On the very heels of this popular rejection of negro suffrage the vote of Ohio was recorded in favor of the fifteenth amendment, establishing negro suffrage in every State in the Union—including the entire mass of ignorant ex-slaves in the cotton States of the South. A more flagrant assault upon intelligent voting never was perpetrated in this or any other country. To cap the climax, just as soon as the fraudulent ratification of the fifteenth amendment was officially proclaimed, the very party that had brought about the prostitution of the ballot passed an act by Congress absolutely abolishing the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia by making all municipal offices appointive by a commission designated by the President. This action was prompted by the fact that with the aid of disreputable whites in the city of Washington negro domination could and doubtless would have been established at the capital of the Nation. Such an innovation would, in the eyes of the Jacobins

then in control of the legislative branch of the Government, have been entirely in order in Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, but was adjudged intolerable in the District of Columbia.

No ism has ever failed to find champions and supporters, no matter how absurd it may have been, measured by any standard of reasoning or common sense.

Recall the commotion caused by the Rev. William Miller of Vermont during the early forties, when he issued his statement that he had received a divine command to announce the second coming of Christ about the year 1843—how many people devoted all their time to preparing themselves for the ascension to heaven in white robes, sacrificing their property, and doing all manner of foolish things. Cogitate over the folly of owners of orchards chopping down their apple trees during the Washingtonian crusade against liquor so as to guard against the product of the orchard being converted into cider. Behold the thousands of beguiled men and women following "Divine Healer" Schlatter from day to day and professing to have been freed of all manner of diseases and ailments by simply touching the raiment of that shrewd impostor. Contemplate for a moment the large number of dupes who poured their shekels into the capacious receptacles of the Illinois charlatan, John G. Schweinfurth, who by artful methods made himself appear as an image of Christ. Peruse the statistics emanating from several of the governmental departments at Washington setting forth how vigilant officials in the service of Uncle Sam had in a single year saved gullible men and women more than one hundred and eighteen million dollars. Imagine for a moment the insecurity of life and property if for a single day or week the protecting arm of the law's vigilant and faithful sentinels were off duty. All this furnishes ample reason why there is so much "wobbling" wherever and whenever

glib-tongued charlatans and unscrupulous demagogues manage to get the ear of the dear people. And thereby is furnished cogent reason why safe, sound, trustworthy leadership is so much needed in every locality, in every village and hamlet, in every town and city, in every county and district—a leadership that instills wholesome sentiment into the public mind and furnishes incentive to right-thinking and right-doing; a leadership, not for self-aggrandizement and spoliation, but a leadership whose chief purpose and highest aim is to promote the general welfare and to foster the common good. Such leadership does not go upon the assumption that politics is the science of getting 51 per cent. of the votes by hook or crook. It has a higher conception of politics. It believes in honesty being the best policy and in right making might.

In the maddening race for building up large centers of population—big cities—too many people forget all about the notes of warning sounded by Jefferson. That wise patriot and far-seeing statesman more than a hundred years ago described large cities as being “pestilential to the morals, the health and the liberties of men.” Several of the New England States, recognizing the soundness of the Jeffersonian view, safeguarded themselves against the pernicious effects of such massing together by rendering it impossible for large cities to gain the mastery in legislative assemblies and thus control the domestic policies of these commonwealths. The Empire State of the Union inserted a clause in its constitution making it impossible for the city of New York to gain the ascendancy in the General Assembly, no matter how greatly its number of inhabitants might exceed that of the rest of the State. A Senator, discussing this feature of legislative apportionment, made bold to declare that in his opinion a typical country gentleman in the interior of New York ought by right to count for as much

as at least a half-dozen dwellers in the slums of the Bowery. And no one in that body took issue with this Senator on that proposition. The people of Indiana will be amenable to the charge of gross indifference to the State’s highest interests if they do not in good time safeguard themselves in some way against being dominated by large centers of population. The history of the world amply verifies the declaration of Dr. Francis E. Clark that “no Nation was ever overthrown by its farmers.” Let the so-called rural population and the inhabitants of the thrifty towns and smaller cities bear in mind that if popular delusion should ever succeed in foisting upon this Commonwealth a State-wide primary election law it would be easily within the power of the five larger cities to control, through combination, the nomination of every candidate on the State ticket. The powerful influence of money in politics is so demoralizing and pernicious that its destructive effects are quickly felt wherever exerted to any considerable extent. With clear vision the sturdy New England patriot, Samuel Adams, espied what was coming when in 1789 he gave expression to this pregnant thought: “We have achieved a great liberty; we have wrought out a great constitution; but my only fear is that our people, who are now poor and simple and love liberty because they have made sacrifices for it, will after a while grow rich and will prefer their riches to their liberty.”

Fittingly there may be added to this verified apprehension the recent lamentation of the venerable Dr. Abraham Kuyper, ex-premier of the Netherlands and advisor to Queen Wilhelmina: “The world has mocked God! The nations have forgotten and ignored Him. Even in Christian circles there were departures from Him that ruleth over earth and skies. And now this God, mocked, forgotten and ignored, fills the hearts of men with terror. The mightiest among them tremble.”

THE CONVENTION SYSTEM

SELFISH AND CORRUPT PRACTICES BY POLITICAL MANIPULATORS ITS WORST FOE



CONVENTION—literally, a coming together—derives its politico-social meaning from the old Roman “*Conveetu populi*”—the gathering of the people. It is applied to extraordinary, or, at least, occasional gatherings, rather than to the regular and more frequent meetings. Thus, a fraternal society has its local lodges and meetings, but the larger conventions occur only once in one or more years; and a State has annual or biennial sessions of its Legislature, but its constitutional conventions are far apart.

In nations wherein the ultimate sovereignty is vested in the people, the convention is the method by which this sovereignty is peacefully exerted; the people either directly or through delegates taking matters into their own hands and at their pleasure modifying or entirely changing the form of government. Political economists recognize two classes of these conventions—the revolutionary, which alters the form, and the reconstructive, which only amends it. Of the former class are the “Constituent Assemblies” of France. The first which grew out of the assembling of the State’s generals overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed a Republic; and there have been ten others since, making of France in alterations an empire, kingdom and republic back and forth. England has had three conventions. The first was at Runnymede, when the assembled barons reconstructed the government so as to limit the power of the king; the second was the revolutionary convention in 1660 which set aside the Commonwealth and recalled Charles the Second to the throne; the third was the re-

constructive convention of 1689, which, assuming the kingdom in existence though the king was in exile, called William of Orange to reign conjointly with Mary his wife, but placed additional restraints upon the royal prerogatives.

In this country there have been many conventions of both kinds. At the very time the English convention was calling William and Mary to the throne, the Massachusetts colony was holding a revolutionary convention which deposed Governor Andros, overthrew the government he had set up and restored the Charter rights. Immediately preceding the war for Independence, several of the colonies, separately, or working together, held conventions of the revolutionary character, all tending to a change of government. The Continental Congress that issued the Declaration of Independence was a perfect example of the revolutionary convention.

The convention which framed the Federal Constitution was reconstructive. It did not attempt to change the essential principles of the Government, but only “to form a more perfect Union.” In the orderly development of our Nation, the conventions which formed the first constitutions of the several States may be termed revolutionary, inasmuch as they change the government from territorial to State, while the successive conventions that amend the constitutions are reconstructive, because, although they change details, they leave the general structure undisturbed.

At present the most common use of the term “convention” is in connection with political parties—particularly the declaration of their principles and the nomination of their candidates. It has been seen that

in the earliest years of the Republic no conventions were held or needed, so far as national affairs were concerned. The views of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists were known by the position they took on the Constitution, and the platform of the Republican party was embodied in Jefferson's letter to Washington. As to candidates, there were none but Washington, until he retired, and then Jefferson and Adams were universally recognized as representatives of their respective parties.

In State elections there was a very common assent that the members of the Legislature, having been chosen by the people, might very properly gather in caucus or convention to name the candidates. By analogy the same practice was transferred to Congress in the matter of naming candidates for President. These legislative and congressional caucuses, as they were called, were in reality reconstructive conventions, in which the legislators, acting as delegates for the rank and file of their respective political parties, named the candidates for their support. It was not until the caucus, becoming a "close corporation," had been made the instrument for the accomplishment of selfish purposes, that the people overthrew it and established the later system—conventions constituted for the sole purpose of formulating party principles and nominating candidates.

The earliest of these conventions were decidedly revolutionary. Some of them took the form of mass meetings and impromptu gatherings, and they all resulted in overturning the old order of things and in the organization of new parties. The first made Jackson President and formed the Democratic party. Then in 1832 a convention presented the anti-Mason party to the country, and two or three years later the Whig party was similarly brought into being. In 1855-6 the second Republican party was formed by a series of revolutionary conventions, very similar

in character to those which brought forth the Democratic party nearly a third of a century earlier. All the "third parties" have had their beginnings in the same way.

After the political party is organized, the conventions that formulate its principles and nominate its candidates are reconstructive. They pass resolutions and put forth platforms to adapt the party policy to new conditions that arise, and they seek to nominate candidates that will meet the popular approval.

For all these purposes the convention is the ideal method. Properly constituted, it represents the whole body. Its "coming together" is not simply the physical meeting of the delegates; it is a commingling of minds. It furnishes an opportunity for comparison of views and discussion of men and measures which ought to result in the wisest possible action. When the political unit for which the convention acts is small the whole body of electors may "come together." Such were the New England town meetings copied into several States. There the people got together, talked over the public needs, debated questions of policy, discussed the fitness of candidates, and finally passed upon all the measures, and elected the officials for the ensuing terms—a sort of constitutional convention, legislative body and electoral college blended in one.

But with greater population and larger units of territory, the direct action of the electors became impossible, and the delegate body a necessity.

While the nominating convention retained its original and proper character of representing its constituents and seeking to promote their best interests, it was a powerful instrument for good in the political party. It combined the wisdom of all into unified action.

But abuses arose. The selfishness of party backers seeking personal advantage rather than the good of either party or

country, led them to attempt the control of conventions. Too often, notably so in localities where a nomination is equivalent to an election, they succeeded. By means of "snap caucuses" and corruption of delegates they subverted the will of the people and "bossed" the convention, making it subservient to their own ends. This state of affairs has existed to a far greater extent in the Republican than in the Democratic party, by reason of the fact that the former, until a few years ago, has had much more to do with the distribution of the loaves and fishes than the latter. Unfortunately, a deplorably large number of voters has come to regard the distribution of loaves and fishes as the chief function of party organization.

Naturally the people revolted and the convention fell into disrepute. Hence a substitute has been sought in the primary elections. But this is a cumbrous method. It leaves out entirely the consultations and discussions which were the foundation of the convention's strength. Then, too, the primary election is not free from the defect which lies at the bottom of boss control of the convention—the indifference of the people except on extraordinary occasions.

If the people would turn out at the caucuses and elect proper delegates to the convention, control by corrupt bosses could

not occur, and experience so far indicates that the voters are just as indifferent in the ordinary primary election. The "short ballot" which restricts the elective offices to a few may be a remedy, by giving the people a little better chance to know what they are doing instead of leaving them to vote in the dark, as most have to at present. But the real cure of all the evils of representative government is an alert, intelligent electorate, and the best way for it to act is through the properly constituted conventions.

The customs and instincts of the American people tend toward the placing of representatives between themselves and the selection of their candidates. Whenever a primary election law runs counter to this instinct it becomes null and void in some way or other. The people will get around it by conferences or "unofficial" conventions. The underlying common sense of the electorate demands the consultation and discussion of platforms and candidates, which can be secured only in a delegate convention. It is proper that such convention be safeguarded as far as possible against corrupt or selfish control, but the surest safeguard is to be found in a patriotic electorate, vigilant and intelligent in selecting the delegates that constitute the convention.

RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR WRIGHT

INDIANA'S MATCHLESS ORATOR, ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
CHOSEN AS HIS RUNNING MATE



HE Indiana Democracy met in State convention at Indianapolis February 24, 1852. Colonel A. C. Pepper of Ohio county was made temporary chairman and C. S. Horton of Switzerland county temporary secretary.

A committee on permanent organization having been selected, its recommendation of the following-named permanent officers was unanimously approved by the convention:

President—Judge Thomas L. Smith, of Floyd county.

Vice-Presidents—Ethan Allen Brown, Ohio; Gamaliel Taylor, Jefferson; Wm. Rockhill, Allen; Z. Tannehill, Bartholomew.

Secretaries—James Elder, Wayne; John B. Norman, Floyd; Austin H. Brown, Marion. (These three gentlemen were editors of influential Democratic newspapers.)

Robert Dale Owen presented this resolution, which was unanimously adopted amidst vociferous applause:

“Resolved, That this convention nominate as Democratic candidate for Governor for the next term, Joseph A. Wright.”

For Lieutenant-Governor, Ashbel P. Willard of New Albany was nominated by practical unanimity.

The remainder of the State ticket was made to consist of these selections:

Secretary of State—Nehemiah Hayden, Rush.

Auditor of State—John P. Dunn, Perry.

State Treasurer — Elijah Newland, Washington.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. C. Larabee, Putnam.

Supreme Judges—Wm. Z. Stuart, Cass; Andrew Davidson, Decatur; Samuel E. Perkins, Marion; Addison L. Roach, Parke.

Editorially, the *Indianapolis Sentinel* spoke in these commendatory terms of the action of the convention:

“Our present popular Governor is the Democratic nominee. He has resided in the State thirty-five years. Unaided by wealth, influence or name, he has risen from the humble bricklayer—the orphan boy—to his present position. At twenty-two he entered the State Legislature as a Representative from Parke county. He served one term in the State Senate, and afterwards as a member of Congress from the Vigo district. Elected to his present position over his popular and worthy competitor by a majority of 9,778, he is again presented for the suffrages of the people of Indiana. His name is a tower of strength. The hearts of the people are with him and for him. The young Whig lawyers with sleek heads and flowing beards may denounce him with their vituperation and abuse to their heart's content. The honest farmers and working men are with him.”

The compensation of State officers in those days was certainly moderate. In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, May 19, Robert Dale Owen recommended that the annual salaries be fixed at these figures: Governor, \$1,500; Supreme Judges, \$1,200; Circuit Judges, \$1,200; State officers, \$1,200; Librarian, \$700. This was an increase of \$200 each in the salaries of eighteen officers and much less than the maximum talked of at the time, which was, Governor, \$2,500, etc.

DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENT.

With pardonable pride, the *Indianapolis Sentinel* pointed to the splendid record made by Governors Whitcomb and Wright in extricating the State from the financial dilemma into which it had fallen under Whig administration. Here is a sample of the Sentinel's encomiums:

"When the Democrats were called to administer the State government, her credit was prostrated; no interest was paid upon her debt, and so dark and gloomy was the future that the fearful thought of repudiation was springing up in various parts of the State. The State debt was then almost \$17,000,000 and the interest was increasing with fearful rapidity. But look at the change which eight years has made. The State now owes less than \$7,400,000; her credit is sustained in every market and the dark thought of repudiation has given place to the bright hopes of freedom from indebtedness. \$2,424,000 has been paid in money, and in redeeming the outstanding scrip from circulation, the remainder by the transfer of the Wabash and Erie Canal."

SAD OCCURRENCE.

On the night of the convention the Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, when returning to the evening session, fell over an obstruction and injured his hand. He was obliged to leave the convention and return to his hotel. His hand continuing to bleed, a physician was summoned, and shortly after his arrival Mr. Brown died. Death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel. Mr. Brown had just been chosen as delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Baltimore.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the State-at-Large: John Pettit, Tippecanoe; James H. Lane, Dearborn. Contingents: Dr. W. F. Sherrod, Orange; John W. Dodd, Grant.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Benjamin R. Edmonston, Dubois county.
2. James A. Athon, Clark.
3. John A. Hendricks, Jefferson.

4. Ebenezer Dumont, Dearborn.
5. William Grose, Henry.
6. William J. Brown, Marion.
7. Oliver P. Davis, Vermillion.
8. Lorenzo C. Dougherty, Boone.
9. Samuel A. Hall, Cass.
10. Reuben J. Dawson, DeKalb.
11. James F. McDowell, Grant.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Ethan Allen Brown..... | Ohio |
| John W. Davis..... | Sullivan |
| W. J. Brown..... | Marion |
| John S. Buckles..... | Delaware |
| W. W. McCoy..... | Laporte |
| Michael G. Bright..... | Jefferson |

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. G. Porter, | C. G. Werbe, |
| David Reynolds, | N. Bolton, |
| L. Dunlap, | Francis King, |
| Wm. H. Morrison, | J. P. Drake, |
| Albert Gall, | W. J. Brown. |

GOVERNOR WRIGHT'S ATTITUDE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Governor Wright never was and never could be a champion of the institution of slavery. But he was at the same time a conservative as to the manner of dealing with the slave question. He recognized the fact that slavery existed when the Union was formed; that its existence was recognized by law, and that under the law slaveholders had rights that could neither be ignored nor violated with impunity. His chief concern at that time was to preserve the peace and to avert sectional strife. In order that his attitude with reference to the then pending issues might be fully understood, he declared himself thus in a statement published in the *Sentinel* of December 5, 1851:

"Indiana holds him an enemy to the well-being of this Republic who pursues any course tending to widen the breach between the North and the South. Minor questions sink into insignificance compared to the great paramount duty of every American citizen, the preservation and integrity of the American Union.

"Each and all of the laws constituting that compromise which has been as oil cast upon the troubled waters are assented

to and have been carried out so far as they apply to us, in word and letter, according to the strictest judicial construction, by citizens of our State. This has been cordially and with as near an approach to hearty unanimity as any measure enacted to reconcile similar sectional differences can ever be expected to receive.

"Indiana desires to see the compromise made under the Constitution and expressly framed to carry into effect its provisions, remain undisturbed. We say to the South, as well as to the North, that these measures must stand—that this sectional controversy must not again be opened up—that time is an element which enters into everything that is valuable, must test their wisdom of efficacy—that from whatever quarter of the Union efforts shall be made to revive this sectional agitation, Indiana is against it.

"Nor will she by her votes countenance those who favor the opening afresh in any manner, under any pretense, the questions so recently and so happily disposed of—let us hope forever. Our duty is plain; abide by the past, sustain the measures faithfully, cease agitation and trust for the future to the intelligence and patriotism of the people under the guidance of Providence."

This doubtless accurately expressed the sentiment of a vast majority of Indiana's inhabitants, with but few exceptions. The radical anti-slavery element represented by George W. Julian had no notable strength outside the Julian district. Democrats and Whigs were in entire accord with Governor Wright's views, as set forth in the foregoing declaration.

DEMAND FOR ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Prior to the convening of the Democratic State Convention in February, public expression was given to a pronounced sentiment in favor of making Robert Dale Owen Superintendent of Public Instruction. A strong editorial on that subject appeared in the *Louisville Journal*, then edited by Geo. D. Prentice. In this editorial were set forth various cogent reasons why, in the opinion of Mr. Prentice, Indiana should

place at the head of its educational interests a man of Mr. Owen's superior qualifications. This article was reproduced in the *Sentinel* with favorable comment. The publication of these commendatory references to Mr. Owen prompted that gentleman to declare, in a communication printed in the *Sentinel* of December 23, that "on account of private arrangements connected with his duties to his family he could not be a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at the February convention." In the same letter he protested vigorously against the exclusion of ministers of the gospel from school positions, saying the schools are "secular and not religious institutions." He also objected emphatically to any exclusion being made on account of any particular religion. The latter objection was evoked by the rising spirit of Know-Nothingism that had taken strong hold in some of the larger cities of the Union.

POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

This trite saying was strikingly exemplified in the earlier period of political contention. Judge Turpie had some such experiences when he engaged in joint discussions with some of his competitors. But perhaps the most notable of these close associations was that unctuously related by one of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor in 1852. The rival aspirants for this office were Ashbel P. Willard of New Albany and "Billy" Williams of Warsaw. Both were remarkably effective stump speakers. Willard was highly educated and an ideal orator. Williams was deficient in education, but irresistible as a natural orator before a popular audience. During the seventies, when representing the Tenth district in Congress, "Billy" told the writer of the time he had with Willard while going through the arduous task of a series of joint discussions. One of these wordy combats took place in a locality

where hotel accommodations were scant. It became necessary for these two distinguished disputants to occupy the same bed. Both were jolly good fellows. Notwithstanding the fact that they belabored one another at a lively rate in their fiery speeches, a strong personal friendship had sprung up between them. "Both of us felt tired," the inimitable Billy said in the course of his narrative, "so it wasn't long after we had gone to bed that Willard began to snore in stentorian tones. Pretty soon he would turn over, throw his leg over me and exclaim, 'Billy, of all the audacious liars I ever encountered, you are entitled to be enrolled on top of the list.' Complacently falling asleep, repeating his snoring with reinforced vigor, and again throwing his leg over me, he drawled out, 'Billy, how can you stand up before an intelligent audience and unfold yourself as a very prince of liars?' Again giving himself over to the sleep of the righteous, Willard soon again unconsciously set his snoring apparatus in motion. For the third time he threw his leg over me, this time accompanying that performance with this tribute to my veracity: 'Well, Billy, you are without doubt the sleekest liar I have ever come across.' How many times he reiterated these testimonials during the night I am unable to say. I was tired, exhausted, and became oblivious to all that happened or didn't happen during that memorable night of joint bed occupancy. When we got up in the morning there were no signs of anything unpleasant having occurred. Continuing our battle of words, we fought it out to the bitter end. Willard had the satisfaction of beating me by a little over 15,000, while I had the satisfaction of doing considerably better than the head of the ticket, who was defeated by over 19,000. Yes, those were great days, with great doings. As a public speaker he was simply a wonder. He preferred outdoor to indoor speaking. When he got warmed up to his subject he would first

divest himself of his coat, then of his collar, then of his vest. One afternoon he was making a speech in a Quaker settlement. It began to rain. People put up their umbrellas, but, enchanted by Willard's oratory, they stayed and eagerly drank in the words as they fell from his eloquent lips. As the rain descended thicker and heavier, the orator stopped abruptly, appealing to his audience to adjourn the meeting. With astonishing unanimity the crowd shouted, 'No, go on!' Speaking was renewed. The audience was spell-bound. Three times Willard appealed to his hearers to bring the meeting to a close. To each request the audience thundered back an emphatic No! Straightening himself up to his full height, Willard exclaimed: "The more rain, the more corn; the more corn, the more whisky; the more whisky, the more Democrats. Let'er rain!" Willard finished his speech. Most of his hearers were soaked by the rain, but they considered themselves amply compensated for the discomfort experienced by the matchless oratory of their nominee for Lieutenant-Governor."

As the inimitable and incomparably good-natured "Billy" related these incidents in his political career his countenance was illuminated as if he had been reminded of one of the most pleasing events of his life.

The campaign made by Governor Wright and Mr. Willard was both brilliant and effective. The result was a sweeping Democratic victory, as attested by the official figures:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Joseph A. Wright, Democrat..... | 92,576 |
| Nicholas McCarty, Whig..... | 73,641 |
| Andrew L. Robinson, Freesoiler..... | 3,303 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Ashbel P. Willard, Democrat..... | 90,239 |
| William Williams, Whig..... | 75,094 |
| James P. Milliken, Freesoiler..... | 3,086 |

MAJORITIES FOR THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Secretary of State—Nehemiah Hayden..... | 15,134 |
| Auditor of State—John P. Dunn..... | 15,916 |
| Treasurer of State—Elijah Newland..... | 16,702 |
| Supt. of Public Instruction—W. C. Larabee..... | 15,851 |
| Supreme Judges—Wm. Z. Stuart..... | 14,961 |
| Andrew Davidson..... | 14,212 |
| Samuel E. Perkins..... | 11,545 |
| Addison L. Roach..... | 12,985 |

Not only did the Democrats elect every candidate on their State ticket by decisive majorities, but they secured a good working majority in both Houses of the Legislature. In this body they had 34 Senators and 57 Representatives. Of the eleven members of Congress they secured ten. The only Whig nominee that escaped defeat was Samuel W. Parker, in the Fifth district. The delegation to the Thirty-third Congress was made up of these distinguished gentlemen:

1. Smith Miller, Patoka.
2. Wm. H. English, Lexington.
3. Cyrus L. Dunham, Valley Farm.
4. James H. Lane, Lawrenceburg.
5. Samuel W. Parker, Connersville.
6. Thomas A. Hendricks, Shelbyville.
7. John W. Davis, Rockville.
8. Daniel Mace, Lafayette.
9. Norman Eddy, South Bend.
10. Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, Goshen.
11. Andrew J. Harlan, Marion.

Smith Miller was born in North Carolina, May 30, 1804; engaged in farming at Patoka, Gibson county, Indiana; served as member of the Legislature and was twice elected to Congress. Died near Patoka, March 21, 1872.

William Hayden English was the third native Indianian to be elected to Congress. Born in Lexington, Scott county, August 27, 1822; pursued classical studies in the University of Hanover; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846; principal clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1843; clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, 1844-1848; secretary of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850; four times elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving from 1853 to 1861; took a conspicuous part in the con-

test over the admission of Kansas into the Union; located in the city of Indianapolis during the Civil War; engaged in banking; became president of the First National Bank; aided the Government in a financial way. In 1880 he developed Presidential aspirations, but the State convention instructed the delegation to the Cincinnati convention steadfastly to support Thomas A. Hendricks. Four years before Mr. English earnestly and energetically supported Tilden and Hendricks. Upon the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock to the Presidency, Mr. English was nominated for Vice-President. He retained the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee and conducted a systematic campaign. Though considerable enthusiasm was aroused in behalf of Hancock and English, the disappointment of Democrats who had demanded the renomination of the ticket of 1876 was felt so keenly that the Indiana Democracy went down in defeat both in October and in November. Mr. English had become one of the State's wealthiest men, and died at his home in Indianapolis, February 7, 1896. His son, William E., during the eighties served part of a term in Congress. The free silver issue in 1896 caused him thereafter to affiliate with the Republicans.

James Henry Lane was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice in Lawrenceburg; member of the City Council; served in the Mexican war; Colonel of the Third Indiana Volunteers, June 25, 1846; mustered out June 24, 1847; recommissioned Colonel of the Fifth Indiana Infantry October 22, 1847; mustered out July 28, 1848; appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers for service in the Civil War December 18, 1861, and appointment was canceled March 21, 1862; elected Lieutenant-Governor 1849; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855);

moved to Kansas Territory in 1855; member of the Topeka Constitutional Convention; elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature that convened under the Topeka Constitution in 1856, but the election was not recognized by the United States Senate; president of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention of 1857; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1861, and re-elected in 1865, and served until his death by suicide near Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 11, 1866.

Norman Eddy was born in Scipio, N. Y., December 10, 1810; was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835; went to Indiana and located in Mishawaka and practiced medicine there until 1847; studied law, moved to South Bend in 1847 and practiced law; State Senator in 1850; held several local offices; elected as a Democrat to

the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855); defeated for re-election; Colonel of the Forty-eighth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers during the Civil War; Collector of Internal Revenue 1865-1870; elected Secretary of State in 1870. Died in Indianapolis, January 28, 1872.

Ebenezer Mattoon Chamberlain was born in Orrington, Me., August 20, 1805; attended the public schools; studied law; moved to Connersville, Ind., in 1832, where he completed his studies; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Elkhart county in 1833; member of the State House of Representatives in 1835-1837; judge of the Elkhart Circuit Court for nine years; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855); was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; resumed the practice of law in Goshen. Died there March 14, 1861.



TIDAL-WAVE YEAR FOR DEMOCRACY

NOMINATION OF PIERCE AND KING RATIFIED AT THE POLLS BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES



WHILE the Indiana Democratic Convention held at Indianapolis, February 24, did not specifically instruct its delegates to the National Convention, as usual, held in Baltimore, June 1, 1852, it adopted with the utmost unanimity these resolutions:

“Resolved, That Joseph Lane, the State legislator, the gallant general, the Territorial Governor, tried in the council chamber, tried in the tented fields, tried in the executive chair, and never found wanting, is, of the people of Indiana, the first choice for the Presidency. While we repose entire confidence alike in his administrative capacity, in his firmness, in his honesty of purpose and in his unswerving devotion to Democratic principles, at the same time desiring above all things union and harmony in the support of the nominee of the National Convention, let the choice of the majority fall as it will, and fully trusting the judgment and devotion to principles of our delegates to that convention.

“Resolved further, That we leave said delegates untrammelled by instructions as to persons to act as their convictions of right and propriety at the time may dictate.

“Resolved, however, That in casting the vote of the State for President, the said delegates be instructed to give it, throughout, as a unit and not by separate districts; the name of the person so voted for to be at all times determined by the majority of the votes of said delegates.

“Resolved, That if General Joseph Lane be the Democratic nominee for President of the National Convention, we pledge to him the vote of Indiana—of that State the honor of whose sons he has so nobly vindicated—by a majority, as we confidently hope and truly believe, of 25,000 votes.”

It is worthy of special mention that these resolutions were reported by an ex-

ceptionally strong committee of which the renowned Robert Dale Owen was chairman and Oliver P. Morton a conspicuous member from the “Quaker district.” Four years later the same Morton headed the first Republican State ticket as its nominee for Governor, and ten years later Robert Dale Owen was credited with having furnished the strongest argument submitted to President Lincoln in support of the urgent appeal that he issue a proclamation for the emancipation of four million slaves. At this very convention both Owen and Morton expressed the utmost satisfaction over the various compromises entered into to propitiate the slave power and condemning all further agitation that might in any way disturb amicable relations between North and South.

Upon one of Indiana’s delegates-at-large, Congressman John W. Davis, was conferred the distinguished honor of being selected as permanent chairman of the convention. And very creditably did Dr. Davis acquit himself in that position. He, with a number of other delegates, loyally supported General Lane for the Presidential nomination, but at heart these gentlemen were for Stephen A. Douglas. When the balloting showed steady gains for “The Little Giant,” the Indiana delegation abandoned Lane and went over to Cass as a compromise. Particularly active in behalf of General Lane was Congressman John L. Robinson, ably aided by the Brights. These gentlemen were especially hostile to Senator Douglas, whose defeat was of far greater importance to them than the nomination of any one of the other aspirants, except Lane.

All the signs of the times pointed un-

erringly to signal Democratic victories in 1852, both in Indiana and the country at large. This in itself was an incentive to extraordinary effort in behalf of the leading candidates and accounts for the tenacity with which their supporters adhered to the favorite sons from various parts of the Union. The friends of General Cass, convinced that the battle in 1848 was lost through no fault of his but rendered inevitable on account of the colossal blunder committed in inciting the friends of Martin Van Buren to open revolt, were especially solicitous that the Michigan statesman be afforded another opportunity in a fairer race and under more auspicious circumstances. But the decree of fate determined otherwise. General Cass developed considerable strength, but the persistent efforts of the followers of Buchanan, Douglas and Marcy made it impossible to bring his vote beyond the 131 point. Thirty-three times the Indiana delegation cast its vote solidly for General Joseph Lane, but throughout that balloting only one delegate from some other State came to his support. The name of Franklin Pierce had not been mentioned until the thirty-fifth ballot. He started then with 15 votes, rose to 30 on the next, then dropped to 29, and stayed at that through eight ballots. Then he rose to 44, 49, 55, then came the stampede that gave him nearly the entire vote of the convention and secured his triumphant nomination.

Inasmuch as Joseph Lane was the first Indiana Democrat presented for a Presidential nomination, a brief review of his eventful career would seem to be demanded. He was a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, where he was born in the year 1801. In 1814 his father's family emigrated to Kentucky, and two years afterward crossed the Ohio river and located in Warrick county, Indiana. Alternately young Lane worked in the county clerk's office and in a dry goods

store. Before he was twenty-one years old he was elected to the Legislature, and he had to wait until he became of age before he could take his seat. For over twenty-five years he served the State as a member of either the House of Representatives or the Senate of the Indiana Legislature. When the Mexican war broke out he resigned his seat in the State Senate, where he was then serving, and joined the command of Captain Walker as a private. When the Second Indiana Regiment was organized he was made Colonel, and on July 1, 1846, he was made Brigadier-General by President Polk. During the war he served with distinction under Taylor and Scott and he commanded at the battle of Huamantla. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed by President Polk Governor of the Territory of Oregon. In 1850 he was removed from that office by President Taylor, but the next year was elected as a delegate from Oregon to Congress and continued as such until the State was admitted to the Union, when he became Senator. In 1860 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by one wing of the Democratic party on a ticket with John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

Mr. Lane died in 1881 in the forest region of his beloved adopted State, poor in purse, but rich in the esteem and confidence of his countrymen.

ALABAMA NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the second ballot William K. King of Alabama was unanimously nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

The party platform adopted was worded precisely as that of 1848. Two additional planks were added—one approving the compromise measures patched up by Clay, Webster, Fillmore, Crittenden, Douglas, etc. The final declaration was to the effect "that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out

of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." The nomination of General Franklin Pierce was very generally greeted with enthusiasm, especially by the younger element of the party. Most of the Free-soil Democrats who had rallied to the support of Van Buren and Adams in 1848 enlisted under the banner of Pierce and King and contributed their mite to the sweeping victory the following November.

The remainder of the story of 1852 is easily narrated. Confused, chagrined and demoralized, the Whigs met in Baltimore on the 16th of June, with every State represented. John G. Chapman of Maryland was made the presiding officer.

As narrated by Col. A. K. McClure, "the Southern delegates fortified themselves before the meeting of the convention by a caucus declaration of the party platform, and it was an open secret that if the convention accepted the platform, enough Southern men would support Scott to give him the nomination. They knew that Fillmore could not be elected and that Webster was even weaker than Fillmore, and they were willing to accept Scott, who was the candidate of the anti-slavery element of the party, if the compromise measures were squarely affirmed by the party convention, while Scott was willing to accept the nomination with any platform the convention might formulate. Fillmore had carried the compromise measures and forced the Whigs to accept them in the party platform, but the insincerity of that expression was manifested by the refusal to nominate Fillmore, and by the nomination of Scott, who represented the anti-compromise Whigs of the country. There were 53 ballots for President, but during the long struggle there was but little exhibition of ill-temper. Scott started with 131 to 133 for Fillmore and 29 for Webster, and ended with 159 for Scott to 112 for Fillmore and 21 for Webster."

The nomination of General Scott was

made unanimous, and William A. Graham of North Carolina, who was then serving as Secretary of the Navy under the Fillmore administration, was considerably given a unanimous nomination for Vice-President on the second ballot.

The platform adopted by the convention declared that—

"The Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties."

"As the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers."

"The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment."

"The series of acts of the Thirty-second Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party."

THE FREESOIL PARTY AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

The Free-soil Democrats held their national convention in Pittsburgh on the 11th of August. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, presided. Without the formality of a ballot, Senator John P. Hale of New Hampshire was nominated for President and Congressman George W. Julian of Indiana for Vice-President. Reiterating the declaration of 1848, the platform declared that—

"Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right."

"The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution; we therefore deny its binding force on the American people and demand its immediate and total repeal."

"Slavery is sectional and freedom national."

"We recommend the amicable settlement of (international) difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitrations."

"The Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great slave compromise party of the Nation, but to defeat them both."

On the popular vote the Democrats had 1,838,169; the Whigs 1,380,576; Free Democracy 156,149. Of the electoral vote Pierce and King had 254; Scott and Graham 42; Hale and Julian none. Scott and Graham carried four States: Kentucky, 12; Massachusetts, 13; Tennessee, 12; Vermont, 5.

Badly as the grizzly warrior, Scott, was defeated in this contest, it will be observed that he carried twice as many States as, fifty-six years later, were carried by William Howard Taft. No comparison is to be made between these two men as to fit-

ness and qualification. The vote of Indiana stood: 95,340 for Pierce, 80,901 for Scott, 6,929 for Hale—total, 183,170.

Franklin Pierce was by far better fitted for the Presidency than was his chief competitor. Born in Hillsboro, N. H., November 23, 1804; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1827; member of the State House of Representatives 1829-1833; served as Speaker 1832-1833; twice elected to Congress; elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1837, to February 28, 1842, when he resigned. Resumed the practice of law in Concord; served in the Mexican war as Colonel; commissioned Brigadier-General in March, 1847, and remained in Mexico until the close of the war. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention and made president of that body. His triumphant election to the Presidency in 1852 marked the beginning of the end of the Whig party.



FORTY-TWO DAYS A UNITED STATES SENATOR



UP to the time when Benjamin F. Shively was elected to the United States Senate it was commonly remarked that no man living north of the Wabash river had served in the upper branch of Congress. Had that declaration been so modified as to render it that no man residing north of the Wabash had, prior to Mr. Shively's selection, been elected a United States Senator, the accuracy of the statement would have been incontestable — though the somewhat qualifying statement should not be lost sight of that three United States Senators were chosen from Logansport, which is located along the Wabash, in the persons of John Tipton, Graham N. Fitch and Daniel D. Pratt, and one from Lafayette, also a Wabash river town, in the person of John Pettit.

Governor Whitcomb was elected to the United States Senate in 1848 and took his seat in that body March 4, 1849. He was not in robust health, grew steadily worse, and died October 4, 1852. Governor Joseph A. Wright appointed as Whitcomb's successor a former Congressman from the northern part of the State, Charles W. Cathcart, of Laporte county, who took his seat upon the assembling of Congress, December 6, 1852. When the Legislature of 1853 assembled a lively contest ensued over the selection of a candidate for the temporarily filled Senatorship. For some unexplained reason no effort was made to secure the nomination of Mr. Cathcart by the legislative caucus. The friends of Governor Wright rallied to the support of Judge John Pettit, of Lafayette, while the adherents of Senator Bright did their utmost to secure the caucus nomination for Dr. Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport. The

vote stood 54 for Pettit and 46 for Fitch. Pettit was duly elected January 11 and took his seat just one week later, viz., January 18, 1853. Then Charles W. Cathcart was relieved of Senatorial duties, his service extending over exactly forty-two days. Having previously served two terms as Representative in the Lower House, he enjoyed a distinction not often conferred upon national legislators. His career as man and public official is replete with interest and presents instructive information as to the possibilities of forging ahead in this land of unsurpassed opportunity.

Charles W. Cathcart was born on the island of Madeira, July 24, 1809. Received a good education in the Catholic schools of the country where he was born, and in his early years took to the sea and became a master of the science and art of navigation. He worked as a ship carpenter, going once to Greenock, Scotland. Meantime his parents had come to reside in Washington, D. C., where, after various adventures on sea and land, Charles joined them, and went to work for the chief clerk in the General Land Office. That engagement opened his eyes to the advantages of the great West, so in 1831 he came to Indiana, reaching the State on foot. He went first to the community of Robert Dale Owen at New Harmony, with whom he seems to have been acquainted. Hearing there of the beauties and attractions of the northwestern part of the State, he resumed his journey and reached Laporte county. He first located at South Bend, worked awhile at Niles, then settled in Laporte county, completed the survey on the Michigan road lands under Judge Polk, which had been undertaken by his son, Adam Polk, afterwards Sheriff of La-

porte county, and when the land sale at Logansport took place he purchased the lands in New Durham township where ever afterward he had his home. Being a carpenter, he worked at his trade in and about Laporte, and had several interesting experiences during the Blackhawk war. Mr. Cathcart was afterward appointed clerk in the Land Office at Laporte by John M. Lemon, receiver, whose daughter, Josephine, he made his wife. After his marriage Mr. Cathcart engaged extensively in farming, at which he was very successful. At the time of his death, August 22, 1888, he was justly regarded one of the county's foremost farmers.

In 1835 Mr. Cathcart became a Representative in the State Legislature, issuing during his campaign a frank statement of his position, which was published in the *Michigan City Gazette*. He ran for State Senator on the Democratic ticket in 1840, but was defeated, and was defeated for Representative in 1843, but was chosen

district elector in the Polk and Dallas campaign of 1844. He served in Congress from 1845 to 1847, defeating Judge Sample, of South Bend, and was re-elected in 1847, in this contest defeating Daniel D. Pratt, who later on became a United States Senator. Mr. Cathcart was appointed United States Senator in place of James Whitcomb, deceased, serving from December 6, 1852, to January 18, 1853. He was pitted against Schuyler Colfax for Congress in 1860, but was unsuccessful. In the following canvass he took the stump as a War Democrat in advocacy of Mr. Colfax's Congressional candidacy, and his efforts proved quite a factor in that gentleman's election. Though not what is commonly called an orator, Mr. Cathcart was a power on the stump. When the war broke out he promptly took the side of his country, and his patriotism was manifest throughout the entire struggle for the preservation of the Union.



THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE VARIOUS COMPROMISES

NONE OF WHICH SEEMED TO HAVE POSSESSED COHESIVE
QUALITY



AMONG the difficult problems which confronted the founders of this Republic in establishing a new power among the nations of the earth and making its government conform to the new ideals that had been evolved in the New World, none were more difficult of solution than the question of slavery and that of the proper spheres of State and Federal authority. Both problems were attacked in the true English spirit of opportunism and compromise—an endeavor to surmount the present difficulty and satisfy all parties. It is a noteworthy fact that both these problems were finally solved at the same time and by the same means—the force of arms.

In the earlier days, however, there was greater difference of opinion on the respective authority of the State and the Nation than there was on the slavery question. Even during Washington's first administration party lines were drawn between Federalists and anti-Federalists, and more intense partisan bitterness has never existed than was manifested by these two organizations before the close of the eighteenth century.

Slavery, on the other hand, was recognized by all as an evil and an anomaly in a free government, and the only differences that existed were as to the best methods of securing its ultimate extinction. The best exposition of the feelings and purposes of the fathers on this question is given in the address issued by the Democratic legislators of New York State at the close of the session of 1848. It has been termed the "First Gun for Freesoil,"

and was the joint production of Samuel J. Tilden, Martin Van Buren and the latter's son, "Prince" John. By ample quotations it showed that there was no sectionalism in the attitude of the founders of the Republic in regard to slavery. All considered it as an evil and looked to its ultimate elimination. The only differences of opinion were as to the means of bringing about the desired result.

The ethical side was epitomized in the words of Jefferson: "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." Patrick Henry voiced the wish and faith of all in these words: "I believe the time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Everything we can do is to improve the opportunity, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot and an abhorrence of slavery." The practical mind of Washington suggested the method of action: "I can only say there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery. But there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by the legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."

The plan of Washington was put into effect. The abolishment of slavery within its borders was conceded to be the affair of each State. But the matter of importation of slaves and the status of the institution in the territories was vested in the general Government. The Federal Constitution, which is the organic law of the

Nation, provided that the slave trade might be abolished at the end of twenty years; and it was so terminated by Congressional action. Indeed, so careful were the framers of the Constitution to avoid even a recognition of the system that the word "slave" or "slavery" does not appear in it, "because," in the words of Madison, "they did not choose to admit the right of property in man;" moreover, by giving a three-fifths representation for the persons held in servitude, the Constitution lifted the bondmen above the grade of mere chattels, and one of the first acts of Congress was to reaffirm the "Ordinance of 1787"—written by Jefferson—prohibiting slavery forever in the territory, ceded by Virginia, north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. In 1793 the first Congressional action towards allaying ill-feeling between the States resulted in the enactment of a law providing for the return of fugitives from one State into another. This law was popularly known as the "fugitive slave law," although its provisions related to fugitives from justice or involuntary servitude.

From the beginning the ethical consideration of the question of slavery was complicated by the financial interests involved. The respite of twenty years given the African slave trade was a concession to the shipowners and slave traders of the northern cities, and the abolition of slavery in the northern States was much facilitated by the fact that slave labor did not prove profitable in that section. Neither was that kind of labor particularly profitable at the South until after the invention of the cotton gin. But for the mechanical genius of Whitney, it is possible that the "opportunity" hoped for by Patrick Henry might have arrived during the lifetime of Jefferson, and slavery might have been abolished by the voluntary action of all the States, according to the plan suggested by Washington.

The rapid growth of the cotton industry

having given impetus to slavery in the South, Congress, in its legislation for the Territories, recognized the institution in that part of the country lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The State of Louisiana was also admitted in 1812 with a constitution authorizing slavery. The States just north of the cotton-producing region also found it profitable to raise slaves for sale to the Southern planters. In the meantime an abolition sentiment had been growing in the northern States. The North had not only freed its own slaves, but was becoming active in opposition to any further extension of slavery in the Union. Out of this conflict of interests and ethical views a variety of opinions as to the system was developed and tenaciously maintained North and South. The unanimity of opinion held by the founders of the Republic was replaced by a diversity of views in which each sought to justify his own on moral grounds. One class believed in the right of a superior race to dominate an inferior one and boldly asserted that slavery was not only a humane institution, but had divine sanction as a civilizing instrument to elevate the negro from his native state of savagery. This view was held by influential religious organizations at the South and proclaimed from the pulpit and through the press. It was also held by these that the slave was better off than the free negro "running at large." Another class deprecated the existence of slavery, but contended that since it had been an established institution from the formation of the Union, there should be no interference with it. Still another class held that since slavery existed lawfully in certain States, legal protection of the property rights of the slaveholder was proper and necessary, but that there must be no extension of slavery into new territory. Then there was a fourth class, insignificant in numbers, it is true, but insistent in proclaiming its views, which

held that slavery was wholly and totally wrong, "the sum of all villainies," and that, therefore, it had become a public duty to abolish the institution. In the course of the controversy the foremost champions of this last view were William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips and Owen Lovejoy.

In addition to the moral and economical aspects of the controversy, political complications arose. The slaveholding interests demanded that equality of representation should be maintained in the Senate—that is, that for every free State admitted there should be a corresponding one permitting slavery. This balance of power had remained until 1820, when Maine and Missouri applied for admission into the Union. Missouri was formed out of the "Louisiana Purchase," to which the North claimed that the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 should be applied. The South, however, insisted that if Maine were admitted as a free State, Missouri should also come in as a slave State. The controversy became very bitter; but the matter was finally adjusted by admitting the two on the basis of the Southern demand, but accompanying their admission with a solemn compact that all other territory west of the Mississippi and north of the parallel of the south line of Missouri should be placed under the inhibition of the Ordinance of 1787; that is, it should be forever free. This measure became known as the "Missouri Compromise." Jefferson did not approve of the compromise. "I consider it," he said, "the knell of the Union. A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men will never be obliterated." Prophetic words! The obliteration was secured only through the blood of thousands of Americans.

While agitation and discussion both within and without the halls of Congress

waxed hot and bitter, no action of importance affecting the slavery question was taken until the war with Mexico rendered probable the acquisition of territory from that country. It is true that Texas, having secured her independence, had been on her own request admitted into the Union as a slave State, as also had been Arkansas, but there had been Northern States admitted also. The war with Mexico had, indeed, grown out of the admission of Texas.

Inasmuch as slavery had been abolished in Mexico, the question as to the territory to be obtained from that country involved leaving things as they were, or the establishment of slavery in communities where it did not exist—and anti-slavery feeling in the North was thoroughly aroused. In 1846, when the bill appropriating money for the expenses of the war was before the House of Representatives, David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that slavery should be forever prohibited in any territory that might be acquired as the result of the war. This was the famous "Wilmot Proviso." It was adopted by the House but rejected in the Senate.

In 1848 the Democratic State Convention of New York adopted the principle of the Wilmot Proviso and passed resolutions protesting against the establishment of slavery in any of the Territories. This action of the New York Democracy awakened bitter antagonism in pro-slavery circles and resulted in sending a contesting delegation from the Empire State to the Democratic National Convention. That convention, after two days' deliberation, resolved to admit both delegations from New York, each with half the vote of the State. This proposition was indignantly declined by the Van Buren men, whereupon the "Hunker" contestants, headed by Daniel S. Dickinson, though sitting in the convention, took no part in the voting. General Lewis Cass was nominated for President. Then followed the Freesoil Democratic party with Van Buren

as the nominee for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. The result was the election of the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor.

In the meantime the struggle increased in bitterness. California, rapidly filling up with miners, mostly from the North, was asking for admission into the Union, and the population of Oregon had become sufficient to entitle it to territorial government. Texas was putting forth claims to part of the ceded territory, and the question whether slavery should be recognized in territorial governments had become very acute.

The Clayton Compromise, brought forward in 1848, proposed to leave the question of slavery in the territory involved to the decision of the Supreme Court. The Senate approved the compromise, but the anti-slavery House of Representatives rejected it. Finally, early in 1850, Henry Clay brought forward his compromises, which, after eight months, were enacted into laws, which resulted in the admission of California as a free State; the organization of Oregon as a Territory with slavery prohibited; the establishment of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without restrictions as to slavery; the area of Texas reduced, she being paid \$10,000,000 for the loss of territory; the forbidding of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the enactment of a stringent fugitive slave law. Neither side was fully satisfied with these compromises and their adoption helped to seal the fate of the Whig party.

Within two years propositions came for organizing a territorial government in the country west of Missouri. These resulted in an enabling act for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which was passed in May, 1854. This act, taking the Clay compromises as a precedent for leaving the question of slavery to the verdict of the people of the Territory, repealed the old Missouri Compromise and established the principle of what was by some termed

"popular sovereignty" and by others "squatter sovereignty." Strife between the North and the South for the settlement of Kansas resulted in a civil war in the Territory and was a potent factor in forming the Republican party, whose chief tenet was that set forth in the Free-soil convention which nominated Van Buren in 1848, namely, that there must be no slave Territories and no more slave States.

Finally, to cap the climax of causes for irritation at the North, came the "Dred Scott Decision," delivered by Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, in the latter part of the year 1856. Dred Scott was a negro, who had been taken as a slave to Fort Snelling, in the Louisiana Territory, held there for several years, and had there married his wife, brought there in the same manner. They were then taken to Missouri and held as slaves, two children being born to them. In 1854 Dred Scott brought suit for the freedom of himself and family, basing his claim on the fact that they were unlawfully held in servitude at Fort Snelling because of the prohibitive clause of the Missouri Compromise. The suit passed through three inferior courts and reached the Supreme Court in December, 1855. It was reargued the next spring, but the decision was deferred until after the Presidential election of 1856. The decision, concurred in by six of the eight justices of the Supreme Court, was accompanied by an elaborate opinion from the Chief Justice. It held that two questions were involved:

First, was Dred Scott, even if free, being a descendant of Africans imported as slaves, a citizen of the United States, competent to bring suit in the courts? This question the court decided in the negative, and the Chief Justice, in his opinion, declared that at the time the Federal Constitution was adopted, and for a hundred years before, the practice of all civilized nations was based on the theory that the negroes were an inferior race fit

only for bondage, and that "the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

The second question was whether the section of the Missouri Compromise forbidding slavery in the Louisiana Territory, on which was based the claim for freedom, was constitutional. This question also was answered in the negative, and Dred Scott's claim to freedom was denied. Moreover, the six justices declared that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from any Territory of the United States. It is worthy of note that this declaration is directly opposed to the opinion expressed by Samuel J. Tilden, "That Congress has no power to establish or permit slavery in the Territories."

By a singular coincidence of circumstances this "Dred Scott Decision" was made absolutely nugatory. Before it was rendered the negro family had been purchased by an anti-slavery man and made free; also, in 1854, the Missouri Compromise had been repealed. The decision, however, had a powerful effect upon the fate of slavery. It furnished the text for animated and earnest discussion throughout the North, particularly exemplified in the debate between Lincoln and Douglas in the Illinois Senatorial campaign of 1858. This discussion rallied the North to the support of the doctrine promulgated by the Freesoil Democratic Convention in 1848, which was now embodied in the rallying cry of the new Republican party—"No more slave States; no slave Territories."

As a result of fifty years of discussion, controversy and compromises, public sentiment had finally become divided along these lines: (1) Recognition of slavery in the States where it legally existed, but denial of the right to take slaves into the Territories and a demand that no more slave States be admitted into the Union. (2) Slavery being a recognized institution, the question of its introduction to be left to the people of the organized Territories.

(3) Slaves being recognized as property, the slave owner to be protected in taking his slaves where he should choose. It will be seen that the final decision was made without reference to any of these views. Slavery was wiped out of existence as a result of the unreasonableness and arrogance of the slave power.

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860 was followed by the great Civil War between the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery States. This war finally solved the two great problems which had confronted the founders of the Nation. The authority of the general Government was made supreme and the right of secession denied. Slavery was abolished, first, partially as a war measure, and, finally and completely, according to Washington's plan, "through legislative action" in the organic law of the Nation by the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the origin of slavery, and particularly its establishment in this country. Slavery is doubtless as old as society. It is founded upon the law of force—that the weaker must submit to the stronger. Justinian, in his Institutes, refers its origin to three sources, viz., captivity in war, purchase of the individual for a price paid himself, and birth from a slave mother. African slavery is traceable to the first and third of these sources.

Slavery was introduced into this country by the sale of twenty negroes in Virginia from a Dutch man-of-war in August, 1620. So little favor did it find that at the end of fifty years there were scarcely 2,000 slaves in the colony. In 1699 the General Assembly passed the first of a succession of acts—twenty-three in all—prohibiting the importation of negro slaves; but every one of these acts was vetoed by the royal Governors, and one of the complaints against the King of Great Britain by the colonists was that he had prevented the people of this country from

putting a stop to the injurious traffic. It is noteworthy, too, that one of the earliest acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, after the Declaration of Independence, was to pass a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State. This was, as a matter of history, the first legislation in the civilized world "setting the seal of reprobation upon that opprobrium of modern civilization," the African slave trade.

It occurred nearly thirty years before Great Britain took like action.

Thus it is seen that the introduction and maintenance of slavery in the colonies was against the wishes and in spite of the opposition of the colonists. It was due to the avarice of British slave traders and of owners of British slave ships, and was akin to the similar selfish policy which led England to make the new world the dumping ground for her criminals.



UNEXPECTED UPHEAVAL IN 1854

AND THE CAUSES THAT LED THERETO—SLAVERY, LIQUOR, KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND GENERAL DISCONTENT



IN the year 1854 the Democracy of Indiana held its State Convention in the balmy month of May (on the 24th). The attendance, as usual, was large. On motion of J. W. Borden, Lieutenant-Governor Ashbel P. Willard was made temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair, he delivered a characteristic speech—one that thrilled the great convention and aroused unbounded enthusiasm.

The honor of officiating as permanent presiding officer was conferred upon Senator Jesse D. Bright. The hearty greeting accorded him upon being presented to the convention bore eloquent testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his political associates.

As Vice-Presidents, these gentlemen were named: Richard Raleigh, Elisha G. English, John L. Spann, A. C. Pepper, James Osborn, J. M. Gregg, John S. Davis, Jacob Walker, A. L. Wheeler, J. C. Van Olman and Mr. Johnson.

Secretaries—James Bradley and C. B. Bentley.

STATE OFFICERS NOMINATED.

For Secretary of State, Nehemiah Hayden, of Rush county, received 413 votes, to 60 for Wm. R. Bowes, of Laporte.

For Auditor of State, John P. Dunn, of Perry county, was nominated by 395 votes, to 74 for Joseph J. Bingham, of Lafayette.

On motion of B. R. Edmonston, Elijah Newland, of Washington county, was by acclamation renominated for State Treasurer.

On motion of General James R. Slack, of Huntington, William C. Larrabee was in like manner renominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For Supreme Judge, Fourth district, Alvin P. Hovey, of Posey county, was nominated over James M. Hanna, of Sullivan, by a vote of 272 to 113.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. B. R. Edmonston, Dubois County.
2. James S. Athon, Clark.
3. Samuel H. Buskirk, Monroe.
4. A. C. Pepper, Ohio.
5. N. H. Raymond, Wayne.
6. William J. Brown, Marion.
7. William E. McLean, Vigo.
8. Joseph J. Bingham, Tippecanoe.
9. Samuel A. Hall, Cass.
10. James Sinclair, Allen.
11. S. L. Rugg, Adams.

FIRST DEFEAT AFTER A DECADE.

After the stunning defeat in 1840, the Democrats of Indiana enjoyed an uninterrupted succession of victories, beginning with the triumphant election of James Whitcomb to the Governorship, in 1843. Every State election held thereafter signified a Democratic victory. Four gubernatorial elections resulted in the choice of Democrats—in placing at the head of the State government such faithful and efficient public servants as James Whitcomb and Joseph A. Wright, both elected to two successive terms. Notwithstanding the conceded excellence of their administrations, conditions arose that, at the time, were susceptible of being thoughtlessly construed to mean a vote of censure, but which in calmer moment was pronounced one of those strange manifestations which Mr. Lincoln mildly and considerably termed "wobbling."

A combination of circumstances led to the popular verdict of 1854. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, brought about largely through the efforts of Stephen A. Douglas in the almost desper-

ate hope and expectation of calming the rising storm of slavery and anti-slavery agitation; a renewal of the intensely bitter fight against the liquor traffic; the rapid spread of that political eruption known as Know-Nothingism, and a liberal sprinkling of indefinable discontent—all these irritations on the body politic contributed to the remarkable upheaval that led to what in effect amounted to a recantation of the verdict of 1852.

Edward E. Moore speaks thus of the manner in which the Fusion movement accomplished its purpose for the time being:

“Governor Wright’s administration was signalized by a great agitation. Several local and special acts dealing with the liquor traffic were passed by the Legislature of 1850, and in 1853 a general law, with local option features, was enacted. This latter fell under the condemnation of the courts on grounds of unconstitutionality, and the people, already impatient because of the evils of the traffic, seemed especially provoked at the result. So in 1854, rallying all the temperance forces of the State, and uniting all elements of opposition to the Democratic party, which at its convention had declared against temperance legislation, the temperance people succeeded in electing a full State and legislative ticket on a prohibition platform. The enthusiasm was tremendous. And when the Legislature met in 1855 it proceeded to pass a State-wide prohibition law, and the Governor, though a Democrat, signed it. But before the task of putting it in operation had proceeded very far this law also was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

“Largely because of the overshadowing importance now assumed by the slavery question the temperance agitation gradually subsided, but it never entirely ceased. Through spasmodic movements of different kinds and the continuous efforts of temperance societies and parties, the agitation has been kept continually before the people for more than a hundred years. It began before the days of Statehood. The evils of intemperance were especially marked in its influence upon the Indians. They would barter anything they possessed for the white man’s ‘fire water,’

and it not only affected their temper, making them troublesome and dangerous to deal with, but destroyed them physically. Stronger temperance documents than the messages and State papers of some of the early Governors would be hard to find.”

The Fusion convention was held Thursday, July 13, at Washington Hall, Indianapolis. Thomas Smith, of Ripley, a former Democratic member of Congress from the Fourth district, had been selected for president of the convention at a preliminary meeting, held the night before, presided over by Jacob P. Chapman, with John L. King, of Madison, as secretary.

Smith was a pronounced opponent of slavery extension. Associated with him were a number of other hitherto prominent Democrats, among them Oliver P. Morton, Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, Dan Mace, M. C. Garber, H. L. Ellsworth, ex-commissioner of patents, Capt. John A. Hendricks and others of that type. Most of these men subsequently became permanently identified with the newly organized Republican party.

In taking the chair, President Smith commented on the causes which had called together so vast a concourse of people. “It was,” he said, “the uprising of the masses determined to pursue the dictates of their own sense of right rather than the behests of party leaders.” He had been a Democrat all his life and was no less a Democrat now. No man had a right to say that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a Democratic measure so far as the sentiments of the majority of the Democrats in the free States were concerned. They were opposed to it; it had never been submitted to them; they had not and would not give their sanction to it. Forty-three of the Democratic members of Congress out of the eighty-nine members from the free States had voted for it. What right had any party to say it was approved by the majority of the Democrats from the free States?

Col. Smith, in the course of his address,

spoke approvingly of the Ordinance of 1787 and its influence on the great Northwest. Rev. George B. Jocelyn, a Methodist minister, made his first political speech on this occasion, while Hon. H. L. Ellsworth and Capt. John A. Hendricks, both of whom had taken part in the recently held Democratic convention, repudiated the platform adopted at that time.

The official vote, as cast in the election of 1854, was:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| E. B. Collins, Dearborn, Fusion... | 98,259 | 12,623 |
| Nehemiah Hayden, Democrat..... | 85,636 | |

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Hiram E. Talbot, Putnam, Fusion.. | 91,812 | 5,604 |
| John P. Dunn, Democrat..... | 86,208 | |

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| W. R. Noffsinger, Parke, Fusion.. | 97,726 | 12,134 |
| Elijah Newland, Democrat..... | 85,592 | |

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Samuel B. Gookins, Vigo, Fusion... | 96,386 | 11,029 |
| Alvin P. Hovey, Democrat..... | 85,357 | |

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Caleb Mills, Fusion..... | 99,857 | 14,022 |
| William C. Larrabee, Democrat.... | 85,835 | |

Noffsinger received 23,367 votes on ballots bearing an incorrect initial. A bitter controversy arose over reputed efforts to prevent his taking the office, but the Governor issued to him the commission without compelling legal action.

It is worthy of note that Alvin P. Hovey, at the time of his nomination for Supreme Judge, was a member of the Supreme Court by appointment of Governor Wright. Addison L. Roache resigned from that body and was succeeded by Hovey, who entered upon duty May 8, 1854. The Democratic State Convention, which met on the 24th day of the same month, nominated Hovey for that position. At the general election that year, October 10, Samuel B. Gookins, nominee of the Fusionists, was elected

over Hovey and served until 1857, when he was succeeded by James L. Worden. Democrat.

Addison L. Roache resigned from the Supreme Court bench May 8, 1854. Alvin P. Hovey was appointed his successor. At the next general election, held October 10, Hovey, who had been given the Democratic nomination, failed of election with the rest of the Democratic ticket.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Not only did the Fusionists elect their entire State ticket and a majority of the General Assembly, but they also succeeded in electing nine of the eleven members of Congress. Only two of the eleven Democratic Congressional nominees escaped defeat. These were Smith Miller, in the First, and Wm. H. English, in the Second district. In the Lafayette district the Fusionists bodily captured Dan Mace, whom the Democrats had three times sent to Congress, and made him the Fusion nominee—and elected him with a majority of 2,519. Among the Democratic Congressional candidates who went down in defeat were Thomas A. Hendricks, in the Sixth district, beaten by 478 votes, and Wm. S. Holman, in the Fourth, defeated by Will Cumback. Only two of the nine districts that sent Democrats to Congress in 1852 stood firm. These were the First and the Second, re-electing Smith Miller by 813 and William H. English by 586. Two of the eleven—English and Cumback—were natives of Indiana. The delegation was made up of these gentlemen:

1. Smith Miller, Patoka.
2. William H. English, Lexington.
3. George G. Dunn, Bedford.
4. William Cumback, Greensburg.
5. David P. Holloway, Richmond.
6. Lucien Barbour, Indianapolis.
7. Harvey D. Scott, Terre Haute.
8. Daniel Mace, Lafayette.
9. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend.
10. Samuel Brenton, Fort Wayne.
11. John U. Pettit, Wabash.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE 1854 CONTEST.

With a view to enabling the discerning reader to gain a fair understanding of what was involved in this contest and brought about such drastic results, the platforms of the opposing parties are herewith reproduced in their entirety:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1854.

"Resolved, That the Democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principles of the act extending the laws of the United States over and organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

"2. Resolved, That we concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the constitution of a State, further than to require that it be a republican form, but on the contrary, that the people do possess the right and power to adopt such form of government as they may deem best suited to their views and wants, and that this right shall be recognized as one of the fundamental principles of self-government.

"3. Resolved, That this convention is distinctly opposed to that provision of the Nebraska and Kansas bill commonly known as the Clayton amendment, which made a distinction between native born and foreign inhabitants, who may be residents of the Territories, and feel gratified that the efforts of the democracy have been successful in expunging that odious feature from the act.

"4. Resolved, That intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and correction of which legislative interposition is necessary and proper, but that we can not approve of any plan for the eradication or correction of this evil that must necessarily result in the infliction of greater ones, and that we are therefore opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the searching for or seizure, confiscation and destruction of private property.

"5. Resolved, That we regard all political organizations, based upon the single idea of temperance reform, as dangerous to the perpetuity of our republican form of government by withdrawing the attention of the people from the great political principles upon which it is founded, and

that we most earnestly appeal to our fellow Democrats throughout the State to adhere, in the selection of members of the Legislature, to the practice of choosing such men as will make these great principles of Democratic policy, under the influence of which this country has been brought to its present elevated and prosperous condition, paramount to all other considerations.

"6. Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and ability of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, and that we fully approve of the principles laid down in his inaugural message and his message to Congress, and that we most truly and cordially endorse the general policy of his administration as carried out in conformity with the principles laid down in said message.

"7. Resolved, That Judge Douglas, of the United States Senate, is entitled to and receives our hearty thanks for so ably advocating the principles of non-intervention, as contained in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that we cordially endorse the action of our Senators and Representatives in sustaining the same.

"8. Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana, still adhering to the Constitution of the Confederacy, openly and avowedly condemns any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disrobe any citizen, native or adopted, of his political, civil or religious liberty."

PEOPLES' PLATFORM (REPUBLICAN), 1854.

"Whereas, We, the freemen of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the ordinance of July 13th, 1787, consecrating the Northwest Territory to freedom; and,

"Whereas, The unanimous adoption of said ordinance by the Representatives of all the States in the Union at that date clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of slavery, to the extent of constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers; and,

"Whereas, We regard the recent repeal of the eighth section of the 'Missouri Compromise' as a gross and wanton violation of the faith of the Union, plighted to a solemn compact, restricting the extension of slavery; therefore,

"Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and further, that we utterly deprecate and repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic convention on the 24th day of May, last, endorsing and approving the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity.

"Resolved, That we will waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, by all lawful means, seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of slavery into Territories secured to freedom by that compromise.

"Resolved, That we regard intemperance as a great political, moral and social evil—a legitimate subject of legislation—and that we are in favor of the passage of a judicious, constitutional and efficient prohibitory law with such penalties as shall effectually suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"Resolved, That we utterly condemn the abusive attacks which have recently been made from various quarters on the protestant ministry of the country. We cherish with gratitude and pleasure the memory of their patriotic zeal in the Revolutionary struggle, and we recognize in the ministry of the country the worthy sons of such illustrious sires."

The anti-liquor movement began during the forties. It had assumed formidable proportions in 1848 and culminated in the election of a Legislature that had the disposition to deal drastically with the evil of intemperance. Several causes contributed to the creation of a pronounced sentiment in opposition to the liquor traffic. Quite a number of men high in office were notoriously intemperate in their habits. Some of them, otherwise held in high esteem, were retired to private life on account of their fondness for liquor. A man of extraordinary oratorical powers, chosen to represent Indiana in the Senate of the United States, shot his brother-in-law while both were in a state of intoxication. Malaria was quite common in Indiana, and the popular

remedy was quinine and whisky. In agricultural pursuits whisky was considered an indispensable adjunct to harvesting. Snake bites were of frequent infliction, and whisky was the popular antidote. A "bracer" before breakfast was regarded an absolute necessity in many households. There were no internal revenue laws in those days, and a country store without whisky for sale was indeed a rarity. All these usages and practices had their effect. Popular education was too slow a process to lessen the evils of intemperance, so the conclusion was reached that the right course to pursue in the premises was to legislate. This was done. For the same reasons that Governor Thomas A. Hendricks approved the drastic Baxter law of 1873, Governor Joseph A. Wright signed the temperance legislation that came to him for approval or rejection during his second term of office. But the Supreme Court, elected by the people in 1852, made short work of this sort of legislation by declaring it to be unconstitutional in its main provisions. The grounds upon which this was done is briefly yet comprehensively set forth in this epitome, carefully formulated by the Hon. James E. McCullough, Assistant Attorney-General:

GROUND'S UPON WHICH LAWS WERE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"The local option law was an enactment of March 4, 1853, and the prohibition law was approved February 16, 1855. The said local option law provided for taking a vote by townships annually at the April election on the license question, and that without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the proper township 'for license,' none could issue. In connection with the affirmative vote a bond was also required by the applicant for license. So much of this act as made the issuing of a license depend upon the favorable vote of the township was held unconstitutional in *Maize vs. The State*, 4 Ind. 342. The decision of the court was based on the ground that the legislation was obnoxious to the sections of the constitution, which respectively provide as follows:

Section 25, Article 1: No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this constitution.

Section 26, Article 1: The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by authority of the general assembly.

Section 22, Article 4: Local laws for the punishment of offenders and for the regulation of county and township business, are expressly forbidden.

Section 23, Article 4: Whenever a general law can be made applicable all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State.

"The holding of the court, in substance, was that so much of the legislation as made the legality of a license in a township depend upon the vote of the people was to make the taking effect of the law depend upon that vote, which, under the constitution, the Legislature was unauthorized to do. The court further says: 'If we regard the act of March, 1853, in force from its passage, as is claimed in argument, then we conceive it to be in conflict with Section 26 of Article 1. That section reads: "The operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by authority of the General Assembly."' As already indicated, the court also holds the act is in violation of the local law clause of the constitution above quoted.

"In the case cited, while the court holds that the local option feature of the legislation is void, it holds that the statute may nevertheless stand as a license law with the local option feature eliminated. However, in the case of Meshmeier vs. The State, 11 Ind. 483, the court overruled so much of the former decision as held that any of the act in question was valid, and held that the whole act fell in consequence of the local option feature being so connected with the other provisions of the act, as that a part could not be held valid and a part invalid.

"The prohibitory law of 1855 was held void in Beebe vs. The State, 6 Ind. 501. The decision in this case may be said to be based upon the ground that the legislation in question is *ultra vires* the Legislature of the State under the constitution thereof. The court says, on page 510: "The first section of the first article (of the constitution) declares that all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under our constitution, then, we have some rights that have not been surrendered, which are consequently reserved and which government cannot deprive us of unless we shall first forfeit them by our crimes.' Several sections of the constitution are quoted by the court for the purpose of showing that the legislative power of the State under the constitution is not at all unlimited. For instance, the section providing that 'the privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws;' the section against 'passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts;' the section against 'any law restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion,' etc.

"These sections were quoted by the court in support of its position to the effect that the Legislature had by no means been given unlimited power over the unalienable rights of citizens or others within the State, and it is held that among these rights is that of acquiring property, selling or disposing of the same and using the same, and that intoxicating liquors are property, and were so regarded at the adoption of the constitution, and hence the right to manufacture, sell or use the same is one of the rights not taken away by the constitution, nor is power given to the Legislature to take the same away."

THE KNOW-NOTHING CRUSADE

THE PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS AND OSTRACISM OF CATHOLICS



URING the early fifties a new party sprang up to hinder and harass the progress of national understanding and to defer the solution of the great problem that threatened the security of the American Government.

Party strife, resulting from violent contentions over State rights and abolition, could not fail but produce political movements inimical to sane reasoning and humane thinking. A mistaken sense of patriotism, a gross misconception of the requisites of true American citizenship, produced in these troublous times a peculiar organization known as the Know-Nothing party. As its name implies, it fostered sentiments, narrow and provincial, hostile to every internal instinct, and incompatible with the spirit of political freedom that characterized the founders of the great American Republic. It was directed first and essentially against Catholic influence, or Romanism, as this alleged danger was called. Its organization was founded on secrecy, luring the ready followers of formalism, such as enjoy connection with societies whose chief charm lies in rituals, oaths and vows of a more or less doubtful meaning.

Later the Know-Nothings turned their efforts more directly against the foreign-born element of our population. It is but just to acknowledge that many a sincere man was attracted into this circle of agitators who posed as the friends of liberty, and incidentally as the champions of the Southern slave. Then, too, not a few of the anti-slavery men supported the Know-Nothings in the hope of hastening the dissolution of the old Whig party and winning support for the Republican party,

which a few years later was preparing to assume control of the Federal Government. The name of the Know-Nothing party had gradually given way to that of the American party. The organization continued to flourish under this more euphonious appellation without having changed any of its original tenets. Various demonstrations of ill-will against the foreigners, as well as a number of bloody assaults made on these inoffensive people, aroused strong resentment in certain quarters against these smug defenders of their self-interpreted Americanism.

The fact that foreigners sought protection within the fold of the Democratic party, by whom they were cordially received, began to arouse the opponents to slavery and the adherents of the Republican party to the danger that threatened their own political security. This unwarranted outburst of nativism had to be combated by some dignified expression of disapproval from a respectable source. One of the Republican leaders, Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, at one time said to have belonged to the now offensive party, turned his whole energy to defeat a measure, submitted by his own Legislature to a vote of the people, which provided that no foreigner should have the right to vote until he had been for two years a citizen of the United States. He and Edward L. Pierce, later the biographer of Charles Sumner, invited Carl Schurz, the great representative of adopted citizenship, to attend a public dinner given at Boston on the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday. This particular day was chosen in harmony with the rejuvenated Jefferson States Rights principle that had been revived in defense

of the new fugitive slave law. The real object of Mr. Schurz's presence was to arouse a demonstration against the nativistic tide and save the State for nobler work. The dinner was held at the Parker House and was attended by the gentlemen already named in this connection, as well as by John A. Andrew, later War Governor of Massachusetts; Governor Boutwell, Frank Bird, Samuel Bowles and others. Denunciations of the fugitive slave law and the narrow-minded spirit of nativism were freely uttered by these champions of liberty and helped to pave the way for a larger and more striking gathering that took place a few days later, on April 18, 1859, at Faneuil Hall.

Carl Schurz was on this evening the speaker of honor and availed himself of the opportunity to voice in matchless oratory the sentiments that made him the ideal son of a great Republic, born though he was on foreign soil. In his memoirs Mr. Schurz apologizes for this wonderful outburst of feeling and excuses it on the plea of youth and the strength of emotions as yet uncurbed in the consciousness of the untold possibilities of civil liberty in America. It is to be regretted that the speech may not be reproduced verbatim, as every word breathes loyalty, devotion and a boundless love for the land of his adoption.

The first paragraph must suffice to indicate the spirit:

"A few days ago I stood on the cupola of your State House and overlooked, for the first time, this venerable city and the country surrounding it. Then the streets, and hills, and waters around me began to teem with the life of historical recollections—recollections dear to all mankind—and a feeling of pride arose in my heart, and I said to myself, 'I, too, am an American citizen.' There was Bunker Hill, and Charlestown, and Lexington and Dorchester Heights not far off; there the harbor into which the British tea was sunk; there the place where the old liberty tree stood; there John Hancock's house; there Benjamin Franklin's birthplace. And now I

stand in this grand old hall, which has so often resounded with the noblest appeals that ever thrilled American hearts, and where I am almost afraid to hear the echo of my own feeble voice. Oh! no man that loves liberty, wherever he may have first seen the light of day, can fail, on this sacred spot, to pay his tribute to Americanism. And here, with all these glorious memories crowding upon my heart, I will offer mine. I, born in a foreign land, pay my tribute to Americanism? Yes; for to me the word 'Americanism,' true Americanism, comprehends the noblest ideas which ever swelled a human heart with noble pride."

Then follows a clear description of the first train of emigrants that left his home on the Rhine among the famous Seven Mountains, of the deep impressions that the sad farewell made upon his young heart and of the words of love and reverence that all spoke when they mentioned "that great and free country where a man could be himself."

He pointed out to his enraptured listeners how from the vigorous elements of all civilized nations a new and youthful Nation had been created; how this great Nation rested on the principle that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He showed how our political existence lifts the lowliest of the human family from degradation and inspires them with the elevating consciousness of equal human dignity; it accepts "the most conservative, for it makes a common cause of individual rights;" how the equality of rights becomes a mutual protection among men; "the general identity of interests is the one thing that guarantees the stability of Democratic institutions;" "equality of rights embodied in general self-government is the great moral element of true Democracy; it is the only reliable safety-valve in the machinery of modern society;" . . . "there is our safety; there, and nowhere else." And we have our difficulties. There are many who are incapable

of independent thought, cramped perhaps by religious and other teachings not in accordance with the requirements of true Democracy. Heterogeneous elements, unfair aspirations and furious passions may apparently threaten, but the "genius of true Democracy will arise and restore calm. It is ideal to say that inexperienced people must first be educated to self-government. To this sophistry the fathers of this Republic oppose the noble doctrine that liberty is the best school for liberty, . . ." In this vein he continued, resting his case not on the emotional side of his heartfelt plea, but moving step by step through the rational and judicial aspects of a great cause on which rests the perpetuity of our institutions.

The wonderful appeal did not fail in its mission. He carried conviction and faith into the minds and hearts of his listeners, and proved that lofty ideals have their place in the plain business of popular legislation and statecraft. He likewise struck a blow at intolerance that has made it easier since to speak a kind word for the humble and the neglected. That a larger life, politically speaking, has grown from these practical precepts is evident on all sides. As the spirit of Know-Nothingism may never for long raise its head from the shadows to which it has been relegated, it still behooves us all to share the vigils of the true patriot who seeks above all to cultivate the spirit of tolerance and fair play in the land in which it can above all others be preserved inviolate for all time.

In Indiana Know-Nothingism took deep root for a time. To the credit of the Democratic leaders generally be it said, few of them faltered when this intolerant crusade was at fever heat. David Turpie gives this interesting account of what happened during that trying period:

"Although not a candidate in 1854, yet I was an active participant in the canvass then made, as in all the campaigns from 1848 onward. The opposition was at this

time called the People's party, but the nominations, the active organization and movements of the party, were all controlled by clandestine association within its lines, known as the Order of Native Americans, commonly called Know-Nothings. Our canvass was made upon the principles of the Democratic platform as then announced. Our majorities in 1852 had been large and general; there was apparently no violent opposition to the course of our administration at Washington, and on the face of things success seemed probable. The public campaign of our opponents was a mere pretense; it dealt to some extent with current issues, but disclosed nothing of their real designs and policy. We felt, as the canvass proceeded, that there was something ajar in popular opinion, a subdued though quite an active commotion, but we were unable to divine its causes or to locate its effects. It became known from various sources that there were numerous defections from our ranks, and it was surmised that these made additions to the lodges of native Americans, which sprang into existence on every side, yet the personnel of these converts was known only to the brotherhood of the order, which, in its first obligation, bound the new member to conceal and deny his membership. It was not until after the election that we learned with certainty the aims and objects of this wide-spread combination.

"The result of the election in October, 1854, afforded us a good deal of information, and much more chagrin. A tidal wave of great force and rapidity had swept over our former constituencies. It had submerged the highest and dryest places in the political reserves; it had scorned calculation, laughed at prediction and tossed aside apportionments like chaff before the whirlwind. We were beaten on the State ticket, in the Legislature, in almost two-thirds of the counties, and if there had been anything else to lose we should have lost it.

"When, however, the Legislature met, which had been elected by these methods, when it had enacted the Maine law and other statutes quite as obnoxious to the people of the State, a reaction set in and the ebb became as swift and strong as the flood had been in their favor. Both Whigs and Democrats abandoned their connection with the order, revealed and de-

nounced its hidden dogmas and designs, which now were made public and notorious.

"This movement had commenced in hostility to the Roman Catholic church, but soon comprised all foreign-born and naturalized citizens in its proscription. Catholics were to be subject to a special test oath of allegiance, and foreign-born citizens must reside twenty-one years in the United States before their admittance to the franchise; offices of trust and profit were to be held only by native-born Americans; all other citizens were to be excluded by law as ineligible. Americans must rule America. The passions and prejudices of mankind were inflamed to the highest degree by the most incredible rumors, circulated in the occult councils of the lodges. This led to many acts of brutal violence, and the scenes of *bloody Monday*, a frightful day of massacre and burnings, were heralded as a victory at the polls of true-born Americans against the rule of foreigners and aliens.

"The Democratic party immediately assailed and denounced this policy of exclusion, appealing to that liberal and generous spirit of the people which, from the beginning, had been so often shown in the legislation of our State. This appeal was not made in vain. Our success in Indiana in 1856 was even more complete than it had been in 1852; it resulted in the final overthrow of those influences of bigotry and persecution which had, by their stealthy approach, acquired for a brief period an apparent ascendancy.

"The prominent figure in the great campaign against Know-Nothingism was Lieutenant-Governor Ashbel P. Willard. . . . He was a wonderfully gifted orator. Before a popular audience his good humor was invariable. Neither question, interruption nor contradiction caused him the least annoyance; calmly he awaited the proper moment, swiftly delivered his answer or retort—the assailant vanished. With this constancy of self-control he was not otherwise lacking in emotion or sensibility; indeed, to use the phrase of the good people of that day, he was known to be uncommonly tender-hearted. The opposition made the objection to his selection as Governor that he would empty every cell in the penitentiary; that he could not resist importunity nor repel the prayer of sympathy. Sometimes

he noticed this objection in telling his hearers that although he might not be so strict in the exercise of the pardoning power as some of his predecessors, yet he would take good care during his administration to see that no Know-Nothing received the benefit of the executive clemency. The crowd laughed and cheered, and the objection was forgotten. . . .

"In dealing with the dogmas of the so-called Native American Order, he sketched briefly, at the close, the lives and characters of Carroll and of Arnold, ending with a single sentence of contrast: 'Benedict Arnold was a Protestant, a native-born American and a traitor. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was an Irishman, a Catholic and a patriot.' This passage, much noted at the time, may be even now not unworthy of remembrance."

The most violent anti-Catholic demonstrations that occurred during this proscriptive movement were those at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Louisville. What were in those days known as "Plug Uglies" had identified themselves with the Know-Nothing organization in some of these cities. They were a lot of coarse, brutal, ill-bred desperadoes who had absolutely no regard for personal rights or religious freedom. On the slightest pretext they would make violent assaults upon peaceable individuals whose only offense was that of having been born on the other side of the ocean or of worshiping in a church hated by these ruffians. It was unsafe even for Protestants to hold church or Sunday-school picnics if the membership thereof chanced to be mainly of foreign-born men and women. To such extremes were these acts of ruffianism carried that fair-minded Americans of commanding influence in their respective localities felt impelled to raise their voices in unmistakable tones against this flagrant violation of real Americanism. From North and South, from East and West, were sent forth vigorous protests against this proscriptive, oath-bound, intolerant order.

Perhaps the most lucid, logical and ex-

haustive treatment that was made of the Know-Nothing, or native American, propaganda is found in a letter written by Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in September, 1854, of which the following is an epitome, or rather an abridgment, for his own words are almost exclusively used:

"I do not think that the present state of affairs in this country is such as to justify the formation, by the people, of any secret political society.

"The laws of the United States—Federal and State laws—declare and defend the liberties of our people. A people free in every sense—free in the sense of Magna Charta and beyond Magna Charta; free by the surpassing franchise of American charters, which makes them sovereign and their wills the source of constitutions and laws.

"In this country at this time does any man think anything? Would he think aloud? Would he speak anything? His mind is free; his person is safe; his property is secure; his house is his castle; the spirit of the laws is his body-guard and his houseguard; the fate of one is the fate of all, measured by the same common rule of right; his voice is heard and felt in the general suffrage of freemen. Would he propagate truth? Truth is free to combat error. Error herself may stalk abroad and do her mischief, and may make night itself grow darker, provided truth is left free to follow, however slowly, with her torches to light up the wreck! Why, then, should any portion of the people desire to retire in secret and by secret means to propagate a political thought, or word, or deed by stealth? If it be good, why not make the good known? Why not think it, speak it, write it, act it out openly and aloud? Or is it evil which loveth the darkness rather than the light?

"Here is proposed a great primary, national organization, in its inception—what? Nobody knows. To do what? Nobody knows. How organized? Nobody knows. Governed by whom? Nobody knows. How bound? By what rites? By what test oaths? By what limitations and restraints? Nobody, nobody knows! All we know is that persons of foreign birth and of the Catholic faith are proscribed; and so are all others who don't proscribe these at the polls. This is certainly against the spirit of Magna Charta.

"Our condition of freedom at home shows no necessity for such a secret organization with its antagonism to the very basis of American rights. The proportion of native born to foreigners in the country is as eight to one, and a large part of the latter are already naturalized citizens. The proportion of Protestants to Catholics is twenty-one to one. What is the necessity for this master majority to resort to secret organization against the minority? To retire in secret with such a majority, does it not confess to something which dares not subject itself to the scrutiny of knowledge? Cannot the Know-Nothings trust to the leading Protestant churches to defend themselves and the souls of all the saints and sinners, too, against the influence of Catholics? Can't they trust the patriotism and fraternity of natives to guard the land against immigrants? As to their religion, I ask them, Why not rely on God? And do the Know-Nothings imagine that pride and love of country are so dead that secret organizations are necessary to beget a new-born patriotism to protect us from foreign influence?

"Now, in defense of our people, I say for them that no people on earth are more possessed with nationality as a strong passion than the people of the United States of North America. Nowhere have any people such certainty of the reward of vigilance; nowhere have they such freedom of self-government; nowhere is there such trained hatred of kings, lords and aristocrats; nowhere is there more self-independence or more independence of the Old World and its traditions—in a word, nowhere is there a country whose people have, by birthright, a title of what our people have to make them love that land which is their country and that spot which is their home. No! As long as the memory of George Washington lives, as long as there is a 22nd of February or a Fourth of July, as long as the everlasting mountains of this continent stand and our Father of Waters flows, there will be fathers to hand down the stories to make our hearts glad and mothers to sing 'Hail Columbia' to their babes—and that song is not yet stale. There is no need of a secret society to revive a sinking patriotism in the hearts of our people.

"And who would have them be selfish in their freedom? Freedom! Liberty! Selfish and exclusive! Never! Is there any

necessity from abroad for such a secret political organization? Against whom and against what is it leveled? Against foreigners by birth. When we were as weak as three millions we relied largely on foreigners by birth to defend us and aid us in securing independence. Now that we are twenty-two millions strong, how is it we are become so weak in our fears as to apprehend we are to be deprived of our liberties by foreigners? Verily this seemeth as if the Know-Nothings were reversing the order of things, or that there is a different feeling from that of fear arising from a sense of weakness. It comes from a proud consciousness of over-weening strength, which would say to the friends of freedom abroad, 'We had need of you when we were weak, but now we are so independent of you that we are not compelled to allow you to enjoy our republican privileges.' But this secret organization is leveled not only against foreigners by birth, but against the Pope of Rome. There was a time when the very name 'Papa' frightened us as the children of a nursery. But how now with the papacy shorn of its temporal sovereignty? The idea of the Pope's domination at this day is as preposterous as that of the return of the Gunpowder Plot. Protestants and natives are here both free and strong. Do they wish in turn to persecute and exclude the down-trodden of the earth? God forbid.

"As a Nation we are but seventy-eight years of age. And the ancestors of this people, about two centuries ago, were foreigners, every one of them coming to the shores of this country to take it away from the aborigines and to take possession of it by authority, directly or indirectly, of the Papal power. His Holiness, the Pope, was the great grantor of all the new countries of North America. Foreigners, in the name of the Pope and Mother Church, took possession of North America, to have and to hold the same to their heirs against the heathen forever! And now already their descendants are for excluding foreigners and the Pope's followers from an equal enjoyment of this same possession. Much of the early settlement was due to the force and constraint of religious inhabitants. Puritans, Huguenots, Cavaliers, Catholics, Quakers, all came to the Western wilds, each in turn persecuted and persecuting for opinion's sake.

"The American Revolution made a new era to dawn—the era of liberty of conscience. Is it now proposed that we shall go back to the deeds of the dark ages of despotism? I trust that a design of that intent shall remain a secret buried forever.

"Our laws sprang from the necessity of the condition of our early settlers. The neglect of the mother country left the settlers self-dependent and self-reliant until they were thoroughly taught the lesson of self-government. They knew privation, fatigue, endurance, self-denial, fortitude—and were madmen at arms—cautious, courageous, generous, just and trusting God. They had an unexplored continent to subdue and they needed population, more fellow-settlers, more foreigners to immigrate and aid them in the task of founders of empire. They grew and thrived until they were rich enough to be taxed, and wise enough to perceive that taxation without representation is tyranny. The attempt of Great Britain to impose such taxation and their resolve never to submit to it brought on the alternative of war, and they all, foreigners and natives, Catholics and Protestants, took the dire alternative, united as a band of brothers, and declared their dependence on God alone. And they entered to the world a complaint of grievances—a Declaration of Independence. One of their first complaints was that King George was striving to prevent the population of the country by obstructing the naturalization of foreigners. Another was that they had made a vain appeal for justice to their British brethren, because of which they were driven to hold them as the rest of mankind—'enemies in war, in peace friends.' Then finally to uphold their liberties they mutually pledged 'their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.' And who are they that, relying on the same God, made this solemn pledge? There was Hancock the Puritan, Penn the Quaker, Rutledge the Huguenot, Carroll the Catholic, Lee the Cavalier, Jefferson the Free-thinker. There were representatives of all the signers, and the signers were representative of all the people of all the colonies. Did not this pledge bind them, bind us, their heirs, forever to faith and hope in God and to charity for each other—to tolerance in religion and to mutuality in political freedom?

"But this organization is not only opposed to the spirit of our institutions, but seeks to annul the letter of our laws and constitutions. For the Virginian, the Declaration of Rights adopted June 12, 1776, is the fundamental law. This instrument declares that 'no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services, which, not being descendible, neither ought public offices to be hereditary.' Yet these Know-Nothings seek to confine all offices to native Protestants. The Declaration of Rights further asserts that 'all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity toward each other.' But this secret society puts a penalty upon the Catholic, to say nothing of its lack of Christian charity.

"Know-Nothingism also seeks the amendment of the naturalization laws of the Nation and therein contravenes American spirit and practice. One of the best fruits of the American Revolution was to establish for the first time in the world the human right of expatriation. Prior to our separate existence as a Nation of the earth the despotism of the Old World had made a law unto themselves whereby they could hold forever in chains those of mankind who were so unfortunate as to be born their subjects. In respect to birthright and the right of expatriation, and the duty of allegiance and protection, and the law of treason—crowned heads held to the ancient dogma, 'Once a citizen, always a citizen.' If a man was so miserable as to be born the slave of a tyrant, he must remain his slave forever. He could never renounce his ill-fated birthright, never forswear the allegiance that bound him to its chains, and could never expatriate himself to a better country. If America beckoned to him to fly to her for freedom and give to her the cunning and the strength of his right arm to help work out her destiny, he must obtain permission and passport or be regarded as a fugitive from justice. But the foreigners came, and early in the Revolutionary war some of the best blood of the colonies were hung by the king's forces, under the maximum of 'Once a citizen, always a citizen.' Only Washington's threat of retaliation on

British prisoners stopped the barbarous, arbitrary practice. At last our struggle ended and George III was compelled to renounce his claim for our allegiance. Still Europe was loth to give up its dogma, but the Fathers boldly defied her and placed in the constitution the authority of Congress 'to establish a uniform rule for naturalization.' The rule was established, and this great land made one vast asylum for the oppressed of every other land, and under its provisions the best blood of Europe has come to our shores, received protection and repaid our fostering care by helping to upbuild our Nation. These immigrants have become in every respect American citizens, endowed with all our freedom. They have been free to fight for the flag and they have fought for it with a bearing and sense of patriotic duty which prove them worthy fellow-citizens. The war of 1812 was partly due to our assertion of the right of expatriation by the foreigner and his naturalization by this Government. Does this secret organization, which opposes naturalization, wish to uphold the claim of England against that of the United States? Yet that is the logical result of its position in regard to foreigners.

"Again, Know-Nothingism strikes at the very equality of citizenship by denying to the Catholic or the foreign-born the right to be eligible to office. If these are granted citizenship and yet proscribed from office, they must be rated as an inferior class—an excluded class. The law, it is true, does not exclude them. Would the Know-Nothings, if they had the power, formally enact such exclusion? At present for them, by secret combination, to make this class unequal, to impose a burden or restriction on their privileges which the law does not, is to set themselves up above the law and to supersede by private and secret authority, intangible and irresponsible, the rule of public, political right.

"There is no middle ground in respect to naturalization. If we let foreigners be naturalized and don't extend to them equality of privileges, we set up classes and distinctions of persons wholly opposed to republicanism. The Federal Constitution especially provides that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. The Know-Nothing violates the Constitution every time he refuses to vote for a candidate because he is

a Catholic. Protestantism, in the days of the Reformation, protested against secrecy; it protested against shutting out the light of truth; it protested against proscription, bigotry and intolerance. It loosened all tongues and fought the owls and bats of night with the light of meridian day. The argument of the Know-Nothings is the argument of silence. The order ignores all knowledge. And its proscription can't arrest itself within the limit of excluding Catholics and naturalized citizens. It must proscribe natives and Protestants both, who will not consent to unite in proscribing Catholics and naturalized citizens. Nor is this all; it must necessarily extend itself to the business of life as well as to political preferments. Witness the dismissal of schoolmistresses from the schools of Philadelphia, and carpenters from a building in Cincinnati.

"But Know-Nothingism is also opposed to the faith, hope and charity of the gospel. Protestants did not oppose proscription because it was a policy of Catholics, but they opposed Catholics because they employed proscription. Proscription, not Catholics, was the odium to them. Here, now, is Know-Nothingism combating proscription with exclusiveness. Toleration by American example had begun its march throughout the earth. It trusted in the power of truth, had faith in Christian love and charity and in the certainty that God would decide the contest. Here, now, is an order proposing to destroy the effect of our moral example.

"Again, it is against the peace and purity of the Protestant churches, and in aid of priestcraft within their folds to secretly organize orders for religions combined with political ends. The world outside of the churches will be set at war with the sects who unite in this crusade against tolerance and freedom of conscience and of speech. Freemen will not submit to have the Protestant any more than the Catholic churches attempt to influence political elections. Protestant priestcraft is cousin-german to Catholic, and the worst union that could be devised is that of church and State. The State will prostitute and corrupt any church which is connected with it, and any State church will enslave any State.

"Know-Nothingism is against free civil government by instituting a secret

oligarchy beyond the reach of popular and public scrutiny and supported by blind instruments of tyranny bound by test-oaths. Nobody knows who constitute the supreme council of the order or how many there are or where they are. Their adherents are sworn to secrecy. Their blows cannot be quarreled against, for they strike not boldly, like men, but in the dark, like assassins. How long will stand the pillars of freedom of speech and of the press when liberty of conscience is gone and birth is made to 'make the man'?"

"Know-Nothingism is opposed to our progress as a Nation. Did any nation ever so grow as we have done under our broad, liberal policy and our laws of naturalization? They have not made aristocracies, but sovereigns and sovereignties of the people of the West. They have strengthened the stakes of our dominion and multiplied the sons and daughters of America so that now she could muster an army, if need be, that would bid defiance to any invader. Now, shall all this policy and its proud and happy fruits be cast aside for a contracted and selfish scheme of intolerance and exclusion? Shall no asylum be left open to the poor and oppressed of Europe? Shall the growth of our population be arrested? Shall progress be made to stand still? Are we surfeited with prosperity?"

Governor Wise concludes his masterly manifesto with this earnest appeal to the sober judgment of the American people:

"We have institutions that can embrace a world-all mankind with all their opinions, prejudices and passions, however diverse and clashing, provided we adhere to the law of Christian charity and of free toleration. Nothing, nothing is so dangerous to these institutions; nothing can destroy them so soon and so certainly as secret societies formed for political and religious ends combined, founded on proscription and intolerance, without necessity, against law, against the spirit of the Christian reformation, against the whole scope of Protestantism, against the faith, hope and charity of the Bible, against the peace and purity of the churches, against human progress, against national acquisitions, against American hospitality and courtesy, against American maxims of expatriation and allegiance and protection, against American settlements and land

ordinances—against Americanism in every sense and shape. Hence, as a Protestant American in every fiber and in every feeling, with all my hand and all my heart and all my might, in every character and in every sense, I protest against this secret organization, which seeks to proscriber Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens."

INDIANA DEMOCRACY'S ATTITUDE.

Clear, explicit and unequivocal was the attitude of Indiana's Democracy with reference to the proscriptive policies of the Know-Nothing party. In convention assembled at Indianapolis, January 8, 1856, the party defined its position by proclaiming these ringing declarations:

"Resolved, We recognize the great body of the people as the only tribunal for the decision of questions affecting their government, both as to men and measures, and open appeals to their reason and patriotism as the legitimate means of influencing their action, and we utterly condemn all associations and combinations for political purposes formed to govern them by oaths and obligations, or other compulsory means, or to impair the exercise of free will and independent judgment among them; and we hold in abhorrence all secret political orders and organizations, deeming them dangerous to the stability of government and the rights of the people.

"Resolved, We are in favor of religious toleration, as the founders of our republican institutions achieved and understood it, and secured its enjoyment by constitutional guaranties, and we declare that it ought to be maintained free from invasion either by means of legislative interference or the equally tyrannical proscription of political parties founded on bigotry and ideas of intolerance.

"Resolved, While we esteem it the duty of government to foster and protect religion without invidious preferences, leaving all free to choose among denominations according to their consciences, and while we esteem it the part of true religion, under every form, to render allegiance and due support to government, recognizing the Constitution as the supreme law in all temporal and political concerns, we hold the separate administra-

tion of the affairs of church and State essential to prevent that union of the two, which experience has shown to be pernicious to both and the worst form of tyranny.

"Resolved, That our naturalization laws, our republican institutions, our marvelous growth of national greatness and the happiness of our people, have been and are irresistible inducements and invitations to the inhabitants of less favored lands to become citizens of ours, and that past experience, justice, sound policy and national pride all concur to favor the continuance of our present naturalization laws; that if any abuses have grown up under those laws, they have sprung from their imperfect execution alone and not from inherent defects in the laws themselves, and that we are in favor of that policy which will soonest assimilate naturalized citizens with the mass of our people, and opposed to that anti-American and illiberal policy which proscribes the foreign-born citizen for the accident of birth and drives him to self-defense, to antagonism with our native-born citizens in feeling, political opinions and conduct."

More than one-half of the platform was devoted to the subject covered by the foregoing resolutions, which in itself serves as an indication of the strong feeling entertained by Indiana Democrats in opposition to the heresies so ably and so vigorously dissected by Governor Wise.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

The author of this book was, during the rage of Know-Nothingism, serving his apprenticeship in the printing establishment of George Bergner, at Harrisburg, Pa. In addition to conducting a printing establishment, Mr. Bergner was engaged in the book and stationery business on Market street, next to what was later on known as the Lochiel Hotel, named in honor of General Simon Cameron, whose country residence east of Harrisburg bore the Scotch name of "Lochiel." Diagonally across from the Bergner book store was a rival concern, owned and operated by one William D. Jack, a full-fledged member of

the Know-Nothing organization. Mr. Bergner was born in Germany, but came to this country with his parents in early infancy. He married into a purely American family, none of whom could speak German. In his religious affiliation Mr. Bergner was a member of the English Lutheran congregation; politically he was a Whig, and later on an ardent Republican—the publisher of an orthodox Republican daily newspaper. Pandering to the proscriptive spirit of that time, Mr. Jack, in

advertising his book, periodical and stationery business, used these words in his circulars and newspaper advertisements: "Buy your books, periodicals and stationery of an American in preference to a Hessian." The mere citation of such boorishness illustrates more strikingly than could be done through and by elaborate comment the meanness, narrowness and proscriptive spirit that then warped the minds of so large a number of zealots who made the accident of birth the supreme test of citizenship.



DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH IN 1856

INDIANA RETURNS TO DEMOCRATIC COLUMN—BUCHANAN CHOSEN PRESIDENT



THE Fusion triumph of 1854 in Indiana did not possess staying qualities. As a result of the splendid campaigning carried on by Lieutenant-Governor Ashbel P. Willard and his co-laborers in the cause of Democracy, the inroads made upon the ranks of the party in 1854 were effaced, popular confidence in the party's cause restored and Fusionism effectively repelled at the polls.

The State convention was held January 10, Judge James G. Reid, of Clark county, temporarily presiding. That the Bright element was in the saddle was made manifest by the election of John L. Robinson, of Rush county, as permanent chairman of the convention, and the nomination of Ashbel P. Willard as candidate for Governor. Both were staunch supporters of Senator Bright. Further evidence of the domination of the Bright element was furnished by the adoption of a resolution that in case the national convention should conclude to nominate a western man for the Presidency, the Indiana delegation be directed to cast its vote as a unit for Jesse D. Bright. It might here be stated, however, that when the national convention assembled at Cincinnati it had become quite apparent that the contest was between James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Under these circumstances it was not deemed advisable to put forward Senator Bright. Instead, the Indiana delegation was lined up for Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan, whose nomination was accomplished on the seventeenth ballot.

G. W. Carr, of Jackson, and James H. Stewart, of Carroll, were named as vice-presidents of the temporary organization,

and as secretaries these gentlemen were chosen: John B. Norman, of New Albany; John S. Williams, of Lafayette; Solon Turman, of Greencastle, and Wm. H. Schlater, of Richmond.

Committee on Resolutions—C. Dobbins, C. K. Drew, Horace Heffren, P. M. Kent, Cyrus L. Dunham, J. W. Chapman, Daniel D. Jones, Cornelius O'Brien, Lafe Develin, Edmund Johnson, O. K. Dougherty, Martin M. Ray, D. W. Voorhees, Wm. M. Franklin, Dr. Jas. H. Stewart, D. C. Stover, David Turpie, George W. Spitler, Andrew Ellison, Frank P. Randall, D. Moss, and Dr. Isaac Parker.

The platform adopted by the Indiana Democracy approved the principle of the compromise measures of 1850 and their application as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, condemned all combinations for political purposes and secret political orders, stood for religious tolerance, holding separate administration of the church and State essential; declared that, while favoring sobriety and temperance, the party was opposed to the prohibitory liquor law passed by the last General Assembly; favored the naturalization laws then in effect, and went on record as opposed to what was held to be an anti-American and illiberal policy which persecuted the foreign-born citizen for the accident of birth and drove him in self-defense to antagonism with our native-born citizens in feeling, political opinions and conduct.

A supplementary resolution was adopted demanding the dismissal of any minister of a foreign government found to have directly or indirectly enlisted or aided in the enlistment within the dominions of the United States of any person to serve in a foreign war.

Another resolution endorsed "the faithful Democrats who, in the last Legislature, by their action prevented the 'Hindoos' disgracing the State by electing one of their tribe to the United States Senate."

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. J. W. B. Moore, Warrick county.
2. James G. Reed, Clark.
3. Joseph W. Chapman, Jefferson.
4. John L. Robinson, Rush.
5. Lafe Develin, Wayne.
6. John P. Dunn and John Talbot, Marion.
7. William D. Allen, Putnam.
8. John W. Blake, Clinton.
9. Samuel L. McFadin, Cass.
10. Robert Lowry, Elkhart.
11. Andrew Jackson, Madison.

Another report made the State Central Committee consist of these gentlemen:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| John Hargrove, | John R. Elder, |
| M. C. Kerr, | Daniel W. Voorhees, |
| Joseph W. Chapman, | James H. Stewart, |
| John L. Robinson, | O. Everts, |
| Lafe Develin, | Samuel W. Sprott, |
| Charles W. Hall, | Wilson Smith. |

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Graham N. Fitch, Cass county; Samuel H. Buskirk, Monroe county.

District Electors—William F. Parrett, Warrick; Simeon K. Wolfe, Harrison; Samuel W. Short, Lawrence; D. Jones, Franklin; Edmund Johnson, Henry; Martin M. Ray, Shelby; James M. Hanna, Vigo; Dr. James S. McClelland, Clinton; Orpheus Everts, Laporte; Frank P. Randall, Allen; S. S. Mickle, Adams.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Senatorial Delegates—William Rockhill, Allen; Joseph W. Chapman, Jefferson; John Pettit, Tippecanoe; John L. Robinson, Rush.

District Delegates—Turner Nelson, Posey; John C. Herbert, Knox; P. M. Kent, Floyd; David Huffstetter, Orange; W. A. Aiken, Monroe; Samuel P. Mooney, Jackson; C. O'Brien, Dearborn; A. Davison, Decatur; James Elder, Wayne; James Osborn, Union; Alexander Morrison, Marion; Judge L. Hardin, Johnson; G. F. Cookerly, Vigo; William M. Franklin,

Owen; S. W. Telford, Tippecanoe; Mahlon D. Manson, Montgomery; A. A. Whitlock, St. Joseph; N. O. Ross, Miami; Dr. G. W. McConnell, Steuben; Judge James W. Borden, Allen; Gen. James R. Slack, Huntington; T. Ryans, Madison.

Quite an array of vice-presidents and secretaries—one from each of the eleven districts—was named to assist Permanent Chairman Robinson in conducting the proceedings of the convention. The names of quite prominent Indiana Democrats of that period will be found in these two lists:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. John Law, Vanderburg county.
2. Col. Schoonover, Washington.
3. Gen. John L. Spann, Jennings.
4. James B. Foley, Decatur.
5. James Osborn, Union.
6. General Milroy, Hancock.
7. John Allen, Putnam.
8. James H. Stewart, Carroll.
9. Benjamin Henton, Miami.
10. R. J. Dawson, DeKalb.
11. General Andrew Jackson, Madison.

SECRETARIES.

1. Richard C. Stephens, Martin county.
2. Samuel S. Crowe, Scott.
3. James H. Vawter, Jennings.
4. Cornelius O'Brien, Dearborn.
5. Smith Woods, Henry.
6. John Keightly, Johnson.
7. Murray Briggs, Sullivan.
8. A. J. Boone, Boone.
9. W. R. Bowes, Laporte.
10. Albert Heath, Elkhart.
11. William Norton, Huntington.

THE STATE TICKET AS NOMINATED

For Governor—Ashbel P. Willard, of New Albany.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Col. John C. Walker, of Laporte.

For Secretary of State—Daniel McClure, of Morgan county.

For Auditor—Gen. John W. Dodd, of Grant county.

For Treasurer—Aquilla Jones, of Bartholomew county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion—Prof. Wm. C. Larrabee, of Indianapolis.

For Attorney-General—Joseph E. McDonald, of Crawfordsville.

For Reporter of Supreme Court—Gordon Tanner, of Jackson county.

For Clerk of Supreme Court—William S. Beach, of Boone county.

A sharp contest was waged for the nomination to the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The contestants were Col. John C. Walker of Laporte and Robert Lowry of Goshen. Walker captured the nomination on a close margin. John L. Robinson wanted the nomination for Governor and sought an alliance with Walker. The latter refused to enter into the proposed combination. After the convention Robinson avenged himself by looking up the birth record of Col. Walker, whom he suspected of not being of constitutional age to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Upon obtaining conclusive proof that Walker was in fact ineligible on account of his youth, Robinson caused the State committee to be called together for the purpose of removing Walker from the ticket and naming some other gentleman for the place. When Walker learned what had taken place he cleverly averted action by the committee as to himself by graciously tendering his resignation which, as a matter of course, was promptly accepted. Abram A. Hammond, a very estimable gentleman residing at Terre Haute, was selected to fill the vacancy.

The ticket placed in the field by the Republicans and People's Party organization was headed by Oliver P. Morton for Governor and Conrad Baker for Lieutenant-Governor. Though defeated at the October election in 1856, it is worthy of note as a remarkable coincidence that both were in subsequent years elected first to the office of Lieutenant-Governor and then to that of Governor. Morton had up to 1854 been a Democrat; Baker's affiliation was with the Whigs. Both were forceful char-

acters and particularly strong on the political rostrum. Professionally both gained considerable prestige as members of the bar.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Three Presidential tickets were in the field in 1856—Buchanan and Breckinridge, Democratic; Fremont and Dayton, Republican; Fillmore and Donelson, American. Fremont was the son-in-law of the famous Missouri Senator, Thomas H. Benton, and upon the admission of California into the Union was chosen by the Democrats to represent that young commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. Buchanan had long been conspicuous in the public service and was deemed especially well equipped to fill the high office of President of the United States. Donelson enjoyed the distinction of having been the adopted son of General Andrew Jackson. Inasmuch as there was not the slightest probability of his election, the matter of special fitness for the office to which he was nominated as the running mate of Millard Fillmore was of minor importance.

Indiana was quite conspicuous in the first Presidential convention of the newly organized Republican party in this, that it had for its permanent chairman Henry S. Lane, at that time the idol of his party. In the Democratic Presidential Convention, held at Cincinnati June 4, William Rockhill, of Fort Wayne, was honored with the position of vice-president and James Elder, of Richmond, with that of assistant secretary.

On account of the close political relationship established in 1854 between Whigs, Freesoilers and Know-Nothings, no Fillmore State ticket was placed in nomination. Therefore the October election was a contest between the Democrats and the People's party, the latter embracing the various elements that entered into a fusion arrangement two years prior. The result of this election is indicated in tabular form as set forth below:

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Ashbel P. Willard, Democrat.....117,981 5,842
 Oliver P. Morton, People's.....112,139

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Abram A. Hammond, Democrat...116,717 5,097
 Conrad Baker, People's.....111,620

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Daniel McClure, Democrat.....118,241 8,191
 John W. Dawson, People's.....110,050

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

Gen. John W. Dodd, Democrat...117,953 6,678
 E. W. H. Ellis, People's.....111,275

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

Aquilla Jones, Democrat.....118,052 6,664
 William R. Noffsinger, People's....111,388

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF STATE.

Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat...113,439 8,171
 James H. Cravens, People's.....103,268

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Prof. Wm. C. Larrabee, Democrat..117,640 6,329
 Charles Barnes, People's.....111,311

FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Gordon Tanner, Democrat.....118,258 7,008
 John A. Stein, People's.....111,250

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

William S. Beach, Democrat.....118,297 7,177
 John A. Beal, People's.....111,120

THE VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

James Lockhart, Democrat..... 12,747 4,770
 James Veach, People's..... 7,977
 W. H. English, Democrat..... 10,577 2,650
 John M. Wilson, People's..... 7,927
 James Hughes, Democrat..... 10,629 1,516
 John A. Hendricks, People's..... 9,113
 James B. Foley, Democrat..... 10,451 1,452
 William Cumbback, People's..... 8,999
 Edmund Johnson, Democrat..... 7,183
 David Kilgore, People's..... 11,132 3,949
 James M. Gregg, Democrat..... 11,787 947
 John Coburn, People's..... 10,840
 John G. Davis, Democrat..... 11,137 1,608
 John P. Usher, People's..... 9,529
 Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat.... 11,072
 James Wilson, People's..... 11,302 230
 William Z. Stuart, Democrat..... 11,890
 Schuyler Colfax, People's..... 12,926 1,036
 Robert Lowry, Democrat..... 9,989
 Samuel Brenton, People's..... 10,699 710
 William Garver, Democrat..... 10,443
 John U. Pettit, People's..... 11,235 792

So far as the choice for Congressmen was concerned, it came close to being an even divide—six to five.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

The State elections held in October clearly foreshadowed the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge in November. The Democrats having carried both Pennsylvania and Indiana, the chances of the newly organized Republican party sweeping the country without the aid of these two "October States" must have appeared hopeless indeed, though it is evident that the tremendous strides made by the champions of Fremont and Dayton in New York and other States was quite bewildering to forecasters and prognosticators. Of the Western States, Indiana and Illinois alone were able to withstand the tide. The verdict of Indiana is expressed by these figures:

Buchanan and Breckinridge.118,670
 Fremont and Dayton..... 94,375
 Fillmore and Donelson..... 22,386

Buchanan's vote exceeded that of Fremont and Fillmore combined by nearly 2,000.

Truth of the matter is, Indiana was at that time far from being radical on the slavery question. As a rule, Whigs who basked in the sunshine of William Henry Harrison were more pro-slavery than was true as to Democrats; or, to put it differently, there was more Freesoil sentiment among Democrats of the Whitcomb and Wright school than there was among Whigs of the Harrison school. This was emphasized by the action of the Indiana delegation in Congress in 1848, when, on the 21st day of December, Daniel Gott, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural

justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican liberty among the nations of the earth; therefore,

"Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District."

The vote on this resolution stood, 98 yeas and 88 nays. The Indiana delegation at that time was composed of Elisha Embree, Thomas J. Henley, John L. Robinson, Caleb B. Smith, William W. Wick, George G. Dunn, Richard W. Thompson, John Pettit, Charles W. Cathcart, William Rockhill. Six of these were Democrats and four Whigs. Those voting for the Gott resolution were Cathcart, Embree, Henley, Pettit, Robinson, Rockhill—five Democrats and one Whig. Those voting "No" were Dunn and Thompson. Not voting: Smith and Wick. In later years Caleb B. Smith became a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, and Richard W. Thompson served as Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes.

Among those who voted for the Gott resolution was Horace Greeley, who had but a few weeks before been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. The surprising feature of the proceeding was that Abraham Lincoln, serving a single term in Congress from 1847 to 1849, recorded his vote in opposition to the Gott resolution. Not a single vote from the slave-holding States was recorded in its favor, and only eighteen Representatives from the free States allied themselves with the Southerners in voting "No." That Abraham Lincoln, subsequently immortalized as the "great emancipator," should be found among these eighteen will no doubt afford amazement to thousands to whom this recital of a generally unknown historic fact may serve as a genuine if not startling revelation.

DEMOCRACY MAINTAINS ASCENDENCY

EVEN IN THE POLITICALLY TROUBLESOME YEAR OF 1858.

Perhaps the most interesting convention held up to that time by the Indiana Democracy was that which convened in the city of Indianapolis on historic Jackson Day, in the year 1858. It was at a time when excitement over the slavery question ran high, when lines began to be sharply drawn and when diverging roads were being chosen by Democrats. The "irrepressible conflict" over the slavery question made itself felt among Democrats who, up to that time, had cherished the hope that the spirit of compromise and conciliation might continue to hover over Democratic councils and Democratic gatherings, and that fatal division, for years dimly visible, might yet be averted.

The temper of the 1858 convention was in the main admirable. For the sake of party peace, men of strong convictions graciously yielded individual opinions as to forms of expression on burning issues, trusting that affairs might so shape themselves as yet to make it possible to proceed harmoniously to the solution of the weighty problems that engrossed the thought and attention of the ablest minds of the land.

Though the vote of Indiana in the Cincinnati convention of 1856 was cast as a unit for James Buchanan, the inference is not warranted that Buchanan was the real choice of all the delegates from this State. Among them were a goodly number of admirers and adherents of the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas. They believed in him; they had genuine admiration for his extraordinary ability and his superb qualities of leadership. The unit rule prevented them from recording their individual votes for the idolized leader of the Illinois Democracy; they yielded personal preference to the conclusions of the majority.

When an irreconcilable conflict arose between President Buchanan and Senator Douglas with reference to the Kansas-Nebraska question, Democratic sentiment in Indiana was not slow in asserting itself on the side of Douglas in championing what was then known as "popular sovereignty"—the right of the people of a Territory applying for admission into the Union to decide for or against the introduction of slavery. By lending assistance to the slave power in the effort to establish slavery in Kansas, any number of those who in 1856 had voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge became pronounced opponents of the Buchanan administration in its attempt to foist the Lecompton constitution on the people of Kansas Territory. The administration policy, however, had strong support in the two United States Senators, Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch, in Governor Willard, in John L. Robinson, and other Federal officeholders, besides that always formidable element which believes in "standing by the party, right or wrong."

The convention was called to order by Joseph W. Chapman, member of the State Central Committee. Two distinguished gentlemen were put forward for the permanent chairmanship of the convention—Governor Ashbel P. Willard and Congressman William S. Holman. The vote stood 338 for the Governor and 233 for the Congressman. Willard having been known as an administration man, his triumph afforded undisguised satisfaction to that side of the house. The action of the convention in shaping up the platform casts some doubt upon the accuracy of measurement of strength as to Willard and Holman in the matter of factional alignment.

Much of the convention's time was devoted to the consideration and discussion of the platform. In course of the animated debate General Lew Wallace, of Montgomery, offered a resolution in favor

of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, asserting that "by practical application of that bill the people of a State or a Territory should be, as they are inalienably, invested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot box, any constitution that may be framed for their government; and that now and hereafter no Territory should be admitted into the Union, as a State, without a fair expression of the will of its people being first had upon the constitution accompanying the application for admission."

Daniel W. Voorhees spoke sustaining the resolutions as they had been adopted, maintaining they were the policy of the administration and contending that the people of Kansas were competent to settle their own affairs. The *Indianapolis Sentinel*, in commenting on this speech, stated that Voorhees was effective and conciliatory, his well-toned declarations carrying conviction to the mind and heart of every Democrat.

W. S. Holman counseled moderation and insisted on the right of the States and Territories to establish and maintain their own institutions.

J. W. Chapman, of Jefferson county, reported for the committee to which the resolution had been submitted as still being in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people should have the opportunity of ratification or rejection, and contending that the same should accompany their application for admission.

O. K. Dougherty, of Morgan county, submitted a minority report reiterating as above, but contending that evidence of such exercise or refusal should accompany the application for admission.

General Wallace then withdrew his motion to lay the report of the majority and minority on the table and moved that his original resolution be submitted therefor, which carried 317 to 199.

The report as amended was adopted, as follows: 378 ayes to 114 noes:

"Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot box, any constitution that may be formed for their government; and that, hereafter, no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the constitution accompanying the application of admission."

Notwithstanding the fact that such men as Lew Wallace and Judge Holman expressed themselves as well satisfied with the foregoing declaration, there was still marked dissatisfaction over the spirit and phraseology of certain parts of the resolutions. This was emphasized by Aquilla Jones, a lifelong friend of Thomas A. Hendricks, in declining to accept a re-nomination to the office of State Treasurer unanimously bestowed on him. In adopting this course, Mr. Jones declared that "one of the vital principles of the Democratic party must have either been omitted or asserted in such a manner as to be susceptible of an equivocal construction."

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. John Hargrove, Gibson county.
 2. Michael C. Kerr, Floyd.
 3. Joseph W. Chapman, Jefferson.
 4. John L. Robinson, Rush.
 5. Lafe Develin, Wayne.
 6. Charles W. Hall and John Elder, Marion.
 7. Daniel W. Voorhees, Vigo.
 8. James H. Stewart, Carroll.
 9. O. Everts, Laporte.
 10. Samuel W. Sprott, DeKalb.
 11. Wilson Smith, Wabash.
- John R. Elder, chairman.

THE TICKET NAMED.

For Secretary of State—Daniel McClure, Morgan county.
 For Auditor—John W. Dodd, Grant county.
 For Treasurer—Nathaniel F. Cunningham, Vigo county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Rugg, Allen county.

For Attorney-General—Joseph E. McDonald, Montgomery county.

For Supreme Court Judges—Samuel E. Perkins, Marion; Andrew Davison, Decatur; James M. Hanna, Sullivan; James L. Worden, Whitley.

The campaign was marked by considerable vigor, both parties putting forth strong efforts to carry the State. Though many members of the organization still manifested a disposition to pose as a People's party, the name Republican gradually became more agreeable to the rank and file and was finally accepted. The Republican ticket for 1858 was made up of these widely-known gentlemen:

Secretary of State—William A. Peelle, Randolph county.

Auditor of State—Albert Lange of Terre Haute.

Treasurer of State—John H. Harper of South Bend.

Attorney-General—William T. Otto of New Albany.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Young, Indianapolis.

Supreme Judges—Horace P. Biddle, Logansport; Abram W. Hendricks, Madison; Simon Yandes, Indianapolis; William D. Griswold, Terre Haute.

Territorially, these selections could hardly have been better chosen. The ticket was generally pronounced a strong one, even its most pronounced opponents conceding its availability. Placing a capable and popular German living in Terre Haute on the ticket for State Auditor was especially adjudged a fine stroke of policy. Nevertheless the ticket went down in defeat—not by heavy majorities, yet sufficiently so to serve all practical purposes. Indiana simply was not yet ready to be placed in the Republican column.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Secretary of State—McClure, 107,409; Peelle, 104,828.

Auditor—Dodd, 107,242; Lange, 105,493.

Treasurer—Cunningham, 107,634; Harper, 105,416.

Attorney-General—McDonald, 107,291; Otto, 105,757.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rugg, 107,910; Young, 105,014.

Judges Supreme Court—

Worden, 107,681; Biddle, 104,582.

Davison, 107,608; Hendricks, 104,492.

Perkins, 108,158; Yandes, 104,086.

Hanna, 107,076; Griswold, 104,965.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

There was something of a shakeup in the composition of the Congressional delegation, though it could hardly have been designated as partaking of a revolutionary character. The new men who came in were James Hughes, William M. Dunn, Wm. S. Holman, Albert G. Porter and Charles Case. Wm. H. English made his last race. Four triumphant elections seemingly satisfied his ambition. He gained quite a reputation as a national legislator during the eight years of his service in the halls of Congress. Political upheavals didn't seem to affect his candidacy at any time; a nomination in his case meant an election. After the breaking out of the war he moved to Indianapolis, engaged in banking, and in course of time accumulated a large fortune. He would have made an excellent Governor, but never aspired to that office. His eyes were fixed upon the Presidency of the United States, but he did not get farther in this direction than the obtainment of the nomination for Vice-President in 1880, when the gallant Winfield Scott Hancock was defeated for the Presidency by the scholarly James A. Garfield. That result was due to the folly of the Democrats failing to renominate the "old ticket" of 1876. No power on earth could have prevented a vindication of the majesty of the ballot through the triumphant re-election of Tilden and Hendricks.

EX-GOVERNOR WRIGHT MADE AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

After the election of Buchanan to the Presidency, a general impression prevailed that Indiana would be honored with a Cabinet position. Senator Bright and Governor Wright were under consideration. The former naturally preferred to remain in the Senate to being placed at the head of the State Department. Not being overly blessed with the world's goods, Governor Wright decided not to accept the Secretaryship of the Interior, for which he was so eminently qualified. He, however, indicated a willingness to go to Europe in the capacity of Ambassador to Prussia. This was quite agreeable to Senator Bright, as it put the wide ocean between him and the man who had given him so much trouble politically for so long a time. Buchanan made the appointment quite willingly, and Bright, for reasons stated, saw to it that Wright's appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Ambassador Wright made an excellent record as such.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS FROM 1817 TO 1861

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1817-March 3, 1819.)

Senate—10 Federalists, 34 Democrats; total, 44.
House—57 Federalists, 128 Democrats; total, 185.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1819-March 3, 1821.)

Senate—10 Federalists, 36 Democrats; total, 46.
House—42 Federalists, 145 Democrats; total, 187.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1821-March 3, 1823.)

Senate—7 Federalists, 41 Democrats; total, 48.
House—58 Federalists, 129 Democrats; total, 187.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1823-March 3, 1825.)

Senate—40 Democrats, 8 Whigs; total, 48.
House—72 Federalists, 141 Democrats; total, 213.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1825-March 3, 1827.)

Senate—38 Democrats, 10 Whigs; total, 48.
House—79 Federalists, 134 Democrats; total, 213.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1827-March 3, 1829.)

Senate—37 Democrats, 11 Whigs; total, 48.
House—85 Federalists, 128 Democrats; total, 213.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1829-March 3, 1831.)

Senate—38 Democrats, 10 Whigs; total, 48.
House—142 Democrats, 71 Whigs; total, 213.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1831-March 3, 1833.)

Senate—35 Democrats, 13 Whigs; total, 48.
House—130 Democrats, 83 Whigs; total, 213.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1833-March 3, 1835.)

Senate—30 Democrats, 18 Whigs; total, 48.
House—147 Democrats, 93 Whigs; total, 240.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1835-March 3, 1837.)

Senate—33 Democrats, 19 Whigs; total, 52.
House—144 Democrats, 98 Whigs; total, 242.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1837-March 3, 1839.)

Senate—31 Democrats, 18 Whigs, 3 Independents; total, 52. House—117 Democrats, 115 Whigs, 10 Independents, 1 vacancy; total, 242.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1839-March 3, 1841.)

Senate—22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, 2 Independents; total, 52. House—103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, 1 vacancy; total, 242.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843.)

Senate—22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, 2 Independents; total, 52. House—103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, 1 vacancy; total, 242.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1843-March 3, 1845.)

Senate—23 Democrats, 29 Whigs; total, 52.
House—142 Democrats, 81 Whigs; total, 223.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1845-March 3, 1847.)

Senate—30 Democrats, 25 Whigs, 1 vacancy; total, 56. House—141 Democrats, 78 Whigs, 6 Americans; total, 225.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849.)

Senate—37 Democrats, 21 Whigs; total, 58.
House—108 Democrats, 115 Whigs, 4 Independents; total, 227.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851.)

Senate—35 Democrats, 25 Whigs, 2 Free Soil; total, 62. House—116 Democrats, 111 Whigs; total, 227.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1851-March 3, 1853.)

Senate—36 Democrats, 23 Whigs, 3 Free Soil; total, 62. House—140 Democrats, 88 Whigs, 5 Free Soil; total, 233.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855.)

Senate—38 Democrats, 22 Whigs, 2 Free Soil; total, 62. House—159 Democrats, 71 Whigs, 4 Free Soil; total, 234.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857.)

Senate—42 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 5 Americans; total, 62. House—83 Democrats, 108 Republicans, 43 Americans; total, 234.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1857-March 3, 1859.)

Senate—39 Democrats, 20 Republicans, 5 Americans; total, 64. House—131 Democrats, 92 Republicans, 14 Americans; total, 237.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1859-March 3, 1861.)

Senate—38 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Americans; total, 66. House—101 Democrats, 113 Republicans, 23 Americans; total, 237.

UNDER NEW LEADERSHIP

INDIANA'S DEMOCRACY ENTERS UPON NEW ERA—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS PILOTS THE PARTY DISCREETLY AND SAFELY FOR QUARTER CENTURY



IGNS of the times in 1858 pointed unmistakably to the inauguration of a new era in Indiana politics. The leaven was working. The culmination could not be far in the distance.

Weeks before the assembling of the State convention, fixed by the proper authorities upon Wednesday, January 11, 1860, Democrats throughout the State determined to take part in the deliberations of this representative body. The friends as well as the enemies of Stephen A. Douglas had become thoroughly aroused and quietly but resolutely resolved to take a hand in deciding who should be entrusted with the leadership of the National Democracy, in so far as this could be determined by the Democratic sovereigns of the Hoosier commonwealth. So intense had become the feelings of the warring elements that the carrying of deadly weapons was by not a few considered an essential part of complete and self-justifiable equipment.

Seven counties had sent double delegations. These were Hancock, Jackson, Jennings, Laporte, Lawrence, Randolph and Spencer. The presence of the largest number of accredited delegates yet assembled in any State convention rendered expedient and necessary the adoption of a rule that only delegates, candidates for office, members of the press and members of the State Central Committee be admitted to Metropolitan Hall, in which the convention was ordered to be held. The supporters of Douglas had come to an understanding that Judge Robert Lowry, then proprietor of the *Goshen Democrat*,

must be made permanent chairman of the great convention. Obstacles were in the way, but by judicious management these were removed. Joseph W. Chapman rapped the assembly to order. General Lew Wallace put Lowry in nomination for temporary chairman. This was quickly followed by a motion that a permanent instead of a temporary chairman be elected. The convention was thrown into confusion, amidst which Governor Willard sought to sway the vast assembly by his persuasive eloquence. In this he was frustrated by apt rejoinders to his catchy phrases. Pointed reminders that he was not an accredited delegate and therefore not entitled to the floor were fired at him. This elicited an offer from White county to make the Governor one of its delegates. Finally the difficulty found adjustment by the Marion county delegation announcing a vacancy in its ranks and the election of Governor Willard to fill the same. Thereupon Governor Willard gained recognition by the Chair and immediately proceeded to nominate for permanent chairman Judge Samuel E. Perkins, of Indianapolis. This motion was presented in the form of an amendment to the pending motion.

Gordon Tanner, of Jackson county, gained the floor and said he "would not try to amend if a direct vote was to be taken between Judge Lowry and Judge Perkins—Judge Lowry, the friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and Judge Perkins as the administration candidate."

Finally the vote was taken. It resulted in 189½ votes for Lowry and 174½ for Perkins. A motion to make Lowry's election the unanimous action of the convention was adopted by acclamation. J. J.

Bingham, of Indianapolis; John B. Norman, of New Albany; S. A. Hall, of Logansport, and Geo. E. Greene, of Vincennes, were made secretaries of the convention. All of them were editors and staunch supporters of the "Little Giant."

So much time was consumed in the transaction of routine business, the selection of a committee on resolutions, etc., that the convention readily assented to an adjournment to the following morning.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dr. Norman Eddy, Chairman, | Lafe Develin, A. C. Handy, |
| A. T. Whittlesey, | G. F. Cookerly, |
| Dr. W. F. Sherrod, | B. F. Schermerhorn, |
| Paris C. Dunning, | Andrew Ellison, |
| Marcus Levy, | David Studabaker. |

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Feeling continued to be intense, though more calm. The friends of Douglas felt assured that they had won the battle, but they also felt that they must not rest on their oars nor be found napping.

NEW STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. J. G. Gavitt, Vanderburg county.
 2. Michael C. Kerr, Floyd.
 3. Thomas R. Cobb, Lawrence.
 4. J. J. Schroyer, Dearborn.
 5. C. E. Shipley, Delaware.
 6. J. J. Bingham, Marion.
 7. B. W. Hanna, Vigo.
 8. B. F. Schermerhorn, Carroll.
 9. Norman Eddy, St. Joseph.
 10. A. W. Myers, Whitley.
 11. J. S. Shirley, Grant.
- A. B. Palmer, Indianapolis, Chairman.

INSTRUCTED FOR DOUGLAS.

Col. John C. Walker, of Laporte, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That while we pledge the support of the Democracy of Indiana to the nominee of the Charleston convention, whomsoever he may be, the delegates to that body from this State are instructed to cast their votes as a unit for Stephen A. Douglas, and to use all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination."

United States Marshal John L. Robin-

son moved to amend by striking out the name of Douglas and inserting that of Joseph Lane.

An amendment was offered that each Congressional district appoint its delegates with or without instructions; that the convention instruct delegates-at-large, and also all delegates to vote as a unit, a majority determining their attitude. The amendment was lost 160 to 236. The Walker resolution was then adopted—ayes, 265; noes, 129.

This definitely fixed Indiana's attitude with reference to the Democratic Presidential nomination. It served as a prelude to the formal declaration embodied in the platform agreed upon and reported by the committee on resolutions. The platform bears evidence of having been carefully considered, sentence by sentence, and as having been constructed by men of exceptional ability. As an entirety it may fairly be pronounced a masterpiece of political pronouncement, in accord with the then dominant sentiment of the Indiana Democracy. From a literary point of view it excelled any of the platforms thitherto adopted by any preceding State convention. The party's preference for Stephen A. Douglas was set forth in this ringing declaration:

"Resolved, That as a statesman of tried character, and a citizen in whom all sections of the Union may confide their interests, as the friend and supporter of our rights at home and our honor abroad, and in the sincere conviction that we will thereby contribute to secure to all sections of the Union, and each of the States, their just and equal rights and their full share in the benefits of our Federal Union, and in no sectional spirit, but in the expansive love of our whole country, the Democracy of Indiana present to the convention of the American Democracy to assemble at Charleston as their choice for nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and believing him to be the preference of an overwhelming majority of our people, we hereby instruct the delegates this day appointed by us to

that convention to cast their votes in his favor as a unit so long as his name is before the convention, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination; and the delegation is also instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions which may come before that body as a majority of the delegates may determine."

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Robert Lowry, E. M. Huntington, Samuel H. Buskirk, James B. Foley.

Contingents—James B. Fulwiler, John McManana, Jeremiah Smith, Joseph P. Edson.

1. Smith Miller and John S. Gavitt.
2. J. B. Norman and S. K. Wolfe.
3. H. W. Harrington and Paris C. Dunning.
4. J. V. Bemusdaffer and C. B. Bentley.
5. Lafe Develin and W. W. Frybarger.
6. W. H. Talbott and J. M. Gregg.
7. Dr. Ezra Read and Henry K. Wilson.
8. L. B. Stockton and Maj. I. C. Elston.
9. G. Hathaway and S. A. Hall.
10. Pliny Hoagland and George W. McConnell.
11. William Garver and John R. Coffroth.

The Eleventh district adopted resolutions declaring for Douglas, or some other conservative man entertaining the same views on the Territorial question, if Douglas is not chosen; and that their delegates in no case vote for a man entertaining the view that the Constitution of the United States carries or establishes slavery.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Electors-at-Large—Cyrus L. Dunham, Jackson county, and John C. Walker, Laporte county.

Contingents—A. A. Hammond and Paris C. Dunning.

1. James M. Shanklin, Vanderburg county.
2. Thomas M. Brown, Floyd.
3. James S. Hester, Brown.
4. Daniel D. Jones, Franklin.
5. William A. Bickle, Wayne.
6. Alexander B. Conduitt, Morgan.
7. William M. Franklin, Owen.
8. William C. Kise, Boone.
9. Robert P. Effinger, Miami.
10. William S. Smith, Allen.
11. Andrew Jackson, Madison.

HENDRICKS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, who had been appointed Secretary of State by

Governor Willard in 1859 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel McClure, affiliated with the Buchanan wing of the party. As such he became an avowed aspirant to the nomination for Governor. Though pronounced in his views as to party policy, he was neither an extremist nor a factionist. He believed in subordinating personal views to the will of the majority; in being "regular." When it became apparent that the Douglas wing was clearly and unmistakably in the ascendancy, he not only abandoned his candidacy for the Governorship, but rose in the convention, and in a forceful, eloquent speech moved that Thomas A. Hendricks be nominated by acclamation. This generous action on the part of Colonel Dunham aroused intense enthusiasm and had much to do with creating a harmonious spirit in framing up the ticket in its entirety. Without serious friction the ticket was completed by naming Judge David Turpie, of White county, for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Schlater, of Richmond, for Secretary of State; Joseph Ristine, of Fountain county, for Auditor; Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of Terre Haute, for Treasurer; Oscar B. Hord, of Greensburg, for Attorney-General; Samuel L. Rugg, of Fort Wayne, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Cornelius O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Michael C. Kerr, of New Albany, for Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hendricks was the unanimous choice of the supporters of Douglas. Always conciliatory and conservative, Mr. Hendricks, while unequivocally the choice of the admirers of the "Little Giant," was not offensive or even objectionable to the moderate adherents of the Buchanan policy. Resigning the office of Land Commissioner, which he held part of the time under the Pierce and Buchanan administrations, avowedly for the purpose of re-entering upon the practice of law, he

had freed himself of obligation implied in administration affiliation and was thus unhampered in the expression of whatever views he might hold with reference to party policy. The wisdom of his counsel was made manifest by the selection of Colonel Dunham as an Elector-at-Large, though not at the time altogether apparent to the fiery element of the Douglas following. Dunham verified the excellence of Mr. Hendricks' judgment by taking the stump in favor of the regular Democratic ticket and delivering a series of very effective speeches. Strong efforts were made by Senator Bright to induce Colonel Dunham to decline the electorship candidacy and join the Breckinridge forces; but though the ties of friendship between these two men were strong and of long tenure, Colonel Dunham stood firm, and throughout the campaign appealed with fervid eloquence to Democrats to stand unflinchingly by the regular organization.

The campaign from opening to close was intensely earnest, thrillingly interesting and unrestrictedly determined. No Presidential nominee, not excepting Henry Clay, had, up to that time, had more devoted or enthusiastic supporters than Stephen A. Douglas. His captivating personality, his striking physiognomy, his massive head, and his persuasive eloquence made him the idol of those who rallied under his banner. That his courageous defiance of the slave power and his heroic resistance to the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas drew to him thousands of Democrats who felt ill at ease under the imposition of policies inconsistent with the teachings of Jefferson, Van Buren and Tilden, had become plainly apparent. These men felt that the time had come to command a halt and they asserted themselves in no uncertain manner.

The Indiana delegation to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions stood manfully by the "Little Giant." On their

part there was no wavering, no sign of timidity or lack of courage. Both at Charleston and later on at Baltimore they stood unflinchingly by their guns. When, at the close of the drama at Baltimore, it had become apparent to them that the party to which they were so strongly wedded and for which they had fought so many political battles, would in all probability meet with defeat at the polls in October and in November, they started upon their homeward journey with the inflexible determination to do all that could be done to make as good a showing at the polls as was possible to be done.

The adjourned session at Baltimore began June 18. Three days were consumed in wrangling over the platform. That disposed of, followed by the withdrawal of the Southern Secessionists and a small number of sympathizers from the North, the nomination of Douglas was easily effected by an almost unanimous vote. Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, but promptly declining the proffered honor, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted by the National Committee, hastily summoned for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

Vexed by Senator Bright's "pernicious activity" in working up opposition to the regular nominees of the party, both State and national, the leaders decided that unusual energy must be injected into the campaign. The middle of July a mass meeting was held at Indianapolis to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. Twenty thousand enthusiastic Democrats gathered at the State capital to give expression to their feelings. The speakers at this meeting were: Governor Willard, Senator Geo. E. Pugh of Ohio, Congressman C. L. Vallandigham of Dayton, Samuel R. Hamill of Sullivan, Thomas A. Hendricks, Richard J. Ryan and Judge W. W. Wicks. Mr. Ryan introduced a resolution which, after some discussion, passed in this form:

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Indiana, in mass convention assembled, unanimously condemn the course of all those who are endeavoring to disorganize the Democratic party of Indiana by their opposition to the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson."

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* fought valiantly for the regular ticket. Here is a sample of its onslaughts on the Secessionists. It is quoted from the *Sentinel's* issue of July 20:

"The fact that Breckinridge and Lane are the candidates for the disunionists cannot be successfully denied. Those of the North who seek to defeat Douglas swear that Breckinridge and Lane are Union men, but the supporters of those candidates at the South talk differently. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* thus openly avows the purpose for which Breckinridge and Lane have been nominated. That paper says:

Run three presidential tickets against Lincoln, thereby giving Lincoln the best chance to be elected. After Lincoln is elected some Southern communities—most of them perhaps—will refuse to let the postmasters appointed under his administration take possession of the office. Then the United States authorities will interpose to "enforce the law." Then the United States authorities will either be shot upon or they will shoot somebody down. Then the people of the community will arise up against the United States Government and will be sustained by neighboring communities until a civil war, with all its horrible butcheries, envelops the land in a shroud of blood and carnage."

According to the *Sentinel* of September 20, the friends of Breckinridge and Lane "Held a meeting in Indianapolis on Monday last and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it would be inexpedient at this time to place a national Democratic State ticket in the field for State officers.

Resolved, That in view of the conciliatory overtures which have from time to time been made to the friends of Mr. Douglas in this State and rejected by them, if the present State ticket be defeated they alone will be responsible for the result.

"Resolutions signed by W. H. Talbott, chairman, and John R. Elder, secretary."

The *Sentinel* went on to say that both of these gentlemen were members of the Democratic State Convention on the 11th

of January last and the candidates upon the Democratic ticket were their choice and received their cordial support.

An imposing Douglas demonstration was held at Indianapolis September 28. It attracted thousands of the "Little Giant's" admirers to the State capital. He arrived the evening before, and was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Being tired out by exhaustive campaigning, he retired to his room at the Bates House, but at the earnest solicitation of the vast crowd appeared on the balcony. After a few fitting allusions to Hoosier fidelity and enthusiasm, Senator Douglas excused himself and returned to his room.

Attorney-General Joseph E. McDonald then introduced Governor David Todd, of Ohio, who presided over the convention at Baltimore after Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, had vacated the Chair and seceded, accompanied by Ben Butler. Governor Todd delivered a speech that elicited unbounded enthusiasm. He was followed by C. A. Schaefer, of Ohio, and the brilliant Indianapolis orator, Richard J. Ryan.

The vast concourse that did honor to Senator Douglas afforded high elation to his supporters. The parade was an immense affair. It was under command of Captain John M. Lord, as chief marshal, whose Indianapolis assistants were Captain Love, H. H. Dodd, John F. Gulick, Capt. H. Prosser, Gen. W. J. Elliott, Dr. A. D. Gall, Samuel Hesselgesser, J. B. Ryan, Capt. M. North, S. M. McCarty, Wm. Wilkinson, Charles Howland, Samuel A. Todd, Frank Cunningham, Reginald H. Hall, Jacob Mull, George W. Pitts, Julius Boetticher, John Stumph and Daniel C. Greenfield.

Assistant marshals for the State at large were George E. Greene, Col. T. G. Lee, Gen. L. Druley, Gen. J. B. Foley, Gen. J. P. Drake, Gen. W. D. Allen, Capt. Lew Wallace, Geo. W. Spittler, Dr. Geo. W. McConnell, Gen. D. Moss, Capt. Z. Berry, Lafe Develin, Nathaniel Lord, Jr., Michael Shannon.

Inasmuch as neither the Breckinridge and Lane people nor the Bell and Everett supporters placed a State ticket in the field—being content with revealing their strength through electoral tickets—the contest in Indiana, up to the time of the October election, was squarely between the tickets headed, respectively, by Thomas A. Hendricks and Henry S. Lane.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—Henry S. Lane, Crawfordsville.

Lieutenant-Governor—Oliver P. Morton, Centerville.

Secretary of State—William A. Peelle, Winchester.

Auditor of State—Albert Lange, Terre Haute.

Treasurer of State—Jonathan Harvey, Clark county.

Attorney-General—James G. Jones, Evansville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miles J. Fletcher, Putnam county.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—John Paul Jones, Lagrange.

It will be remembered that Oliver P. Morton was his party's nominee for Governor in 1856. When the time came for nominating the ticket in 1860, it was a question of expediency as to whether he should be assigned to first or second place. The argument that finally prevailed was that, in view of the fact that Henry S. Lane had been chosen United States Senator by Fusion members of the General Assembly and denied admission by the Senate at Washington on the ground of irregularity, he should head the ticket. Attention was further directed to the fact that he was active in the Mexican war and that he enjoyed the sustained reputation of being among Indiana's most eloquent orators. Furthermore, a larger number of Whigs than Democrats had found their way into the newly organized Republican

party, therefore the propriety and advisability of honoring Lane with first place on the ticket. It seemed also to have been tacitly understood, if not positively agreed, that in the event of the Republicans securing a majority in the Legislature, Mr. Lane was to be chosen United States Senator, to succeed Graham N. Fitch, and that Oliver P. Morton would then be afforded opportunity to serve almost the entire term as Governor. The fulfillment of this agreement, implied or real, was rendered possible by the result of the election, carrying with it, for the first time, the election of the entire Republican State ticket and a clear majority of the Legislature.

OFFICIAL VOTE, 1860.

GOVERNOR.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|
| Lane | 136,725 | 9,757 |
| Hendricks | 126,968 | |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | | |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| Morton | 136,470 | 10,178 |
| Turpie | 126,292 | |

AUDITOR.

| | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|
| Lange | 136,007 | 9,646 |
| Ristine | 126,361 | |

SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| Peelle | 136,190 | 9,610 |
| Schlater | 126,580 | |

TREASURER OF STATE.

| | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|
| Harvey | 137,640 | 10,526 |
| Cunningham | 126,514 | |

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|
| Fletcher | 137,129 | 11,383 |
| Rugg | 125,746 | |

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|
| Jones | 131,472 | 8,201 |
| Hord | 123,271 | |

REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| Harrison | 134,924 | 9,688 |
| Kerr | 125,236 | |

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

| | | |
|---------------|---------|--------|
| Jones | 132,933 | 10,120 |
| O'Brien | 122,813 | |

In the election of members of Congress the Republicans were successful in seven

of the eleven districts. The Democrats elected John Law in the First district, James A. Cravens in the Second, William S. Holman in the Fourth and Daniel W. Voorhees in the Seventh. The Republicans clothed with congressional prerogatives William M. Dunn in the Third district, George W. Julian in the Fifth, Albert G. Porter in the Sixth, Albert S. White in the Eighth, Schuyler Colfax in the Ninth, William Mitchell in the Tenth and John Peter Cleaver Shanks in the Eleventh. In passing it may be stated that of the eleven gentlemen chosen as representatives in Congress from Indiana in the year 1860, William Mitchell, a banker residing at Kendallville, was alone in being made a single term. He was defeated for reelection in 1862 by Joseph K. Edgerton of Fort Wayne.

INDIANA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

There is a marked difference in the vote cast at the October election for Governor and other State officers and the vote cast at the November election for presidential electors. Lincoln had two thousand more than Lane, while Douglas fell twelve thousand behind Hendricks' vote. This would seem to make clear that the 12,295 Democrats who voted for Breckinridge had generously cast their ballots for Mr. Hendricks. How the Bell and Everett supporters distributed their favors at the October election the good Lord only knows. This is the vote for Presidential electors:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Lincoln and Hamlin..... | 139,033 |
| Douglas and Johnson..... | 115,509 |
| Breckinridge and Lane..... | 12,295 |
| Bell and Everett..... | 5,306 |

The Presidential electors chosen by the Republicans and who cast the vote of Indiana for Lincoln and H. Hamlin were:

At Large—William Cumback of Decatur and John L. Mansfield of Jefferson.

1. Cyrus M. Allen, Knox county.
2. John W. Ray, Knox.
3. Morton C. Hunter, Monroe.
4. John H. Farquar, Franklin.

5. Nelson Trusler, Fayette.
6. Reuben A. Riley, Hancock.
7. John Hanna, Putnam.
8. Samuel A. Huff, Tippecanoe.
9. James N. Tyner, Miami.
10. Isaac Jenkinson, Allen.
11. David O. Dailey, Huntington.

The Breckinridge organization for Indiana consisted of an electoral ticket and a State Central Committee. The nominees for electors were:

At Large—James Morrison, Marion, and Delano R. Eckles.

1. R. A. Clements, Daviess county.
2. Dr. W. F. Sherrod, Orange.
3. Daniel Sheeks, Monroe.
4. Ethelbert Hibben, Rush.
5. Samuel Orr, Delaware.
6. Franklin Hardin, Johnson.
7. James A. Scott, Putnam.
8. Col. W. M. Jenners, Tippecanoe.
9. James Bradley, Laporte.
10. Robert Breckinridge, Jr., Allen.
11. John R. Coffroth, Huntington.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

J. B. Gardner, Levi Sparks, Geo. W. Kyle, Dr. B. F. Mullen, Alex. White, John R. Elder, James M. Tomlinson, Julius Nicolai, James Johnson, James M. Oliver, Thomas Wood, Thomas D. Lemon, G. F. R. Woodleigh, Dr. F. B. Thomas.

Under the caption, "The Result," the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of November 7 commented thus apprehensively on the outcome of the Presidential election:

"The telegraphic returns of the election yesterday indicate that Lincoln has been chosen President by the vote of the people. It is probable he will have the entire electoral vote of all the Northern States. This is the first time in the history of the country that a President has been elected by a sectional and geographical party. Its effect will be to array one section of the Union in antagonism to the other. The issue has come which the leading men of the South have declared will be sufficient and justifiable cause for disunion. A few weeks will determine whether we shall be divided into separate confederacies or remain united States. Perhaps it is as well to try the strength of the Union, of the national Government, now as any

other time. If it survives this struggle there will be but little danger of disruption in the future."

When the Secessionists left the convention hall at Charleston, and later on at Baltimore, and decided to nominate a ticket of their own, they knew full well what they were about and what the effect of their action would be. They knew that by dividing the Democratic party the triumph of the Republicans would be assured. Their hostility to Stephen A. Douglas was as flimsy as it was malignant. They used their groundless animosity to Douglas as a pretext for disrupting the Democratic party, and later on used the product of their own connivance, the election of Lincoln, as a pretext for disrupting the Union. In their madness to perpetuate slavery they worked the destruction of that institution. It is ever thus: When greed dethrones reason, it inflicts upon itself the greatest of all penalties—annihilation.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR WILLARD.

There was substantial agreement among capable judges of forensic eloquence that Governor Ashbel P. Willard was the most accomplished, most effective and most persuasive orator in the State. As Gov-

ernor of the commonwealth he proved himself an administrator of discernment and marked ability. He was an intense partisan, yet fair-minded and just in the performance of duty. Though in the main considered a supporter of the Buchanan administration, he refused absolutely to become a party to waging war upon the organization when it chose Stephen A. Douglas as the national leader. He counseled moderation and conciliation. His health had been impaired; vitality was slowly but surely ebbing away. In the hope of prolonging his tenure on earth he went to Minnesota. But the trip had been delayed too long to produce the hoped-for result. Disease was gnawing at his vitals and refused to release its hold at the bidding of the bracing air of the Northwest. On the 4th of October, 1860, he was suddenly taken worse, and on the evening of that day he breathed his last. Then and there passed from the face of the earth one of the brightest intellects of that period. Under the constitution of the State, Abram A. Hammond became acting Governor, serving as such until relieved in January, 1861, by Henry S. Lane, who a few days later was succeeded by Oliver P. Morton.

AN INDISSOLUBLE UNION OF INDESTRUCTIBLE STATES

CHERISHED AND INVIOLEABLE HISTORIC DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE



WHATEVER personal views may have been entertained by men affiliated with the Democratic party during the tumultuous agitation of the slavery question, there can be no question as to the historic attitude of the party with reference to the indestructibility of the American Union. In other words, the right of a State to nullify the laws of the United States or to secede from the Union has ever been stoutly denied by the illustrious statesmen who have been recognized and venerated as expounders of Democratic principles. Within this category come such men as Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Tilden, Douglas and Cass.

Unreserved approval was accorded at the beginning of the struggle for the maintenance of the Federal Union to this declaration, formulated by Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee and formally adopted by the Senate of the United States on the 24th day of July, 1861:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable Civil War has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of antagonizing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the

dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

If any one man may have been considered authorized to speak for his party at that critical period in our country's history, that man was Stephen A. Douglas, the chosen leader and gallant standard-bearer in the memorable campaign of 1860. When it had become apparent that war between North and South was inevitable, Senator Douglas left Washington to deliver a series of public addresses on his way to Chicago. Accompanied by his charming wife, he spoke in several of the more important cities along his route, including Indianapolis. Reaching his home city, Chicago, for the upbuilding of which he had done so much, he was met at the depot by an immense assemblage of citizens of all parties, who insisted on escorting him in procession to the great Wigwam which had already been packed by an audience of fully ten thousand eager hearers. It was there on a beautiful May day (the first) where the "Little Giant" delivered his last speech, for soon after its delivery he was attacked with an acute disease from which he died on the morning of June 4, 1861, shortly after the completion of his forty-eighth year. His last words were: "Tell Stevie and Robbie (his sons) to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

DOUGLAS' LAST WORDS FOR THE UNION.

"Mr. Chairman—I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and

imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of our country. (Cheers.)

"I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

"The return we receive is war, armies marched upon our capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

"What cause, what excuse do disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot-box? I understand it that the voice of the people expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume, on the election of a particular candidate, that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they present of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the constitutional rights of the Southern States—I will say the constitutional rights of slaveholders—are concerned, nothing has been done, and nothing omitted, of which they can complain.

"There has never been a time from the

day that Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they have today. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every administration?

"If they say the Territorial question—now, for the first time, there is no act of Congress prohibiting slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Then what reason have they?

"The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

"They use the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate, by a sectional vote, in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton charter down to the Presidential election shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

"They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last spring, and by a united South and divided North, hold it. That scheme was defeated in the defeat of the disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

"But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots—or traitors.*

"Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. (Cheers.) I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped, in the North-

ern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

"There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by closing up the ranks. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace, I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton fields of the South or the corn fields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

"We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

"We must not invade Constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized. (Cheers.)

"The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We cannot recognize secession. Recognize it once and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order, upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

"Then we have a solemn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it, and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

"I have said more than I intended to say. (Cries of 'Go on.')

It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country.

"I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position—united, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed." (Prolonged cheering.)

DEMOCRATS CARRY THE STATE IN 1862.

EARLY IN THE YEAR THE OUTLOOK WAS FAR FROM ENCOURAGING.

When the Democrats met in State Convention at Indianapolis, January 8, there were but few among the most sagacious delegates who believed it to be possible to carry the State at the October election. Two days were devoted to transacting the business for which the convention had been called. The first day's session was chiefly devoted to the discussion of a motion offered by ex-Congressman Wm. H. English that an adjournment be taken until July 4, which motion was warmly seconded by Cyrus L. Dunham. The proposition was vigorously opposed and was voted down. This was followed by a wrangle over the election of a permanent chairman. Joseph W. Chapman had been chosen temporary chairman. Grafton F. Cookerly of Terre Haute proposed Thomas A. Hendricks for the permanent chairmanship. Congressman John G. Davis of Parke and Robert D. Walpole of Indianapolis were also put in nomination. Walpole's name was withdrawn, whereupon Joseph E. McDonald in a very tactful speech moved that Mr. Hendricks be chosen by acclamation to preside over the convention. This motion prevailed. Upon taking the chair Mr. Hendricks delivered an unusually lengthy address. Among other points made by him were these:

"The civil war is upon us. For its existence the Democratic party is not responsible. For many years we have admonished those who favored a sectional party of its danger—in the sentiment of Washington's farewell address that the greatest danger to our country was the formation of geographical parties—we have advocated those doctrines which we believed fair and equal to all sections; a change could have been adopted without wounding the pride or stimulating the arrogance of either.' Our appeals were disregarded. Sectional pride, prejudice and hatred in one section produced the same sentiments in the other, and of this sectional strife was begotten our present troubles. The war is upon us—'wickedly provoked on the one side, and in folly and sin and without sufficient cause commenced on the other.' With secession upon the one hand and sectional interference with Southern rights upon the other, we hold no sympathy. Our most earnest desire is for the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and for myself I will give an honest support to all Constitutional and proper measures adopted by the administration to that end; and I will as earnestly oppose all acts in violation of the Constitution and in suppression of liberty because of my veneration for that solemn compact of our fathers, and because such policy renders the Union impossible; by obliterating the Union sentiment of the South and giving aid and comfort to its enemies."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks' address Joseph J. Bingham was made permanent secretary, with R. S. Hastings of Lafayette as assistant.

Mr. Cookerly moved that each Congressional district name a vice-president of the convention. Judge Pettit opposed this motion, saying that there was no necessity for naming vice-presidents. Mr. Cookerly replied that the custom of thus selecting vice-presidents had prevailed for years, and he knew of no good reason why this time-honored practice should not be continued. The convention, however, coincided in the view of Judge Pettit and defeated the motion for the selection of vice-presidents.

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE NAMED.

1. James D. Williams, Knox county.
2. Michael C. Kerr, Floyd.
3. M. W. Shields, Jackson.
4. George Hibben, Rush.
5. Edmund Johnson, Henry.
6. J. J. Bingham, George McQuat, Marion.
7. Thomas Dowling, Vigo.
8. R. S. Hastings, Tippecanoe.
9. J. A. Taylor, Cass.
10. S. W. Sprott, Dekalb.
11. J. R. Coffroth, Huntington.

THE PLATFORM.

Seventeen planks were put into the platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions. The platform in its entirety was objectionable to a goodly number of Democrats, chief among whom were Gov. Joseph A. Wright, Wm. H. English, Cyrus L. Dunham, James Hughes, Henry Seebirt, Judge David S. Gooding, Col. W. A. Bickle, Judge A. C. Downey, Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, Gen. Lew Wallace, Col. John T. Wilder, Charles W. Cathcart, Robert Dale Owen, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, James M. Gregg, Col. Norman Eddy, Andrew Jackson and J. B. Fulwiler. The main points of the platform are set forth in the planks herewith reproduced:

"That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established, and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

"That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise and fanatical agitation in the North of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as has long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole

country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

"That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

"That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the administration has recently exhibited to avoid war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

"That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government, and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendancy of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the question at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guarantee, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National convention.

"That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

"That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

"That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling

of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

"That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes or the subjugation of the Southern States.

"That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

"That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in, a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such 'birds of prey,' who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

"That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battlefield where the victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union."

THE TICKET AGREED UPON.

There was considerable doubt about Oscar B. Hord's willingness to again make

the race for Attorney-General. But he graciously yielded to the pressure brought upon him to accept. The ticket finally agreed upon consisted of these widely-known gentlemen: Dr. J. S. Athon for Secretary of State, Joseph Ristine for Auditor, Matthew L. Brett for Treasurer, Oscar B. Hord for Attorney-General, Samuel L. Rugg for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Michael C. Kerr for Reporter of the Supreme Court.

MASS CONVENTION IN JULY.

The dissatisfaction over some of the planks in the platform adopted at the January convention seems to have been sufficiently pronounced to have made it clear that the calling of another convention had become expedient, if not absolutely necessary. This was done. A mass convention was provided for. July 30 was the date fixed therefor. The Statehouse grove was chosen as the place for holding the meeting. Democrats came from all over the State, on foot, by trains, wagons and carriages. It was estimated that from forty to fifty thousand were present. Col. Thomas Dowling of Terre Haute called the convention to order and Thomas A. Hendricks was chosen President by acclamation. In part Mr. Hendricks said:

"We are surrounded by troubles. Our society is in an excited condition; and it is the duty of every man; it is the duty of every good citizen; it is the duty of every good patriot, to maintain the public peace; and, as the presiding officer of this meeting, I make my appeal to every man that he consider himself a committee to maintain good order on this occasion. Gentlemen, no man is a good Democrat unless he is a good citizen and a patriot. If that be true, every Democrat, from his heart, will endeavor to preserve the utmost good order on this occasion."

Joseph J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, was designated to serve as secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Chairman Hendricks was authorized to name as members of the committee on resolutions eleven representative Democrats, one from each Congressional district. This committee was composed of these distinguished representative Democrats: James D. Williams, John B. Winstanley, Samuel H. Buskirk, Major Anderigg, Lafe Develin, Judge S. E. Perkins, Judge Wm. M. Franklin, E. F. Lucas, P. M. Kent, Samuel W. Sprott and John R. Coffroth.

The committee's report appears to have met with general approval. It contained these declarations, which were enthusiastically adopted by unanimous vote:

"1. That we adhere to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and we believe that the only hope for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution is in the restoration of that truly conservative party in power.

"2. That this convention endorse as worthy of all confidence the persons nominated by the delegate convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1862, and that we recommend them to the people as honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution.

"3. That the Constitution, the American Union and the laws made under and by the authority of the Constitution must be preserved and maintained in their power and rightful supremacy—that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the General Government in all measures necessary and proper to that end.

"4. That the Democracy of Indiana with patriots everywhere have made and will continue to make every sacrifice to the end that the rebellion may be suppressed and the supremacy of the Constitution maintained and the Union under it preserved, but they are unalterably opposed to a war of conquest or subjugation, and they will never consent that the war on their part shall be waged for the purpose of interfering with the rights or overthrowing the established institutions of any of the States. In the language of Senator Doug-

las, uttered at Chicago a few days before his death, 'We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer nor women and children be victims. Savages must not be let loose.'

The speakers for this great outpouring of Indiana Democrats were C. A. Wickliffe of Kentucky, John S. Carlisle of Virginia, and Senator Wm. A. Richardson of Illinois, who was Stephen A. Douglas' trusted manager in the Charleston and Baltimore conventions and who, by reason of these intimate relations and his sterling worth and conceded ability, became the "Little Giant's" immediate successor in the Senate of the United States.

RINGING ADDRESS BY THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The foregoing resolutions placed the party in much better position and in a far more favorable light than it had been up to that period. At the same time there was issued by authority of the State Central Committee an address so judiciously and patriotically worded as to have produced a marked change in public sentiment. The demonstration of July 30 and the spirited address promulgated by Chairman McQuat made it possible for the Democratic party of Indiana to appeal with confidence to the suffrages of the people. The way was thus paved for victory. The mistakes of January were corrected by the mighty voice of a patriotically aroused Democracy. This vigorously written document is well worth studious perusal, even though more than a half century has passed since it was first given publicity:

"To the People of Indiana on the Crisis of the Country:

"We address you in the midst of a crisis imminent with peril to the institutions of our beloved country. In doing so, we desire to discard all party feelings, and appeal only to the patriotic impulses of our countrymen. The Nation has had enough of party platforms and party measures to ruin and destroy even a stronger Govern-

ment than this, founded, as we have been taught to believe it was, on the affections and consent of the people. Let us discard the platforms of party, and party itself, except so far as they are consistent with the preservation of the Union and the Constitution which makes us a Nation. If there be a sentiment in the creed of the Democratic organization, enunciated now or heretofore, which makes against the restoration of the UNION AS IT WAS, and the return of peace, we lay that sentiment and creed upon the altar of our beloved country and abandon it forever. There is no party platform, whether made at Baltimore or Chicago, 'which is a law with us,' and we deem no man, no Congress, no executive, a safe counselor who adheres to the single idea of a party in perilous times like these. We give all such consideration to the winds and regard them with abhorrence. They shall have no place in our affections, and no sympathy in our hearts. Acting upon these convictions, we repudiate for ourselves and the great mass of the people of Indiana all and every party feeling, prejudice or opinion which shall come in conflict with the putting down of this rebellion, the return of peace and the complete restoration of the American Union in all its purity and vigor.

"Sixty-six years ago, Washington, in his farewell address, gave to his countrymen this advice and solemn warning: 'In contemplating the causes which may distract our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.'

"Need we say to the people of Indiana that the unwise disregard of this advice has been the immediate cause of the present deplorable civil war? The far-seeing wisdom of 'the Father of his Country' was never more vindicated than in that portion

of his matchless address to his countrymen. He foresaw that the restless spirit of faction and the disturbing elements of sectional strife would be used to plant discord between the people of various States. Though that sainted patriot did not live to witness the wild fanaticism of his countrymen, his immediate successors in the Presidential chair were not so happy. The initiation of active agitation on the slavery question began as early as 1812, on the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, was continued or revived in 1819 on the admission of Missouri, and from that period, with slight intermissions, it has been more or less thrust before the country, in some shape, befitting the views of the factions which grasped at it for their advancement to power. We have seen its effects in its dark progress to its present perilous heights. We have no desire to trace the slimy track of this agitation, and are content to remind our fellow-citizens that prudent men have been always disposed to leave the question of slavery where the Constitution left it—in the hands and in the keeping of those States (old or new) which admitted it as a part of their domestic policy. We assert no right over it. Having rejected slavery for Indiana as a matter of choice, her people claim no power to force it in or out of her sister States, leaving them to be the judge of what befits their local condition. This has been the doctrine of the Democratic party—it was the doctrine of the Whig party. It was the declared principle of Clay, Cass, Webster, Jackson, and that host of wise and conservative statesmen which reflected dignity and honor upon the American name. To stand by the doctrines of Washington and his successors, we must be consistently *Union men* and avoid those snares of party and those devices of sectional agitation which render us 'alien to each other,' and thus destroy the government which makes us one people. We can use no better and more forcible language than that employed by the seventh President of the United States, when about leaving the cares of State, in a farewell address to his countrymen. It declares the whole duty of a true American citizen. General Andrew Jackson, in that address, in speaking of this slavery agitation and its effect upon the United States, declared:

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of coercive powers confided to the general Government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of each State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquillity of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and in pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the principles upon which the American Colonies were originally planted—principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness: and in all efforts on the part of other people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and on all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. *Rest assured that men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence and deserve your strongest reprobation.*

"This was the language of a man who loved his country as he did his own life, and who periled that life for the glory and safety of his native land. They were spoken while he filled the most exalted office in the gift of his countrymen, and just before the term for which he had been elected expired. These words come to us as from the grave. Their author reposes, or all that was mortal of him, at the Hermitage, in Tennessee, and if the spirits of the gallant dead are permitted to look down upon the affairs of earth, he is today contemplating the ruin and desolation which the enemies of our institutions have brought upon his beloved country. We adopt his

language and re-echo his warning to those who love the Union and would save it for their children. We declare before heaven and in the hearing of men that our matchless Constitution and our beloved Union (in spite of Secessionists, Abolitionists and other powers of evil) must and shall be preserved." GEO. McQUAT, Chairman.

SWEPT THE STATE.

As the foregoing document was being read and studied, chances to carry the State constantly improved. When the result of the October election became known it was found that the Democrats had elected their entire State ticket by more than 9,000 majority, had carried seven of the eleven Congressional districts, and secured the election of a Democratic Legislature which the following January chose Thomas A. Hendricks United States Senator for the long (six year) term and David Turpie for the short term, the latter expiring March 3, 1863. Both selections were made with the hearty approval of the Indiana Democracy.

Indiana was by no means the only State in which was experienced a political upheaval. Popular discontent over the slow progress made in subduing the rebellion had become so pronounced that an outlet had to be found. Somehow the impression had forced itself upon the public mind that a political upheaval in favor of the Democrats would be interpreted as a declaration in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. In fact, this argument was freely advanced in nearly every State where campaigns were being vigorously conducted. I heard a Republican Congressman of Pennsylvania, John C. Kunkel, of the Harrisburg district, say that the Republican party had been in power so short a time and had so little experience in Governmental control that he believed it to be good policy to turn the management of affairs over to the Democratic party with its many years of experience in governing. Whatever may have influenced the public mind, the elec-

tion of 1862 resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and even Iowa rolled up majorities for the Democratic tickets. In the election of members of Congress the Democrats nearly doubled their strength. By the adoption of a conflicting policy the following year, when C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio became a martyr to his extreme anti-war pronouncements, and extremists in other parts of the country did their utmost to imitate him, the gains made in 1862 were effectively neutralized and rendered nugatory. And the experience of 1863 had quite a bearing on the Presidential election in 1864.

RESULT IN INDIANA.

The aggregate Unconditional Union vote in 1862 was 18,342 less than the Republican vote of 1860, while the Union Democratic vote was increased by 1,163.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION STATE TICKET FOR 1862.

- For Secretary of State—James S. Athon, Marion county.
- For Auditor of State—Joseph Ristine, Fountain county.
- For Treasurer of State—Matthew L. Brett, Daviess county.
- For Attorney General—Oscar B. Hord, Decatur county.
- For Supreme Court Reporter—Michael C. Kerr, Floyd county.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Rugg, Allen county.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION (REPUBLICAN) TICKET.

- For Secretary of State—William A. Peelle.
- For Auditor of State—Albert Lange.
- For Treasurer of State—Jonathan S. Harvey.
- For Attorney-General—Delana E. Williamson.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John I. Morrison.
- For Reporter of the Supreme Court—William S. Smith.

The election results for the several State officers were as follows:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| James S. Athon, Democrat..... | 127,977 | 9,591 |
| William A. Peelle, Republican.... | 118,386 | |

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Matthew L. Brett, Democrat..... | 127,851 | 9,406 |
| Jonathan S. Harvey, Republican... | 118,445 | |

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Joseph Ristine, Democrat..... | 127,714 | 9,237 |
| Albert Lange, Republican..... | 118,477 | |

The following figures show how the State of Indiana voted for members of Congress in the election of 1862:

| | | Plur. |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1st—John Law, Democrat..... | 11,963 | 2,380 |
| Alvah Johnson, Republican.. | 9,583 | |
| 2nd—James A. Cravens, Democrat | 10,911 | 4,700 |
| Col. Allen May, Republican.. | 6,211 | |
| 3rd—Henry W. Harrington, Dem. | 11,524 | 1,380 |
| Wm. M. Dunn, Republican.. | 10,144 | |
| 4th—Wm. S. Holman, Democrat.. | 10,926 | 2,934 |
| Col. James Gavin, Union... | 7,992 | |
| 5th—Edmund Johnson, Democrat. | 7,414 | |
| George W. Julian, Republican. | 9,272 | 1,858 |
| 6th—Alexander B. Conduitt, Dem. | 11,654 | |
| Ebenezer Dumont, Union... | 12,525 | 871 |
| 7th—Daniel W. Voorhees, Dem... | 12,517 | 2,481 |
| Harvey D. Scott, Republican. | 10,036 | |
| 8th—John Pettit, Democrat..... | 11,181 | |
| Godlove S. Orth, Republican. | 12,005 | 824 |
| 9th—David Turpie, Democrat.... | 14,546 | |
| Schuyler Colfax, Republican. | 14,775 | 229 |
| 10th—Joseph K. Edgerton, Dem... | 12,353 | 436 |
| Wm. Mitchell, Republican... | 11,977 | |
| 11th—Jas. F. McDowell, Democrat. | 13,142 | 923 |
| J. P. C. Shanks, Republican. | 12,219 | |

By way of explanation it may be stated that the Republicans in this campaign labeled their ticket "Unconditional Union Ticket," while the Democrats placed their nominees under the heading "Democratic Union Ticket."

GOVERNOR WRIGHT'S APPOINTMENT AS UNITED STATES SENATOR TO SUCCEED JESSE D. BRIGHT.

February 5, 1862, the United States Senate voted to expel Jesse D. Bright from his seat as Senator from Indiana. The ground upon which this drastic action was taken was that Senator Bright

had written a letter to Jeff Davis recommending a man named Lincoln to favorable consideration in furnishing arms for use in the Confederate army. Governor Morton appointed Gov. Joseph A. Wright to fill the vacancy until the Legislature could make an election for the remainder of Bright's term. Wright took his seat March 3, 1862. The selection of Wright was partly construed as a non-political act and partly as a compliment to the war Democrats, of whom there were many. The *Sentinel*, on the other hand, treated it from a different standpoint. At first that paper seemed disinclined to speak in harsh or uncomplimentary terms of the appointment, but after Governor Wright had savagely denounced the 8th of January platform and contemptuously spat upon that document, the *Sentinel* changed its attitude and poured hot shot into Governor Morton's appointee. Singular as it may appear, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* also seemed to be displeased over Wright's appointment. Soon after taking his seat in the Senate, March 3, Wright delivered a speech on the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The *Globe-Democrat*, a radical Republican oracle, was greatly displeased over Senator Wright's speech, pronouncing it an intensely pro-slavery deliverance. As a sort of justification for its conservatism these remarks by Senator John Sherman were reproduced in an Indiana paper:

"In the State where I live (Ohio) we do not like negroes. We do not disguise our dislike. As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said yesterday, the whole people of the Northwestern States are, for reasons whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been engrafted in the legislation of nearly all the Northwestern States."

This doubtless was the dominant sentiment of that period. The "colored brother" was for years in bad odor in the Hoosier commonwealth.

McDONALD PITTED AGAINST MORTON

IN THE EXCITING RACE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP IN 1864



THE election of a Democratic Legislature in 1862 caused Gov. Oliver P. Morton a good deal of annoyance. Imperious by nature, bent on carrying into effect whatever plans he might have seen fit to map out, and considering himself a monarch of all he surveyed, it would have been miraculous if trouble with a politically adverse Legislature had been averted. The points in controversy during those exciting days having been adjusted in one way or another, and having no particular bearing on matters concerning or interesting the present generation, it would be neither edifying nor instructive to devote much space to a recital of the more or less exciting episodes of that period. All the participants therein have passed from life to eternity; so we can well afford to throw the broad mantle of charity over whatever may have been left behind as reminders of the wordy battles fought at Indianapolis and the State at large by Governor Morton and his followers on one side and his opponents on the other.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor—Oliver P. Morton, Indianapolis.

For Lieutenant - Governor — Conrad Baker, Evansville.

For Secretary of State—Nelson Trussler, Connersville.

For State Auditor—Thomas M. McCarty, Wabash.

For State Treasurer—John I. Morrison, Salem.

For Attorney-General—Delana E. Williamson, Greencastle.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Geo. W. Hoss, Indianapolis.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Lazarus Noble, Vincennes.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court—Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—James S. Frazer, Warsaw; John T. Elliott, Henry County; Charles A. Ray, Indianapolis; Robert C. Gregory, Lafayette.

The question was raised as to whether Governor Morton was eligible to re-election under the Constitution, he having filled that office four years, less three days. It was held, but never judicially, that the Constitutional inhibition did not apply in his case, in view of the fact that he was elected in 1860 to the office of Lieutenant-Governor and became acting Governor upon the resignation of Governor Henry S. Lane three days after his induction into that office and such resignation following Lane's election to the United States Senate, to succeed Dr. Graham N. Fitch of Logansport.

THE DEMOCRATS PLACE JOSEPH E. McDONALD AT THE HEAD OF THEIR TICKET.

The Democratic State convention was held, as usual, at Indianapolis, but for obvious reasons not as early as had for years been the custom. July 12 was chosen as a more fitting time. State Chairman Geo. McQuat called the convention to order, and Judge David Turpie was selected as permanent chairman. A ringing speech was delivered as this man of extraordinary ability took charge of the gavel.

Joseph E. McDonald was nominated for Governor and David Turpie for Lieutenant-Governor. The five State officers triumphantly elected in 1862—Dr. James S. Athon, Secretary of State; Joseph Ristine, Auditor; Matthew L. Brett, Treasurer;

Oscar B. Hord, Attorney-General, and Samuel L. Rugg, Superintendent of Public Instruction—were honored with renominations without opposition. Ethelbert C. Hibben, of Rushville, was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and for Judges of the Supreme Court, Samuel E. Perkins of Indianapolis, Andrew Davidson of Greensburg, James M. Hanna of Sullivan, and James L. Worden of Fort Wayne, were chosen by practical unanimity.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. J. Bingham, Marion County, Chairman; S. M. Barton, Levi Sparks, S. H. Buskirk, James B. Foley, Eleazer Malone, William Henderson, W. M. Franklin, E. M. Weaver, P. M. Kent, Thomas Tigar, Dr. A. Weaver.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Joseph E. McDonald, James M. Hanna, William E. Niblack, Alfred P. Edgerton.

Contingents—Julius Boetticher, John Pettit, James W. Gaff, Samuel A. Hall.

First District—A. T. Whittlesey, Vanderburgh county; Cutler S. Dobbins, Martin county.

Second District—Levi Sparks, Clarke county; John L. Menaugh, Washington county.

Third District—William McEwen, Bartholomew county; Mede W. Shields, Jackson county.

Fourth District—Marcus Levy, Dearborn county; John S. Campbell, Rush county.

Fifth District—Lafe Develin, Wayne county; William C. Applegate, Fayette county.

Sixth District—A. B. Conduitt, Morgan county; H. H. Dodd, Marion county.

Seventh District—John G. Davis, Vigo county; Andy Humphreys, Green county.

Eighth District—Samuel C. Wilson, Montgomery county; E. F. Lucas, Warren county.

Ninth District—J. A. Taylor, Cass county; Horace Corbin, Marshall county.

Tenth District—David H. Colerick, Allen county; E. V. Long, Kosciusko county.

Eleventh District—L. P. Milligan, Huntington county; David Studabaker, Adams county.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—John Pettit, Lafayette; Simeon K. Wolfe, Corydon.

—District Electors—

- 1st—S. M. Holcombe.
- 2nd—Elijah Newland.
- 3rd—A. B. Carleton.
- 4th—B. W. Wilson.
- 5th—James Brown.
- 6th—Frank Landers.
- 7th—Arch Johnston.
- 8th—Jonathan C. Applegate.
- 9th—John G. Osborn.
- 10th—Robert Lowry.
- 11th—J. W. Sansbury.

THE PLATFORM.

The greater part of this document is devoted to the unsparing denunciation of Governor Morton for inducing members of the Legislature to lend themselves to questionable and unlawful acts; for establishing a "financial bureau" without authority of law; for countenancing the reckless expenditure of public moneys. The general administration comes in for censure for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, for suppressing newspapers, for arresting citizens without warrant, etc. Other arraignments are set forth in these terms:

"That the failure of the administration to promptly pay disabled or discharged soldiers, and pensions to the widows and children whose husbands and fathers have fallen in battle or died in camp or by the wayside, and the readiness with which the powers at Washington audit and pay shoddy contractors, officers and placemen of the Government, are cruel wrongs to the destitute and deserving, and merit the withering scorn of the American people.

"That the noble and patriotic sons of Indiana, who, for love of country and a restoration of the Union as established by our fathers, have sacrificed the endearments of home for the hardships and perils of war, merit the thanks of the people of Indiana; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have

fallen in battle, and that it is the duty, and should be the highest pleasure of the people to make ample provision for the support of those who have received disabilities in the service of the country, and the thousands of widows and tens of thousands of orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have sacrificed their lives in defense of their country and honor of the American flag.

"That a faithful adherence to the Constitution of the United States, to which the Democracy are pledged, necessarily implies the restoration of liberty and the rights of the States under that Constitution unimpaired, and will lead to an early and honorable peace.

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Indiana, in State convention assembled, are in favor of maintaining personal and constitutional liberty, and we pledge ourselves to sustain our rights as citizens to the bitter end."

THE CAMPAIGN.

Though the personal relations between Morton and McDonald were "reasonably friendly," both having been intellectual giants, a good deal of bitterness was injected into the joint discussions that were held in various parts of the State. The Knights of the Golden Circle came in for a large share of invective on the part of Governor Morton, who denounced that oath-bound organization in unmeasured terms as bands of traitors to their country and as having for their purpose the overthrow of Governmental institutions. The trials for treason of William A. Bowles, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Hefren, Lambdin P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, elaborately and sensationally reported in the *Indianapolis Journal* during the campaign, were utilized for all they could be made to serve. Governor Morton was, however, somewhat hampered in the attempt to hold the Democracy responsible for the acts, aims and purposes of these leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty by the heroic action of the Hon. Michael C. Kerr of New Albany, in going to Indianapolis to lay bare to Governor Morton the plots

of these conspirators. The fact that Mr. Kerr was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the New Albany district and that he had step by step risen to great prominence in the party of his choice, greatly handicapped Governor Morton in making such use of the machinations of these visionary marplots as he had hoped to be able to do during the progress of the campaign.

Though David Turpie was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, he was induced to withdraw from the State ticket in order that he might comply with the wishes of the Democracy of his district to make another race for Congress against Schuyler Colfax. He was reluctant to do this, but finally yielded to the entreaties of the Democratic leaders of the South Bend district. His place on the State ticket was filled by the selection of that gallant warrior, General Mahlon D. Manson, of Crawfordsville.

Although it seemed for a time as if the Democracy might win in State and nation, developments toward the close of the campaign plainly foreshadowed the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency and the triumph of Morton in Indiana. Only three of the eleven Democrats nominated for Congress in this State were successful at the polls, and of these three Daniel W. Voorhees was subsequently unseated on contest. Niblack and Kerr had to their credit such decisive majorities as to render them incontestably secure. The Legislature chosen was also strongly Republican and very much to Morton's personal and political liking. Morton was credited with a majority of 20,883 over McDonald, while Conrad Baker led General Manson by 16,139. The vote stood:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Oliver P. Morton..... | 152,084 |
| Joseph E. McDonald..... | 131,201 |
| Conrad Baker | 147,795 |
| Mahlon D. Manson..... | 131,656 |

At the Presidential election in November Abraham Lincoln polled 150,422 votes and General Geo. B. McClellan 130,233.

CONGRESSIONAL RESULTS, 1864.

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1. W. E. Niblack, Democrat. | 14,721 | 2,111 |
| Cyrus M. Allen, Republican. | 12,610 | |
| 2. Michael C. Kerr, Democrat. | 11,357 | 1,793 |
| William W. Curry, Republican. | 9,564 | |
| 3. Henry W. Harrington, Democrat. | 10,838 | |
| Ralph Hill, Republican. | 12,075 | 1,237 |
| 4. Dr. George Berry, Democrat. | 8,949 | |
| John H. Farquhar, Republican. | 10,015 | 1,066 |
| 5. George W. Julian, Republican. | 13,426 | 7,145 |
| James Brown, Democrat. | 6,281 | |
| 6. John Love, Democrat. | 10,898 | |
| Ebenezer Dumont, Republican. | 18,886 | 7,988 |
| 7. Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat. | 12,830 | 534 |
| Henry D. Washburn, Repub. | 12,296 | |
| 8. James S. Harney, Democrat. | 12,349 | |
| Godlove S. Orth, Republican. | 13,536 | 1,187 |
| 9. David Turpie, Democrat. | 15,278 | |
| Schuyler Colfax, Republican. | 16,658 | 1,380 |
| 10. Joseph K. Edgerton, Democrat. | 14,037 | |
| Joseph H. Defrees, Republican. | 14,617 | 580 |
| 11. James F. McDowell, Democrat. | 13,383 | |
| Thomas N. Stillwell, Republican. | 15,623 | 2,240 |

POLITICAL SECRET ORDERS NOT FAVORED BY REAL DEMOCRATS.

As already stated, during the Gubernatorial campaign of 1864 between Oliver P. Morton and Joseph E. McDonald, a good deal was said about the "Sons of Liberty," "Knights of the Golden Circle" and kindred organizations formed and fostered by individuals who seemingly had forgotten that "Old Hickory," idolized by all Democrats, proclaimed an indissoluble union of indestructible States to be an inviolable tenet of American Democracy.

Andrew Jackson, Southerner that he was, never countenanced treason or rebellion. When South Carolina threatened nullification of tariff laws that were deemed inimical to the interests of its people, "Old Hickory" bluntly told them that any man or set of men who might attempt to nullify the laws of the land would be hung as high as Haman. "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!" he thundered at the would-be nullifiers. General John A. Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan, electrified the nation early in 1861 by sending broadcast the dictum, "If any

man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The utterances of Stephen A. Douglas were the real expression of Democratic sentiment. And these utterances could not be neutralized by the mutterings of any self-styled "knights" whose foolish performances were carried on in caves and caverns.

Quite an effort was made during the war to identify Democrats with these oath-bound treasonable organizations. The exact truth about the matter is that Democrats were vexed a good deal more over these visionary organizations than were Republicans. The latter utilized them for political purposes, while Democrats exerted themselves to point out to misguided and wrong-headed individuals affiliating therewith the folly of their course. The recital of an occurrence in the southern part of the State, as narrated by William Wesley Woollen, will make clear to the unbiased the folly of attempting to foist upon the Democratic party as such responsibility for the existence of the secret organizations under consideration:

"Mr. Kerr was a patriot. In 1864 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, the late Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham being his principal competitor. The nominating convention met at Jeffersonville, in the old Methodist church, on Wall street. Politics was at fever heat, and the contest between Mr. Kerr and Colonel Dunham was very close. An hour or so before the convention was to meet Mr. Kerr called a caucus of his friends in a room over the store of General Sparks. There were present at the caucus several of Mr. Kerr's friends from New Albany; General Sparks and Mr. J. P. Applegate, from Clark county; Hon. William H. English, then a resident of Scott county; General James A. Cravens, of Washington county, and a few other gentlemen from different parts of the district. The gentlemen thus called together supposed the purpose of the meeting was to make arrangements for the management of the convention. When all were seated, Mr. Kerr arose, drew himself up to his full height of six feet or more, and, with suppressed ex-

citement but with perfect self-control, said he must withdraw from the race for Congress; that he was in possession of the knowledge that a conspiracy existed against the government of the State; that the conspirators were Democrats; that he felt it his duty to go to Indianapolis and lay the facts before Governor Morton; that such a course would embitter certain Democrats and jeopardize his election should he be a candidate. Mr. English and others made remarks after Mr. Kerr had taken his seat, the purport of which was that he was right in his purpose to make known and denounce the conspiracy, but wrong in determining to withdraw from the contest; that only a few hot-heads had gone wrong; that the great body of the party was loyal to the Government. Mr. Kerr persisted in his purpose to decline, and it was formally announced that he was no longer a candidate. Afterward, however, several gentlemen were sent to him by the various county delegations, who urged him to stand. He finally consented to do so, and was nominated. He came at once to Indianapolis to expose the conspiracy, and what he did can be best told by giving the testimony of one of the witnesses in the trials of Bowles, Milligan and others. Says this witness:

As I walked down Washington street I saw a gentleman coming up rapidly, and I stopped him. "Hello, Kerr; what has brought you here?" said I. He seemed very much excited. "Do you know anything?" he said; and I said, "Do you know anything?" "Yes," he replied. "What is it?" said I. He then said, "The devil's to pay in our section of the State; the people of Washington,

Harrison and Floyd counties and that neighborhood have got the idea that a revolution was impending; the farmers were frightened and were selling their hay in the fields and their wheat in the stacks, and all the property that could be was being converted into greenbacks."

Mr. Kerr was so deeply impressed with the danger of the situation that he and the witness from whom I have quoted went to the residence of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald in the night, awakened that gentleman and told him what they knew about the conspiracy. It was agreed that a meeting of prominent Democrats should be called next morning at Mr. McDonald's office to consider the situation. The meeting was held, and during its sitting Mr. Kerr made a speech. I again quote from this witness:

He spoke about this excitement, this revolutionary scheme, and said that he came up on purpose to put a stop to the thing. I think he said it was our duty to stop it, and if it could not be stopped in any other way it was our duty to inform the authorities.

"Mr. Kerr was sustained in his position by Mr. McDonald and other prominent Democrats, but there is no gainsaying the fact that he was the leading man of his party in the effort to destroy the conspiracy, which, had it been inaugurated, would have deluged Indiana with blood.

"The action of Mr. Kerr in proposing to decline the race for Congress in his district was in keeping with his character. Young, and ambitious for political preferment, he was yet willing to stand aside for others when he believed duty called him to make the sacrifice."

GOVERNOR MORTON'S RICHMOND SPEECH

IN FAVOR OF ANDREW JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY AND AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE



HAT Oliver P. Morton was a man of extraordinary intellectual power will not be seriously questioned by any one at all familiar with his career as political leader, Governor or United States Senator. As a platform speaker he was neither ornate nor eloquent. He disdained indulgence in flowery rhetoric. His preference ran decidedly to "sledge-hammer" argument. With all the vigor of his masterful mind he marshaled his facts and drove his points into the understanding of his hearers. It may be assumed that he was subject to mental anguish if he suspected that he did not make himself clearly understood or failed to carry conviction to his audience. Intense earnestness marked all of his more important utterances on questions of great moment.

The reconstruction of the Southern States lately in rebellion engaged popular attention to an eminent degree. It became the "paramount issue," soon following the suppression of the rebellion. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth imposed the duties and responsibilities of the presidential office on Andrew Johnson, whom Lincoln himself desired as his running mate in the campaign of 1864. Johnson was at the breaking out of the rebellion a United States Senator from Tennessee, elected by a Democratic legislature. He had always been a Democrat. His place of residence was in East Tennessee, where public sentiment was intensely loyal to the Union. Secession was hated and rebellion stoutly condemned and resisted. As the war pro-

gressed it was deemed wise to make Johnson military governor of Tennessee, in which capacity he could serve the Union cause far more effectively than in the Senate at Washington. It was Lincoln's opinion that the spirit of patriotism displayed by War Democrats throughout the country, but especially in the South, ought to be given deserved and substantial recognition. There was much in Andrew Johnson's career that commended itself to Lincoln's favor. Like himself, Johnson was of humble origin. Dependent upon his own resources in his boyhood days, no educational advantages were within his reach. Instead of being made the beneficiary of schooling he served an apprenticeship in a tailor shop. A charming Tennessee girl attracted his attention and challenged his admiration. In course of time this ambitious young man and this buoyant maiden were united in marriage. She chanced to be an apt teacher, he an apt pupil. She taught him to read and write. With the acquisition of this educational facility came an intense longing for reading books and acquiring knowledge. Young Johnson made rapid progress. A fine specimen of manhood, he soon ingratiated himself in popular favor, was elected to various offices, became Governor of his State, and toward the expiration of his term was chosen United States Senator. In the latter capacity he made an enviable record in championing the homestead policy for bona fide settlers in the territories and kindred measures in the interest of struggling humanity. To Andrew Johnson belongs the credit of having first urged in Congress the election of

United States Senators by direct vote of the people. He was an intensely earnest, thoroughly honest and ruggedly patriotic Tennessean and American.

Mr. Lincoln was neither personally nor politically averse to Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, his running mate in 1860, but, as already stated, he believed that his associate on the 1864 ticket ought to be a war Democrat. And he preferred Johnson to all others because he had formed the opinion that the nomination of a Southerner would have the effect of preventing the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France—a danger then quite imminent.

For some time after Johnson's accession to the Presidency the belief was quite common that Lincoln's developed program for the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion would be carried out without encountering serious opposition. The fear that found most expression was that Johnson, by reason of personal animosity to Southern leaders who had grossly maligned and persecuted him before, during and after the rebellion, would be far more strenuous in imposing terms of punishment than Lincoln would have been had he lived. There was some ground for this belief, but circumstances shaped affairs differently. There was in the Republican camp an element that did not take kindly to Lincoln's conservative and conciliatory policy. The leader of this faction was Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, a man of marked ability and of intense hating predilection. Amazingly unscrupulous, he hesitated at nothing after determining to accomplish a purpose. He came near plunging Pennsylvania into war during the thirties when he had autocratically resolved to retain Joseph Ritner in the gubernatorial chair after being defeated at the polls. The Stevens conspiracy was prevented by the appearance at the State Capitol in Harrisburg of a company of men from Philadelphia whose sternness

of purpose admitted of no doubt as to what they would do to Thaddeus if he persisted in counting in the man who had been voted out at the election in October.

It may be stated that Stevens was very much opposed to the nomination of Andrew Johnson to the vice-presidency in 1864. To the last he persisted in insisting on the renomination of Hannibal Hamlin. He couldn't see either sense or propriety in taking up for the second highest office a man whose habitation was in a "d — d rebel province."

Stevens was a bachelor, club-footed, hard-faced, vindictive. When a Republican contested the seat of a Democrat in Congress Stevens did not pay the slightest attention to the evidence adduced in the case. He simply inquired of some one in interest, "What is the name of our rascal?" and at once voted to seat him in place of the man really elected. He was passionately fond of a game of poker, denied the existence of a God, and hooted at the idea of man being the creation of what was called "the Almighty." On the latter point he was wont to say that an engine could be taken apart; if any of the machinery within was worn out it could be replaced and the engine again made serviceable. Not so with man. "When his interior becomes impaired," Stevens used to say, "there is no repairing or replacing of worn-out parts. He is done for; he dies and is buried."

Stevens' plan of reconstruction was radically different from that of Lincoln. Punishment, not restoration, was his program. To accomplish his purpose, he availed himself of every opportunity to discredit the Johnson administration and cast odium upon it. With ghoulish glee grossly exaggerated and perverted stories about Johnson having been drunk when inaugurated as Vice-President were re-vamped. Conservative, conscientious Republicans were dismayed over these manifestations of bitterness and malignancy.

Governor Morton, himself originally a Democrat and still a believer in the firmly established doctrine of "an indissoluble Union of indestructible States," felt impelled to come to the support of President Johnson. He chose the principal town of the county (Wayne) in which he grew to manhood and prominence—the Quaker city of Richmond—as the place for delivering a carefully prepared speech in defense of President Johnson's reconstruction policy and in opposition to the monstrous proposition to make voters of the lately emancipated slaves of the South. So able was this speech in its presentation, so conclusive in argument, so clear and convincing, that Governor Morton never attempted to explain it away after he had changed front and championed the very opposite of what he contended for at Richmond on September 29, 1865.

The only copy of this speech now known to be in existence is on file in the State Library at Indianapolis. For obvious reasons scant reference is made to it in the biographies of Oliver P. Morton, and yet it may fairly be said to have been the ablest and most statesman-like speech ever made by this intellectual giant. What a pity that he did not join such Republican Senators as James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, James Dixon of Connecticut, Daniel S. Norton of Minnesota, and others of that type in upholding the hands of Andrew Johnson in carrying out the humane program mapped out by Lincoln for the establishment of constitutional government in the South. Had he stood by the doctrines laid down in his Richmond speech, had he adhered firmly to the Lincoln-Johnson plan of unification and pacification, there is reason to believe that conservatism would have triumphed and radicalism would not have been permitted to do its demoralizing and destructive work. The pages of American history might thus have been kept clear and clean of recitals

of the outrageously corrupt and disgraceful performances that for years characterized carpet-bag rule in Southern States. The stupendous folly of forcing into the Constitution of the United States the fifteenth amendment, conferring upon vast hordes of densely ignorant beings the right of suffrage, might not now fill with apprehension the minds of discerning students of government. The thought that in a number of States in the South public safety imperatively demands organized denial of the unrestricted exercise of this constitutional grant awakens suspicion that sanity must have been dangerously clouded and obscured when that vicious assault upon the purity and beneficence of the ballot was first conceived and finally perpetrated. As long as the present status of pacific submission is maintained, and sanctioned by overwhelming public sentiment North and South, the utter perniciousness of this license for the pollution of the ballot may not be revealed in all its hideousness; but when the situation changes and the subdued mass becomes aware of its latent power, a conflict of races may prove as irrepressible as was the conflict between slavery and freedom in the Fifties and early Sixties.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON AT RICHMOND, IND., SEPT. 29, 1865, ON RECONSTRUCTION AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"So that Mr. Johnson has restricted from taking the oath eight classes permitted by Mr. Lincoln, and so far his plan is more stringent than Mr. Lincoln's was. Mr. Lincoln, in his plan of reconstruction, declared all persons should have the right to vote for the delegates to the conventions which might be called in the States to form State constitutions, who had taken the oath prescribed by him, and who were lawful voters according to the laws of the State in which they resided before the passage of the ordinance of secession. Mr. Johnson has made precisely the same condition. Mr. Lincoln then provided for the appointment of Provisional Governors, giving to them the power of calling State con-

ventions, with a view of forming State constitutions, for the purpose of being received back into full practical relations with the Government. Mr. Lincoln did the same. Each required that the constitutions thus formed should be Republican in form. Mr. Lincoln put forth no requirement of condition that was not equally contained in Mr. Johnson's proclamation. Their plans of amnesty and reconstruction cannot be distinguished from each other, except in the particulars I have already mentioned, that Mr. Johnson restricts certain persons from taking the oath, unless they first have a special pardon from him, whom Mr. Lincoln permitted to come forward and take the oath without it; and in the further difference before mentioned, that Mr. Lincoln required one-tenth of the people of the State to show a willingness to take the oath, while Mr. Johnson has said nothing whatever about that. This was Mr. Lincoln's favorite policy. It was presented by him to Congress on the 8th of January, 1863, accompanied by a message. In the course of the next year, 1864, on several occasions, Mr. Lincoln distinctly presented, again and again, this policy of amnesty and reconstruction to the people of the South. It was his settled and favorite policy at the time he was renominated for election by the Union convention at Baltimore last summer, and in that convention the party sustained him and strongly endorsed his whole policy, of which this was a prominent part. Mr. Lincoln was triumphantly and overwhelmingly elected upon that policy, and soon after his election, in December, 1864, in his last annual message to Congress, he again brings forward this same policy of his and presents it to the Nation. And again, on the 12th of April, only two days before his death, he referred to and presented this policy of amnesty and reconstruction. That speech may be called his last speech, his dying words to the people, and I desire to refer to it. You remember the occasion. It was after Richmond had been evacuated. It was the day after they had received the news of Lee's surrender. Washington city was illuminated. A large crowd came in front of the White House and Mr. Lincoln spoke to them from one of the windows. He referred to the organization of Louisiana under his plan of amnesty and reconstruction, and, in speaking of it, he gave the history of his policy. He said:

In my annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying the proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable, and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation. I distinctly stated that this was a plan which might possibly be acceptable, and also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States.

"I want to make one remark right here. It is said that, under Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction, the men who originated and carried on the rebellion can be returned to seats in Congress as Senators and Representatives. The gentlemen who talk that way forget that on the 2nd of July, 1862, Congress passed an act, which has never been repealed, and is now in full force and effect, prohibiting any person from holding any Federal office, high or low, great or small, who has directly or indirectly been concerned in this rebellion, and there is no danger of the rebel leaders going into Congress unless the members of that body shall prove recreant to their trust and fail to enforce a law now unrepealed upon the statute books. Mr. Lincoln referred to the act of Congress, and said distinctly that he claimed no power to influence the admission of members of Congress, and no power to bring forward a man who had been disfranchised and rendered ineligible by an act of Congress. Mr. Johnson has never for a moment claimed that he could do such a thing. The act of Congress was binding upon Mr. Lincoln, and it is no less binding upon Mr. Johnson, and it has not been proposed by the plan of either to interfere with the operation of a statute, or bring any man into Congress or into the possession of any Federal office who has been made ineligible by law. 'This plan,' says Mr. Lincoln, speaking of his plan of reconstruction—'This plan was, in advance, submitted to the Cabinet, and approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then apply the Emancipation Proclamation thereto, except in parts of Virginia and Louisiana, and that I should drop the suggestion about apprenticeship, for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to admission of members of Congress, but even then he approved every part and parcel of the plan, which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana.'

"Here Mr. Lincoln, just before his death,

gives the history of his plan of reconstruction. He says it was submitted to every member of his Cabinet—and who were the members of his Cabinet at that time? Chief Justice Chase, Edwin M. Stanton and Wm. H. Seward were among them, and surely the indorsement of such men as these must give additional weight to any measure. Mr. Lincoln goes on:

The new constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to that part previously exempted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of members to Congress. As it applied to Louisiana, every member of Congress fully approved the plan of the message. I received many commendations of the plan, written and verbal, and not a single objection from any professed emancipationist, until after news was received at Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it, from about July, 1864.

“In conclusion, upon this subject he used the following language:

Such has been my only agency in the Louisiana movement. My promise is made, as I have previously stated, but as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest. But I have not yet been so convinced.

“Now, we find Mr. Lincoln, just before his death, referring in warm and strong terms to his policy of amnesty and reconstruction, and giving it his endorsement, giving to the world that which had never been given before—the history of that plan and policy, stating that it had been presented and endorsed by every member of that able and distinguished Cabinet of 1863. Mr. Lincoln may be said to have died holding out to the Nation his policy of amnesty and reconstruction. It was held out by him at the very time the rebels laid down their arms.

“Mr. Lincoln died by the hand of an assassin, and Mr. Johnson came into power. He took Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as he had left it, and he took Mr. Lincoln's policy of amnesty and reconstruction as he had left it, and as he had presented it to the world only two days before his death. Mr. Johnson has honestly and faithfully attempted to administer that policy, which had been bequeathed by that man around whose grave a whole world has gathered as mourners.

“I refer to these facts for the purpose of showing that Mr. Johnson's policy is

not a new one, but that he is simply carrying out the policy left to him by his lamented predecessor—a policy that had been endorsed by the whole nation in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and had been promulgated to the whole world nearly one year before the time of his last election.

“I want to remark one thing more upon that subject. I want to refer to the action of Congress in reference to the question of reconstruction. You will remember that some time in the month of April, Henry Winter Davis, a very distinguished Congressman from Maryland, introduced a bill called the Winter Davis Bill. It provided a plan for the reconstruction of the rebel States, to bring them back into practical relations with the Government. It differed from the plan of Mr. Lincoln's in some important respects, one of which was that, in electing delegates to the State convention that was to reorganize the State government, he allowed no man to vote who had been concerned in the rebellion in any way. I want to call your attention very briefly to that bill and show you how far Congress was committed by its own direct action to the main points in Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction. This bill, a copy of which I have here, provided for the appointment of Provisional Governors in these States, just as Mr. Lincoln's plan had done and Mr. Johnson's now does. It provided that these Provisional Governors might call State conventions for the purpose of forming State constitutions, and in this particular, also, it conformed to Mr. Lincoln's plan. It then went on to define the question of the right of suffrage for delegates to these conventions. It provided that the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and residents at the time in the county, parish or district in which they shall offer to vote.

“I call your attention to the fact that Congress itself, only a little over a year ago, when it assumed to take the whole question of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, expressly excluded the negro from the right of suffrage in voting for the men who were to frame the new constitutions for the rebel States. Not only that, but it went on to state what the constitutions should contain, and provided that if the constitutions to be formed by these conventions should conform to the

provisions of this bill, then those States should be entitled to come back at once. What were these conditions? They only required that the constitution should contain three things: first, it shall contain a provision to the effect that no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for, or be a member of, the Legislature, or Governor. In other words, the bill required that these conventions should exclude from the right of suffrage in the South all persons who had been in the rebel army above the rank of colonel, thereby conceding very plainly that they might give the right of suffrage to all persons below that rank. The bill provides, secondly, that involuntary servitude must be forever prohibited and the freedom of all persons guaranteed in such States; and that no debt or obligation created by or under the sanction of the usurping power shall be recognized or paid by the State.

"These were all the conditions that were imposed upon the constitutions to be framed under the Henry Winter Davis bill. It simply required, if you please, that the constitution of South Carolina should not give the right of suffrage to any man who had held office in the rebel army above the rank of colonel; and that involuntary servitude should be abolished, and that they should not assume any Confederate debt; but it did not require that any provision be made to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro at any time. It did not require that they should make provision for the education of the negro, or for giving him the right of testifying in courts of justice, or for preserving, in any particular way, what may be called his civil rights. Mr. Lincoln, as you remember, refused to sign that bill. He put it in his pocket. Though it had received a majority in both Houses, being passed in the House by a vote of 74 to 66, and by a much larger vote in the Senate, it failed to become a law. Some of you may, perhaps, remember the angry manifesto put forth in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's course in that matter by Mr. Davis and Mr. Wade, and you will not forget that the result was to create strife and division in the ranks of the Union party.

"If Mr. Lincoln had not refused to sign

that bill there would today be an act of Congress on the statute books absolutely prohibiting negroes from any participation in the work of reorganization and pledging the Government in advance to accept of the constitutions that might be formed under the bill, although they made no provision for the negro beyond the fact of his personal liberty. If that bill had become a law, and the rebel States had formed their constitutions under it, simply guaranteeing the negro his personal liberty, but making no provision for suffrage or any other rights, they could present their members of Congress and you could not keep them out, except by trampling on one of the acts of Congress. But Mr. Lincoln refused to sign it, giving his reason for doing so, and it is only another act for which we ought to thank him. So that while Mr. Lincoln did not require negro suffrage in his plan of reconstruction, we here have a solemn act of Congress absolutely prohibiting the negro from any participation in the reconstruction of the Southern States. Now, how is it with Mr. Johnson? Mr. Lincoln required that they should come back to the Union with constitutions free from slavery. Mr. Johnson has said so time and again—he said it to the South Carolina delegation. He said to the Freedmen's delegation: 'It is one condition of the re-admission of these States that slavery shall be forever extinguished, and that the rights of the freedmen shall be preserved and respected.' I am very glad to see that many of the Southern States are making commendable progress in this matter of the abolition of slavery. I see that the convention in Alabama has adopted by 83 to 3 a provision forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery in that State—and not only so, but requiring the Legislature to make provision for the protection of the freedmen in the enjoyment of their civil rights. (Applause.)

"I come now to speak more properly on the subject of negro suffrage. The Constitution of the United States has referred the question of suffrage to the several States. This may have been right, or it may have been wrong. I merely speak of the subject as it stands, and say that the question of suffrage is referred by the Constitution to the several States. It first provides that such persons as had a right to vote by the laws of the State for a mem-

ber of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature should have a right to vote for members of Congress. It then, in another provision, declares that the States may, in any manner they may see proper, appoint or elect their presidential electors, so that the whole question of suffrage has, by the Constitution, from the beginning been referred to the several States. Now, it has been proposed by some to avoid the operation of this provision by excluding members of Congress from the Southern States until such time as they shall incorporate negro suffrage in their State constitutions—to say to them, 'We will keep you out of your seats until such time as the State from which you come shall amend its constitution so as to provide for negro suffrage.'

"This is one way in which to avoid the force of the constitutional provisions. There is another plan, and that is the theory which regards these States as being out of the Union and holding them as conquered provinces, subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, like unorganized territory, saying that Congress has the power to provide for calling conventions in these States, just as in the territory of Dakota, and may prescribe the right of suffrage and determine who shall vote in electing delegates to these conventions, just as in the territory of Dakota; that it may then determine whether it will accept the constitution offered, as might be determined in the case of any other territory.

"I will not stop to argue this question at length, but will say this, that from the beginning of the war up to the present time every message of the President, every proclamation, every State paper and every act of Congress has proceeded upon the hypothesis that no State could secede from the Union; that once in the Union, always in the Union. Mr. Lincoln in every proclamation went on the principle that this war was an insurrection—a rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the United States; not a rebellion of States, but a rebellion of the individuals, the people of the several Southern States, and every man who went into it was personally and individually responsible for his acts and could not shield himself under the action or authority of his State. He went on the principle that every ordinance of secession, every act of the legislatures of the rebel States in that direction was a

nullity, unconstitutional and void, having no legal force or effect whatever, and that as these States were, according to law, in the Union, their standing could not be affected by the action of the people—that the people of these States were personally responsible for their conduct, just as a man is responsible who violates the statute in regard to the commission of murder, and to be treated as criminals, just as the authorities thought proper—that the people of a State can forfeit their rights, but so far as their action is concerned, in a legal point of view, they had no power to affect the condition of the State in the Union. Every proclamation and every act of Congress have proceeded upon this hypothesis. Mr. Buchanan started out with the proposition that this was a rebellion of States. He said we could not coerce a State. Our reply was, we have nothing whatever to do with States, we will coerce the people of the States, holding every man responsible for his conduct.

"This was our answer to Mr. Buchanan. Upon this hypothesis we have just put down the rebellion. But it is now proposed by some that we shall practically admit that the Southern States did secede—that they did go out of the Union—that the work of secession was perfect, was accomplished—that the States are out of the Union—that a government *de facto* was established, and that we now hold these States as conquered provinces, just as we should hold Canada if we were to invade it and take possession of it. As a consequence of this doctrine, Jeff Davis can not be tried for treason because he is not a traitor—not a violator of the law, but the head of a government *de facto*—the ruler of a conquered province, and we have no more power to try him for treason than we would to try the Governor of Canada for such an offense in case he should fall into our hands during a hostile invasion of his territory. That is what this doctrine leads to. It leads to a thousand other evils and pernicious things never contemplated in the nature of our Government.

"Another consequence which would flow from the admission of that doctrine (and I propose to argue that at some other time) would be that we would be called upon to pay the rebel debt. If we admit that these States were out of the Union

for one moment, and we were to be regarded in the light of belligerents, it would be insisted upon at once that when we took them back we took them with their debts, as we would take any other conquered province or State. I do not propose to argue that question any further at this time.

"The question of negro suffrage is one which threatens to divide us to some extent, and is surrounded with many practical difficulties. I reject in advance all schemes of colonization, as they are impracticable. We have no right to insist upon colonizing the negro. He is an American, born in this country, and he has no other country. When he desires to emigrate he has a perfect right to do so, but his emigration must depend upon his own volition. I believe that the time will come when every man in the country, white and black, will have the right of suffrage, and that suffrage should not depend upon color—that there is nothing in that which should make a distinction. I believe that in the process of years every man, whatever his color, whether in Indiana or in South Carolina, will come to enjoy political rights. (Applause.)

"The right to vote carries with it the right to hold office. You cannot say that the negro has a natural right to vote, but that he must vote only for white men for office. The right to vote carries with it the right to be voted for. When that right is conferred you can make no discrimination, no distinction against the right to hold office, and the right to vote in a State carries with it the right to vote for President and members of Congress, and for all Federal officers. The right of suffrage being conferred in South Carolina, for State purposes, under our Constitution, as I have pointed out before, carries with it the right to vote for President and Vice-President and members of Congress.

"In regard to the question of admitting the freedmen of the Southern States to vote, while I admit the equal rights of all men, and that in time all men will have the right to vote without distinction of color or race, I yet believe that in the case of four millions of slaves just freed from bondage there should be a period of probation and preparation before they are brought to the exercise of political power. Let us consider for one moment the condition of these people in the Southern

States. You cannot judge of the general condition of the freedmen and negroes upon the plantation by what we hear of the schools established at Hilton Head, Norfolk and other places where a few enthusiastic and philanthropic teachers are instructing the negroes. I have no doubt many of them are making rapid progress, but these are only as one in many thousands. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the negroes in the South live on the plantations, and you cannot judge of the condition of the great mass by those who live in the towns. You must consider the condition of the whole mass. What is that condition? Perhaps not one in five hundred—I may say one in a thousand—can read, and perhaps not one in five hundred is worth five dollars in property of any kind. They have no property, personal or real. They have just come from bondage and all they have is their own bodies.

"Their homes are on the plantations of these men, and they must depend for subsistence on the employment they receive from them. Look at their condition. As I said before, only one in five hundred can read—many of them until within the last few months were never off the plantation; most of them never out of the county in which they live and were born, except as they were driven by the slave drivers. Can you conceive that a body of men, white or black, who have been in this condition, and their ancestors before them, are qualified to be immediately lifted from their present state into the full exercise of political power, not only to govern themselves and their neighbors, but to take part in the government of the United States? Can they be regarded as intelligent and independent voters? The mere statement of the fact furnishes the answer to the question. To say that such men—and it is no fault of theirs; it is simply their misfortune and the crime of the nation—to say that such men, just emerging from this slavery, are qualified for the exercise of political power, is to make the strongest pro-slavery argument I ever heard. It is to pay the highest compliment to the institution of slavery.

"What has been our practice for many years? We have invariably described slavery as degrading to both the body and soul. We have described it as bringing human beings down to the level of the beasts of the field. We have described it

as a crime, depriving the slaves of intellectual and moral culture and of all gifts which God has made the most precious. If we shall now turn around and say that this institution has been a blessing to the negro instead of a curse; that it has qualified him for the right of suffrage and the exercise of political power, we shall stultify ourselves and give the lie to those declarations upon which we have obtained political power.

"Let me inquire for a single moment, in what condition is Indiana to urge negro suffrage in South Carolina, or in any other State? Let us consider the position we occupy. We have, perhaps, twenty-five thousand colored people in this State. Most of them can read and write; many of them are very intelligent and excellent citizens, well-to-do in the world, well qualified to exercise the right of suffrage and political power. But how stands the matter? We not only exclude them from voting, we exclude them from testifying in the courts of justice. We exclude them from our public schools and make it unlawful and a crime for them to come into the State of Indiana at any time subsequent to 1850. No negro who has come into our State since 1850 can make a valid contract; he cannot acquire title to a piece of land because the law makes the deed void, and every man who gives him employment is liable to prosecution and fine. I sent out the Twenty-eighth Indiana colored regiment, recruited with great difficulty and at some expense. It has been in the field two years. It has fought well on many occasions and won the high opinion of officers who have seen it. We got credit on our State quota for every man who went out. Yet, according to the Constitution and laws of Indiana more than one-half of the men in that regiment have no right to come back again, and if they do come back they are subject to prosecution and fine; and any man who receives them or employs them is also liable to punishment. Now, can Indiana, in this condition—with twenty-five thousand colored men in her borders, to whom she denies suffrage and political power, and almost all civil rights, with what face, I say, can Indiana go to Congress and insist upon giving the right of suffrage to the negroes in the Southern States? If her Congressmen ask to do this they will naturally be asked in turn, 'What have you done with

these people in your own State? You have had them for many years. You have long had an opportunity to make this issue as to whether they ought to have these rights. Their mental and moral condition is much superior to that of the great mass of the freedmen in the Southern States.'

"What have you done? You have done nothing. I ask you, what would be the moral strength of any politician presenting these questions in Congress? I ask how any member of Congress from Indiana, who has not made the issue at home, can present himself and urge the right of Congress to enfranchise the negroes in the Southern States? It may be said that there are only a few of them in Indiana, and it is not important. But if the few who are here have a right, moral or natural, to the franchise, when you refuse it to the few you refuse it to all. When you refuse it to 25,000 you violate sound principles just as much as if you refuse it to five millions. I tell you these Northern States can never command any moral force on that subject until they shall first be just to the negroes at home.

* * *

"If you enfranchise all the negroes in these States you will have at least twenty negro votes to one white vote, and in the work of reconstructing the States of South Carolina, Alabama and Florida you would have a larger proportion—perhaps thirty colored votes to one white vote. Now, I ask you, what is to be the effect of that? The first effect would be to erect colored State governments. Under such a condition of things the negro would no more vote for a white man than you would vote for a black man. They would no more elect a white man than they would elect a black man. Human nature is the same, whether in a white or colored skin. There would be nothing that would confer more pleasure upon a man of that race, of course, than the elevation to political power of a man of his own race and color. Having secured power, they would retort upon us that which we have so steadily practiced upon them. If you give them the votes they will elect men of their own color. And we would have no right to blame them. We would think rather badly of them if they did not. I would ask you if the negroes of Hayti, or any other place where they are in the majority, have ever elected a white man to office? Under

Mr. Sumner's plan you will give them an overwhelming majority in every one of these States, and you will give them the political power of the South. That they will exercise that power by electing men of their own color is absolutely certain. Believing that human nature is the same under different complexions, that the negroes are not differently constituted from ourselves, and that they have like passions with us, we cannot doubt how this power will be exercised.

"Some will say that if they can find colored men qualified, all right. There are enough colored men of education in the North to go South and fill every office there, and I have no doubt they stand ready to do it. Here we deny them almost every right, except that of personal liberty, and it is so in Illinois and some of the other Northern States; and when you present to them the prospect of holding the highest offices in the gift of the people of the Southern States, rest assured they will embrace it. They will have colored Governors, and colored members of Congress, and Senators and Judges of the Supreme Court, etc. Very well; and suppose they do send colored Senators and Representatives to Congress? I have no doubt you will find men in the North willing to sit beside them, and will not think themselves degraded by doing so. I have nothing to say to this. I am simply discussing the political effect of it. In every State where there is a colored State government, a negro for Governor and a negro for Supreme Judge, white emigration will cease. There will be no more white emigration to any such State. You cannot find the most ardent anti-slavery man in Wayne county who will go and locate in a State that has colored State government. You will absolutely shut off at once, and effectually, too, all emigration from the Northern States, and from Europe, too, whenever that event shall happen. Thus they will remain permanently colored States in the South. The white men who are now there would remove from them and would not remain under such dominion.

"Very well, say some, that is all very well if we can get the negroes to go there. But let me say that in such case the colored States would be a balance of power in this country. I ask, is it desirable to have a colored State government? I say

it is not. It is not for many reasons. One reason is, that such States would continually constitute a balance of power. They would be bound together by the strongest tie that ever binds men together—the tie of color and race—the tie of a down-trodden and despised race. As three hundred thousand slave holders by a common tie were able to govern this nation for a long time, so four millions of people, bound together by a much stronger tie—despised by the whole world as they have been—would constantly vote to act together and their united vote would constitute a balance of power that might control the government of the nation.

"I submit, then, however clearly and strongly we may admit the natural rights of the negro—I submit to the intelligence of the people—that colored State governments are not desirable; that they will bring about results that are not to be hoped for; that finally they would threaten to bring about, and, I believe, would result in a war of races.

"Now the question comes up, how can this thing be avoided and yet confer upon the negro his rights? Well, if I had the power I will tell you how I would avoid it. I believe it will be the way in which it will be ultimately worked out, for I believe the time will come when these rebel States will confer upon the negro the right of suffrage. If I had the power I would arrange it in this way: I would give these men just emerged from slavery a period of probation and preparation; I would give them time to acquire a little property and get a little education; time to learn something about the simplest forms of business and prepare themselves for the exercise of political rights. By that time these Southern States will have been so completely filled up by immigration from the North and from Europe that the negroes will be in permanent minority. Why? Because the negroes have no immigration—nothing but the natural increase—while we have immigration from all the world, and natural increase besides. Thus, by postponing the thing only until such time as the negroes are qualified to enjoy political rights, the dangers I have been considering would have fully passed away. Their influence would no longer be dangerous in the manner I have indicated and a conflict of races would not be more likely to happen there than it now is in Mas-

sachusetts. In Massachusetts the negroes have exercised political rights for twenty-five years, and yet there has been no disturbance there—no conflict of races. Why? Because the negroes have been in the minority. They cannot elect a man of their own color to any office to bring up that prejudice of race. I believe what I have stated will be the way in which the question will work itself out. But, under the policy of Mr. Sumner, we are to exclude twenty out of every twenty-one men in the Southern States and bring forward colored voters to fill the places of those excluded. The inevitable result of that policy would be to establish colored State governments and a colored balance of power in this Republic, a thing which I think most desirable to avoid."

That the Republicans of Indiana, under the leadership of Governor Morton, cherished a high regard for Andrew Johnson is evidenced by this plank in their State platform, adopted in February, 1864:

"Resolved, That the gratitude of the American people is due to Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Union, and his patriotic and successful efforts for the overthrow of the rebellion, and that we present his name as the choice of our people for the Vice-Presidency of the United States."

At the Republican State Convention held in February, 1866, these resolutions were given precedence in the platform adopted by the Indiana Republicans:

"Resolved, That we have full faith in President Johnson and his Cabinet, and in the Union members of both houses of Congress, and in the sincere desire and determination of all of them to conduct the affairs of the Government in such manner as to secure the best interests of the whole people; and we hereby declare that we will sustain them in all constitutional efforts to restore peace, order and permanent union.

"Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, we recognize a patriot true, and a statesman tried; that we will support him in all his constitutional efforts to restore national authority, law and order among the people of the States lately in rebellion, on the basis of equal and exact justice to all men; and

that we pledge to the administration, executive and legislative, our united and hearty co-operation in all wise and prudent measures devised for the security of the Government against rebellion and insurrection in times to come.

"Resolved, That whilst we endorse the President of the United States in his constitutional efforts for the safety of the Union, and the restoration of law and order, we do hereby express our entire confidence in the Union majority in Congress and pledge to it our cordial support.

"Resolved, That it is the province of the legislative branch of the General Government to determine the question of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion against that Government; and that, in the exercise of that power, Congress should have in view the loyalty of the people in those States, their devotion to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws; and until the people of those States, by their acts, prove themselves loyal to the Government, they should not be restored to the rights and position enjoyed and occupied by them before their rebellion."

This endorsement of President Johnson was unstintedly given five months after the delivery of Governor Morton's incisive speech at Richmond, and doubtless reflected the views of the Republican party at that time, although there had been some criticism of Morton's views by the radical element, led by Geo. W. Julian and other champions of abolitionism.

It is worthy of note that while the Republicans carried Indiana by 20,000 majority in 1864 and by 14,000 in 1866, their majority at the October election in 1868 dwindled down to a little over one thousand. The defenders of the Union who survived the vicissitudes of camp life, forced marches, and the carnage of battle, had returned to their firesides and resumed their peaceful occupations, evidently did not take kindly to the repudiation of the principles espoused by Governor Morton at Richmond in 1865, else the Republican majorities would not have melted away as they did. No inconsiderable number of Republicans refused to exchange Lincolnism for Jacobinism.

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM

THE SPLENDID WAR RECORD OF INDIANA DEMOCRATS, AS WELL AS DEMOCRATS OF OTHER STATES

(By Major Geo. E. Finney, Editor Martinsville Democrat.)



PATRIOTISM is a positive quality. It is the foundation stone on which rests the integrity of a nation. It binds, cements, conserves in unity and strength the institutions of a people. Without it no nation could be strong, nor long preserve its autonomy — could long enjoy internal peace or external comity. The love of country is not a natural gift, but comes from reason. Habit, observation and education attach us to it, and not instinct. In a republic such as ours partisanship may grow so strong as to weaken patriotism, and though parties are necessary to preserve a just equilibrium between diverging interests, their tendency to weaken patriotism should be guarded against with extreme care, and this is a lesson not taught with sufficient pertinacity. To illustrate this fact it is only necessary to present the political state of the public mind just previous to the outbreak of the civil war, and which in the same words will give the reader and student of today a clearer view of the deep strength of patriotism that characterized the Democrat of the North of that day, inducing him to enlist himself in the cause destined to preserve intact the national existence of the Union, and to offer life if need be to thwart the purpose of those who for partisan ends would dismember it.

Persons living since that great political crisis cannot form a correct opinion of the condition of the public mind in that day, which is necessary to a full appreciation of the strength of patriotism that actuated the hosts of Indiana Democrats in seizing

the implements of war to repel a large sectional contingent of their own party in an insane purpose to destroy the Union.

In the year before the breaking out of the war there had been a most exciting political campaign and election. But for two or three years previous to that campaign there had been heated discussions in the press, on the rostrum and amongst the citizens of communities over the then leading political question of the dissolution of the Union. Naturally the Democrats were put on the defensive for the reason that Southern Democrats, almost wholly, were the propagandists of this destructive project. Before any overt acts were essayed, the question was regarded purely political, and the Democrats of the North were disposed towards defending by palliating the declarations and purpose of their Southern political kinsmen—their position being in the main that the threat had a political aim intended to thwart the political purpose of the abolition sentiment of the North, the abolitionists being held the aggressors. In this period came the notable national discussion in Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas, in which slavery was the prominent feature. This brought the subject to every community in the country, and it was the fire-brand that set the mind ablaze. So that, when the campaign of 1860 came, the people were at swords' points—crazed with the subject, and allowed their minds to run to excess of wild exclamation and abuse. Taunts and jeers were hurled and opprobrious epithets were applied, and soon personal assaults were indulged in when the war actually came. The Democratic party had split into several fragments in

the campaign, leaving the Republicans to an easy victory in the national election, and as between this event and the action of the electoral college overt acts of dissolution had become history, the seceding States were not represented, and the Democratic party was torn into shreds. Previous to this quick succession of political events there had been nothing to call out the latent patriotism of either Democrats or Republicans. But now, to use the words, later, of President Cleveland, a condition and not a theory confronted us. Partisanship was thrown aside and patriotism vivified in the heart; and though still upbraided, taunted, jeered by the Republicans in the mad flush of a political victory, Democrats flocked to the standard with the first call to arms and remained active under it through the bloody years until "the war drums throbbed no longer." The patriotism that stirred men to action under these circumstances must have been deep and abiding, and that kept them in service throughout the war, and to those who thus proved the possession of unselfish love of country, a greater meed of praise is due than has often been accorded them. Let the writer hereof lay this humble tribute-wreath upon the brows of those Democrats, living and dead: In the face of most ungenerous abuse and contumely, with a patriotism untarnished by any base sentiment and under the highest motives that can animate loyalty, they "saw their duty and did it."

In distinctive contrast with the attitude towards Democrats of the great body of Republicans, President Lincoln held a clearer view and a juster judgment as to his duty to the country, and his purpose of reclamation of the severed Union. To solidify the North in the struggle and to show that unlike his party generally he felt sure of the patriotism of the Northern Democrats, correctly judging them by his own high purpose of preserving the unity of the States, he sought them out and conferred upon them high and responsible po-

sitions. And it is yet to be learned of an incident where they betrayed the trust. McClellan commanded the army; he was a Democrat. Grant was selected from a score of men, and put in command of the great armies of the North; he was a Democrat, changing his political views and becoming a Republican not until the war closed, and in the initial days of the reconstruction period. The superb Hancock, who held back the South on that blood-stained ridge at Gettysburg; a Democrat he, and a gallant soldier and heart-whole patriot besides. Franz Sigel, Democrat, was made a general and given command of a force, that with the wiry German at its head, became an idol of both our German and American citizenship; Sigel was also prominent in civil life—elected Register of the city of New York in 1871, and was Pension Agent for the New York department, appointed by President Cleveland during his first term. The Irish, too, were represented in the fighting General James Shields of Illinois, a Democrat, a statesman as well as soldier, who also served the country as a United States Senator, holding that office in succession from three different States—Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. However, it was never necessary to "show him," whether in the Senate, as Governor of the Oregon Territory or as a soldier in the field. He knew. This list might be extended greatly, but these names are sufficient to show the unselfish loyalty of the Democracy, both native and foreign born, as well as the wisdom that characterized the great President, Lincoln.

And many Indiana Democratic soldiers—generals, colonels, and men in the ranks—with hearts that beat in unison with the grand strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," marched and slept and suffered and fought in the miasmatic swamps, and under the festoons of the gray Spanish moss; on the turbid waters of the Mississippi; in the trenches at Vicksburg; in Mobile bay; at Stone's River; at Resaca; on the storm-swept sands of Hatteras;

with Sherman on the march to the sea; even challenging the guns above the clouds on Missionary Ridge; at the bloody angle and on the ridge at Gettysburg; in the swamps of the Chickahominy; working, watching and waiting in the trenches at Petersburg and Richmond; on the fields all over the South, as well as on the ensanguined plains in front of Washington. And everywhere they wrote a record of brave and faithful service, the great thought that animated their souls being to reclaim and preserve the Union. On every field they paid the price of devotion to a lofty patriotism by the ineffable sacrifice. Why not then be placed on their brows in memory a wreath bearing the legend—and no greater praise can be bestowed on man—"They saw their duty and did it." And the men that stood beside them, yet escaped the cruel shaft, and who devoted their lives since to the upbuilding and rehabilitation of the country that was left torn and blood-stained—with broken bones and saddened mothers, bereft of sons or husbands—are no less entitled to like honor and praise from those who enjoy the fruits of their well-directed labors in the dark days of America.

HENDRICKS' ATTITUDE ON THE WAR.

WHAT HE HIMSELF SAID ABOUT IT NINETEEN YEARS AFTER IT WAS OVER.

A good deal was said during and after the civil war in regard to the "equivocal attitude" assumed and maintained by Thomas A. Hendricks with reference to the methods of bringing about the suppression of the rebellion. Mr. Hendricks was reluctant to talk about his record, preferring that it speak for itself rather than that he devote his time to defending it. However, at the close of the exciting Cleveland and Hendricks campaign of 1884 occasion presented itself for departing from his established custom. Representatives of the Democratic Veteran As-

sociation of Indiana, headed by Capt. Wm. R. Myers of Anderson, called at the hospitable home of Mr. Hendricks December 4, 1884, to pay their respects to the twice-elected vice-president who had eight years previously been chosen by a popular majority of a quarter of a million votes but who, with Tilden, was denied occupancy of the office to which he had been assigned by the people. In eloquent words Captain Myers paid tribute to the high character and the sterling worth of Governor Hendricks, in reply to which the latter responded in this direct manner and in these incisive terms:

"Captain Myers, I am very much gratified that you have been made the medium by your comrades to express to me the sentiments of your own speech, and of the address of the Association. You would distrust my sincerity were I to say I am not gratified at the honor you have done me. The congratulations from you and your comrades are especially gratifying when I consider the fact that you and I shared in the contest of last summer, which I regard as the greatest of all political contests in this country with which I have been acquainted, and that we have come out of that sharing alike in its responsibilities and its glory. You have referred to one characteristic of the contest which I hope never to see repeated in our country. The personal attacks and slander that have been indulged in were unworthy of American politics. I have never referred to any of these, so far as they personally concern myself, during the campaign, and will only do so now very briefly. During the first month of the war I found it necessary to correct one of these misrepresentations, and at that time used the following language:

Since the war commenced I have uniformly said that the authority of the Government of the United States is not questioned in Indiana, and I regard it as the duty of the citizens of Indiana to respect and maintain that authority, and to give the Government an earnest support in the prosecution of the war, until in the province of God it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessings of peace restored to our country, postponing until that time all controversy in relation to the causes and responsibilities of the war. No man will feel a deeper solicitude for the Indiana soldiers as long as the conflict remains to which they are called, than myself.

"The sentiments then expressed guided my conduct throughout the war. One of the political leaders of the times charged that I failed in my duty in having opposed the law for the drafts. To opposition to the draft I must plead guilty. I favored an army of volunteers, encouraged by suitable bounties; and during the first month of my service in the Senate I said that I desired to express the opinion that Congress should encourage volunteering, rather than rely on what many deemed an unpopular measure of the Government, namely, a draft. I did not regard the draft as a reliable support for the army. Prior to that time 125,000 had been drafted, 6,000 entered service under the draft, 10,000 substitutes were furnished, and 20,000 were induced to volunteer by the bounties that these commutations enabled the department to pay. The draft of 125,000 resulted in 36,600 soldiers in the field. I believed then, as I have believed ever since, that volunteers, encouraged by suitable bounties, relieving them from anxiety about providing for their homes, gave the best assurance of support to the army. The same politician to whom I have referred, speaking of myself, said: 'He did not vote in favor of any measure that looked to carrying on the war.' I will refer to but two acts of mine in the Senate in answer to that statement. On the 23d of April, 1864, I offered an amendment to the Appropriation Bill, to increase

the pay of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers reasonably in proportion to the then depreciated condition of the currency. I thought that proposition was an encouragement to the army and to enlistments, and I may say that Colonel Lane, then my colleague in the Senate, voted with me on that subject. On the same day I voted for the great Appropriation Bill for the army, for the year from June 30, 1864 to June 30, 1865—I believe the largest Appropriation Bill ever passed by this Government—voting \$530,000,000; and under that appropriation the army was carried to the close of the war; under it many of the battles were fought, and under it Sherman marched to the sea, and the surrender was made to Grant."

Vice-President-elect Hendricks closed by expressing his gratification at meeting the Democratic Soldiers and Sailors' Veteran Association of Indiana on this occasion and in his own home, and tendered them his thanks, not only for the honor they had done him, but for the support they had given him in the great contest then just closed.

(For obvious reasons it is deemed fitting to give this instructive information in this part of the History instead of farther back in its regular or chronological order.)

WHEN THAT CRUEL WAR WAS OVER

POLITICAL ANIMOSITY SUBSIDED SOMEWHAT, BUT PREJUDICE WAS STILL IN EVIDENCE



THE Democratic State Convention of 1866 partook somewhat of the character of a reunion and a love feast. It was held at Indianapolis, March 15. The night before a largely attended meeting was held at the old State House, packed to capacity. This meeting was presided over by Andrew Humphreys, of Greene county. Speeches of a more or less inspiring and inspiriting character were made by Jason B. Brown of Seymour, Colonel Isaiah B. McDonald of Columbia City, Judge Robert Lowry of Goshen, Cyrus S. McNutt of Martinsville, Colonel J. W. Blake of Indianapolis, and Judge D. T. Laird of Spencer.

The convention proper was called to order by State Chairman Joseph J. Bingham. Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, of New Albany, was chosen temporary and afterward permanent chairman. In his customary forceful style the presiding officer addressed the assembly on the issues of the day, presenting strong points in support of the policies advocated by the Democracy and giving due credit to President Andrew Johnson in seeking to re-establish harmonious relations between North and South.

So deeply interested was the convention in listening to the words of truth and wisdom as they fell from the lips of Colonel Dunham that at the close of his masterly effort insistent demand was made for more oratory. Naturally the delegates turned their faces to where the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" was seated. Loud calls for Voorhees brought that master of oratory to his feet. At considerable length

and to the infinite delight of the assembled multitude that champion of popular rights pitilessly exposed the tyrannical program of the Jacobins then in the saddle and appealed eloquently to the sense of justice that has ever been assumed to serve as a guidance to a fair-minded and justice-loving people. Great outbursts of applause punctuated the able and eloquent address of Mr. Voorhees.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. George E. Greene, Knox county.
2. Levi Sparks, Clark.
3. B. F. Jones, Bartholomew.
4. William S. Hall, Rush.
5. W. P. Applegate, Fayette.
6. W. H. Talbott, Aquilla Jones, R. H. Hall, Valentine Butsch, William S. Jennings.
7. Thomas Dowling, Vigo.
8. L. B. Stockton, Tippecanoe.
9. Thomas D. Lemon, Laporte.
10. Thomas Davenport, Kosciusko.
11. James Sweetzer, Grant.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Secretary of State—General Mahlon D. Manson, Montgomery.
 Auditor—Christian G. Badger, Clark.
 Treasurer—James B. Ryan, Marion.
 Attorney-General—John R. Coffroth, Huntington.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. M. Chapman, Knox.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM DECLARATIONS.

"Resolved, That among the powers reserved to the States, that of withdrawal at will from the Union cannot be found, and consequently, such doctrine can be asserted only as a revolutionary measure, and not peaceably as a right; and the late action of the Southern people, in resorting to such means as a mode of redress of grievances, was illegal, and had no sustaining principle but that of physical force, and that, having proved insufficient, those principles became remitted to their

constitutional obligations or rights, of which obedience and protection are chief.

"Resolved, That the principles avowed by President Johnson in his annual message, looking to the early practical restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, meets with our hearty approval; and the action of the majority in Congress, dictated as it may be by revenge, fanaticism, or thirst for political power, and being exerted to thrust such States out of the Union, we solemnly condemn; therefore, we cordially endorse the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and declare that in our judgment the courage displayed, the doctrines avowed, and the high sense of rights manifested in that message, and subsequent speeches, promise well for the future administration of the President, and we hereby pledge him the earnest and disinterested support of the Indiana Democracy in all his conflicts with that fanatical congressional majority in his laudable efforts to prevent them from changing or destroying our cherished form of government.

"Resolved, That, in our opinion, the sole power of the Senate and House of Representatives over the admission of members to their respective chambers, is confined to the 'election, return, and qualification of its members respectively'; that this convention further declares its conviction that Congress, in rejecting from representation eleven States acknowledged to be in the Union, by having their votes counted in favor of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the Senate and House have usurped powers not delegated to them by the Constitution, and are acting in violation thereof. We further believe that all members from the Southern States who have been lately elected, and possess the constitutional qualifications, should be immediately admitted and upon the refusal of Congress to admit the members of such States to their seats, it is the prerogative and duty of the President of the United States to defend and uphold the integrity of every State now in the Union, and 'to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.'

"Resolved, That the soldiers who left the comforts of a home to sustain the flag of our country, are entitled to, and should receive, the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people. And those who early rushed to the standard should, by the action of Con-

gress, be equally remunerated, by an equalization of bounties, or otherwise, with their brethren who, at a later day, were called upon to fill that highest duty of a citizen.

"Resolved, That the vote of the House of Representatives conferring the right of suffrage on negroes, against the almost unanimous vote of the people of the District of Columbia, shows a recklessness which none but fanatics would defend, and none but tyrants practice; and we hereby denounce that vote as a precursor of universal negro suffrage, and to other outrages upon the rights and liberties of the people of the various States.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the 13th article of the Constitution of Indiana prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from settling in this State, and now, more than ever, deprecate the entrance of that class of persons within its borders; and we most emphatically condemn and disapprove the action of the Republican majority in the late General Assembly of Indiana in passing through the House a joint resolution providing for the abrogation of that article in the Constitution.

"Resolved, That Senator Hendricks, and Representatives Niblack, Kerr and Voorhees, by their untiring devotion to constitutional liberty, have shown themselves true patriots; and the expulsion of Mr. Voorhees from the House we denounce a high-handed outrage of a profligate, unscrupulous party."

It will be observed that President Johnson's course met with approval in both the Democratic and Republican State platforms. There was, however, this difference: As Democrats "warmed up" to Johnson, the Republicans became more and more chilly, so that toward the close of the 1866 campaign not much regard for the Republican platform endorsement of President Johnson lingered in the minds of those who conducted the campaign. As a matter of fact, radical Republican sentiment was by that time strongly tintured with open hostility to the Johnson administration.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET FOR 1866.

Secretary of State—Colonel Nelson Trusler, Fayette county.

Auditor of State—Thomas B. McCarty, Wabash county.

Treasurer of State—General Nathan Kimball, Martin county.

Attorney-General—Delana E. Williamson, Putnam county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—George W. Hoss, Marion county.

The net result of the 1866 election was the triumph of the Republican State ticket, the election of a Republican Legislature, and the success of eight of the eleven Republican candidates for Congress. A Republican Legislature for 1867 foreshadowed the election of Oliver P. Morton to the United States Senate to succeed Henry S. Lane.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS IN 1866.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Nelson Trusler, Republican 169,601 14,202
 Mahlon D. Manson, Democrat 155,399

AUDITOR.

Thomas B. McCarty, Republican . . . 169,572 14,171
 Christian G. Badger, Democrat . . . 125,401

TREASURER.

Nathan Kimball, Republican 169,815 14,525
 James B. Ryan, Democrat 155,290

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Delana E. Williamson, Republican . . 169,732 14,357
 John R. Coffroth, Democrat 155,375

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

George W. Hoss, Republican . . . 168,157 12,779
 Robert M. Chapman, Democrat . . . 155,378

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

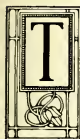
Majorities.

William E. Niblack, Democrat 1,350
 Michael C. Kerr, Democrat 1,743
 Gen. Morton C. Hunter, Republican 690
 William S. Holman, Democrat 869
 George W. Julian, Republican 6,228
 John Coburn, Republican 2,574
 Henry D. Washburn, Republican 513
 Godlove S. Orth, Republican 205
 Schuyler Colfax, Republican 2,148
 Major Wm. Williams, Republican 1,272
 Gen. John P. C. Shanks, Republican 2,877



HENDRICKS AND EDGERTON

PLACED AT THE HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1868



THE attendance at Democracy's State Convention, January 8, 1868, was unusually large and exceptionally enthusiastic. A temporary organization was effected the night before, Congressman Wm. E. Niblack having been chosen to preside. Daniel W. Voorhees electrified the audience with an address that by a number of his elated hearers was pronounced the ablest and most eloquent the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" had ever delivered. He was in excellent trim, his delivery was thrilling, his argumentation masterly. Enthusiastic applause punctuated his speech from beginning to end. As he uttered his closing sentence he was honored with an ovation of which any great orator might well have felt proud. It was a great night for Democratic enthusiasm.

For permanent chairman the Committee on Organization named Joseph E. McDonald, which selection was ratified with unanimity and enthusiasm. Mr. McDonald, on taking the chair, delivered a speech in the course of which he arraigned the Republican party for its disregard of constitutional limitations, its revolutionary program for subjugating the people of the South after having laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance to the Union. He gave hearty approval to the patriotic course of President Johnson.

STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

Governor—Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Alfred P. Edgerton, Fort Wayne.
 Secretary of State—Reuben C. Kise, Lebanon.
 Auditor—Joseph V. Bemusdaffer, Laurel.
 Treasurer—James B. Ryan, Indianapolis.
 Clerk Supreme Court—Noah S. LaRose, Logansport.

Reporter Supreme Court—M. A. O. Packard, Plymouth.
 Superintendent Public Instruction—John R. Phillips, Daviess county.
 Attorney-General—Solomon Claypool, Green-castle.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. George E. Greene, Knox county.
 2. Levi Sparks, Clark.
 3. Thomas J. Reilly, Jennings.
 4. C. B. Bentley, Franklin.
 5. Dr. H. F. Barnes, Union.
 6. Andrew Humphreys, Greene.
 6. Dr. James McWorkman, Boone.
 7. James Sweetzer, Grant.
 8. John Enos Neff, Randolph.
 9. James McConnell, Noble.
 10. John P. Early, Laporte.
- Lafe Develin, Marion, Chairman.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Daniel W. Voorhees, Vigo; J. E. McDonald, Marion; Graham N. Fitch, Cass; W. E. Niblack, Knox.

Contingent Delegates at Large—Francis T. Hord, Bartholomew; George C. Thatcher, Shelby; W. H. Beck, Fayette; Murray Briggs, Sullivan.

1. A. T. Whittlesey, Vanderburg county.
W. S. Turner, Daviess.
2. James A. Cravens, Washington.
David Huffstetter, Orange.
3. H. W. Harrington, Jefferson.
W. T. Pate, Switzerland.
4. Lafe Develin, Wayne.
John W. Carleton, Shelby.
5. W. H. Talbott, Marion.
D. G. Vawter, Johnson.
6. Samuel H. Buskirk, Monroe.
Chambers Y. Patterson, Vigo.
7. General M. D. Manson, Montgomery.
Harris Reynolds, Fountain.
8. R. P. Effinger, Miami.
J. M. Dickson, Madison.
9. E. Sturgis, Allen.
Adam Wolf, Delaware.
10. General J. R. Slack, Huntington.
Samuel W. Sprott, DeKalb.
11. T. J. Merrifield, Porter.
C. H. Reeve, Marshall.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—John R. Coffroth, Huntington county;
Bayless W. Hanna, Vigo.

1. Thomas R. Cobb, Knox county.
2. C. S. Dobbins, Martin.
3. James Gavin, Decatur.
4. John S. Reid, Fayette.
5. Captain John M. Lord, Marion.
6. A. B. Carleton, Lawrence.
7. T. F. Davidson, Fountain.
8. James F. McDowell, Grant.
9. John Colerick, Allen.
10. O. H. Main, Elkhart.
11. Thomas J. Merrifield, Valparaiso.

The State campaign was vigorously conducted. A joint discussion between Governor Baker and Senator Hendricks had the effect of awakening deep interest throughout the State. Each Congressional District was honored with one of these oratorical combats. While Senator Hendricks doubtless had a decided advantage over his competitor in his commanding personality and in the graces of oratory, Governor Baker was not to be despised as a campaigner. He was forceful, logical, and persuasive. The writer attended two of these joint discussions, one at South Bend, the other at Auburn. At a little gathering of Democrats, after the South Bend discussion, Senator Hendricks took occasion to remark that Democrats made a great mistake in trying to disparage Baker as a debater or to belittle him in other respects; that Baker had revealed himself as possessed of unusual ability and no little adroitness in turning points to advantage. The debates were marked by the utmost civility and the absence of anything like discourtesy. That these two men learned to esteem and appreciate one another during this oratorical tournament is evidenced by the fact that some years afterward they formed a co-partnership in the practice of law at Indianapolis.

In his campaign speeches Mr. Hendricks adhered closely to the definition of constitutional doctrine as set forth in an exceedingly able banquet speech delivered by Attorney-General Henry Stanbery at

Washington, January 8, 1868, in the course of which that eminent jurist—a former Whig and later on a Republican, but at the time a staunch supporter of the Lincoln-Johnson policy—epitomized the living issues in these terse sentences:

“The Constitution as it is; the limitation of Federal power within the just and well-defined boundaries of the Constitution and not outside of the Constitution; civil law instead of military law; free elections and constitutions formed by the people of the States, and not by the people of other States, whether in Congress or out of Congress.”

THE STATE PLATFORM.

As usual, the State platform was drawn out at great length. Terseness and brevity have hardly ever commended themselves to Indiana platform-makers. The idea seems to have become generally prevalent that unless a platform is somewhere in the neighborhood of a yard in length, something must have been omitted, slighted, or gotten away with. The ideal party platform-maker was Samuel J. Tilden. When he was in command in New York, the platforms put forth by the Empire State Democracy were models of directness, brevity and terseness.

The more important planks of the Indiana Democratic platforms are here reproduced as reminders of how Democrats in this State felt three years after the close of the civil war:

“Resolved, That language is not adequate to express our abhorrence and condemnation of the Radical reconstruction policy of Congress—a policy condemned by every consideration of justice and constitutional obligation; a policy fraught with the most alarming apprehensions of evil to ten States of the Union, and of destruction to the Union itself; a policy that largely increases taxation; a policy that requires a large standing army, which adds nearly one hundred million dollars annually to the expenses of the Government, while it beggars the people; a policy the avowed object of which is to continue in power the most venal and corrupt polit-

ical party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all political powers of the Government in the dominant Radical party in Congress, and a policy which if not early arrested by the American people, will sooner or later overwhelm our national Government in one common and appalling ruin. We demand the unconditional repeal of the act of Congress conferring exclusive rights or privileges upon any class or classes of citizens at the expense of other classes.

"That the national bank system organized in the interest of the bondholders ought to be abolished, and United States notes substituted in lieu of the national bank currency, thus saving to the people interest alone more than eighteen million dollars a year; and, until such system of banks be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Indiana shall be subjected to the same taxation, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

"That the bonds and other securities of the United States and every description of property should bear equal proportion of taxation for State, county, and municipal purposes, and to that end the bonds and other securities of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes in amount substantially equal to the tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes.

"That we are in favor of the payment of the Government bonds in Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, except expressly made payable in gold by law, at the earliest practicable point.

"That the unjust and iniquitous tariff laws now in force ought to be repealed, and the tariff adopted looking to revenue only.

"That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage on negroes. We deny the right of the General Government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

"That we shall ever hold in sacred recollection the dead who freely sacrificed their lives for the defense of our glorious Union, that the present and future generations might enjoy the rich inheritance of a form of government that secures an equality of rights and privileges to all the citizens thereof; that the nation owes to

the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Union the highest marks of praise and gratitude for the great sacrifices they made in the late war, and to those disabled in the service of the Union, and the widows and orphan children of those who fell in battle, or died of wounds, or in the military service of the Union, such personal aid as will enable them to enjoy the substantial necessities of life.

"That we recognize in the restoration measures of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, a policy which would have given peace, security, and prosperity to the State, and dispelled the dark clouds caused by the vindictive measures of a Radical Congress. The adoption of the President's policy would, in our opinion, have saved the nation the expenditure of untold millions of treasure, lessened the burden of taxation, secured peace to the South, and prosperity to the Union.

"That Major-General Hancock, by his order at New Orleans, reinstating the civil law and dethroning the military despotism, has manifested the highest respect for constitutional liberty, for which he deserves the commendation of all friends of constitutional government, and who revere the noble profession of arms. Like the great and good Washington, this gallant soldier had learned to respect the civil rights of all good citizens, and to declare that in time of peace military tribunals should have no place in our jurisprudence. Eternal honor to the soldier who refused to rise above the laws!

"That we congratulate the Democracy of our sister State of Ohio on the gallant political campaign closed on the 8th day of October, 1867—a campaign marked by the highest order of devotion, ability, and effect, and that prominent and close in the association in the minds of our fellow-citizens of Indiana stands the name of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, identified with the vital measures upon which our party enters the canvass for 1868, together with his ability as a statesman and his high personal qualities. All these entitle him to the commendation of the convention as a true and consistent Democrat, and one who has our entire confidence and preference."

The Presidential campaign engaged popular attention to a far greater extent than did State issues. The latter received

but slight consideration; indeed, it is not quite certain that there were any such.

In somewhat subdued form the Indiana delegation to the Democratic convention was considered instructed to vote for the nomination of Geo. H. Pendleton of Ohio, for the Presidency. "Gentleman George," by which cognomen that estimable citizen and statesman was popularly known, was General Geo. B. McClellan's running mate in 1864 and achieved high reputation as a captivating campaigner. From a pronounced hard money champion he developed into a still more pronounced soft money (greenback) advocate. His "plan" commended itself greatly to Indiana Democrats, so when the State convention named delegates to the New York convention the Pendleton boom experienced quite an impetus. But among the delegates were a goodly number of those who looked upon Thomas A. Hendricks as being far more available than they adjudged the gentleman from Ohio to be. A strong Hendricks sentiment developed during the earlier sessions of the New York convention. During the protracted balloting he received as high as 140 votes—nearly as many as had been given Pendleton when Pendleton stock ranged highest. Had Indiana formally agreed to put Hendricks into the race there is but little doubt that he would have been nominated with a whirl. The Bright influence would not permit this to be done. While that wily politician, Jesse D. Bright, ostensibly boosted the Pendleton movement, he was in reality in favor of making Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase the Democratic presidential nominee. The alacrity with which politicians of radical views can flop from one extreme to another has not infrequently furnished both amusement and amazement to sticklers for consistency. It was common belief that C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, another anti-war propagandist, favored the nomination of Chief Justice Chase. The insurmountable ob-

stacle to making a reality of this scheme was Samuel J. Tilden, who was known to be uncompromisingly opposed to any occupant of a judicial position being nominated to political office. New York had instructed its delegation to vote for Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, but when discovery was made that that eminent jurist couldn't get any votes from other States, New York withdrew the name of Judge Church after the sixth ballot. There was a good deal of fencing. Several days were consumed in ineffective balloting. The patience of delegates was fast being exhausted. Then a stampede thrust the nomination on Horatio Seymour, who did his utmost to escape the ordeal of a presidential campaign, chiefly on account of his impaired physical condition, but perhaps still more so by reason of the inner consciousness that Democratic success that year was unattainable. Seymour was a grand character, a man of eminent ability, but he was not available presidential timber, and no one understood this better than he himself. Certainty of the ticket's defeat was in a sense invited by the nomination of General Frank P. Blair for the vice-presidency. Blair had up to that time been a rank Republican. He was vehement in the denunciation of Republican reconstruction measures and in charging General Grant with aiming to crown himself with Caesarism—that if elected, he would never leave the Presidential mansion alive. The *New York World* and other influential Democratic papers in vain remonstrated against such extravagance of speech. Demands for his removal from the ticket were made, but they fell upon deaf ears. At the November election Seymour and Blair polled 2,703,249 votes to 3,012,833 for Grant and Colfax. In the electoral college Grant and Colfax had 214; Seymour and Blair, 80. New York gave Seymour an even 10,000 majority, New Jersey 2,880, and Oregon 1,064. These three were the only Northern

States that were carried by Seymour and Blair. While at the October election in Indiana Thomas A. Hendricks polled 170,614 votes, Seymour's vote in November was 166,980. Hendricks was beaten by 961; Seymour by 9,572.

For many years there was printed at Indianapolis an able and influential German weekly paper called "*Indiana Volksblatt*." Its publisher was Julius Boetticher, a fine gentleman and clear thinker. After the war Mr. Boetticher had his political editorials of a national character written by the Hon. Emil Rothe, of Cincinnati, who while a resident of Wisconsin used to engage in joint discussions with Carl Schurz.

Rothe was a very able man and a thorough Democrat. In a series of articles the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock for president and Wm. S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati for vice-president was strongly urged through the columns of the *Volksblatt*. There is no doubt that a ticket composed of these two great, good, and popular men would have commanded a far more enthusiastic support than did Seymour and Blair. Hancock and Groesbeck was the logical combination for that period in our country's history. But, unfortunately, logic doesn't always guide the action of political bodies. It surely didn't in 1868.

While the nomination of Seymour was generally adjudged a spontaneous affair, one of the delegates from Northern Indiana, Major Samuel W. Sprott, a red-hot Pendletonite, related upon his return from New York that ten minutes after Seymour's nomination banners and transparencies with Seymour inscriptions were brought forth in a popular demonstration. To satisfy himself whether these inscriptions had just been hurriedly put on canvass he stepped up to one of the most imposing ones to ascertain by touch of finger whether it was fresh or dry. "Egad,

it's dry!" the Major exclaimed with an expressive twinkle of the eye.

One of the notable characters among the Indiana delegates was Charles H. Reeve of Plymouth. Whatever he favored he backed with energy and zeal. There was nothing of the equivocal in his make-up. And he prided himself a good deal on the originality of his views and the soundness of his conclusions. He was a man of unquestionable ability and inflexible integrity, but at times he was also eccentric, and not always consistent. In 1868 he was a "red-hot" champion of Pendleton and a greenback circulating medium, and in 1896 he refused to support Bryan on account of his attitude on the silver coinage issue. He was for plenty of greenbacks in 1868, but averse to a superabundance of silver in 1896. In discussing Reeve's eccentricity in these particulars Mr. Hendricks once upon a time smilingly remarked that if Charley Reeve had lived in the days of Christ he (Hendricks) felt certain that the Senator from Marshall would have moved to amend the Lord's prayer. Notwithstanding his eccentricities, Senator Reeve was in many respects a most companionable gentleman and a highly estimable citizen. He took great delight in expressing his views through the columns of the public press. Usually he signed his name to his contributions; at times he would use a pseudonym. He did this when in 1874 he published a communication in the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of March 11 which was headed "Hendricks a Democratic Caesar." In this article Senator Reeve asserted it to be known to the friends of Hendricks that "he lacks firmness and yields to pressure." "His natural kindness induces him to surrender his own better judgment to the importunity of his friends." "Had he the firmness of Jackson he would be the idol of the people today."

The article then relates how George H. Pendleton led for the presidential nomina-

tion in the New York convention, but that Tammany was scheming against him, the convention being held in Tammany hall. On the fourth ballot the chairman of the Indiana delegation asked they be excused from the hall for a time in order to consult among themselves. The chairman led them out and explained the conference was over the proposition of bringing out Hendricks; that Pendleton could not be named and New York would vote en masse for Hendricks. Joseph E. McDonald opposed the movement, while Voorhees insisted upon it peremptorily. A messenger came to the door for the sixth, seventh, and perhaps eighth ballot. No vote was taken by the Indiana delegation, but some one shouted "for Pendleton," and it was so cast. On the next ballot Indiana divided between Hendricks and Pendleton. Richard J. Bright, on behalf of the minority, expressed dissent, as the delegation had been instructed for Pendleton. New York divided its vote. Some of the delegates accused Hendricks of permitting the use of his name, and claimed that every ballot was being telegraphed him. It was also claimed that Voorhees, Fitch and Niblack wanted a chance at the Senate and Governor's seat, and for that reason were behind the Hendricks movement.

The next day the Indiana delegation, fearing all was lost, the minority consenting, cast its vote for Hendricks. Ohio was angered and finally withdrew Pendleton. Seymour, who had been nominated several times, always declining, sat pulling his scraggly hair. Ohio swung to Seymour, as did the other States, and finally Indiana.

RESULT OF OCTOBER ELECTION, 1868.

GOVERNOR.

Conrad Baker, Republican.....171,575 961
 Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat..170,614

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

William Cumback, Republican.....171,711 1,332
 A. P. Edgerton, Democrat.....170,379

SECRETARY OF STATE.

M. A. F. Hoffman, Republican.....171,293 967
 Reuben C. Kise, Democrat.....170,326

AUDITOR.

John D. Evans, Republican.....171,699 1,383
 Jos. V. Bemusdaffer, Democrat....170,316

TREASURER.

Nathan Kimball, Republican.....171,576 1,295
 James B. Ryan, Democrat.....170,281

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

D. E. Williamson, Republican.....171,696 1,351
 Solomon Claypool, Democrat.....170,345

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

B. C. Hobbs, Republican.....171,606 1,231
 J. R. Phillips, Democrat.....170,375

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

T. W. McCoy, Republican.....171,618 1,221
 Noah S. LaRose, Democrat.....170,397

REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

J. B. Black, Republican.....171,688 1,430
 M. A. O. Packard, Democrat.....170,258

CONGRESSIONAL RESULTS.

Majorities.

W. E. Niblack, Democrat.....1,496
 M. C. Kerr, Democrat.....6,434
 W. S. Holman, Democrat.....762
 George W. Julian, Republican..116
 John Coburn, Republican.....1,032
 D. W. Voorhees, Democrat....128
 Godlove S. Orth, Republican...667
 D. D. Pratt, Republican.....2,287
 J. P. C. Shanks, Republican...941
 William Williams, Republican..2,313
 Jasper Packard, Republican...1,221

The surprising feature of the October election was the discrepancy between the Republican preponderance in the outcome of the Congressional contests and the insignificance of the Republican majority for Governor and other State officers. That the Republicans elected seven of the eleven members of Congress with so small a difference in the aggregate vote may to some extent have been due to personal popularity or to superiority in campaigning, but the stronger probability is that the real factor of the seven to four in-taking was the skillful manner in which the State had been gerrymandered for

Congressional purposes. The disproportion of representation in the Legislature was also in the main ascribable to the free application of the gerrymandering process in apportioning the State for legislative purposes.

The serious aspect of Republican ascendancy in the Legislature at that time was the pendency of the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the introduction of negro suffrage throughout the Union. In a number of States the proposition to enfranchise the negro through State action had been submitted to popular vote and invariably rejected. Then it was that the idea of conferring the right of suffrage upon negroes by amendment to the Federal Constitution was conceived and in course of time put into effect. A recital of the manner in which this was done will always be an interesting and instructive, though ever humiliating, chapter of political history.

In Indiana a most determined fight was made to prevent the ratification of this amendment. Rather than be made a party to ratification the Democratic members of the Legislature resigned in a body. A special election was ordered by Governor Baker. At this election the course of those who had tendered their resignations was emphatically endorsed by triumphant re-elections. This verdict of the ballot stands out in bold relief as an inextinguishable protest against the unwise and most pernicious act committed in time of peace from the beginning of the Republic to the present time.

Oliver P. Morton took his seat as United States Senator March 4, 1867. Having silently, without explanation or justification, gone clear back on what he so ably espoused in his forceful and incontrovertible Richmond speech, he became actively enlisted in the advocacy of the radical measures that had inception in the merciless souls of those who blindly followed the behests of vindictive Thad. Stevens.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which conferred the privilege of suffrage on the negro, a provision setting forth that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, was submitted by Congress to the Legislatures of the thirty-seven States and declared in effect in a little over a year's time.

The submission was made by the Fortieth Congress on February 27, 1869, and the proclamation of the Secretary of State was dated March 30, 1870. Ratification was voted by the Legislatures of twenty-nine States. New York gave its consent in April, 1869, but rescinded this action January 5, 1870. The first action taken by the Ohio Legislature, on May 4, 1869, was unfavorable. New Jersey, after having rejected the amendment, gave its approval on February 21, 1871, subsequent to the proclamation.

The States rejecting the amendment were California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee.

Those States voting acceptance acted on the following dates:

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Nevada | March 1, 1869 |
| West Virginia | March 3, 1869 |
| North Carolina | March 5, 1869 |
| Louisiana | March 5, 1869 |
| Illinois | March 5, 1869 |
| Michigan | March 8, 1869 |
| Wisconsin | March 9, 1869 |
| Massachusetts | March 12, 1869 |
| Maine | March 12, 1869 |
| South Carolina | March 16, 1869 |
| Pennsylvania | March 26, 1869 |
| Arkansas | March 30, 1869 |
| New York | April 14, 1869 |
| Indiana | May 14, 1869 |
| Connecticut | May 19, 1869 |
| Florida | June 15, 1869 |
| New Hampshire | July 7, 1869 |
| Virginia | Oct. 8, 1869 |
| Vermont | Oct. 21, 1869 |
| Alabama | Nov. 24, 1869 |
| Missouri | Jan. 10, 1870 |
| Mississippi | Jan. 17, 1870 |
| Rhode Island | Jan. 18, 1870 |

| | | |
|-----------------|------|----------|
| Kansas | Jan. | 19, 1870 |
| Ohio | Jan. | 27, 1870 |
| Georgia | Feb. | 2, 1870 |
| Iowa | Feb. | 3, 1870 |
| Nebraska | Feb. | 17, 1870 |
| Texas | Feb. | 18, 1870 |
| Minnesota | Feb. | 19, 1870 |

The result of the 1868 election afforded opportunity for the Republicans to supplant Thomas A. Hendricks in the United States Senate, in which body that gentleman had made a record to which his friends and admirers can ever point with pride.

Early in the year 1868 there was in progress a good deal of political maneuvering. Under the established custom of political parties an Acting Governor was assumed to be entitled to a nomination for the full term if he desired it. Lieutenant-Governor Conrad Baker, upon the election of Governor Morton to the Senate, became Acting Governor. While in the main he enjoyed the kindly feeling and confidence of his party, there was in evidence a pronounced sentiment in favor of making Will Cumback the Republican nominee for Governor. His following was ardent and enthusiastic. Mr. Cumback had been a member of Congress and was generally regarded an adroit politician and an effective stump speaker. Realizing that Baker had a cinch on the gubernatorial nomination, Cumback conceived the idea of driving a shrewd little bargain. While in that frame of mind he took his pen in hand and indited the following letter:

(Envelope Marked "Private.")

"Greensburgh, Ind., Jan. 6, 1868.

"Governor Baker: Dear Friend—If I had not a thousand things to demand my attention this week, I would come up and see you. I will therefore venture to make this suggestion: I think Hendricks will be chosen by the Democrats, and he will certainly (if he intends to inspire hope of success among his friends) resign his position. The person appointed by you will, other things being equal, stand the best chance to be chosen by our Legislature.

If you will assure me of the appointment, I will withdraw from the contest for any position on the State ticket and take the position of elector at our State Convention. If this proposition does not meet with your approbation, please return this letter to me. Let me have your reply at an early day. I do most earnestly hope for the unity of the Republican party.

"I am, as ever, your friend,

"WILL CUMBACK."

Now, when Mr. Cumback reduced these thoughts to writing he doubtless assumed that Governor Baker had become thoroughly imbued with the practical ideas of Governor Morton in regard to adjusting matters of this kind by private arrangement. In assuming this he may have been grievously in error. At any rate it appeared later on that Governor Baker regarded the Cumback overture or proposition as "improper and corrupt." By way of variation he branded it as "indecent and corrupt." But when the convention met, Baker and Cumback were harmoniously placed at the head of the ticket—Baker for Governor, Cumback for Lieutenant-Governor. The two worked together in happy unison, in perfect harmony. The masses had no suspicion that Baker held under lock and key a little document which, if made public, would blow Cumback's higher aspirations skyward.

Hendricks' neglect, failure or refusal to resign the Senatorship—thus exemplifying his faith in the wisdom and practicability of the maxim that a bird in the hand is worth a half dozen in the bush—deprived Governor Baker of the opportunity to name a successor, as Cumback had fondly anticipated. Indeed, there was no occasion for Hendricks resigning his seat in the Senate. His term expired March 4, 1869. Had he been elected Governor in October, 1868, he could have resigned on the day of his inauguration in January and then appointed his successor in the Upper Branch of Congress. There was no political interest or necessity involved, so far as the Republicans were concerned.

Their majority in the Senate was altogether too large for the good of the party, surely for that of the country.

Notwithstanding Governor Baker's hostility to Major Cumback, the latter easily captured the Republican legislative caucus nomination for the Senatorship. This was immediately followed by an explosion. The Cumback letter of January 6 was made public. Its publication created intense excitement throughout the State. The exposure became the subject of animated discussion in every nook and corner. It made the old stagers prick their ears and stand aghast. Enough Republican legislators had been corralled to prevent Cumback's election. These conservators of political purity stood solemnly pledged to never, no never, vote for Will Cumback for United States Senator. Among them was State Senator James Hughes of Bloomington, a particular friend of Jesse D. Bright, and whom the Democrats had elected to Congress before the civil war, who supported Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, but who, like Ben Butler and Caleb Cushing, became suddenly weaned from his pro-Southern proclivities and later on fondly embraced Republicanism as the embodiment of all that could be regarded as "good and righteous."

With his eagle eye intently fixed on the Hendricks seat in the Senate at Washington, Senator Hughes introduced a resolution reciting the corrupting and demoralizing contents of the Cumback letter and denouncing the graceless methods by and through which a seat was sought to be secured in the Senate at Washington. When, after a protracted and animated discussion of the subject, the Legislature called for the correspondence between Cumback and Baker, the Governor addressed a letter to Hon. Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, saying it was due to himself that some Senator should be informed as to the number of letters comprising the entire correspondence. One from Colonel Cumback, dated January 6, 1868; his re-

ply thereto dated January 8, 1868; one from Colonel Cumback dated February 21, 1868, and his reply dated February 22. The Governor asked the Senator to say, in the event of the first letter's production, that his reply was an indignant rejection of the proposition.

Jesse D. Bright, whom Mr. Hendricks succeeded in the Senate, chanced to be about Indianapolis just at the time when these symptoms of political purity were bubbling forth. With charming disinterestedness he circulated among Democratic legislators and whispered into their ears: "A splendid opportunity is here presented to elect a United States Senator. You can't re-elect Mr. Hendricks; that is a sure case. But you can elect James Hughes, who has always been and is now at heart a Democrat, and who ought not to be proscribed just because he wandered away temporarily during the war." This was a catchy plea, but strange as may appear, it failed to line up the Democratic legislators for Hughes. Then some virtuous political Josephs from the North put in an appearance. They were anxious to get Judge James S. Frazer of Warsaw away from the bench by transferring him to the national capital, so that one of these protectors of political virtue might be made circuit judge. But that neat little program didn't pan out, either, so that in course of time a new Republican legislative caucus was called, Will Cumback's name was withdrawn and Daniel D. Pratt of Logansport agreed upon as the reunited party's choice for the United States Senatorship. All the Republicans voted for Pratt; all the Democrats for Hendricks. At the preceding fall election Pratt had been chosen a representative in Congress. His election to the Senate and his acceptance thereof created a vacancy and afforded an opening for some other patriot to go to Washington. This favor was bestowed upon James N. Tyner of Peru, a gentleman whose patriotism and

self-sacrificing spirit never permitted him to let a desirable or lucrative office go begging.

The campaign of 1868 was ably and energetically conducted in Indiana. Much of this was due to the vigorous manner in which the *Sentinel* performed its part in that memorable contest. April 13, 1868, Richard J. Bright, of Madison, took over the *Indianapolis Herald* and restored to that publication its former name, the *Sentinel*. He was the son of Michael G. Bright and a nephew of Senator Jesse D. Bright. Lafe Develin had conducted the *Herald* with signal ability for several years. Associated with him were Joseph J. Bingham, Geo. C. Harding, John H. Holliday, John Schley, and others. Richard Jesse Bright was a fine specimen of manhood, a positive character, a devoted friend and a fearless opponent. Inability to make the *Sentinel* profitable caused him to dispose of the plant, and some time afterward he became sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, a position he held for a number of years. As a Senate official he was held in high esteem by Democrats and Republicans alike. At this writing he is still a resident of Washington, D. C. His father was for many years among the most influential Democrats of Indiana. He was warmly attached to his distinguished brother, Jesse D. Bright, whom he served and aided in many ways. Michael G. Bright had much to do with the adjustment of the financial troubles in which the State had become involved during the grossly misdirected internal improvement craze. For several years he was the State's financial representative to straighten out the kinks that for years so greatly impaired the credit of Indiana. He was a man of great force of character, a Democrat of the stanchest type and a citizen highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. His business qualifications were of a high order. It was chiefly due to this that he was chosen to disentangle the ensnarled finances of the

State. His signal success in that undertaking attested the wisdom of his selection.

DETERMINED FIGHT AGAINST RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BY INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

During the latter part of the 1869 session of the Indiana Legislature the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to that body for ratification or rejection. All the Democratic members of both houses were uncompromisingly opposed to ratification. When they discovered that the Republicans, constituting the majority, had been lined up in favor of ratification, notwithstanding the fact that some of them personally doubted the wisdom, justice or advisability of such action, the conclusion was reached that resort should be taken to breaking a quorum by resignation. That their action did not accomplish the desired purpose detracts not a whit from the glory that attaches to their names as sterling defenders of an undefiled electorate. They did all in their power to preserve the integrity of the ballot. That they failed is not their fault. From beginning to end they stood up manfully, courageously and patriotically for a cause founded upon right and justice.

Governor Baker officially reported seventeen members of the Senate and thirty-seven members of the House as resigning March 4, 1869, during the regular session of the Legislature. The Governor thereupon called a special election to fill vacancies, to be held March 23.

A special session of the Legislature was called for April 8, to act on appropriation bills and other matters. During this session it was reported that sixteen Senators and forty-two members of the House had resigned. A. P. Stanton, of Indianapolis, resigned as Speaker, being succeeded by George A. Buskirk of Bloomington, April

12. Stanton was not considered equal to the emergency, hence his abdication as Speaker. The Senate passed the joint amendatory resolution May 13 by a vote of 27 ayes to 1 nay. Ten Senators were shown on the record as being present but not voting.

When the resolution was brought up in the House, May 14, John R. Coffroth of Huntington raised the point of order that two-thirds of the membership were required for a quorum. It was reported at the special session that sixteen Senators and forty-two members of the House resigned. Mr. Coffroth, in raising his point of order, said the roll call developed but fifty-six members present, which was eleven less than a quorum. Speaker Buskirk held there was no precedent, or law of Congress, indicating what should con-

stitute a quorum on United States Constitutional questions; he therefore let the roll call proceed. The result was announced as fifty-four ayes, nays none.

This, in brief, is the story of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. The action of the Democratic members who resigned for the express purpose of breaking a quorum was approved by their triumphant re-election. Not the slightest doubt existed as to public sentiment in Indiana being overwhelmingly opposed to this amendment. Yet it was put through as a party necessity, unmindful of the note of warning sounded by Governor Morton in his Richmond speech before he had made himself a convert to the dangerous and revolutionary program mapped out by Thaddeus Stevens and his coadjutors.

NEGRO VOTE A DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE REPUBLICANS, WHO SUSTAINED FIRST DEFEAT SINCE 1862

If the Republican leaders really believed that the admission of negroes to the ballot, under the operation of the fifteenth amendment, would have the effect of making more certain Republican ascendancy in Indiana, they experienced a sore disappointment in the result of the election that year. If, as is quite likely, the negro vote was cast solidly for the Republican nominees, it became equally apparent that for every colored vote added to their numbers a white vote was lost to them. No effort was made by the Democrats to gather any of the newly enfranchised voters into their fold. The Republican party as an organization had unequivocally, though with poorly disguised misgivings, committed itself in favor of the fifteenth amendment, while Democrats with the utmost unanimity freely and unreservedly condemned the arbitrary and revolutionary manner in which the elective franchise had been prostituted to base partisan purposes.

The Democratic State convention for 1870 was held at the State Capital on historic Jackson Day, and was called to order by Lafe Develin, chairman of the State Central Committee. The gallant Union soldier element was very much in evidence and most cordially greeted. General Mahlon D. Manson served as temporary chairman, and upon a hero of two wars, General James R. Slack of Huntington, was conferred the honor of being made permanent chairman. Both of these gallant defenders of our country's flag delivered speeches that elicited unbounded enthusiasm. Their utterances breathed the spirit of genuine unionism and devotion to constitutional supremacy.

The real contest in the convention was over the State auditorship, then by far the most lucrative office in the State. Six candidates had entered the race: John C. Shoemaker, John B. Stoll, Joseph V. Bemusdaffer—Steele, Keightley and Turner. On the first ballot Shoemaker had

366, Stoll 298½, Bemusdaffer 122, Steele 148, Keightley 127, Turner 51. On the final ballot Shoemaker had 591, Stoll 502, Keightley 6. Upon the announcement of the result of the final ballot Mr. Stoll, in a brief speech, expressed his entire acquiescence in the decision of the majority, followed with the declaration that, though not chosen as part of the ticket, he would be found in the thickest of the fight for the triumphant election of the convention's nominees. Tumultuous applause greeted this announcement.

The entire ticket was made up of the following-named gentlemen:

Secretary of State—Colonel Norman Eddy, South Bend.

Auditor—John C. Shoemaker, Cannelton.

Treasurer—James B. Ryan, Indianapolis.

Attorney-General—Bayless W. Hanna, Terre Haute.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Milton B. Hopkins, Kokomo.

Supreme Court Judges—James L. Worden, Fort Wayne; Alexander C. Downey, Ohio county; Samuel H. Buskirk, Bloomington; John Pettit, Lafayette.

State Central Committee—Eccles G. Van Riper, John S. Davis, Floyd; Richard D. Slater, Jr., Jefferson; Nathan H. Raymond, Wayne; E. S. Alvord, Indianapolis, Chairman; William M. Mack, Vigo; John S. Williams, Tippecanoe; James Sweetzer, Grant; John Obison, Delaware; Eli W. Brown, Whitley; John P. Early, Laporte.

THE PLATFORM.

The more important planks of the 1870 platform were set forth in these words:

"That the Federal Union, with all the rights and dignity of the several States, should be preserved; and to secure that great national blessing the Constitution must be respected and observed and every approach to centralized despotism defeated, whether attempted by Congress or the Executive.

"That recent events have, more than

ever, convinced us of the infamous and revolutionary character of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and we denounce these measures as an invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of the people and all the States.

"That we are willing to pay our national debt, in strict compliance with our contracts, whether it was made payable in gold or greenbacks, but we are unwilling to do more than that; and we declare that the five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks, or their equivalent; and we condemn the policy of the Administration which is squandering millions of money by buying such bonds at a high rate of premium, when the Government has the clear right to redeem them at par.

"That we denounce the action of our last Legislature in attempting to force upon the people the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as in palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we solemnly protest against Indiana being counted for said amendment; and we hereby declare our unalterable opposition to its ratification.

"That any attempt to regulate the moral ideas, appetites, or innocent amusements of the people by legislation is unwise and despotic."

Other planks declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only and the equal adjustment of the burdens of taxation; for the abolition of national banks and the substitution of greenbacks as a circulating medium; for a larger volume of currency; for the taxation of national bank stocks for municipal and school purposes; for the taxation of United States bonds for national purposes, and against any change in the naturalization laws of the United States, whereby admission to citizenship will be made more difficult or expensive.

The names of the Republican nominees for the various State offices will be found in the tabular election returns.

The campaign of 1870 was not an overly exciting one. For quite a while but little stir was made in the domain of politics. By and by demands were made upon the State Central Committee that some life be

injected into affairs political. At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee a resolution was unanimously adopted that the speaking campaign be conducted by Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Thomas Dowling and John B. Stoll. A long list of appointments was arranged for the latter. His engagements dated to October 1, closing in the southwestern part of the State. Experiencing an intense longing to reach his home at Ligonier, in the extreme northern part of the State, strangely and unaccountably depressed mentally and unable to become interested in anything brought to his attention, a messenger sent to meet him at the train upon its arrival at Laporte, in quivering voice conveyed the crushing information: "Your boy died this afternoon." "Your boy" meant the dearly beloved, exceptionally bright and then only son of him to whom this heart-piercing message of woe was communicated. All attempts at telegraphic information of the boy's illness had miscarried. A malignant attack of diphtheria prostrated the four-year-old lad. Anti-toxin was then unknown to medical science; despite all efforts to save this precious life, the spirit of John B. Stoll, Jr., fled on the afternoon of October 3, 1870. Only those who have had somewhat similar experiences can form any conception of the anguish incident to the infliction of such a staggering blow. Tender messages of condolence came from friends in all parts of the State. A singularly sympathetic letter from Thomas A. Hendricks, touchingly reciting the bereavement that befell himself and Mrs. Hendricks in the loss of their only child during the early period of their married life, revealed in that great, good, lovable statesman a gentleness of nature, a nobility of soul, that in a measure accounted for the wonderful hold he had upon the affection of those who knew him best and never tired of doing him honor.

In a conversation with A. H. Conner, chairman of the Republican State Com-

mittee, the question as to which party would carry the State at the October election, the laconic reply was made that if the crops turned out favorably and bountifully, the Republican ticket would doubtless be elected. If crop conditions should chance to be unfavorable, Democratic success might safely be foreshadowed. Chairman Conner doubtless became convinced later on by an analysis of the situation that his prognostication was not altogether well founded.

During the progress of the campaign emphasis was given to the sentiment that gross injustice was being done the taxpayers of the State in this, that interest on the school fund was made a part of the emoluments of the State Auditor, instead of being covered into the State treasury for the benefit of the school system. No law seems to have been enacted specifically providing for such application, but the people were told that if placed in power, the Democratic party would see to it that justice was done by the enactment of appropriate legislation to make school fund interest part of the school revenue instead of swelling the emoluments of the State Auditor. While the Democrats did not gain control of the legislative department, they did elect their State ticket. Auditor Shoemaker saw fit to continue the policy of his predecessors, and it was for this reason that he was defeated for re-nomination in 1872 by the same person who was his chief but unsuccessful competitor two years before. Mr. Stoll had repeatedly declared that he would not be a candidate against Mr. Shoemaker if the latter as Auditor would cover the school fund interest into the State treasury. Mr. Shoemaker declined to do this. Influential Democrats throughout the State—among them such men as "Blue Jeans" Williams, General James R. Slack, General Levi Sparks, General Reuben C. Kise, Judge J. A. S. Mitchell, Judge David S. Gooding, Colonel A. T. Whittlesey, Judge Daniel Noyes,

Colonel Thomas Dowling, John B. Ruger, Judge Sol. Claypool, Martin M. Ray, and hundreds of others—insisted that the party could not afford to go before the public with Mr. Shoemaker as the nominee. They conceded that ordinarily Mr. Shoemaker was entitled to a renomination under the two-term usage, but since he had chosen to claim the school fund interest for himself he must suffer the penalty of being set aside. A few years later, largely through the efforts of James D. Williams, elected Governor in 1876, a bill was passed by the Legislature requiring the school fund interest to be turned over where it properly belonged. Considerable effort was required to effect this legislation, but public sentiment had become so pronounced on the subject that the taxpaying public's influence proved more formidable than the suavity of the State Auditor and the intercession of his interested friends.

The Democrats were peculiarly fortunate in their selection of Colonel Norman Eddy to head the ticket for Secretary of State. He was a man of high character and superior ability. His war record was excellent. As a member of Congress he stood deservedly high. President Johnson appointed him collector of internal revenue. Colonel Eddy's death before the expiration of his term as Secretary of State created profound sorrow throughout the State.

In the election of members of Congress the Democrats fared far better than they did in preceding elections. William E. Niblack, Michael C. Kerr, Wm. S. Holman and Daniel W. Voorhees were re-elected by decisive majorities. They were reinforced by General Mahlon D. Manson, who came with flying colors out of the

contest in the Crawfordsville district. It was a great victory for the gallant veteran and caused genuine elation throughout the State. The Republicans re-elected General John Coburn, James N. Tyner, John Peter Cleaver Shanks, Major William Williams and General Jasper Packard, and substituted Jeremiah M. Wilson for George W. Julian. Wilson "enjoyed" the distinction of having slipped into Congress by a majority of four. Judge David Sanders Gooding gave him a close chase. The friends of George W. Julian found it difficult to become reconciled to his forced retirement.

OFFICIAL VOTE, 1870.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Norman Eddy, Democrat..... | 160,009 | 2,508 |
| M. F. A. Hoffman, Republican.... | 157,501 | |

AUDITOR.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|
| J. C. Shoemaker, Democrat..... | 159,181 | 1,867 |
| John D. Evans, Republican..... | 157,314 | |

TREASURER.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| James B. Ryan, Democrat..... | 158,697 | 3,223 |
| Robert H. Milroy, Republican..... | 155,474 | |

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Bayless W. Hanna, Democrat..... | 160,025 | 2,560 |
| Nelson Trusler, Republican..... | 157,465 | |

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat..... | 159,063 | 1,994 |
| Barnabee C. Hobbs, Republican.... | 157,069 | |

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| James L. Worden, Democrat..... | 160,002 | 3,734 |
| Andrew L. Osborn, Republican.... | 156,268 | |
| Alexander C. Downey, Democrat... | 159,887 | 3,798 |
| John T. Elliott, Republican..... | 156,089 | |
| Samuel H. Buskirk, Democrat..... | 159,853 | 3,118 |
| Charles A. Ray, Republican..... | 156,735 | |
| John Pettit, Democrat..... | 159,763 | 3,077 |
| Robert C. Gregory, Republican.... | 156,686 | |

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN 1872

DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS FORM A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION

DURING the civil war Clement L. Vallandigham of Dayton, Ohio, attained national prominence by his outspoken opposition to the war policies of the Lincoln administration. He had been a member of Congress from the Dayton district, and on account of some of his radical utterances in public speeches was exiled to Canada. During this exile his ardent friends and supporters insisted on his making the race for Governor. He was nominated and a vigorous campaign was conducted in his behalf. War Democrats and Republicans united on John Brough, a life-long Democrat, and elected him by something more than 101,000 majority. After the war Mr. Vallandigham modified his views to such an extent that in 1868 he looked with favor upon the proposition to make Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. He progressed so rapidly in his political modernism that on the 20th of May, 1871, he sprang what became famous as the "New Departure" at the convention of the Montgomery county Democracy, held in the city of Dayton. This "New Departure" meant the acceptance without further opposition of the several amendments to the Federal Constitution and the measures incident to the prosecution of the war. It was his contention that a recession therefrom could not be hoped for until the passions engendered by the rebellion had subsided and after the people's attention had been diverted in other directions. The fallaciousness of this expectation has since

become apparent, but Mr. Vallandigham supported his theory with such earnestness that he not only succeeded in having his program approved by his home county, but formally endorsed by the Democratic State convention at Columbus, June 1, 1871. Vigorous opposition was put forth by Congressman Frank H. Hurd and others, but Vallandigham carried the convention with him by the decisive vote of 365 yeas to 129 nays. This was followed by the nomination of two distinguished Union soldiers for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—the famous General George W. McCook and General Samuel F. Hunt. Another staunch supporter of the Union cause was nominated for Supreme Judge in the person of George W. Geddes. There was no half-way course for Vallandigham. His "New Departure" was such not only in name but in fact. And there isn't the slightest doubt about the man's sincerity. A new light unfolded itself to his vision and it served as his guidance to the end of his earthly career, so tragically terminated while engaged in an important law suit by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hand. He was a very able man, and men of rare ability at times take queer turns in political as well as in other affairs. Vallandigham was not alone among Ohio's distinguished politicians to change front suddenly.

A conspicuous example was that of George H. Pendleton's flop from hard money to greenbackism. As a member of Congress during the early period of the war he vigorously opposed the issue of greenbacks as legal tender currency. In assuming this attitude he had the dis-

tinguished fellowship of Roscoe Conkling of New York. In 1868 the same George H. Pendleton became a candidate for the presidential nomination as a distinctive champion of the proposition to pay off with greenbacks all the obligations of the United States not specifically provided to be paid in coin.

The first movement in the direction of organized opposition to the re-election of General Grant to the presidency was originated in Missouri in 1870 under the leadership of Senator Carl Schurz, aided by others of considerable prominence in the Republican party. A ticket headed by B. Gratz Brown for Governor was placed in nomination and triumphantly elected in the fall. In response to the Missouri movement the Democracy of Ohio came to the front with the "New Departure" in 1871, and at the State convention held in Cleveland, June 27, 1872, acquiesced in the program set forth at a mass meeting held in Cincinnati May 1st of the same year by the Liberal Republicans. The new movement had by this time gained large accessions and gave high promise of proving a success. So many Republicans of prominence had enlisted in it that it assumed the character of a political revolution. Carl Schurz, Horace Greeley, Reuben E. Fenton, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Governor Austin Blair, Lyman Trumbull, James R. Doolittle, George W. Julian, B. Gratz Brown, Salmon P. Chase, John D. Defrees, Stanley Matthews, Col. A. K. McClure and hundreds of others of almost equal prominence and distinction had identified themselves with the new organization and gave it their earnest and enthusiastic support. Abuses had sprung up under the Grant administration that afforded ample ground and justification for revolt. The whisky frauds in the West and other transgressions had become national scandals. While Grant's personal integrity was not questioned, thousands of those who had voted for him in 1868 ex-

pressed emphatic refusal to do so again. His administration was adjudged a stupendous failure and a grievous disappointment. Its defeat was confidently expected and as confidently predicted until the election in North Carolina in the month of August suddenly put a damper on the hopes and expectations of the leaders of the new party.

The nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency had a depressing effect on the real leader of the Liberal Republican movement, Senator Carl Schurz. Not that he in any sense disliked or distrusted Greeley, but that he had serious doubts as to his being a real representative of the spirit that caused this upheaval. The convention that nominated Greeley and Brown was held in Cincinnati. Senator Schurz was the guest of his friend and admirer, Judge John B. Stallo, one of Cincinnati's most highly esteemed citizens. Upon Greeley's nomination by the close vote of 332 to 324 for Charles Francis Adams, Senator Schurz repaired to the Stallo mansion. Seating himself at the grand piano, Schurz, an accomplished manipulator of the ivory keys, rendered from "The Bohemian Girl" the melancholy strains of "The Heart Bowed Down." More pathetically than spoken words these plaintive strains revealed the mournful feelings of the chagrined and sorely disappointed chairman of the first and last national convention of the newly-born Liberal Republican party.

Schurz's heart had been set on the nomination of the scholarly but austere Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. The delegates who inclined to the idealistic in politics heartily seconded Senator Schurz's efforts to secure Mr. Adams's nomination. The "practical politicians" and political manipulators strangely cooperated with General Frank P. Blair of Missouri, in a carefully-planned movement to make the ticket consist of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. The men who had most accurately sized up the sit-

uation in the country at large had fully satisfied themselves that the proper, the wise, thing to do was to nominate Judge David Davis, of Illinois, Lincoln's executor and devoted friend. Davis had already been nominated by a sort of Labor Convention, with Governor Joel Parker of New Jersey as his running mate. It was an excellent combination. Both were men of unblemished character and the business element had entire confidence in them. Had this ticket been accepted by the Cincinnati convention and subsequently approved by the Baltimore convention, there is but little doubt that it would have been triumphantly elected. The country was genuinely tired of the manner in which affairs were being conducted by the Grant administration, but it was not prepared or inclined to place in the presidential chair a brainy man eminently qualified to edit a great newspaper but temperamentally and otherwise manifestly unfitted to run the governmental machinery of a great industrial country like ours. There never could be any question as to Greeley's honesty and integrity, nor the excellence and purity of his intentions and purposes. But his nearest and dearest friends could not divest themselves of apprehension that his occupancy of the presidential office would have resulted in humiliation to himself and chagrin to his friends. Great in some things, Grant was a dismal failure in these respects, but he had elements of strength that were conspicuously wanting in America's foremost journalist—the revered sage of Chappaqua.

The Democracy of Indiana bore a conspicuous part in the final acceptance of the Greeley and Brown Liberal Republican ticket. Up to the time that Indiana formally declared itself there was lingering in the Democratic mind considerable doubt as to the advisability of forming a coalition with the Liberal Republicans. There were many who believed that a presidential ticket headed by Thomas A.

Hendricks could and would be elected. With a view to simplifying matters the State Central Committee was convened at Indianapolis, January 9, 1872, to discuss the situation and agree upon some plan of action. Representative Democrats from all parts of the State were invited to attend this meeting and give the committee the benefit of their views. Among those who responded to this invitation were S. W. Holmes, J. B. Edmunds, Joseph E. McDonald, John S. Williams, W. S. Shirely, Colonel Taylor, Wm. Mack, Bayless W. Hanna, Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas A. Hendricks and Captain John Kirk. In their talks these gentlemen referred with marked satisfaction to the prevailing spirit of harmony and unity of purpose. The sentiment expressed was unequivocally in favor of maintaining the organization and nominating a presidential candidate who had the confidence of the party and whose fitness would be so evident that he could command the respect of political opponents and the support of all who desired the restoration of honesty and purity in the administration of the Government. The proposal of the State Central Committee that the State convention be postponed until June met with general favor and final approval.

The convention met at Indianapolis, June 12, after both the Liberal and the regular Republican presidential conventions had been held. Sixteen hundred delegates and a goodly number of speculators were in attendance. State Chairman Elijah S. Alvord called the convention to order. John R. Coffroth was chosen permanent chairman. By far the most important business for the transaction of which the convention had been called was practically though not formally disposed of the night before. Up to the last moment Mr. Hendricks had withheld his consent to make another race for the Governorship. He had already made two such races and gave it as his opinion that he had fully

discharged his duty in that particular. Mrs. Hendricks was very much averse to her distinguished husband making a third race for that office. It was an open secret that she expected Mr. Hendricks to be nominated for the Presidency. When it had been made apparent that Indiana was inseparably linked with the Greeley movement Mrs. Hendricks finally relented. A decided majority of the district caucuses held the night before the convention settled the party's attitude as to the Presidential nomination. In the event that Mr. Hendricks had been entered in the Presidential race it is altogether probable that Washington C. DePauw, of New Albany, would have been made the nominee for Governor. There was a very pronounced sentiment in his favor. This was made manifest by the enthusiastic manner in which he was named for second place on the ticket. The fight over the auditorship was kept up nearly all night. Strong efforts were made to induce Mr. Stoll to accept a place on the ticket either for Secretary of State or Congressman-at-large, so that Mr. Shoemaker might be renominated with the other gentlemen chosen in 1870. The feeling had, however, grown so intense that an adjustment had ceased to be within the range of possibilities. The ballot resulted in 817 votes being cast for John B. Stoll and 773 for John C. Shoemaker. The ticket in its entirety was composed of the following named gentlemen:

Governor—Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Washington C. DePauw, New Albany.

Congressmen for the State at Large—Col. John S. Williams of Lafayette and Michael C. Kerr of New Albany.

Secretary of State—O. M. Eddy, South Bend.
 State Auditor—John B. Stoll, Ligonier.

State Treasurer—James B. Ryan, Indianapolis.
 Superintendent Public Instruction—Milton B. Hopkins, Kokomo.

Attorney-General—B. W. Hanna, Terre Haute.
 Clerk Supreme Court—Edward Price, Sullivan.
 Reporter Supreme Court—John C. Robinson, Spencer.

Mr. DePauw declined the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The State Committee selected John R. Cravens, a Liberal Republican, of Madison, and a gentleman of high character, to fill the vacancy.

Daniel W. Voorhees was intensely hostile to the adoption by the Democrats of the Greeley nomination. It was feared that if he could not be restrained from addressing the convention a row could not have been averted. But the "Tall Sycamore" finally permitted himself to be placated to forego a forensic onslaught on the amalgamation scheme. He predicted, however, that nothing but disastrous defeat could and would result from this unnatural alliance. And so it turned out when in the melancholy days of November the popular verdict was rendered. After the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions the Presidential question virtually was settled. Joseph E. McDonald, H. W. Harrington, and Judge Robert Lowry were the principal spokesmen for the Greeley cause in the convention proper.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The electoral ticket was made up one-half of Democrats and one-half Liberal Republicans:

For the State at Large—George W. Julian, John R. Coffroth, Cyrus M. Allen and James Gavin.

District Electors—John G. Shanklin, James A. Cravens, John S. Scobey, James T. Hockman, William R. Harrison, William R. McLean, Thomas H. Harrison, John W. Evans, James Brown, Milo S. Hascall and William W. Higgins.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Martin M. Ray, Marion; James D. Williams, Knox; Robert Lowry, Allen; Bayless W. Hanna, Vigo. Contingents—Judge D. D. Dykeman, Cass; Dr. G. W. McConnell, Steuben; Levi Sparks, Clark; Horace Corbin, Marshall.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

A. T. Whittlesey.....Vanderburg
 Michael Murphy.....Davies
 August Bradley.....Floyd
 Clement Doane.....Crawford

H. W. Harrington.....Jefferson
 R. D. Slater, Jr.....Dearborn
 Alonzo Blair.....Shelby
 W. H. Beck.....Fayette
 Benjamin C. Shaw.....Marion
 Thomas W. Woollen.....Johnson
 Thomas Dowling.....Vigo
 James W. Cookerly.....Monroe
 John B. Ruger.....Tippecanoe
 Leander McClurg.....Clinton
 George D. Tate.....Howard
 William Steele, Sr.....Wabash
 William Taughinbaugh.....Blackford
 Samuel Thanhauser.....Allen
 J. A. S. Mitchell.....Elkhart
 J. R. Lanning.....DeKalb
 Dr. L. J. Ham.....St. Joseph
 Dr. F. B. Thomas.....Pulaski

B. Gratz Brown was nominated for Vice-President by an almost unanimous vote.

A so-called straight-out Democratic ticket was subsequently nominated, composed of Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The ticket was made up of two eminent men, but it cut very little figure in the campaign or at the election. The State ticket, however, served its purpose in Indiana by way of diverting just about enough votes from the regular Democratic nominees to insure the election of most of the Republican candidates. The so-called straight-out Democratic ticket polled altogether from 131 to 221 votes in the entire State. The result of the October election was so close that the exact outcome as to Secretary and Auditor of State was not finally settled until a week after the election.

It will be noticed that James B. Ryan made his fourth race for State Treasurer in this campaign. He was first nominated in 1866, then in 1868, 1870, 1872. Three of his races were unsuccessful; the one made in 1870 was crowned with success. Mr. Ryan was one of the cleverest of men in the State. Everybody who knew him liked Jim Ryan. He was an honored resident of Indianapolis and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, which in those days was not under the ban as it is today.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1872.

1. E. S. Alvord, Indianapolis, Chairman.
2. John H. O'Neal, Daviess county.
3. John S. Davis, Floyd.
4. Thomas J. Riley, Jennings.
5. Finley Bigger, Rush.
6. Eb. Henderson, Morgan.
7. Colonel Thomas Dowling, Vigo.
8. A. D. Lemon, Lawrence.
9. F. E. D. McGinley, Tippecanoe.
10. James M. Sweetzer, Grant.
11. William Fleming, Allen.
12. Eli W. Brown, Whitley.
13. Platt McDonald, Marshall.

THE MERGER COMPLETED.

After Indiana's Democracy had declared in convention that Greeley and Brown should also be made the nominees of the National Democracy, all doubt vanished as to the outcome of the Baltimore convention, fixed to be held July 9. Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was made permanent chairman. The platform adopted at Cincinnati by the Liberal Republicans was accepted without change, alteration or modification, although Senator Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware, opposed it vigorously. The vote stood 670 for, 62 against its adoption. The vote for Presidential candidates was: Horace Greeley, 686; Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania, 21; Thomas Francis Bayard, Delaware, 16; William S. Groesbeck, Ohio, 2; blank, 7.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1872.

"We, the Democratic electors of the United States, in convention assembled, do present the following principles, already adopted at Cincinnati (by the Liberal Republicans), as essential to just government.

"We, the Liberal Republicans.....proclaim the following principles as essential to just government..... The equality of all men before the law..... The union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening

of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments..... The immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion..... Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power..... The supremacy of the civil power..... The civil service... a mere instrument of partisan tyranny... is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions..... No President shall be a candidate for re-election..... A system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people..... We denounce repudiation in every form and guise..... Speedy return to specie payment is demanded... We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors... We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations... It is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace...."

OFFICIAL VOTE, 1872.

GOVERNOR.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat...189,424 1,148
 Thomas M. Browne, Republican...188,276

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

John R. Cravens, Democrat.....188,292
 Leonidas Sexton, Republican.....188,722 430

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Owen M. Eddy, Democrat.....188,668
 W. W. Curry, Republican.....188,852 184

AUDITOR.

John B. Stoll, Democrat.....188,546
 James F. Wildman, Republican...188,821 275

TREASURER.

James B. Ryan, Democrat.....188,250
 John B. Glover, Republican.....189,032 782

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Bayless W. Hanna, Democrat.....188,360
 James C. Denny, Republican.....189,004 644

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat.....189,194 957
 — Smith, Republican.....188,237

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

Edward F. Price, Democrat.....187,854
 Chas. Scholl, Republican.....189,357 1,503

REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

John C. Robinson, Democrat.....188,464
 James B. Black, Republican.....188,891 427

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Michael C. Kerr, Democrat.....188,502
 John S. Williams, Democrat.....188,227
 Godlove S. Orth, Republican.....188,664 162
 William Williams, Republican...188,760 258

In the election of members of Congress the Democrats fared badly. Thirteen representatives were chosen, two of them by the State at large. These were Godlove S. Orth, of LaFayette, and William Williams, of Warsaw. The three Democrats chosen were William E. Niblack, Simeon K. Wolf, and William S. Holman, respectively, from the first, second and third districts. The re-elected Republicans were Jeremiah M. Wilson, John Coburn, James N. Tyner, John Peter Cleaver Shanks, and Jasper Packard. Morton C. Hunter defeated Daniel W. Voorhees in the Terre Haute district and Thomas J. Cason "got away" with General Mahlon D. Manson in the Crawfordsville district. Huntington county having been gerrymandered into the tenth district, Henry B. Saylor, a Huntington lawyer and glib stump speaker, was nominated and elected by the Republicans. The next Legislature took Huntington out of the tenth, and Saylor was put off with a single term. Later on he was made a circuit judge, serving a number of years.

It will be observed by scanning the foregoing tabular statement that of the candidates on the Democratic ticket Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Hopkins alone were elected and the remainder defeated by majorities ranging from 184 to 1503. When genial Thomas M. Browne was by the Republicans nominated for Governor he pledged himself in his acceptance speech that he would thenceforth cease to offend his brother by eating meat—that is to say, he would no longer indulge in strong drink. Tom Browne seemingly forgot this promise during the progress of

the campaign, so several hundred pronounced temperance Republicans rebuked his transgression on election day by voting for Mr. Hendricks. "Bishop" Hopkins was re-elected partly by the favor of Republican school teachers and partly by being made the beneficiary of the favor of the Christian (Campbellite) church of which he was a conspicuous and deservedly honored elder.

The campaign of 1872 was in several respects one of the most unique in the history of the Republic. For years Horace Greeley lambasted the Democrats as no other journalist ventured or thought of doing. Big-brained and big-hearted as he was, he criticised and denounced them in unmeasured terms when campaigns reached fever heat. He was an ultra protectionist, an uncompromising foe of slavery, a faddist in some particulars, and vehemently opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. At the beginning of the war he blandly told the Southern States that wanted to secede: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." In some of his vehement anti-slavery outbursts he was not much at variance with those extremists who referred to the Stars and Stripes as a "flaunting lie." Angered at General George B. McClellan's slowness in driving the rebels southward, he greatly annoyed President Lincoln by printing from day to day in his *New York Tribune* in black type the imperious command, "On to Richmond!" After the collapse of the rebellion he startled and embittered many of his Republican brethren by joining Gerritt Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt and a number of others in going on Jeff Davis's bail bond, guaranteeing the rebel chieftain's appearance before a proper tribunal when he was to be tried for treason—which, by the way, never happened, for reasons that no one better comprehended than Abraham Lincoln. Naturally these incidents and episodes in the career of the foremost American journalist were used for all

there was in them, and more too. Republicans who favored Greeley were not disturbed by any of the attacks made upon the white-coated philosopher by the supporters of Grant. Hence more attention was bestowed upon disaffected Democrats than upon Liberal Republicans. When the Grantites couldn't think of anything else wherewith to excite Democratic indignation they would resort to the rasping taunt: "Of course you'll vote, work and shout for Greeley if for no other reason than that he once upon a time declared that while it doubtless was true that not all Democrats are horse-thieves, it was equally true that all horse-thieves are Democrats." This biting observation was one day made to an ardent Democrat of Irish extraction. Instead of boiling over with rage and indignation the level-headed Irishman complacently replied: "Begorra, we Democrats said some mighty mean things about old Horace. If he said meaner things about us than we said about him, he is welcome to it."

Democrats took delight in reminding Republican newspaper men who were especially severe in belaboring Greeley that they were stung by the sage and philosopher when he referred to his critics as "little creatures whom kind Providence for some inscrutable purpose permits to edit the county printing." That usually put a quietus on the offending county editor.

It stood very much to the credit of the Democrats that taunts and jibes did not swerve them from the path of duty. While Horace Greeley had attained the height of intellectual greatness he was by no means free of human frailty. He had his shortcomings, foibles and frills; he was irascible and on occasion swore like a trooper. But he was as honest and sincere as the days were long. He was pre-eminently a humanitarian. His desire and longing ran unswervingly in the direction of human happiness—not for the favored

few but for all really deserving of such beneficence and capable of appreciating the same. Pronounced and ultra in his views on some questions, he was prone to indulge in severity of phraseology. That, of course, gave his writings wider circulation and made him the subject of corresponding criticism.

When the rebellion was crushed and the war ended Greeley wanted peace, fraternity, pacification and restoration. He was too big a man, too large-hearted to countenance petty tyranny or the infliction of widespread punishment upon those who for one reason or another joined in ill-advised rebellion against the authority of the Government. Eager that the wounds inflicted by four years of carnage be healed as speedily as possible, Mr. Greeley went to Richmond, Va., to stand good for Jeff Davis's appearance to answer to the charge of high treason. The popular interpretation of this generous and patriotic action on the part of Mr. Greeley was that he went to Richmond to release from imprisonment and set free the fallen chief of the collapsed Southern Confederacy. The fact that Gerritt Smith, a life-long champion of the anti-slavery cause, was associated with Mr. Greeley and others in this pacificatory mission was conveniently ignored and all the censure heaped upon the head of the famous *Tribune* editor. The Union League Club of New York, of which Mr. Greeley was a prominent member, took it upon itself to cite that gentleman to appear before it and explain and defend his signing of the Jeff Davis bail bond. In a letter such as Horace Greeley alone could write he flatly refused to put in the requested appearance and so blistered the officials of the club with his scathing denunciation of their narrowness of vision that on the heels of the receipt of the Greeley philippic a resolution was introduced and adopted that there had been nothing "in the action of Horace Greeley, relative to

the bailing of Jefferson Davis, calling for proceedings in this club." The latter part of Mr. Greeley's reply to the Union League Club's ill-advised summons is such a vigorous assertion of manly independence and such a stinging rebuke to organized affrontery and arrogance that it richly merits a place in the pages of this work. It is therefore herewith reproduced for thoughtful perusal:

"Gentlemen, I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here, that, out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that bail-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah.

"I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you proposed, and which I deserve, if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is, that you make a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yeas and nays. I care not how few vote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know that the latter will repent it in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand, once for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our Government, he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as any is at heart opposed to the national unity, the Federal authority, or to that assertion of

the equal rights of all men which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but, whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice, that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion so soon as I shall feel confident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the Republic, and that I shall demand a recall of all now in exile only for participating in the Rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not thereby be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain, yours,

"HORACE GREELEY.

"New York, May 23, 1867."

It was the patient and earnest study of Mr. Greeley's voluminous editorials on the subject of establishing on a firm basis genuinely amicable relations between North and South that so warmed the Democratic heart in all parts of the Union to the "Sage of Chappauqua," the illustrious *Tribune* journalist and philosopher. These editorials breathed a spirit of such lofty patriotism, such nobility of thought and purpose, that animosity and vindictive recollection of attack, criticism and virulence in former years were effectually banished, extinguished and obliterated. This is the real solution of the problem how the great Democratic heart became attached to Horace Greeley and why he was so earnestly supported in his candidacy for the Presidency under circumstances that gave so little assurance of success at the final wind-up.

Of the popular vote Grant polled 3,597,070, Greeley 2,834,079, O'Connor 29,408 out of a total of 6,466,165. Indiana gave Grant 186,147, Greeley 163,632, O'Connor 1,417. Mr. Greeley died soon after the election of a broken heart and before the meeting of the electoral college. The minority electors who had been chosen for Greeley

and Brown were entirely at sea as to who should receive their votes. As McClure says, "There were many quibbles raised in the joint convention of the two houses in counting and declaring the vote. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, objected to the Georgia votes cast for Greeley because he was dead at the time, and various other technical objections were made," but as the vote was accepted it shows 286 for Grant, 42 for Hendricks, 18 for B. Gratz Brown, 2 for Charles J. Jenkins, and 1 for David Davis. For Vice-President Henry Wilson is credited with 286, B. Gratz Brown with 47; scattering, 19.

CARL SCHURZ'S CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Upon the adjournment of the Democratic State convention in 1872 great confidence was felt in the outcome of the campaign. Politicians of large and varied experience thought that with Greeley at the head of the National ticket and Hendricks at the head of the State ticket Indiana would be carried by at least 25,000 majority. That buoyant feeling prevailed until after the unexpected and unlooked for result of the North Carolina election in the month of August. The sagacious leaders began to realize that they had a job on their hands. Able speakers were brought into the State; genuine activity became apparent at headquarters. Renewed energy was injected into the campaign. The managers were elated over the announcement that Carl Schurz had consented to come into the State and deliver a series of speeches. I first met Senator Schurz at Indianapolis. He made earnest inquiry as to the condition of affairs, the prospects, points of weakness, etc. He was very much put out over the disarranging of his plans at Terre Haute, where he intended to speak in German. Simply because the campaign managers were desirous of hearing him in their own language he was finally induced to speak in

English. The meeting was a great success as to attendance and enthusiasm. But Mr. Schurz felt that if he had been permitted to speak in German he could have made at least two votes where he possibly made one. Similar experiences were had in other localities. It was quite natural that those actively enlisted in the cause were eager to listen to Mr. Schurz in the language they could understand. His reputation as a public speaker and philosophical reasoner heightened this eagerness. He was a wonderfully forceful, logical and convincing speaker. It was a rare treat, a genuine pleasure, to listen to him. There was no rant, no demagoguery, no sophistry in his addresses. Loftiness of sentiment and richness of thought permeated his utterances, fairly charming those who closely followed his argumentation. In company with Judge J. A. S. Mitchell, of Goshen, I attended one of the Schurz meetings, at Laporte. It was held in Patton's grove and presided over by one of Greeley's staunchest Republican supporters, Judge John B. Niles, a Quaker and a highly esteemed citizen of the old school. I was at that time part owner and publisher of the *Laporte Argus*, though a resident of Ligonier. By request of both Liberal Republicans and Democrats I formally invited Judge Niles to officiate as presiding officer of the meeting. He was asked to go to the grove in a conveyance with the committee, but said he preferred to walk and thus be afforded opportunity to formulate mentally some remarks he wanted to make in introducing Senator Schurz. And what a gem the venerable jurist had formulated for the occasion! That it was extraordinary in point of literary and oratorical excellence was the general comment of those best qualified to pass judgment on such matters. Judge Mitchell said he never heard anything quite equal to it. Mr. Schurz told me that in all his campaigning he had nowhere been so happily and felicitously introduced to a popular

audience as he was on this occasion. Schurz's speech was a masterpiece. It made a wonderful impression upon the large, intelligent and deeply interested audience. The German element was largely represented. At the close of the address an urgent appeal was made that Mr. Schurz make a few remarks in German. He was reluctant about doing this, having already spoken an hour and a half. I begged of him to gratify these insistent pleaders, and he finally did. The effect was marvelous. Joy united with pride; supreme happiness was depicted upon every Germanic countenance. His well-chosen sentences seemed to reach the innermost recesses of every German soul in that beautiful grove. This incident illustrated more strikingly than words could have done the force of Mr. Schurz's grievance over the *Terre Haute* affair. I fully comprehended the importance Mr. Schurz attached to addressing people in their native tongue. And what was the effect of this little diversion at Laporte? Well, if one-half of the counties in the State had done as well as Laporte did there would have been no question about Indiana rolling up much more than the conjectured and predicted 25,000 majority.

A few years later I again met Senator Schurz—this time at Goshen, where he delivered a lecture to a delighted audience. It was my good fortune to be with him the greater part of his stay at Goshen. That was during the winter of 1875-6. I was anxious to know how he felt with reference to the next Presidential contest. He was reluctant about committing himself, but said if he had his way he would make the 1876 campaign a centennial affair. Delicately I alluded to Samuel J. Tilden as being worthy of that distinction. To this there was neither assent nor dissent.

I feel that most if not all of the readers of this book will feel deeply interested in

the incident hereinafter related. It pertains to an experience in the life of General Schurz that I wouldn't undertake to explain even if I deemed myself competent so to do, which assuredly is not the case. If the statement that follows emanated from any other source I would be reluctant about giving it credence. Coming, as it does, from General Schurz himself, I have not the slightest doubt as to its absolute truthfulness and accuracy.

GENERAL SCHURZ AT THE SEANCE

President Johnson's proclamation concerning the reconstruction of North Carolina so interested General Schurz that he wrote a letter of remonstrance to the President. The latter in reply summoned General Schurz by telegraph to Washington for conference. Impressed with the importance of his mission, but entirely ignorant of President Johnson's plans with regard to the matter, he resolved to respond immediately and left his temporary home at Bethlehem, Pa., on the next day, intending to take the midnight train from Philadelphia for Washington. He stopped for the evening at the home of Dr. Tiedemann of Philadelphia. This gentleman was a friend to whom he was bound by ties of friendship and close association during the revolutionary period of "storm and stress" in Germany. Dr. Tiedemann was the son of a Heidelberg professor. Mrs. Tiedemann was a sister of Colonel Friedrich Hecker, the well-known revolutionist from Germany, who served with distinction as an officer of the Union forces. Dr. Tiedemann and his wife had lost two exceptionally bright and promising sons in the war, and the wife, a woman of superior intellect and good judgment, had through some spiritualistic friends been led to seek communication with her sons in the spirit land. So satisfactory had been this attempt for herself that Dr. Tiedemann, himself a profound thinker and a man well versed in sound world philosophy, began to take a sentimental interest in the

seances by which Mrs. Tiedemann was receiving such comforting messages from her departed sons. Dr. Tiedemann had indulgently permitted such seances at his own home, and it happened that arrangements had been made for such a meeting which was to be held on the very night that brought General Schurz as a guest.

The medium on this occasion was a fifteen-year-old daughter of the Tiedemann's, described by General Schurz as an "uncommonly beautiful, intelligent and high-spirited girl of fifteen," who had shown remarkable qualities as a writing medium. On this evening the usual program followed at these seances was carried through with satisfactory results to all concerned, when General Schurz was urged to call for some spirit and receive a message for himself. He called for the spirit of Schiller. After a minute or two of waiting the girl wrote that the spirit of the poet had come and was ready to answer questions. General Schurz replied that for the purpose of identification he would like some quotation from Schiller's works. The girl then wrote in German:

"Ich hoere rauschende Musik. Das Schloss
ist
Von Lichtern hell. Wir sind die Froehlichen."

Which, translated, is:

"Gay music strikes my ear. The castle is
Aglow with lights. We are the revelers."

All present heard with astonishment, for the words had a familiar ring. It was a characteristic Schiller verse, although no one could identify the lines. Finally it occurred to General Schurz that the quotation must be from Wallenstein's Death. He wondered, doubting whether the young girl could possibly have read these lines. Meanwhile some one brought out a volume of Schiller. The lines were found as quoted. This remarkable experience could not be explained and the young girl told General Schurz at the end of the seance that she had never read a line of "Wallenstein's Tod."

After this strange attempt to communicate with spirits, General Schurz called for the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. The spirit was summoned, and when Mr. Schurz inquired why President Johnson had called him to Washington, the answer came: "He wants you to make an important journey for him." Naturally desirous of knowing where he was to go, General Schurz received the answer: "He will tell you tomorrow." Asking whether he should undertake the journey, he was told: "Yes, do not fail." General Schurz here states positively that he was at this time ignorant of the President's plans, which strangely enough had to do with General Schurz's important journey of observation through the South that was undertaken very shortly after this Washington conference. General Schurz ventured one more question to the spirit of Lincoln, and that was simply whether the latter had anything more to say. Then came the answer: "Yes: You will be a Senator of the United States."

General Schurz, strongly tempted to laugh, asked from what State?

Distinctly came the answer: "From Missouri." This ended the interview, leaving General Schurz much surprised, as he had no political aspirations and no sort of business, professional or residential connection whatever with Missouri. His legal place of residence was in Wisconsin. Two years later a business transaction took him unexpectedly to St. Louis, where he became interested in the *Westliche Post*.

In January, 1869, he was elected by the Legislature of Missouri as a Senator of the United States to succeed John B. Henderson. He then recalled the seance at the house of Dr. Tiedemann, as did also the friends who had been present when the message came.

In the third volume of his memoirs Carl Schurz relates this episode at aforementioned seance. He makes no comment on the value or reliability of such demonstrations, but submits the account of his own experience as a proof of the existence of occult forces whose power and scope we do not yet understand and never may fathom.



RECUPERATION ENSUED SPEEDILY

THE GRANT AND WILSON VICTORY IN 1872 FOLLOWED BY DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL IN 1874

IF, during the melancholy days of November, in 1872, any one imagined that the disastrous ending of the Greeley campaign meant the utter annihilation of Democratic hopes and expectations, such delusion was easily dispelled two years later.

Grant's triumphant re-election was not at all gratifying to a majority of the American people. It was an accident due to a number of circumstances fully elucidated in preceding pages.

Political reaction soon set in. It was caused partly by the so-called uprising of the farmers against monopoly and partly by the salary grab. The farmers believed themselves grievously wronged, especially by the railroad corporations. The Grange became quite active in the anti-monopoly movement and made its hostility felt effectively in a number of Western States. Wisconsin and Kansas led in this movement.

Popular indignation was aroused by Congress increasing the salary of its members 50 per cent. This was considered an inexcusable and indefensible raid upon the public treasury. Especially odious was the "back-pay" feature of the act. The Republicans being at the time in absolute control, were properly held responsible for helping themselves too freely to the public money.

In Indiana considerable ill feeling was aroused by the Republican Legislature enacting into law the so-called Baxter bill, at which the so-called "liberal element" took high umbrage. The purpose of the Baxter law was to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquor. Under its provisions the applicant for a license to operate a

saloon had to present to the Board of County Commissioners a petition signed by a majority of the voters of the locality before being granted a permit. All saloons were required to be closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. This was by some considered an inconvenient early hour. The "liberal element" considered the Baxter law an unwarranted interference with personal liberty. It was fathered by a Wayne county Quaker named Baxter. When passed by both houses of the General Assembly, strong pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Hendricks to veto the bill, but he, emulating a Democratic predecessor, Governor Joseph A. Wright, refused to yield to this pressure and appended his signature thereto. While the "liberal element" did not take kindly to Governor Hendricks' action in the premises, it inflicted punishment upon the Republican party for putting the bill through the legislative department of the commonwealth.

The Greenback movement also made itself felt quite strongly during the early seventies.

The campaign of 1874 did not start out under very auspicious circumstances. March 11 the Democratic State Committee met at Indianapolis. Something had happened that displeased the State Chairman, a most estimable gentleman named Elijah S. Alvord. He tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Joseph E. McDonald. The State convention met July 15 and was called to order by Chairman McDonald. Governor Thomas A. Hendricks was made permanent chairman. He delivered one of his characteristically conciliatory and captivating speeches, in the course of which he gave his reasons for not vetoing the muchly discussed and fiercely assailed

Baxter bill. The main reason assigned was that the Legislature doubtless was clothed with power to regulate the liquor traffic in such manner as to protect society from the evils of intemperance in so far as legislative restriction might accomplish that purpose. In the main Governor Hendricks succeeded in satisfying the majority of his hearers that the course he pursued in this matter was prompted by high purposes, and that inasmuch as it was not contended that the bill was unconstitutional, no real justification was at hand to veto a measure intended to lessen the evils of intemperance and to promote public morals.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg county.
2. C. F. Taylor, Sullivan.
3. John D. Lyle, Bartholomew.
4. B. F. Smith, Rush.
5. I. P. Gray, Randolph.
6. D. S. Gooding, Hancock.
7. J. J. Bingham, Marion.
8. John T. Scott, Vigo.
9. General M. D. Manson, Montgomery.
10. H. E. Wadsworth, Laporte.
11. Rufus Magee, Cass.
12. William Craig, Wells.
13. Laporte Heefner, Elkhart.

STATE TICKET—NEW BLOOD.

There was a sharp contest for several of the State offices, notably for the Auditorship. Young men were very much in evidence. It was that element which brought about the nomination of John Enos Neff, one of the bright young Democrats of central eastern Indiana. The nomination of Colonel Shaw for State Treasurer was an appreciated compliment to the soldier element, and the selection of Horace P. Biddle for Supreme Judge did much to bring into the Democratic fold a goodly number of voters then strongly inclined to detach themselves from the Republican organization. The ticket as nominated was thus constituted:

Secretary of State—John E. Neff, Randolph.
 Auditor—Ebenezer Henderson, Morgan.
 Treasurer—Colonel B. C. Shaw, Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. James H. Smart, Allen.

Attorney-General—Clarence A. Buskirk, Gibson.

Judge Supreme Court—Horace P. Biddle, Cass.

The campaign of 1874 was not a very lively affair. It took care of itself. Republican disaffection was very much in evidence. The "liberal element" was bent on rebuking the enactment of the Baxter law. The Granger movement shook the faith of many hide-bound Republicans who for years had been voting the party ticket. This combination of circumstances proved very helpful to Democracy. The October election resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. The vote for Secretary of State stood: Neff, 182,053; W. W. Curry, 164,955. The majorities for the Democratic nominees were: Neff, 17,099; Henderson, 16,059; Shaw, 16,409; Buskirk, 12,796; Smart, 15,944; Biddle, 32,364. All of the Republican two-year State officers elected in 1872 were renominated in convention and defeated at the polls. James F. Wildman had his political wounds healed by subsequently being made postmaster of Indianapolis, and the Rev. W. W. Curry, an exceptionally bright and able man, was given a position in one of the departments at Washington. He is still in office there, though past ninety years. His attendance at the meetings of the Indiana society at the national capital is said to be remarkably regular. In former years Mr. Curry was considered an able and eloquent champion of universalism.

The election of thirteen Congressmen from the reconstructed districts—the number having been increased from eleven to thirteen—brought to the surface some new favorite sons. Among these may be mentioned: Benoni S. Fuller, James D. Williams, Jephtha D. New, Milton S. Robinson, Franklin Landers, William S. Haymond, James L. Evans, Andrew H. Hamilton and John H. Baker. Politically the delegation stood, eight Democrats to

five Republicans. The re-elected Congressmen were Michael C. Kerr, William S. Holman, Morton C. Hunter, Thomas J. Cason. In the First district Benoni S. Fuller succeeded William E. Niblack; the Second district sent "Blue Jeans" Williams to Congress; the reconstructed Fourth district named Jephtha D. New, and Judge Holman was gerrymandered into the Fifth district. Upon his nomination to the Governorship in 1876 Williams resigned his seat in Congress and was succeeded by Andrew Humphreys to fill the unexpired term. Michael C. Kerr was made Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress, but died not many months after his selection for that exalted position. Nathan T. Carr of Bartholomew county was chosen to fill the unexpired term.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD CHOSEN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In addition to electing all the candidates for the various State offices by decisive majorities and the handsome gains made in the choice of members of Congress, the Democrats obtained a good working majority in the General Assembly. This part of the result made it possible to replace Hon. Daniel D. Pratt with a Democrat in the United States Senate. But for the fact that Daniel W. Voorhees had unfortunately and unwisely voted for the "salary grab" that so strongly aroused popular indignation, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" would undoubtedly have been made the recipient of that honor. There were a number of candidates in the race, chief among them being Joseph E. McDonald, Daniel W. Voorhees and William S. Holman. Up to that time my acquaintance with Mr. Voorhees had not ripened into intimacy, but it was quite pleasant. When the contest was on I thought I would take a hand in it by giving my cherished old friend Holman a little boost. Accordingly I went to Indianapolis. At the Bates House was being fought the preliminary battle for the Senatorial prize. I joined

the throng. Pretty soon Mr. Voorhees espied me in the crowd. Greeting me very cordially, he inquired what had brought me to Indianapolis. With the utmost frankness and candor I told him that I had come to the State capital to do my part toward defeating his aspirations to the Senatorship. At first he seemed utterly dumfounded over this icy declaration. Quickly recovering from a plainly visible surprise, he said in his inimitable way: "And would you mind telling me upon what ground you are opposing me?" My answer was: "You know very well how wrought up public sentiment is over that unfortunate salary grab episode. To nominate and elect you now to the important office you are seeking would amount to and could easily be construed as a deliberate endorsement of your vote for that ill-advised appropriation of public funds. From a party point of view such a course would be absolutely ruinous. Had you taken the proper course in voting on that ill-timed and questionable proposition no power on earth could have prevented your election to the Senatorship from Indiana. Instead of opposing you, I would be here advocating with all my might your elevation to this high office. It is painful to me to say this to one whom so many of the people idolize as they idolize no other public man in Indiana, but truth is truth, and I believe in looking at things from that point of view." He listened attentively. A saddened expression came upon his superb physiognomy. At last he said: "You may be right." With that he walked away. In a half-hour after this conversation came the announcement from his headquarters that Mr. Voorhees had retired from the Senatorial race and desired his friends to rally to the support of Joseph E. McDonald.

The money question was uppermost in the public mind at that time. Voorhees was a pronounced champion of the greenback cause; McDonald was just as pronounced in favor of sound (hard) money, while Holman was delightfully conserv-

ative in his views on the money question. McDonald attested the courage of his convictions by going to Greencastle during the 1874 campaign and delivering to the Putnam county Democracy a forceful and very able argument in opposition to greenbackism and in support of the old-time Democratic doctrine of hard money (gold and silver) being maintained in our monetary system. It was a bitter pill for some of the Greenback Democrats to swallow, but they had to come to it. Voorhees wanted McDonald to step into the Senatorial shoes of Dan Pratt and he did not want Holman to slip into them under any circumstance. McDonald and Voorhees were warm personal and political friends, though differing on the money question. It can hardly be said that there existed ties of imperishable friendship between Holman and Voorhees.

As an indication of the broad-mindedness and big-heartedness of Daniel W. Voorhees it is in order to state in this connection that instead of harboring a spirit of resentment or enmity toward me for my frank avowal of hostility to his Senatorial aspirations in 1875, he ever afterward made me the beneficiary of his most cordial friendship. Whenever and wherever it was within his power to render me a kindness or do me a favor it was done ungrudgingly and unstintedly. He was more than cordial. When opportunity presented itself to render me a service he did it unhesitatingly and unreservedly. These relations were maintained to the end of this great and good man's earthly career. When assailed within the camp he usually availed himself of the columns of my paper to defend himself and his course. On some questions we differed, but such differences never were permitted in the slightest degree to diminish our friendship.

In the legislative caucus for the nomination of a candidate for Senator Mr. McDonald was an easy winner. The Voorhees forces, all or nearly all advocates of

the greenback idea, supported him with avidity. The hard money element were, of course, glad to see one of their number chosen to a seat in the Senate. The Holman forces, as usual, lacked organization and cohesiveness. Mr. McDonald became the successor of Daniel D. Pratt; as such he distinguished himself by the development of legislative capabilities that soon marked him as one of the foremost members of that august body. His colleague was Oliver P. Morton. Thus it was that both of the two leading parties of Indiana were represented in the Senate at Washington by two of their ablest and most conspicuous champions. In 1864 they were pitted against one another in the memorable contest for the Governorship. In less than a dozen years afterward they were fellow-members of the highest legislative body in the world. Both were men of distinguished ability; both did their utmost to give force and validity to the ideas that guided their political and legislative activities.

Under date of April 30, 1911, former Congressman John E. Lamb wrote me from Terre Haute in regard to the Senatorial contest of 1875: "Voorhees went out of Congress in 1873, having been beaten in the Greeley campaign of 1872, and he was not a candidate even for the nomination, but had retired to private life. He was dragged into the contest in 1875 by over-zealous friends. I know he was very loath to go into it and never had any heart-burnings because he was beaten."

As a young man, John E. Lamb attracted the attention of Mr. Voorhees and was induced to study law in Voorhees' office. Upon his admission to the bar young Lamb made rapid progress in his chosen profession. In course of time he built up a large and lucrative practice. Professional duties never deterred him from active participation in politics. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Terre Haute district. Repeatedly he represented his district or the State in Na-

tional conventions. He delighted in political contests. No event in his life caused him greater delight than the election of Mr. Voorhees to the Senate. In 1909 he

aspired to a seat in the upper branch of Congress, but was defeated by Benjamin F. Shively. Five years later he died, after a lingering illness.





1876 DEMOCRACY'S GREAT YEAR

PARTY REJUVENATED NATIONALLY; VICTORIOUS ALL
ALONG THE LINE

THE Indiana Democracy, buoyant and jubilant over its signal victory in 1874, met in State convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday, April 19, 1876. The attendance was large; the delegates were imbued with fervent spirit; harmony set in after a lively tilt had been had over the Governorship. A ticket was placed in nomination that all felt assured would be triumphantly elected in October.

The convention was called to order by General Mahlon D. Manson, who served as temporary chairman in order to save time and expedite business.

Judge Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, was chosen president of the convention and John W. Kern served as principal secretary.

John B. Handy, Henry A. Peed, Stephen J. Barrett, Cyrus B. Bentley, George T. B. Carr, Dr. Rice, John Lee, Milton Bell, Eli W. Brown and Judge E. Van Long were named as vice-presidents.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the State at Large—Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute; John S. Scobey, of Greensburg.

1. G. V. Menzies, Posey county.
2. William D. Bynum, Daviess.
3. Jonas G. Howard, Clark.
4. Edward P. Ferris, Ripley.
5. General N. S. Given, Dearborn.
6. Charles G. Offut, Hancock.
7. Thomas Cottrell, Marion.
8. S. D. Puit, Parke.
9. T. J. Harrison, Boone.
10. George Burson, Pulaski.
11. Dr. J. A. Adrian, Cass.
12. Isaiah B. McDonald, Whitley.
13. Woodson S. Marshall, Kosciusko.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

At Large—Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Congressman Michael C. Kerr, General Mahlon D. Manson, Bayless W. Hanna.

Contingents—Colonel Charles Denby, Captain J. A. S. Mitchell, William Fleming, Dr. George W. McConnell.

1. Thomas E. Garvin, Vanderburg county.
O. M. Welborn, Gibson.
2. Samuel H. Taylor, Daviess.
Thomas R. Cobb, Knox.
3. Samuel B. Voyles, Washington.
Francis T. Hord, Bartholomew.
4. Cortez Ewing, Decatur.
Thomas Armstrong, Switzerland.
5. O. H. Roberts, Dearborn.
James Elder, Wayne.
6. James W. Sansbury, Madison.
J. F. McDowell, Grant.
7. G. W. Neff, Putnam.
J. B. Ryan, Marion.
8. D. W. Voorhees, Vigo.
Elijah Newland, Lawrence.
9. John S. Williams, Tippecanoe.
David P. Barnard, Clinton.
10. John H. Winterbotham, Laporte.
B. B. Dailey, Carroll.
11. John Mitchell, Miami.
A. F. Armstrong, Howard.
12. Samuel McGaughney, Huntington.
M. V. B. Spencer, Allen.
13. John B. Stoll, Noble.
Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Thomas Byrnes, Vanderburg county.
2. Calvin Taylor, Sullivan.
3. John D. Lyle, Bartholomew.
4. Charles L. Jewett, Scott.
5. S. S. Harrell, Franklin.
6. Alonzo Blair, Shelby.
7. R. J. Bright, Marion.
8. Judge John T. Scott, Vigo.
9. M. D. Manson, Montgomery.
10. H. E. Wadsworth, Laporte.
11. D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
12. W. J. Craig, Wells.
13. Laporte Heefner, Elkhart.

STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

The names of Congressman William S. Holman of Dearborn, and of Congressman Franklin Landers were presented as can-

didates for Governor. Judge Holman was not at the convention; Landers was. Holman's candidacy was spontaneous. No one in particular was in charge of it; no one seems to have had authority to speak for him. His nomination was urged with vigor and enthusiasm by the *Ligonier Banner*, and its editor was active and energetic in espousing the cause of the famous "Watchdog of the Treasury." There had been no correspondence on the subject. The editor of the *Banner* felt assured that Samuel J. Tilden would be the Democratic standard-bearer in the national campaign, and that therefore a man of Judge Holman's fame as a champion of retrenchment and reform ought to head the State ticket. The balloting indicated that the race between Holman and Landers would be close. Just as the last county had been called, Mr. Landers, sitting with the Marion county delegation, arose and asked permission to make a statement. Meanwhile the tabulation was completed. The Holman forces had been accorded especially favorable seating facilities in the convention hall, while the Marion delegation had been assigned to the gallery. Being in close proximity to the secretary's desk, the leaders of the Holman forces were given a tip that Holman had received a majority of all the votes cast and therefore nominated. Request was sent to the secretary not to hand the result of the ballot to the chair, but to await developments.

Apprehension was felt that something was going to happen. Mr. Landers had some difficulty in getting a hearing. Bedlam broke loose when it became known that Landers had something to say about Holman. The yelling was terrific. Landers was shouted at to sit down, but he didn't. High up in the gallery he stood, complacently looking down upon the mad-dened delegates who wanted Holman and not Landers for Governor. It was a critical situation. The Holman men had

learned all of a sudden that it was the determination of the Landers following to break up the convention in a row if Holman were made the nominee. Physical exhaustion caused a lull in the yelling. At last Landers was permitted to speak. He said before announcing himself a candidate for Governor he had a conference with Judge Holman, in the course of which he (Landers) went fully over the situation and then said to Holman that if he had any desire or intention to enter the race, he (Landers) would not be a candidate. Landers declared with vehemence and the utmost positiveness that Holman assured him he would not be a candidate; that upon this assurance he (Landers) became an avowed, active candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. Dramatically he averred that if there was any one in the convention authorized to speak for Judge Holman he wanted that individual to rise in his seat and state just what Judge Holman's attitude was. No one responded to this challenge. Then Landers resumed his speech, saying that in view of what had taken place between himself and Judge Holman there could be no contest between the parties to that compact. Emphasizing his determination not to let the contest proceed he announced his withdrawal from the race. While these vehement utterances came thundering down the gallery, the Holman leaders hurriedly held a conference to determine what course to pursue. The writer of this, upon whom primarily rested responsibility for the Holman movement, said it had become apparent that if the result of the ballot, showing Holman to have a majority of all votes cast and making him the nominee were announced, the convention would undoubtedly break up in a row. "This," he added, "we can't afford to have done, however unpleasant it may be to surrender after having won the battle." There was some objection to the proposition to withdraw Holman's name after he had been

nominated, though the result of the ballot was known to only a few. Finally in the interest of peace it was agreed that Holman's name should be withdrawn, and that of "Blue Jeans" Williams, also then a member of Congress, substituted. These announcements restored order as well as harmony in the convention and the nomination of James D. Williams, of Vincennes, was thereupon, on motion of Austin H. Brown, of Indianapolis, made by acclamation amidst vociferous shouting of approval and unrestrained manifestation of relief.

Two names were proposed for Lieutenant-Governor—Isaac P. Gray, of Randolph county, and David Turpie, of Indianapolis. The name of Turpie was immediately withdrawn and Gray nominated by acclamation.

The gentlemen nominated and triumphantly elected in 1874 were honored with renominations by acclamation and the ticket in its entirety consisted of James D. Williams for Governor, Isaac P. Gray for Lieutenant-Governor, John Enos Neff for Secretary of State, Ebenezer Henderson for Auditor, Colonel Benjamin C. Shaw for Treasurer, Clarence A. Buskirk for Attorney-General, James H. Smart for Superintendent of Public Instruction. For Supreme Judges the convention named Samuel H. Buskirk, of Monroe; Alexander C. Downey, of Ohio; John Pettit, of Lafayette, and James L. Worden, of Fort Wayne. At the October election Williams' majority for Governor over General Benjamin Harrison was 5,139. Other majorities were: Gray's, 5,435; Neff's, 6,035; Henderson's, 5,817; Shaw's, 5,801.

By resolution Thomas A. Hendricks was declared to be the choice of the Indiana Democracy for the Presidency of the United States and the delegates to the St. Louis convention were instructed to vote accordingly as a unit.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1876

"The Democracy of Indiana declare their fidelity to all the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to a perpetual union of the States, to local self-government in every section, to all public trusts and obligations, to the honest payment of the public debt, to the preservation of the public faith, to the maintenance of the free schools, and to the pure and economical administration of the Federal, State and municipal governments. They contemplate with alarm the distress that prevails, the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people and the corruption that pervades the public service, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance, the great contraction of the currency and selfishness of the party and its officials who have so long held unchecked control. Inviting all who believe in and earnestly desire official purity and fidelity, the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having a regard for the interests and welfare of the whole people, and not a class, and the recognition of a final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword to unite with them, they declare:

"For the efficiency, correction and purification of the civil service; for retrenchment and economy in the public service; for gold and silver as the true and safe basis for a circulating medium; for the gradual retirement of national bank currency and the substitution of circulating notes issued direct by the Government; for a natural (not forced) return to specie payments; for a legal tender currency and against its proposed retirement; for the repeal of the partisan act to force specie resumption, to the detriment of the debtor class; for the protection and furtherance of our common school system; for a duly safeguarded liquor license system; for the proper care and welfare of the soldiers and sailors who defended the Union; against the payment of any part of the rebel debt, claims for emancipated slaves or destroyed property in the rebel States."

Upon the adjournment of the convention the appointed delegates to the National convention were invited to a conference to make arrangements for the

gathering at St. Louis. Senator McDonald, fresh from Washington, gave a detailed statement of prospects, promises, assurances, etc. According to his version the prospects were exceedingly bright for the nomination of Mr. Hendricks. The Senator named State upon State from which he had assurances of support. His statements were exceedingly rosy; so much so that those who did not closely follow the trend of developments in the political arena might well have assumed that the nomination of Mr. Hendricks had become a foregone conclusion. While all the delegates were earnest supporters and staunch friends of Indiana's favorite son, some of them shared the opinion of keen, unbiased observers that indications pointed unerringly to the selection of Mr. Tilden. It was in the air; it appeared to be foreordained; destiny would seem to have so decreed.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The Presidential convention was held at St. Louis on the 28th of June. It was a gathering of men who had in view the accomplishment of a patriotic purpose—the nomination of a ticket that would commend itself to the patriotism of the nation. The regular New York delegation was composed of perhaps the most accomplished gentlemen that ever attended a national convention. The presence of a contesting delegation, embracing the remnants of the old Tweed ring and the discredited canal ring, only tended to intensify the feeling in favor of Tilden. Tammany was demonstrative but not commanding. In visiting the various State delegations to give reasons why Tilden ought not to be nominated it soon became apparent that the more vindictive the talk against Tilden the stronger sentiment grew in his favor. The famous prize fighter, John Morrissey, was among those who did most effective work by way of counteracting the doings of the Tweed and canal rings. Morrissey was very much in

demand wherever Presidential candidates were under discussion. In his blunt yet singularly effective way he started out to say that every mother's son on the ground to fight Tilden had a grievance based on some happening, some injury inflicted by Tilden's unsparing warfare against corruption and thievery. "If I were actuated by personal grievance," he averred, "I would be with them in opposing Tilden's nomination. I have a genuine grievance, a personal and political grievance. He caused me to be fired out of the Saratoga convention, although fully persuaded at the time that I was entitled to a seat. But when I cast about me, and contemplate the havoc that has been wrought in the South by carpet-bag rule; when I take into account the degradation of the public service, and when I contemplate how greatly this country stands in need of a master mind at the head of the Government to correct abuses and bring order out of chaos, I forget all about the personal indignity offered me and determine to roll up my sleeves and do my utmost to place in the White House a man who will do for the country at large what he did when he cleaned out the Tweed ring in the city of New York and the canal ring in the State. For these reasons I am here to contribute my mite to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden and to counteract the efforts of Tammany and kindred organizations." The oratorical efforts of John Morrissey, the prize fighter, counted for much more than did the combined efforts of the five hundred "braves" who ostentatiously paraded the streets of St. Louis to make a showing against Tilden.

The political wisdom of the managers of the Tilden forces was made manifest by the selection of Henry Watterson as temporary chairman and of General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, for president of the convention. It was furthermore made manifest when John Kelly, the fa-

mous Tammany chief, endeavored to tell the convention why that organization was arrayed against Tilden. The convention, overwhelmingly for the Sage of Gramercy, did not want to listen to a tirade against their favorite. For minutes Kelly stood defiantly upon an elevation to be seen and heard. The protests against his being given a hearing were loud and menacing. The more he tried to talk the louder sounded the voices of protest. Finally Senator Francis Kernan, one of Tilden's New York supporters, gained the attention of the chair. In well chosen words the New York Senator said the friends of Mr. Tilden had nothing to fear from anything Mr. Kelly might wish to say. "Accord to him a respectful hearing, and then vote as your judgment may dictate." The request was complied with. The convention listened patiently and attentively, and then deliberately proceeded to render judgment by nominating Tilden with a whoop.

Seven names were submitted for consideration—Governor Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Governor William Allen, of Ohio; Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, and Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. All of these eminent Democrats were men of high character and all had rendered distinguished service to their country. An informal ballot plainly foreshadowed Mr. Tilden's nomination on a formal ballot. Total number of votes, 744; necessary to a choice, 496. Mr. Tilden received 535 votes, Hendricks 60, Hancock 59, Allen 54, Bayard 11, Parker 18, Thurman 7. Mr. Hendricks was named for the Vice-Presidency by acclamation. Some difficulty was experienced in inducing him to accept. John Kelly and some of his lieutenants stopped off at Indianapolis on their homeward journey to impress upon Mr. Hendricks' mind that he could not afford to turn down

a nomination tendered by such a convention as had met in St. Louis. Mr. Kelly had zealously advocated the nomination of Mr. Hendricks for President.

There was a good deal of bitterness among the Ohio delegates. The feud between Governor Allen and Senator Thurman was not easily held in subjection. Some of the Allenites at one time talked of a bolt, but wiser counsels prevailed. Attempts were made to enlist the Indiana delegation in such a movement. Now, while the entire delegation was heartily for Mr. Hendricks, not all the delegates were hostile to Mr. Tilden. When a bolt was suggested some of the Indiana delegates spoke their minds quite freely and emphatically. John H. Winterbotham, of Michigan City, was especially outspoken in expressing his disapproval of the senseless fight that had been made on Mr. Tilden by Indiana men. He said that while he had steadfastly supported Mr. Hendricks he wanted it distinctly understood that he was utterly disgusted at the oratorical "rot" to which he had listened for several days, and that it was high time for some of the Indiana men to show that they were not a pack of numskulls. A goodly number of Indianians heartily applauded Mr. Winterbotham's plain and emphatic talk.

One of the most level-headed Indianians in attendance at the St. Louis convention was William Fleming, of Fort Wayne. For years he had been a leader in Northern Indiana. In his own county, Allen, he was a power. His political wisdom had often helped to adjust difficulties and ward off disaster. It did not take him long to see the handwriting on the wall. Just before the nomination of Tilden was effected he said that there could be no doubt as to Mr. Tilden proving a very formidable candidate before the people, but he feared that the bitter fight waged against him by the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and nearly the entire Democratic press of Indiana would make it impossible to carry the State. When

the writer replied to this by saying that in less than six weeks enthusiasm for Tilden and Hendricks would run so high as to remove all doubt about Indiana going Democratic, Mr. Fleming expressed utter amazement that such expectancy could possibly lurk in any one's mind. Before six weeks had rolled around Mr. Fleming freely admitted that he had ceased to be a doubting Thomas.

The platform adopted by the St. Louis convention was the most comprehensive and specific declaration of political purpose ever promulgated by any party. It set forth in plain terms what Mr. Tilden intended to bring about, purification of the public service and correction of long-existing abuses being the chief object sought to be accomplished. It is generally understood that Mr. Tilden himself wrote the platform. At any rate, such was the understanding at St. Louis. For that reason all suggestions of change or modification were discountenanced. It is too lengthy to be here reproduced; it is so terse in its wording that no mere epitome or synopsis could possibly do it ample justice. Every student of politics ought to make it a point to read and study this platform declaration—and profit by it. Wide circulation was given it during the progress of the campaign. Public speakers utilized it to fullest extent by way of telling the American people what might be expected to be done in the event of Tilden and Hendricks's election.

The campaign was masterfully conducted under Mr. Tilden's personal direction. He sent several experienced campaign managers to Indiana—one from New York and one from Pennsylvania—to aid the Democratic State Committee and to keep him fully advised of the progress of the campaign. His trusted lieutenant, Wm. Dorsheimer, then serving with Mr. Tilden as Lieutenant-Governor of the Empire State, a man of superior ability and high accomplishments as a platform speaker, was sent into Indiana to

deliver two speeches—one in Indianapolis, the other at Ligonier. Much surprise was expressed that so small a place as Ligonier should have been selected when larger places were clamoring for a man so close to Mr. Tilden as was Mr. Dorsheimer. The explanation was given that this compliment was bestowed by reason of the fact that the cause of Tilden had been so earnestly and persistently espoused there by Mr. Stoll's paper when in most other localities abuse of Mr. Tilden seemed to be regarded a Democratic duty. Before reaching Ligonier Mr. Dorsheimer had held several conferences in Ohio with Democratic leaders of that State. He had become profoundly impressed with the assurances given him that by devoting some attention to Ohio that State could be carried for Tilden and Hendricks. When urged by the writer to present this aspect of the campaign to Mr. Tilden, Mr. Dorsheimer stated that he had already done so, but had received no encouragement. Mr. Tilden, he said, had mapped out his program and could not be swerved from it. He did not believe in scattering; that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana had been chosen as the battleground and that the electoral votes of these four Northern States, coupled with those of the South, would answer every purpose. Having received no attention from the Democratic National Committee, Ohio was lost to Tilden by the paltry plurality of 7,506. There isn't the slightest doubt that if Ohio had been given half the attention bestowed upon Indiana, Tilden and Hendricks would have become the beneficiaries of that State's twenty-two votes in the electoral college.

Approximately similar conditions existed in Pennsylvania. Hayes carried that State by less than 18,000. With anything like an effort the Keystone State could easily have been wrested from the Republicans. Hayes himself had neither magnetism nor reputation to render his candidacy attractive or formidable. His nomi-

nation was an accident, the result of a plot on the part of Grant, Conkling, Morton and Cameron to prevent the nomination of James G. Blaine, who from the beginning to the close of the Cincinnati convention had a clear majority of the delegates. Tied up by cunningly devised instruction, the votes of Blaine delegates were withheld until plans had been matured to stampede the convention to a nominal candidate, who turned out to be Rutherford B. Hayes.

The result of the election was that Tilden and Hendricks had to their credit on the popular vote 4,284,757; Hayes and Wheeler, 4,033,950; Cooper and Cary, 81,740; Green Clay Smith, 9,522. Of the electors chosen by the people, Tilden and Hendricks had 203; Hayes and Wheeler, 166. After Hayes had acknowledged defeat Zachariah Chandler, W. E. Chandler and other Republican marplots conceived the idea of laying claim to the electors of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana—nineteen in all—just enough to elect. Immediately they proceeded to carry their plans into execution. By devious methods they manipulated the returning boards of these three States so as to figure out a majority for Hayes, though Tilden was judicially shown to have carried all three by small majorities. The manipulation of the returning boards of these three States had been intrusted to the most cunning political tricksters in the North. To compensate, in a measure, the bona fide citizenship of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana for the perversion of the Presidential vote of these States, all three under carpet-bag rule, it was arranged to withdraw support from the Governors and their cohorts and "permit" the installation of Democratic administration without interference on the part of Federal authority. So deeply interested were the white people of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana in being relieved from the carpet-bag incubus that the loss of Presidential electors could be endured more

easily than continuance of the corrupt carpet-bag "governments" that had been instituted in these three unfortunate States under the operation of the iniquitous fifteenth amendment conferring upon dense ignorance the right to vote.

The country became greatly excited over this daring attempt to annul the popular verdict and to steal the Presidency of the United States. Fear of civil war finally led to the creation by Congress of what is known as the Electoral Commission.

This commission was made to consist of five Supreme Judges, five Senators and five Representatives. David Davis, of Illinois, was to be one of the Supreme Judges. There is but little doubt that he would have decided in favor of Tilden, for he was a fair-minded man. But before the commission met Davis was elected a United States Senator from Illinois, so he resigned to take his seat in the Senate. Judge Bradley, of New Jersey, was thereupon selected. Bradley had no conscientious scruples about such matters and readily allied himself with the conspirators. The upshot of this treason-like conspiracy against the majesty of the ballot was the seating of Hayes by crediting him with 185 electors and Tilden with 184.

Great as Tilden proved himself as an organizer and leader, he seemed to be unable to come to a definite conclusion as to what attitude should be assumed by the Democrats in Congress with reference to the electoral count. Some friction grew out of this. The leaders in both houses manifested an entire readiness to do whatever Mr. Tilden might have wished to have done. On the other hand it is asserted that Mr. Tilden had indicated that there was but one course to pursue, and that was for the Democratic House to declare the result and throw upon the Republican Senate the responsibility of disregarding such declaration. Be that as it may, the perfidy was consummated. The

will of the people was set aside and that of the conspirators made supreme.

Some peculiar incidents are to be coupled with this national tragedy. Colorado was admitted into the Union in 1876. It was Republican territory. Foxily the Republicans "permitted" a former Indiana Democratic politician, Thomas M. Patterson, to be elected as delegate to Congress in 1874, for the special purpose of utilizing his political influence to secure that territory's admission into the Union. As soon as this was done an election was held, a Republican Legislature was chosen, and that body immediately proceeded to elect two Republican United States Senators and three Presidential Electors. One of these Senators, Henry M. Teller, became very active in shaping affairs so as to make certain of Hayes and Wheeler being counted in.

Another peculiar circumstance was this: Senator Roscoe Conkling never took any stock in the claim that Hayes was entitled to the electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. He permitted the impression to go out that he would not vote with the marplots who had determined to seat Hayes. Kate Chase, an exceedingly attractive leader in Washington society, was known to have a great deal of influence over Conkling. Kate Chase never forgave Samuel J. Tilden for having prevented her father, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, from securing the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1868. Several other Republican Senators had indicated a purpose to join Conkling in voting against seating Hayes. When the time came for action, Conkling was conveniently absent, the Republican Senators who had indicated their purpose to follow Conkling were minus their leader, and thereupon concluded to maintain their party standing by voting with the majority. Kate Chase had gotten in her work. She was avenged.

Colonel McClure is authority for the

statement that at a certain stage in the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board a single word from Tilden would have secured the electoral vote of that State for him.

Don Cameron was Grant's Secretary of War while all this was going on. Cameron was a determined sort of fellow. He let it become distinctly known that a decision in favor of Hayes and Wheeler would be enforced with all the power at his command. This had much to do with creating apprehension in the public mind that civil war might result from the controversy over the electoral count. President Grant would doubtless have concurred in such procedure, although he made but slight concealment of his belief that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana belonged to Tilden, conceding Florida and South Carolina to Hayes.

The enormity of this political crime is thus characterized by A. M. Gibson in the "History of the Great Fraud of 1876-7":

"On Tuesday, November 7, 1876, the people of the United States, by their suffrages, selected for President and Vice-President, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, and were deprived of their choice by illegal methods, bolstered by frauds, perjuries and forgeries.

"Sectional prejudices, engendered by years of violent political agitation, and intensified by civil war, the excitement of a fiercely contested Presidential campaign, and vast and widely ramifying financial interests, warped the judgment of many good men and constrained them then to countenance and acquiesce in the acts of politicians bent on self-aggrandizement, intent upon the gratification of their ambition, and determined, at all hazards, to perpetuate their power. Calm reflection, sober reasoning, deliberate consideration in the midst of the wild excitement of that hour, was perhaps more than ought to have been expected.

"What a monstrous crime it was! And what dire disasters and innumerable woes it would inevitably have led to, if the man who represented the cause of liberty and law, justice and right had not been a true patriot, a great statesman, a wise political

philosopher! Humanity would have had cause to mourn had not Samuel J. Tilden possessed a well-poised, evenly-balanced, serene mind, and had not those he represented been consistent and stanch friends of law and order. Had he been an aspiring demagogue, a selfishly ambitious politician, instead of a broad-minded, far-seeing leader of men, civil war, in all human probability, could not have been averted. But he possessed that rare quality of looking beyond the present turmoil and divining the evolutions of the public conscience. He reposed implicit confidence in the people. Had his advice been heeded by those who aspired to the leadership of their party in Congress there would have been no resort to an extra constitutional tribunal to decide the electoral dispute. He would have had the House of Representatives plant itself firmly on its constitutional rights and calmly awaited the result. The position would have been impregnable. Desperate as were the men who were seeking to set aside the constitutionally-expressed will of the people, they would not have dared to assume the fearful responsibility of unsettling the foundations of the Government. The timid Democratic leaders in Congress disregarded Mr. Tilden's advice and accepted the arbitrament of a tribunal so constituted as to leave to the determination by chance the deciding vote.

"How dignified, manly and self-respecting was the bearing and conduct of Mr. Tilden during the eventful months intervening between the 7th of November, 1876, and the 4th of March, 1877! Personally it was not a deprivation to lose the Presidency. Predisposed to the life of a student, weary of the strife of the forum, possessing ample fortune, caring not for the pomp and circumstance of official life, Mr. Tilden, at sixty-three years of age, with health enfeebled by unremitting attention to his clients, private and public, and by unselfish labor in the cause of Democratic institutions and good government, would have greatly preferred the unalloyed pleasure of private life, the communion with books, the recreation of travel, and the society of congenial friends, to the vast, the more than herculean labor of 'working out a reform of systems and policies,' and extirpating 'the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices' during 'years of continuous maladministration,

under the demoralizing influence of internecine war, and of bad finance.' He would not have been content with 'gliding through an official routine.' He had 'never accepted official service except for a brief period, for a special service, and only when the occasion seemed to require . . . that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare.' For forty years, without thought of an official career, he had 'devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions' of his 'country, as to all other objects.' He had acted upon the belief that "there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives, are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.' "

CONDEMNED BY INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

In State convention assembled, on the 19th day of June, 1878, the Democrats of Indiana condemned the infamy of 1876-7 in these emphatic terms:

"That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the Republican party who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme, by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for President and Vice-President, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the President of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts

of Federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the State courts in the prosecution of these criminals."

INDIANA VOTE, 1876.

For Governor—October Election.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| James D. Williams, Democrat.... | 213,219 |
| Benjamin Harrison, Republican.. | 208,080 |
| Henry W. Harrington, Greenbacker | 12,710 |
| Lieutenant-Governor. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Isaac P. Gray, Democrat..... | 212,076 |
| Robert S. Robertson, Republican.. | 206,641 |
| Richard Gregg, Greenbacker..... | 15,388 |

For President—November Election.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat..... | 213,526 |
| Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican.. | 208,011 |
| Peter Cooper, Greenbacker..... | 9,533 |

Congressman Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette, was the original nominee of the Republicans for Governor. Soon after his nomination developments at Washington connected Orth with some guano deals in Venezuela that were very annoying to the Republican leaders. Discussion of the affair intensified popular feeling and finally led to Mr. Orth's withdrawal from the ticket. General Benjamin Harrison, who was Orth's chief competitor for the nomination, was induced to accept the tender by the State central committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Orth's withdrawal. General Harrison at once entered upon a vigorous campaign and did his utmost to avert defeat at the polls. But the sentiment in favor of the sturdy Vincennes farmer, "Blue Jeans" Williams, was so pronounced that all of General Harrison's eloquence and extraordinary ability as a lawyer proved unavailing. The bull's eye was "sot." Among the common people "Blue Jeans" had a decided preference over "kid gloves."

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

New men were chosen—in the Second District, Thomas R. Cobb, Democrat, in place of James D. Williams, resigned, and Andrew Humphreys, chosen to fill vacancy caused by resignation; in the Third District, Geo. A. Bicknell, Democrat, in lieu

of Speaker Michael C. Kerr, who died, and Nathan T. Carr, chosen to fill vacancy; in the Fourth District, Leonidas Sexton, Republican, to succeed Jephtha D. New, Democrat; in the Fifth District, General Thomas M. Browne, Republican, to succeed Wm. S. Holman, Democrat; in the Seventh District, John Hanna, Republican, to succeed Franklin Landers, Democrat; in the Ninth District, Michael D. White, Republican, to succeed Thomas J. Cason, Republican; in the Tenth District, Major William H. Calkins, Republican, to succeed William S. Haymond, Democrat. The Congressmen who succeeded themselves were: Benoni S. Fuller, Democrat, in the First District; Milton S. Robinson, Republican, in the Sixth District; Morton C. Hunter, Republican, in the Eighth District; James L. Evans, Republican, in the Eleventh District; Andrew H. Hamilton, Democrat, in the Twelfth District, and John H. Baker, Republican, in the Thirteenth District. Thus the delegation stood four Democrats to nine Republicans. In view of the fact that the State voted Democratic by over 5,000 at both the October and the November election, this disproportion was chiefly attributable to the advantage enjoyed by the Republicans in gerrymandering the State by the General Assembly of 1873.

DEATH OF SPEAKER KERR AND SENATOR MORTON.

Two distinguished members of Congress, from Indiana, died in 1876 and 1877. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a native of Pennsylvania, and five times chosen a member of that body, passed away after a lingering illness, August 19, 1876, at Rockbridge Alum Springs, in the State of Virginia, at the age of forty-nine years, five months and four days. He was survived by a devoted wife and an only son. Prior to his distinguished service in Congress he practiced law at New Albany, officiated as city attorney, represented

Floyd county in the General Assembly, and at the age of thirty-five he served the State with marked ability as Reporter of Supreme Court. He was a man of extraordinary intellectuality. His knowledge was varied and luminous. His devotion to principle was inflexible. Expediency seldom swerved him therefrom. For honesty and integrity his record was unsullied. The accumulation of riches gave him no concern. The welfare of his country was uppermost in his mind and uniformly guided his public career.

Senator Oliver P. Morton died after a lingering illness, November 1, 1877. Originally a Democrat, he severed his connection with that party in 1854 on account of the slavery question. Two years later he was made the nominee of the newly formed Republican party for Governor and defeated by Ashbel P. Willard. In 1860 Morton accepted second place on the Republican State ticket and was elected. By a previous understanding Henry S. Lane resigned as Governor, having about the same time been chosen United States Senator. In 1864 Morton was nominated for Governor and in the fall elected over Joseph E. McDonald. In the winter of 1867 Governor Morton was elected United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Lane, who failed to meet popular expectation and had therefore ceased to be a factor in Indiana politics. From 1861 to the end of his earthly career Oliver P. Morton was the undisputed leader of his party in Indiana, though not without enemies within the organization. It is generally understood that it was Morton's influence, silently exerted, that humiliated Schuyler Colfax in 1872 by being denied a renomination, with Grant, to the Vice-Presidency. As a matter of fact, however, it is due to state that Mr. Colfax invited his own defeat by making it known that he did not desire a renomination to that office and that in a quiet way he sought to succeed Grant in 1872 as the Republican nominee for the Presidency. Upon discovering that this

could not be accomplished he became an avowed candidate for renomination to the office he then held. Opposition in unexpected quarters rendered such renomination impossible. Thus Colfax's long public career ended when he retired from the vice-presidential chair in 1873, being succeeded by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Senator Morton was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1876, but failed to develop the strength his friends had confidently counted on. The real choice of that convention was James G. Blaine. By the bull-dog tenacity and political cunning of the Grant-Conkling-Cameron forces the defeat of Blaine was accomplished by these factions concentrating their support on Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, whose nomination was accomplished on the seventh ballot.

Senator Morton, intense partisan that he was, may be said to have been quite chary about bestowing compliments on political opponents; yet he felt impelled to speak thus eulogistically in his tribute to the memory of the departed Speaker of the National House of Representatives:

"His name will be remembered with pride and with affection in Indiana. He was one of her most highly favored and gifted sons, and it gives me satisfaction to bear testimony to his patriotism. I believe he was a devout lover of his country, and went for that which he believed was for the best. I have always given him credit for his integrity, for his patriotism and for love of his country, and the strongest testimony which I can bear to the character of Mr. Kerr is to say that he was regarded by men of all parties in Indiana as an honest man, an able man, a patriotic man, and that his death was mourned by all his neighbors and by all who knew him without distinction of party."

Neither Kerr nor Morton accumulated wealth, although both could have done so had they felt thus inclined. Public service had greater attraction for them than the pursuit of riches. Morton had a larger share of the world's goods than Kerr. As

a matter of fact the latter lived and died a poor man. With opportunities to make money, possessed by few, he chose to do that which was right, preferring a good name to great riches. When on his death bed he said to his son and only child: "I have nothing to leave you, my son, except my good name. Guard it and your mother's honor, and live as I have lived. Pay all my debts, if my estate will warrant it without leaving your mother penniless. Otherwise pay what you can, and then go to my creditors and tell them the truth, and pledge your honor to wipe out the indebtedness." In 1862, when Mr. Kerr went into politics he had a fine law practice, which his entrance into public life measurably destroyed. At a bar which contained an Otto, a Crawford, a Smith, a Browne, a Howk, a Stotsenburg, and other leading men, he ranked with the best.

Mr. Kerr, unlike a goodly number of other Indiana politicians, emphatically demurred to being a trimmer. He had convictions, strong ones at that, on all questions of public policy. He disdained to trim his sails to catch the popular breeze. What he held to be right he manfully and courageously maintained. Naturally this led to the development of factional hostility. In several campaigns he not only had the common enemy to fight but also members of his own party who were misled into embracing and championing false governmental doctrines. He was accustomed to being elected by large majorities. In 1864 he defeated Rev. W. W. Curry by a majority of 1,793. In 1866 he had pitted against him a strong man like General Walter Q. Gresham, whom he defeated by 1,743 votes. Two years later he beat Gresham a second time, by 6,436 majority. In 1870 he defeated a popular opponent by 5,834 votes. During one of these campaigns Mr. Kerr encountered some opposition within his own party. I was very partial to Mr. Kerr, both on account of his sturdy fidelity to principle and

by reason of his superior ability. I learned to admire and honor him because he was so sincere in his convictions and so free of demagogy. So, when he communicated an earnest desire that I come down into his district and deliver some speeches in his behalf I cheerfully responded. The greater part of a week was thus spent. By special request I made the Kerr home my stopping place. And a most delightful home it was. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and her mother. Amiability, affection and mutuality reigned supreme in that happy household. Sam, the only child, was away at school. Mr. Kerr and myself had separate meetings—that is to say, we did not go to the same places to speak, the conclusion having been reached that each of us should have a monopoly of the speaking in the afternoon or night, as the case might be. But we managed somehow to "turn in" about the same time, usually a little after midnight. Whosoever came in first would await the arrival of the other before retiring. Sitting before the open fire grate, admiring the playful, blue flames as they ascended from and circled around the chunks of soft coal; luxuriating in a fragrant cigar; guardedly quaffing occasional draughts from the seasoned product of the Rhenish vineyards; discussing politics, religion, industry, etc., the hours passed only too swiftly. What a delightful entertainer and conversationalist Michael C. Kerr proved himself during those ever memorable hours! What a pity that a man of his sturdy qualities should have died so young, so short a time after his elevation to the Speakership of the American House of Representatives!

Strange as it may seem, I never met or talked with Senator Oliver P. Morton. I heard him speak once or twice, but never had an introduction to him. And yet he seems to have taken quite an interest in me. After C. L. Vallandigham had promulgated his "new departure" doctrine

and its general acceptance by Democrats Morton sent his trusted lieutenant, Captain Hiram Iddings, then pension agent for the State of Indiana, to me with a message that the opportune time had come for a young man like myself to get into the Republican fold. Captain Iddings told me how painstakingly Senator Morton had kept tab on my political activity, how greatly he admired my fighting qualities, etc., etc. It so happened that Captain Iddings and I had been warm friends ever since I had come into the State, and I was very fond of him. Giving close attention to what he communicated in behalf of Senator Morton, I said to him:

"Captain, doubtless you remember the conference into which I was cunningly inveigled by George A. Mitchell in 1868, when twenty-three of the most prominent Republicans of Noble county tried to make me believe that I ought to become editor of the *Kendallville Standard*, which concern its owner valued at \$6,000 and which these twenty-three Republicans volunteered to buy and present to me with their compliments. You also recall the fact that in these overtures was included the promise of a pledge signed by all the leading Republicans of the district that I should be sent to Congress within four years. Doubtless you remember also how disconcerted and amazed those twenty-three prominent Republicans were when in reply I said to them that whenever political affairs of this country so shaped themselves as to make it apparent that the welfare of the Republic demanded the Republican party to be put and kept in power, I would come within the fold without any seductive inducements being held out to me. You remember distinctly, do you not, how chopfallen these men were over my disappointing answer, and yet how, afterward, a number of them expressed their admiration for the steadfastness then and there exhibited? Refusal to accept so alluring an offer was a revelation and an unprecedented surprise to them. Though Vallandigham has accepted the amendments to the constitution as final and binding, I am not going to give approval to any such high-handed abuse of power as resorted to by carpet-baggers in

the South and by the fraudulent ratification of the fifteenth amendment, making wholly unprepared voters of thousands upon thousands of ignorant negroes. Say to Senator Morton that I appreciate his partiality for me, but, reiterating and reaffirming what I said at the conference in the back room of the First National Bank of Kendallville in 1868, I must respectfully but firmly decline his generous offer to turn over to me an up-to-date newspaper plant at Fort Wayne with a \$4,000 sinecure attachment."

That these overtures must have had the benefit of Senator Morton's earnest consideration was subsequently confirmed by Morton's brother-in-law, Colonel Wm. R. Holloway, when upon meeting me at the State House, years after the Senator had passed away, he told me how grievously disappointed and chagrined Mr. Morton was over the failure to bring me into political fellowship with himself. Smilingly I said in reply that I was too thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Morton's great speech at Richmond, Ind., in 1865 even tacitly to approve what he in that masterly argument had shown to be so pernicious; so destructive in its effect and so menacing to the Republic itself.

A recital in detail of all that was said at the two conferences briefly narrated above would make thrillingly interesting political history. For obvious reasons this is the first time any publicity has ever been given to these episodes in political life, though Captain Iddings himself came near letting the cat out of the bag in 1880. The rank and file of the Republican party in Noble and adjoining counties who during the Sixties had become accustomed to hearing and seeing me unmercifully lambasted on account of politics would have been amazed had they known that their leaders were planning and conniving to place me at the head of the Republican county organ and to send me to Congress.

The ease with which Senator Morton, in the early 70's, succeeded in demonstrating to Jason B. Brown that under the opera-

tion of Vallandigham's "New Departure" alluring avenues were afforded to migrate from the barren fields of Democracy into the green pastures of Republicanism, and the celerity with which that fiery Democrat was made territorial secretary of Montana, must have led Indiana's Republican chieftain to believe that transformations of this sort might be effected as easily in the northern part of the State as they were in the southern.

WISE COUNSELOR FOR MANY YEARS.

Colonel Thomas Dowling (1806-1876) was born in Ireland, came to America in 1814, and worked for Gales and Seaton on the *National Intelligencer*, and while a newspaper man in Washington acquired the friendship of many notable persons of much value to him in later life. He came to Terre Haute in 1832 and established the *Wabash Courier*, which he sold in 1842. He then became proprietor and editor of the *Wabash Express*. His papers were very influential in Indiana life. He served eight years in the Legislature, was trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal

from 1850 till his death, a member of the City Council 1867-1871, and County Commissioner in 1873, and also an officer in the Savings Bank from 1869 to 1876.

After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democratic party and continued to act in that line until the time of his death. In State and county politics he was always considered, and his advice had much to do in moulding the course of his party. At the time of his death he was a member of the National Democratic Committee. During quite an extended period he was always a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and generally took with him a complete platform. For the most part these platforms of his in whole or in great part were adopted.

He was a contemporary of Governor Joseph A. Wright, Senator Edward A. Hannegan, D. W. Voorhees, of his own party, and a personal friend though political adversary of John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Lincoln, and of Colonel R. W. Thompson.

DEMOCRATIC BUOYANCY RETURNS IN 1878

POPULAR INDIGNATION OVER ELECTORAL FRAUD IMPELS DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE



WHEN the Indiana Democracy met in State convention at Indianapolis, February 20, 1878, there were few, if any, among the delegates who had any doubt about the outcome of the fall election. The shameful annulment of the popular verdict in the Presidential contest of 1876 by returning board methods proved very unpalatable political pabulum to a good many Republicans who were uneducated to the pernicious doctrine of might making right. Then there came to the surface other matters that had a tendency to cool Republican ardor and abate Republican zeal. The masterful leadership of the Republican forces ceased when the spirit of Oliver P. Morton fled into the unfathomable beyond; the economical administration of the former Governor, James D. Williams, gave unbounded satisfaction, and the Democratic heart throbbed with gratification over the assignment of Daniel W. Voorhees to a seat in the upper branch of Congress as the colleague of Senator McDonald.

When official responsibility imposed upon Governor Williams the duty of temporarily naming a successor to Senator Morton, there was no diversity of opinion among Democrats as to who should be the man. It was on the 12th day of November, 1877, that Voorhees was sworn in as one of Indiana's Senators in the Congress of the United States. This appointment held good until the Legislature of 1879 convened in January. Thus the people were afforded opportunity to pass judgment on Governor Williams's action in selecting, temporarily, a successor to Sen-

ator Morton. The judgment rendered at the polls in 1878 was peculiarly gratifying to Senator Voorhees in this, that the aggregate majority for members of the General Assembly who voted for him both for the short and the long term was the largest in the history of the State. His subsequent re-elections, in 1885 and 1891, gave him three full terms and a fraction of Morton's, and afforded him splendid opportunity to apply his master mind to the solution of many problems that presented themselves during the most important years of his eventful official life.

The committee on permanent organization consisted of Colonel A. T. Whittlesey, M. S. Mavity, S. B. Difenderfer, Daniel Blocher, C. E. Bentley, C. S. Burr, James J. Smiley, Eli K. Miller, Leander McClurg, Richard Huncheon, George D. Tate, Benjamin F. Ibach, Dr. G. W. McConnell. For Permanent Chairman it had under consideration Governor Hendricks and Congressman William S. Holman. The friends of the latter gracefully yielded to the naming of Mr. Hendricks for this post of honor.

At promptly 10 o'clock State Chairman Mahlon D. Manson rapped the convention to order. The choice of the committee on permanent organization was unanimously and enthusiastically approved. Upon assuming the gavel, Governor Hendricks delivered one of those inspiring speeches for which he had become justly noted locally as well as nationally. John W. Kern of Kokomo was made secretary of the convention. His thirteen assistants were nearly all newspaper men: H. J. May, J. R. Simpson, Josiah Gwin, John L. Bracken, John M. Higgs, R. F. Stewart, N. E. Alex-

ander, Lycurgus Dalton, Isaac H. Ferris, A. J. Hoover, T. P. Davis, E. A. K. Hackett and D. W. Sweet.

Unusual interest was bestowed upon the selection of members of the Committee on Resolutions. This by reason of the fact that the money question had become one of the most important issues before the country. The committee consisted of these widely-known gentlemen, quite a number of whom had received nominations for Congress: E. R. Hatfield, W. D. Bynum, Jason B. Brown, Charles Korbly, W. S. Holman, Dr. William Glenn, Franklin Landers, George A. Knight, John R. Coffroth, Morgan H. Weir, D. D. Dykeman, Eli W. Brown, John B. Stoll.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Thomas Collins, Posey county.
2. H. V. Norvell, Greene.
3. S. B. Voyles, Washington.
4. Alonzo Green Smith, Jennings.
5. John D. Smith, Randolph.
6. William Mitchell, Hancock.
7. Colonel C. C. Matson, Putnam.
8. Wiley E. Dittimore, Owen.
9. John Lee, Montgomery.
10. H. E. Wadsworth, Laporte.
11. H. M. Kidd, Wabash.
12. Harry B. Smith, Blackford.
13. C. A. O. McClellan, DeKalb.

The feeling that a nomination by this convention was equivalent to an election had the effect of bringing into the race an unusual number of aspirants. No less than six contestants for the nomination for Secretary of State were striving for mastery. They were: August Bradley of Floyd, Henry A. Peed of Martin, Will A. Peelle of Randolph, David S. Gooding of Hancock, John R. Cravens of Jefferson and John Gilbert Shanklin of Vanderburg.

Three ballots were required to effect a nomination. The winner in the exciting race proved to be John Gilbert Shanklin, editor of the *Evansville Courier*, a giant physically, a writer of unusual ability, and an orator of high order. He made a brilliant campaign and contributed no little to the triumph of the party at the October election.

For the office of Auditor of State there was an equally lively contest. Those seeking the nomination were: A. F. Armstrong of Howard, M. D. Manson of Montgomery, L. B. Fullwiler of Miami, John Nester of Warrick, R. D. Slater of Dearborn and J. M. Haskins of Clay.

After the second ballot Mr. Armstrong moved that the old Democratic warhorse, General Mahlon D. Manson, be declared the unanimous choice of the convention. This was responded to with a thunderous "aye," and General Manson was so declared.

Hot as were the contests over the two preceding nominations, they were tame affairs as compared with the fight over the State Treasurership. That was a battle royal. Nine contestants had entered the race. These were the entries: William Fleming of Allen county, W. O. Foley of Decatur, Joseph Henderson of St. Joseph, J. S. Williams of Tippecanoe, Edgar Henderson of Madison, John J. Cooper of Marion, Henry Kramer of Spencer, E. Stephenson of Dubois and Patrick Shannon of Vigo.

In the beginning it seemed to be an even race between Fleming, Cooper and Shannon. The second ballot made it a galloping race between Fleming and Cooper. The third ballot made Fleming the winner by 602½ to 447 for Cooper and 21 scattering. It was a remarkable contest and served as a sharp reminder of the hot fight over the Auditorship in 1872.

Don't imagine, however, that these three contests ended the wild scramble for nominations. Eight lawyers of note and distinction aspired to the office of Attorney-General. The names of most of them were familiar to the people of Indiana. They have a familiar sound even to the present generation: T. W. Woollen of Johnson county, Frank M. Trissal of Marion, Joseph Ristine of Fountain, R. W. Miers of Monroe, J. S. Scobey of Decatur, Hugh D. McMullin of Dearborn, W. R. Harrison of

Morgan, W. C. Forrey of Fayette. On the final ballot Thomas W. Woolen was declared winner. His vote was 545; that of his next highest competitor 462; scattering, 25.

An exceedingly interesting race was that over the Superintendency of Public Instruction. James H. Smart of Fort Wayne was a prime favorite, but the fact of Allen county already having been honored by the nomination of Mr. Fleming for Treasurer of State, it was argued that it would be manifestly unjust to let "Allen hog it all." However, this argument failed to impress delegates to any considerable extent, and a tabulation of the final ballot accorded to Mr. Smart the bestowal of a merited renomination. The various candidates for this office were: A. C. Goodwin of Clark county, T. H. Harrison of Boone, James H. Smart of Allen, B. M. Blount of Tipton, William R. Norris of Shelby, W. W. Hibben of Marion and Alex. C. Hopkins of Howard.

THE PLATFORM.

The main planks of the platform of 1878 as unanimously adopted by the convention are herewith reproduced:

"That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the Government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

"That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

"That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the Government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

"We are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the States of the United States notes in common with all other money.

"That we are in favor of such legislation

as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding 6 per centum per annum.

"We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

"The Democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose."

LEGISLATURE POLITICALLY MIXED.

The General Assembly of 1879, chosen in 1878, was thus constituted politically: Senate—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 23; Greenbackers, 3. House—Democrats, 50; Republicans, 39; Greenbackers, 11.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Re-elected to Congress in 1878 were Thomas R. Cobb, Democrat, in the Second district; George A. Bicknell, Democrat, in the Third; Thomas M. Browne, Republican, in the Fifth; William H. Calkins, Republican, in the Tenth; John H. Baker, Republican, in the Thirteenth. New members injected into the delegation were William Heilman, Republican, in the First; Jephtha D. New, Democrat, in the Fourth; Captain William R. Myers, Democrat, in the Sixth; Reverend Dr. Gilbert Delamater, Greenback and Democratic nominee, in the Seventh; Andrew J. Hostetler, Democrat, in the Eighth; Godlove S. Orth, Republican, in the Ninth; Calvin Cowgill, Republican, in the Eleventh; Walpole G. Colerick, Democrat, in the Twelfth. This made the delegation stand: Democrats, 6; Republicans, 6; Greenbacker, 1.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY, ABOUT 14,000.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Secretary of State— | |
| John G. Shanklin, Democrat... | 194,770 |
| I. S. Moore, Republican..... | 180,657 |
| Auditor of State— | |
| Mahlon D. Manson, Democrat. | 194,834 |
| A. O. Miller, Republican..... | 180,718 |
| Treasurer of State— | |
| William Fleming, Democrat... | 194,143 |
| George F. Herriott, Republican | 180,574 |

FAILURE TO NOMINATE THE "OLD TICKET"

HAD A DEPRESSING EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRACY THROUGH-
OUT THE LAND



FROM the moment the Electoral Commission rendered its partisan decision of eight to seven in favor of seating Hayes and Wheeler in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential chairs an earnest hope developed in Democratic minds and hearts that opportunity might be presented in 1880 to render popular judgment against that iniquitous onslaught on the majesty of the ballot. Everywhere public sentiment demanded that the conspiracy of 1876-7 be subjected to review and rebuke by the highest tribunal—the sovereign voters of the land.

In course of time, however, the unanimity for this opportunity to rebuke the crime of '77 was somewhat diminished by discordant notes. Here and there it was declared that Mr. Tilden ought to have asserted his rights more vigorously and determinedly; that he ought to have dealt more candidly with the leaders in Congress as to what he expected or desired them to do; that he failed to counsel properly with his colleague on the ticket, Mr. Hendricks; that at the supreme moment he proved himself unequal to the emergency; that ill-health and the infirmity of age might prove a serious obstacle to the rigors of an exciting campaign, and that under all the circumstances it might perhaps be better to go before the country with new candidates and present-day issues.

Notwithstanding all this, the overwhelming sentiment of the Democracy continued to insist upon the renomination of the ticket of 1876. State upon State so declared in convention up to 1880, notwithstanding the fact that both Mr. Tilden

and Mr. Hendricks had declared that they would not countenance a renomination of themselves to these respective positions.

With a view to settling this matter once for all, the *New York World*, in the latter part of 1879, sent a commissioner to Indiana to obtain from Mr. Hendricks a definite and final declaration as to his intentions. This envoy, upon reaching Indianapolis, learned that Mr. Hendricks had gone to Fort Wayne to attend an important case pending in the Federal Court. Thereupon the envoy proceeded to Fort Wayne and, making an appointment with Mr. Hendricks, succeeded in getting what he had been sent out for to obtain—a positive declaration. It was stated in influential circles at the time that Mr. Tilden had tacitly but reluctantly consented to make the race over, provided, of course, that Mr. Hendricks would do likewise. No separate action was admissible. It was both or none. Mr. Hendricks declared positively that he would not consent to again going on the ticket for second place. That settled it so far as Mr. Tilden was concerned, and settled it forever. From that time on he dismissed all thought of again entering upon a Presidential race.

In the "Life of Hendricks," by Holcombe and Skinner, on page 343, is to be found this statement:

"As the year 1880 approached public attention was fixed upon Mr. Hendricks. The demand for the old ticket was very strong, and it would unquestionably have been nominated but for two reasons: Mr. Hendricks absolutely declined to accept another nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. Tilden decided not to let his name go before the convention. The letter of the latter to the delegates at Cincinnati,

declining, on the score of ill health, to accept the nomination if tendered to him, made it evident that the old ticket was out of the question."

In the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of November 22, 1879, was reproduced from the Indianapolis correspondence of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* this explanation of Mr. Hendricks' attitude:

"Hendricks answered an inquiry in regard to his having denounced Tilden in the following words: . . . 'I have never denounced Mr. Tilden, nor have I censured him, even. I did not attempt to advise Mr. Tilden as to his course after the election in 1876. He decided his course without suggestions from me, and I have no doubt he thought he was doing that which would result the best for the country. As to myself, I have always thought it fortunate for me that I did not fill the Vice-Presidential office. I did not want it, because it would not add to the honors I have had conferred upon me by my countrymen, and in a financial way I think my profession quite as profitable.'"

In an interview published in the *Indianapolis Journal* of December 1, 1879, Mr. Hendricks is quoted on the first page as saying, among other things:

"My reluctance to accept the second place on the Presidential ticket has never been on account of the men who were mentioned for the first place, but it is because I do not want the place."

Henry Watterson, who was very near to Mr. Tilden up to the close of his earthly career, in a letter dated October 2, 1914, makes this statement:

"In 1880 Mr. Hendricks was himself a candidate for President and would listen to nothing else. From the first he arrayed himself against the renomination of the 'old ticket.' I was not at any time in his confidence; but this is the historic fact."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Watterson makes his statements far more emphatic. He says the antagonism of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks to Mr. Tilden was very pronounced and that no cordial feelings existed between these persons from the time that Mr. Hendricks failed to secure the Presidential nomination at St. Louis.

William H. English conceived the idea that inasmuch as Mr. Hendricks had made himself an impossibility for the Presidential nomination in 1880 by refusing to give his consent to the renomination of the "old ticket," there would be an opening for some other Indianian to secure the coveted prize. He subscribed liberally for a number of Democratic papers in various parts of the State and for a while enjoyed quite a newspaper boost of his aspirations. When, however, the State convention met in June, short work was made of this boomlet. The delegates to the Cincinnati convention were, as four years before, instructed to vote as a unit in favor of the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks for President.

STATE CONVENTION, JUNE 9, 1880.

The Democracy of Indiana met in State convention on the 9th day of June. Called to order by State Chairman Benjamin C. Shaw, Hon. Francis T. Hord of Columbus was unanimously selected as temporary chairman. Upon assuming the gavel he delivered a ringing speech, in the course of which he fittingly characterized the electoral fraud of 1876 as the foulest political crime of the century.

Charles A. Munson of Fort Wayne was appointed chief sergeant-at-arms with power to choose assistants.

The committee on permanent organization, headed by Colonel Charles Denby, reported for officers of the convention Governor Thomas A. Hendricks for President and John W. Kern of Kokomo for secretary. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the convention, followed with an incisive and inspiring address by Indiana's favorite son.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Dr. J. S. Bemis, Perry county.
2. Dr. H. V. Norvil, Greene.
3. O. O. Stealey, Clark.
4. William H. D. Hunter, Dearborn.
5. Richard Coffee, Brown.

6. William C. Forrey, Fayette.
7. James M. Cropsey, Marion.
8. Joshua Jump, Vermilion.
9. A. B. Pitzer, Tipton.
10. A. B. Crampton, Carroll.
11. W. J. Hilligoss, Huntington.
12. Charles A. Munson, Allen.
13. H. H. Francis, Laporte.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—David S. Gooding of Greenfield,
John R. Coffroth of Lafayette.

1. Harry C. Pitcher, Posey county.
2. John C. Briggs, Sullivan.
3. Bert H. Burrell, Jackson.
4. Green Durbin, Ripley.
5. Francis T. Hord, Bartholomew.
6. David U. Chambers, Henry.
7. O. J. Glessner, Shelby.
8. John E. Lamb, Vigo.
9. Francis Johnson, Tippecanoe.
10. D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
11. James F. McDowell, Grant.
12. Andrew Ellison, Lagrange.
13. Woodson S. Marshall, Kosciusko.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

At Large—Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, Judge William E. Niblack, General James R. Slack.

1. John Nester, Warrick county.
Dr. W. G. Kidd, Gibson.
2. William A. Traylor, Dubois.
A. J. Hostetler, Lawrence.
3. James A. Cravens, Washington.
John H. Stotsenburg, Floyd.
4. John R. Cravens, Jefferson.
Joseph H. Barkam.
5. D. G. Vawter, Johnson.
Eb. Henderson, Morgan.
6. William Thistlewaite, Wayne.
Milton James, Delaware.
7. Oscar B. Hord, Marion.
W. Scott Ray, Shelby.
8. George A. Knight, Clay.
William Mack, Vigo.
9. John R. Coffroth, Tippecanoe.
Theodore Davis, Madison.
10. Rufus Magee, Cass.
D. F. Skinner, Porter.
11. David Studabaker, Adams.
Charles H. Brownell, Miami.
12. Allen Zollars, Allen.
O. D. Willett, Noble.
13. Edward Hawkins, Laporte.
A. F. Wilden, Elkhart.

There was a sharp contest over the nomination for Governor. Six names were

presented for consideration: Franklin Landers of Indianapolis, Colonel Isaac P. Gray of Randolph county, Colonel C. C. Matson of Greencastle, Judge Alexander C. Downey of Ohio county, Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne and William S. Holman of Aurora. The contest from the beginning was between Landers and Gray. But for the fact that the latter had, while a Republican member of the State Senate in 1869, taken a conspicuous part in forcing ratification of the fifteenth amendment, he would undoubtedly have received the nomination over Mr. Landers. As politicians or public speakers there was no comparison between the two men. Landers was awkward; Gray, dexterous. Suavity did not enter into Landers's make-up, but there was no question about his earnestness of purpose, his business qualifications and his understanding of public wants. He was an ardent Greenbacker, but not an impracticable fiatist. Gray was known as adroit a politician as could those days be found in the arena. On the final ballot there was a difference of only about a dozen votes. Then a motion made by Mr. Bell and seconded by Judge Holman to make the nomination of Mr. Landers unanimous prevailed. Landers appeared on the platform and accepted the nomination in a characteristic speech. Then there were loud calls for Gray, but before the gallant Colonel could make his way to the platform Austin H. Brown arose and said: "Before Colonel Gray addresses this convention, I wish to interpose a motion, which is that Isaac P. Gray be declared the unanimous nominee of this convention as Lieutenant-Governor." There were about a half dozen aspirants for the place. One after another seconded the motion, withdrawing from the field and thus effecting Colonel Gray's nomination by acclamation, amidst such cheering as only a popular movement can evoke. The demonstration over Colonel Gray left no doubt as to his popularity with the multitude.

With practical unanimity the remainder of the ticket was made up of the following nominees:

Secretary of State—John G. Shanklin of Evansville.

Auditor—General Mahlon D. Manson of Crawfordsville.

Treasurer—William Fleming of Fort Wayne.

Attorney-General—Thomas W. Woollen of Franklin.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. C. Goodwin.

The spirit of the convention was excellent, yet the certainty of victory, so positively asserted two years before, was not at this time foreshadowed by the discerning ones among the delegates.

The platform adopted by the convention was well worded, vigorous in expression and comprehensive in its scope. The main planks read thus:

"We, the Democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the harmony prevailing within its organization, and upon its unanimity in the purposes to cast behind it every occasion and sentiment of discord, and to stand as one man for success in 1880; and we give assurance to the Democracy of the country that, accepting the declaration of principles and purposes that may be made at Cincinnati, and the candidates who may be there chosen, we will give to them our earnest and undivided support.

"The coin and paper money of the country should be of uniform value, and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first-class commercial countries of the world, and the paper money, like the coin, should be furnished by the United States and should not be in excess of such quantity as will be, and remain always, at par with coin.

"Inasmuch as the outstanding treasury notes are no longer necessary to the Government in the use of its credit, and are useful only as money, they should be made subject to taxation, the same as other money.

"We congratulate the people of the State that by the action of the Democrats of the last legislature in basing representation upon population and contiguity of terri-

tory only, the shame and taint of fraud have been removed from the apportionment of representation, and that now the people will be equally and fairly represented.

"We hold up to the public detestation the conduct of the leaders in the Republican party in placing Hayes and Wheeler, by criminal practices shocking to every honest sentiment and damaging to our institutions, in offices to which they were not elected. It was an outrage on free government, and a crime against the elective franchise that cannot be forgiven, and must not be repeated, and for which the guilty parties must be driven from power and consigned to infamy. And we hold up to public detestation the conduct of the President in rewarding the guilty parties by conferring upon them high and lucrative offices. To reward crime is itself criminal."

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

The Democratic National Convention was held in Cincinnati on the 22nd of June. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was made permanent chairman. Of the Indiana delegates Senator McDonald served as member of the Committee on Permanent Organization; W. E. Niblack on Credentials, and John R. Coffroth on Resolutions.

Massachusetts and New York appeared with contesting delegations. A good deal of bitterness was injected into these factional contentions. Tammany was on hand with a contesting delegation. John Kelly was exceptionally bitter in his denunciation of Tilden and the regular organization. These denunciations led to the conclusion that Tilden might, after all, have been induced to make the race. His letter of final declination was not made public until the second day, and then only after Tammany had emphasized its attitude of hostility, going to the extreme of declaring that it would not support Tilden if nominated. It is significant that in the resolutions denunciatory of the electoral fraud of 1876-7 Mr. Tilden's name only is mentioned, that of his running mate being

ignored. All this gives color to the belief, then freely expressed, that had Mr. Hendricks given his consent to the renomination of the old ticket, the convention would undoubtedly have named Tilden and Hendricks.

Two ballots indicated that the convention's choice lay between General Winfield Scott Hancock and Samuel J. Randall, although Thomas F. Bayard, Henry B. Payne, Allen G. Thurman, Stephen J. Field, William R. Morrison and Thomas A. Hendricks had some strength. After a good deal of shifting the final ballot gave Hancock 705, Bayard 2, Hendricks 30, Tilden 1.

Hendricks started out with 50½; on the second ballot dropped to 31, and on the final ballot to 30—that of the Indiana delegation.

The Alabama delegation proposed William H. English of Indiana for Vice-President. Colonel W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin took the platform, and on his motion Mr. English was nominated by acclamation.

The two great nominating speeches delivered at this convention were those of Daniel W. Voorhees in naming Thomas A. Hendricks and of Daniel Dougherty in presenting the name of General Winfield Scott Hancock. Both were pronounced masterpieces of oratory.

Some interesting incidents are connected with the Cincinnati convention. The Indiana delegation, as already stated, had been instructed to vote as a unit for Hendricks for President. Oscar B. Hord, Mr. Hendricks' law partner, was chairman of the delegation. He had an abiding faith that Mr. Hendricks could be nominated, and nothing could shake that faith. It was clearly demonstrated that a majority of the convention was composed of friends of Tilden. This in itself precluded the possibility of Hendricks' nomination for first place. In view of all this, some of the Indiana delegates felt that they ought to be released from the binding force of the instruction. Two of them, Rufus Magee of

Logansport and DeFos Skinner of Valparaiso, asked to be so released. This provoked a heated discussion and their request was denied. Senator James B. Beck, John G. Carlisle and a number of other equally prominent delegates served notice on Senator McDonald that they had decided to place him in nomination for the Presidency. To this McDonald replied: "You must not try to do that. But one man can put me in nomination, and that is Governor Hendricks. Without his consent I cannot be a candidate." That consent never was given, although General M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" railway, spent nearly an entire night with Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks at their residence in Indianapolis to procure such consent. General Ingalls was induced to enter upon this mission after a number of the delegates had been apprised of the situation. As one of the foremost Democrats of Ohio he felt a deep interest in the outcome of the convention. There was a sharp division of sentiment among Ohio Democrats, caused by the entry of two distinguished Buckeye statesmen for the Presidential nomination—Henry B. Payne and Allen G. Thurman.

In a special train General Ingalls sped on to Indianapolis. Eagerly the Indiana and Kentucky delegations awaited his return, some of the delegates staying up all night to hear early what Ingalls had accomplished. At last he returned and submitted his report. It was to the effect that the conference lasted the greater part of the night. Mr. Hendricks was told just how matters stood at Cincinnati; that a strong sentiment in favor of Senator McDonald's nomination had developed, and that McDonald positively forbade the use of his name except upon approval by Mr. Hendricks. At times, General Ingalls reported, Governor Hendricks seemed inclined to yield, but when he wavered Mrs. Hendricks would take part in the discussion. Finally she retired, and as General Ingalls was compelled to return, he got up

with Governor Hendricks, who walked with the General to the door. Ingalls again urged Hendricks to yield. He hesitated, finally, bidding Ingalls adieu with the remark, "I will think it over and talk with Mrs. Hendricks in the morning, and if I conclude to do as you suggest, I will telegraph you." On receiving this report, the friends of McDonald quickly reached the conclusion that no telegram would come, and none came. The nomination of General Hancock brought that matter to a finality.

Up to this time the relations between Hendricks and McDonald had been popularly regarded as unquestionably cordial. Assuredly they had been such for at least two decades. What makes the disruption of a life-time friendship between two great men peculiarly lamentable is that the trouble in this instance was not theirs, but that of their wives. Out of this estrangement grew factional disagreements and contests within the party that left deplorable results. At this writing only two or three of the Indiana delegation to the Cincinnati convention of 1880 are living, by far the greater number of them having gone to the grave. There were giants in those days. The great triumvirate—Hendricks, McDonald and Voorhees—were necessary to one another and each wrought ably when they picked up the scattered threads of the Democratic party after the war and knitted them into a compact, militant and victorious party. Two ambitious women destroyed the friendship that had existed between these trusted and honored leaders of men. Though but little publicity was given these affairs at the time, it remains a deplorable fact that there never was brought about any real reconciliation between Hendricks and McDonald. But for the enmity engendered by ambitious women McDonald would have been made a member of Cleveland's first Cabinet. He would have proved an eminently capable Attorney-General. Readers of this volume who may feel interested

in knowing something of the inner feelings of these two men are advised to read McDonald's formal tribute to Hendricks when the Grim Reaper had done its work, and then turn to Hendricks's guarded speech placing McDonald in nomination for the Presidency in 1884.

PLANKS IN THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The planks in the Cincinnati platform to which especial importance was attached are herewith reproduced in unabbreviated form:

"Opposition to centralizationism and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

"Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National; and a tariff for revenue only.

"The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

"The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insult the people and imperil their institutions.

"The grand fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and, for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government; the Democratic party, to preserve the country from a civil war, submitted for a time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880; this issue precedes and dwarfs every other; it imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union

than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

"We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

"The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

"The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the voracious and the commune."

THE CAMPAIGN.

General Winfield Scott Hancock was a grand character. Much, very much, could be said in his favor. Popular audiences could easily be brought to a pitch of enthusiasm by dwelling on his admirable qualities as man, citizen, administrator and warrior. In course of time considerable enthusiasm was injected into the campaign. This had the effect of inspiring a goodly number of doubting ones with confidence in the final outcome of the contest. As in former years, Indiana was the real battleground. Its State election in October—the last one, by the way—was depended upon as a trustworthy indicator of what was to be expected in November.

William H. English became chairman of the Democratic State Committee and as such personally managed the 1880 campaign, notwithstanding his nomination to

the Vice-Presidency. Mainly with a view to making the campaign exceptionally interesting to Mr. English, the Republicans procured a complete list of the mortgages held by him in Marion county, as recorded in the courthouse. The list of these mortgages covered two pages of a newspaper. It made "mighty interesting reading" for cynics, but was far from edifying to Democrats. Doubtless this publication added somewhat to the depression of the campaign.

Unwisely a series of joint discussions between the rival candidates for Governor, Franklin Landers and Albert G. Porter, was made a conspicuous feature of the campaign. Landers had become considerably elated over the success that attended his campaigning in 1874 for a seat in Congress. He doubtless imagined that he would fare equally well in a joint debate with Mr. Porter. The difference between a school district campaign and a State canvass became apparent to Mr. Landers after he had had a few rounds with his adversary, a skilled debator and a captivating public speaker.

Despite the heroic efforts of Democratic workers, the tide turned in favor of the Republicans. Issues were presented that proved enticing to that class of voters who fondly connect business prosperity with election returns. Inability to center the main issue on the majesty of the ballot was the inevitable result of the failure to renominate the old ticket by the Cincinnati convention. The golden opportunity un-faillingly to win a certain and glorious victory had been foolishly frittered away. The penalty followed with unerring certainty and painful severity. Here is the story of the verdict of the ballot:

STATE AND NATIONAL ELECTION, 1880.

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Albert G. Porter, Republican..... | 231,405 |
| Franklin Landers, Democrat..... | 224,452 |
| Richard Gregg, Greenbacker..... | 14,881 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Thomas Hanna, Republican..... | 229,642 |
| Isaac P. Gray, Democrat..... | 224,872 |
| Thomas F. DeBruier, Greenbacker | 16,202 |

The votes cast for other State candidates did not vary largely. Emmanuel R. Hawn defeated John G. Shanklin in the race for Secretary of State by a plurality of 5,134; Edwin H. Wolfe's plurality over General Mahlon D. Manson for Auditor of State was 4,774; that of Roswell S. Hill over William Fleming for State Treasurer was 5,852.

FOR PRESIDENT.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| James A. Garfield, Republican.... | 232,164 |
| Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat... | 225,522 |
| James B. Weaver, Greenbacker... | 12,986 |

In the General Assembly of 1881 there were in the Senate twenty-four Republicans, twenty-four Democrats, two Greenbackers. In the House, fifty-eight Republicans, forty-one Democrats, one Greenbacker. This preponderance enabled the Republicans to elect their able champion,

General Benjamin Harrison, to the United States Senate to succeed Joseph E. McDonald.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Eight Republicans and five Democrats were elected to Congress. The Democrats thus chosen were Thomas R. Cobb in the Second district, Strother M. Stockslager in the Third, William S. Holman in the Fourth, Cortland C. Matson in the Fifth, Walpole G. Colerick in the Twelfth. Of these Stockslager and Matson were new members.

The Republicans chosen were William Heilman from the First, Thomas M. Browne from the Sixth, Stanton J. Peelle from the Seventh, Robert B. F. Pierce from the Eighth, Godlove S. Orth from the Ninth, Mark L. DeMotte from the Tenth, George W. Steele from the Eleventh, William H. Calkins from the Thirteenth. Peelle, Pierce and Steele were new. Orth died during his term and was succeeded by Charles T. Doxey.

BY THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR WILLIAMS NOVEMBER 20, 1880, ISAAC P. GRAY BECAME ACTING GOVERNOR —SERVED NEARLY TWO MONTHS



THE irony of fate denied to Isaac P. Gray the coveted nomination for Governor and later on a reelection to the office to which he had been chosen in 1876, yet decreed that he serve as Governor for nearly two months. Governor James D. Williams died after a lingering illness, at Indianapolis, November 20, 1880. So excellent had proved his administration, so strongly had he entrenched himself in popular affection, that the announcement of his death caused genuine grief throughout the Commonwealth.

James Douglas Williams was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808; moved to Indiana and located at what is known as Wheatland, in Knox county, in 1818; engaged in farming; was first elected a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1843, and thereafter served almost continuously for nearly thirty years in one or the other branches of the General Assembly. In 1874 he was elected to Congress. During his term he was nominated and elected Governor. December 1, 1876, he resigned his seat in Congress, thus affording him a few weeks of time within which to prepare for the inauguration in the early part of January.

During the 1876 campaign Daniel W. Voorhees was Mr. Williams's constant companion on the stump. Not being an orator, Mr. Williams modestly confined himself to a brief discussion of State matters. More elaborate discussion of State and National issues was wisely delegated to Mr. Voorhees. The relations between these two men naturally became close and cordial. It is fitting, therefore, that a richly merited tribute to Governor Williams by Senator Voorhees be incorporated

into this volume. Upon the unveiling of a monument erected to the memory of Governor Williams at Wheatland, Ind., July 4, 1883, Senator Voorhees reviewed the career of the departed in a manner that will make it possible for the present generation to gain a fair conception of the chief characteristics of the plain farmer who in 1876 was elected Governor over the distinguished and accomplished lawyer, Benjamin Harrison, afterward chosen United States Senator and later on President of the United States. In the course of his eloquent address Senator Voorhees said:

"In looking at the career of Governor Williams and in studying the influences under which his character was developed, a long and most striking retrospective view is presented to the mind. Born in 1808, he came to Knox county in 1818. Here, at the age of ten years, he began his life work on the farm, and here, at the close of more than three-score years and ten, he rests in the soil and in the midst of the people he loved so well. He lived in Indiana and in this county sixty-two years, beholding with intelligent observation the growth and development, step by step, of his own State, and of all the Northwestern States, until from a nominal beginning he witnessed the glory of their civilization and power fill the whole earth. His life embraced almost three-quarters of the present marvelous century, and covered such a period of human progress as the eye of man had not rested on until then, in all the wide and varied annals of human effort.

"His first reading was on grave and serious matters. His youthful mind knew nothing of fiction. His thoughts and life were real. He read the messages of the early Governors — Jennings, Hendricks and others, in which there glowed a fervent love of country and a firm faith in the people.

"The glorious traditions and the high American flavor of the Revolution were also fresh, and everywhere prevalent, and as a boy Governor Williams often listened in silent wonder to men not much past middle life who had been under fire with Washington and in council with Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. It has been said that from lack of education and travel he had a certain narrowness of view in public affairs. On the contrary, Governor Williams was developed and instructed from youth to robust manhood in a school of thought and action which never yet failed to make broader, stronger and more useful men than the Greek lexicon or a tourist's guide-book. He formed his earliest ideas of government and of public duty from the purest and best sources, and there was not a proscriptive, intolerant or narrow sentiment in his nature. His love of country was of the old-fashioned kind, inspired by the spirit of 1776, and it was broad enough to embrace every star of the flag, and every foot of American soil beneath its folds. But there was still another powerful reason why Governor Williams carried into the discharge of his duties a sound judgment and a stanch heart. He lived and died a practical farmer. He knew the laboring people better than any public man Indiana ever produced. He was born in their ranks and remained there to the end. He was at home in the broad and wholesome field, and he was familiar with the wants and ways, the hardships, and the hopes of those who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces.

"From the days of Cincinnatus to the present time, men seeking popular favor have been paraded and eulogized as farmers, who could not tell a field of wheat from a field of oats, but the farmer in whose memory we are here today drove his team and held the plow; planted the corn, attended its growth and gathered it in; sowed his small grain, and reaped his harvests; raised horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and fed them with his own hands. He made more than two blades of grass to grow where none had grown before, and thus advanced the general welfare. In the pursuit of these labors he became deeply imbued with sympathy for the agricultural classes, and with an earnest desire for their improvement. At an early period of his life he became actively identified with agricultural associations, and for

more than thirty years was a controlling member of the Indiana State Fair organization. This tribute, so long continued, and coming as it did from the tillers of the soil, was peculiarly grateful, and I doubt if any political honor was ever as pleasant to him or as highly prized as his prominent connection with the county and State fairs of Indiana. He delighted to interview a herd of blooded cattle as keenly as a reporter delights to interview a string of candidates for the Presidency. His enjoyment over a bunch of fine sheep, or a lot of cultivated hogs, looking comfortable from high living and handsome from high breeding, was very great and very genuine. In his admiration of the horses he had, without reading Bacon, adopted the Baconian philosophy. He looked to utility rather than to style and speed. His pride was in the farmer's horse rather than in the flying courser of the race track. Growing grain, the tall, dark corn, the rich, golden wheat, the clover fields and broad meadow lands were to him a source of un-failing interest and continuous comment.

"While traversing every part of the State a few years ago, and as the bright and beautiful farms seemed to glide by like a painted panorama on exhibition, how often have I heard his exclamations of delight and listened to his comments on the more than magical changes he had witnessed. He had, indeed, in his own day and generation seen the wilderness put off its savage garb and array its waste places in the richest robes of progress, culture and refinement. I have heard him recall the fact that within his recollection not a tree of the primeval forest had been disturbed by the white man's ax where now stands the splendid capital of our State. George Pogue, the first settler of Indianapolis, was massacred by a squad of Shawnee Indians at a point not far from the Governor's Circle, in April, 1821, and Governor Williams, then an intelligent boy thirteen years old, could easily remember the painful excitement as the news traveled from settlement to settlement along the banks of White river and down here to his own home. It is not any wonder, therefore, that he looked with peculiar emotions on the present condition of Indiana, the happy home of two million healthy, prosperous people, her fields yielding more agricultural wealth in proportion to area than any other State in the Union;

her coal, timber, stone and fine clays giving employment at good wages to nearly one hundred thousand laborers, the products of her manufactories reaching the annual value of \$200,000,000; and all these elements of wealth and diversified industries in no necessary conflict, but capable, under wise legislation, of being made to promote, foster and encourage each other.

"He also saw the cause of education move forward with a force and rapidity unknown in any other Commonwealth; he beheld the whole face of the State adorned and lit up with commodious free schools, with colleges, seminaries, high schools and universities; he exulted in the fact that rising generations had abundant access to pathways of learning and science, and that there were so few left in Indiana who were unable to read and write their mother tongue.

"In all these stupendous developments Governor Williams, whether in private or public life, always bore an active and honorable part. In 1843, then being thirty-five years of age, he was first elected to the Indiana Legislature as a member of the House, and from that time to the day of his death he was rarely, if ever, out of public employment. During a period of thirty years he was almost continuously elected and re-elected to the Legislature, either as a member of the House or the Senate. Such long and unbroken confidence on the part of those who knew him best is a far more eloquent eulogy than can be uttered over his grave on this occasion. He who in State or Nation has legislated faithfully and wisely for the homes and the fireside happiness of his people, needs not the aid of the orator or sculptor to be remembered by his own and by future generations. Governor Williams took a prominent part in all important legislation in Indiana for more than a quarter of a century, and he was the best informed man in the legislative history of the State I have ever had the good fortune to know.

The grasp of his memory was strong and reliable, and he was an authority on disputed points in reference to the action of different legislatures.

"The administration of Governor Williams as Chief Magistrate of Indiana is too recent and fresh in the public mind to call for discussion or extended notice at this time. It is an honorable part of the history of a magnificent State; a State whose career in all the elements of greatness has been with the speed and strength of the eagle's wing in his flight toward the sun. Governor Williams loved Indiana and has left no blot on her name. He was her thirteenth executive elected by the people, and in the noble fraternity of his predecessors in that high office he stands a peer. Others were more learned in books, but none were wiser in the principles of self-government, nor purer in administering them for the welfare of the laboring, producing, business interests of the State. Others filled the public ear with higher notes of eloquence, but no one, as Governor of Indiana, ever filled the hearts of the people with more approbation for his official conduct or greater love for his personal character. But two of those who preceded him in the executive chair are amongst the living, one of whom is here to join in honor to the dead. Long, long may their useful and honorable lives be spared, and at last, when the final hour of rest shall come to them, as it will to all of us, may the memories which cluster around their names in the hearts of all their fellow-countrymen, without respect to creed or party, be as kind, as free from reproach and as gentle in their judgment as those which now gather around the name of James D. Williams and hallow the spot where he sleeps!"

Among the distinguished persons in attendance at the unveiling of the Williams monument were Governor Conrad Baker and Senator Benjamin Harrison.

OBLIGING AND ACCOMMODATING THE REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA UNWITTINGLY PROVED THEMSELVES IN 1882



THE temperance question again bobbed up serenely in the General Assembly of 1881. Remembering the experience of 1873 and 1874, the Republicans thought they would play a cunning game by making the sop to be thrown to the temperance folk an exceedingly plausible and attractive measure. The devise was this: Proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Indiana. Cunningly it was called the "submission plan." No responsibility attached to it. A legislator could vote for this submission plan regardless of his individual attitude on the liquor question—whether for or against prohibition. The Republicans chuckled over their cunning. It was just a little bit the shrewdest game that had been played in Indiana politics for years. This was the idea when the proposed amendment was introduced and voted on in the General Assembly. A change came over their dreams later on.

The "liberal element" did not regard this "harmless, inoffensive" prescription with the complacency of the average political trimmer. It was up in arms. It organized; it agitated; it worked like beavers. The submission plan was utilized as a campaign issue in the election of a trustee of the township in which Indianapolis is located. A similar issue was made at Shelbyville. Both elections turned out to the gratification of the "liberal element." Adolph Seidensticker, then editor of the *Indianapolis Telegraph*, was placed at the head of a State organization to fight the submission scheme. At his earnest solicitation the matter was brought before the summer meeting of the newly organized Indiana Democratic Edi-

torial Association held at Michigan City the latter part of June. The question was debated at great length and with much earnestness and no little ill feeling. A surprisingly large number of Democratic editors, tutored by John C. Shoemaker, of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, had come up from the extreme southern part of the State and they protested vehemently against any organization declaration in opposition to the submission proposition.

Mr. Seidensticker was amazed to learn that if a vote had been insisted on the result would have been "nip and tuck." Under these circumstances it was deemed the part of wisdom not to press the issue to a vote. But the revelations then and there made served as an eye-opener.

The attitude of so large a number of Democratic papers naturally had the effect of greatly strengthening the submission sentiment. In the rural districts public opinion ran overwhelmingly in favor of this alluring scheme. Tab was kept on the attitude of delegates chosen to the State convention. The facts thus gathered admit of no doubt that a majority of the delegates regarded the submission scheme with more or less favor.

A few days before the State convention a conference was held at the office of William H. English for the purpose of agreeing upon a plank to be incorporated into the State platform. In attendance at this conference were Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, William H. English, John B. Stoll, Adolph Seidensticker and Peter Lieber. Mr. Hendricks had prepared a plank, so had Mr. McDonald. Both were read. Mr. Hendricks at once pronounced the McDonald plank by far the preferable. It was then agreed that every effort be put forth to secure the adoption of this

declaration by the Committee on Resolutions. That, as developed later on, wasn't as easy a task as some had imagined. But for one or two changes made in the selection of members of the Platform Committee the submissionists would have had a clear majority. As it was, neither side was in absolute control of the situation. Admirable as it was in its original construction, the McDonald resolution underwent considerable trimming before it became acceptable to a majority of the committee. The committee was in session until early in the morning before an agreement could be reached.

The State convention met on Wednesday, August 1, 1882. It was called to order by State Chairman William H. English. The committee on permanent organization recommended for Chairman John R. Coffroth, of Lafayette; for Secretary, John R. Simpson, of Paoli; Assistant Secretaries, John H. Poole, Newton; Charles E. Barrett, Hancock; Scott Ray Williams, Tipton. Their report was unanimously agreed to.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. John Nester, Warrick county.
2. H. V. Norvell, Green.
3. Joseph L. Riley, Jennings.
4. H. B. Armington, Decatur.
5. John W. Buskirk, Monroe.
6. John Enos Neff, Randolph.
7. James M. Cropsey, Marion.
8. Dr. W. H. Gillum, Parke.
9. Thomas H. Harrison, Boone.
10. A. B. Crampton, Carroll.
11. D. B. Sweetser, Grant.
12. John B. Stoll, Noble.
13. Sorden Lister, St. Joseph.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. James E. McCullough, Gibson county.
2. Senator F. W. Viche, Knox.
3. Samuel B. Voyles, Washington.
4. Hugh D. McMullen, Dearborn.
5. John C. Robinson, Owen.
6. Isaac P. Gray, Randolph.
7. Thomas A. Hendricks, Marion.
8. William Mack, Vigo.
9. Leander McClurg, Clinton.
10. D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
11. Major H. M. Kidd, Wabash.
12. Robert C. Bell, Allen.
13. Judge E. Van Long, Kosciusko.

Three candidates for Secretary of State were presented: Captain William R. Myers, of Anderson; William Wesley Woollen, of Indianapolis; William A. Peelle, Jr., of Indianapolis. After the first ballot Peelle withdrew in favor of Myers. The trend being unquestionably in favor of that gentleman, Mr. Woollen also withdrew, and the nomination of Captain Myers was made unanimous by acclamation.

For Auditor of State three aspirants entered the race. They were: James H. Rice, of New Albany; Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth; A. B. Pitzer, of Tipton. Rice had the lead. After the second ballot Mr. Pitzer moved that the genial gentleman from New Albany be declared the unanimous choice of the convention. Agreed to, amidst manifestations of unalloyed joy.

There were five entries for State Treasurer: John J. Cooper, of Indianapolis; Thomas B. Byrnes, of Evansville; Thomas B. Hunt, of Henry county; Bernhard Schweitzer, of Owen county, and William M. McPheeters, of Washington county. The race was between Cooper and Byrnes. After the second ballot the latter moved that Mr. Cooper be declared duly nominated by acclamation. This was done with a hearty good will and unrestricted jubilation.

For the office of Attorney-General four distinguished lawyers were proposed: David Turpie, of Indianapolis; Joel Williamson, of Fayette county; Francis T. Hord, of Columbus, and William C. Forey, of Connersville. The contest was a sharp one, but Mr. Hord had such a strong lead that after the second ballot Mr. Forey considerably moved that a unanimous nomination be accorded that gentleman. This was done with vociferous acclaim.

Three candidates for the Supreme Court were to be nominated—for the first, second and third districts. For the first district William E. Niblack was renominated by acclamation. For the second district

former Judge A. C. Downey was pitted against George V. Howk, who desired a re-nomination. On the first ballot Howk was so honored by a close vote—566 for Howk, 555 for Downey; a majority of 11. For the fourth district there were three candidates—Allen Zollars of Allen county, W. A. Bickle of Wayne, and J. T. Brown of Henry. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Zollars, who received 656 votes as against 252 for Bickle and 213 for Brown.

With the nomination of John W. Holcomb, of Valparaiso, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and of Simon P. Sheerin, of Logansport, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, the ticket was completed. Notwithstanding the strained feeling engendered by the seductive yet delusive "submission scheme," those who fully understood the situation freely predicted the triumphant election of the ticket in the fall. This prediction was amply verified by the verdict of the ballot.

THE PLATFORM.

In seventeen paragraphs expression is given to party sentiment and feeling. Most of these constitute arraignments of the Republican party for the abuse of power and the disregard of right and justice. The submission question was disposed of in this manner:

"The Democratic party is now, as it has always been, opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and it is especially opposed to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Indiana, known as the prohibitory amendment, and we are in favor of the submission of said proposed amendment, as well as other proposed amendments, to the people, according to the provisions of the Constitution for its own amendment, and the people have the right to oppose or favor the adoption of any or all the amendments at all stages of their consideration, and any submission of constitutional amendments to a vote of the people should be at a time and under circumstances most favorable to a full vote, and therefore should be at a general election."

The last paragraph appreciatively remembers Senator Voorhees with this merited endorsement:

"We esteem Daniel W. Voorhees as an able and faithful representative of our State in the Senate, and especially commend him for his active sympathy in behalf of the soldier."

Though the Committee on Resolutions strained a point to make the plank relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution palatable to the submissionists, the reading of that particular declaration by Governor Hendricks was loudly hissed. This was a new experience for that gentleman. A counter demonstration followed with three cheers for Hendricks. This, to some extent at least, neutralized the offensive manifestation of displeasure and hostility. When, at the conclusion of the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Hendricks demanded the previous question, another outburst of indignation startled timid on-lookers and frightened party leaders. Fortunately a gentleman was in the chair who knew a good deal about convention tumults. He handled the gavel judiciously and effectively. John R. East, of Bloomington, a tall member of the legal profession, with striking physiognomy and of commanding presence, was the leader of the submissionists. He had a larger following than he seemed to be aware of. It is well that he didn't know this. Had it been otherwise, the fight might have been prolonged and made far more bitter. The demand for the previous question was made effective and the platform as reported by Mr. Hendricks was finally adopted. It is due to Mr. East to say that later on he "saw the light" and took the stump for the ticket and the cause.

The outcome of the election demonstrated very clearly what can be accomplished by a judiciously directed campaign of education. The work of enlightening the people as to the real issue involved was begun by the publication of a series of

letters written by prominent Democrats throughout the State. These were originally published in the *Ligonier Banner* and subsequently printed in pamphlet form and extensively circulated. In these letters it was made clear that the real object of the Republicans in putting forth the submission proposition was to evade a square issue on prohibition. It was held that when an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, those contending for its submission to popular vote should favor the adoption thereof and not disown or repudiate its purpose. No member of the General Assembly should vote for the submission of a proposed amendment unless he favors the same. Responsibility must accompany such action, otherwise the State would be kept in a constant turmoil over amendments to the basic law. Amending the Constitution was purposely and intentionally rendered difficult by the framers of that document, so that no change in the fundamental law of the State should be made unless the General Assembly believed such change to be necessary and desirable. During the progress of the campaign the Republicans discovered that what they at first regarded a sure winner had turned into a boomerang. Judge Turpie was especially forceful in the presentation and discussion of these points. For that reason he was very much in demand in all parts of the State. After the votes had been counted the Republican ascendancy gained in 1880 was reversed by the election of a Democratic Legislature and the triumph of the entire Democratic State ticket by more than 10,000 majority. Republican leaders were dumfounded. They wondered who had struck "Billy Patterson." A study of the election returns enlightened them.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

In the election of members of Congress the Republicans fared unusually badly. They pulled through only four of their

candidates, and of these one (Stanton J. Peelle, of the Indianapolis district) was unseated in a contest instituted by Will E. English, then a staunch Democrat. The four successful Republicans were Thomas M. Browne, Stanton J. Peelle, George W. Steele and William H. Calkins. The latter was nominated for Governor in 1884 and resigned his seat in Congress. Benjamin F. Shively, Greenback and Democratic nominee, was chosen Calkins's successor. Of the nine Democrats chosen five were new men: John J. Kleiner of the First, John E. Lamb of the Eighth, Thomas B. Ward of the Ninth, Thomas J. Wood of the Tenth, and Robert Lowry of the Twelfth. Four Democrats were re-elected: Cobb, Stockslager, Holman and Matson. At the wind-up of the Forty-eighth Congress only two Republicans—Browne and Steele—were in the Indiana delegation. The "submission" dodge played havoc with Republican plans and calculations. The rebuke to cunning and duplicity was stunning.

STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The wisdom of organizing the Democratic State Editorial Association after the Hancock-English disaster became strikingly apparent during the 1882 campaign. A spirit of co-operation set in, more vigor was injected into the columns of Democratic papers, tolerance was cultivated, and the importance of mutuality received due attention. The idea of organizing a Democratic State Editorial Association had its inception in Northern Indiana. A preliminary meeting was held at Fort Wayne shortly after the November disaster of 1880. On historic Jackson Day, 1881, the association was formally organized at Indianapolis. In his admirable early history of this association the Hon. Luther Short, of Franklin, furnishes this authentic information:

"A constitution for the new organization was drafted by a committee consisting of John M. Goar, John B. Stoll, W. J.

Hilligoss, L. C. Jones and George W. Shanklin. Editors in attendance and signing the constitution thereupon adopted were:

Ad. Arnold, *Columbus Democrat*.
 M. A. Barnett, *Danville Democrat*.
 George W. Basler, *Sullivan True Democracy*.
 W. R. Brownlee, *Anderson Democrat*.
 Jerry Collins, *Logansport Pharos*.
 J. C. Dobelhower, *Lafayette Dispatch*.
 W. A. Donnell, *Decatur News*.
 T. J. Foster, *Ft. Wayne Journal*.
 Harry H. Francis, *Michigan City Dispatch*.
 John M. Goar, *New Castle Democrat*.
 Josiah Gwin, *New Albany Ledger-Standard*.
 H. E. Henderson, *Kokomo Dispatch*.
 W. J. Hilligoss, *Huntington Democrat*.
 William D. H. Hunter, *Lawrenceburg Register*.
 Lin C. Jones, *Madison Herald*.
 William Mitchell, *Hancock Democrat*.
 G. W. Shanklin, *Evansville Courier*.
 Luther Short, *Franklin Democrat*.
 George F. Shutt, *Elkhart Democrat*.
 John C. Shoemaker, *Indianapolis Sentinel*.
 John B. Stoll, *Ligonier Banner*.

"The officers elected for the first year were:

President—John B. Stoll, *Ligonier Banner*.
 First Vice-President—William D. H. Hunter, *Lawrenceburg Register*.
 Second Vice-President—George W. Shanklin, *Evansville Courier*.
 Recording Secretary—G. F. Shutt, *Elkhart Democrat*.
 Corresponding Secretary—Howard E. Henderson, *Kokomo Dispatch*.
 Treasurer—Josiah Gwin, *New Albany Ledger-Standard*.
 Executive Committee—H. H. Francis, L. C. Jones, W. J. Hilligoss, M. A. Barnett and J. C. Shoemaker.

"A committee of one from each Congressional district, with John B. Stoll as chairman, was appointed to prepare a suitable address embracing the opinion of the association upon the political issues of the day. Before adjournment a letter from Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania was read, in which he most forcibly denounced the Republican frauds on the ballot box, and in unmeasured terms condemned that party for rewarding the corruptors with office.

"Of the twenty-one editors who took part in the organization only three besides the writer are members at the present time. They are Howard E. Henderson, Josiah Gwin and John B. Stoll. Of the other seventeen all are dead except John C. Shoemaker, Ad. Arnold, L. C. Jones, John M. Goar, George F. Shutt, W. R. Brownlee and Jerry Collins, none of whom are now engaged in the newspaper busi-

ness. To the Hon. John B. Stoll more than any other one person belongs the credit of originating this organization, and as its first president he did much to insure its permanent character."

Since the publication of Mr. Short's history death has called of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph Howard E. Henderson, Josiah Gwin, John C. Shoemaker, and John M. Goar.

OCTOBER ELECTION ABOLISHED.

Under the constitution of 1851, election of State officers was fixed upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October. In presidential years, therefore, two elections became necessary. This involved a great deal of expense. That the system was so long maintained is among things difficult to understand. But needless expensiveness did not constitute the sole nor even the most serious objection. The October election was more objectionable on account of its corrupting tendency. Many years ago Pennsylvania was an October State. It quit being such when a new constitution was adopted during the Seventies. For years the "October States" were made the battleground in presidential years. The result in these States would serve as a forecast of how the political wind was blowing. Naturally this served as an incentive for contesting political parties to throw their entire force into these States. Indiana was especially inviting on account of the nearly equal division of its electorate. Money to corrupt venal voters was poured into the coffers of committees with a lavishness that was appalling to all who had a decent regard for legitimate campaigning and the purity of the ballot.

As the result of persistent agitation a movement was inaugurated to amend the constitution so as to abolish October elections. An amendment to that effect was adopted by two successive legislatures—those of 1877 and 1879, and submitted to the people the latter year for adoption or

rejection. It commanded a majority of the vote on that proposition, but not a constitutional majority as interpreted by the supreme court. The amendment was again submitted to popular vote at a special election held March 4, 1881, duly ratified and authoritatively declared part of the constitution March 24, 1881.



ISAAC P. GRAY IN THE SADDLE

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR — JOSEPH E. McDONALD
ENDORSED FOR THE PRESIDENCY



SHORTLY after the opening of the morning session of the January meeting of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association at Indianapolis, Mr. William Henderson, a relative of Thos. A. Hendricks and prominent citizen of the State capital, appeared in the hall where the meeting was being held and somewhat excitedly told me that a movement was on foot to introduce a resolution at this meeting of Democratic editors to formally declare Joseph E. McDonald to be the choice of the Indiana Democracy for the Presidency of the United States. Besides questioning the right of an editorial association to speak for the party in a matter of such importance, he declared that to adopt a resolution of this character during the absence of Mr. Hendricks in Europe—Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks then being on an extended tour of the Old World—would be manifestly a gross injustice if not an indignity to the man who for so many years had been the recognized and undisputed leader of the Indiana Democracy. He expatiated with a good deal of feeling on what he declared to be an increasing awakening of Democratic sentiment throughout the country in favor of the renomination of the 1876 ticket and the importance of avoiding any friction that might be caused by precipitating the launching of rival candidacies. I listened attentively to what Mr. Henderson had to present, then proceeded to say that while I would gladly once more be enlisted in waging political battle for "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform," I feared that the opportunity for avenging the wrong of 1876-7 had been frittered away; that the

bringing of a new Richmond into the field seemed to me inevitable; that I doubted the policy of antagonizing Mr. McDonald's aspirations in view of his steadfast support of Mr. Hendricks' candidacies in the past, and that I deemed it of the utmost importance to maintain harmony within the party ranks in this State. However, I would see what could be done to guard against "snap judgment" being taken in the premises while Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were abroad and if possible keep the field open until their return. By the application of some diplomacy presidential preferences were happily held in abeyance so far as the editorial association was concerned. For this Mr. Henderson expressed high appreciation after the association had completed its work without taking any action with reference to the Presidential nomination in 1884.

Immediately upon Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks' return from their European tour I received a telegram announcing that Mr. Hendricks desired to see me at Indianapolis. I hastened to the State capital and had a two hours' conference with Mr. Hendricks in his private office. The presidential situation was the sole subject of our conversation. Cautiously and diplomatically Mr. Hendricks reviewed the events of the past eight years. In regard to his refusal to stand for renomination in 1880 he seemed somewhat evasive. What little he said on that subject led me to believe that he did have some feeling in regard to being ignored as to the course that should have been pursued in the electoral contest of 1877, but this was adroitly smoothed over by the declaration that he then did not know or understand Mr. Tilden as well as he had since learned

to know and understand him; that he (Tilden) was a much greater man than he appeared to him (Hendricks) in former years; that as a matter of fact he (Hendricks) regarded Mr. Tilden, next to Bismarck, the greatest statesman in the world, "and when I say that," Mr. Hendricks added, significantly and impressively, "I think I am paying him the highest compliment one man can pay another." In substance I reiterated with reference to the presidential situation what I had previously said to Mr. Henderson—that even if inclined belatedly to go before the American people for the vindication of the majesty of the ballot, Mr. Tilden's impaired health would forbid the making of another race with all the exactions, trials and tribulations incident thereto. Yet, if the party should decide to press Mr. Tilden into service, despite his protests, nothing could or would afford me greater pleasure than to devote myself to the advocacy of the "old ticket" with all the energy and enthusiasm at my command.

STATE CONVENTION, JUNE 25, 1884.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Joseph E. McDonald. The committee on permanent organization recommended that Senator Daniel W. Voorhies be chosen president of the convention, and Lincoln Dixon of Jennings county, serve as secretary. The recommendation was unanimously and enthusiastically concurred in. A ringing keynote speech was delivered by Senator Voorhies on taking the chair. He was, as always, accorded a demonstrative greeting.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Eb. Henderson, Chairman, Morgan county.
2. M. B. McDonald, Gibson.
3. H. V. Norvell, Green.
4. Joseph L. Riley, Jennings.
5. A. B. Armington, Decatur.
6. W. C. Forey, Fayette.
7. Jackson Landers, Marion.
8. Dr. W. H. Gillum, Parke.
9. Elwood Avery, Clinton.

10. A. B. Crampton, Carroll.
11. D. B. Sweetser, Grant.
12. Colonel C. A. Zollinger, Allen.
13. Edward Hawkins, Laporte.

GRAY HAD THINGS HIS OWN WAY.

It had become plainly apparent that Isaac P. Gray was the undoubted choice of a majority of the delegates for the Gubernatorial nomination. This, however, does not warrant the inference that all the delegates favored his nomination. A goodly number would gladly have seen General Mahlon D. Manson, Judge David Turpie or Senator D. W. Voorhies selected. Strong pressure was, especially, brought upon the latter to enter the race. Men of commanding influence in the organization pleaded with him to make the race for the sake of the party. Most of these gentlemen believed Colonel Gray had not affiliated with the Democratic party long enough to be made its chosen State leader. The part he had in securing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution in 1869 was especially held against him. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* thus referred to the pressure brought on Senator Voorhies:

"Early in the morning it was announced that Senator Voorhies was giving way to the arguments of his friends and had concluded to be a candidate for Governor. A reporter asked Senator Voorhies about this and he neither affirmed or denied, but said: 'I was opposed to this thing from the first and do not care to talk about it. If I had known what I do now, I would not have come here. I do not care to discuss the matter in the newspapers.'

"Leaving Senator Voorhies' room, the reporter met Eb. Henderson and asked him about the matter. Mr. Henderson said: 'Mr. Voorhies did not come here as a candidate against any of the gentlemen in the field, and when his friends solicited him to be a candidate he positively refused. When asked if he would accept the nomination if it were tendered him he replied that he owed all he was to the Democratic party and he would not refuse any position that the voice of that party asked

him to take.' Mr. Henderson did not believe that the Senator's name would be presented."

When the convention settled down to the nomination of a State ticket Judge J. H. Stotsenburg, of New Albany, moved the nomination of Daniel W. Voorhees for Governor. Promptly that gentleman cleared the situation with this terse and explicit statement:

"Gentlemen of the convention, under no possible circumstances that now exist can my name be presented to this convention for any other position than the one I now enjoy as your representative in the United States Senate, and thanking the delegate who has paid me the compliment, being authorized to control my own name, I withdraw it from the convention."

Judge Bickle presented the name of Isaac P. Gray, of Randolph county, for Governor. Bayless W. Hanna, of Crawfordsville, put in nomination General Mahlon D. Manson, which nomination was enthusiastically seconded by the Cass county delegation. The Tenth Congressional District presented the name of Judge David Turpie, of Indianapolis. So evident was the trend to Colonel Gray that before roll call General Manson moved that his nomination be made by acclamation, which motion, upon being seconded by Judge Turpie, was adopted with tumultuous applause.

For Lieutenant-Governor there were put in nomination James E. McCullough, of Gibson county; Judge Louis Jordan, of Indianapolis; General Mahlon D. Manson, of Crawfordsville; James H. Willard, of Lawrence county; Colonel Isaiah B. McDonald, of Whitley county. As the roll was called and county upon county voted for General Manson, the names of the other gentlemen were withdrawn one after another and the nomination of that veteran made unanimous.

For Supreme Judge, Captain Joseph A. S. Mitchell, of Goshen, was nominated by acclamation.

All the State officers nominated and elected two years prior were honored with unanimous renominations, as follows:

Secretary of State—Captain Wm. R. Myers.
Auditor of State—James H. Rice.
Treasurer of State—John J. Cooper.
Attorney-General—Francis T. Hord.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John W. Holcombe.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Bayless W. Hanna, of Crawfordsville; Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, of Lawrenceburg.
Contingents—Woodson S. Marshall, of Warsaw; Andrew Humphrey, of Greene county.

1. W. F. Townsend, Pike county.
2. Henry S. Cauthorn, Knox.
3. Aaron Cravens, Washington.
4. F. E. Gavin, Decatur.
5. Willis Hickman, Owen.
6. N. R. Elliott, Henry.
7. James A. New, Hancock.
8. James M. Sellers, Montgomery.
9. William R. Oglesby, Tipton.
10. Johann Kopelke, Lake.
11. W. H. Haskins, Jay.
12. William H. Dills, DeKalb.
13. Mortimer Nye, Laporte.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. Haber J. May, Perry county.
2. W. Q. Traylor, Dubois.
3. James V. Kelso, Floyd.
4. Hugh D. McMullen, Dearborn.
5. John C. Robinson, Owen.
6. William Cassady, Rush.
7. William H. English, Marion.
8. John G. Williams, Vigo.
9. DeWitt Bryant, Clinton.
10. Dr. F. B. Thomas, Pulaski.
11. James S. Dailey, Wells.
12. Thomas R. Marshall, Whitley.
13. Charles H. Reeve, Marshall.

The platform reported by this committee and adopted by the convention—

"Favors tariff duty on the luxuries of life and its removal from the necessities, with the stipulation that the surplus revenue be applied to the payment of the public debt.

"Favors the reduction of labor to eight hours; establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, both State and National; use of prison labor not to compete with outside labor; prohibition of children under four-

teen employed in factories and mines and workshops; enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration.

"Favors the prohibition by law of the right of private corporations to water their corporate stock.

"Favors granting of pensions to Mexican war veterans, and to all soldiers suffering from disability incurred during service in the army.

"Favors the protection by our Government of all United States citizens in every part of the world, including those who have declared their intention to become such under our laws.

"Demands reforms in the civil service which will result in the employment of only those who are honest and capable, and that that shall be one of the conditions of public employment.

"Sectarianism shall and must be kept out of public schools.

"Approves the action of the late Democratic Legislature in preventing a partisan Governor from revolutionizing politically the benevolent institutions of the State by appointment of political friends to vacancies.

"Approves the passage of a Metropolitan Police Bill which provides for mixed political incumbents instead of partisan police.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution of the State; that we demand the repeal of the laws passed by the Republicans designed to place the elections under Federal control in direct violation of State rights."

Joseph E. McDonald was presented as Indiana's choice for the Presidency of the United States and the delegation was instructed to support him as a unit.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Thomas A. Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees, Robert C. Bell and Colonel Charles Denby.

Contingents—General James A. Cravens, William H. English, Colonel Patrick Keefe and Colonel John Lee.

1. Major G. V. Menzies, Posey county.
F. Lauenstein, Vanderburg.
2. J. Breen, Martin.
C. T. Aiken, Sullivan.
3. C. W. Grusen, Scott.
D. F. Lemon, Harrison.

4. Colonel E. D. Bannister, Dearborn.
J. H. Woolford, Jefferson.
5. Thomas W. Woolen, Johnson.
P. H. McCormack, Bartholomew.
6. W. A. Bickle, Wayne.
Henry Wiger, Delaware.
7. Peter Lieber, Marion.
Oscar B. Hord, Marion.
8. T. F. Davidson, Fountain.
C. F. McNutt, Vigo.
9. J. A. Brunt, Madison.
S. S. Dailey, Boone.
10. Chester Chamberlain, Fulton.
A. L. Jones, Porter.
11. Dr. D. Yingling, Huntington.
Hugh Daugherty, Wells.
12. Herman Freygang, Steuben.
Henry Colerick, Allen.
13. Hudson Beck, Kosciusko.
Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

The notable features of the convention were the graceful manner in which General Manson and Judge Turpie took themselves out of the Gubernatorial race, thus making the nomination of Colonel Gray the unanimous action of the convention, and the acquiescence of General Manson in having the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor thrust upon him when that wasn't at all what he wanted.

VOORHEES ON HENDRICKS' ATTITUDE.

Under date of July 18, 1883, Senator Voorhees wrote to me from his home, Terre Haute:

"I note what you say about Hendricks. I think he will finally come out all right, but I confess his present attitude gives me pain. He may not perhaps hurt McDonald, but I fear that he will injure and belittle himself. I am strongly attached to him, and don't want him to exhibit the small side of human nature, as a man always does when he shows jealousy or envy. I do not know that Hendricks has any feelings of that kind, but the public will be swift to draw such a conclusion.

"There is nothing in the old ticket movement. I have seen Mr. Tilden within the last year. He is a broken-down, trembling, palsied old man, all the fabricating to the contrary notwithstanding. If he had not force enough in him to assert his

rights in 1876-7, still less has he now. He is out of the question. Since the adjournment of Congress I have been in eleven different States, and I have no doubt of McDonald's nomination unless some great change takes place. The movement for him did not originate in Indiana; it is everywhere else as well."

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS NOMINATED AT CHICAGO.

Grover Cleveland, of New York; Senator Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, had earnest, active support at the Democratic National Convention, convened in Chicago, July 8. Tilden put a quietus on the further use of his name in connection with the Presidential nomination. Most of his lieutenants in the Empire State united with Daniel Manning in the support of Grover Cleveland. Manning proved himself a very capable manager. Tilden himself was not partial to Cleveland; his personal preference was Samuel J. Randall, but the latter's pronounced views on protective tariff made the distinguished Pennsylvanian an impossibility. Randall himself fully understood this aspect of the case. Tammany fought Cleveland as viciously as it fought Tilden at St. Louis and four years later at Cincinnati. It was this hostility to Cleveland that led General Edward S. Bragg, a Wisconsin Congressman, to exclaim in a fiery speech: "We love him (Cleveland) for the enemies he has made." At one time there seemed to be a prospect of forming a combination to defeat Cleveland by uniting all the elements of opposition on Thomas A. Hendricks. A mighty demonstration had been arranged and was carried into effect in the convention hall, but owing to the defection of the Illinois delegation, largely controlled by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, the scheme miscarried. Ran-

dall advised his friends to support Cleveland. That made the latter invincible.

Richard D. Hubbard, of Texas, served as temporary and Colonel William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, as permanent chairman of the convention. It was a great assemblage. Ben Butler cut some figure in it. He had a following that was clamorous for his nomination to the Presidency, but when it came to voting there was but little Butler sentiment visible to the naked eye.

Thomas A. Hendricks placed in nomination for the Presidency of the United States his fellow-townsmen, Joseph E. McDonald, in a speech of which the following is a verbatim report, as delivered on the 9th day of July, 1884:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—This is my first experience as a delegate in a National Convention, and as I rise to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana in connection with the office of President of the United States, I feel the delicacy and great responsibility of the duty I have undertaken. The people now demand a change in the management of Federal affairs; and if this convention will give them half an opportunity they will execute that purpose in the election of a President in the coming fall.

"I believe the nominee of this convention will soon become the chosen President of the United States. (Cheers.) He will be the first inaugurated President for twenty-four years. (Cheers.) He will come in burdened with all the duties that usually belong to high office, and in addition such duties and delicate responsibilities as belong to the transfer of public affairs from the representatives of one party to the representatives of another, after long control by the latter.

"Mr. President and gentlemen, I have to suggest for your consideration a citizen of the State of Indiana, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. (Loud and long-continued applause.) I thank you for the reception you have given to his name. Born in an adjoining State, Indiana became his home when but a boy. He learned a trade, and that made him self-dependent and very respectable (applause), and after that he

pursued his studies with such opportunities as he had, and finally prepared himself for the profession of law; and from the time that he took his stand in the court house of his county until the present time, when he stands, it may be, in the Supreme Court of the United States, he has been the peer of the best of that profession in the West. (Loud applause.) First, he was solicited by the district in which he lived to prosecute the pleas of the State; afterward chosen by the State to represent her as the Attorney-General; next—not next to that, but before that—he went from his own district in which he was raised from boyhood to the Congress of the United States, and afterward the people of the whole State sent him as a Senator to Washington. Faithfully, diligently, ably, for six years he represented Indiana in the Senate. He was welcomed by the ablest of the Senators as his peer. Mr. McDonald has been a student of the learning that has made the Democracy of the United States what it is today. (Loud applause.) He is familiar with the writings of the fathers, and his opinions are based upon the sentiments that came to him from their pages. He is of clear perception, of strong judgment, of earnest convictions, fair-minded and just. If you shall honor him with your nomination, no man will have occasion to find fault with the candid and frank manner of his reception when he may go to the White House.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I do not speak for Mr. McDonald alone. I do not speak for myself alone. I do not speak for those thirty gentlemen who directed me to stand here and speak for them—I speak for a mighty State. (Continued applause.) But ten days ago a Democracy that never steps backward, a Democracy that meets the contest when and where it may (applause) instructed those thirty gentlemen and myself to say to you that Joseph E. McDonald is worthy of your consideration as the candidate for President of the United States. (Loud applause.) What is Indiana, and what is the Democracy of Indiana? This mighty State, that is neither of the East nor of the West, resting upon Ohio, associating in commerce, in trade, in good neighborhood with adjoining States, this great State has said to me, 'Present the name of Mr. McDonald to the greatest convention the world has ever

seen' (applause), and for Indiana I make my appeal to you today. What heed will you give to Indiana? For twenty-five years, during which I have had some responsible connection with this great party, she has been without strife or discord in her ranks. (Applause.) She acted always as one man, and when the election days have come, the tread of her Democracy has been as the tread of one regiment when the hour of battle is at hand. (Applause.) You know very well, gentlemen, that Indiana makes no question whether your candidate shall live in New York, Delaware or Kentucky. You know very well that when the crisis comes Indiana will give him her vote. Are you going to make it against Indiana because she is so faithful, because she will not hesitate? Are you going to say from election to election, from convention to convention, 'We need not trouble about that solid State. She is all right. Her votes will go well at election. We must take care—oh, just by way of illustration—we must take care of New York.' (Great laughter and applause.) Is that where, as a representative of the Democracy of Indiana, these thirty gentlemen and myself have to stand in your presence? We ask not a favor because Indiana is true always, but we ask that you shall not come in judgment against her. (Applause.) When many of your States hesitated when war had passed, when the smoke of battle had blown away, and the sound of guns upon the plains and among the mountains had ceased, and you struggled and we struggled, Indiana was the first State to carry the banner of Democracy to the front.

"And now, gentlemen, a man of good attainments, of high character, endorsed by my State—I present his name to you—and all I ask is justice. The humblest of us may ask that much; and when it shall come to be that in a Democratic convention justice may not be asked, then perhaps I would better review the practices of the past and not come to convention at all. I thank you, brother Democrats, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the attention you have given me while I have spoken for a friend." (Great and continued applause, a great number of the delegates rising to their feet and swinging their hats, etc.)

The first ballot resulted: Cleveland,

392; Bayard, 170; Thurman, 88; Randall, 78; McDonald, 56; Carlisle, 27; scattering, 8.

On the second ballot Cleveland was nominated by the decisive vote of 683 to 81½ for Bayard, 145½ for Hendricks, 4 for Thurman, 4 for Randall and 2 for McDonald. Thomas A. Hendricks was unanimously nominated for Vice-President. On a motion to make the nomination of Cleveland unanimous, vigorous "noes" came up from the Tammany crowd, but the nomination of Hendricks was greeted with an outburst of enthusiasm that admitted of no doubt of his popularity with the great crowd that witnessed the nomination of the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

A more vigorous campaign than that fought by the Democracy of Indiana in 1884 could hardly be imagined. Every Democrat in the State seemed to have designated himself a committee of one to win a great and glorious victory. Some bitterness was occasioned by the publication in the columns of the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of an ancient story reflecting upon the moral character of James G. Blaine, the idol of his party and head of the Republican National ticket. The *Sentinel's* plea of justification was that the Republicans had mercilessly and scandalously utilized the Maria Halpin story to render Grover Cleveland unpopular with voters of a high moral standard and that Republicans, therefore, had no right to complain upon having a dose of their own medicine administered to them. Libel suit was instituted against the *Sentinel* for defamation of character. In view of the politics involved in this case the proprietor of the *Sentinel*, Mr. John C. Shoemaker, contended that the Democratic State Committee ought to pay the attorney's fee in defense of the case, but the chairman of the committee was unable to concur in this view, whereupon the *Sen-*

tinel refused to follow the custom observed for years of publishing gratuitously from day to day the party ticket—National, State, county, etc. Eb. Henderson was Chairman of the State committee and came in for a share of Mr. Shoemaker's displeasure. The result of the election in Indiana is told by these figures:

FOR PRESIDENT.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Grover Cleveland, Democrat..... | 244,990 |
| James G. Blaine, Republican..... | 238,463 |
| Benj. F. Butler, Greenbacker..... | 8,293 |

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Isaac P. Gray, Democrat..... | 245,140 |
| William H. Calkins, Republican..... | 237,748 |
| Hiram Z. Leonard, Greenbacker..... | 8,338 |
| Robert S. D. Wiggins, Prohibitionist..... | 3,868 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Mahlon D. Manson, Democrat..... | 245,476 |
| Eugene H. Bundy, Republican..... | 237,538 |
| John B. Milroy, Greenbacker..... | 8,384 |
| Elwood C. Silver, Prohibitionist..... | 3,689 |

The pluralities were: Cleveland for President, 6,527; Gray for Governor, 7,392; Manson for Lieutenant-Governor, 7,938; Captain William R. Myers for Secretary of State, 7,097; James H. Rice for Auditor of State, 7,261; John J. Cooper for Treasurer of State, 9,903.

The General Assembly chosen at this election was politically divided as follows: Senate—36 Democrats, 14 Republicans. House—63 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 1 Greenbacker.

NINE DEMOCRATS, FOUR REPUBLICANS SENT TO CONGRESS.

There is a remarkable similarity between the result of the election for members of Congress in 1882 and 1884. On the Democratic side Kleiner, Cobb, Holman, Matson, Ward and Lowry were re-elected. Jonas G. Howard, Democrat, succeeded Strother M. Stockslager, Democrat, in the Third District; William D. Bynum succeeded Will E. English, both Democrats, in the Indianapolis District; James T. Johnson, Republican, succeeded John E. Lamb, Democrat, in the Terre Haute District. Two Republicans, Brown

and Steele, were re-elected. George Ford was elected for the full term in the Thirtieth, and Benjamin F. Shively for the unexpired term of Major Calkins.

FOR FIVE YEARS DEATH HOVERED OVER MR. HENDRICKS.

The active part taken by Mr. Hendricks in the 1884 campaign left everybody under the impression that he was in prime physical condition. Not a hint to the contrary was given from the opening to the close of the campaign. The real facts in the case became known only after his death, and then but vaguely. It devolved upon Senator Voorhees to reveal the well-kept secret. He did this in his masterly, eloquent and touching tribute to the departed statesman delivered in the Senate of the United States January 26, 1886:

"Five years ago the unremitting labors and the incessant strain of more than a third of a century caused the powerful and compact physical constitution of Governor Hendricks to put forth its first signals of distress, and to reel for a time like a disabled ship in the breakers. In the autumn of 1880, seeking for rest and surcease of toil, he visited that famous canyon of the Ozark mountains, in Arkansas, where magical springs pour forth their hot and healing waters. While there in repose and apparent security the icy finger of paralysis, sure precursor of skeleton death, touched him with its fatal premonition.

"The extent of his danger at that time was never known, except to her whose life was as his own, and to his physicians, who did not conceive it their duty to publish their patient's ailments in the newspapers. He came home, however, to his beloved State, and again took up his public and private duties with serenity and composure, but he knew from that time forward that he walked in the constant shadow of an impending blow. Not a word ever escaped him on the subject outside of his domestic circle. No wail, nor murmur, nor lament ever shook his lofty fortitude or passed his lips. When, two years later, he was stricken with lameness in his foot, and informed that he could rise no more to take part in the affairs of life, he was the only party to the scene unmoved by the

great change then apparently so near. He spoke of his work as finished, and quietly waited for the curtains which divide time from eternity to be drawn aside. But medical opinion had erred, and it was reserved for him to receive one more promotion at the hands of his countrymen, to be crowned with another and higher honor, and to fall at last, when his hour did come, within a single step of the summit of human greatness.

"At the Chicago convention, in 1884, Governor Hendricks made the only appearance of his life in such a body. The old familiar light was in his face, and his mental vision was as clear and penetrating as ever, but he was physically not strong, and the prompt alert movement and elastic tread which his friends knew so well were wanting. His presence in that convention was contagious, and the vast multitude shouted themselves hoarse and shook the mighty amphitheater with his name whenever he appeared, but no exultation came for a moment into his look or manner. To those near him he simply appeared to enjoy in a quiet, silent way the popular approval of his long and faithful services, under the weight of which he was then wearily walking in the rich and glowing sunset of a great and well-spent life. When he was nominated for Vice-President he was seeking repose and sleep on his bed at the hotel at the close of an exciting day. He did not hear the tender words and strains of 'Auld Lang Syne' break forth from ten thousand voices at the mention of his name, exclaiming:

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?

"The effect of the nomination on Governor Hendricks himself was immediate and remarkable. The position of Vice-President was one to which he had never aspired, nor were its duties congenial to his talents or tastes. He knew and accepted the fact that a dread specter was hovering near him and liable to cast its fatal dart at any moment, and more especially in the midst of labor and excitement. He had so often, however, led his party, and had always so fully met the expectations of his devoted friends in Indiana, that his iron will at once determined not to disappoint them on the last field where he was to appear. His resolution seemed to summon up all the vigor of the best years of his manhood.

"The energy and activity he displayed were never surpassed in a political contest. He declared himself ready to answer for his State, as he did in 1876, and the response of the people justified his promise and his claim. The brilliant and gifted leader of the Republican party, known in the lists of the political tournament as the Plumed Knight, crossed the borders of Indiana, was welcomed with all the pomp and circumstance of a great party long accustomed to national victories, made a tour of the State with his banner full high advanced, inspiring the confidence and kindling into a flame the zeal and devotion of those who believed in his destiny and followed his star. As Mr. Blaine closed his engagements in Indiana and drew off to other fields, it was determined that his dramatic and dazzling expedition into the West should have its bold and effective counterpart.

"Governor Hendricks, upon brief announcement, passed rapidly from point to point, and the people rose up to do him honor until the whole State seemed one vast continuous assemblage. It was his farewell engagement on the hustings, and he filled it like a master. Such an ovation was rarely ever given to hero or statesman in ancient or modern times, and the children of this generation will recall its scenes when they are old men and women in the distant future.

"But while he moved in the midst of these pageants, honors and allurements, it was known to a chosen and silent few that his mind and heart dwelt apart from them, and were engaged with matters of higher import than those of earth. During the last two years of his life he selected and prepared the beautiful spot where he now reposes. He gave his close personal attention to the finish and erection of the stately marble shaft which bears his name and marks his final abode. His only child died when but three years old, and for more than thirty years had rested at the old home at Shelbyville. As he felt the evening shadows coming on, the strong man, the able lawyer, the distinguished senator, and governor, and vice-president, wished his long-lost little boy to sleep by his side. He tenderly transferred the sacred dust from Shelbyville, and when he himself was by loving hands laid to rest, the grave of a child was observed close by covered with

flowers. At times he visited this hal-
lowed spot and lingered there while his
own name was ringing with applause or
provoking fierce controversy. His
thoughts were then far away, and with
deep emotion he gathered up the broken
links of the past, and by a faith that
never faltered nor grew dim, reunited
them in that high world beyond the sun
and beyond the stars.

"Governor Hendricks was a believing
and practical Christian all the days of his
life. His duties to the church were no
more neglected nor evaded than his duties
to the State. He held official relations with
both, but never mingled them. He bore
open and public testimony on all proper
occasions to his reliance upon the teach-
ings of Christianity for the advancement
of civilization and for the happiness of
mankind. In his private life he exempli-
fied the beautiful virtues of his religion.
He was much given to charity, not merely
in the bestowal of alms to the poor, but
in the kindness of his heart and the tol-
erance of his spirit toward all. He obeyed
the apostolic injunction, and lived in
peace with all men as far as it lay in his
power to do so. He never gave the first
blow in a personal controversy, and often
forbore to return those he received. He
loved his neighbors, and was by them be-
loved.

"Sir, we shall see Thomas A. Hendricks
no more with our mortal eyes. He is gone
from the high place of earth to the higher
realms of immortality. He is lost to the
senate chamber, to the forum, and to
home and friends. We will follow him;
he will return no more to us. As long,
however, as American history treasures
up pure lives and faithful public services;
as long as public and private virtue, stain-
less and without blemish, is revered, so
long will his name be cherished by the
American people as an example worthy
the highest emulation. Monuments of
brass and marble will lift their heads to-
ward heaven in honor of his fame, but a
monument more precious to his memory
and more valuable to the world has al-
ready been founded in the hearts of the
people whom he served so long, so faith-
fully, and with such signal ability. In
the busy harvest time of death, in the
year 1885, there was gathered into eter-
nity no nobler spirit, no higher intelli-
gence, no fairer soul."

(Mr. Hendricks died at his home in Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was born on a farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819.)

At the memorial services of the Indianapolis Bar Joseph E. McDonald spoke thus of Mr. Hendricks:

"The national flag at half-mast, the city draped in mourning, and the many sad faces that throng our streets, all attest the fact that one who has enshrined himself in the hearts of the people of this State and had inscribed his name high up in the roll of the distinguished men of our country has closed his earthly career; and while we, his brothers of the bar, have met to pay to his memory that honor to which it is entitled, on account of the high rank he held in our profession, a nation bows its head in sorrow. Monuments may be erected to perpetuate his name, but none will be more enduring than the memorial you will this day enroll upon the records of the courts. It is the lawyers' monument, and will remain when monuments of brass or stone have crumbled, and fallen, and mingled with the dust. The memorial and resolutions you are about to adopt speak of him, his character and career, and render it unnecessary for me to more than briefly allude to them."

MR. HENDRICKS' DEATH SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED.

As stated in his eloquent tribute to the departed, the Hon. William D. Bynum says on the evening prior to his death Mr. Hendricks

"Attended a reception at the residence of State Treasurer Cooper, and, though slightly complaining, was the recipient of many congratulations upon his healthful and robust appearance. On this occasion he was exceptionally affable, and participated in the pleasures of the evening with rare grace and extreme joy. Upon his return home he did not rest well, and the next morning the family physician was summoned, who, finding nothing serious the matter, administered an anodyne to relieve the pain of which he complained. No one but himself entertained any thoughts of approaching danger, and the only manifestation of fear upon his part was the gloom of doubt which seemed to hover-

ing around his mind, causing him to crave the continued presence of Mrs. Hendricks by his side. She was constantly with him on the day of his death until late in the afternoon, when she left him alone, resting comfortably and apparently safely, to receive some friends. She was absent only a few minutes, but when she returned his great spirit was gone.

"The news of his death flew fast and far, and 'ere the noon of night had passed a feeling of sorrow was in every heart and a shade of sadness upon every brow. Death had not stricken the first-born, yet there was mourning in every household. When the startling news of his death was first communicated to me I was reminded of the time when Burke was making a speech at the hustings in a race for the House of Commons news was brought him of the death of his competitor. Dropping the subject of his speech, he exclaimed, 'This teaches us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue.'"

HENDRICKS' BROADMINDEDNESS.

A remark that Mr. Hendricks made in 1880 illustrates his conscientiousness and sincerity. He was walking toward the Wigwam one evening with his friend, William Wesley Woollen, to hear Hon. George W. Julian speak. It will be remembered that Mr. Julian had been an Abolitionist before and during the war, noted on the stump and in Congress for the force of his argumentation and bitterness of his invective. He came over to the Democrats with the Greeley movement and had been an able assailant of the Republican administration. Mr. Hendricks fell to commenting on Mr. Julian as a speaker and feared that his sharpness and vigor would not prove so effective as a more winning and persuasive style. "But," he said, "what a fine courage Julian has shown throughout; and, Woollen, he was right in his abolition views and we were wrong." Then, after a moment's thought, he continued: "But if I had my life to go over, I could not do otherwise than I did. At each step I did what I thought right by the light I then had."

POLITICAL SEE-SAWING CONTINUES

FOUR YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC ASCENDENCY FOLLOWED BY
FOUR YEARS OF REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY

FOR the first time after the Civil War the Democrats of Indiana scored a signal triumph in 1870. A Democratic Governor and a Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction were chosen in 1872, but the remainder of the Republican State ticket squeezed in at the October election of that year. The country at large was swept by the Republicans under the leadership of Grant, owing to the adversities engendered by the ill-fated Greeley movement. Two years later victory was again inscribed on the Democratic banner. This was repeated in 1878. In 1880, Democracy discouraged and for a time dismayed, the Republicans emerged out of the contest victoriously, both State and Nation. A hocus-pocus game sought to be shrewdly played by the Republicans in 1882 was rebuked by a Democratic victory exceeding 10,000 votes. Nearly equally decisive was the Democratic triumph in 1884. Democratic discontent and apathy in 1886 caused the political pendulum again to swing in the Republican direction. Democratic apathy in that campaign was due to the reluctance with which the Cleveland administration recognized the just claims of the Democratic "boys in the trenches." After having been out in the cold for so many years, "the boys in the trenches," who had battled for so long a time to place the country under Democratic control, had become imbued with the idea that some consideration should be shown them at the "pie counter," so greedily monopolized by Republican workers and partisans. Sore disappointment thus occasioned cropped out everywhere and had a depressing effect on both campaign and election.

By dint of persistent hammering away some recognition was accorded about a half-dozen more or less prominent Indiana Democrats. Colonel John S. Williams of Lafayette was made Third Auditor; S. M. Stockslager of Corydon became Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office, and Eb. Henderson landed a fairly good job in one of the numerous bureaus at Washington.

In the diplomatic service Indiana fared better. Two important positions were awarded to distinguished and deserving Indiana Democrats: Colonel Charles Denby of Evansville was made Ambassador to China and the Hon. Rufus Magee of Logansport was named as Minister to Norway and Sweden. Both were excellent selections. Both were credited to Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Magee sustained very close relations to that gentleman. During the earlier part of Mr. Magee's career he was a member of the McDonald family. For some years Mr. Magee was connected with the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and served several terms as Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. In these positions he developed unusual ability, that contributed largely to his subsequent advancement and well-deserved prominence in State affairs. As editor and proprietor of the *Logansport Pharos*, he wielded commanding influence in State politics, and as State Senator he achieved fame and distinction by virtue of the excellence of his legislative work. As Minister to Norway and Sweden he made a record to which his friends may well point with satisfaction and pride. That the appointment of Colonel Denby to the Chinese ambassadorship was a wise one is attested by the fact that he was retained by the Harrison administration and that twelve years of the

Colonel's life were devoted to straightening out the innumerable complications that arose during his long and useful diplomatic service.

Indiana having failed to gain recognition in the formation of the Cleveland Cabinet—influences having been set at work to prevent Joseph E. McDonald from being made Attorney-General—intimations were thrown out that Indiana might be favored with the award of the public printership. Vice-President Hendricks and the solid Indiana delegation in Congress held a meeting and unanimously formally presented the name of John B. Stoll for that position. In course of time it leaked out that strong influences were at work to retain the then "present incumbent," S. P. Rounds of Chicago. Whenever urged to come to some decision in the premises, President Cleveland bemoaned the tremendous pressure brought upon him from all directions and pleaded that more time be given him to reach a conclusion. Repeated month after month, this plea became monotonous, and about the middle of the Cleveland administration Mr. Stoll went to Washington to have a personal interview with the President on the subject.

With utmost frankness President Cleveland was told that so much time having been consumed in determining the public printership, an appointment now would no longer serve as a gratification of ambition; that public office had lost its charms so far as this applicant was concerned, and that rather than be further held in suspense he (Mr. Stoll) would prefer to withdraw his papers and forget all about having been a candidate for the position. The President earnestly objected to this being done, promising that in the near future he would take up this particular case and come to a decision. Shortly after this interview Stilson Hutchins, a former newspaper publisher at St. Louis and then in control of an administration organ at

Washington, sent word to Mr. Stoll by a trustworthy envoy that if he (Hutchins) were permitted to name the chief clerk of the Government Printing Office the appointment of Mr. Stoll would soon be announced. The reply to this overture was that Mr. Stoll would not place himself under any such obligation to any human being. Interest in the public printership had by this time been eliminated from Mr. Stoll's mind, he having reached the conclusion that henceforth his time and attention would be centered on his newspaper work. The effect of banishing political ambition and giving unremitting attention to business was marvelous and resulted in such advancement along material lines that the denial of an appointment at the hands of Mr. Cleveland partook of the nature of a blessing in disguise. Stilson Hutchins became a multi-millionaire. How much satisfaction and pleasure this afforded him is not a matter of record. It is a matter of record, however, that after having devoted a lifetime to the accumulation of millions he became involved in a legal squabble with his family and that he ended his career a mental as well as a physical wreck.

In an interview that the Hon. Eli W. Brown, for many years a prominent Democrat of Whitley county and at the time editor of the *Frankfort Crescent*, had with Senator McDonald, at the latter's law office in Indianapolis, soon after the inauguration of the Cleveland administration, Mr. McDonald expressed himself quite freely with reference to his attitude toward Mr. Hendricks. "The time has come," Mr. McDonald said to Mr. Brown, "when lines must be drawn sharply in this State. We have come to the crossing of the roads. The adherents of Mr. Hendricks will choose one; my friends will travel in the other direction." When the substance of this conversation was repeated to Mr. Hendricks he showed no signs of surprise,

anger or fear. He simply listened, meditated and then maintained an ominous silence.

An unexpected complication arose in Indiana politics as a result of the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Mahlon D. Manson to the collectorship of internal revenue, headquarters at Terre Haute. By the acceptance of a Federal appointment General Manson vacated the office to which the people of Indiana had elected him in 1884. Being a man of wealth, his acceptance of an office such as the collectorship created considerable surprise. After he had filed his letter of resignation as Lieutenant-Governor, the question as to filling the vacancy at the ensuing election was by Governor Gray officially referred to Attorney-General Francis T. Hord. Upon giving due consideration to the subject the Attorney-General held that the vacancy must be filled by popular election. Governor Gray accepted this view of the case and in his official capacity announced that it would be in order for all political parties in the State to nominate a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET HEADED BY CAPTAIN JOHN C. NELSON.

When the Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis, August 11, 1886, the Committee on Permanent Organization, through its Chairman, W. Scott Ray, named Senator Voorhees for presiding officer and W. J. Craig as principal secretary. The convention ratified these nominations unanimously and enthusiastically.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. E. P. Richardson, Pike county.
2. Thomas B. Buskirk, Orange.
3. S. H. Mitchell, Washington.
4. Judge F. S. Swift, Franklin.
5. Eb. Henderson, Morgan.
6. D. W. Chambers, Henry.
7. Joseph E. McDonald, Marion.
8. J. C. Sawyer, Vermilion.
9. Israel Curry, Boone.

10. J. C. Odell, Carroll.
11. W. H. Hawkins, Jay.
12. Judge Edward O'Rourke, Allen.
13. Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

THE PLATFORM OF 1886.

As compared with some other platform declarations that of 1886 may be pronounced a model of terseness. Its main planks read thus:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana, in convention assembled, cordially approves the administration of President Cleveland, for its ability, integrity and economy in the management of national affairs, and recognize in the President and members of his Cabinet faithful and patriotic servants.

"Resolved, That the Democrats of Indiana sincerely lament the loss of their honored and trusted leader, the late Thomas A. Hendricks. By his wise counsel and superb leadership the Democracy of Indiana gained and enjoyed an enviable reputation for heroic and unselfish devotion to the principles of just government. The memory of our late beloved leader can not be better perpetuated than by a steadfast observance of his conciliatory counsel and patriotic teachings, to the end that the efforts of all true Democratic citizens may be directed to the faithful application of those grand and ennobling principles that conduce to the welfare and happiness of a liberty-loving people.

"We also profoundly deplore that during a brief period of time the Nation, and particularly the Democratic party, has suffered the loss of four other eminent citizens in the person of the gallant leader, George B. McClellan; the superb hero, Winfield Scott Hancock; the pure and wise statesman, Horatio Seymour; and more recently the demise of that discerning statesman, sagacious counselor and profound political philosopher, Samuel J. Tilden. The career of these illustrious men may well serve as examples for those upon whom shall devolve the responsibility of leadership.

"Resolved, That taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of the Government, economically administered, is robbery under the forms of law. We are, therefore, in favor of a reduction of the present unjust tariff to a revenue basis, and we hereby

reaffirm the principles laid down in the Chicago platform on that subject and heartily indorse the action of the Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State for their fidelity to the cause of tariff reform.

"Resolved, That the Democratic party of Indiana is now, as it has always been, opposed in principle to all sumptuary laws and prohibitory legislation, but it is in favor of just and proper measures for regulating traffic in spirituous and intoxicating liquors under a license system designed to repress the evils of intemperance, and it favors a reasonable increase of the license tax, discriminating between malt liquor and wines and distilled spirits so as to place the highest license on distilled spirits. The proceeds of such tax to be applied to the support of the common schools.

"Resolved, That in the enactment of all laws a strict regard should be had for the rights of the laboring masses; that taxation should be restricted to the lowest amounts required by an economical administration of public affairs; that wage-workers should be protected by legislation from the oppressive power of monopolies and corporations; and that all laws not in harmony with the foregoing purposes should be repealed."

The remainder of the platform is devoted to a declaration approving the forfeiture of about one hundred million acres of railroad grant lands; condemning alien ownership of land in Indiana; favoring gold and silver and convertible paper money as a circulating medium; bestowing praise on Democratic officials then in power for their efficiency and fidelity; demanding the repeal of all laws that do not bear equally on capital and labor; paying tribute to the soldiers and sailors who saved the Union; favoring a revision of the tax law so as to bring about equitable valuation of property; approving a pending amendment to the Constitution making the term of all county officers four years; felicitating Ireland on the prospective establishment of home rule; approving increased pensions to the widows

and dependent parents of deceased soldiers and to soldiers who were disabled in the Union army.

Nominations having been declared in order, Dr. Thomas H. Harrison of Lebanon presented the name of James McCabe of Warren for Lieutenant-Governor. Alonzo Green Smith was also placed before the convention, but he immediately arose and declared that he could not be a candidate. Dr. Harrison withdrew the name of Mr. McCabe. Thereupon Michael L. Fansler presented the name of Captain John C. Nelson of Logansport, whose nomination was effected by acclamation.

For Secretary of State, Robert W. Miers of Bloomington; Lewis Jordan of Indianapolis; Samuel R. Downey of Ohio county, and Myron D. King were proposed by their respective friends. After the second ballot Mr. King made a motion, seconded by Mr. Jordan, that Robert W. Miers be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Secretary of State. It was so decreed.

Charles A. Munson of Fort Wayne, Gerard Reiter of Vincennes and A. B. Pitzer of Tipton were named for Auditor of State. On the first ballot Mr. Munson received 618½ votes, Reiter 337½, Pitzer 275. Mr. Munson, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

No one ventured to contest with popular Thomas B. Byrnes of Evansville the nomination for State Treasurer, and he was accordingly made the nominee by acclamation.

For Attorney-General James V. Kent of Frankfort and Hugh D. McMullen entered the race. McMullen was nominated on the first ballot by receiving 704½ votes, Kent 515½. On motion of Mr. Kent the McMullen nomination was declared to be the unanimous action of the convention.

Four candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction were placed before the convention: Andrew M. Sweeney of Dubois county, John W. Holcombe of Por-

ter county, Frederick S. Caldwell of Randolph county and Benjamin F. Morgan of Wayne county. After the second ballot Mr. Holcombe moved that Mr. Sweeney's nomination be made unanimous. It was so declared.

The business of the convention having been completed, adjournment was ordered. There was in the minds of the assembled delegation an abundance of hopefulness, but positiveness as to victory seemed to be lacking.

The ticket as nominated was composed of strong men, all of them possessing a high degree of personal popularity. A combination of greater cleverness could hardly have been formed. A more admirable selection for the head of the ticket could not have been conceived. Captain John C. Nelson, as man, soldier and lawyer, had the respect and confidence of all who enjoyed the pleasure and good fortune of his acquaintance. But this did not save him from defeat at the November election. Democratic disaffection, attributable to Cleveland's ostentatious flirtation with mugwumpery, rendered Democratic defeat at the polls inevitable. The result of the election for Lieutenant-Governor is thus officially recorded: Colonel R. S. Robertson, Republican, 231,922; Captain John C. Nelson, Democrat, 228,598. The figures as to the other candidates on the two State tickets did not vary much from those credited to the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor.

The election of members of the General Assembly proved unfortunate in this, that on account of its closeness on joint ballot complications arose that are not creditable to the State. What these complications were will be found narrated at length later on.

In the election of Representatives in Congress, the Democrats met with several deplorable losses. They lost out in the Evansville and the Fort Wayne districts. In the latter district there were so many hungry and inferentially thirsty patriots

whose appetite Judge-Robert Lowry could not appease that he was defeated in his third race for continuous Congressional service. No man ever so little deserved defeat as did Judge Lowry. He had made many sacrifices for his party, had rendered it much valuable service, was a man of superior ability, and ought to have been kept in Congress as long as his party could retain its ascendancy. But because he was unable to meet the voracious demand for official loaves and fishes he was ruthlessly slaughtered at the polls and mercilessly relegated to private life.

Alvin P. Hovey, Republican, was elected in the First district. Upon his election to the Governorship in 1888 he resigned his seat in Congress and was succeeded by Frank B. Posey, also a Republican. John H. O'Neill, Democrat, succeeded Thomas R. Cobb, Democrat, in the Second. Howard, Holman, Matson and Bynum, all Democrats, were triumphantly re-elected, as were Browne, Johnson, Owen and Steele on the Republican side of the House. Joseph B. Cheadle of Frankfort, a Republican, succeeded Tom Ward in the Lafayette district. James B. White, a popular Fort Wayne grocer, defeated Judge Lowry in the Twelfth. One term satisfied George Ford, of the South Bend district, and he was succeeded by Benjamin F. Shively.

By reason of the commotion created by the refusal of the State Senate to permit the newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor to take his seat and preside over the State Senate, I desired to obtain the version of a gentleman who not only participated in what was done during that exciting period, but who also had the ability and the inclination to state the facts in the case fully and reliably. What he says on this subject in the following pages contains historic information of high value. I doubt if any other Indianian now living could equal in comprehensive completeness the story of the legislative imbroglio of 1887 as written by Judge Timothy E. Howard. Fortunately there has been no

recurrence of any such outbreak since those unhappy days of partisan frenzy.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1887.

(Written upon special request by Hon. Timothy E. Howard, representing St. Joseph county in the State Senate of 1887.)

The Indiana Legislature of 1887 was in many respects one of the most remarkable that ever assembled at the State Capitol. The Senate, as organized, consisted of thirty-one Democrats and nineteen Republicans. The House, as organized, consisted of fifty-two Republicans, forty-four Democrats and four members of the Greenback Labor party. A United States Senator was to be elected at that session to succeed the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, whose term would expire on the fourth day of March, following. No party had a majority of both Houses and the outcome was exceedingly uncertain. The Greenback Labor vote seemed to be able to control the election. As the Houses were organized, the Democrats had a majority in the Senate and the Republicans in the House. The vote in joint convention would be: Democrats 75, Republicans 71, and the third party 4. It was known that three members of the Greenback Labor party would probably favor the Republican candidate rather than the Democrat, while the fourth member had strong Democratic affiliations. Seventy-six would be a majority on joint ballot, and it was of the utmost importance that the Democrats should maintain their plurality of 75 and also gain the vote of one of the third party in order to succeed in the election of a United States Senator. The Republicans having a majority in the House, their plan seemed to be to unseat enough Democrats in that body to secure the needed majority of 76 on joint ballot. They appeared to forget that the Democrats controlled the Senate and might retaliate by unseating such Republican Senators as might be found to have defective titles to their places.

On January 14 the Republicans unseated

Cornelius Meagher in the House and seated a Republican in his place. On January 17 the Senate unseated Senator McDonald, a Republican, and seated a Democrat in his place, thus restoring the relative strength of the parties as it stood before the unseating of Meagher. Both parties then concluded that this suicidal procedure had gone far enough. Senator Kennedy, a Republican farmer, whose own seat was not free from danger, gave his colleagues the safe advice that it was very poor policy to trade four-year-olds for two-year-olds—Republican Senators for Democratic Representatives. Accordingly a *modus vivendi* was "proposed by the Committee of the Republican Caucus to the Democratic members of the Fifty-first General Assembly," which was accepted by the latter and thereafter acted upon by both parties. One provision of this agreement was, "That the roll of each House is to stand and be called as it existed on Tuesday, January 18, 1887." The Democrats thus secured their seventy-five votes on joint ballot, as the same had been elected by the people.

But to secure the additional vote necessary to make up the seventy-six believed to constitute a majority on joint ballot, care must be taken in nominating a candidate for United States Senator who should be acceptable to at least one of the third party members.

Isaac P. Gray was at the time Governor of the State. General Mahlon D. Manson, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Governor Gray. It was Governor Gray's ambition to be elected United States Senator from Indiana. As General Manson was desirous of becoming Governor of Indiana, it seemed that two laudable ambitions were to be satisfied, Governor Gray going to the Senate and General Manson succeeding to the Governorship. However, certain influential Democrats were unwilling that the Governor's ambition should be gratified, and they sought to

have the brave old General resign his office of Lieutenant-Governor and accept a petty Federal office in its place. In a weak moment the General consented, and Governor Gray was too good a Democrat to seek the Senatorial toga without leaving the office of Governor in the hands of a man chosen by the people.

In this dilemma the Governor conceived the idea of seeking the election of Lieutenant-Governor in the place of General Manson. The Attorney-General advised that such an election would be constitutional, and both parties nominated candidates for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of General Manson. But here again Governor Gray was disappointed. The Democratic candidate, Captain John C. Nelson, another civil war veteran and a most competent gentleman, was defeated by the Republican candidate, Colonel Robert S. Robertson.

The House of Representatives recognized the election of Colonel Robertson as Lieutenant-Governor, but the Senate declined to do so, claiming, by resolution duly passed, that there could be no election of Lieutenant-Governor "except at times prescribed in the Constitution," that is, "at the time and place of electing members of the General Assembly in the year 1852, and every four years thereafter." Holding, therefore, that there was no Lieutenant-Governor elected, the Senate refused to allow Colonel Robertson to preside over its deliberations, but continued to recognize Senator Alonzo G. Smith as the only chosen President of the Senate. The case was to be taken to the courts, and in the Marion Circuit Court a temporary restraining order was issued forbidding Colonel Robertson from attempting to preside over the Senate. An appeal was taken from this order to the Supreme Court, where the injunction was dissolved, the Supreme Court holding that the question raised was one for the decision of the Legislature and that the courts had no jurisdiction over it. The case was very elaborately considered

in the Supreme Court, all the judges writing separate opinions, and the record extending over eighty pages of the reports. (See 109 Ind. Reports, page 79 to page 159.)

According to the famous agreement heretofore referred to, "proposed by the Committee of the Republican Caucus to the Democratic members of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly," and assented to by the Democrats, the position taken by the Senate, including the rights claimed for Alonzo G. Smith as President of the Senate, was acknowledged, in so far as pertaining to the joint convention of the House and Senate for the election of United States Senator, and in conformity with that agreement the election finally took place.

The Republican candidate was Benjamin Harrison, then filling the office and candidate for re-election. The Democratic candidate was long in doubt. Under the circumstances, Governor Gray refused to be a candidate. It was understood that he desired his friends to vote for William E. Niblack, then one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Joseph E. McDonald, formerly a United States Senator, was also a candidate, and it seemed at first that either of these would be selected. However, when the first vote in the Democratic caucus was announced it was found that five ballots had been cast for David Turpie, also a former United States Senator from Indiana. There was no concert of action on the part of those casting these five votes. It was afterward discovered that the two Representatives and the Senator from St. Joseph county, in deference to the sentiments of their constituents, had cast three of the Turpie votes. The venerable Dr. Thompson, Senator from Marion county, cast the fourth vote, but whose was the fifth is unknown to the writer. After several ballots the friends of Senator McDonald, preferring Mr. Turpie to Judge Niblack, voted solidly for the former, and he was declared the candidate. The nom-

ination of David Turpie proved to be a happy one, in view of the strong labor sentiment in the Legislature. His selection was at the same time received with favor by the friends of the Governor, as well as by those of Judge Niblack and ex-Senator McDonald.

On January 18 the candidates for United States Senator were formally placed in nomination in each House and a vote was taken. The vote in the Senate showed 32 for David Turpie and 18 for Benjamin Harrison. In the House the vote stood: Harrison 53, Turpie 43 and Jackson H. Allen 4. On the next day the two Houses met in joint convention. The party agreement heretofore referred to was presented by the Speaker of the House, as presiding officer, and "was read for the information of the joint convention." By the terms of this agreement the duties of the presiding officer were, in a manner, divided between the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. President Smith was to call the convention to order, while Speaker Warren G. Sayre was to conduct the subsequent proceedings, "no legal right of the said Smith to be thereby waived or affected." The President of the Senate was to order the calling of the Senate roll, and the Speaker of the House the roll of the House. A very important provision was that "The result of the balloting by said joint convention shall be announced by the said Smith, and the Speaker shall thereupon adjourn the joint convention." An express provision was added that Colonel Robertson was "to take no part in the holding of said joint convention, or in anywise to attempt to participate therein."

The first joint ballot showed the vote to be as in the separate vote of the Houses on the previous day, namely: Senators—Turpie 32, Harrison 18. Representatives—Turpie 43, Harrison 53 and Allen 4; total on joint ballot, Turpie 75, Harrison 71 and Allen 4; necessary to choice, 76. A motion was then made to adjourn, which was lost, 74 for and 76 against. On this

vote the four third party votes were divided, three voting with the Republicans and one with the Democrats. This vote foreshadowed the final result, namely, that one of the third party men, Mr. Robinson, would, in the end, vote for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Turpie, and so it proved. A second ballot for Senator showed no change. Thereafter, until the second day of February, the two Houses met in joint convention at 12 o'clock each day, taking fifteen ballots in all, without change of result. On February 2, on the sixteenth ballot, the four third party men, as anticipated, voted one for Turpie and three for Harrison, giving Mr. Turpie 76 votes and General Harrison 74 votes. The election of David Turpie was thereupon declared and the joint convention adjourned in a storm of excitement and protest.

The peace agreement, under the terms of which David Turpie was elected United States Senator, having come to an end on his election, and the Supreme Court having decided that the courts had no jurisdiction to decide whether Mr. Robertson had been elected Lieutenant-Governor or not, the old quarrel between the House and Senate on this subject was reopened with more virulence than ever. The court had held that the question was one to be decided by the Legislature and not by the courts. But the Legislature was itself divided on the question. The House maintained that Mr. Robertson was elected in one form by vote of the people, while the Senate contended that, by the terms of the Constitution, there could be no valid election of Lieutenant-Governor except at the four-year periods provided in that instrument for the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Accordingly, on February 24, 1887, when Mr. Robertson proceeded to take his place as President of the Senate, by virtue of his office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate refused to allow him to take the seat, and on his persisting in his effort, he was led out of the chamber by the door-

keeper of the Senate. The result of this action was that the House refused to have any further intercourse with the Senate. More than this, the eighteen Republican Senators, while retaining their seats in the Senate chamber, refused any longer to answer to their names on roll-call or to take any further part in the proceedings of the Senate.

Here arose, it is believed for the first time in an American legislative body, the practice of counting those present and not voting as a part of the quorum necessary to transact business. Ordinarily, the practice had been, in order to determine whether a quorum was present or not, to call the roll, and only those answering to their names on the roll-call were counted as making up the quorum. President Smith, however, directed the clerk to mark as present those actually in their seats and not answering to their names, quite the same as if they answered when their names were called. This practice of "counting a quorum" was at the time stigmatized as arbitrary and even tyrannical, but Speaker Reed, of the United States House of Representatives, afterward resorted to the same practice, and though his action was also criticised, yet the reasonableness of the practice continued to gain favor with deliberative bodies, and Vice-President Marshall has recently "counted a quorum" in the United States Senate by noting the presence in their seats of Senators "present and not voting," even as President Smith did in the Indiana Senate in 1887.

Since, however, the House refused to receive any communication from the Senate after February 24, the usefulness of the Legislature was practically at an end from that date. Still some very necessary legislation was enacted in a peculiar and unusual manner. Though the two Houses did not communicate with one another, yet each was in communication with the Governor, and a few bills were so passed from House to House through the hands of the

Governor and thus became laws. The volume of the session laws of 1887 is accordingly a very thin publication, consisting, with tables of contents and indexes, altogether of only seventy-seven pages. It was for a time called, in derision, "Green Smith's primer." It is remarkable, however, that this little volume contains some of the most important laws of the State of Indiana, among them "An Act to Authorize the Erection on the State Grounds at Indianapolis, of Monuments to Thomas A. Hendricks and Schuyler Colfax," both of which have since been erected; "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry;" "An Act to Establish at Fort Wayne a School for the Feeble-Minded;" "An Act to Establish at Knightstown the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home;" and "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a State Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the Circle Park at Indianapolis." These patriotic laws will always reflect honor upon the Legislature of 1887, as indeed they do upon the great State of Indiana. Notwithstanding the unhappy disagreement between the two Houses, it may confidently be asserted that no Legislature of the State ever contained more eminent men or men whose acts proved in the end of greater benefit to the commonwealth than the wise and brave men of the Legislature of 1887.

The real character of the victory of the Democrats in the Legislature of 1887 has been somewhat obscured by the spectacular nature of some of the circumstances connected with it. The victory did not consist in maintaining Alonzo Greene Smith as President of the Senate. That was an incident, a means to the end to be secured. Neither did the victory consist in the election of David Turpie to the United States Senate. That was the most notable result of Democratic success, but the victory itself was something greater.

The people had elected a Democratic plurality of the Legislature. The membership of that body consisted of seventy-

five Democrats, seventy-one Republicans and four Greenback-Labor men. The Democratic victory consisted in maintaining the plurality given to the party by the vote of the people. The Republicans, by their control of the House, proposed to unseat Democrats in that body and thus upset the verdict of the people. No secret was made of this purpose. The determination to elect General Harrison could not be more emphatically asserted than it was if the Republicans themselves had the plurality, or even the majority, in the Legislature. Nor did they conceal the means by which this result was to be accomplished. They would unseat Democratic Representatives enough for the purpose. A large number of Democrats in the House were notified that their seats were to be contested. The causes alleged were generally of the flimsiest character. For example, Representatives William H. Stull and Edward A. Metzger, of St. Joseph county, were to be unseated, although one had received over 80 majority and the other over 100. The reason for this extraordinary proposition was based on an accident in transmitting a telegraphic dispatch from South Bend. In answer to an inquiry from Indianapolis, this reply, in substance, was sent: "Stull and Metzger have been elected by a *fair* majority." The telegram as received at Indianapolis read, "Stull and Metzger have been elected by *four* majority." It was accordingly concluded that, in a contest, these *four* votes could be thrown out and the two Democrats could be unseated. Under such circumstances the Democrats in the Senate proposed to use their power in that body to fight fire with fire and so preserve the plurality given them by the people. The Republicans evidently did not think the Democrats would attempt to go so far. Besides, the Republicans would have the Lieutenant-Governor to preside over the Senate, and through his power the Senate majority would be unable to carry out its plans. That boast sealed the fate of the

Lieutenant-Governor. He would not be allowed to preside over the Senate. The Senate would retain its own presiding officer and so carry out the will of the majority in preserving the Democratic plurality of seventy-five votes on joint ballot. Whether the Democrats would secure the additional vote necessary to elect a United States Senator might be uncertain, but they would at all events retain their plurality of seventy-five as given to them by the people. This was the grim resolution reached by the Democratic caucus, and this resolution was carried out. The true victory of the Democrats of the Legislature of 1887 was the vindication of popular elections by the people. That Colonel Robertson was not allowed to preside over the Senate was a mere incident; that David Turpie was elected to the United States Senate was a result of the Democratic victory—not the victory itself.

Another result of this victory was the enthusiasm aroused in the Democratic masses of the State. They felt that they were represented in the General Assembly by courageous men, that their votes at the ballot box were made to count. Time had been when Democratic officials were cowed, were made to be subservient. That day was passed. Democrats were thenceforth manly men, ready to stand by their principles, to carry out the will of their constituents by all lawful means. The victory of the Democrats of 1887 was a vindication of popular representative government. The spirit then aroused has since continued to animate the Democracy of Indiana.

THE SUPREME COURT'S ACTION IN THE PREMISES.

When this "celebrated case" was taken into the Supreme Court, that tribunal was composed of Judges William E. Niblack, George V. Howk, Byron K. Elliott, Allen Zollars and Joseph A. S. Mitchell—all Democrats except Elliott. The court seemed inclined to make short work of it by declaring that the points involved were

for legislative, not for judicial procedure. This conclusion greatly incensed extreme partisans on both sides of the political fence. Among those coming within this category was William J. Craig, then in control of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*. The readers of that paper were shocked to find in the *Sentinel* of the day after the court had made known its conclusions an editorial headed: "Damn Their Cowardly Souls." This outburst of vehemence and profanity caused a sensation throughout the State, eliciting much unfavorable comment and in some instances severe criticism. Naturally of conservative trend of mind, the bitterness engendered over this issue was deeply deplored in my discussion of the various aspects of the case. The articles emanating from my pen, relating to this subject, were extensively reproduced with generous recognition of their fairness. Judge Mitchell himself felt im-

pelled to send me this note of appreciation and approval:

"Indianapolis, January 10, 1887.

"My Dear Friend—That you have the right view of the Lieutenant-Governor question is, I think, beyond all question. For purely personal ends the question has been forced upon the party, and my own opinion is that the party will inevitably suffer. If the consequences could be confined to the disappointment of the schemers who involved us (the party) in the complications, it would not be a matter of much regret, but, as usual, men who have worked unselfishly all their lives for the success and elevation of the party suffer the consequences of the stupidity, and worse, of those who are always ready when anything is to be had. I thank you for sustaining the court. I have all my life abhorred decisions made for partisan purposes and cannot now, at any cost, give the lie to my professions.

"Your friend,

"J. A. S. MITCHELL.

"Hon. J. B. Stoll, South Bend."



COL. COURTLAND C. MATSON NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

CAPT. WM. R. MYERS HIS RUNNING MATE—CLEVELAND AND THURMAN IN THE NATIONAL RACE



THE Senatorial fight in Indiana in 1887 attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country. It gave much prominence to General Benjamin Harrison, not only because his own reelection was involved in the contest, but because he delivered before the Supreme Court of Indiana an argument in support of the contention that the people having elected Colonel Robert S. Robertson of Fort Wayne as Lieutenant-Governor, his exclusion from that office was an act of usurpation of power indefensible from any standpoint it might be viewed. This speech, it was generally contended, constituted Harrison's masterpiece and doubtless contributed largely to his nomination to the Presidency by the Republicans in 1888.

The Democratic State Convention for 1888 was held on April 26. It was presided over by Charles L. Jewett, of New Albany, who soon demonstrated his ability to preside acceptably and capably over a largely-attended political assemblage.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. E. B. Richardson, Pike county.
2. M. J. Niblack, Knox.
3. George W. Baxter, Washington.
4. Judge Ferd S. Swift, Franklin.
5. P. H. McCormick, Bartholomew.
6. D. W. Chambers, Henry.
7. Ephraim Marsh, Hancock.
8. J. C. Sawyer, Vermillion.
9. Israel Curry, Boone.
10. J. W. Stewart, Newton.
11. John J. Young, Huntington.
12. George W. Long, Allen.
13. Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- At Large—Thomas R. Cobb of Vincennes and John E. Lamb of Terre Haute.
1. Samuel B. Vance, Vanderburg county.
 2. Cutler S. Dobbins, Martin.
 3. Charles L. Jewett, Floyd.
 4. Nicholas Connett, Ripley.
 5. John R. East, Monroe.
 6. Thomas J. Study, Wayne.
 7. David S. Gooding, Hancock.
 8. J. D. Pruett, Parke.
 9. J. F. McHugh, Tippecanoe.
 10. D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
 11. J. M. Turner, Grant.
 12. John H. Bass, Allen.
 13. M. A. O. Packard, Marshall.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Daniel W. Voorhees, David Turpie, John G. Shanklin and John H. Bass. Alternates—John H. Stotsenburg, K. M. Hord, A. C. Downey and David J. Hefron.

1. J. E. McCullough, Gibson county.
William Rahm, Vanderburg.
2. J. W. Ogden, Daviess.
L. P. Mullinix, Greene.
3. O. O. Stealey, Clark.
Wayne Cook, Harrison.
4. Frank R. Dorman, Dearborn.
James K. Ewing, Decatur.
5. J. C. Robinson, Owen.
John W. Ragsdale, Putnam.
6. Thomas J. Newkirk, Rush.
William M. Harris, Randolph.
7. Charles G. Offutt, Hancock.
Allen W. Conduit, Marion.
8. Maurice Thompson, Montgomery.
Perry H. Blue, Sullivan.
9. J. O. Henderson, Howard.
Charles B. Stuart, Tippecanoe.
10. M. L. Fansler, Cass.
DeFoe Skinner, Porter.
11. L. B. Fullwiler, Miami.
C. B. Cole, Jay.
12. Andrew Baxter, DeKalb.
Charles McCulloch, Allen.
13. Garland E. Rose, St. Joseph.
W. C. Wilson, Laporte.

PLATFORM DECLARATIONS.

"We congratulate the people of the whole country upon the eminently successful administration of President Cleveland.

"Coming into power under circumstances peculiarly difficult and embarrassing, after a long period of Republican rule, he has conducted the affairs of the executive department with such prudence and ability as to challenge the approval of all unprejudiced people.

"That he has earnestly labored to discharge the duties of his great office in the interest of all the people there can be no question. That he has succeeded so well is a source of pride and gratification to those who elected him, as it should be to all his countrymen. Not even party malice dares to assail his honesty or integrity, and all his acts have not only been clean, but above suspicion.

"The country is at peace with all the world, the laws are faithfully administered, good order and economy prevail wherever the executive has control, and the whole country is enjoying remarkable prosperity under his wise and beneficent administration; therefore the Democracy of Indiana feels that it would be unwise to risk the hazard of a change and declare themselves emphatically in favor of his re-election.

"The Democratic party of Indiana favors such rules and regulations for the civil service, both national and State, as will secure honest, capable and deserving public officers, but, where honesty, ability and merit are equal, we believe there would be both wisdom and justice in giving preference to those who would harmonize in principle and policy with the party having the responsibility of administration.

"We recognize the right of all men to organize for social or material advancement; the right of wage-workers to use all lawful means to protect themselves against the encroachments of moneyed monopolists and the right to fix a price for their labor commensurate with the work required of them, and we hold that every man has the right to dispose of his own labor upon such terms as he may think will best promote his interests. In relations between capital and labor the Democratic party favors such measures and policies as will promote harmony between them and will adequately protect the interests of both.

"It is provided by the constitution of

this State that the liberty of the people should be protected and that their private property should not be taken without just compensation, and we are opposed to any change in the constitution tending to weaken these safeguards, or to any legislation which asserts the power to take or destroy the private property of any portion of the people of this State without compensation, or which unjustly interferes with their personal liberty as to what they shall eat or drink or as to the kind of clothing they shall wear, believing that the government should be administered in that way best calculated to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number without sacrificing the rights of persons or property, and leaving the innocent creeds, habits, customs and business of the people unfettered by sumptuary laws, class legislation or extortionate monopolies. While standing faithfully by the rights of property and personal liberty guaranteed to the people by the constitution, we distinctly declare that we are in favor of sobriety and temperance, and all proper means for the promotion of these virtues, but we believe that a well regulated license system, and reasonable and just laws upon that subject, faithfully enforced, would be better than extreme measures which, being subversive of personal liberty and in conflict with public sentiment, would never be effectively executed, thus bringing law into disrepute and tending to make sneaks and hypocrites of our people.

"We unqualifiedly condemn the action of the Republican party in the last General Assembly of the State of Indiana in their revolutionary scheme to unseat Democratic members, and thus obstruct needful legislation and subvert the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, and we heartily commend and endorse the action of the Democratic members thereof in their successful effort to preserve that majority.

"The Democratic party of Indiana believes in fair elections and an honest count, and deplores and holds up for the detestation of the people the supreme fraud of 1876-7 by which the will of the people was set aside and men not elected were placed in two of the most important offices of the country; also for the use of vast sums of money in controlling and corrupting the elections in 1880, which leading men of that party have admitted reached the enormous sum of \$400,000 in this State alone;

also for setting the bad example in various other ways of carrying elections by unfair and unlawful methods, both in this State and elsewhere.

"Resolved, That our confidence and esteem for the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees and the Hon. David Turpie, our great representatives in the United States Senate, continues unabated, and we cheerfully greet them and their Democratic associates from Indiana in the House of Representatives with the plaudit, 'Well done, good and faithful public servants.'

"We heartily indorse the pure and able administration of Governor Isaac P. Gray, and commend him to the Democratic National Convention as the choice of the Democracy of Indiana for Vice-President, and hereby instruct our delegates to present his name to the convention for that high office, and to cast their votes for him as a unit while his name is before the National Convention as a candidate."

STATE TICKET PUT IN NOMINATION.

There was a spirited yet entirely friendly contest over the nomination for Governor. The contestants were Colonel Courtland C. Matson of Greencastle and Captain W. R. Myers of Anderson. The former had been sent to Congress four times; the latter once. Matson was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing 762½ for Matson, 458½ for Myers. Matson's nomination was made unanimous.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Captain William R. Myers was, on motion of Judge David S. Gooding, nominated by acclamation. In like manner Robert W. Miers of Bloomington was nominated for Secretary of State.

Three candidates were entered for the State Auditorship: Charles A. Munson of Fort Wayne, Hugh Dougherty of Bluffton and Eli W. Brown of Columbia City. On the first ballot Munson had 624 votes, Dougherty 442½, Brown 118, James 46½. On motion of Mr. Dougherty, the nomination of Charles A. Munson was made unanimous.

For State Treasurer, Thomas B. Byrnes of Evansville was nominated by acclamation.

The race for the Attorney-Generalship was quite spirited. There were four entries: John R. Wilson of Indianapolis, Senator Alonzo Greene Smith of North Vernon, Judge O. J. Glessner of Shelbyville and Judge James McCabe of Warren county. After the second ballot Senator Smith moved that the nomination of Mr. Wilson be made by acclamation. This was seconded by Judge McCabe and the convention so declared without dissent.

As in 1882, Judge William E. Niblack was again honored with a renomination for the supreme bench for the First district. For the Second district Judge George V. Howk was renominated by the decisive vote of 922 as against 309 for Hugh D. McMullen of Dearborn county. For the Fourth district Judge Allen Zollars was also renominated on the first ballot, he receiving 1,029 votes as against 202 votes cast for William H. Carroll of Grant county.

In the main the convention was harmonious and fairly but not boisterously enthusiastic.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN NOMINATED AT ST. LOUIS.

There is substantial agreement among those who attended the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis that it was a decidedly tame affair. Everybody took it for granted that Grover Cleveland would be renominated by acclamation, and that whomsoever his campaign managers might name as his running mate would be chosen. How and in what spirit this was done is thus told by Colonel A. K. McClure, who was there:

"The Democratic National Convention of 1888 met at St. Louis on June 5, and it was the most perfunctory body of the kind I have ever witnessed. I never saw a national political body so entirely devoid of enthusiasm, yet it was entirely fixed in its purpose to renominate President Cleveland. He appealed strongly to the convictions and judgment of the party, but not to its affection or enthusiasm. He was

nominated by a unanimous vote without the formality of a ballot, and it had been settled long before the convention met that the sturdy old Roman of Ohio, ex-Senator Thurman, should be the candidate for the second place, as Vice-President Hendricks had died in office.

"Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts was permanent president of the body, and there were no questions of rules or party policy to excite discussion. Cleveland's nomination was unanimous, and on the single ballot for Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio had 690 votes to 105 for Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, and 25 for John C. Black of Illinois."

In regard to the campaign of 1888, I am also going to let Colonel McClure tell the story. He does it fairly in these words:

"The contest of 1888 differed from the Cleveland contest of 1884 in its freedom from vituperation and bitterness. It was conducted with earnestness and dignity on both sides. Neither of the candidates greatly enthused the rank and file of their party, as did Blaine and Hancock in former national conflicts, but they commanded not only the entire confidence and respect of their parties, but also of the whole country. Cleveland took little personal part in the conflict, but Harrison made a most vigorous and telling campaign by his almost daily speeches delivered to visiting delegations at Indianapolis, in which he discussed every phase of the public questions of the day. These addresses were doubtless carefully prepared and given to the Associated Press, but they were not only very able, but they were singularly versatile and adroit, and presented Harrison to the public in an entirely new light. I cannot recall another Presidential contest that was conducted on both sides with greater dignity and decency than that between Cleveland and Harrison in 1888. Nearly equal respect was shown to both candidates in the Garfield-Hancock contest of 1880, but the famous forgery of the Morey letter to control the vote of the Pacific States against Garfield and the Credit Mobilier scandal marred the dignity of that conflict."

The vote of Indiana for President and Governor is here given:

FOR PRESIDENT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Benjamin Harrison, Republican..... | 263,361 |
| Grover Cleveland, Democrat..... | 261,013 |
| Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibitionist..... | 9,881 |
| Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor..... | 2,694 |

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Alvin P. Hovey, Republican..... | 263,194 |
| Courtland C. Matson, Democrat..... | 260,994 |
| Jasper S. Hughes, Prohibitionist..... | 9,920 |
| John B. Milroy, Labor Union..... | 2,702 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Ira J. Chase, Republican..... | 263,166 |
| William R. Myers, Democrat..... | 261,011 |
| John W. Baxter, Prohibitionist..... | 10,066 |
| Hiram Maine, Union Labor..... | 2,737 |

The pluralities were: Hovey over Matson, 2,200; Chase over Myers, 2,155; Charles F. Griffin over Robert W. Miers for Secretary of State, 2,319; Julius A. Lemcke over Thomas B. Byrnes for Treasurer of State, 2,374; Bruce Carr over Charles A. Munson for State Auditor, 1,946.

In the election of members of Congress the Republicans fared badly this year. They succeeded in electing only three of their thirteen nominees. These three were Thomas M. Browne in the Sixth, Joseph B. Cheadle in the Ninth, William D. Owen in the Tenth. New men chosen by the Democrats were William F. Parrett in the First, George W. Cooper in the Fifth, Elijah V. Brookshire in the Eighth, Augustus N. Martin in the Eleventh, Charles A. O. McClellan in the Twelfth. Democrats re-elected were O'Neill, Holman, Bynum and Shively.

The 1888 campaign in Indiana was not an overly exciting one. A good deal of stress was laid upon the fact that for the first time in its history Indiana had been honored with a Presidential nomination in the person of Benjamin Harrison. State pride was strongly appealed to, but judging from the slight difference in the votes cast for General Harrison for President and General Hovey for Governor this appeal to State pride did not sway many voters.

It is worthy of note that General Alvin

Peterson Hovey, the Republican nominee for Governor, was in former years a Democrat of considerable prominence. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, commissioned first lieutenant in 1846 for service in the war with Mexico, elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, 1850; Circuit Judge, 1851-1854; was defeated as Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge in 1854, but by Governor Wright appointed to fill a vacancy in that tribunal; appointed United States District Attorney by President Pierce in 1856 and removed by President Buchanan in 1858; served with distinction in the Union army until 1865; commissioned as United States Minister to the Republic of Peru in 1865; resigned in 1870; elected to Congress in 1886, serving until January 17, 1889, when he resigned to be inaugurated as Governor of Indiana, to which position he had been elected a few months before. He served as Governor until his death in Indianapolis, November 23, 1891, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Ira J. Chase, who became Acting-Governor for the remainder of the term and was succeeded by Claude Matthews, Democrat, in January, 1893.

Hovey's unsuccessful competitor in the

gubernatorial race of 1888, Courtland C. Matson, was born at Brookville, Ind., April 25, 1841; the son of John A. Matson, who, during the forties, as nominee of the Whig party, made an unsuccessful race for the Governorship of Indiana. Young Matson graduated from Asbury University (now De Pauw) in 1862; enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, and after one year's service entered the Indiana Sixth Cavalry, served until October, 1865, and rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he qualified himself for the law; was three times elected Prosecuting Attorney; served as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1878, and was for four successive terms elected to Congress. Upon his retirement from Congressional service he resumed the practice of law. Governor Marshall appointed him a State Tax Commissioner, which position he filled most acceptably for a term of four years. At this writing (August, 1915,) he is a resident of Chicago. He is highly esteemed as a man of pure character and inflexible integrity.

Col. Matson died in Chicago from the effects of an operation, September 4, 1915. Burial at Greencastle.



POLITICAL PENDULUM AGAIN SWINGS

IN THE DIRECTION OF IRREPRESSIBLE DEMOCRACY—
A SWEEPING VICTORY IN 1890



DELEGATED as one of the trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Blind in part to represent Indiana at the National Conference of Correction and Charities for 1889, at Baltimore, I concluded, at the close of the deliberations of that gathering, to run over to the National Capital with a view to mingling with the statesmen and absorbing some of the political wisdom that permeates the atmosphere in that locality. The famous Kentucky journalist, George D. Prentice, used to say in his inimitable style that he never got in sight of the National Capital but that he experienced an irresistible longing to steal something. Though making, in my younger days, frequent pilgrimages to the Capital of the Nation, I never experienced any such longing as Prentice facetiously ascribed to himself. On the contrary, I always congratulated myself on carefully guarding my usually scant yet adequate supply of legal tender to meet my modest requirements.

Upon meeting Senator Voorhees, that whole-souled, big-hearted statesman invited me to take a ride with him on the following morning. He said that while out riding, away from the haunts and immune from being importuned for this or that, afforded the best of opportunities for quietly and uninterruptedly talking matters over, comparing notes, etc. At the appointed hour we started out on our journey. It did not take long for the Senator to unburden his mind and to pour out his soul. He started out by inquiring whether I had given any thought to the make-up of the Democratic State ticket for next year. In answer I told him that some very

excellent men had announced their readiness to go on the ticket, among them Captain W. J. Hilligoss, formerly editor of the *Huntington Democrat* and later on in charge of the Citizens street railroad at Muncie, who would consider himself honored by being nominated for Secretary of State. "That's the very position about which I feel deeply concerned," the Senator replied. "I have given the political situation in Indiana much earnest thought and have reached the conclusion that the welfare of our party demands the nomination of some intelligent farmer to head the ticket. I have such a man in mind. He lives in my part of the State, in an adjoining county. You must have met him at our State convention in 1880, when he was persuaded to offer himself as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Political conditions then made his nomination impossible. As you know, the nomination for that office was thrust upon Colonel Isaac P. Gray. The man who, in my judgment, ought to head our ticket for 1890 is Claude Matthews, a progressive farmer in Vermilion county, and in all respects qualified for the office of Secretary of State and capable of conducting a campaign creditably and effectively. He is a native of Kentucky; his wife is a daughter of former Governor and United States Senator Whitcomb, in his day the idol of Indiana Democracy. I appreciate fully your relations to Captain Hilligoss as a fellow-newspaper man, but on the other hand you must admit that in politics we cannot always be governed by personal relations or personal feeling. An emergency exists that points unerringly to duty to nominate a man like Claude Matthews to head our ticket in 1890. I don't like to ask you to sacrifice personal

friendship; I wouldn't urge this matter upon you with so much earnestness; but you and I have been in political life long enough to know that there are times when the strongest personal friendships must be subordinated to political emergency and party necessity. That is the situation now with us in Indiana, and I am making this appeal to you because I regard it a duty so to do. On your return home think this matter over. If at all compatible with your ideas of party expediency, publish a ringing editorial in your paper setting forth the reasons why Mr. Matthews should be nominated. I feel assured such an article from your pen will accomplish the purpose I have so much at heart."

Any one having for any length of time sustained close relations to big-hearted, large-brained, ever generous Dan Voorhees can readily understand that such an appeal could not be withstood. I wilted; I acquiesced. Without even opening any correspondence with Mr. Matthews, I vigorously espoused his cause personally and through the columns of my paper. The support he received from the northern counties, in which he was wholly unknown, secured his nomination on the second ballot. It is due to the memory of my good friend, Captain Hilligoss, long since gathered to his fathers, to say that upon explaining to him the reasons that impelled me to champion the nomination of Claude Matthews he gave the gratifying assurance that he bore me no ill-feeling, and I believe he meant what he said, although I thought there was just a tinge of poignancy in his remark: "If you had kept out of this fight I would easily have secured the nomination."

August 28 was the date fixed for the holding of the convention. The permanent organization was made to consist of ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, chairman; Captain John C. Nelson of Logansport, principal secretary.

Vice-Presidents—W. N. Underwood, Perry county; Elijah Sanford, Knox;

James A. Cravens, Washington; E. G. Nicholson, Jefferson; J. J. Smiley, Putnam; George W. Goodwin, Henry; Charles A. Henderson, Madison; C. W. Ward, Vermillion; Henry C. Harris, Benton; Charles R. Pollard, Carroll; James C. Branhan, Huntington; W. F. McNagny, Whitley; A. G. Wood, Kosciusko.

Assistant Secretaries—L. M. Wade, Posey county; John Johnson, Jr., Lawrence; Josiah Gwin, Floyd; M. W. Fish, Ohio; J. W. Cravens, Monroe; D. W. McKee, Fayette; A. L. Major, Shelby; George W. Tipton, Fountain; J. M. Whistler, Hamilton; J. A. Rothrock, White; W. J. Houck, Grant; Wright Rockhill, Allen; James C. Fletcher, Knox.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by this convention was a hummer. It contained twenty-eight paragraphs or planks. There is snap and ginger in every sentence. This vigorous pronunciamento is herewith in part reproduced verbatim, the remainder being given in epitomized form:

"We, the Democracy of Indiana, in convention assembled for the first time since the memorable contest of 1888, when we went down in defeat but not in dishonor, overcome by the shameless methods of Dudleyism and the blocks-of-five, do solemnly declare:

"That the electoral vote of Indiana was obtained for Harrison and Morton by the most flagrant crimes against the ballot box ever perpetrated in an American commonwealth; that these crimes were committed under the direct auspices of William Wade Dudley, then and now Treasurer of the National Republican Committee, and by the procurement and connivance of Republican leaders in this State and in the Nation; that the administration of Benjamin Harrison has made itself an accessory after the fact to these crimes by shielding the criminals from punishment, and even by rewarding them for their knavery; and that the brazen prostitution of the machinery of the Federal court for the district of Indiana, by its judges and attorney, to the protection of these conspirators against the suffrage, constitutes the most infamous chapter in the judicial annals of

the Republic. The Federal court of Indiana has decided that advising and organizing bribery is not a crime. We appeal from the decision to the people of Indiana, and we demand a verdict against William A. Woods, and the miscreants whom he saved from legal punishment.

"We denounce the administration of Benjamin Harrison for its deliberate abandonment of civil service reform; for its use of Cabinet positions and other high stations in payment of financial campaign debts; for treating the public patronage as a family appendage instead of a public trust, and quartering a host of relatives, by blood and by marriage, upon the national treasury; for dismissing honest and competent public servants in violation of solemn pledges, because of their political opinions, and filling their places with men devoid of character or capacity and whose only title to preferment rested upon disreputable partisan work; for its dalliance with questionable gift enterprises; for its complete subservience to Wall street and the money power, and its undisguised hostility or indifference to the rights and interests of the producing and laboring masses.

"We denounce the tariff monopolists for their efforts to perpetuate themselves in power by measures inconsistent with free institutions and contrary to good morals. We find in the force election bill, the bills creating rotten borough States and the McKinley tariff bill, the open manifestations of a gigantic conspiracy of the minority to oppress a groaning people with additional burdens of taxation for private benefit and to fasten it onto the country in such a way that the people cannot free themselves from the galling load.

"We condemn the Republican party for the deliberate theft of two seats in the Senate of the United States from the people of Montana; for degrading the House of Representatives from a deliberate body into a one-man despotism under the false and hypocritical pretense of expediting the public business; for unseating legally elected representatives of the people in order to strengthen a partisan majority, which was originally the product of fraud; for trampling upon the rights of the minority in disregard as well as justice and decency as of parliamentary usage and the plain requirements of the Constitution; and for reckless prodigality in appro-

priations, which has converted the surplus accumulated under the wise, frugal and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland into a deficit of alarming dimensions, involving in the near future a further heavy increase of the people's burden.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff bill as the most outrageous measure of taxation ever proposed in the American Congress. It will increase taxes upon the necessities of life and reduce taxes upon the luxuries. It will make life harder for every farmer and wage-earner in the land in order that the profits of the monopolies and trusts may be swelled. It affords no relief whatever to the agricultural interests of the country, already staggering under the heavy burdens of protection; in the words of James G. Blaine, 'It will not open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork.' We are opposed to legislation which compels Indiana farmers to pay bounties to the sugar planters and silk growers of other States. We are opposed to class legislation of every kind; to subsidies and bounties of every description and in every disguise. We are in favor of that wide measure of commercial freedom proposed by Grover Cleveland which would benefit the farmers and laborers of the entire country, instead of that limited measure of so-called reciprocity offered by Mr. Blaine, which would benefit only a few Eastern manufacturers. So long as the Government depends for support in any degree upon a tariff, we demand that it be levied for revenue only, and so far as possible upon the luxuries of the classes, instead of the necessities of the masses.

"We are rejoiced at the evidences of an awakening of the farmers of the country to the necessity for organized efforts to better their own condition and protect themselves against unjust legislation and oppressive administration. We invite attention to the fact that farmers are demanding, in substance, the same measures of relief which the Democratic party has been advocating for years, but has not had the power to enact, and that the surest and speediest way of obtaining this relief is to restore the Democracy to power in every department of the Government.

"We favor the election of United States Senators by the people.

"We endorse most heartily the legisla-

tion of the General Assembly of 1889. We applaud the election reform laws and pledge ourselves to their support and full enforcement. We applaud the school textbook laws by which the people are given school books at one-half their former price. We favor such additional legislation as will give full effect to the objects of this act, and will extend its scope as far as practicable, and pledge ourselves to resist every attempt of the school book trust to regain its old control over our public schools. We favor such simplification of the school laws affecting township trustees and county superintendents, and their duties as will increase their efficiency and decrease expenses.

"We applaud the State Board of Charities law, and commend the excellent work done by that board in improving the conditions and methods of our benevolent and reformatory institutions. The creation of our splendid system of public charities, and their honest and efficient management, constitutes one of the strongest titles of the Indiana Democracy to popular confidence and support.

"The State debt obligations should not be hawked over the country, but should be made a popular domestic security, issued direct to the people of the State in bonds of small denomination, drawing a low rate of interest, and non-taxable, that the interest paid may remain at home, and the securities may be made a safe investment for trust funds and the people's savings.

"We demand the adoption of a system of equalizing the appraisement of real and personal property in this State, to the end that an equal and proper uniformity in such assessments shall be secured, for the reason that under existing regulations many counties are compelled to pay an unjust proportion of the State's expenses, which others as unjustly escape.

"Judges Coffey, Berkshire and Olds, Republican members of the supreme bench, deserve the contempt of the people of Indiana for their action in overturning the settled construction of the Constitution, reversing all legal precedents and contradicting their own rulings for the sake of a few petty offices and at the dictation of unscrupulous political tricksters.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that hereafter the members of the State Central Committee shall be chosen on the 8th of January of each alter-

nate year (commencing in the year 1892) by the voters of the respective congressional districts represented by delegates appointed by the respective counties, and such delegates shall assemble at the call of the chairman of the State Central Committee. The members of the State Central Committee thus chosen shall hold their position for two years and until their successors are respectively elected."

The platform in vigorous terms condemns a lot of things charged against the Republican party. So numerous and so grave are the offenses alleged against the party then in power that it must be assumed to have reached the acme of misconduct. Condemnation is pronounced upon force election bills as destructive of home rule and local self-government; upon sectionalism and bayonet rule; upon partisan returning boards; upon violation of the Andrews election law. Then comes denunciation of the then recently enacted silver bill and demand for the free and unrestricted coinage of silver upon the basis existing prior to 1873. Still more liberal pension laws are demanded. Demand for legislation to prohibit alien ownership is reiterated. Farmers' institutes praised and commended. Funding of school debt is lauded. Republican officials and newspapers are charged with conspiracy to destroy the State's credit for partisan purposes. The eight-hour labor law is applauded and the importation of Pinkerton detectives denounced. Fees and perquisites for officers are condemned and fair salaries for all public officials favored. Interference with parochial schools deprecated and denounced. Township libraries strongly approved. The course of Senators Voorhees and Turpie most heartily approved and commended.

The committee that drafted and reported these resolutions was composed of John G. Shanklin, Lycurgus Dalton, Jason B. Brown, Charles E. Korbly, Eb. Henderson, Robert Dora, Samuel E. Morss, John E. Lamb, T. J. Terhune, Milton L. Humpston, J. M. Smith, D. C. Fawcett and David

R. Leeper. Three of them were newspaper men, one an author and one a member of Congress. They certainly knew how to construct a platform with plenty of bark on it.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Anthony Stevenson, Spencer county.
2. James M. Andrew, Orange.
3. Alvin P. Smith, Harrison.
4. William H. O'Brien, Dearborn.
5. John W. Ragsdale, Franklin.
6. Thomas J. Study, Wayne.
7. D. W. Berg, Madison.
8. James M. Haskins, Clay.
9. David F. Allen, Clinton.
10. Benjamin F. Louthain, Cass.
11. Jerome Herff, Miami.
12. Herman Freygang, Steuben.
13. Martin T. Krueger, Laporte.

Nominations being declared next in order, George W. Shanklin of Evansville placed in nomination for the office of Secretary of State Claude Matthews of Vermilion county; Judge Lotz proposed Captain W. J. Hilligoss of Muncie; John R. East named James B. Clark, and Thomas F. Wilson put in nomination Colonel John Lee of Crawfordsville. The trend ran unmistakably in favor of Farmer Matthews, who was duly nominated on the second ballot. On motion of Captain Hilligoss the nomination was made unanimous.

For Auditor of State, Paul Hyatt named George S. Green of Vincennes; Cyrus E. Davis presented the name of James C. Lavelle of Daviess county, and Newton B. Smith put in nomination the winner, John Oscar Henderson of Kokomo. The vote stood: Henderson, 675; Lavelle, 375; Green, 253. Henderson's nomination was made unanimous.

The race for State Treasurer was a very spirited one. Placed before the convention were: Albert Gall of Indianapolis, Henry C. Berghoff of Fort Wayne, Thomas B. Byrnes of Evansville and James R. Slack, Jr., of Huntington. The contest from beginning to end was between Gall and Berghoff. Four ballots were required to pro-

duce a nomination. Gall proved a winner and was on motion of Mr. Berghoff declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

For Attorney-General, Alonzo Green Smith was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing in his favor 787½ to 515½ for James McCabe of Warren.

For the Supreme Judgeship there was no contest. The unanimous sentiment of the party ran in favor of the renomination of Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell. And it was so decreed by the convention. At the same time there existed a strong feeling throughout the State in favor of paving the way for his nomination, in the near future, for the Governorship. Having for years sustained very close relations to Judge Mitchell, I touched upon this subject in one of my communications as well as in some editorial references to the probabilities of future political action. This elicited the following unequivocal declarations as to his inclinations in private and public life:

"Indianapolis, February 20, 1890.

"My Dear Friend: I cannot but express to you the obligations I am under for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me covering a period of twenty years and more, and especially for the generous mention you have recently made of my name in connection with the Gubernatorial office. I assure you I am not insensible to expressions of confidence coming from one in whom the Democracy of the State repose well merited confidence, and whose course I have watched with pride and pleasure almost from boyhood. I do not want to be a candidate for Governor. My tastes are waning more and more from old time political strife, and while my preference would be to go back to my private business, I can only say if my friends wish me to accept a renomination for the office I am now occupying I would very much prefer that to any other office in the gift of the people of the State. It is in the line of work to which I have devoted my life, and if my friends think I have discharged the duties acceptably I would gratefully accept a renomination. This letter is of course for your eye alone, but you may say in your

paper what you think appropriate with the assurance of the continuance of the personal esteem and regard of your friend,

"J. A. S. MITCHELL.

"P. S.—I have written this in great haste, hoping soon to see you."

Triumphantly re-elected to the exalted position to which he was originally assigned by the people of Indiana in 1884, that insidious foe of mankind, gallstone, had so undermined his otherwise superb physical condition that before the expiration of his first term the Grim Reaper cut short his useful earthly career. Death relieved him of intense suffering in the month of December, 1890.

Joseph A. S. Mitchell was born at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1837. Upon attaining boyhood he worked on a farm, had the benefit of a common school education, taught school for a time and later on acquired higher educational knowledge at Blandsville, Ill., and Chambersburg, Pa. In the latter institution he fitted himself for the law. After his admission to the bar he practiced for a short time, traveled for a few months in the South and then located at Goshen, Ind. In response to the call of President Lincoln he enlisted in the Second Indiana Cavalry, serving two full years. For meritorious and gallant conduct he was promoted to a captaincy and later on assigned to duty on the staff of General McCook, which position he held to the close of the civil war. Returning from the seat of war, he resumed his residence at Goshen to again take up the practice of law in partnership with John H. Baker. He served as deputy prosecuting attorney and was elected mayor in 1872 and re-elected in 1874. In conjunction with Benjamin Harrison and Aaron Dyer he represented the Indiana Bar Association at Saratoga in 1879. Recognition of his eminent fitness for the place led to his nomination for Supreme Judge in 1880. With the rest of the ticket that year he was defeated. Four years later he was again nominated for the Supreme Judge-

ship and triumphantly elected. In the discharge of his judicial duties he gained the reputation of a "most righteous judge" and an exceptionally able expounder of the law. For a number of years he filled most acceptably the position of trustee of De Pauw University.

The mutations of politics worked some notable results during the 1880-1890 decade in the make-up of the Supreme Court. William E. Niblack and George V. Howk were elected in the Tilden campaign of 1876 and re-elected in 1882. This extended their tenure to 1889—twelve years. The Garfield triumph in 1880 brought on the bench William A. Woods and Byron K. Elliott. Woods was transferred to the Federal bench, resigning May 8, 1883. Edwin P. Hammond was appointed in Woods' place. Allen Zollars was elected in 1882 and served one full term of six years. Joseph A. S. Mitchell was elected in 1884, re-elected in 1900, and died in December of that year. The Harrison victory in 1888 resulted in the election of three Republican judges—John G. Berkshire, Silas D. Coffey and Walter Olds. Berkshire died after being on the bench two years and Olds resigned about the same time to become a corporation attorney.

WHAT WAS WORRYING SENATOR VOORHEES.

Some time before the meeting of the State convention I received a letter written by Senator Voorhees in his own hand, instead of being dictated and type-written as had become the custom and practice with members of Congress. It may be observed that Senator Voorhees at times became very gloomy and despondent. In all probability he was in that frame of mind when he penned the letter herewith reproduced. It hadn't been so very long since we had been out riding in and about Washington discussing State politics and I being an attentive listener to the Senator's irresistible plea for the nomination of Claude Matthews for Secretary of State,

yet he seemed to have regarded that a long interval. But here is the letter; it affords highly interesting reading and illustrates anew how appearances and conjectures may bow down the heart and fill it with dire forebodings of impending disaster:

"My Dear Mr. Stoll: The sight of your familiar handwriting is good for my weary eyes and jaded spirits. I am sore at heart that I have not seen you for so long a time. The truth is that for a year after the election of 1888 I carried the effects of that hard campaign in my continued ill health, but I have now rounded the danger point and feel that I am my old self again. I am working hard and shall try to make a good record this session. At the same time the outlook here as to national politics is very dark to my mind. Under the ruling in the House there is nothing to stop this Republican Congress from enacting laws with which to control the results in every Southern State and there is not a doubt that such is their purpose at this time. The conspiracy is far-reaching, looking to the perpetuation of the Republican party in power and the overthrow of our system of State governments. Nothing so grave and perilous to my mind has occurred since the war as the issue presented here now. I wish I could talk it over with you. Can't you run on here for a few days? I would be glad to have you as my guest.

"With all my heart I thank you for your good, kind words about the Senatorial matter. I think there will be no want of harmony on that subject, and that is the great point in the success and welfare of the party. It is a mistake to suppose we are to have an easy fight in Indiana this year. I have it from the inside that a determined and moneyed campaign is to be made to carry the State and to retire me so that I may never trouble them again with another 'Blocks-of-five' speech in the Senate. In all my life I was never as obnoxious to the Republican leaders as I am now, and all on account of that speech. Benny and his people are bitter, and likewise Quay, who carries the money bags. Dudley also is openly threatening that he can encompass my defeat. I feel complimented by this opposition of the rogues,

but it will have to be a vigilant, active, hardworking year on our part. Write to me and believe me, always,

"Your faithful friend,

"D. W. VOORHEES.

"Hon. John B. Stoll, South Bend, Ind."

The drastic partisan legislation which he apprehended failed to become a reality; the onslaught on his official life failed to materialize. Instead of these things happening, a Legislature was elected in 1890 that accorded to Daniel W. Voorhees a third full Senatorial term, which clothed him with authority to participate in the enactment of laws up to March 3, 1897. The General Assembly of 1891 was overwhelmingly Democratic. In the Senate there were thirty-five Democrats to fifteen Republicans; the House was composed of seventy-three Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans. Such an endorsement surely must have dispelled whatever gloom may have possessed itself of Senator Voorhees at times when he gave himself over to mournful cogitation of political disaster.

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET, 1890.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Claude Matthews, Democrat..... | 233,881 | 19,579 |
| Milton Trusler, Republican..... | 214,302 | |
| Brazillai M. Blount, Prohibitionist | 12,006 | |
| Martin V. Kindle, Populist..... | 17,354 | |

AUDITOR OF STATE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| John O. Henderson, Democrat.... | 232,409 | 20,610 |
| Ivan N. Walker, Republican..... | 211,799 | |
| Abraham Huntsinger, Prohibition | 12,134 | |
| James M. Johnson, Populist..... | 17,427 | |

TREASURER OF STATE.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Albert Gall, Democrat..... | 232,394 | 20,501 |
| George W. Pixley, Republican... | 211,893 | |
| Eli J. Robb, Prohibitionist..... | 11,698 | |
| Isaiah N. Miller, Populist..... | 17,447 | |

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Joseph A. S. Mitchell, Democrat.. | 232,725 | 21,252 |
| Robert W. McBride, Republican.. | 211,473 | |
| John W. Baxter, Prohibitionist.. | 11,610 | |
| John S. Bender, Populist..... | 17,410 | |

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Alonzo G. Smith, Democrat..... | 232,128 | 20,226 |
| John W. Lovett, Republican..... | 211,902 | |
| Sumner W. Haynes, Prohibitionist | 11,771 | |
| William Patterson, Populist..... | 17,456 | |

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Andrew M. Sweeney, Democrat..... | 232,154 | 20,969 |
| William T. Noble, Republican..... | 211,815 | |
| Charles L. Jessup, Prohibitionist.. | 11,711 | |
| Benjamin F. Street, Populist.... | 17,517 | |

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Hervey D. Vories, Democrat.... | 232,480 | 20,814 |
| James H. Henry, Republican..... | 211,666 | |
| Leander M. Crist, Prohibitionist.. | 11,587 | |
| William F. Whitney, Populist.... | 17,466 | |

CHIEF BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| William A. Peelle, Jr., Democrat. | 232,282 | 20,873 |
| John Worrell, Republican..... | 211,409 | |
| Frank DuSouchet, Prohibitionist.. | 11,840 | |
| John W. Shockley, Populist..... | 17,268 | |

GEOLOGIST.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Sylvester S. Gorby, Democrat.... | 232,118 | 20,748 |
| John M. Coulter, Republican..... | 211,370 | |
| Joseph Moore, Prohibitionist.... | 11,762 | |
| Edward S. Pope (629), Populist.. | 17,456 | |

VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

—First District—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|
| William F. Parrett, Democrat.... | 17,730 | 855 |
| James S. Wright, Republican.... | 16,875 | |

—Second District—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| John L. Bretz, Democrat..... | 14,697 | 2,701 |
| William N. Darnell, Republican... | 11,996 | |

—Third District—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Jason B. Brown, Democrat..... | 16,369 | 3,939 |
| William J. Dunham, Republican.... | 12,430 | |

—Fourth District—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| William S. Holman, Democrat.... | 15,639 | 1,772 |
| John T. Rankin, Republican..... | 13,867 | |

—Fifth District—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| George W. Cooper, Democrat..... | 17,070 | 1,704 |
| John G. Dunbar, Republican..... | 15,355 | |

—Sixth District—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Henry U. Johnson, Republican.... | 18,786 | 5,736 |
| David S. Trowbridge, Democrat... | 12,807 | |

—Seventh District—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| William D. Bynum, Democrat.... | 27,401 | 5,315 |
| John J. W. Billingsley, Republican | 22,086 | |

—Eighth District—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| E. V. Brookshire, Democrat..... | 21,391 | 3,058 |
| James A. Mount, Republican.... | 18,333 | |

—Ninth District—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Daniel Waugh, Republican..... | 20,752 | 1,258 |
| Leroy Templeton, Democrat..... | 19,453 | |

—Tenth District—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| David H. Patton, Democrat..... | 17,262 | 1,162 |
| William D. Owen, Republican.... | 16,100 | |

—Eleventh District—

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Augustus N. Martin..... | 20,813 | 2,813 |
| Cyrus E. Bryant..... | 18,000 | |

—Twelfth District—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Charles A. O. McClellan, Democrat | 17,970 | 4,050 |
| Jason N. Babcock, Republican.... | 13,920 | |

—Thirteenth District—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat... | 20,318 | 2,704 |
| Henry D. Wilson, Republican.... | 17,614 | |

The Democratic platform of 1892 especially commends the enactment of a new, just and equitable tax law by the Democratic Legislature. The author of this law being a townsman of mine, I asked him to furnish me a statement of the manner in which the enactment was procured. In compliance with this request Judge Howard kindly furnished this comprehensive information bearing upon that important subject:

THE INDIANA TAX LAW.

(By Hon. Timothy E. Howard.)

“Professor John R. Commons, the noted political economist and secretary of the tax department of the National Civic Federation, has stated, as said in the *Indianapolis News* of February 21, 1903, that the tax law of Indiana is nearer perfect than that of any other State in the union. Like opinions have been given by many other persons competent to judge of the subject, and several of our sister States, in revising their systems of taxation, have drawn heavily upon the provisions of the Indiana law.

“This law, as has often happened in the case of other beneficent measures, owed its origin to dire necessity. The benevolent, reformatory and other institutions of the State had been extending and improving for years until the revenues had become inadequate for their support, after meeting the other expenses of the State government. The result was that the State had been compelled to resort to the borrowing of money from time to time to meet these expenses. The margin between the annual revenues and the necessary expenditures, instead of being closer, continued to widen from year to year. It became necessary even to borrow money to pay the interest on the obligations already incurred, the State thus paying interest on interest. In this way the outstanding debt of the State

had gone on increasing from year to year until it amounted to more than eight millions of dollars, with no prospects of relief in sight. It seemed suicidal to continue borrowing money, and so putting off the day of reckoning. The Legislature was equally reluctant to raise the tax levy. That is always an unpopular measure. But what was to be done? How save the credit of the State?

"This was the grave financial situation which confronted the Legislature of 1891. The writer had been a member of the Senate in each of the two preceding sessions and had been impressed with the serious condition of the State's finances. He was satisfied that something must be done to save the good name of the State, and that without delay. A remedy must be found at this session of the Legislature. Borrowing money must cease, while an increased levy could not be thought of. An increased levy, to be adequate, must be so great as to incur a storm of opposition on the part of the people, and the members of the Legislature could never be induced to listen to the suggestion. Besides, such an increase in the levy would but add to the injustice of the existing system of taxation. The evil was in the unequal valuation of property, and a simple increase of the tax levy would but increase the burdens of those who were already paying more than their just share of taxes.

"Between the time of his re-election to the Senate and the convening of the General Assembly the writer had devoted much thought to the grave problem now before that body. During this interval he had visited and consulted with a relative who was then a local assessor at Ann Arbor, Mich. From this visit he brought home with him at least two ideas—one was the necessity of assessing all property at its true cash value. If this standard of valuation should be fixed and adhered to by the taxing officers the great inequality between the assessment of large properties, particularly corporate property, and the ordinary properties of the people would be done away with. The other idea that came from that conference at Ann Arbor was the creation of a County Board of Review. The then existing County Board of Equalization was but a feeble organization, with little power to revise the work of the local assessors and to correct errors and inequalities.

"On the organization of the Legislature and the appointment of committees, one of the first steps taken was the calling of a joint meeting of the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. Senator Rufus Magee, formerly Minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway, was chairman of the Senate Committee and he was called upon to preside over the joint conference.

"As said in a late interview by Mr. Jefferson H. Claypool, then a Republican member of the House Committee, 'It was evident to all that radical tax legislation was needed, but some of the members of the joint committee did not have a clearly defined idea of how to proceed.' This statement very well expresses the earnest but vague and indefinite character of the various remarks and suggestions made by the several members of the Senate and House Committees in that joint conference. Finally the writer, who was a member of the Senate Committee, gave expression to some thoughts of his own on the subject, referring particularly to ideas that had been suggested to his mind on his visit to Michigan. To his utter astonishment, no sooner had he taken his seat than the chairman announced that he would appoint the writer to prepare a bill for a general revision of the tax laws of the State, to be submitted to a future meeting of the joint committee. Protest was of no avail, Chairman Magee simply saying that the writer seemed to have some practical ideas on the subject of taxation, and as no one else had anything better to propose, there was nothing to be done but await the preparation of the new bill on the lines indicated in the writer's remarks. The members of the two committees agreed with the chairman, and the matter was so determined.

"Daily duties in the Senate chamber and on other committees made it necessary that the tax bill should be prepared at night. It was three weeks before the first draft could be reported to the joint committee. As this draft contained two hundred and sixty-two sections, the committee waived the reading, doing the writer the honor of accepting his word that the bill had been prepared with the provisions indicated at the former meeting of the joint conference. He was only requested to state whether any new provisions had

been incorporated. In answer he said that, to secure the assessment of mortgage loans, bonds, moneys and other concealed property he had thought it necessary to provide for the creation of the office of county assessor and prescribe his duties. A vote was taken in the committee on this provision, and the creation of the office of county assessor was sanctioned. Representative Claypool, in the interview already referred to, speaking of the writer's preparation of the bill, says: 'He worked at it three weeks, until midnight every night. He had little in the way of suggestions from other members, for we felt that he was doing the work acceptably. At the end of three weeks he presented his measure. He said to me, "What do you think of it?" I said it would raise the taxes without a doubt, for while it did not increase the tax rate, it did increase the valuation. I thought it so radical that the people would almost rebel against it. But the committee seemed to think that the bill was along right lines, and it was decided to introduce it.' On February 5 the bill was introduced in the Senate, referred to the Committee on Finance and three hundred copies ordered printed.

"As the bill was one for 'raising revenue,' it was necessary, by a requirement of the Constitution, that it should 'originate in the House of Representatives.' A printed copy was accordingly introduced in the House, taking the place of three bills already introduced in that body—one by Mr. John T. Beasley, for the creation of a State Board of Tax Commissioners; one by Mr. William A. Cullop, for the taxation of franchises; and one by Mr. William S. Oppenheim, for paying all railroad taxes into the State treasury. All these provisions of the House bills were, however, incorporated in the Senate bill. The first two became a part of the law as finally enacted, but the third provision, that for paying all railroad taxes into the State treasury, proved to be exceedingly unpopular and came near defeating the whole measure. The bill was retained also in the Senate in order to protect the measure and make necessary amendments. This proved a wise precaution. When on February 25 the bill came to a final vote in the House, it was, by reason of the railroad tax provision, defeated by the decisive vote of 53 to 40. This was due chiefly to the unwillingness of taxpayers to be deprived of

the benefit of their share of railroad taxes for local purposes. In many counties the railroad tax amounted to a very large part of the local revenues. On the same day, when this adverse vote was announced in the House, the bill was in committee of the whole in the Senate, and as soon as the news of the House vote came over the author of the bill arose in his place and moved to strike out the obnoxious provisions. This was at once agreed to and the bill thus saved. As soon as this action of the Senate was known in the House, the vote on the passage of the bill in that body was reconsidered, the objectionable railroad clauses stricken out and the bill again placed upon its passage and passed by the vote of sixty-eight to seven.

"This vote showed the favor with which all parties in the House regarded the bill, as was the case also in the Senate, and that it was the railroad provisions alone that caused the opposition in both bodies. On this point Representative Claypool says: 'Both branches of the Legislature that session were overwhelmingly Democratic. They favored some such measure, and though the matter was much debated, its passage was never in doubt after the elimination of the railroad tax feature.'

"On its passage in the House the bill went at once to the Senate, where, on February 26, it passed with the amendments as made by the Senate in committee of the whole. The vote here was thirty-six to nine. A conference committee was appointed to report on the Senate amendments. The report of this committee was adopted in the House, without division, on February 28 and in the Senate by a vote of thirty-seven to four on March 2. The bill became a law on March 6, 1891, by the signature of Governor Alvin P. Hovey, who at all stages had favored the legislation.

"Although the law had the approval and support of the Republican Governor, and, as the record shows, at every stage in its passage was supported by a goodly number of Republican votes; yet no sooner had the Legislature adjourned than an active and persistent war was waged against it in every part of the State. While the opposition was chiefly of a political character, still the Democrats themselves seemed rather lukewarm in the defense. In truth the very bulk and extent of the law made it difficult to grasp all its provisions and the Democratic press seemed indisposed

to take up the vindication of a statute which took up over ninety pages of the session laws. The first Democrat outside the membership of the late Legislature who seemed to grasp and understand the provisions of the law was the Hon. Thomas Duncan, now the brilliant and efficient president of the Public Service Commission. Until the appearance of Mr. Duncan's comprehensive and illuminating article it would seem that the Democrats were almost willing to confess judgment in favor of the determined attacks of the opponents of the law. Some good Democratic editors seemed to fear that the Democratic Legislature had committed a huge blunder and that the party would be ruined in consequence. Mr. Duncan's article came when the law was in the depths. That article marked the turning point in favor of the legislation. Democratic writers and speakers took heart, though in a sort of desperate mood, and tried to make the best of what they still feared was an inconsiderate piece of legislation.

"But it was the real enemies of the law, those who had thoroughly studied its provisions and understood and feared them—it was these men who brought home to the people the true nature of this daring and radical revision of our tax laws. The law had been attacked as favoring corporations. The corporations themselves knew this to be untrue, and they at once went into the courts to overthrow the new act. Not until then did the people open their eyes. If the railroads, telegraph and express companies went into the courts to overthrow the law, well, then, said the people, surely the law must not be in favor of the corporations. Democrats now took renewed courage, studied the law and defended its provisions. A great light shone and the tax law was out of the depths. The decisions of the courts followed, sustaining the enactment at every point, even in the Supreme Court of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States. It was a great triumph. At last the corporations must bear their just share of the public burdens. The valuation of railroad property alone rose from sixty-nine millions in the State to a hundred and sixty-one millions, and other corporate property in proportion. It was seen that assessment of all property at its true valuation meant something. The new county assessors, all over the State, found concealed

millions of mortgages, bonds and other securities and moneys that had never paid taxes. The huge State debt would come down. And it did come down, from eight millions and over, down it came, million by million, until finally the State debt of Indiana has become merely nominal, while her great public institutions have been constantly enlarged and improved and their inmates properly cared for.

"But it is said that the law has not been properly enforced. That is true. If the law were enforced according to its terms the condition would be ideal. The taxing officers, township assessors, county assessors, County Boards of Review and the State Board of Tax Commissioners are but human. Many of these have been admirable officials and have done their duties under the law in manly fashion, showing themselves conscientious, wise and courageous men. The State Board of Tax Commissioners and many county assessors, particularly, have, in the great majority of cases, done their full duty. If all had done so the judgment of Professor John R. Commons, that the Indiana tax law is nearer perfect than that of any other State, would be a simple truism. The law is exceedingly democratic in its provisions. Perhaps there is a fault in this. The administration and enforcement of the act has been left, so far as possible, in the hands of the people themselves. It may be that if the county assessors, for example, were given larger powers in revising the work of the township assessors, and if the State Board were given larger powers in revising the work of all the assessors and of the Boards of Review, a more just and equal assessment and appraisal of all the property of the State should be secured. Some level-headed, zealous advocate of more perfect administration of the law, such a one perhaps as the Hon. Dan Link, present Tax Commissioner, may yet prepare such improvement of the law and show the Legislature the wisdom of adopting it. But, even as it is, when we compare the work done under the present with that under the former law, we cannot fail to recognize the immense improvement. This improvement is seen particularly in the work of the county assessors and in that of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Property does not escape taxation now as it did formerly, and the large properties are more adequately taxed.

"It has been said that while the Indiana law may be the best general property tax law in the country, yet that a general property tax law is itself not so satisfactory as other systems of taxation. There may be truth in this. If the State were new and we were about to lay down the first system of taxation, it may be that the single tax on land, as in New Zealand, might be satisfactory. But our general property tax system has been in operation for over a century and so radical a change of method would be detrimental to all our long-established methods of business. It is evident that we must be content to improve the general property system of taxation which we have so long followed. New methods, ideal systems, even though better from an abstract point of view, are yet undesirable when the people have grown familiar with other and perhaps inferior systems and methods. Wise taxa-

tion, as is indeed the case with all laws, is rather practical than scientific. That is best which is best for us.

"But many supplementary schemes of raising revenues, not antagonistic in any way with present systems of taxation, are reasonable, practical and altogether desirable. Such are license taxes, franchise taxes, income taxes, inheritance taxes and others of similar kind. All such taxes bear immediately upon the business and the persons benefited by the tax, are best able to bear the burdens of supporting the Government and its varied needs and institutions. The principal source of public revenues, however, must continue to be the general property tax. Of this method of taxation the Indiana tax law of 1891, with its wise amendments and improvements as suggested from year to year, will grow to be as near perfect as human institutions can ever become."



DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE IN 1892

WHAT AT FIRST SEEMED A HOPELESS FIGHT TURNED INTO SWEEPING VICTORY

THERE was sharp division in the Democratic camp of Indiana in 1892. Hostility to Grover Cleveland was intense; idolization, on the other hand, just as pronounced. The anti-Cleveland forces did not center on any one of the several avowed or assumed aspirants. Some favored the nomination of ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, others were enthusiastic in their support of Senator David B. Hill, and some thought the strongest man to nominate was Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland. These forces were also divided as to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. As a rule the supporters of Grover Cleveland favored the nomination of John G. Shanklin, former Secretary of State and editor of the *Evansville Courier*, while the anti-Cleveland men wanted Secretary of State Claude Matthews placed at the head of the ticket. For various reasons I was intensely interested in making Claude Matthews Governor of Indiana. He made an enviable record as Secretary of State, displayed sound judgment in matters that came before him for adjustment and had developed many of the traits of a most excellent public official. Besides, I was partial to having a farmer at the head of the State Government. When I first talked to him about the Governorship it was plainly apparent that the suggestion struck him quite favorably. But soon it became manifest that complications were in the way. In talking the matter over with intimate friends in various parts of the State the notion was hammered into Mr. Matthews' head that in view of the uncertainty of the gubernatorial contest he must have it understood that if he should happen to be defeated for that position he should be a receptive can-

didate for renomination as Secretary of State. As time passed Mr. Matthews became more and more impressed with the idea that this was the only assuring program for him to adopt. "With the single exception of yourself, all my friends are agreed as to this being the only safe course for me to pursue," he told me one day. He mentioned the names of many of his friends as among those who had thus expressed themselves. I told him that these friends of his might be entirely honest and sincere in their views, but that they were exceedingly short-sighted and laboring under a grievous delusion. "From the moment your candidacy for Governor is announced there will be in the field aspirants to the office of Secretary of State," I said to him. "Those opposed to you will ridicule your double-gear candidacy and form combinations against you. It is ruinous to entertain a scheme so utterly unfeasible and impracticable. Abandon it and proclaim yourself a candidate for Governor and nothing else." Tractable and deferential as he had usually shown himself in other matters, he seemed to be inseparably wedded to the double-gear proposition. In order to settle the matter once for all, I arranged for a final conference, at which I secured the earnest cooperation and support of ex-Governor Gray. Nearly two hours were spent before Mr. Matthews consented to accept our view of the case. He finally did so, but apparently not without misgivings. The formal announcement of his candidacy for Governor was received with marked favor. A stiff fight was put up in his behalf and he won the coveted prize.

The convention met in Tomlinson Hall on Thursday, April 21, 1892. Senator David Turpie was chosen to preside; Captain

John C. Nelson was again honored with the principal secretaryship of the convention.

The contest over the nomination for Governor was spirited and exciting. The situation was somewhat complicated by the entry of several gentlemen who had not been considered as seriously in the race. The first ballot had hardly been completed when a number of delegations changed their vote, mostly in favor of Mr. Matthews. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement of these changes. The vote showed this result: Claude Matthews, 652 $\frac{1}{4}$; John G. Shanklin, 360 $\frac{1}{4}$; Mason J. Niblack, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$; Mortimer Nye, 124 $\frac{3}{4}$. The contest ended by the adoption of a motion that the nomination of Claude Matthews for Governor be made by acclamation. Mortimer Nye, who was fourth in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination, became the convention's choice for Lieutenant-Governor. The ticket in its entirety was composed of the following-named gentlemen:

Governor—Claude Matthews, Vermilion county.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Mortimer Nye, Laporte.
 Secretary of State—Captain William R. Myers, Anderson.
 Auditor of State—J. O. Henderson, Kokomo.
 Treasurer of State—Albert Gall, Indianapolis.
 Attorney-General—Alonzo G. Smith, Jennings.
 Reporter of Supreme Court—Sidney R. Moon, Rochester.
 Supt. Public Instruction—Harvey D. Vories.
 Chief Bureau of Statistics—William A. Peelle, Jr., Indianapolis.
 Judges of Supreme Court—Leonard J. Hackney of Shelbyville, James McCabe of Warren, Timothy E. Howard of South Bend.
 Appellate Court Judges—George L. Reinhard, Frank E. Gavin, Theodore P. Davis, George E. Ross.

SHANKLIN - CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATION.

A remarkable demonstration of popular enthusiasm was made the night before the convention. The Cleveland Club of Indianapolis marched to the Grand Hotel, Democratic headquarters, to pay homage

to John G. Shanklin, the Cleveland candidate for Governor. In response to vociferous calls Mr. Shanklin made his appearance on the balcony and delivered this remarkable speech:

"Fellow-countrymen: I can hardly express the gratification I feel at being honored by this call. I do not take it to myself altogether, for you know that in a recent utterance I said that 90 per cent. of the party in Indiana is in favor of Cleveland for President of the United States. I stand here upon the eve of the convention, before which my name is to be presented for Governor, and reiterate the statement. If my defeat is the price I must pay for this expression, I wish to say that I court the sacrifice. It is a matter of small moment, where the gentlemen who are my opponents are men of so much capacity and honor, which of us is selected as the standard bearer, but it is of vital consequence of everlasting importance that Cleveland be nominated for President at Chicago. We have all heard of a conference of gentlemen to devise a compromise as to the claims of the friends of Cleveland and the friends of ex-Governor Gray. Now, with all due respect to the gentlemen, all of whom are personal and political friends of mine, they do not all believe, perhaps, that I am the best one to lead on the State ticket, though the Lord may, perhaps, show them better in a dream tonight—the plan was not needed. There is no factional spirit in the Democratic party of Indiana. When 90 per cent. of the party is behind one name, one principal, there is not enough left to make a faction out of it. No Democrat wishes to humiliate or reflect upon our gallant leader, Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray—there is no man in this vast audience or in the State to whom I yield in respect to Mr. Gray. If word of ours would make him President, we would sound it with loud hurrah. But what sense is there in trying to hide or misrepresent the real sentiment of the party? I say the Democracy of Indiana is not for him, but for Grover Cleveland. Let me be understood as respecting the opinion of every Democrat. There may come up some conditions which might be more favorable to Governor Gray.

"I have never been charged with attempting the role of boss. Down in In-

diana, on the banks of the classic Ohio, where I make my home and where everybody knows me, I don't believe any one will accuse me of trying to be a boss. I have the reputation, on the contrary, of being rather modest in my social and political relations. But has it ever occurred to our friends in that conference for compact and compromise, those self-appointed guardians who promulgated as essence of—well, I won't characterize—did it ever occur to them that perhaps they might be laying themselves liable to the faintest shadow of a suspicion of the charge of bossism? Why, they have themselves actually selected four delegates who shall represent the party at large. Now, if the whole of the party's interests and the expression of the party sentiment is to be committed to a half-dozen of our party leaders, no matter how much is involved, why shall the convention assemble at all? I believe that tomorrow, when the Democratic hosts are in convention assembled, they should be allowed to express their true sentiment and opinion. They should be given the opportunity frankly and candidly to express their real attitude toward Cleveland. He is the man who gave us the issue which led us to victory. He it was who found our banner trailing in the dust and raised its proud folds aloft. He it was that took our ship, stormbeaten and rudderless, and set it safely upon its course. He it is who stands for the great principles of Jefferson, equal rights to all and class privileges to none. It is to this feast of great principles that you are now invited, and at the head of the table is where McDougal sits. I wish again to say that if the sentiment of this convention is opposed to instructing our delegates for Cleveland, let us have no instructions. If the sentiment is for instructions for Gray, then let us have instructions for him. If there should be instructions, the sentiment should be bravely expressed. But I am sure the sentiment is for Cleveland. When the name of Cleveland is received with so loud acclaim, it is evidence to me that the party will not be satisfied with any other candidate. I undertake to say that not since Lincoln's second nomination has there been such a popular demand for the nomination of any one man as there is for Cleveland. I look upon the voice of the people as the voice of heaven, which should be respected. The minority should not be

allowed to dictate the choice of the majority. There is, therefore, no such thing as compromise.

"The assumption of the compact reminds me of a story of Mark Twain. He said whenever he and his wife had a difference and she had her way, which she always did, she would call it a compromise. If we just let the conference and its compact in favor of the small per cent. who favor Gray, then that's what they call a compromise. I stand for the Democracy of Indiana. Our friends in the conference say in the written suggestion that it is unquestionably true that a large majority of the party favors Cleveland, and that he is therefore the logical candidate, therefore they resolve to cast their vote of Indiana for—Gray. This is trifling with the people. I make no charges personally. I believe these friends were doing what they thought for the best interests of the party, but we cannot afford to stultify ourselves. If the compact does not mean what I say, I do not understand it. I do not want to misrepresent it. What we are all striving for is success. It is not the personality of Cleveland; it is not Cleveland as an individual that we are so heartily in favor of him. It is because he is the incarnation of the Democratic theory of government. There is no one else who embodies so completely the Democratic ideas. Now, in conclusion, let me ask for three cheers for Cleveland, the next President of the United States."

Two years later he who delivered this fulsome laudation of Grover Cleveland denounced in unmeasured terms the subservience of Grover Cleveland to the money power. The idol of 1892 became an object of fiercest arraignment on the charge of having proved recreant to pure and undefiled Democracy. Verily, times change and politicians change with them.

In the contest for places on the supreme bench. Jephtha D. New was nominated on the first ballot over William R. Johnson for the Second district. Cyrus F. McNutt was pitted against James McCabe and defeated by 573½ to 729½. For the Fifth district there were three contestants—Timothy E. Howard of South Bend, Thomas J. Wood of Crown Point and George Burson of

Winamac. Howard was declared duly nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Howard, 870; Wood, 145; Burson, 287.

At the time Jephtha D. New was nominated for the supreme bench he held, by appointment of the Governor, the position of Appellate Judge. This court was created by the General Assembly of 1891, which was overwhelmingly Democratic. The Governor, in making the appointments, named three Republicans and two Democrats. They were: James B. Black, Milton S. Robinson and Edgar S. Crumacker (Republicans), and Jephtha D. New and George L. Reinhard (Democrats). At the 1892 election all the five Democratic nominees for the Appellate Court were chosen to serve six years from January 1, 1893. Judge New, honored citizen and intellectual giant that he was, terminated his useful career on earth July 9, 1892, and Leonard J. Hackney of Shelbyville was by the State Central Committee named to fill the vacancy on the ticket. Like the rest of his associates in that campaign, he was triumphantly elected.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Elected at District Conventions in January.)

1. August Brentano, Evansville.
2. William M. Moss, Bloomfield.
3. M. Z. Stannard, Jeffersonville.
4. William H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg.
5. William Hickam, Spencer.
6. Charles W. Buchanan, Union City.
7. Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis.
8. James M. Hoskins, Brazil.
9. David F. Allen, Frankfort.
10. Henry A. Barnhart, Rochester.
11. Jerome Herff, Peru.
12. Wright W. Rockhill, Fort Wayne.
13. Ed. F. Marshall, South Bend.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Daniel W. Voorhees, Samuel E. Morss, Hugh Dougherty, Charles L. Jewett. Alternates—Crawford Fairbanks, Lewis Fox, Charles Korbly, David F. Allen.

1. E. P. Richardson, Pike county.
Philip Zoercher, Perry.
2. R. C. Huston, Lawrence.
W. A. Cullop, Knox.

3. E. J. Nikalaus, Clark.
D. A. Jennings, Washington.
4. Herman Frickler, Franklin.
John Beggs, Shelby.
5. W. S. Shirley, Morgan.
O. B. Johnson, Hendricks.
6. Joshua Chitwood, Fayette.
J. H. Smith, Delaware.
7. Will E. English, Marion.
Judge Alex. Ayres, Marion.
8. John E. Lamb, Vigo.
Thomas Catlin, Parke.
9. Richard Tyre, Boone.
Jas. Murdock, Tippecanoe.
10. C. R. Pollard, Carroll.
J. E. Cass, Porter.
11. Herman Witte.
E. E. Megriff, Jay.
12. Samuel M. Foster, Allen.
N. B. Newnam, Noble.
13. Harry S. Chester, Elkhart.
Orlando M. Packard, Marshall.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—William H. Bracken of Brookville, John C. Robinson of Spencer.

1. Thomas Duncan, Gibson.
2. Ephraim Inman, Martin.
3. George H. Voight, Clark.
4. Carroll Tandy, Switzerland.
5. Luther Short, Johnson.
6. Thomas Baggott, Henry.
7. Albert Lieber, Marion.
8. A. W. Knight, Clay.
9. Theodore T. Davis, Hamilton.
10. H. D. Hattery, Cass.
11. D. W. Krisher, Wabash.
12. O. L. Ballou, Lagrange.
13. Preston F. Miles, Kosciusko.

DUAL CANDIDACY ABANDONED BY CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Considerable time was required before Secretary of State Claude Matthews succeeded in persuading himself to publicly avow his candidacy for the governorship. It was less than two weeks before the holding of the State convention that he finally came to a decisive conclusion. The following letter, written in longhand, in a measure reveals the state of his mind with reference to letting go of a sure thing and taking chances on securing something higher:

"Indianapolis, Ind., April 9, 1892.

"Dear Mr. Stoll:—Herein I enclose you a letter announcing my candidacy for the nomination for Governor. It will be published in Monday's papers as it will be sent out through the Associated Press. I addressed it to Colonel Matson in reply to one just received from him, in which he urges that I owe it to my friends and party to no longer hesitate or decline.

"Well, the die is cast and the rubicon crossed, and I can only trust it is for the best. With the assistance of my friends, and I know they will cheerfully give it, I cannot but hope to succeed. Whatever the result may be, I am content if I have even in such small way discharged any of the obligations I am under to my party.

"About thirteen gentlemen, representative men (I wish you could have been with us), met here last Thursday night and all were of the opinion that I should boldly enter the race.

"I did not want to publish the letter until after the convention in this county today, and was so advised by all. I hope the letter will meet your approval, as I tried to make it brief, frank, and to the point. I am no longer in the equivocal position of holding on to one office and desiring another. Others will announce for Secretary of State. Among them, I believe, will be Captain Hilligoss and Hon. W. R. Myers. These have both been talked of.

"I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance the kind words spoken of me by yourself, and the generous acts and assistance to me.

"Should it ever be in my power to be of service to you, you will only have to command me.

"With sincerest regards, I remain,

"Most truly your friend,

"CLAUDE MATTHEWS."

MAIN PLANKS OF 1892 PLATFORM.

"We, the Democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the time-honored principles of our historic party. We believe that the powers delegated by the people should be strictly construed; that the autonomy of the States and the rights of local self-government and home rule should be jealously guarded; that no money should be taken from the people under any pretext for

other than public purposes; that the strictest economy should be exercised in all Government expenditures, whether local, State or national; that legislation should be confined to the legitimate objects of government; that public office is a solemn public trust. We are uncompromisingly opposed to the enlargement and concentration of Federal powers; to the usurpation by the central Government of the functions of the States; to bounties and subsidies in every form; to every species of class legislation and Government partnership with private enterprises; to the whole theory and practice of paternalism.

"We believe that in a 'free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community,' and we regard all legislation looking to the infringement of liberty of person or conscience, not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of public order, as vicious in principle and demoralizing in practice.

"We arraign the administration of Benjamin Harrison for its subserviency to the interests of the money power, which created it, and its indifference to the welfare of the people; for its brazen violation of its solemn pledges to the country, to elevate and purify the public service; for its shameless prostitution of the public patronage to the vilest partisan purposes, as illustrated by the sale of a Cabinet office to John Wanamaker; by the employment of the Pension Bureau as a party machine, and by the promotion of William A. Woods to a higher post in the Federal judiciary as a reward for his services in saving the "blocks-of-five" conspirators from the penitentiary; for its contemptuous repudiation of its promises to the veteran soldiers of the Union; for its wicked attempt to fasten upon this country the odious and un-American force bill, intended to deprive the people of the right to regulate their own elections.

"We believe that there should be kept in constant circulation a full and sufficient volume of money, consisting of gold, silver and legal tender paper currency at par with each other.

"We favor the election of United States Senators directly by the people and commend Senator Turpie for his efforts in Congress to secure this great reform. We indorse the course of our distinguished

Senators Daniel W. Voorhees and David Turpie.

"We most heartily applaud the action of our two last Legislatures in passing the school book laws, thereby giving the people of Indiana a complete series of school textbooks equal to those formerly used at one-half of the old trust prices. We pledge ourselves to resist every attempt of the school book combine to regain their control of Indiana and by that means bring about the frequent expensive changes in books, of which the people justly complained in former years.

"We heartily endorse the new tax law as a wise and beneficent act, by which the increased revenues necessary for the support of the State government are raised entirely from the corporations of the State that had heretofore unjustly escaped their fair proportion of taxation. We commend the Legislature for refusing to adopt Governor Hovey's recommendation to increase the State levy from 12 cents to 25 cents on the \$100.00, and for meeting the necessary expenses of the State's benevolent institutions by a levy of 6 cents on the \$100.00.

"For twenty years the Republican party has legislated for the rich and powerful and in the interest of corporate wealth. The Democratic party pledges itself to remedy the costs growing out of such class legislation and in all future contests to stand by the great producing masses whose toil and self-sacrificing are at the foundation of all natural wealth.

"Resolved, That this convention indorse the wise and patriotic administration of Grover Cleveland; that the Presidential campaign of 1892 should be conducted on the issue of tariff reform as defined in the Presidential message of 1887; that upon this issue Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate of the Democratic party.

"Resolved, That the Democratic party of Indiana expresses its unalterable confidence in and attachment to its gallant leader, Isaac P. Gray; that it holds him worthy of any honor in the gift of the American people, and that his name be presented to the convention by the delegation this day appointed, and in the event that the national convention deems the nomination of Mr. Cleveland inexpedient, the delegation is instructed to use every honorable effort to secure the nomination of Governor Isaac P. Gray for the Presidency."

Patching up an agreement as to how the delegation to the national convention should vote was no easy task. Various constructions were placed on the resolutions bearing on this subject. The final outcome was that Cleveland got the benefit of Indiana's entire vote. This was brought about by a positive pledge of the Cleveland management to secure Governor Isaac P. Gray's nomination for Vice-President. Much bitterness came to the surface. Senator Voorhees, afflicted with gout, was in a very despondent mood over the situation. He was bitter in his denunciations and declared that nothing but disaster could come out of the chaotic conditions that had been created by the discordant elements that had been fighting so viciously from the moment they had reached Chicago. How Cleveland's nomination was effected is thus narrated by Colonel McClure:

"The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on June 21, and Cleveland was nominated for a third time after the most desperate and acrimonious strife I have ever witnessed in a national convention. It was on that occasion that Bourke Cockran made a speech against Cleveland that gave him national fame, and it was one of extraordinary ability and power. The convention was really adverse to Cleveland's nomination. Had a majority of the delegates followed their own personal inclinations he would have been defeated, and he was nominated solely by the matchless leadership of William C. Whitney. But for him and his wonderful skill and energy the convention would have run away from Cleveland at the outset. Never in the history of American politics was there such an achievement as the nomination of Cleveland over the solid and aggressively hostile vote of his own State of New York, that was regarded as the pivotal State of the battle. Tammany had always opposed Cleveland in national conventions, but never before had control of the delegation against him, and a protest was published to the convention signed by every delegate from the State, demanding his defeat.

"Cleveland was strong with the people

but weak with the political leaders, and it was only Whitney's masterful management of the convention that held it to Cleveland. The platform was made by the enemies of Cleveland; the nomination for Vice-President was made over his friends, and the hostility to him was so pronounced that the opposing leaders were confident of his defeat at the polls. The convention sat at night and far on in the morning hours, when Cleveland received 617 votes, just ten more than were necessary to nominate him. Had he not been nominated on that ballot his defeat would have been certain.

"The strength of Cleveland's position before the people was pointedly illustrated by his nomination in a convention that was not specially friendly, but that was forced to make him the candidate because of the overwhelming popular Democratic sentiment that demanded it. A year or so before the convention met he had written a brief and positive letter against the free coinage of silver, and the Democrats of the South and West almost with one voice declared against him at the time, but when the Democratic people faced the conditions presented by the battle of 1892, the masses came to the support of Cleveland and the leaders were compelled to follow. The cheap-money craze had made serious inroads in both of the great parties, and the Republican platform was a weak and awkward straddle of the whole issue, while the Democratic convention had an honest money plank declaring for bi-metalism and the free use of gold and silver with the intrinsic value of the dollar to be maintained.

"The Democratic convention at Chicago was presided over by William C. Owens of Kentucky as temporary president, and William L. Wilson of West Virginia as permanent president. After a protracted and acrimonious discussion that extended the session of the convention of the second day until long after midnight, the ballot for President was finally reached, resulting as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Grover Cleveland, New York | 617½ |
| David B. Hill, New York | 114 |
| Horace Boies, Iowa | 103 |
| Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland | 36½ |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois | 16½ |
| Scattering | 22 |

Cleveland were united in favor of Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, but they were defeated in their choice, as they were on several vital points of the platform. Only one ballot was had for Vice-President, resulting as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois | 402 |
| Isaac P. Gray, Indiana | 344 |
| Allen B. Morse, Michigan | 86 |
| John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin | 45 |
| Scattering | 33 |

"Stevenson had not received the requisite two-thirds, but he so far outstripped the candidate of the Cleveland leaders that they cordially acquiesced, and the nomination of Stevenson was made unanimous."

In view of the fact that no Democratic victories were scored in Indiana at any of the elections after 1892 up to 1908, it is fitting that unusual prominence be given to the returns of the two elections that stand out in bold relief as among the most decisive ballot verdicts recorded up to that period in the history of the State.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN 1892.

FOR PRESIDENT.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Grover Cleveland, Democrat | 262,740 | 7,125 |
| Benjamin Harrison, Republican | 255,615 | |
| John Bidwell, Prohibition | 13,050 | |
| James B. Weaver, People's | 22,208 | |

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|
| Claude Matthews, Democrat | 260,601 | 6,976 |
| Ira J. Chase, Republican | 253,625 | |
| Aaron Worth, Prohibition | 12,960 | |
| Leroy Templeton, People's | 22,017 | |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Mortimer Nye, Democrat | 260,364 | 6,770 |
| Theodore Shockney, Republican | 253,594 | |

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|
| William R. Myers, Democrat | 260,338 | 6,715 |
| Aaron Jones, Republican | 253,623 | |

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| J. Oscar Henderson, Democrat | 260,340 | 6,772 |
| John W. Coons, Republican | 253,568 | |

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Albert Gall, Democrat | 260,347 | 6,797 |
| Frederick J. Scholz, Republican | 253,550 | |

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Alonzo G. Smith, Democrat | 260,156 | 6,510 |
| Joseph D. Ferrall, Republican | 253,646 | |

"There was an animated contest for Vice-President and the special friends of

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

Sidney R. Moon, Democrat.....260,367 6,758
George P. Haywood, Republican...253,609

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Harvey D. Vories, Democrat.....260,431 6,836
James H. Henry, Republican.....253,595

FOR CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

William A. Peelle, Jr., Democrat..260,390 6,795
Simeon J. Thompson, Republican..253,595

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.

Leonard J. Hackney, Democrat...260,403 6,687
John D. Miller, Republican.....253,716

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT, THIRD DISTRICT.

James McCabe, Democrat.....260,295 6,460
Byron K. Elliott, Republican.....253,835

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Timothy E. Howard, Democrat...260,377 6,616
Robert W. McBride, Republican...253,761

FOR APPELLATE COURT JUDGES.

George L. Reinhard, Democrat, 6,812 plurality over Aden G. Cavens, Republican.
Frank E. Gavin, Democrat, 6,688 plurality over Charles B. Baker, Republican.
Theodore P. Davis, Democrat, 6,558 plurality over James B. Black, Republican.
Orlando J. Lotz, Democrat, 6,672 plurality over Henry C. Fox, Republican.
George E. Ross, Democrat, 6,666 plurality over Edward E. Crumpacker, Republican.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1892.

—First District—

Arthur H. Taylor, Democrat.....19,720 454
A. P. Twineham, Republican.....19,266

—Second District—

John L. Bretz, Democrat.....17,700 1,969
B. M. Willoughby, Republican.....15,731

—Third District—

Jason B. Brown, Democrat.....20,928 2,971
William H. Borden, Republican...17,957

—Fourth District—

William S. Holman, Democrat.....19,008 3,081
Samuel M. Jones, Republican.....15,927

—Fifth District—

George W. Cooper, Democrat.....17,698 1,058
John Worrell, Republican.....16,640

—Sixth District—

H. U. Johnson, Republican.....20,444 8,724
L. M. Mering, Democrat11,720

—Seventh District—

William D. Bynum, Democrat.....28,267 1,316
Charles L. Henry, Republican.....26,951

—Eighth District—

E. V. Brookshire, Democrat.....22,949 1,622
W. S. Carpenter, Republican.....21,327

—Ninth District—

Daniel Waugh, Republican23,416 4,125
Eli W. Brown, Democrat19,291

—Tenth District—

Thomas Hammond, Democrat18,298 42
William Johnston, Republican18,256

—Eleventh District—

August N. Martin, Democrat.....21,893 753
William T. Daley, Republican.....21,140

—Twelfth District—

William F. McNagny, Democrat...19,991 3,065
Adolph J. You, Republican.....16,926

—Thirteenth District—

Charles G. Conn, Democrat.....21,627 1,940
James S. Dodge, Republican.....19,687

THE INDIANA MUNICIPAL CODE.

(By Hon. Timothy E. Howard.)

On January 12, 1891, Representative James E. McCullough of Marion county, Indiana, introduced into the lower House of the Legislature "a bill for an act concerning the incorporation and government of cities having more than one hundred thousand population." This was the first step taken in the General Assembly for the reform of the laws relating to the government of cities in this State. The bill had been for two years or over under consideration and in preparation by a committee of citizens of the city of Indianapolis, appointed by the Commercial Club of that city.

The draft of the bill as introduced by Mr. McCullough was prepared almost entirely by Mr. Augustus L. Mason of Indianapolis, under direction of the committee. As stated by W. W. Thornton, in the preface to his work on the municipal law of Indiana, the bill so prepared "was the result of careful and painstaking

examination of all then recently advanced legislation concerning the government of municipalities." Or, as said by Senator Rufus Magee when the bill came before the Senate, "It was the result of the best thought of the best minds of the city of Indianapolis."

Indiana cities up to this time were governed by what has been called the "councilmanic system." The city was under the control of a Common Council, or of a Common Council and Board of Aldermen. These bodies were chosen by the voters of the several wards into which the city was divided; they enacted ordinances for the government of the municipality and elected all officers not elected by the people. The office of Mayor was rather ornamental than responsible. He was, *ex officio*, president of the Common Council and held a city court, in which he exercised the powers of a justice of the peace. This system had served very well in the early history of the State and while the cities were small, but when a city grew large the councilmen represented the wants of their several wards rather than the needs of the city at large. The creation of a Board of Aldermen, who shared with the Council the government of the city, served in some degree to check the loose government exercised by the Council. But the aldermen were also elected by the union of wards and also represented their wards rather than the city.

The chief object of the new legislation was to separate the powers of government into their constituent parts—legislative, executive and judicial; to confine the duties of the Council to the enactment of ordinances and the control of the revenues; to make the Mayor the executive officer of the city, and to assign judicial functions to a city judge.

There was little opposition to the McCullough bill in the House, and it passed that body on February 16 by a vote of sixty-five to thirteen. In the Senate, how-

ever, an active spirit of opposition at once manifested itself. On February 28 the Committee on the Affairs of the City of Indianapolis, to which the bill had been referred, brought in a majority report, by the Democratic members, and a minority report signed by the two Republican members. Several amendments were proposed in the majority report and three in the minority. The members of the citizens' committee who had prepared the bill were decidedly opposed to the majority report and in favor of the minority. The voice of the majority report was substantially that it favored the retention of many of the features of the old councilmanic form of city government; it would leave the control of the executive department still in the Council. The bill, as presented, placed the appointment of all executive officers and boards in the hands of the Mayor and made him solely responsible for their acts, thus centering the administration of the affairs of the city in the hands of the chief executive and making him directly responsible to the people. An amendment insisted upon in the majority report would give only a very limited power of appointment to the Mayor, namely: "To appoint the heads of departments, by and with the consent of the Common Council." The Citizens' Committee were of opinion that this amendment alone would defeat the real purpose of the new legislation, and they preferred that the bill should be defeated rather than that the amendments proposed in the majority report should be adopted.

There was, however, a practical difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the friends of the reform legislation. The Democrats in the Senate were in a large majority, and this majority appeared to be represented by the majority report of the committee which was so decidedly in opposition to the reform. Besides, every Senator from Indianapolis was against the bill, unless it should be amended as indi-

cated in the majority report. Would it do to attempt the passage of a measure which was opposed by the majority of the committee to which it was referred, and opposed also by every senator of the city for the government of which the bill was intended; while it was favored only in the minority report signed by the two Republicans on the committee? But the Citizens' Committee, composed of members of all political parties, contended that in the other legislation of the Senate at this session—the Suburban Street Railway bill, the far-reaching Tax law, the Appellate Court act, the amended School Text-Book law, the amended act for the establishment of a Board of Children's Guardians, and other like liberal legislation—this Democratic body had shown itself devoted to the most decided reform legislation, and they were therefore of opinion that if an appeal could be made to the patriotism of a majority of the Senate this act for the reform of the law of city government would also be carried by a decided vote of the Senate. The Citizens' Committee, as was necessary, exercised much tact in this crisis. They selected two of their number, both Democrats of high standing, to look after the bill, with directions to select a Democratic Senator to take charge of it in the Senate. The writer had recently, under some difficulties, succeeded in securing the passage of a suburban street railway bill in which the city of Indianapolis was greatly interested. He was therefore selected now for this delicate task of securing the passage through the Senate of this reform city legislation in the face of the majority report against it, and with all the Senators of the city also opposed to it. The event justified this confidence. When the questions involved were fairly and candidly presented, those great Senators of 1891 were quick to see that the proposed reform legislation was in the line of good government; and on March 3 the bill, with the amendments favored in the

minority report, passed the Senate by a vote of forty-two to three. On March 6 the bill was signed by the Governor and became the law.

The Indianapolis Charter, as it was called, was thought by many to give too large powers to the Mayor, and at first had some honest opposition, even after it became a law. In time, however, those fears were found to be groundless. The direct responsibility of the executive to the people saved the city from any danger of undue exercise of power by that officer, and the people had good cause to rejoice that the councilmanic form of government was done away with, and that hereafter the administration of city affairs would be for the welfare of the whole city and not for that of any particular ward or section. The Council itself was liberalized by the election of some of its members by the city at large. The separation of executive from legislative functions was the central idea of the new system; while the direct responsibility of the Mayor was a grateful change from the uncertain and irresponsible government of a Common Council elected from the several wards. The latter body was relegated to its proper function of making laws for the city and keeping watch over the funds of the government.

By degrees, this form of city government became popular in the larger cities; and in the General Assembly of 1893, Evansville and Fort Wayne procured so-called "charters," which were, in substance, copies of the Indianapolis law. Terre Haute received a like charter in 1899; South Bend, in 1901; and Muncie, in 1903 (rejected by popular vote). These charters consisted of about one hundred and fifty sections each, and were practically repetitions of the same provisions. There began to be some fault-finding that the statutes of the State were encumbered by these repetitions of the same or similar enactments, and people raised the question

as to how far this multiplication of city charters was to extend. There seemed, indeed, to be no reason why each city should not have its own special charter, one city being as much entitled to its charter as another.

This was the condition of city government in Indiana in 1903, when the same Legislature that granted the last of the forgoing charters, that of Muncie, provided also for the creation of a commission for the revision and codification of the laws relating to public and private corporations, "and such other statute laws of the State of Indiana as such commission shall deem proper." Through the favor of Governor Winfield T. Durbin the writer was appointed the minority member of this commission. The other members were the Hon. Marcellus A. Chipman, Chairman, and the Hon. Daniel E. Storms, the Secretary of State. The Hon. George Shirts was selected as clerk of the commission.

One of the first matters that engaged the attention of the commission was the confusion that existed in the laws relating to city government. The "charters," already referred to, provided, by separate enactments, for the government of cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants; for those of more than fifty and less than one hundred thousand; of more than forty-three and less than forty-nine thousand; of more than thirty-six thousand five hundred, and less than forty-three thousand; of more than thirty thousand and less than thirty-six thousand five hundred; and of more than twenty thousand nine hundred, and less than thirty thousand. There was, besides, the "general law" for cities; also special laws for various cities: For those of seventy thousand or over; seventy thousand or less; fifty thousand; forty-five thousand; twenty-nine thousand; between twenty thousand two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred; seventeen to eighteen thou-

sand; fifteen thousand; ten thousand; between six thousand and seven thousand; between fifty-three and fifty-eight hundred; between forty-five hundred and forty and forty-five hundred and forty-five; between four thousand and twenty-five and four thousand and fifty; between seven thousand eight hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty; between thirty-four hundred and ten and thirty-four hundred and twenty, and many others. There were corresponding variations in the laws for the government of towns.

On the organization of the commission the minority member was assigned the task of bringing into some order or system these various enactments. The task at first seemed a hopeless one. After some days' study he suggested to the commission that it might be possible to frame a single code for all cities and towns. To do this it would be necessary to classify the cities according to population and modify provisions in many cases in accordance with the classifications. In answer to the suggestion the other members of the commission, while of opinion that a single code, adapted to all the cities and towns of the State, was greatly to be desired, yet believed that it would be most difficult of accomplishment. However, the plan proposed was approved and the work authorized.

The town being the primary municipal corporation, the law in regard to towns was first developed, beginning with the survey of the proposed corporate territory, the census of its inhabitants and the corporate election necessary to create the body corporate. The form of government provided was in effect a simplification of the city government which was to follow. This was supplemented by regulations according to which the town might become a city.

The cities of the State were divided into five classes: Those having one hundred

thousand population or over; those having forty-five thousand or over and less than one hundred thousand; those having twenty thousand or over and less than forty-five thousand; those having ten thousand or over and less than twenty thousand; and those having less than ten thousand. The general plan of government already adopted in the various charters was taken as the basis of the new code. The separation of authority into the legislative, executive and judicial branches was strictly adhered to. But the different provisions, wherever it seemed necessary, were modified in their application to the five different classes into which the cities were divided. These modifications had to do chiefly with the number of officers; their salaries; the amount of the tax levy; the union of the functions of two or more offices in the hands of one official; the number of deputies; the assignment to committees of the Council, in small cities and in towns, of the work of boards in larger cities; the requirement that the duties of city treasurer, in certain cities, should be performed by the county treasurer; the requirements as to parks, playgrounds, boulevards, levees and harbors; provisions for fire and police pension funds. In regard to these matters, and in other cases also, when deemed necessary, the requirements were varied to suit the class to which the city was assigned. But the underlying principles of government were made uniform for all cities throughout the State. This was also the case as to towns so far as possible.

In many important details there was a wide departure from the procedure followed in the charters. The terms of officers and the periods and dates of elections were radically changed. The elections were fixed for "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1905, and on the same day every four years thereafter." In this provision city elections would be held in the "off year,"

and so not come in the year of general political campaigns and elections. The aim in this was to enable voters to look out for the welfare of the city, and, so far as possible, without being swayed by political considerations. The elections were fixed for every four years instead of every two years, thus saving the expense of one election in each four years, and also giving the officials time and experience to carry out any policy which might be for the good of the city. To counteract any evil that might result from so long a term, it was provided that no city officer should be eligible to succeed himself in office. As city elections had previously occurred at different dates, so the terms of officials had begun at different times. The bill fixed the first Monday of January, every fourth year, as the date when the new officers should begin their terms. This gave them time, from their election in November to the first of January, to acquaint themselves with their duties. Many other improvements on the former laws were introduced into the code. The numerous statutes on the books in relation to city and town government had consisted of nearly eighteen hundred sections. The code, as it was finally adopted by the Legislature, contained but two hundred and seventy-two sections.

The essential principle of the Indiana Municipal Code is the fixing of responsibility. The Council is restricted to the enactment of ordinances and the fixing of annual appropriations and tax levies. The executive duties, the administrative functions, are fixed in the Mayor, who appoints all boards and officers who are charged with the actual duties of city government. The affairs of the city, the care of the finances, the public works of all kinds, the peace and good order of the city, all are in the hands of the one man, the Mayor himself. To him the people look for good government; in his hands they have placed

the welfare of the community. If he fails them, if he is untrue to his responsibilities, they have the remedy in their own hands.

It is said that the code forms a strong central government—not by the people, as in a democracy, not by their representatives, as in a republic. This argument was strongly presented in the Legislature and in the press, during the whole period from the time when the first reform was proposed and inaugurated in our municipal affairs, until the culmination was reached in this code. But the sufficient answer was then, as it is now, that our cities can no longer be well governed by the simple old plan, which served so well when the communities were small and the population of the country sparse. "Safety first" is a maxim not confined to the use of machinery or the various modes of public travel. It applies also to our dense cen-

ters of population, to modern city government. The Indiana Municipal Code secures safety first, but it secures this end with the least possible yielding to arbitrary government. The "checks and balances" which for over a century and a quarter have proved so serviceable in our national and State governments is here happily adapted to our city government. We have set up no irresponsible dictator, but one charged with the administration of the law and subject to its control, at the same time that he is set up in the sunlight, in the presence of all the people who can thus hold him responsible for the enforcement of the law, the good order of the community and the public welfare. Liberty within the law must be his motto and it must be theirs. This end, sought in every good form of government, is in none more safely and sanely attained than in the Indiana Municipal Code.



DEFEAT STARED THEM IN THE FACE UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES THE 1894 CONVENTION WAS A TAME AFFAIR



THE date fixed for holding the Democratic State Convention, August 14, happened to be in the midst of the heated term. There surely were hot days in the month of August that year, and the assembled delegates felt it. They felt something else, and that wasn't to their liking, either. The signs of the times were ominous. They pointed unerringly to Democratic defeat in the melancholy days of November. But with admirable courage they faced the music and made their nominations just as if they thought the nominees had a fair chance for election. No other course was open to them. It is always good policy to present a bold front when engaged in any sort of a political fight.

Governor Claude Matthews was unanimously chosen to preside over the convention. It was a wise selection. His manner of conducting the proceedings of the convention proved that he had had previous experience in handling the gavel. Besides, upon taking the chair he delivered a spirited address that greatly enlivened the appreciative audience before him.

Senator S. M. Briscoe of Hartford City served as principal secretary. He had as assistants Joseph Blase, Samuel B. Boyd, J. H. Matlock, Nicholas Cornet, Thomas E. Coyle, W. H. Hamilton, Leon O. Bailey, Charles McCulloch, Jasper P. Davis, John Rothrock, H. B. Bannister, A. A. Adams, and Daniel Ford.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Elected at District Conventions in January.)

1. John G. Shanklin, Evansville.
2. Thomas B. Buskirk, Paoli.
3. Isaac N. Leydon, New Albany.
4. William H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg.

5. W. C. Duncan, Columbus.
6. John M. Lontz, Richmond.
7. Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis.
8. Thomas J. Mann, Sullivan.
9. William M. Blackstock, Lafayette.
10. M. M. Hathaway, Winamac.
11. Jere A. M. Kintz, Huntington.
12. Judge Allen Zollars, Fort Wayne.
13. William Conrad, Warsaw.

There were no contests for any of the positions on the ticket, hence all the nominations were made by acclamation, as follows:

For Secretary of State—Captain William R. Myers of Anderson.

For Auditor of State—Joseph T. Fanning of Indianapolis.

For Treasurer of State—Morgan Chandler of Hancock county.

For Attorney-General—Francis M. Griffith of Switzerland county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles W. Thomas.

For Clerk Supreme Court—Charles W. Wellman of Sullivan.

For Chief Bureau of Statistics—Eli T. J. Jordan.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—George L. Reinhard of Rockport and Joseph S. Dailey of Bluffton.

Judge Robert Lowry of Fort Wayne, who had attended every Democratic State Convention held since 1852, was dumfounded in sizing up this gathering. "Appalling! appalling!" he exclaimed. "It portends but one thing—overwhelming defeat."

And such it proved, although untiring efforts were put forth by the Democratic State Committee, under the inspiring leadership of Thomas Taggart, to put ginger into the campaign and to impress upon members of the party the importance of exerting themselves to the utmost to keep afloat the banner of Democracy. A day was fixed on which to open the campaign

simultaneously in every county of the State. Some of these meetings were well attended and awakened hope of a fair showing being made at the polls in November. But as the day of election came, and the yeomanry exercised the prerogative of citizenship, it became painfully apparent that Judge Lowry's forebodings were well founded. When the smoke of battle had cleared away it was found that the Republicans had elected their entire State ticket by the then unprecedented majority of 46,000; that every successful candidate for Congress was a Republican, and that the Republicans were overwhelmingly in the ascendancy in both houses of the Legislature. Nothing anywhere approximate to this landslide had ever before occurred in the State of Indiana. It exceeded by far the most extravagant forecasts of the Republican party leaders and campaign managers.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. G. V. Menzies, Posey county.
2. M. J. Niblack, Knox.
3. George H. Voight, Clark.
4. K. M. Hord, Shelby.
5. Willis Hicam, Owen.
6. J. W. Henderson, Wayne.
7. J. J. Netteville, Madison.
8. J. E. Lamb, Vigo.
9. Samuel M. Ralston, Boone.
10. John C. Nelson, Cass.
11. S. E. Cook, Huntington.
12. R. C. Bell, Allen.
13. George Ford, St. Joseph.

PLATFORM DECLARATIONS.

The Democratic party of Indiana takes just pride in the strength of the record it has made in the legislative and executive departments of this commonwealth by the enactment and enforcement of wise and beneficent laws in the interest of the people and in the fulfillment of its pledges.

It passed the mechanic lien laws and the law giving laborers a lien upon the product of their labor for wages and materials furnished, the law protecting labor organizations, the law providing for the safety of miners and proper ventilation of mines, constituting eight hours a day's labor in public employment, prohibiting

the blacklisting of employes, prohibiting "pluck-me" stores, the employes' liability law, forbidding the employment and importation of Pinkerton detectives, against the importation of alien or foreign labor. It enacted the school book law, saving large sums to the people, breaking down an oppressive monopoly and placing the instruments of education within the reach of the poorest and humblest citizens; it enacted our existing laws purifying elections, giving an untrammelled ballot to the voter, and by the Australian ballot successfully preventing fraud and intimidation of employes and others at the polls. It framed and passed our present tax law, thus adding millions of property to our tax duplicates; it passed the present fee and salary law; it enacted the Barrett improvement law, which has proven a blessing wherever used; it also passed the state board of charities law, which has insured honest, humane and intelligent administration of our public institutions.

All this has been accomplished in almost every instance, in spite of the determined objection and opposition of the Republican party. By this course of legislation in fulfillment of pledges to the people, Indiana has been placed at the forefront of all States in matters of this kind and kindred reform legislation, and we pledge ourselves to the maintenance and enforcement of these measures, while the Republican party stands pledged, at the first opportunity, to destroy, either by repeal or amendment, the most important of these wise laws.

We congratulate the people of Indiana upon the upholding of the tax law of 1891, under which more than a hundred millions of dollars of corporate property has been added to the tax duplicate. And we especially commend the action of the State officers in charge in prosecuting and enforcing to a successful conclusion the provisions of said laws.

The other planks denounce in vigorous terms all forms of class legislation, including miscalled protection; the McKinley tariff enacted by the Fifty-first Congress; approve the course of Senators Voorhees and Turpie; especially condemn "a small coterie of Senators who, masquerading as Democrats, by threats to defeat all tariff legislation have temporarily prevented the

Democratic party from carrying out all of its pledges to the people for tariff reform, as announced in the Democratic national platform of 1892." (This was intended as a slap at Senators Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, David B. Hill of New York, James Smith of New Jersey and Calvin S. Brice of Ohio.)

The platform further commends the action of Congress in placing on the free list raw materials; in reducing duties on iron ore and coal and on woollens and on the necessities of life. The income tax is approved as a wise and equitable measure, designed to place a fair share of the burdens of government upon the property of the country, for the benefit of which the expenses of Government are so largely incurred. Further commended is the taxation of greenbacks and the repeal of odious election laws. An oath-bound organization then known as the American Protective Association comes in for emphatic denunciation. The importation of pauper labor is sharply condemned. Responsibility for the hard times caused by panic is placed upon the shoulders of the Republican party. Arbitration for the adjustment of labor troubles is recommended. Declaration against the enactment of sumptuary laws. Repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing act is highly praised as a step in the right direction. Bi-metallism is specifically approved. The administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Matthews are heartily commended. Praise for the saviors of the Union, our gallant soldiers and sailors, is unstintedly bestowed.

REPUBLICAN PLURALITIES IN 1894.

The vote for the head of the ticket, Secretary of State, was: William D. Owen, Republican, 283,405; Captain Wm. R. Myers, Democrat, 238,732; Charles A. Robinson, Populist, 29,388; Winford M. Taylor, Prohibitionist, 11,157. Owen's plurality, 44,673.

PLURALITIES FOR REMAINDER OF THE TICKET.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| —Auditor of State— | |
| Americus C. Dailey | 46,931 |
| —Treasurer of State— | |
| Frederick J. Scholz..... | 46,134 |
| —Attorney-General— | |
| William A. Ketcham..... | 46,464 |
| —Clerk Supreme Court— | |
| Alexander Hess | 46,018 |
| —Superintendent Public Instruction— | |
| David M. Geeting | 46,453 |
| —Chief Indiana Bureau of Statistics— | |
| Simeon J. Thompson..... | 46,517 |
| —State Geologist— | |
| Willis S. Blatchley | 46,313 |
| —Judge Supreme Court—First District— | |
| James H. Jordan | 45,742 |
| —Judge Supreme Court—Fourth District— | |
| Leander J. Monks | 46,064 |

All the Republican candidates for Congress were successful. Their pluralities in the thirteen districts were:

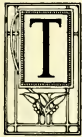
| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1. James A. Hemenway..... | 2,290 |
| 2. Alexander M. Hardy..... | 1,728 |
| 3. Robert J. Tracewell..... | 556 |
| 4. James E. Watson | 434 |
| 5. Jesse Overstreet..... | 1,870 |
| 6. Henry U. Johnson | 12,017 |
| 7. Charles L. Henry..... | 4,343 |
| 8. George W. Faris | 2,569 |
| 9. J. Frank Hanly..... | 5,835 |
| 10. Jethro A. Hatch | 3,935 |
| 11. George W. Steele | 3,929 |
| 12. Jacob D. Leighty | 2,513 |
| 13. Lemuel W. Roysel | 4,147 |

The Democratic congressional nominees were:

1. Arthur H. Taylor.
2. John L. Bretz.
3. Strother M. Stockslager.
4. William S. Holman.
5. George W. Cooper.
6. Nimrod R. Elliott.
7. William D. Bynum.
8. Elijah V. Brookshire.
9. A. G. Burkhart.
10. Valentine Zimmerman.
11. Augustus N. Martin.
12. William F. McNagny.
13. Lewellyn Wanner.

THE FREE SILVER PROPAGANDA

BROUGHT ABOUT NEW ALIGNMENTS AND A TREMENDOUS POLITICAL UPHEAVAL



THE panic of 1893 came about very much as preceding panics had come upon the country. In its effect it was appallingly disastrous. Factories closed, banks suspended, business was prostrated, bankruptcies became frightfully numerous, thousands upon thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment, the cry of distress came from every direction.

Although it is a matter of general knowledge that a panicky feeling was discernible in industrial and commercial circles during the latter part of the Harrison administration, responsibility for its bursting upon the country in all its ferocity was laid at the door of the Cleveland administration, which came into power March 4, 1893. The situation is thus brought to view by that distinguished Ohio publicist, Gen. Thomas E. Powell:

"The year 1893 will always be remembered as the date of one of the great commercial panics in this country. It was caused directly by the calamity campaign of the Republican newspapers of the country, and indirectly by vicious legislation of the Republican party. Cleveland found a depleted treasury caused by the extravagance of a Republican Congress—the first billion dollar Congress of which the country can boast. Silver legislation enacted by the Republican party in Congress had started the agitation of that question, which finally became a campaign issue in 1896. Also nearly six hundred millions of fiat money had been put in circulation by the Republicans and this along with three hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes issued during the Civil War had given the country a tremendously inflated currency. Great inflation is as bad, if not worse, than too much contraction of the circulating medium. The balloon that bursts is more dangerous than an

empty one. It was the unreasonable expansion of credit which had no foundation of business basis, accelerated by nearly a billion dollars of fiat money with nothing in the treasury back of it, which placed President Cleveland in a difficult position immediately after his inauguration. The bursting of the credit balloon was inevitable and could not be avoided by Cleveland or the Democratic party.

"The hard times had commenced before the election of Cleveland and as it was well known into what position the Republicans forced the country through an unwise financial policy and the depletion of the treasury, the Republican press of the country began to prophesy disaster and to preach ruin with an energy that has never been equaled since the days of Habakuk. They based their attack upon the ground that Cleveland and the Democratic party were in favor of a low tariff, completely ignoring the true condition of affairs. The assault was kept up against Cleveland and the Democratic party until the desired result, namely, the undermining of public confidence, was accomplished. They sowed the wind and the whole country reaped the whirlwind. Five hundred national banks closed their doors and the money stringency was felt all over the land. It should be added that failure of crops and labor troubles further aggravated the situation.

"On the 30th Grover Cleveland called a special session of the Fifty-third Congress to convene on August 7th. His reason for issuing this call was set forth as follows:

The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threatened to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workmen the wages of labor.

The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

"At the special session of Congress, Wilson of West Virginia introduced a bill to repeal the silver purchase act, known as

the Bland-Allison bill. Bland of Missouri offered a provision to authorize the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, which was defeated. Other proposals for the coinage of silver at ratios ranging from 17 to 1 to 20 to 1 were also made, but all were rejected. The Wilson bill finally passed.

"The silver question was injected into the national campaign of 1892, and as it became the paramount issue in 1896, a brief history of the white metal in America is appropriate here. Previous to 1834 the ratio of gold to silver at the mints of the United States had been 1 to 15, while the ratio in the principal European countries was 1 to 15½. This made it possible for Europeans to exchange fifteen and one-half parts of silver for one part of gold, retain the half part, send the fifteen parts to America and receive one part of gold therefor, thus having the half part for a profit. This was done extensively and gold flowed from the United States to Europe. To remedy this the ratio was changed by the act of 1834, making the ratio almost, but not quite, 16 to 1. Then gold did not leave the United States at all, but began to return to it, while silver flowed out rapidly because under the new arrangement banks in France, for instance, could exchange silver for gold and re-exchange gold for silver in America, making a profit. In order to keep this country with sufficient small coin for the needs of business, an act was passed in 1853 reducing the weight of fractional silver coins. In 1873 the coinage of silver dollars was stopped. This brought a great deal of criticism upon Congress and the Government, and in 1878 the Bland-Allison bill was passed, which revived the coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains and required the purchase of not less than two million dollars and not more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion per month and its coinage into dollars. This did not establish free coinage, for under free coinage any one taking bullion to the United States mint could have it coined into dollars. By the common practice and consent of the nations gold has always been recognized as the standard of values and the objection to the free coinage of silver is that it would introduce bi-metallism. Every nation has free coinage of gold. The objection to the free coinage of silver is that fluctuations in the market price of the white metal might

cause sudden and excessive exports of the metal that happened, for the time being, to be the more valuable in the markets of other countries. A double standard of gold and silver could be made possible only by the joint action of all the principal countries in establishing the same fixed ratio. If the bullion in the silver dollar were equal to the face value of the coin no harm would come from free coinage, but the market value of silver fluctuates like that of any other commodity. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States pointed out in 1887 that free coinage would lead either to the export of the silver dollar or to its depreciation. In 1893 the Bland-Allison bill of 1878 was repealed, an act which the advocates of silver resented and condemned. From 1873 to 1896 the people of the South and West demanded with an ever-increasing clamor that silver be placed upon a parity with gold at some fixed ratio. It was called the poor man's dollar to distinguish it from the rich man's dollar; which the gold dollar was called. They claimed also that there was not enough gold coin in the country to answer the needs of business. After the panic of 1893 the Government was unable to keep a sufficient amount of gold in the Treasury to secure the redemption of notes and United States securities in that metal. President Cleveland and his Cabinet believed that if the gold reserve should get so low that silver was used for such purposes there would at once be great financial distress; that the country would practically be upon a silver basis and that our credit would be ruined both at home and abroad. To secure gold the Government resorted to the sale of bonds, increasing the national debt by over two hundred and fifty million dollars and subjecting the Democratic President and his Cabinet to widespread condemnation. The sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver became so widespread and intense that it became a plank in the national platform of the Democratic party in 1896 and six and one-half million citizens voted for it. It might be added here that the discovery of gold in Alaska produced the conditions which the silver advocates demanded and the question has now been out of politics for some years."

In Indiana the silver question became the all-absorbing topic of discussion. In 1893 the *Evansville Courier* in the south-

ern part of the State and the *Huntington Democrat* in the northern part, two newspapers that had strongly supported the renomination of Mr. Cleveland the year before, broke openly with the administration upon its policy relating to the money question. John G. and George W. Shanklin were then editing the *Courier*, while Fred T. Loftin performed a like service on the *Huntington paper*. The *Mount Vernon Democrat*, under the editorship of Mr. Sparks, adopted a similar policy. The *Logansport Pharos* and the *South Bend Times* championed moderation, conciliation and harmony. The *Pharos* presented its views in this form:

"The Illinois Democrats are going to have a red-hot fight over the silver question. A convention has been called to take action on the question of free coinage. The action is ill-advised. It will be time to meet the issue a year hence at the State convention. The party should not be pledged to free silver at the present time. There are a great many Democrats who are unwilling to be bound to free silver. They are not willing to follow party leaders into by-ways that may lead to disaster. The silver question is one that should be studied carefully, and after studying it men should be actuated by conviction. If a man is convinced after study that the free coinage of silver will benefit his country, he should favor it. If, on the other hand, he is convinced that free coinage means ruin and disaster to the commercial interests of his country, he should oppose it."

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* and the *Laporte Argus* vigorously upheld the Cleveland attitude on the money question, as did the *Terre Haute Gazette*, then ably edited by W. C. Ball, who is still among the living, though no longer devoting his talents to newspaper work. The arguments advanced in opposition to the free silver movement, in epitomized form, ran thus: "Free silver coinage means granting the privilege to every holder of silver bullion, resident and non-resident, to take his bullion to the United States mint and have it coined into standard dollars free of cost,* as the holder of gold

bullion does. Anyone can go into the market today and buy silver bullion at less than 70 cents an ounce. That ounce converted into coin would have a face value of \$1.29. But the holder of gold bullion, when he takes 100 cents' worth of his bullion to the mint to coin, can only get 100 cents' worth of coin. The gold bullion man makes nothing by the transaction, but the silver bullion man would make 59 cents on every ounce of silver. There are a good many people who would look upon such a procedure on the part of Uncle Sam as rather too partial. When the two metals in bullion form at the ratio of 16 to 1 are of equal value, all would rejoice to see them coined on exactly the same terms."

A Democratic bi-metallist organization was formed at Washington. Senator Harris of Tennessee was placed at the head of this organization. Fred T. Loftin, secretary to Senator Turpie, was commissioned to form silver leagues in various parts of the country, especially in Indiana. When the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association met at Maxinkuckee in 1895 efforts were made to secure the adoption of a silver resolution. The proposition was debated at considerable length and with much earnestness. The principal speech in opposition was delivered by Jacob P. Dunn, of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*. It was a forceful argument and made a strong impression. Quietly a canvass was made to ascertain how a vote on the proposed resolution would probably result. This "feeler" revealed the probability of a tie. Therefore no action was advised. Immediately upon the adjournment of the editorial convention the Indiana Silver League was organized, with Allen W. Clark of the *Greensburg New Era* as president. He served in that capacity throughout the campaign. This league developed a good deal of energy by way of securing control of the organization of the Democratic State Convention of 1896. It was originally intended to make Senator Turpie the presiding officer of the convention, but on account

of the impaired condition of his health it was deemed advisable to abandon this purpose. Thereupon Senator Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne was agreed upon. This program was subsequently carried into effect. Senator Bell proved himself a very capable presiding officer. The convention, at the outset, was a stormy affair, but after the several speakers had relieved themselves of the belligerence that dwelt within their bosoms comparative quiet was restored. Not all ill-feeling had vanished; that was hardly to have been expected. But when the gold standard champions found themselves outnumbered and outvoted, they made a virtue of necessity in so far as it was possible for them to do. They predicted humiliation and defeat, and left the convention hall with the consciousness of at least having done their utmost to prevent committal to what they declared to be a colossal political blunder.

In view of his prominent connection with the free silver movement in the 'nineties, the information contained in a memorandum kindly furnished by Mr. Loftin will be found quite interesting and instructive:

"In the midst of that campaign and later while I was handling politics on the *Sentinel*, both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Morss admitted to me that some safeguard in the platform against possible silver depreciation would have strengthened us. But in those warm times it was difficult to get consideration of anything that looked like compromise. I suggested this: Independent 16 to 1. But if silver failed to rise to \$1.29 plus under it, then the bullion owner pay to the Treasury the difference, this fund to be used to pay any holders of depreciated money if any such there should be. Mr. Morss was not in position to advocate this as effectually as he would have liked. In the convention of 1898 Mr. Ralston was chairman of the resolutions committee. We all felt that the Western people who had means were overconfident in 1896 and had failed to support us. This was true. Had not William P. St. John, New York banker, put up \$17,500 sixty days before election of '96, the National Committee would have closed its doors. I

think the *Huntington Democrat*, under my management, was the only paper advocating Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1896. I was cut off from being a delegate by reason of it. But, having been editor of the *Macon (Ga.) News*, briefly, in '94, I got the Georgia delegation and others to work with me to get Mr. Bryan on the resolutions committee, in such manner that he replied to Senator Hill. But in 1900 we were tired of the fact that the West, the mining States, had allowed us to 'hold the bag.' Hence I suggested to Mr. Ralston that Virginia had shown the way for an honorable retreat and we followed Senator Daniels's declaration in 1900. I was then on politics on the *Sentinel*."

VEHEMENT DEMAND FOR FREE COINAGE.

Under date of June 25, 1895, the following unequivocal demand for a free and unlimited silver coinage declaration came to me from that dauntless hero of innumerable political battles, Judge David Sanders Gooding, long since gathered to his fathers. He maintained a law office at Indianapolis, but his place of residence was Greenfield, Hancock county. With characteristic frankness he gave utterance to his feelings in these unequivocal terms:

"Excuse me for saying that I most sincerely hope that the Democratic Editorial Association will not be coaxed, seduced or bulldozed into showing 'the white feather' on the money question. The fight is on and cannot and ought not to be dodged by any equivocal resolution. It is better to speak out *now* in unequivocal language. If the Democratic party of Indiana has been sold, conveyed and delivered over to the Goldbugs by Grover Cleveland, the sooner we know it the better. Be sure the Democracy of Indiana will never again be deceived by the word 'parity,' nor will they understandingly worship the golden calf. Nothing can save Indiana, in the next election, to the Democratic party but an unmistakable and bold advocacy of the free coinage of silver money."

Well, my good old friend Gooding had the promptings of his yearning soul gratified by the adoption of a free silver coinage platform, both State and Nation, but when

the verdict of the ballot was announced Indiana had given 18,001 against the free silver candidate and platform. Such is the irony of political miscalculation!

Pages upon pages might be filled with the reproduction of letters that came to me from all parts of Indiana, pro and con. But what good would their reproduction do? The writers of these letters were entirely sincere and honest in their beliefs, but how prone men are to reach erroneous conclusions and make false deductions from superficial observation!

Among my collection of old letters I ran across one that came to me from an excited politician in the State of Maryland. He animadverted with a good deal of vehemence on the instability and unreliableness of the Baltimore press as to political conditions in the West and asked me to give him "inside information" as to just how Indiana was likely to vote at the Presidential election—"not for publication, only for myself and friends' satisfaction." As to Maryland, he assured me, Bryan would carry the State by "not less than 10,000 majority, matters not what the goldbug papers say." But I found later on after the votes had been counted that Maryland "went hell-bent" for McKinley by 32,224 over Bryan, besides throwing in 2,507 votes for Buckner and Palmer!

Democrats who refused to accept Bryan as their leader and free coinage as their creed evidenced no disposition to apologize for their course. A fair idea of their feelings may be formed by perusal of the following letter from the pen of Hon. Rufus Magee, who, upon the nomination of Bryan to the Presidency and the committal of the party to 16 to 1, tendered his resignation as a member of the Democratic State Committee, of which he had been made a member by his district in January of that year. Mr. Magee had been active in Democratic

politics from early manhood. For years he was connected with the Democratic press of Indiana and during part of that time served as secretary of the Democratic State Committee. He officiated as Minister to Norway and Sweden under Cleveland. This is how he felt and how he expressed himself after the smoke of battle had cleared away in 1896:

"Logansport, Ind., November 13, 1896.

"My Dear Mr. Stoll: . . . This whole business resulted as it should have resulted. The nomination of Bryan was a fatal mistake, and his canvass on the idea of free coinage an error that the people could not be brought to accept. Had the party at Chicago adhered to its principles as expressed in 1892 and nominated a representative man, we would have been defeated, but with defeat we would have preserved our honor as a party, and in 1900 would have destroyed that last stronghold of protection and founded a financial system acceptable to all the people. Can we gather up the remnants, or has this whole miserable business left us not only defeated, but irretrievably broken into fragments, disorganized and dishonored as a party? I wish I could sit down with you for a while and take an inventory of the remains. It would be a melancholy office, and perhaps on our separation we would be as uncertain of the future of the party as we are now. One thing this campaign settled, viz., Populism is not popular. It was embraced with the zeal of a harlot and abandoned with the effrontery of a prude. I hope it is done for and that all such coalitions and fusions are forever ended. From the beginning I would have nothing to do with it, and yet it was hard to divorce myself from my political associations. To you, my old and honored friend, I talked more freely than to any living man, and I believe I had your sympathy and respect. It is over now and I am content. A thousand good wishes for yourself and your household, and I am,

"Sincerely your friend,

"RUFUS MAGEE."



THE MEMORABLE CAMPAIGN OF 1896

PARTY ALIGNMENTS SWIFTLY CHANGED—STRANGE BEDFELLOWSHIP NATURAL SEQUENCE.



DURING the greater part of Claude Matthews's official life, first as Secretary of State, then as Governor, I happened to be a member of the board of trustees for the Institute for the Education of the Blind. To this position I was twice elected by the General Assembly. It devolved upon me, in the performance of official duty, to make monthly pilgrimages to the State Capital. Invariably on such occasions I made it a point to call on and enjoy a more or less protracted visit with Mr. Matthews. I recall these visits with unalloyed pleasure. To me the delight thereof was heightened by the pleasing personality not only of himself, but also that of his efficient staff, his affable and accomplished niece, Miss Callie McMechen, and the genial, widely-known and ever obliging Myron D. King.

About the time Presidential possibilities in 1896 came under consideration I made one of my customary calls at Governor Matthews's office. The papers were at that time eager to discover and to exploit candidacies, real or fancied. The main object of the Democratic gold standard organs seems to have been that of bringing as many "favorite sons" into the race as possible—the more the merrier. Aspirations were aroused and encouraged with undisguised gusto. John R. Walsh's *Chicago Chronicle* appeared one day with a picture of Governor Matthews perched on a heavily loaded hay wagon, rake in hand, and a captivating smile on his handsome face. It didn't take long to discover that the Presidential bee had been set to buzzing in the Governor's bonnet. Delicately, at first, I expatiated on the cunning and duplicity of scheming politicians in

pretending to boost Presidential candidates. I cited the experiences of Hendricks, McDonald and Gray. Observing that a recital of these experiences seemed to have no effect upon the Governor, I became more positive and emphatic in the denunciation of time-servers, sycophants, marplots and place-seekers in professing undying friendship for and devotion to men in office and in position to dole out favors of one sort or another. I knew of some of these gentry, these vipers, and I felt like expressing my contempt for them right then and there. In course of the conversation Governor Matthews told me what had been going on at the State Capital and what was in contemplation. The program as mapped out then provided for a meeting of the State Central Committee and of prominent Democrats throughout the State for the purpose of formally proclaiming Governor Matthews the choice of the Indiana Democracy for the Presidential nomination in 1896. The tempters and boosters had told the Governor that such action would entitle him to name the delegates to the national convention. The party's choice for the Presidency, these seductive flatterers assured him, had always been privileged to exercise such authority. This was news to me. In reply I told him no such authority had ever been accorded to or wielded by any Presidential aspirant since I had any part in Indiana politics, and that dated back to 1866. Furthermore, I said, no State committee in Indiana has ever presumed to declare anybody the party's choice for the Presidential nomination. That is the sole and exclusive prerogative of the State convention. "That there may be no sort of misunderstanding in regard to these matters,

I want to say, tested and proved friend that you have repeatedly declared me to be, I shall oppose with all the power at my command the carrying out of any such program. If a meeting of the sort mentioned is attempted to be held, I shall be there and make myself heard and understood—not that I am opposed to you, but that I don't propose to be a silent or acquiescent witness to any performance that can result in one thing only: your discomfiture and humiliation." The proposed meeting was never held, but the State Central Committee later on adopted resolutions commendatory of Governor Matthews as a Presidential quantity. The Governor persisted to the very last that "his friends" insisted that precedent gave him the right to name the delegates to the national convention.

Under date of January 10, 1896, Governor Matthews favored me with this information: "The reports are now in from the district meetings and altogether went off well and with a good committee selected. On account of the resolutions adopted here last month at the meeting of Democrats I am gratified that so many of the conventions on the 8th endorsed the resolutions of the State Committee, all but three of the districts giving me a good send-off. These did not do so, ruling against the introduction of all resolutions. All that passed any resolutions, except your own district, gave me a very generous endorsement. I was just a little surprised at your district, owing to the chairman of the convention and the chairman of the committee on resolutions. I am glad all passed off so smoothly. We will soon know both place and the date of our national convention. For several reasons I am inclined to favor Cincinnati, but any place rather than New York. If the convention should be held in that city, no matter who the nominee or what the platform, they would be received with a certain suspicion in the South and West."

On the day before the State convention I called on him to ascertain whether he still believed that precedent gave him the right to name the delegates. Replying in the affirmative, I said to him: "Now, Governor, a seat in a national convention has no longer any especial attraction for me, but since you have seen fit to give credence to the false assertions of your pretended boosters, I have decided to become a candidate for delegate from my district at tonight's caucus. You scan the papers in the morning and see who is elected. I'll not call here tomorrow. If you read that I am chosen, you will probably want to see me. You'll find me at the Grand Hotel." He found me where indicated. The vote for delegate stood a little better than three to one in my favor. We had a pleasant little chat, in the course of which I indicated unreservedly that as Indiana Democracy's choice he would have my unqualified support, but at no time during the conversation did I delude him with any expression or statement that could have made him believe that I regarded his nomination at Chicago as at all probable.

A careful study of the situation made it entirely clear to my mind that Indiana would not furnish the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1896. Events amply vindicated this conclusion. At no time during the balloting did he receive more than seven over and above Indiana's thirty instructed votes. After it was all over we met and had a heart to heart talk. With tears in his eyes and quivering voice he told me how humiliated he felt that he had permitted himself to be belied, deceived and bamboozled by a lot of designing politicians whose sinister purposes had by passing events been made entirely clear to him. Over and over he expressed the hope that I had forgiven him for whatever unpleasantness might have been associated with this affair. Said he, "You are the one man in the entire State who has been absolutely truthful, outspoken and candid with me throughout this contest. I want

to feel assured of your unstinted friendship. How I do wish I had listened to you instead of those who in moments of weakness overwhelmed me with their deceptive representations and assurances and their hypocritical professions." In subsequent letters he left no doubt in my mind as to the genuineness and sincerity of this utterance.

The Democratic State Convention for 1896 was called to order in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, June 24, by Chairman Sterling R. Holt. The Committee on Permanent Organization, through its chairman, Captain W. J. Hilligoss of Muncie, recommended as presiding officer for the day Senator Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne, and as principal secretary, Lincoln Dixon of North Vernon. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously concurred in with applause.

Vice-Presidents—John C. Gorman, H. J. Feltus, John Hieb, Chester H. Faulkner, James J. Smiley, William Merrill, W. J. Buckingham, Dr. E. J. Puckett, Michael A. Ryan, Elwood Gray, Milo W. Barnes, J. W. Nusbaum, Judge George Burson.

Assistant Secretaries—George B. Ashby, John Johnson, J. T. Wurshing, George B. Tebbs, H. B. Martin, Walter S. Chambers, John Paskens, E. E. Cox, J. O. Behymer, James P. Simon, Emmett Mulholland, James A. Barnes, Samuel Gorrell.

Committee on Resolutions—William M. Blakely, J. H. Fowler, Samuel B. Voyles, William S. Holman, Cyrus F. McNutt, James W. Henderson, William D. Bynum, John P. France, C. F. S. Neal, J. F. Galaher, D. A. Wood, Edward O'Rourke, Daniel McDonald.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Jason B. Brown of Seymour and John B. Stoll of South Bend. Contingents—David S. Gooding of Greenfield and W. C. Durborow of Cass county.

1. James Huron, Vanderburg county.
2. William L. Slinkard, Greene.
3. George B. McIntyre, Floyd.
4. Nicholas Cornet, Ripley.
5. Delano E. Williamson, Putnam.

6. George W. Pigman, Clinton.
7. C. A. N. Crearalt, Marion.
8. B. H. Campbell, Madison.
9. William C. Smith, Carroll.
10. Daniel E. Kelly, Porter.
11. Meredith E. Kidd, Wabash.
12. Frank B. Van Auken, Steuben.
13. Henry A. Barnhart, Fulton.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Daniel W. Voorhees, David Turpie, James McCabe, G. V. Menzies.

Alternates—John E. Lamb, D. F. Utter, Captain John C. Nelson, C. K. Thorpe.

1. J. R. Goodwin, Evansville.
W. B. McCormick, Newburg.
2. John H. O'Neil, Washington.
W. A. Cullop, Vincennes.
3. George H. Voight, Jeffersonville.
Albert P. Fenn, Tell City.
4. John Overmyer, North Vernon.
Joel H. Matlock, Brownstown.
5. Ebenezer Henderson, Martinsville.
Samuel L. McGregor, Brazil.
6. D. W. Andre, Connorsville.
U. S. Jackson, Greenfield.
7. John P. Frenzel, Indianapolis.
Will E. English, Indianapolis.
8. William A. Humphrey, Portland.
R. S. Gregory, Muncie.
9. D. W. Simons, Covington.
Eli Marvin, Frankfort.
10. James Murdock, Lafayette.
Jonas M. Loutman, Hammond.
11. Samuel E. Cook, Huntington.
John T. Strange, Marion.
12. Henry Colerick, Fort Wayne.
James Washburne, Columbia City.
13. John B. Stoll, South Bend.
Preston F. Miles, Milford.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the committee's report on the selection of delegates at large to the national convention, Judge J. C. Branyan of Huntington mounted a chair and asked that the name of John G. Shanklin be substituted for that of Major Menzies, as the Major was an advocate of the gold standard. Mr. Shanklin advanced to the platform and stated that he believed the substitution should not be made, as Major Menzies had agreed to stand by the dictates of the convention and begged leave to withdraw. This was met with cries of disapproval and Major Winfrey of the First district

asked that Major Menzies give the convention an idea as to how he stood on the 16 to 1 proposition. The roll-call for substitution began and it was evident that the Evansville man would be substituted when Judge Richardson of Pike county appeared on the stage and demanded as Mr. Shanklin's friend and personal representative that the roll-call be stopped, saying that Mr. Shanklin's name was not before the convention. There were protests, but Chairman Holt said: "There being but one name before the convention now, the question is on the adoption of the report." The report was adopted by a close vote.

When it had been ascertained that the committee on permanent organization had selected John B. Stoll as one of the electors at large, he at once proceeded to make an earnest effort to have the name of his friend, Judge David S. Gooding, substituted. Reason assigned was that he (Stoll) had been chosen a delegate to the national convention and that, believing in a fair division of honors, it was but simple justice that the veteran campaigner, Judge Gooding, be placed at the head of the electoral ticket. The chairman refused to re-convene the committee and so the desired change was not made, much to the regret of Mr. Stoll.

PLATFORM DECLARATIONS.

The main planks of the platform as reported by the committee and adopted by the convention read thus:

"Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine of bi-metallism by the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold, as primary money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the co-operation of Great Britain or any other foreign power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in the payment of all debts, private and public.

"We are opposed to the redemption and final cancellation of United States notes (greenbacks) or any other notes or certificates issued by the United States to circulate as money, such redemption and

cancellation necessarily involving an increase of the public debt by the issue of bonds and the reduction of currency.

"We demand a sufficient, stable volume of money—gold, silver and paper—to meet the requirements of our ever-growing population and the constant increase of our productive interests.

"We demand that obligations of the Government, of every form, be paid and redeemed, in conformity with the laws under which they were issued, in coin, gold and silver, at the option of the Government of the United States, and not at the option of the creditor.

"To the gallant survivors of the army of the Union, to the widows and children of those deceased, we tender our steadfast regard and gratitude. We favor the prompt adjustment, the punctual and regular payment of all pensions as the same accrue. We believe that the pension is a vested right. We heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no name shall be arbitrarily dropped from the rolls, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against prior disease or disability.

"That we do most earnestly sympathize with the people of the island of Cuba in their gallant struggle against the Spanish monarchy, for freedom and independence. We believe that public war exists in Cuba and that the parties thereto ought to be accorded all the rights of belligerents.

"The Democratic party is the faithful and consistent adherent of that great principle of popular government known as personal liberty of the citizen and oppose intolerance of whatever character, and especially oppose any attempt to control the habits of the people where such habits are consistent with the public order and general welfare.

"The comfort and convenience of all the inhabitants of the State require good roads. We are, therefore, in favor of such legislation as will serve to stimulate the enterprise of the people to the end that such roads may be constructed.

"Resolved, That this convention fully and cordially indorses the course and action of Senator Voorhees and Senator Turpie in the Senate of the United States as having been at all times true and loyal to the interests of our State and country, and as having been distinguished by signal ability and success in the discharge of the duties

of their high position, and we tender the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, the faithful and long-tried friend of the people, our sincere sympathies in the severe illness from which he has suffered, with our heartfelt wishes for his early and complete recovery.

"Resolved, That we indorse the administration of Hon. Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana, as having been wise, prudent and patriotic, and that his practical ability, his executive genius and capacity for public affairs, as well as his high personal integrity and character and his popularity with the people all show him to be well worthy of higher honors.

"We therefore earnestly commend him, in full confidence of success at the election, to the Democracy of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency. And the delegates from Indiana to the national convention are hereby instructed to cast their votes in his favor for President, first, last and all the time, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination.

"The thirty delegates selected to represent the Democracy of Indiana in the Chicago national convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions involving platform or candidates in that convention."

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

When nominations for Governor were announced to be in order, the Ninth district presented the name of James M. Sellers of Montgomery. The Thirteenth district put in nomination Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend. The Seventh district named ex-Congressman George W. Cooper of Columbus. The Second district proposed John G. Shanklin of Evansville, who promptly withdrew his name and in a few eloquently worded sentences seconded the nomination of Mr. Shively. Before the roll-call had brought forth responses from four counties, Mr. Sellers withdrew his name. The roll-call showed the nomination of Mr. Shively by a large majority, and before the result of the ballot could be announced Mr. Cooper, who was the choice of the gold standard delegates, withdrew his name, and in a singularly happy speech moved that the nomination of Mr. Shively be declared the unanimous

action of the convention. It was so ordered. Loud and persistent calls brought Mr. Shively upon the platform. He was accorded a most enthusiastic ovation, to which he responded in a speech of rare felicity and choice diction.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Captain John C. Lawler of Washington county, Michael Sweeney of Dubois county, General F. E. McGinley of Lafayette, and ex-Congressman George W. Cooper of Columbus were proposed. The latter at once forbade the use of his name in that connection. On the first ballot Captain Lawler was shown to have come within six votes of the nomination. After a number of counties had been called on the second ballot, Mr. Sweeney and General McGinley withdrew their names and Captain Lawler was nominated by acclamation.

Three names were proposed for Secretary of State: Samuel M. Ralston of Lebanon, Charles W. Welman of Sullivan and John G. Offut of Trafalgar. Ralston was nominated on the first ballot by the decisive vote of 1,020 1-2 to 473 1-3 for Welman and 245 1-3 for Offut. Ralston's nomination was made unanimous.

Joseph T. Fanning of Indianapolis, W. H. Ernst of Bluffton, Jerome Herff of Peru and Alvin H. Allen of Madison were put in nomination for State Auditor. Fanning was nominated on the first ballot. He received 974½ votes, Ernst 361½, Herff 261½, Allen 144.

Allen W. Clark of Greensburg and C. W. Bridges of Indianapolis were proposed for State Treasurer, but before balloting began their names were withdrawn and, on motion of Judge David S. Gooding, Morgan Chandler of Greenfield was nominated by acclamation.

For Attorney-General, J. G. McNutt of Terre Haute was nominated on the first ballot. He received 1,222 votes to 405 for C. J. Kollmeyer of Columbus and 119 for C. H. Hartford.

Henry Warrum of Indianapolis was nominated for Supreme Court Reporter on

the second ballot over Sidney R. Moon of Rochester and H. G. Yergen of Henry county.

FOR JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT.

Edwin A. Taylor, First district.
Theodore P. Davis, Second district.
Frank E. Gavin, Third district.
Orlando J. Lotz, Fourth district.
George E. Ross, Fifth district.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Elected at District Conventions in January.)

1. John W. Spencer, Evansville.
 2. Parks M. Martin, Spencer.
 3. Richard H. Willett, Leavenworth.
 4. Joel Matlock, Brownstown.
 5. Frank A. Horner, Brazil.
 6. K. M. Hord, Shelbyville.
 7. Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis.
 8. J. J. Netterville, Anderson.
 9. W. H. Johnson, Crawfordsville.
 10. William H. Blackstock, Lafayette.
 11. Rufus Magee, Logansport.
 12. Thomas R. Marshall, Columbia City.
 13. Peter J. Kruyer, Plymouth.
- Sterling R. Holt, chairman, Indianapolis.

The campaign in Indiana was vigorous-ly conducted on both sides. In the earlier part the enthusiasm ran higher on the Democratic side of the house than on the Republican. By and by it became apparent that the possession of abundant campaign funds was helping the Republicans amazingly. The Democrats had very little money at their command. Democratic disaffection on account of the money question was felt quite keenly, especially in the cities and larger towns. The situation was greatly aggravated by the resignation of Sterling R. Holt as chairman of the State committee. Like many other Democrats at Indianapolis, he identified himself with the gold standard forces. Parks M. Martin of the Second district was substituted. It was a good selection. He had very much to do to make up for time lost while Mr. Holt was hesitating as to whether he should hold on or step down and out. When he found he couldn't be in sympathy with the party on what was made the paramount issue, he did the proper thing by resigning the chairmanship. As a matter

of course he came in for a good deal of censure and some abuse, but that was to be expected. So many people labor under the delusion that politics has nothing in common with conscience.

Toward the latter part of the campaign the Populists favorable to the election of Mr. Bryan made overtures to the Democrats to unite on the support of one electoral ticket. In view of their developed strength they were neither backward nor overly modest in naming conditions under which they would withdraw their electoral ticket and support a fusion ticket. They wanted five Democrats taken off and five Populists substituted. Some Democrats objected to this rather vehemently. I was unable to see anything particularly objectionable to such an arrangement. Thirty thousand votes were worth considering in an emergency like this, and I made haste to announce my willingness to step down and out and let some Populist take my place. But for some reason that never was explained to me insistence was made that I should stay on and Jason B. Brown, my associate elector at large, get off. When the time for consummating the deal came I proceeded to Indianapolis to sacrifice myself. Upon arriving at the Grand Hotel I found there my associate elector at large, ex-Congressman Jason B. Brown. He was furious and swore like a trooper. He didn't want to get off and I couldn't see any reason why he should be made to get off when I was more than willing to make room for a Populist. I did my utmost to pacify him, but he was not to be reconciled. I felt quite confident that in the end Jason would have his way. My plan was to make a speech to the State Central Committee that would satisfy the members thereof that Jason was much better suited to head a Demo-Populist electoral ticket than myself. He was an out-and-out champion of 16 to 1, while I was simply a conservative bi-metallist. Well, I delivered my speech, anything but populist in tone or sentiment. To my amazement the decision

to take Jason off and keep me on was declared to be irrevocable. So on I stayed, and in November meekly and complacently marched up to the political slaughter-house, as Henry Watterson was wont to say.

THE FUSION ELECTORAL TICKET.

As agreed upon by the Democratic and Populist State Committees, the Bryan electoral ticket was composed of ten Democrats and five Populists. This is the amalgamated list:

At Large—John B. Stoll, Parla D. Drain.

1. James W. Henson.
2. Elisha A. Riggins.
3. George B. McIntyre.
4. Townsend Cope.
5. Delano E. Williamson.
6. George W. Pigman.
7. Maurice Donnelly.
8. Bartlett H. Campbell.
9. William C. Smith.
10. James W. Pierce.
11. Meredith H. Kidd.
12. Frank P. Van Auker.
13. John S. Bender.

Bryan came into the State and aroused unbounded enthusiasm. He drew immense crowds wherever he engaged to speak. Mr. Shively, the nominee for Governor, a very effective campaigner, also had large and enthusiastic meetings throughout the State. For some unexplained reason the middle-of-the-road Populists persisted in keeping their State ticket in the field. This explains the difference between the vote for Bryan and the vote for Shively and the other candidates on the State ticket.

The figures here given tell the story of the political battle of 1896 in Indiana:

FOR PRESIDENT.

| | |
|--|---------|
| William McKinley, Republican..... | 323,754 |
| William J. Bryan, Democrat and Populist..... | 305,753 |
| Joshua Levering, Prohibitionist..... | 3,056 |
| Charles E. Bentley, National Prohibitionist..... | 2,268 |
| Charles H. Matchett, Social Labor..... | 329 |
| John M. Palmer, Gold Democrat..... | 2,145 |

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--|---------|
| James A. Mount, Republican..... | 320,932 |
| Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat..... | 294,855 |
| Leander M. Crist, Prohibitionist..... | 2,997 |
| Thomas Wadsworth, Populist..... | 8,626 |
| James H. Kingsbury, Nat. Prohibitionist..... | 2,500 |
| Philip H. Moore, Socialist..... | 283 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--|---------|
| William S. Haggard, Republican..... | 320,887 |
| John C. Lawler, Democrat..... | 294,717 |
| William Edgerton, Prohibitionist..... | 3,065 |
| Adam P. Hanna, Populist..... | 8,636 |
| Sampson J. North, National Prohibitionist..... | 2,485 |
| Harry S. Sharp..... | 296 |

The entire Republican State ticket was elected by something over 26,000 plurality.

To the General Assembly the Republicans did not elect as many of their candidates as they had hoped. The Senate stood 33 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 3 Populists. The House: 52 Republicans, 39 Democrats, 9 Populists. This resulted in the election of Charles W. Fairbanks to the United States Senate, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees—the first Republican Senator chosen since 1881, sixteen years.

The Democrats recovered four of the seats they had lost two years before. Instead of a solid Republican delegation representing Indiana in the lower House of Congress, nine of that persuasion were chosen and four Democrats given credentials. In the Second district Robert W. Miers displaced Alexander M. Harvey, in the Third William T. Zenor got the better of Robert J. Tracewell, in the Fourth the faithful and ever-alert "watchdog of the Treasury," William S. Holman, came to his own again, and in the Twelfth (Fort Wayne) district James M. Robinson scored a victory over his Republican competitor. The Nation and State sustained an irreparable loss through the death of Judge Holman during the term. The vacancy was filled by the election of Francis M. Griffith, a very excellent representative of the younger element of the party.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AS DEPICTED BY GENERAL T. E.

POWELL.

In 1894 President Cleveland sent a message to Congress which dwelt particularly upon the tariff question. He believed that the election of 1892 was an endorsement of the Democratic ideas on the tariff, and he urged immediate action in the direction of a reduction. In accordance with his

idea, Wilson of West Virginia introduced a tariff bill which provoked a long contest, but after much tinkering, changing and substitution, a bill denominated the Brice-Gorman-Wilson bill was finally passed. This general tariff bill became a law on August 27, 1894, without the President's signature. It did not suit him, but he would not veto it.

The campaign of 1896 brought forth the most remarkable Democratic leader the country has seen since Andrew Jackson. Like Jackson, he first attracted attention by unstable vagaries; like Jackson, he is guided more by animosities and prejudices than by patriotism, yet like "Old Hickory," he is not without statesmanlike qualities, and, moreover, he is so highly gifted as an orator that since he has ripened he is able to present his political beliefs in the most attractive form and even to garb revenge in the mantle of justice.

The Republican party began the Presidential campaign in 1895. The party was rich in Presidential timber and a full year before the national convention could be held the friends of several aspirants were busy in their behalf. The most prominent candidates were William McKinley of Ohio, Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Levi P. Morton of New York and William B. Allison of Iowa. There seemed to be but one issue, the tariff, and toward that the minds of the people were constantly directed by the politicians.

The panic of 1893, for which there had been no political cause, having been produced mainly through the disturbance of public confidence by the wanton clamor of the Republican press, had left the country with an impression that the Democratic party was responsible for the money stringency and the hard times. Cleveland's fair trade policy had been pictured like the seven lean kine of Egypt which followed and devoured the seven fat kine, and still remained lean. The protective tariff was lauded as the cure-all for every commercial and financial trouble. The Democrats attributed the hard times to the scarcity of gold, which, being the single and only standard of values for all other commodities, paralyzed business because of its scarcity. To this they added the further arguments that Republican spell-binders disturbed the people and that the high tariff was oppressive to the workingman and the farmer. Because of Republican as-

saults the Democracy of the country allowed the Republicans to hold their national conventions first and outline their policy to the country.

The Republican National Convention met at St. Louis June 16, 1896, and nominated William McKinley for President by acclamation amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. The nomination was announced to the world by a Presidential salute from a battery stationed outside the convention hall.

The Republican platform pledged the party to a gold standard, a high protective tariff and opposition to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. The platform assailed the Democratic party in the following language:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule.

This quotation illustrates the lamentable disregard of truth which politicians too often evince. Congress at the time that platform was written was constituted as follows: In the Senate there were 45 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 6 Populists; in the House 246 Republicans, against 104 Democrats, a Republican majority of 147. Whatever that Congress had done could not be charged against the Democrats, and President Cleveland was one of the strongest gold standard advocates in the country. Congress had been Democratic under the last half of President Harrison's regime, but he had the power of veto in his hands and was equally culpable with Congress for any unwise legislation. The truth is that neither Congress deserved reprobation. Also the repeal of the Bland-Allison bill had ended the coinage of silver and the gold standard was perfectly safe with Cleveland in the President's chair. The hard times and discontent were the result of wild assertions like the above made by the Republican party. To disturb public confidence is to disturb business.

Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket headed by William McKinley.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago, June 7, 1896. It was called to order by Chairman Harity of the National Committee, who pronounced the selection of David B. Hill of New York for temporary chairman. The Silverites objected to Hill, believing him to be a rigid gold standard man, and this brought on a contest in which the silver forces put forward John W. Daniel of Virginia for temporary chairman, and he was elected. The Silverites also selected the permanent chairman, choosing Stephen M. White of California.

Almost as soon as the convention met it became apparent that the delegates favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were largely in the majority and they continued to increase in strength by the accession of gold standard men who surrendered to them, thinking it the only course to pursue. At first the Silverites had a majority, but not two-thirds of the convention. The defection of the sound money men increased the majority to more than two-thirds. Had it not been for this the two-thirds rule, which had been in force in Democratic National Conventions since the nomination of James K. Polk in 1844, would have prevented the nomination of an extreme advocate of the free coinage of silver. When the platform came up for consideration strong speeches were made against the adoption of the free coinage plank, but it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The resolutions were read by James K. Jones of Arkansas, and a minority report was presented by David B. Hill of New York, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin and fourteen others. Hill, Vilas and Governor Russell of Massachusetts led in speeches in favor of the minority resolutions, while Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina and William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska spoke in favor of the silver plank. Bryan closed the debate in a speech which not only brought him the nomination for President, but made him the dictator of the Democratic party from that time to this. In his peroration he uttered that wonderful sentence which must always remain one of the gems of English metaphor: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not

crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." The money plank in the platform read:

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

A resolution was presented to the convention endorsing the administration of President Cleveland in these words: "We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic national administration." The report as a whole was rejected by 628 to 301, whereupon David B. Hill demanded a separate vote on the resolution of endorsement of the President. It was rejected by a vote of 564 to 357.

The candidates nominated for President were Richard P. Bland of Missouri, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, Claude Matthews of Indiana, Horace Boies of Iowa, Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky and John R. McLean of Ohio. Besides these the following were also voted for: Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, Henry M. Teller of Colorado, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, William E. Russell of Massachusetts, David B. Hill of New York and James E. Campbell of Ohio. Delegations from several of the States either wholly or in part refused to vote on the first ballot, and even on the last ballot there were 162 who refused to vote. The result of the first ballot was: Bland, 235; Bryan, 119; Pattison, 95; Matthews, 37; Boies, 85; Stevenson, 7; Blackburn, 83; McLean, 54; Pennoyer, 8; Teller, 8; Russell, 2; Hill, 1;

Campbell, 1. Not voting, 178. Bryan showed a steady gain, and on the fifth ballot, when his vote had reached 500, delegations began to change their votes and turn to him, and he speedily passed the 512 required to nominate. Among the delegations which broke to him on the fifth ballot was that of Ohio, which had cast 46 votes for McLean on every ballot up to that time.

There were five ballots for a candidate for Vice-President, with the result that on the fifth ballot, of which no record was made, Arthur Sewall of Maine was unanimously declared the nominee of those who still took part in the convention. John R. McLean of Ohio led on the fourth ballot with 296 votes, while Sewall had 262, Daniels of Virginia 54, Clark of North Carolina 46, Williams of Massachusetts 19, Harrity of Pennsylvania 11 and Pattison of Pennsylvania 1.

On May 28th the Prohibitionists opened their national convention at Pittsburgh. Like the Democrats, they were divided into two sections. The majority declared for Prohibition as the sole issue in the campaign, while the minority, headed by John P. St. John of Kansas, demanded a free silver plank in the platform. The "Narrow Gauge," or strict Prohibitionists, controlled the convention and nominated Joshua Levering of Baltimore, Md., for President and Hale Johnson of Illinois for Vice-President. The minority then seceded, organized the National party and nominated Charles E. Bentley of Nebraska for President and James H. Southgate of North Carolina for Vice-President.

The Socialist Labor party held a national convention in New York City on July 9, 1896, and nominated Charles H. Matchett of New York and Matthew Maguire of New Jersey for President and Vice-President.

On July 22 the Populists met in their national convention at St. Louis and decided by a vote of 785 to 615 to nominate their Vice-Presidential candidate, before considering a President. Accordingly they nominated Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, over Arthur Sewall, after which they placed William Jennings Bryan at the head of their ticket. The Silver party also held a national convention at St. Louis on July 22 and endorsed Bryan and Sewall.

When all the nominations had been made by the conventions of the various parties

and the candidates squared away for the race it became apparent that the "silver question" was to be the main issue of the campaign. The Republicans had started out with tariff as their battle-cry, but they speedily discovered that the free coinage of silver was occupying the public mind to a great extent and they were compelled to substitute the slogan of sound money for that of high protection. After the passage of the Wilson bill in 1893 a quiet campaign of education had been carried on throughout the South and West by the Silverites, vast amounts of literature being distributed advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This phase of the campaign was accentuated when the Democrats of the country who were opposed to free silver formed an organization called National Democrats. They were known at the time as Gold Democrats. They held a national convention at Indianapolis on September 2 and 3, at which there were 888 delegates present, representing forty-one States. In their platform they said we "insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion."

The convention nominated John M. Palmer of Illinois for President and Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice-President.

Until about the end of September indications pointed to a Democratic victory, but during the month of October sentiment veered rapidly in favor of the Republican party. Mark Hanna, probably the greatest campaign manager the country has ever seen, was made chairman of the Republican Committee, and under his direction a vigorous educational campaign was carried on to offset the popular sentiment for free silver. Bryan made a tremendous canvass, making speeches all over the country, winning laurels as an orator and exciting admiration by his wonderful physical endurance. McKinley, on the other hand, remained at home in Canton, Ohio, where he received delegation after delegation throughout the campaign and made speeches from the front porch of his home. In this way he must have made hundreds of speeches during the campaign, and hundreds of thousands of people visited Can-

ton to see him and hear his views on the money and tariff questions. The Democratic press of the country turned against Bryan and the newspapers of Ohio, with a few exceptions, followed the general trend.

Political conditions throughout the country were in a peculiar condition. Cleveland's administration had been condemned and repudiated by a majority of his own party. It was a common saying that if his last term had been his first he never would have had his last. The Democratic party was making a fight for one idea and one great advocate of that idea. If Bryan had lost the support of the Gold Democrats he had the endorsement and practical support of the Populists and Prohibitionists with the addition of Silver Republicans, whose number it seemed would offset the Gold

Democrats who had broken away from the party. But as the day of election drew nearer and nearer the people of the East and North grew more and more fearful of placing the finances of the country upon a silver basis. They were told that Bryan was trying to Mexicanize the country and that if the free silver theory were endorsed in the United States the country would be dishonored and discredited with all European nations.

The total vote of the United States at the Presidential election in 1896 was 13,926,757, of which McKinley and Hobart received 7,104,779 and Bryan and Sewall 6,502,925. Palmer and Buckner received 133,148. In the electoral college McKinley had 271 votes and Bryan 176.



SPIRITED CONVENTION IN 1898

DEFEATS IN 1894 AND 1896 LEFT NO DEPRESSING EFFECTS

THOSE who were in attendance at the State Convention of the Indiana Democracy for 1898, held June 22, were unable to espy any signs of dismay, discouragement or depression on the countenances of either delegates or spectators. A feeling of buoyancy and cheer was everywhere in evidence. And the eagerness with which nominations were sought afforded warrant for the belief that hope, if not absolute confidence, dwelt within the bosoms of the various contestants for the honor implied in such recognition.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Parks M. Martin. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization designated Senator David Turpie as president and S. M. Briscoe of Blackford county as secretary. Report of committee unanimously adopted, followed by a characteristically incisive speech by the chosen presiding officer. Frequent applause punctuated Senator Turpie's able and eloquent address.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. James R. Wilson, Warrick county.
2. Judge W. H. DeWolf, Knox.
3. John Benz, Crawford.
4. S. Weber Smith, Bartholomew.
5. S. E. McFadden, Parke.
6. John S. Martin, Franklin.
7. Luther Short, Johnson.
8. Harry B. Smith, Blackford.
9. Michael E. Foley, Montgomery.
10. Mortimer Nye, Laporte.
11. M. W. Barnes, Howard.
12. Dr. W. H. Nusbaum, DeKalb.
13. A. P. Perly, St. Joseph.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

1. W. W. Kellams, Spencer county.
2. John Johnson, Lawrence.
3. J. R. Simpson, Orange.
4. E. W. Kinney, Ohio.

5. W. A. King, Hendricks.
6. George L. Gray, Fayette.
7. S. V. Perrott, Marion.
8. Frank D. Haimbaugh, Delaware.
9. William Hatfield, Clinton.
10. Thomas E. Scanlin, Tippecanoe.
11. Peter Wallrath, Cass.
12. F. D. Dunten, Lagrange.
13. J. A. Beane, Elkhart.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. J. G. Shanklin, Vanderburg county.
2. C. K. Thorpe, Daviess.
3. M. Z. Stannard, Clark.
4. John Overmeyer, Jennings.
5. Claude Matthews, Vermilion.
6. Chas. D. Morgan, Henry.
7. Samuel E. Morss, Marion.
8. Richard K. Irvin, Adams.
9. G. H. Gifford, Tipton.
10. John S. Williams, Tippecanoe.
11. W. J. Houck, Grant.
12. A. J. Moynihan, Allen.
13. Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

THE TICKET AS NOMINATED.

Secretary of State—Samuel M. Ralston, Lebanon.

Auditor—John W. Minor, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—Hugh Dougherty, Bluffton.

Attorney-General—John G. McNutt, Terre Haute.

Clerk Supreme Court—Henry Warrum, Indianapolis.

Supt. of Public Instruction—W. B. Sinclair, Starke county.

Judges Supreme Court—Leonard J. Hackney of Shelbyville; James McCabe of Warren county, and Timothy E. Howard of South Bend.

Appellate Judges (5)—Edwin Taylor, Carl J. Kollmeyer, Edgar A. Brown, William S. Diven, Johannes Kopelke.

Chief Bureau of Statistics—James S. Guthrie.

State Geologist—Edward Barrett.

In recognition of the great service rendered the party from beginning to close of the '96 campaign, Samuel M. Ralston was re-nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation.

A spirited fight was put up for the nom-

ination to the office of Auditor of State. Indianapolis presented two candidates, both strong, popular men: John W. Minor and Joseph T. Fanning. Three other aspirants contested for the nomination: Winfield Scott Johnson of Owen county, Jerome Herff of Peru and William H. Ernst of Bluffton.

On the fifth ballot the contest had narrowed down to Minor and Fanning. When the final ballot showed Minor to have received 807 votes to 721 for Fanning, the latter moved the nomination be made unanimous, which was done with a hearty good will.

Five candidates for State Treasurer sought the convention's favor. They were: Henry Stockfleth from the First district, Adam Heimberger from the Second, William C. Wulber from the Fourth, John A. M. Adair from the Seventh, and Hugh Dougherty from the Eighth.

Mr. Dougherty having received 821 votes on the second ballot, a motion was offered by Mr. Adair, seconded by all the other aspirants, that the nomination be declared the unanimous action of the convention. It was so ordered.

On motion of ex-Congressman Courtland C. Matson a unanimous renomination for Attorney-General was accorded John G. McNutt of Terre Haute.

When nominations for Supreme Judges were announced to be in order it became apparent that the extreme free silverites who objected to the renomination of Judge Hackney because he was unable to accept 16 to 1 as a tenet of Democracy could not be reconciled to his renomination without first putting up a stiff fight. They brought out that widely known and justly popular wheelhorse of Democracy in Eastern Indiana, Hugh D. McMullen of Aurora, and backed him with all their might. But a large majority of the delegates reasoned that it would be bad party policy to discriminate against Judge Hackney for being unable to view the financial question

from the same standpoint Mr. Bryan and others viewed it. So the convention voted by 1,269 to 297 that he merited a renomination and thus accorded the same by overwhelming majority. The bitterest fight waged against the renomination of Judge Hackney was by the free coinage advocates in his own county, Shelby. Circulars were printed and scattered broadcast in which Judge Hackney was accused of and denounced for having said some very ugly things about champions of the 16 to 1 idea. Thus the contest became one of intense bitterness, largely personal and freely interspersed with vindictiveness. Animositities thus engendered do not usually pass out of memory quickly. They linger. Such must have been the case in this particular instance. Whatever may have led to that step, Judge Hackney decided not to stay on the ticket for re-election. A short time after his triumphant renomination he tendered his resignation to the State Central Committee, which filled the vacancy by substituting the name of Mechert Z. Stannard of Jeffersonville for that of Judge Hackney.

To save time and expedite proceedings, former U. S. District Attorney Frank B. Burke moved that the rules governing the convention be suspended and that Judges James McCabe and Timothy E. Howard be renominated by acclamation. The motion prevailed unanimously.

FOR JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT.

Edwin A. Taylor, First District.
C. J. Kollmeyer, Second District.
Edgar A. Brown, Third District.
William S. Diven, Fourth District.
Johannes Kopelke, Fifth District.

RINGING PLATFORM ADOPTED.

As customary, the platform committee immediately upon its selection by the several districts, met the night before the convention to perform the task assigned to it. Samuel E. Morss, editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, was made chairman, and Daniel McDonald, editor of the *Plym-*

outh Democrat, secretary. The platform as formulated and adopted subsequently by the convention with spirited unanimity declared that the cause for which the United States is engaged in war with Spain is righteous, will demand the most vigorous prosecution of the war, the prompt recognition by our government of the independence of the Cuban republic, and the relinquishment by Spain of all her possessions in this hemisphere. A permanent strengthening of the navy and the improvement of our coast defenses is demanded and a liberal pension policy as regards both the victims of the Civil war and the present war favored.

The platform also contains a resolution in favor of the construction and control by the government of the Nicaraguan canal, and a declaration that all questions growing out of the present war may be left to be settled by the good sense and patriotism of the people as they may arise. The platform declared for the election of United States Senators by the people.

On the financial question there is prescribed a flat-footed, free and independent silver coinage—16 to 1—resolution; also a declaration against the gold standard and the announced policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. The inheritance tax is endorsed and Congress asked to give the Supreme Court another opportunity to pass upon an income tax.

The remainder of the platform is devoted mainly to State issues. The records of the Democratic and Republican legislatures are compared and contrasted. Considerable attention is devoted to the Democratic tax law, passed over Republican opposition, which has made possible the current reduction of the State debt. There are resolutions in favor of township and county government reform, primary election reform and amendment of the truancy law. Much attention is devoted to labor questions. Various measures demanded by the labor organizations are

commended. There is also a personal liberty resolution, a strong endorsement of Senator Turpie's course in the Senate and a richly-merited tribute to the memory of the late Senator Voorhees.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Elected by District Conventions in January.)

1. John W. Spencer, Evansville.
2. Parks M. Martin, Spencer (Chairman).
3. W. E. Cox, Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon, North Vernon.
5. Frank A. Horner, Brazil.
6. U. S. Jackson, Greenfield.
7. Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis.
8. Vernon Davis, Muncie.
9. Willard H. Morris, Frankfort.
10. Edwin J. Forrest, Crown Point.
11. Dr. Marshall T. Shively, Marion.
12. Thomas R. Marshall, Columbia City.
13. Peter J. Kruyer, Plymouth.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Samuel M. Ralston easily maintained his reputation as an energetic, aggressive and effective campaigner that he had proved himself to be during the preceding contest. Undismayed by defeat in 1896, he buckled on the armor and put up such a fight as had never before been made by a candidate for Secretary of State. He not only spent his time in stumping the State, but drew heavily on his professional earnings, so much so that several years of his legal practice had afterward to be applied to making good what he had sacrificed during his arduous campaigning as nominee for Secretary of State.

And what did the counting of the votes at the 1898 election reveal? That little, very little, change had taken place in public sentiment. The plurality of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1898 varied but little from the McKinley plurality in 1896. Let the figures here-with presented tell their own story:

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Union B. Hunt, Republican..... | 286,643 |
| Samuel M. Ralston, Democrat..... | 269,125 |
| Aaron Worth, Prohibitionist | 9,961 |
| Henry H. Morrison, Populist..... | 5,867 |
| William Yochum, Socialist..... | 1,795 |

It will be observed that Hunt's plurality is 17,518. He lacked 105 votes of having a majority of all the votes cast at this election. Both Hunt and Ralston received several thousand votes more than their associates lower down on their respective tickets. This is due to the fact that when the Australian ballot system was first introduced in Indiana voters were educated to mark "the head" of the ticket if they wanted to cast their ballot so as to make it count for all the candidates on the ticket except when the square in front of the name on some other ticket is marked with a cross, which would mean a vote for the candidate on that particular ticket. If no such mark appeared on any of the other tickets, the marking of a cross in the party emblem circle heading each ticket would carry with it all the other candidates. It was a most excellent provision to expedite or render easy the voting of a split ticket. The people had been thoroughly educated to voting in this manner— independently if so inclined, "straight" if a strict partisan. Despite all the educating done since the law was changed, the first name method of marking a ballot still governs from six to nine thousand voters at recurring elections. Politicians who believe in the old slogan, "For the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket," were dissatisfied with the facility for voting a "scratched ticket," or voting as the sovereign felt inclined, and induced the legislature to change the law so as to render independent voting more difficult. In obedience to this ultra partisan demand the legislature so amended the law that to vote a straight ticket a cross must be made in one of the party emblem circles heading the various party tickets. To vote a "scratched ticket" a mark must be made in front of the name of every candidate preferred or favored by the voter. To illustrate how persistent or thoughtless adherence to the original method of voting works it may be stated that while the total vote for Secretary of State at

this election was 573,391, the vote for Auditor of State was 564,995, or 8,396 less than that for Secretary of State. In a close election such as we have repeatedly had in Indiana, such discrepancies might have quite a bearing on the interests and rights of the candidates lower down in the list of candidates. Usually the difference between the votes cast for the head of the ticket and the candidates lower down is greater in the Democratic than in the Republican vote. The difference in the Democratic vote for Secretary of State and Auditor of State is 4,653, while the difference in the Republican vote for these officers is only 3,078. Where voting is done by machine these differences do not appear, but where paper balloting is still in vogue, which is the case in a majority of the counties of the State, the propensity to mark the first name on the ticket seems ineradicable.

THE REPUBLICAN PLURALITIES.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Secretary of State, Samuel B. Hunt..... | 17,578 |
| Auditor of State, William H. Hart..... | 19,093 |
| Treasurer of State, Leopold Levy..... | 17,308 |
| Attorney-General, William L. Taylor..... | 19,481 |
| Clerk Supreme Court, Robert A. Brown..... | 19,337 |
| Supt. Public Instruction, Frank L. Jones..... | 19,351 |
| Supreme Judge, Alexander Dowling..... | 19,624 |
| Supreme Judge, John V. Hadley..... | 19,686 |
| Supreme Judge, Francis E. Baker..... | 19,461 |
| Appellate Judge, Woodfin D. Robinson..... | 18,614 |
| Appellate Judge, Wm. J. Henley..... | 18,897 |
| Appellate Judge, James B. Black..... | 18,745 |
| Appellate Judge, Daniel W. Comstock..... | 19,127 |
| Appellate Judge, Ulrich Z. Wiley..... | 19,124 |
| Chief Bureau of Statistics, John B. Conner..... | 19,517 |
| State Geologist, Willis S. Blatchley..... | 19,771 |

The General Assembly for 1899 was composed of 30 Republican and 20 Democratic senators, and of 57 Republican and 43 Democratic representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. James A. Hemenway, Republican..... | 20,383 |
| Thomas Duncan, Democrat..... | 19,337 |
| 2. Robert W. Miers, Democrat..... | 20,245 |
| William R. Gardiner, Republican..... | 18,656 |
| 3. William T. Zenor, Democrat..... | 21,111 |
| Isaac F. Whitesides, Republican..... | 16,791 |

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 4. Francis M. Griffith, Democrat..... | 21,751 | 11. George W. Steele, Republican..... | 24,367 |
| Charles W. Lee, Republican..... | 19,733 | George W. Michael, Democrat..... | 20,281 |
| 5. George W. Faris, Republican..... | 22,557 | 12. James M. Robinson, Democrat..... | 19,484 |
| Samuel R. Hamill, Democrat..... | 22,305 | Dr. Christ B. Stemen, Republican..... | 18,044 |
| 6. James E. Watson, Republican..... | 21,048 | 13. Abraham L. Brick, Republican..... | 23,368 |
| Charles A. Robinson, Democrat..... | 18,844 | Medary M. Hathaway, Democrat..... | 20,886 |
| 7. Jesse Overstreet, Republican..... | 25,868 | | |
| Leon O. Bailey, Democrat..... | 23,269 | | |
| 8. George W. Cromer, Republican..... | 25,388 | | |
| Orlando J. Lotz, Democrat..... | 24,021 | | |
| 9. Charles B. Landis, Republican..... | 22,447 | | |
| Joseph B. Cheadle, Democrat and Free Silver | 21,357 | | |
| 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican.... | 24,656 | | |
| John Ross, Democrat..... | 20,206 | | |

Thus the delegation was composed of four Democrats and nine Republicans. The highest pluralities were those of Zenor, Crumpacker and Steele, all three exceeding 4,000 each. The lowest plurality was that of Faris in the Terre Haute district—252.



NO RAYS OF SUNSHINE VISIBLE

ON THE POLITICAL HORIZON IN 1900—REPUBLICANS
CONTINUE TO HOLD THE FORT

IN 1896 William McKinley was extensively advertised as the "advance agent of prosperity." Through the columns of the press and from the stump the people were told that as soon as the triumphant election of McKinley and Hobart to the presidency and vice-presidency were announced there would be noticeable an immediate change for the better in the industrial and commercial affairs of this country. That much credence was given these assurances is evidenced by the result of the 1896 election. That there was much disappointment over the non-fulfillment of these promises and predictions is a matter of history. Panics and business stagnations are not easily overcome. With dogged tenacity they take their course. They are more than tenacious. They can't be driven or chased into precipitous flight. Confidence is much more easily destroyed than restored or revived. Too many wounds were struck during the rage of the '93 panic to bring their healing in a few years within the range of possibilities. Signs of recovery from the havoc of the 1893 panic became clearly visible only five or six years afterwards. While it is true that a slight easing up became noticeable in 1897, it is equally true that we were near to the close of the decade before general business activity fully dispelled the gloom that had saddened the hearts of millions of men, women and children in this land of plenty.

The Democratic State Convention for 1900 was held at Indianapolis, June 6. It was ably presided over by Samuel M. Ralston, who delivered the keynote speech of that memorable campaign. John Johnson,

Jr., of Versailles, officiated as secretary. For vice-presidents the following named gentlemen were designated:

1. Sidney Hatfield, Warrick.
2. J. O. Giles, Lawrence.
3. John Benz, Crawford.
4. J. F. Cox, Bartholomew.
5. J. B. Oliver, Clay.
6. David S. Gooding, Hancock.
7. John Blue, Marion.
8. Abr. Simmons, Wells.
9. F. W. Macoughtry, Fountain.
10. Jas. McCabe, Warren.
11. Samuel E. Cook, Huntington.
12. John Kimmel, Lagrange.
13. Adam Vinnage, Marshall.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Hugh Dougherty, Bluffton; Major G. V. Menzies, Mount Vernon; James Murdock, Lafayette; Samuel E. Morss, Indianapolis. Contingents—Robert C. Bell, Fort Wayne; John Overmyer, North Vernon; James McCabe, Williamsport; Judge D. D. Dykeman, Logansport.

1. Chas. W. Halbredge, Spencer.
Henry Stockfleth, Vanderburg.
2. John H. Spencer, Daviess.
Wm. W. Moffit, Greene.
3. Jos. H. Shea, Scott.
John L. Britz, Dubois.
4. Wm. H. O'Brien, Dearborn.
E. J. Nickerson, Jefferson.
5. Geo. M. Crane, Vigo.
Marion Bailey, Lizton.
6. Geo. M. Ray, Shelby.
Wm. Merrill, Fayette.
7. Jas. E. McCullough, Marion.
W. E. DuPrez, Marion.
8. L. G. Ellingham, Adams.
A. M. Walty, Hartford City.
9. M. A. Ryan, Carroll.
Cornelius Cunningham, Montgomery.
10. Daniel W. Sims, Tippecanoe.
Martin T. Krueger, Laporte.
11. F. M. Kistler, Cass.
R. C. Houston, Grant.
12. Henry Colerick, Allen.
W. H. Nusbaum, DeKalb.
13. M. M. Hathaway, Pulaski.
Benj. F. Deahl, Goshen.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Judge Allen Zollars, Fort Wayne; Nicholas Cornet, Versailles. Contingents—Judge O. J. Lotz, Muncie; Samuel B. Boyd, Washington.

1. Thos. W. Lindsey, Warrick.
2. W. A. Cullop, Knox.
3. John R. Guffin, Crawford.
4. Carl E. Wood, Jackson.
5. D. O. Newton, Vermilion.
6. Chas. D. Morgan, Henry.
7. Alexander C. Ayres, Marion.
8. Wm. Boland, Madison.
9. Geo. H. Gifford, Tipton.
10. Patrick Keefe, Newton.
11. Milo W. Barnes, Howard.
12. Frank Van Auken, Steuben.
13. Wm. P. O'Neill, St. Joseph.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. G. V. Menzies, Posey.
2. J. H. O'Neal, Daviess.
3. M. Z. Stannard, Clark.
4. W. H. Glidewell, Decatur.
5. Samuel R. Hamill, Vigo.
6. B. F. Wissler, Wayne.
7. John W. Holtzman, Marion.
8. Judge O. J. Lotz, Delaware.
9. C. F. S. Neal, Boone.
10. Chas. C. Spencer, White.
11. W. J. Houck, Grant.
12. Frank Dunton, Lagrange.
13. Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

THE PLATFORM.

The main features of the platform constructed by this committee are embraced within the following paragraphs:

"We, the Democrats of Indiana, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of liberty and justice which the Democratic party has advocated from the time of Jefferson.

"We reaffirm and pledge our allegiance to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and acknowledge our debt of gratitude to Thomas Jefferson, the author of that charter of human rights.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and declare our veneration for the wise and far-sighted patriots who instituted its beneficent provisions, not only for themselves, but for the welfare of the people for all time.

"We reaffirm and pledge our allegiance to the principles of the Chicago platform

of 1896, and commend its distinguished exponent, William Jennings Bryan, to the people of the United States as an able statesman, a sincere patriot and an honest man, who can safely be trusted to stand at all times for the people and against their foes at home and abroad.

"And we instruct the delegates selected by this convention to cast their votes for him at the Democratic national convention to be held at Kansas City.

"We call attention to the reform legislation which the Democratic party has given the people of this State, the school book law, the tax laws, the Australian ballot, the fee and salary reform and the many statutes for the protection of labor.

"The Republican party is now hypocritically claiming credit for the reduction in our State debt, made possible by the Democratic tax law, the enactment of which it opposed.

"It has mutilated the Australian ballot law and repealed the statute making the bribery of voters a penal offense. In four years of absolute control of State affairs it has failed to pass any effectual legislation against monopolies or trusts, but has uniformly defeated all effort to enact anti-trust laws.

"We call attention to the extraordinary concentration of wealth and the alarming growth of monopoly during the McKinley administration; the arbitrary regulation of markets; the increased cost of living; the loss of industrial independence; the despotic power of employment and discharge of American labor, now concentrating in a few hands; the activity of these monopolies in politics; their increasing influence in the enactment and enforcement of the laws, and the unconcern or real favors with these things are regarded by the Republican leaders. Relief can not be expected so long as the friends of trusts remain in office. The Democratic party, free from their influence, and not embarrassed by their favors, pledges its representatives in office to the positive enactment and enforcement of anti-trust legislation."

STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

Upon the completion of the preliminary proceedings the convention settled down to the nomination of a State ticket, with this result:

Governor—John W. Kern, Indianapolis.

Lieutenant-Governor—John C. Lawler, Salem.

Secretary of State—Adam Heimberger, New Albany.

Auditor of State—John W. Minor, Indianapolis.

Treasurer of State—Jerome Herff, Peru.

Attorney-General—Charles P. Drummond, Plymouth.

Reporter Supreme Court—Horace G. Yergin, Newcastle.

Supt. Public Instruction—Charles A. Great-house, Mount Vernon.

Chief Bureau of Statistics—Edward Horuff.

Judge Supreme Court—George L. Reinhard, Spencer.

Judge Supreme Court—Joseph W. Adair, Columbia City.

Most of the foregoing nominations were made by acclamation.

There was considerable confusion with reference to the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. A goodly number of delegates favored the nomination of both Shively and Lawler, the nominees in 1896. A great deal of uncertainty prevailed as to whether Mr. Shively desired a renomination. The candidacy of John W. Kern was pushed with much aggressiveness. The situation was greatly relieved when announcement was finally made that Mr. Shively had definitely determined not to be a candidate.

John W. Kern was put in nomination for Governor by John H. Spencer of Daviess county. The Third district formally presented the name of Frank B. Burke of Jeffersonville, and the Tenth district offered Nelson J. Bozarth of Valparaiso as his choice.

The first and only ballot resulted: Kern, 819½; Burke, 369¼; Shively, 292¾; Bozarth, 41; Charles G. Conn, 2; Samuel M. Ralston, 1. The usual motion to make the nomination of Mr. Kern unanimous prevailed.

The contest for Lieutenant-Governor became quite animated. Four candidates were placed before the convention: Captain John C. Lawler, Salem; Major John R. Simpson, Paoli; Johannes Kopelke, Crown Point; Mason J. Niblack, Vin-

cennes. On the first ballot Lawler had 540, Kopelke, 401; Simpson, 383; Niblack, 141. The second ballot gave Lawler 701½; Kopelke, 483½, Simpson, 248; Niblack, 71. Lawler had 1,024 on the final (third) ballot to 513 for Kopelke. The names of Simpson and Niblack were withdrawn after the second ballot. Upon the announcement of the third ballot Mr. Kopelke moved that the nomination of Captain Lawler be declared unanimous. This was done, accompanied with lively cheering.

The nominations of Adam Heimberger for Secretary of State, John W. Minor for Auditor, and Jerome Herff for Treasurer were made by acclamation as a compliment to the vigor of their campaign two years before.

For Attorney-General, Charles P. Drummond of Plymouth, Carl J. Kollmeyer of Columbus, and J. Frank Mann of Muncie were put in nomination. The first ballot gave Drummond 727, Kollmeyer, 549; Mann, 243. Drummond lacked 21 votes of being nominated on the first ballot. He had a surplus on the second ballot, which gave him 840; Kollmeyer, 501; Mann, 153. Drummond's nomination was then made unanimous.

There were no contests over the other places on the ticket, which was generally adjudged a strong one, entitled to the undivided support of the party, and deemed eminently worthy of the confidence and esteem of the electorate.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Appointed in January by Districts.)

1. Clinton F. Rose, Evansville.
2. Parke M. Martin, Spencer (Chairman).
3. W. E. Cox, Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon, North Vernon.
5. Frank A. Horner, Brazil.
6. U. S. Jackson, Greenfield.
7. Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis.
8. B. H. Campbell, Anderson.
9. C. F. S. Neal, Lebanon.
10. Edwin J. Forrest, Crown Point.
11. Dr. M. T. Shively, Marion.
12. William Kaough, Fort Wayne.
13. Peter J. Kruyer, Plymouth.

FREE-SILVER AND ANTI-IMPERIALISM THE MAIN ISSUES.

The activities of the free-silver element were so marked that two or three separate conventions of its advocates were held in different parts of the country with a view to determining whether to enter the campaign as distinct organizations or amalgamate with the Democrats in case that party reaffirmed its adherence to that cause. The extremists, Populists, unwilling to take chances, nominated a ticket of their own, composed of Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for president, and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for vice-president. The Fusion Populists also held a convention, attended by 1,000 delegates. They were willing to accept Bryan as the head of the ticket, but also quite insistent that the Democrats name Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for the Vice-Presidency. This caused the Democrats a good deal of trouble at their convention, held at Kansas City, July 4. The Fusionists, mostly Free-Silver Republicans, met at the same place and time. The outcome of the contest, so far as the Democrats were concerned, was the nomination of former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, as Bryan's running mate. Colonel McClure tells the story in this compact form:

"Two conventions were called to meet at Kansas City July 4, 1900, viz.: the Democratic and the Free-Silver Republican. The conventions were called to meet at the same place and time because it was well understood that they would harmonize at least on the candidate for President and probably upon the entire national ticket. As the Silver Republicans are a mere appendage of the Bryan party, their convention took no important action until the Democrats had finished their work. The Democratic convention was very largely attended, every State and Territory being represented, including Hawaii, and it was little more than an enthusiastic mass meeting to make William Jennings Bryan President. Governor Thomas of Colorado was made temporary chairman,

and Representative J. D. Richardson of Tennessee was permanent president. Mr. Bryan was at his home in Lincoln, Neb., but was in constant communication with his Democratic leaders at Kansas City, and was visited by a number of individuals and delegations who desired to impress upon him the necessity of some particular action relating to the Vice-Presidency or to the platform.

"There were two vital points of dispute between the Democratic leaders. The most important related to the distinct reiteration of the free-silver policy to be maintained at the ratio of sixteen to one, and the other involved the question of accepting Ex-Representative Towne as the candidate for Vice-President, who had already been nominated by the Fusion Populists at Sioux Falls, and who was specially desired as the candidate by the Free-Silver Republicans. The discussion on the question of simply approving the Chicago platform in a general and perfunctory way and making trusts and imperialism the great issues of the contest, was very earnest and developed a considerable degree of bitterness. The Democratic leaders of the Eastern States were nearly or quite unanimous in favor of relegating the Free-Silver issue to the rear by the simple affirmation of the Chicago platform, and elaborating the issues of trusts and imperialism in the new platform. It was evident that a majority of the delegates believed that to be the wiser policy for the party, but Mr. Bryan, who was freely consulted on the subject, was very emphatic in demanding that there should be a distinct reiteration of the Free-Silver plank of the Chicago platform.

"Notwithstanding the earnest expressions of Mr. Bryan there was a very animated contest in the platform committee, and the free-silver plank was admitted by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-four, and five of the twenty-six votes cast in favor of the free-silver plank were given by the Territories of Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii and Indian Territory. After the committee had decided in favor of Mr. Bryan's views as to the plank on the silver question, the friends of the more conservative policy decided not to make a battle in open convention, and the platform was adopted practically without opposition. The following table gives the

votes by States in the platform committee by which the distinct free-silver plank was embodied in the platform:

—Ayes—

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Alabama, | New Hampshire, |
| Arkansas, | North Dakota, |
| Colorado, | Oregon, |
| Delaware, | South Carolina, |
| Idaho, | Tennessee, |
| Iowa, | Vermont, |
| Kansas, | Washington, |
| Kentucky, | Wyoming, |
| Maine, | Arizona, |
| Massachusetts, | Oklahoma, |
| Missouri, | Indian Territory, |
| Nebraska, | New Mexico, |
| Nevada, | Hawaii—26. |

—Nays—

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| California, | New York, |
| Connecticut, | North Carolina, |
| Florida, | Ohio, |
| Georgia, | Pennsylvania, |
| Illinois, | Rhode Island, |
| Indiana, | South Dakota, |
| Louisiana, | Texas, |
| Maryland, | Utah, |
| Michigan, | Virginia, |
| Minnesota, | West Virginia, |
| Mississippi, | Wisconsin, |
| New Jersey, | Alaska—24. |

Mr. Towne was formally nominated for Vice-President by the Silver Republicans, but later on yielded to pressure by withdrawing and agreeing to support Mr. Stevenson as Bryan's running mate.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

With John W. Kern at the head of the Indiana State ticket, a vigorous campaign was conducted in this commonwealth. Mr. Bryan devoted considerable attention to Indiana, delivering an unusually large number of speeches within its borders. In most of his speeches he presented anti-imperialism as the paramount issue, without, however, evading or ignoring free-silver as a live question. The result of the election in November was about what had been generally foreseen by shrewd observers. Both McKinley and Bryan polled a larger vote than they had received in 1896. The total vote of Indiana in 1900 was 664,-

094. Of this, McKinley had 336,063; Bryan, 309,584; John G. Wooley (Prohibitionist), 13,718; Debs (Socialist), 2,374; Barker (Populist), 1,438; Mahoney (Labor Socialist), 663; Ellis (Union Reform), 254.

In 1896 Indiana's total vote was 637,305. Of this McKinley had 323,754; Bryan, 305,753. Four other candidates received, respectively, 3,056, 2,268, 329, 2,145, the latter being John M. Palmer's Democratic gold standard vote.

In the electoral college in 1896, McKinley had 271 votes to Bryan's 176. In 1900 McKinley's electoral vote was increased to 292, while Bryan's was reduced to 155. How this came about is thus told by Col. McClure:

"Bryan knew that it would cost him many votes thus to force the distinct affirmation of the silver policy, but he naturally assumed that his chief loss would be in States which were hopeless under any circumstances, and that he would gain largely by the Free-Silver Republican vote in the Western States, which had formerly been Republican, but were apparently devoted to free silver. The result proves that this was an error on the part of Bryan, as it saved none of the Western States which he would not have carried under any circumstances, and lost him some of the strong Republican States which he had carried in 1896. He underestimated the general revulsion against the cheap money (16 to 1) policy, but he hoped by his active campaign to hold the Western debatable States. In this he calculated erroneously. He saved Colorado by less than 30,000 that he had carried by 135,000 four years before; he lost Kansas by over 23,000 that he had formerly carried by over 12,000; he lost Nebraska, his own State, by nearly 8,000, that he had formerly carried by 13,500; he lost South Dakota by 15,000 that he had carried before by 183; he lost Washington by nearly 13,000 that he had formerly carried by about the same majority; he lost Wyoming by 4,200 which he had formerly carried by 600, and he lost Utah by over 2,000 that he had carried by over 50,000 in his first battle. The only State he gained in his second battle was Kentucky, that gave

an average majority of 280 for the Republican electors in 1896, with the single exception of one Democratic elector, who was chosen and voted for Bryan, and gave 8,000 for Bryan in the last contest."

VOTE ON STATE TICKET.

—For Governor—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Winfield T. Durbin, Republican..... | 331,531 |
| John W. Kern, Democrat..... | 306,368 |

—For Lieutenant Governor—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Newton W. Gilbert, Republican..... | 331,774 |
| John C. Lawler, Democrat..... | 305,934 |

The pluralities by which the other candidates on the Republican State ticket were elected are as here indicated:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Secretary of State, Union B. Hunt..... | 25,913 |
| Auditor of State, William H. Hart..... | 26,110 |
| Treasurer of State, Leopold Levy..... | 25,971 |
| Attorney General, William L. Taylor..... | 26,223 |
| Reporter Supreme Court, Charles F. Remy..... | 26,316 |
| Supt. Public Instruction, Frank L. Jones..... | 26,257 |
| Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Benj. F. Johnson..... | 25,933 |
| Judge Supreme Court—First District, James H. Jordan..... | 26,106 |
| Judge Supreme Court—Fourth District, Leander J. Monks..... | 26,027 |

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| No. 1—For—314,710. | Against—178,960. |
| No. 2—For—240,031. | Against—144,072. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1. James A. Hemenway, Republican..... | 22,262 |
| Alfred Dale Owen, Democrat..... | 22,060 |
| 2. Robert W. Miers, Democrat..... | 22,420 |
| Peter R. Wadsworth, Republican..... | 21,799 |
| 3. William T. Zenor, Democrat..... | 24,049 |
| Hugh T. O'Connor, Republican..... | 19,440 |
| 4. Francis M. Griffith, Democrat..... | 24,249 |
| Nathan Powell, Republican..... | 22,641 |
| 5. Elias S. Holliday, Republican..... | 25,932 |
| Frank A. Horner, Democrat..... | 24,244 |
| 6. James E. Watson, Republican..... | 24,203 |
| David W. McKee, Democrat..... | 21,320 |
| 7. Jesse Overstreet, Republican..... | 31,021 |
| Frank B. Burke, Democrat..... | 27,012 |
| 8. George W. Cromer, Republican..... | 31,949 |
| Joseph T. Day, Democrat..... | 28,180 |
| 9. Charles B. Landis, Republican..... | 24,138 |
| David F. Allen, Democrat..... | 22,624 |
| 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican..... | 29,537 |
| John Ross, Democrat..... | 23,045 |
| 11. George W. Steele, Republican..... | 29,177 |
| William J. Houck, Democrat..... | 23,688 |
| 12. James M. Robinson, Democrat..... | 22,750 |
| Robert B. Hanna, Republican..... | 22,122 |
| 13. Abraham L. Brick, Republican..... | 26,592 |
| Dr. Clement C. Bower, Democrat..... | 24,376 |

This made the Indiana delegation stand nine Republicans to four Democrats.

The political complexion of the General Assembly of 1901 was: Senate—33 Republicans, 17 Democrats; House—61 Republicans, 39 Democrats.



JUDGE DANIEL P. BALDWIN'S CRITIQUE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA

(From the *Indiana Law Journal*, Volume III, No. 3.)

It is never fair to measure a single judge or a court composed of several judges by their occasional lapses. The Supreme Court of the United States has made some unpardonable mistakes—for example, the *Dred Scott* decision, the *Legal Tender* cases and the *Income tax* case; still he would be a very unjust critic who would on this account ignore its century of splendid work in and by which it has proven itself our greatest constitutional and social bulwark.

Chief Justice Taney was a very great judge, notwithstanding the *Dred Scott* decision. There never has been a time when that great tribunal has been without a great judge, beginning a century ago with John Marshall, and ending today with Mr. Justice Harlan. And it is so in a less degree with our Indiana Supreme Court. While it occasionally, as I have pointed out, makes a line of erroneous decisions, still upon the whole it has produced some eminent judges, and its work for the last thirty-five years has been an honor both to it and to the State. If it has had no great judges we must remember it takes a vast deal more to make a great judge now than it did seventy-five years ago.

The history of our Supreme Court embraces two periods; one under the Constitution of 1816, and the other under that of 1851. During the first period, when Indiana was in its formative state, it did excellent work, and was graced by such jurists as Blackford, Sullivan, Dewey and Stevens. Its last years were its poorest, and when it closed its work in 1851 the name of Blackford alone redeemed it from obscurity. When it was reconstructed in 1852 its first bench elected that year were fair average men; unfortunately its work deteriorated; so much so that in 1860 it became almost a disgrace to our State. It

is doubtful if in the whole Union there are ten more trashy volumes of reports than from the tenth to the twentieth Indiana, each inclusive. Some of the opinions are not even grammatically expressed. The Court's principal aim seems to have been to dodge as many questions as possible. The word "slipshod" is none too severe to apply to its work from 1857 to 1862. And yet, even in those days when it was at its lowest judicial ebb, it had one very superior judge—James L. Worden—who held this position for over eighteen years, and who often wrote, when the spirit moved him, a very able opinion. In 1864 the long-wished-for change came. Under the leadership of James S. Frazer our Supreme Court abandoned its former disreputable practice of dodging, and met difficult questions fairly and squarely. Any one who will compare the reports from the twenty-first to the thirty-first with those from the tenth to the twentieth will fully bear me out in this statement.

James S. Frazer was in many respects a great judge. It is currently reported that he came very near being appointed under Grant the successor of Chief Justice Chase at Washington. Had this occurred he would have proven himself as conspicuous and able a man as Chief Justice Waite. The bench of 1864 was succeeded in 1870 by four Democrats, who kept up the standard set by their immediate Republican predecessors. Later on a fifth judge was appointed—Andrew L. Osborn—a very competent man, who only served about eighteen months, not long enough to bring before the public his great ability. In 1876, owing to a scandal that arose, three of the four judges elected in 1870 were compelled to retire, and two new men came in and served for twelve years thereafter who added great credit to the bench. These

were Justices George V. Howk and William E. Niblack, both of them very sound lawyers and eminent judges. In 1880 they were reinforced by two other men of equal ability—William A. Woods and Byron K. Elliott. The Court reached its highest point in 1881, when these four gentlemen, with James L. Worden, constituted the bench. It was then that its best record was made, and it is entirely safe to say that no State court in the Union presented better opinions to the profession than then did the Supreme Court of Indiana. Each judge was a host in himself. Unfortunately, about this time a side court was organized, called the "Commissioners," whose work, owing to the frequent changes in their personnel, whose appointment was influenced more or less by political considerations, was somewhat inferior and detracted from the reputation of the Supreme Court proper, which had to assume the burden of some very weak decisions. In 1884 Joseph A. S. Mitchell was elected, who proved a very superior judge. His lamented death cut short a growing reputation. From 1882 the changes were painfully frequent, but the Court was never without one or more especially strong men, of whom Silas D. Coffey and Timothy E. Howard are examples. The State has never had better judges than these two last-named gentlemen, and it is very unfortunate that the exigencies of party politics defeated their re-election.

Let me pause a moment here and recall the names of the eminent members of the Supreme Court for the last forty years: James L. Worden, James S. Frazer, George V. Howk, William E. Niblack, William A. Woods, Byron K. Elliott, Joseph A. S. Mitchell, Silas D. Coffey and Timothy E. Howard. If they had had a wider sphere they would have all made national reputations. I say "wider sphere," for we must remember that we have five and forty States, each with a highly organized court of last resort; each with local jurisprudence upon which the best energies of

their respective judges must be exhausted, so that it is seldom, indeed, that such judges acquire reputations beyond State lines.

The court which has just been broken up, and which served from 1893 to 1899, fully maintained the high standard of its predecessors. Leonard J. Hackney and James McCabe were both very hard working, conscientious, able men, and, barring an occasional mistake, deserve the highest commendation. And so with the two present hold-over judges—Leander I. Monks and James H. Jordan, and while the three new men elected last fall have yet their spurs to win, their high reputations as lawyers make it a certainty that in the very near future they will win them.

In 1891 the Appellate Court was organized. Unfortunately, the terms were too short and the election too uncertain to give its members a fair chance. In less than eight years sixteen different men have been appointed or elected, and only one of them—George L. Reinhard—held his office six years. But he made a reputation upon the Appellate Bench which places him in the front rank of Indiana judges.

Concerning the reports and revisions, in 1860 we had twenty volumes—eight of Blackford and twelve of Indiana—with a wretched slipshod digest and a work on practice quite as bad. Now we have one hundred and seventy-eight volumes of reports, with digests, indexes and well-written text-books by Indiana authors, of whom we have just reason to be proud. The revision of our statutes in 1881 by Frazer, Stotsenburg and Turpie was a masterpiece, and had the merit of being condensed into a single, easily handled, inexpensive volume, instead of the four bulky, high-priced books, largely built for revenue, commonly called "Burns's Revision."

Since 1860 our reports have appeared at the rate of four volumes every year, but the price is so low that no one complains. It is seldom that a volume issues which

does not contain a dozen or more opinions of very great research and ability, but which, so great is the pressure of legal business upon the ordinary practicing lawyer, and so high is the standard of judicial opinions, attract no special attention; whereas, had these same opinions appeared sixty years ago they would have made the judges who wrote them famous all through the United States.

One must needs learn to read between the lines of our reports to see and enjoy the kaleidoscopic views of life of which they are the outcome. Almost every case is a tragedy, at least for the losing party. Here are mingled the record of crimes of the blackest dye, temptations yielded to by inexperience, marriage hopes blasted, rosy speculations nipped in the bud, frauds uncovered, labor's grievances, the poor man's sorrows and the proud rich man's triumphs—each representing a life and death personal struggle. It is amazing if we only stop to reflect what enormous power these

five quiet, unpretending gentlemen wield, and comforting to know how conscientious and considerate they are of the rights of three million people which constitute their bailiwick. Every precaution is taken to get on the right side of a case, and it is the verdict of even the defeated lawyers, of whom there must be one or more in every decision, after the disappointment and smart is over, that upon the whole a large majority of all the cases submitted are correctly decided. So long as judges are men and the personal equation exists, it is impossible but that there should be mistakes made in our courts of last resort.

"Justice freely administered and without purchase; completely and without denial; speedily and without delay," is a constitutional ideal, a "glittering generality" only approximately true; while justice ultimately and expensively attained and often defeated through senseless technicalities is the reality.

Logansport, Ind., Feb. 10, 1899.



HARMONY PREVAILED IN 1902

MOST OF THE NOMINATIONS WERE MADE BY ACCLAMATION

THE State convention of 1902, which met in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, June 4, was pre-eminently harmonious from opening to close. There were few contests for any of the places on the ticket, and the best of feeling prevailed over the selections made.

John W. Kern of Indianapolis presided over the convention and Dr. John W. Nusbbaum of Auburn served as principal secretary.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

G. V. Menzies, Mt. Vernon.
 Royal E. Purcell, Vincennes.
 John H. Stotsenburg, New Albany.
 David Emig, Columbus.
 Isaac R. Strouse, Rockville.
 George W. Pigman, Liberty.
 Frank B. Burke, Indianapolis.
 Hugh Dougherty, Bluffton.
 Samuel M. Ralston, Lebanon.
 Edward P. Honon, Jasper county.
 Dr. M. T. Shively, Marion.
 James M. Barrett, Fort Wayne.
 Benjamin F. Shively, South Bend.

This committee submitted its report, in which the Democratic party of Indiana was committed to these declarations and recommendations:

Denounces the Republican party for its surrender to an alliance with the trusts; favors suppression and destruction of trusts.

Denounces the Dingley Tariff; favors tariff for revenue only.

Condemns the Republican party for refusing to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce its decisions against discriminations in railroad rates.

Favors the restoration and expansion of the United States merchant marine. Denounces ship subsidy bill.

Opposes Fowler Bank Bill. Condemns its proposal of bank concentration and formation of a great banking trust.

Recognizes as an economic fact the increase of standard money arising from the vast increased production of gold, and points to the result consequent upon this increase of circulating medium as a demonstration of the truth of the quantitative theory of money.

Condemns and denounces the Philippine policy of the present administration.

Favors liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors of the republic and their dependents.

Deplores the cruel and wanton destruction of the republics of South Africa.

Favors construction and control of an Isthmian canal by the United States.

Favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Favors freedom of debate in the legislative bodies of the State and nation.

Deplores the death of President McKinley; denounces anarchy.

Indorses the course of Democratic Representatives in Congress.

Favors the enactment of legislation in the interest of labor.

Denounces the hypocrisy of the Republican party in assuming to itself credit for the reduction of the State debt.

Favor the principles of local self-government.

Opposes granting to the corporations of any other State or States the power to acquire any railroad organized and operating under the laws of the State.

Favors the restoration to the citizens of the State the right to appeal to the Supreme and Appellate Courts in any civil case within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds fifty dollars.

Condemns the vicious and cruel prostitution of the State penal and benevolent institutions by the Republican party to partisan ends.

Condemns the late Republican Legislature of Indiana for its reckless and dangerous abuse of legislative power.

Condemns the Republican Governor of Indiana for his refusal to honor the

requisition of the Governor of Kentucky upon regularly returned indictments for murder against fugitives from justice.

The resolutions as submitted were approved with a whoop and a hurrah.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Evidently the convention was actuated by a desire to proceed expeditiously in naming candidates for the various offices to be filled at the following election. The Twelfth district presented the name of Otis L. Ballou of Lagrange for Secretary of State. This was quickly followed by Senator Stephen B. Fleming of Fort Wayne proposing the name of Albert Schoonover of Attica. The latter was nominated by a vote of 828 to 719 for Ballou. On motion of the latter Schoonover's nomination was made unanimous.

After Mr. Schoonover had delivered his speech of acceptance, Benjamin F. Shively made formal announcement that the committee on resolutions had a supplemental report. This report recommended and urged the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Taggart as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the recommendation was the convention's response.

Thereupon the following nominations were made by acclamation:

For Auditor of State—James R. Riggs of Sullivan.

For State Treasurer—Jerome Herff of Peru.

For Attorney-General—Senator Wm. E. Stillwell of Sullivan.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Adam Heimerberger of New Albany.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction Samuel L. Scott of Jeffersonville and James L. Glasscock of Lafayette were placed in nomination. The vote stood: Scott, 829; Glasscock, 718. On motion of the latter Scott's nomination was made unanimous.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth

district, Timothy E. Howard of South Bend was nominated by acclamation.

For Appellate Judges, John R. East, Wm. H. Bracken and John D. Megee were nominated by acclamation for the Southern division. For the Northern division four candidates were entered. The three nominated and the vote received by each were: Richard H. Hartford, 1,493 votes; James T. Saunderson, 1,312; Henry G. Zimmerman, 1,404. N. G. Bozarth of Valparaiso, received 424 votes.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

1. John J. Nolan, Evansville.
 2. Gilbert H. Hendren, Bloomfield.
 3. James R. Duffin, New Albany.
 4. Lincoln Dixon, North Vernon.
 5. John G. McNutt, Terre Haute.
 6. John D. Megee, Rushville.
 7. Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis.
 8. John A. M. Adair, Portland.
 9. A. T. Livengood, Covington.
 10. Daniel W. Simms, Lafayette.
 11. J. Fred France, Huntington.
 12. Stephen B. Fleming, Fort Wayne.
 13. James C. Fletcher, Knox.
- William H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Chairman.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- John C. Haines, Rockport.
 John A. Gunn, Lawrence county.
 John Benz, Crawford county.
 L. E. Black, Franklin.
 George W. Brill, Danville.
 U. S. Jackson, Greenfield.
 James L. Keach, Indianapolis.
 John J. Netterville, Madison county.
 Walter N. Evans, Hamilton county.
 James T. McCabe, Warren county.
 John P. Spurgeon, Peru.
 Harry Stone, Albion.
 Frank E. Hering, South Bend.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

- Isham Taylor, Boonville.
 William M. Moss, Greene county.
 J. R. Simpson, Paoli.
 Frank M. Law, Versailles.
 John Redmond, Dana.
 W. S. Chambers, Newcastle.
 Elliott Hooten, Indianapolis.
 Lew G. Ellingham, Decatur.
 A. B. Crampton, Delphi.
 J. B. Faulkner, Michigan City.
 George Guyer, Wabash.
 C. H. Ramsey, Angola.
 William P. O'Neil, Mishawaka.

TAGGART'S ADVENT INTO NATIONAL POLITICS.

The action of the State convention of 1902, proposing and urging the selection of Thomas Taggart as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, renders fitting and appropriate the reproduction of the following sketch of his life. It is from the pen of the widely known publicist, Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis.

"It has fallen to the lot of very few, if any, men to exercise as much influence over Indianapolis as Thomas Taggart has exercised, though he is not of one of the old families of the place. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, November 17, 1856, a son of Thomas and Martha (Kingsbury) Taggart. The family came to America and located at Xenia, Ohio, in 1861. Here young Thomas received his common school education, and, as a boy, began his business career as clerk in a railway hotel and restaurant. His affable manners and good sense made him valuable to his employers, and he was sent to Garrett, Indiana, in 1874, and to Indianapolis in 1877. Here he had charge of the Union Depot eating room, and after a few years bought his employers (the Ohmers) out and conducted it himself. It became famous among railroad and traveling men. Dozens of Indianapolis people went there for Sunday dinners, and nobody went habitually who did not become a personal friend of Mr. Taggart.

"Thomas Taggart's popularity brought him the Democratic nomination for county auditor in 1886, with little effort on his part, but in the campaign he showed himself a phenomenon as a political organizer and worker. His administration of the office was satisfactory to everybody, and although the custom was to give only one term in a four-year office, no one came out for it in 1890, and he was nominated without opposition and elected. He had been made Democratic chairman in 1888 and was made State chairman in 1892 and again in 1894. In 1895 he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1897 and 1899. During all this time he continued his private business, and in the meantime left the depot eating room to conduct the Grand Hotel. He later took on the management of the New Denison and the extensive

French Lick establishment. His business capacity is extraordinary, with a remarkably accurate judgment of men, and a faculty for dispatching work rapidly, he undoubtedly has disposed of more work, public, private and political, in the last thirty years than any other man in Indianapolis.

"And he did his work well. Mistakes were made, of course, but not from lack of attention. Mr. Taggart never pretended to be a 'statesman,' but he always heard what the 'statesman' had to say, and made his judgment on the case presented with the addition of such practical information as he saw advisable to secure; and his judgment was usually good. Such has been the opinion of his associates, and there have been plenty of them who were competent judges. He was made a member of the Democratic National Committee in 1900, and chairman of that body in 1904 for a term of four years. He has been continued as committeeman from Indiana to the present.

"Like all men of such political prominence, Mr. Taggart has his own warm admirers and bitter enemies, with all shades of opinion between them, and the truth well at the center. He has been the object of numerous assaults from newspapers, notably the Hearst papers after his opposition to Hearst's nomination for the presidency. He is charged with being a 'machine politician,' which is true enough—there are few of any other kind—but his adherents have always called him 'the easy boss.' He has always stuck to his friends, even at times when it would have been more judicious to crucify some of them; and probably more of the hostility to him is on account of his friends than on account of himself. Friends and foes alike concede his amiability. He has a good disposition. He does not treasure malice, and there is nothing mean recorded against him. Political emergencies have at times required him to spear some aspiring countryman, but he always used an anesthetic when possible; and he has always carved the tragedy on his conscience and made reparation afterwards when in his power.

"Mr. Taggart was married on June 16, 1877, to Miss Eva D. Bryant. He is now understood to be quite wealthy, and it may be noted that his money was not made from politics. In addition to a profitable hotel business, he was one of a number of

Indianapolis men who secured control of a bonanza copper mine in Mexico which brought them all handsome fortunes.”

ELECTION RESULT SAME AS
HITHERTO.

The result of the 1902 election was in effect a continuation of what had occurred in Indiana since 1894. The figures below tell the whole story:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Daniel E. Storms, Republican..... | 298,819 |
| Albert Schoonover, Democrat..... | 263,555 |
| James M. Dungan, Prohibition..... | 17,765 |
| William B. Gill, Peoples..... | 1,350 |
| Edward H. Meyer, Socialist..... | 7,111 |
| Gustave A. Dreyer, Labor Socialist..... | 1,756 |

The pluralities by which the other candidates on the Republican State ticket were elected are as here indicated:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Auditor of State, David E. Sherrick..... | 35,599 |
| Treasurer of State, Nathaniel U. Hill..... | 35,785 |
| Attorney-General, Charles W. Miller..... | 35,874 |
| Clerk Supreme Court, Robert A. Brown..... | 35,477 |
| Supt. Public Instruction, Fassett A. Cotton..... | 35,308 |
| Chief Bureau Statistics, Benj. F. Johnson..... | 35,474 |
| State Geologist, Willis L. Blatchley..... | 35,875 |
| Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District, John H. Gillette | 35,726 |

The majorities of the Republican candidates for Appellate Judge are substantially the same as those of the other candidates on the Republican ticket. The names of those elected are: Woodfin R. Robinson, William J. Henley, James B. Black, Daniel W. Comstock, Ulrich Z. Wiley, Frank S. Roby.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1. James A. Hemenway, Republican..... | 21,524 |
| John W. Spencer, Democrat..... | 17,833 |
| 2. Robert W. Miers, Democrat..... | 21,162 |
| John C. Chaney, Republican..... | 20,423 |
| 3. William T. Zenor, Democrat..... | 20,740 |
| Edmund A. Maginness, Republican.... | 16,784 |
| 4. Francis M. Griffith, Democrat..... | 21,751 |
| Joshua M. Spencer, Republican..... | 18,894 |
| 5. Elias S. Holliday, Republican..... | 23,795 |
| John A. Wiltermoor, Democrat..... | 21,562 |
| 6. James E. Watson, Republican..... | 23,641 |
| James T. Ar buckle, Democrat..... | 19,535 |
| 7. Jesse Overstreet, Republican..... | 25,191 |
| Jacob P. Dunn, Democrat..... | 20,933 |
| 8. George W. Cromer, Republican..... | 25,842 |
| James Edward Truesdale, Democrat.. | 21,474 |
| 9. Charles B. Landis, Republican..... | 25,824 |
| Lex J. Kirkpatrick, Democrat..... | 23,317 |
| 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican... | 26,016 |
| William Guthrie, Democrat..... | 19,428 |
| 11. Fred K. Landis, Republican..... | 24,390 |
| John C. Nelson, Democrat..... | 19,596 |
| 12. James M. Robinson, Democrat..... | 19,320 |
| Clarence C. Gilhams, Republican..... | 19,035 |
| 13. Abraham L. Brick, Republican..... | 24,206 |
| Frank E. Hering, Democrat..... | 22,289 |

This made the delegation stand nine Republicans, four Democrats.

The Prohibitionists and Socialists also had congressional tickets in the field.

The General Assembly of 1903 consisted of thirty-five Republicans and fifteen Democrats in the Senate, and sixty-six Republicans and thirty-four Democrats in the House.



TWO STATE CONVENTIONS IN 1904

FIRST DEALT WITH PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE, SECOND NAMED STATE TICKET

OWING to uncertainties and complications that threateningly stared party managers in the face in 1904 it was wisely decreed that two conventions be held—one to secure proper representation in the National Convention, which had been called to be held in St. Louis, July 9, 1904. The second convention of the Indiana Democracy was fixed for August 2, 1904. Upon it devolved the duty and responsibility of selecting a State ticket.

The first convention, held at Indianapolis, 1904, was called to order by State Chairman Wm. H. O'Brien. Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. G. McIntosh of the Fourth Presbyterian church, who prayed that nothing might be done of which the people of Indiana should ever have cause to feel ashamed. In conformity with the recommendation of the committee on permanent organization, Alonzo Green Smith presided over the convention. Lew G. Ellingham of the *Decatur Democrat* was made principal secretary, and Elliot R. Hooton officiated as sergeant-at-arms.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Homer G. Hazen, Warrick county.
A. C. Hacker, Martin.
John R. Simpson, Orange.
Charles H. Warriar, Jennings.
Isaac R. Strouse, Parke.
Charles Chambers, Henry.
John H. Kingsbury, Marion.
E. A. McKee, Jay.
Bayard Gray, Clinton.
A. F. Zimmerman, Porter.
John Isenbarger, Wabash.
A. S. Parker, Noble.
T. A. Bitters, Fulton.

A somewhat protracted and at times decidedly animated debate took place be-

tween some of those who favored the nomination of Alton B. Parker to the presidency and the supporters of William Randolph Hearst. The sentiment of the convention ran overwhelmingly in opposition to the latter. This was emphasized in the selection of William H. O'Brien, G. V. Menzies, Benjamin F. Shively and John W. Kern as delegates at large to the National Convention, with Ora F. Creigmile, Willis Hickman, A. E. Melching and Benjamin F. Deahl as alternates.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. John W. Spencer, Vanderburg county.
A. H. Taylor, Pike.
2. William N. Matthews, Lawrence.
W. H. Vollmer, Knox.
3. George B. Parks, Clark.
Lewis P. Benau, Washington.
4. Joseph M. Cravens, Jefferson.
James F. Cox, Bartholomew.
5. A. W. Knight, Clay.
John E. Lamb, Vigo.
6. Morgan L. Meyers, Decatur.
U. S. Jackson, Hancock.
7. W. W. Spencer, Marion.
Joseph E. Bell, Marion.
8. George T. Beebe, Madison.
Abe Simmons, Wells.
9. Samuel M. Ralston, Boone.
William E. Longley, Hamilton.
10. Daniel W. Sims, Tippecanoe.
M. T. Krueger, Laporte.
11. B. F. Louthain, Cass.
Jerome Herff, Miami.
12. J. Hines, DeKalb.
Henry Colerick, Allen.
13. Omar F. Neff, Kosciusko.
Frank E. Hering, St. Joseph.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Electors at Large—Hugh Dougherty, Indianapolis; Warden W. Stevens, Salem.
Contingents—W. H. Kelly and Thomas Duncan.
1. Dan. O. Barker, Posey county.
2. John W. McCarty, Daviess.
3. M. C. Thornton, Floyd.

4. Henry Maley, Johnson.
5. William Kreigh, Putnam.
6. F. A. Balsler, Henry.
7. Theodore P. Davis, Marion.
8. Samuel Simison, Adams.
9. D. F. Allen, Clinton.
10. Pat. Keefe, Newton.
11. David Marks, Huntington.
12. J. B. Mager, DeKalb.
13. B. F. Deahl, Elkhart.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. W. E. Stilwell. | 8. John M. Smith. |
| 2. William A. Cullop. | 9. W. R. Oglesby. |
| 3. E. B. Stotsenburg. | 10. E. P. Honan. |
| 4. Willard B. New. | 11. S. E. Cook. |
| 5. John W. Redmond. | 12. Frank VanAuken. |
| 6. F. M. Alexander. | 13. J. B. Stoll. |
| 7. A. G. Smith. | |

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. E. P. Richardson, Petersburg.
 2. Gilbert H. Hendren, Bloomfield.
 3. Thomas J. Hanlon, New Albany.
 4. Lincoln Dixon, North Vernon.
 5. John G. McNutt, Terre Haute.
 6. John D. Megee, Rushville.
 7. Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis.
 8. John A. M. Adair, Portland.
 9. A. T. Livengood, Covington.
 10. J. B. Faulkner, Michigan City.
 11. J. Fred France, Huntington.
 12. A. A. Adams, Columbia City.
 13. James C. Fietcher, Knox.
- William H. O'Brien, Chairman.
Joseph T. Fanning, Vice-Chairman.

The second Indiana State Convention of 1904 met at Indianapolis Wednesday, August 3. The officers of the former convention served in same capacity. The following named gentlemen had been designated as vice-presidents:

- J. C. Haines, Spencer county.
C. Davis, Greene.
Thomas B. Buskirk, Orange.
James Cullem, Brown.
Henry Steeg, Vigo.
James A. Smith, Union.
Henry Friedman, Indianapolis.
Richard Erwin, Adams.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Howard.
Fletcher Smith, Benton.
George W. Tompson, Grant.
O. L. Ballou, Lagrange.
E. L. Glazebrook, Starke.

The State ticket was nominated with practical unanimity. There was a contest over the Lieutenant-Governorship between

Warder W. Stevens of Salem and Frank E. Hering of South Bend. Mr. Hering was placed in nomination by the First district. The ballot gave Hering 522½ votes, Stevens 1,024½. Before the result was announced Mr. Hering gracefully moved the nomination of Mr. Stevens to be recorded as having been made unanimous. This was done heartily and enthusiastically. The ticket as nominated consisted of the following named gentlemen.

- For Governor—John W. Kern.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Warder W. Stevens.
For Secretary of State—Edward J. Fogarty.
For Auditor—James R. Riggs.
For Attorney-General—Joseph H. Shea.
For Treasurer—Major David F. Allen.
For Reporter of Supreme Court—Walter S. Chambers.
For State Statistician—Jesse D. Smith.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Levi H. Scott.
For Judges of Supreme Court—George E. Downey and Frank E. Gavin.

THE INDIANA STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR 1904

Approves and indorses the wise and conservative declaration of principles by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and the selection of Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis as candidates for President and Vice-President.

Condemns apportionment laws of 1903, and instead favors a fair and just apportionment law based upon the Constitution, guaranteeing to every voter in the State the equal right with every other in the selection of those who make our laws.

Condemns the administration of Governor Winfield T. Durbin.

Condemns the placing of the State benevolent and penal institutions on a partisan basis, and disapproves of the iniquitous Ripper Bill.

Opposes the creation of a Prison Reform Board.

Denounces as false in statement and implication the declaration of the State Republican Platform that 'During the last ten years of Republican control of State affairs the State debt has been reduced from \$7,520,615.12 to \$2,162,215.12, and the State tax levy has been reduced from 32 cents to 30¾ cents on each \$100 of taxable property.

Commends the Democratic members of the last Legislature for their courageous, open and manly stand for the rights of the people on all questions that came before them.

Opposes all efforts to debauch the suffrage; all efforts to merge the ownership of the railroads of the State in foreign corporations; all efforts to make political spoils of the State benevolent and penal institutions; all efforts to needlessly multiply offices and increase the burden of the taxpayers.

Pledges protective legislation to the shippers of the State; labor legislation recognizing the just rights of both employer and employe; protective legislation to depositors in banking institutions and also to banks; legislation which will prevent unnecessary public expenditures and reduce the burdens of taxation now oppressing the people of Indiana.

Favors the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law and recommends restoring local self-government.

The outcome of the 1904 campaign, State and national, proved a woeful disappointment to Democrats who had built strong hopes upon favorable results. Judge Parker's nomination did not develop the strength that had been fondly hoped for, neither East nor West. Never before in the history of Indiana was there experienced such a slump as occurred at the polls in November. A plurality close up toward one hundred thousand was something, up to that time, unheard of in this State. But let the returns do their own talking.

INDIANA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Theodore Roosevelt, Republican..... | 368,289 |
| Alton B. Parker, Democrat..... | 274,345 |
| Prohibition Elector | 23,496 |
| Socialist Elector | 12,013 |
| Populist Elector | 2,444 |
| Socialist-Labor Elector | 1,598 |

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| J. Frank Hanly, Republican..... | 359,362 |
| John W. Kern, Democrat..... | 274,998 |
| Felix T. McWhirter, Prohibition..... | 22,690 |
| Matthew Hallenberger, Socialist..... | 10,991 |
| Leroy Templeton, Populist..... | 2,065 |
| E. J. Dillon, Socialist-Labor..... | 1,437 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Hugh Th. Miller, Republican..... | 360,442 |
| Warder W. Stevens, Democrat..... | 273,443 |
| Howard C. Ramsey, Prohibition..... | 22,775 |
| Harry Holmes Hart, Socialist..... | 11,014 |
| William B. Gill, Populist..... | 2,079 |
| Ernest Viewegh, Socialist-Labor..... | 1,434 |

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Daniel E. Storms, Republican..... | 360,433 |
| Edward J. Fogarty, Democrat..... | 273,319 |
| Alva H. Swain, Prohibition..... | 22,827 |
| Elliott Tutt Anderson, Socialist..... | 11,020 |
| Adam P. Hanna, Populist..... | 2,107 |
| Theodore Bernine, Socialist-Labor..... | 1,455 |

The pluralities by which the other candidates on the Republican State ticket were elected are as here indicated:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Auditor of State, David E. Sherrick..... | 87,895 |
| Treasurer of State, Nathaniel U. Hill..... | 87,389 |
| Attorney-General, Charles W. Miller..... | 87,535 |
| Reporter Supreme Court, George W. Self..... | 87,365 |
| Supt. Public Instruction, Fasset A. Cotton..... | 87,523 |
| Chief Bureau of Statistics, J. H. Stubbs..... | 87,398 |
| Judge Supreme Court, Second District, Oscar H. Montgomery | 87,063 |
| Judge Supreme Court, Third District, John V. Hadley | 86,970 |
| Judge Appellate Court, First District, David A. Myers | 86,370 |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1. James A. Hemenway, Republican..... | 23,158 |
| Albert G. Holcomb, Democrat..... | 19,399 |
| 2. John C. Chaney, Republican..... | 25,143 |
| Robert W. Miers, Democrat..... | 23,670 |
| 3. William T. Zenor, Democrat..... | 22,708 |
| John E. Dillon, Republican..... | 19,129 |
| 4. Lincoln Dixon, Democrat..... | 23,451 |
| Anderson Percifield, Republican..... | 21,516 |
| 5. Elias S. Holliday, Republican..... | 28,192 |
| Claud G. Bowers, Democrat..... | 23,101 |
| 6. James E. Watson, Republican..... | 29,089 |
| Uriah S. Jackson, Democrat..... | 22,046 |
| 7. Jesse Overstreet, Republican..... | 34,178 |
| Levi P. Harlan, Democrat..... | 23,334 |
| 8. George W. Cromer, Republican..... | 29,462 |
| Edward C. Dehority, Democrat..... | 22,097 |
| 9. Charles B. Landis, Republican..... | 29,492 |
| Clyde H. Jones, Democrat..... | 23,267 |
| 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican..... | 31,583 |
| Worth W. Pepple, Democrat..... | 21,451 |
| 11. Frederick Landis, Republican..... | 29,591 |
| Clement M. Holderman, Democrat..... | 21,406 |
| 12. Newton W. Gilbert, Republican..... | 23,203 |
| James M. Robinson, Democrat..... | 21,322 |
| 13. Abraham L. Brick, Republican..... | 29,361 |
| Frank E. Hering, Democrat..... | 22,454 |

Prohibition, Peoples, Social and Social-Labor congressional tickets were also in the field. Only two of the thirteen Democratic nominees were successful.

The General Assembly for 1905 had in the Senate thirty-six Republicans and fourteen Democrats; in the House, seventy-nine Republicans and twenty-one Democrats.

In company with quite a number of Democratic newspaper men from all parts of the country I attended, during the early part of September, a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in the city of New York and greatly enjoyed a pilgrimage to the delightful country residence of Judge Alton B. Parker, popularly known as "Esopus," located on the banks of the beautiful

Hudson. The presidential nominee delivered a well-considered address to the visiting delegation. It was a thoughtful talk by a thoughtful man, but it failed to make a deep impression or to awaken any degree of enthusiasm. We returned to New York by boat. It was a delightful trip. At the Waldorf-Astoria it was my good fortune to meet John R. McLean, owner of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and later on our own James Murdock of Lafayette. In going over the situation, and taking cognizance of the authentic and verified expressions by the business element of New York, all three of us soon became convinced that Judge Parker, admirable man that he was, had no chance of an election and was doomed to inevitable defeat.



ENTHUSIASM FOR WM. J. BRYAN

WAS THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF THE 1906 CONVENTION



REMARKABLE and extraordinary was the 1906 convention of the Indiana Democracy in this, that every nomination was made by acclamation and without contest, and that a resolution extending greetings to William Jennings Bryan and pledging the State to him in 1908, elicited such an outburst of applause and spontaneous enthusiasm as has rarely been heard at any gathering of America freemen. The demonstration that punctuated the reading of the resolution by Samuel M. Ralston was simply wonderful.

The convention was held on the 7th day of June, and was called to order by State Chairman Wm. H. O'Brien. Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend was made permanent chairman, and M. A. Sweeney of Jasper, principal secretary. By reason of an engagement elsewhere that compelled him to leave the city, Mr. Shively turned the convention over to Charles A. Cole of Peru.

The ticket nominated with unprecedented unanimity was composed of these staunch Democrats:

- Secretary of State—James F. Cox of Columbus.
- Auditor of State—Marion Bailey of Lizton, Hendricks county.
- Treasurer of State—John Isenbarger of North Manchester.
- Attorney-General—Walter J. Lotz of Muncie.
- Supt. of Public Instruction—Prof. Robert J. Aley of State University at Bloomington.
- Clerk of Supreme Court—Bert New of North Vernon.
- Judges of Supreme Court—Richard E. Erwin and Eugene A. Eby.
- Judges of the Appellate Court—Milton B. Hotel, Edward W. Felt, Richard H. Hartford, Henry G. Zimmerman, Henry A. Steis.
- Chief of Bureau of Statistics—David N. Curry.
- State Geologist—Edward Barrett.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

- John W. Boehne, Evansville.
- Royal E. Purcell, Vincennes.
- Charles L. Jewett, New Albany.
- Joseph M. Cravens, Madison.
- J. S. McFaddin, Rockville.
- B. B. Johnson, Richmond.
- Theodore P. Davis, Indianapolis.
- Abe Simmons, Bluffton.
- Samuel M. Ralston, Lebanon.
- James McCabe, Williamsport.
- Benjamin F. Louthain, Logansport.
- Stephen B. Fleming, Fort Wayne.
- Henry A. Barnhart, Rochester.

THE INDIANA STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR 1906

Sends greetings and pledges support to William Jennings Bryan.

Denounces the Republican party for not having passed legislation against unjust conditions and for not having made greater effort to rectify prevailing evils.

Condemns so-called protective tariff and favors tariff for revenue only.

Favors passage of restrictive legislation against trusts and any centralization of wealth in the hands of a chosen few.

Favors enactment of a service pension law.

Affirms the right of the people to local and self-government.

Pledges that a Democratic legislature will pass a maximum two-cent railroad fare.

Demands a just restriction of the power of all public service corporations so that they may be kept strictly within their legitimate rights, and further so as to give the public adequate and efficient service.

Pledges a law providing depositories for public funds.

Pledges enactment of laws fully insuring fair nominations, clean campaigns and honest elections.

Denounces system of corruption whereby insurance companies use money entrusted to them for the benefit of widows

and orphans for the enrichment of favored individuals and for the campaign fund of the Republican party.

Favors the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Condemns the practice of railroads giving passes to public officials.

Favors the repeal of the present unjust ditch law.

Favors the amendment to the cities and towns act so as to eliminate unnecessary officers and expenses.

Pledges to pass such laws as will regulate the business of private banks and protect depositors therein.

Favors appointment by the Governor of the State Inspector of Mines on the recommendation of the joint conference between the operators and miners each year.

Recommends that the rooster in the act of crowing be adopted as the emblem of the Democratic party of Indiana.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. E. P. Richardson. | 8. John A. M. Adair. |
| 2. Alvin Padgett. | 9. Michael E. Foley. |
| 3. Mark L. Storen. | 10. J. Kirby Risk. |
| 4. George S. Pleasants. | 11. Peter J. Coyle. |
| 5. John G. McNutt. | 12. Harry C. Gandy. |
| 6. Sylvester Meeks. | 13. S. N. Stevens. |
| 7. Joseph T. Fanning. | |
- William H. O'Brien, Chairman.
John G. McNutt, Vice-Chairman.

ADVERSITY STILL REIGNED.

Notwithstanding the excellence of the ticket presented to the electorate by the Democracy of Indiana, and in the face of the unanimity that marked its nomination, the outcome of the 1906 election was approximately as unfavorable and adverse as were the six preceding ones. It is true, the stupendous figures of 1894 and of 1904 were not reached, but majorities or pluralities veering around the 30,000 mark must be considered abnormal in a State that for more than a half century rarely recorded a victory in excess of five or six thousand. For the seventh time in unimpeded succession Democracy went down in defeat.

That such should have been the fate of the party at a time when unexampled unanimity characterized its convention

proceedings serves as a verification of an old-timer's observation that there may be such a thing as too much harmony in framing a ticket, and that nominations made in a good stiff fight are usually more productive of success than unsought and uncontested nominations. Ben Butler, while yet steeped in orthodox Democracy, before having become contaminated by Jacobinism and Greenbackism, used to gloat over the fiercest of fights in Democratic conventions. With cock-eyed twinkle, he said uproars in a Democratic convention invariably reminded him of the effect of the famous Kilkenny cat fight—the fiercer the fight, the greater the multiplicity of cats! In the chapter to follow this may be found a verification of gruff old Ben's quaint philosophy.

It was Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, of blessed memory, who was wont to remark after a disappointing ending of an especially brilliant campaign, during which enthusiasm reigned supreme, that he had become thoroughly convinced that the tossing up of a hat into the air did not always mean a vote. Colonel Morrison had an active participation in numerous campaigns in his own dear Illinois.

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BALLOT IN 1906.

Here it is in words and figures—the tabulated official vote for Secretary of State, followed by the cabalistic figures of decisive pluralities that gave prestige and emolument to numerous ambitious, and presumably deserving, Hoosiers of the Republican faith:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Fred A. Sims, Republican..... | 294,351 |
| James F. Cox, Democrat..... | 263,526 |
| Absalom L. Grim, Prohibition..... | 20,985 |
| Leroy B. Sweetland, Socialist..... | 7,824 |
| Theodore Bernine, Socialist-Labor..... | 1,586 |
| John W. Clark, Peoples..... | 972 |

The pluralities by which the other candidates on the Republican ticket were elected are as here indicated:

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY—1816-1916

| | | | |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| Auditor of State, John C. Billheimer..... | 31,576 | 6. James E. Watson, Republican..... | 22,135 |
| Treasurer of State, Oscar Hadley..... | 31,643 | Thomas H. Kuhn, Democrat..... | 20,629 |
| Attorney-General, James Bingham..... | 31,274 | 7. Jesse Overstreet, Republican..... | 28,020 |
| Clerk of Supreme Court, Edward V. Fitzpatrick | 31,389 | Frank E. Gavin, Democrat..... | 23,234 |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction, Fasset A. Cotton | 30,692 | 8. John A. M. Adair, Democrat..... | 24,027 |
| Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Joseph H. Stubbs | 32,106 | George W. Cromer, Republican..... | 19,783 |
| State Geologist, Willis S. Blatchley..... | 31,822 | 9. Charles B. Landis, Republican..... | 23,865 |
| Judges Supreme Court— | | Marion E. Clodfelter, Democrat..... | 21,633 |
| First District, James H. Jordan..... | 31,674 | 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican.... | 24,695 |
| Second District, Leander J. Monks.... | 30,800 | William Darroch, Democrat..... | 20,072 |
| Judges Appellate Court—Cassius C. Hadley, Ward H. Watson, Daniel W. Comstock, Joseph M. Rabb, Frank S. Roby. | | 11. George W. Rauch, Democrat..... | 22,988 |
| | | Frederick Landis, Republican..... | 19,833 |
| | | 12. Clarence C. Gilhams, Republican.... | 19,345 |
| | | John W. Morr, Democrat..... | 16,695 |
| | | 13. Abraham L. Brick, Republican..... | 23,360 |
| | | Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat..... | 23,153 |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS CHOSEN.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. John H. Foster, Republican..... | 20,278 |
| Gustavus V. Menzies, Democrat..... | 18,959 |
| 2. John C. Chaney, Republican..... | 22,299 |
| Cyrus E. Davis, Democrat..... | 21,889 |
| 3. William E. Cox, Democrat..... | 18,606 |
| George H. Hester, Republican..... | 18,151 |
| 4. Lincoln Dixon, Democrat..... | 20,049 |
| John H. Kamman, Republican..... | 18,131 |
| 5. Elias S. Holliday, Republican..... | 22,532 |
| Claude G. Bowers, Democrat..... | 21,579 |

Thus the Indiana delegation was made to stand nine Republicans to four Democrats.

The Prohibitionists and Socialists also had congressional candidates.

The Republicans maintained their lead in the General Assembly of 1907. There were in the Senate 37 Republicans to 13 Democrats. In the House 54 Republicans to 45 Democrats.





GOVERNOR HANLY PAVED THE WAY FOR A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE IN INDIANA IN 1908



POLITICAL favors at times are extended strangely and under peculiar circumstances. Occasionally they come from sources least expected or suspected. Such an experience was had by the Democracy in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight. And the favor came from a man who has yet to utter a single sentence favorable to or kindly of the Democratic party. For years and years he took infinite delight in hurling fiery anathemas at the party in which he absolutely could see no good and which he affected to regard as wholly and hopelessly bad. By forcing his party to take a step it did not want to take at that unpropitious time, and by making most vicious attacks upon public officials chosen by the same ballots that made him Governor of this commonwealth, he so completely demoralized, disorganized and disrupted the Republican party of Indiana that the most important part of its State ticket was defeated outright and the remainder thereof saved by a scratch.

The Democratic State convention for 1908 was held at Indianapolis, March 26, 1908. It was called to order by Chairman U. S. Jackson. Former Congressman Robert W. Miers of Bloomington, presided and A. D. Moffat of Hartford City, officiated as secretary.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—John W. Kern, Indianapolis; Edward J. Fogarty, South Bend; Abraham Simmons, Bluffton; John E. Lamb, Terre Haute.

Alternates—Stephen B. Fleming, Fort Wayne; H. W. Moore, Bloomfield; O. H. Downey, Noblesville; J. H. Shea, Seymour.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. John W. Boehne, Archibald Stevenson.
2. Joseph Aiken, William B. Robinson.

3. Thomas Hanlon, Perry McCart.
4. C. B. A. Barnes, W. A. Everroad.
5. Clement C. Hurst, Claude G. Bowers.
6. Ed. Smith, James S. Petro.
7. W. W. Spencer, Jerry Mahoney.
8. Charles C. DeHority, Alden Baker.
9. F. W. Macoughtry, J. O. Behymer.
10. Frederick Henoch, Charles Murphy.
11. J. Fred. France, Frank M. Kistler.
12. S. W. Kann, John W. Engemann.
13. George R. Ogden, James C. Fletcher.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Adam Heimberger, New Albany, and John W. Spencer, Evansville. Contingent—John B. Faulkner, Michigan City, and E. P. Shockley, Ripley county.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. John R. Brill. | 8. W. H. Harkins. |
| 2. Frank Wampler. | 9. A. B. Crampton. |
| 3. E. A. Gladden. | 10. W. F. Howat. |
| 4. R. A. Craigmire. | 11. Wm. J. Houck. |
| 5. Eb. Henderson. | 12. Dan. M. Link. |
| 6. D. W. Andre. | 13. Dan. McDonald. |
| 7. T. L. Sullivan. | |

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of Thomas Duncan, Royal E. Purcell, Charles D. Kelso, F. M. Griffith, John S. McFaddin, John D. Deprez, Charles E. Cox, David E. Smith, Robert C. Houston, Lawrence Becker, F. D. Butler, Edward G. Hoffman and William A. McInerny. Its report was, as is quite usual, accepted and ratified. Comprehensively epitomized, it starts out with a most cordial endorsement of the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. Then it denounces the Republican party for its failure to legislate against trust evils.

Condemns the protective tariff and favors a tariff for revenue only.

Favors the passage of restrictive laws against trusts and combinations of capital.

Condemns both paternalism and communism, but endorses the giving of equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none.

Condemns the Republican party for centralizing all of the powers of government at Washington.

Affirms an income tax as a part of our revenue system.

Favors a postal savings bank.

Condemns favoritism in the deposit of treasury funds.

Favors the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Affirms Panama Canal project.

Favors liberal appropriations for the improvement and development of the interior waterways.

Opposes both the Aldrich and Fowler bills.

Favors the conciliation of capital and labor.

Opposes the present ship subsidy bill.

Condemns the indiscriminate use of the power of injunction by the federal courts without notice to defendants and without a hearing.

Disapproves of the efforts of the President of the United States to dictate the nomination of his successor.

Condemns extravagance and mismanagement of the Republican party.

Condemns the selling of interest-bearing bonds in a time of peace.

Favors pure food and drug legislation.

Opposes the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions.

Favors law providing for the weekly payment of employes of manufacturing and mining companies.

Favors honesty in public office.

Advocates the enactment of a law guaranteeing to depositors the immediate payment of their deposits in any bank or trust company of the State. Demands competent and qualified bank examiners and officials.

Favors local option law with regard to temperance—city, ward and township.

Favors such legislation as will justly and adequately protect labor—liability laws, boards of arbitration.

Favors a general primary election law applicable to the selection of all candidates, both State and local.

Favors the appointment, by the Governor, of the State Inspector of Mines on the recommendation of the joint conference between operators and miners each year.

Favors home rule and the repeal of the metropolitan police law.

Endorses John W. Kern for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

THE STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

Governor—Thomas R. Marshall, Columbia City.

Lieutenant-Governor—Frank J. Hall, Rushville.

Secretary of State—James F. Cox, Columbus.

Auditor—Marion Bailey, Lizton, Hendricks county.

Treasurer—John Isenbarger, North Manchester.

Attorney-General—Walter J. Lotz, Muncie.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Robert J. Aley, Bloomington.

Reporter Supreme Court—Burt New, North Vernon.

Chief Bureau of Statistics—Patrick J. Kelleher.

Judge of Supreme Court—Moses B. Lairy, Logansport.

Judge of Appellate Court—Edward W. Felt, Greenfield.

The only contests were over the Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship. Both were sharply and vigorously conducted. For the Governorship there were five entries: L. Ert Slack, proposed by Congressman Lincoln Dixon; Rev. Thomas H. Kuhn, presented by the Sixth district; Carroll K. McCullough, by the Eighth; Samuel M. Ralston, presented by the Ninth; Thomas R. Marshall, presented by the Twelfth, and Colonel Charles Girard Conn, presented by the Thirteenth district.

A newspaper report stated that between the second and third ballot Mr. McCullough released his delegates and it was believed that they would declare for Ralston, "the Taggart man." However, Marshall and Slack began to get many of them. After the third, Kuhn withdrew. Slack's friends tried to get Kuhn's votes, and at the opening of the fourth it looked as though they would succeed. The fourth ballot stood: Slack, 580; Ralston, 453; Marshall, 312³; Conn, 24³. The Slack delegation went wild, and then something happened to jar them. Ralston was on his feet, gesturing for silence. The applause stopped suddenly. Ralston was as white as a sheet of paper, and his hands trembled visibly as he said: "There seems to be considerable doubt as to the desirability of my

nomination. In that case I have something to say to you. I do not wish the nomination if all do not think it would help the party, and therefore I ask that I be allowed to withdraw." Marshall was nominated on the fifth ballot.

The *Indianapolis News* thus noted this stirring episode in political strategy and maneuvering:

"Ralston followed Taggart's bidding and withdrew. The delegates controlled by Taggart were switched to Marshall. Slack made gains, but not enough to overcome the Taggart support thrown to his opponent. Marshall was nominated. The convention went wild. Never before had Taggart men and anti-Taggart men so joined in a jollification. Both sides were claiming Marshall for their own. A compromise candidate had been found without either side looking for him. A man on whom all Democrats might unite had suddenly advanced to the front. None doubted his ability, all knew his strength of character and mind. 'Tom' Marshall—lawyer, one of the best thinkers, best talkers, best campaigners in the Democratic party; one of the ablest and best attorneys in Indiana; a man whose reputation is regarded as unquestioned; a Democrat who had never taken part in factional quarrels, and a man who represented no interest and had no string tied to him—had been nominated by the Democrats for Governor."

THE BALLOTING.

| | 1st Ballot. | 2nd Ballot. | 3rd Ballot. | 4th Ballot. | 5th Ballot. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Slack | 278 | 342 | 483½ | 580½ | 630½ |
| Ralston | 344 | 375 | 464 | 453 | .... |
| Marshall | 210 | 239 | 325.85 | 312½ | 719½ |
| Kuhn | 198 | 177 | 40.8 | .... | .... |
| McCullough | 208 | 150 | .... | .... | .... |
| Conn | 133 | 85 | 59½ | 24½ | 21½ |

Total number of delegates, 1,371; necessary to a choice, 686.

For Lieutenant-Governor were proposed Frank J. Hall of Rushville, Frank E. Hering of South Bend, and William P. O'Neill of Mishawaka. Hering led at the start, but he was opposed by his home delegation—St. Joseph—and at the start he rose to tell why they were against him. The convention would not hear him, and what

might have won him the nomination had they listened cost him the prize. On the third ballot Hall had the majority, and the nomination was made unanimous before the roll call on the fourth ballot had begun.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. T. D. Scales, Boonville.
 2. Alvin Padgett, Washington.
 3. Mark L. Storen, Scottsburg.
 4. George S. Pleasants, Vevay.
 5. Peter M. Foley, Terre Haute.
 6. John Osborn, Greensburg.
 7. Bernard Korbly, Indianapolis.
 8. Lew G. Ellingham, Decatur.
 9. Michael E. Foley, Crawfordsville.
 10. J. Kirby Risk, Lafayette.
 11. John P. Emshwiller, Montpelier.
 12. Edward G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.
 13. S. N. Stevens, Plymouth.
- U. Stokes Jackson, Greenfield, Chairman.
Gilbert H. Hendren, Bloomfield, Vice-Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in Indiana was a hotly-contested one from beginning to end. Popular enthusiasm for Bryan showed no signs of abatement. If anything, it had grown stronger. John W. Kern, having been made his running mate, intensified both interest in and popular sentiment for the ticket. Then, Thomas R. Marshall had gained an enviable reputation as a high-minded citizen, an effective campaigner, and pre-eminently a man of the people. There were no faction troubles to disturb the Democratic camp; so everything was propitious and prospects for victory in Indiana had become quite assuring. Conditions on the Republican side of the fence were the very opposite. Distrust, division and discontent were in evidence all over the State. Hanly's performances were such as to create grave apprehension of disaster in the minds of thoughtful party managers in inner and outer circles. These shrewd, sagacious managers knew that the head of the State ticket, James Eli Watson, was in bad odor with formid-

able elements of the party. Weeks before the verdict of the ballot had been actually rendered these keen, observing individuals understood full well what was in store for the party that for fourteen years had been singularly free from trials and tribulations. While there was felt the utmost confidence in the triumph of the national ticket, discerning Republican leaders were quite prepared for the defeat of Watson and some of the other candidates on the State ticket, the loss of the legislature and with it the loss of a United States Senator. While William Howard Taft carried the State by 10,809 over Bryan, Tom Marshall defeated James Eli Watson for Governor by 14,809; Frank J. Hall defeated his Republican competitor for the lieutenant-governorship by 1,672, and the learned educator, Robert J. Aley, was chosen to the important office of Superintendent of Public Instruction over Lawrence McTurnan, Republican. Eleven Democratic congressmen were chosen, as against two Republicans. The legislature was made Democratic on joint ballot, insuring the election of a Democratic United States Senator to succeed James A. Hemenway.

The full significance of the verdict of the ballot is made apparent by the subjoined tabular statement:

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| William H. Taft, Republican..... | 348,993 |
| William J. Bryan, Democrat..... | 338,262 |
| Prohibition Elector..... | 18,045 |
| Socialist Elector..... | 13,476 |
| Populist Elector..... | 1,193 |
| Socialist-Labor Elector..... | 643 |
| Independent..... | 398 |

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat..... | 348,849 |
| James E. Watson, Republican..... | 334,040 |
| Sumner W. Haynes, Prohibition..... | 15,926 |
| Frank S. Goodman, Socialist..... | 11,948 |
| Fred J. S. Robinson, Populist..... | 986 |
| Oliver P. Stoner, Socialist-Labor..... | 573 |
| James M. Zion, Independent..... | 383 |

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Frank J. Hall, Democrat..... | 340,577 |
| Fremont Goodwine, Republican..... | 338,905 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Abraham Huntsinger, Prohibition..... | 16,740 |
| Matthew Hollenberger, Socialist..... | 12,003 |
| Orlando L. Ross, Populist..... | 1,186 |
| Gustave A. Dryer, Socialist-Labor..... | 601 |
| William F. Keats, Independent..... | 398 |

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Fred A. Sims, Republican..... | 339,499 |
| James F. Cox, Democrat..... | 339,007 |
| William H. Hill, Prohibition..... | 17,029 |
| Frederick Guy Strickland, Socialist..... | 12,138 |
| Richard Bonewitz, Populist..... | 1,188 |
| Allen B. Cobbs, Socialist-Labor..... | 599 |
| John W. Close, Independent..... | 410 |

The pluralities by which the other candidates on the ticket were elected are as here indicated:

| | |
|--|-------|
| —Auditor of State— | |
| John C. Billheimer, Republican..... | 236 |
| —Treasurer of State— | |
| Oscar Hadley, Republican..... | 837 |
| —Attorney-General— | |
| James Bingham, Republican..... | 788 |
| —Reporter Supreme Court— | |
| George W. Self, Republican..... | 171 |
| —Superintendent of Public Instruction— | |
| Robert J. Aley, Democrat..... | 762 |
| —Chief of Bureau of Statistics— | |
| John L. Peetz, Republican..... | 710 |
| —Judge Supreme Court— | |
| Quincy A. Myers, Republican..... | 1,044 |
| —Judge Appellate Court— | |
| David A. Myers, Republican..... | 1,099 |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS CHOSEN.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1. John W. Boehne, Democrat..... | 23,054 |
| John H. Foster, Republican..... | 22,965 |
| 2. William A. Cullop, Democrat..... | 27,172 |
| John S. Chaney, Republican..... | 24,609 |
| 3. William E. Cox, Democrat..... | 24,139 |
| John W. Lewis, Republican..... | 18,966 |
| 4. Lincoln Dixon, Democrat..... | 25,231 |
| James A. Cox, Republican..... | 20,726 |
| 5. Ralph W. Moss, Democrat..... | 28,844 |
| Howard Maxwell, Republican..... | 27,361 |
| 6. William O. Barnard, Republican..... | 27,053 |
| Thomas H. Kuhn, Democrat..... | 25,905 |
| 7. Charles A. Korbly, Democrat..... | 34,686 |
| Jesse Overstreet, Republican..... | 34,003 |
| 8. John A. M. Adair, Democrat..... | 29,259 |
| Nathan B. Hawkins, Republican..... | 23,890 |
| 9. Martin A. Morrison, Democrat..... | 27,540 |
| Charles B. Landis, Republican..... | 26,449 |
| 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican..... | 32,954 |
| William Darroch, Democrat..... | 26,742 |
| 11. George W. Rauch, Democrat..... | 25,526 |
| Charles H. Good, Republican..... | 24,313 |

- 12. Cyrus Cline, Democrat.....25,051
- Clarence L. Gilhams, Republican.....22,706
- 13. Henry A. Barnhart, Democrat.....28,509
- Charles W. Miller, Republican.....28,229
- 13. Short Term—
- Henry A. Barnhart, Democrat.....28,131
- Charles W. Miller, Republican.....27,708

The General Assembly for 1909 consisted of 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the Senate, and 60 Democrats and 40 Republicans in the House.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY CHOSEN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

As soon as the fact had become known that the Democrats had gained control of the Legislature, a sharp canvass for the United States Senatorship began. Benjamin F. Shively had previously been twice honored with the Democratic legislative caucus nominations when successors were to be chosen to Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge. While these caucus expressions were purely complimentary, they were effectively interpreted as reflecting Democratic sentiment and preference. In addition to this, it was argued that Mr. Shively had been at the service of the party for a quarter of a century, had represented his district in Congress with marked ability for three terms and a fraction of Major Calkins' term, made a notable though unsuccessful race for the Governorship in 1896, and that his thorough understanding of the tariff issue rendered it especially desirable that he be made a member of the upper branch of the national legislative body. In behalf of the other contestants for this exalted position varying pleas were made. It was freely conceded that all of the aspirants had claims to merit entitling them to favorable consideration. Yet only one could be chosen at this time, and the final

conclusion of the memorable legislative caucus of 1909 was that the coveted honor be conferred upon Mr. Shively. Twenty ballots were required to effect a nomination. How these ballots stood is revealed by the appended tabular statement.

The gentlemen whose names were presented for caucus consideration were: G. V. Menzies, of Mount Vernon; Edward G. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne; John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute; L. Ert Slack, of Franklin; Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend; John W. Kern, of Indianapolis; Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes; Robert W. Miers, of Bloomington; Albert Zearing, of Indianapolis.

| Ballots. | Kern | Shively | Slack | Lamb | Hoffman | Menzies |
|-------------------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| First | 25 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 5 |
| Second | 23 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 4 |
| Third | 34 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 5 |
| Fourth | 28 | 22 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| Fifth | 27 | 20 | 19 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| Sixth | 16 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Seventh | 23 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 4 |
| Eighth | 23 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 4 |
| Ninth | 26 | 25 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Tenth | 14 | 22 | 11 | 23 | 9 | 4 |
| Eleventh | 26 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Twelfth | 26 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 4 |
| Thirteenth | 29 | 23 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| Fourteenth | 29 | 31 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Fifteenth | 31 | 32 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Sixteenth | 31 | 36 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Seventeenth | 31 | 37 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Eighteenth | 31 | 37 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Nineteenth | 31 | 37 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Twentieth | 35 | 42 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 |

On the first and second ballots Mason J. Niblack received three votes and Robert W. Miers one. On the third ballot Miers received one vote. On the fourteenth ballot Niblack received one and a half votes and Albert Zearing one vote.

Mr. Shively's formal election by the General Assembly, in joint session, followed the action of the caucus.

NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS

BY STATE CONVENTION MADE MAIN ISSUE AT DEMOCRATIC GATHERING IN 1910



FOR years Democratic State platforms contained planks demanding that constitutional provision be made for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, instead of by action of the various State Legislatures. The original proposition to amend the federal constitution to that end in view is in history credited to Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who, during the early fifties, presented a strong argument in support of that proposition. A partial beginning in that direction was made in Illinois, in 1858, when by action of the Democratic and Republican conventions Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were made opposing candidates for the United States Senate. In conformity with such procedure a series of joint discussions were arranged for by the distinguished contestants. These discussions, or joint debates, as they were popularly named, attracted widespread attention, not so much on account of the novelty of the new departure as by reason of the extraordinary character of the arguments adduced by the rival candidates.

Douglas was champion of what was then popularly known as and perhaps derisively termed Squatter Sovereignty. Senator Douglas himself designated it Popular Sovereignty. The idea embodied in it was that the people of a territory should have the right before admission into the Union to determine to their own satisfaction whether or not slavery should legally exist within its borders. In one of his masterly speeches Douglas unguardedly made

the declaration that so far as he was concerned it mattered not whether slavery was voted up or down—that was a matter the disposition of which rested wholly with the people of such territory. Lincoln had planted himself upon higher ground. While by no means a fanatic on the slavery question, he had fully persuaded himself to look upon slavery as an evil—tolerated in States where it had legal existence, but not to be wantonly extended into free territory. With terrific effect he arraigned Douglas for being instrumental in bringing about the repeal of the Missouri compromise, under which slavery was specifically excluded from territory then seeking admission into the Union.

Lincoln startled some of his conservative supporters by boldly exclaiming in one of his earnest pleas for humanity and justice that as the Bible set forth the indisputable truth that a house divided against itself cannot stand, it was equally true that this country could not always be one-half free and one-half slave.

All in all it was a wonderful debate. If senators could at that time have been chosen by popular vote it is difficult, even now, to make a good guess as to which one of these gladiators would have been the popular choice. Under the then existing apportionment Douglas secured a majority of the members of the General Assembly, and was by it triumphantly re-elected; but it has all along been claimed and not denied that the aggregate vote for those members of the legislature who voted for Lincoln was about 4,000 in excess of the vote cast for members who voted for

Douglas. However that may be, both Douglas and Lincoln were nominated for the presidency in 1860.

The Democratic party being split in two on the slavery question, the election of Lincoln to the presidency was a foregone conclusion. What followed is a matter of history, known to all. There is no doubt about the great debate having proved an inestimable benefit to both Douglas and Lincoln. It had a broadening effect on both, and in course of time brought them into close fellowship. Chiefly with a view to letting the South know that Lincoln could count on being supported and upheld by Douglas and his followers, the "Little Giant" hastened to the side of Lincoln on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Republic and held his hat while with uplifted hand was registered a solemn oath to protect and defend the constitution of the United States under any and all circumstances.

There is something about the Douglas-Lincoln debate that renders it to many a very attractive political episode. Narratives thereof, popularly and fascinatingly presented, doubtless had much to do with popularizing senatorial election by direct vote of the people. The ablest argument ever adduced in advocacy of its adoption was that of Judge Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania in a letter written to the author of this book and formally promulgated by the newly organized Democratic State Editorial Association at its first meeting on the 8th of January, 1881. And by far the ablest argument against the direct election scheme was that formulated by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. His objections were never brushed aside by any one who ventured to discuss the merits or demerits of the proposition. Generally they were regarded as unanswerable, hence they remain unanswered to this very day. Whether for or against the change, since fully consummated, it may be stated with utmost posi-

tiveness that no conspicuous or even notable improvement is anywhere visible in changing from legislative to popular election of United States Senators. Where there is an alert electorate, good men are chosen. Where sluggishness and indifference prevail, senators of that type are invariably the product.

So many pronouncements in favor of more direct methods of choosing United States Senators having been put forth in conventions and other assemblies, and echoed by the press, Governor Marshall reached the conclusion that some step in that direction ought to be taken by Indiana. Accordingly, one day, he fulminated a proposition that at the next Democratic State convention a candidate for United States Senator be put in nomination, such action to be considered binding on the General Assembly. The suggestion stirred up quite a feeling throughout the State and elicited much spirited comment, favorable and unfavorable. At Indianapolis the evident purpose of at least one conspicuous newspaper was to create sentiment of irreconcilable hostility. The Governor was unctuously patted on the back, while Thomas Taggart was mercilessly lambasted as the chief opponent of the Marshall proposition. Some friction caused by the legislative caucus of 1909 in coming to a conclusion as to who deserved to be chosen Senator was vividly brought to mind. An interview by John W. Kern, animadverting with some asperity on the "perfidy" of Marion county legislators who underhandedly contributed to Mr. Kern's defeat, was industriously utilized to discredit the old caucus system and to popularize the proposed new departure. Had the discussion been confined to the merits of the issue itself there would have been absolutely no cause for acrimonious discussion or engendering a spirit of bitterness. It was assumed that because Thomas Taggart opposed the new method he was intent on capturing the next sena-

torship by the active operation of his machine, the remnants of which, according to his subsequent pronouncement in the convention, had been unceremoniously dumped upon the scrap heap. Disagreements and animosities thus created are the direct result of the pernicious personality so often maliciously injected into political activities. Mr. Taggart had as clear a right to oppose the innovation as Governor Marshall had to champion it. Both may justly be credited with having simply followed their convictions without being governed by selfish or unworthy motives.

A hue and cry was raised over the action of the State Central Committee in arranging that this vexatious question be disposed of before the convention proceeded to the performance of the functions for which it had been convened. Instead of having been an unscrupulous device of a "desperate political boss," it turned out to be a wise procedure and resulted in beneficially simplifying matters.

So much by way of preface to the recording of the doings of one of the most interesting State conventions ever held in Indiana. The convention was held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, April 28, 1910. What occurred then and there was thus reported in the *Indianapolis News* of that date:

"After a dramatic debate and intense excitement, the Democratic State convention adopted this morning the Governor's plan for the nomination of a United States Senator. The fight was close and uncertain to the last, the final vote standing 888½ to 858½, a majority of thirty votes.

"The Senatorship fight was so intense that little attention was paid to the reading of the platform, which was adopted without debate, and the business moved quickly to the nomination of Senator.

"Governor Marshall called the convention to order at 9:35. After the invocation, Charles L. Jewett of New Albany was asked to preside. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the chairman announced that the question was, 'Shall the convention nominate a United States Senator?'

The chairman announced that they would have forty-five minutes, and then only a roll call would be in order and that no delegate would be recognized. James E. McCullough spoke in the affirmative. He referred to the fact that Bryan had endorsed the plan. Samuel M. Ralston of Lebanon took the stand to oppose the plan, claiming that the nomination of Senator by the convention was a usurpation of authority, and he was against it. Also said that the Constitution of the United States provided a method by which United States Senators should be elected. He declared that only a few Democrats vote for convention delegates, while practically all voted for the members of the Legislature.

"Senator Shively spoke next: 'Let no mistakes be made at this time. The Democratic party has for years declared for the election of United States Senators by direct vote, but up to this hour there is no official call for the nomination of a United States Senator by this convention. There is no authority for issuing such a call. Let the candidates go before the people of this State, let them assist in the battle.'

"Mr. John E. Lamb next took the stand: 'There is no dissension among the rank and file of the Democratic party. There will be none when this convention has done its duty. There is no personal feeling in the great issue which has been raised by the "Little Giant of Indiana" (pointing to the Governor), but I am opposed everlastingly to Taggartism in Indiana.' His further reference to Tom Taggart and Crawford Fairbanks met with a pandemonium of hisses from the Taggart men and a jumble of cries for Taggart. The chairman rapped for order, but his request was unavailing. The hissing lasted four and one-half minutes. Mr. Lamb finally proceeded, and referred to any hold-over senators who would not abide by the decision of the party as Judases of the party. Mr. Lamb said that whatever the result he would fight in the ranks, but no one could take from him the pride of following the Governor.

"The roll was then called, and the result showed a majority of thirty for the Governor's plan. Governor Marshall then was introduced, and he in turn introduced Senator Shively as permanent chairman."

The secretary of the convention was chosen without a dissenting vote.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

1. E. P. Richardson, Petersburg.
2. Wm. H. Bridwell, Sullivan.
3. John H. Luckett, English.
4. George E. Downey, Aurora.
5. John E. Lamb, Terre Haute.
6. J. E. McCullough, Greenfield.
7. M. A. Ryan, Indianapolis.
8. Joseph O'Day, Muncie.
9. John E. Frederick, Kokomo.
10. Lemuel Darrow, Laporte.
11. Dr. M. T. Shively, Marion.
12. W. H. McIntyre, Auburn.
13. E. C. Martindale, Plymouth.

On account of the senatorial controversy this committee was possessed of unusual importance.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. Fred Lauenstein, Evansville.
2. John H. Spencer, Washington.
3. Evan B. Stotsenburg, New Albany.
4. Frank Branaman, Brownsburg.
5. J. S. McFadden, Rockville.
6. A. S. Tremain, Greensburg.
7. Jos. E. Bell, Indianapolis.
8. John M. Smith, Portland.
9. John C. O'Connor, Delphi.
10. Lawrence Becker, Hammond.
11. Frank D. Butler, Peru.
12. Chas. M. Niezer, Fort Wayne.
13. Robert E. Proctor, Elkhart.

The platform as reported by the committee and approved by the convention denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

Denounces the Republican party for its support of the tariff and other partisan measures.

Favors the enactment of a law providing for a pension of not less than one dollar a day for all Union veterans of the civil war.

Ratifies the amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to levy an income tax.

Opposes all government subsidies and condemns present ship subsidy bill.

Opposes the indiscriminate use of the power of injunction by the courts without notice to the defendants and without a hearing; and further demands the right of trial by jury.

Condemns extravagance of the Republican party.

Favors the conservation of our natural resources and the improvement of interior waterways.

Commends and endorses Senator Benjamin F. Shively.

Commends Governor Thomas R. Marshall.

Favors public accounting law.

Favors the enactment of such laws as will provide for the construction and maintenance of our free turnpikes in a more economical manner.

Favors a general registration law.

Favors child labor legislation and laws dealing with the sanitary condition of workshops.

Favors laws fully protecting labor, including employers' liability, industrial arbitration, shorter hours, prevention of competition between free and convict labor.

Affirms local option—incorporated cities and townships as units of election.

Favors the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Opposes the creation and continuance of useless and unnecessary offices and boards; favors consolidation of labor commission and factory inspector.

Resolved, That the rooster shall be adopted as the emblem of the Democratic party of Indiana.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. T. D. Scales, Boonville.
 2. Fabius Gwin, Shoals.
 3. Mark L. Storen, Scottsburg.
 4. Francis M. Griffith, Vevay.
 5. Peter M. Foley, Terre Haute.
 6. John Osborn, Greensburg.
 7. Bernard Korbly, Indianapolis.
 8. George T. Beebe, Anderson.
 9. William E. Longley, Noblesville.
 10. Charles J. Murphy, Brookston.
 11. E. E. Cox, Hartford City.
 12. Edward G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.
 13. Peter J. Kruyer, Plymouth.
- U. Stokes Jackson, Greenfield, Chairman.
Fabius Gwin, Shoals, Vice-Chairman.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Four of the fifteen candidates placed on the State ticket were nominated by acclamation. They were Lew G. Ellingham, William H. O'Brien, Robert J. Aley, and Thomas W. Brolley.

The first contest was for Treasurer. The contestants were: W. H. Vollmer of Vincennes, Charles M. Cooper of Indianapolis and B. T. Merrell of Crawfordsville. On the third ballot Vollmer was nominated with 881 votes; Cooper, 491; Merrell, 375.

The race for the Attorney-Generalship brought out three candidates: Thomas

M. Honan of Seymour, Richard M. Milburn of Jasper and Adam Wise of Plymouth. Honan was nominated on the second ballot, the vote standing: Honan, 1,008; Milburn, 647; Wise, 95.

The entire ticket was constituted as follows:

Secretary of State—Lew G. Ellingham, Decatur.
Auditor of State—Wm. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg.

Treasurer—W. H. Vollmer, Vincennes.
Attorney-General—Thomas M. Honan, Seymour.
Clerk Supreme Court—J. Fred France, Huntington.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Robt. J. Aley, Indianapolis.

State Geologist—Edward Barrett.

State Statistician—Thomas W. Brolley, North Vernon.

Judges of Supreme Court—Douglas Morris and Chas. E. Cox.

Judges of Appellate Court—Jos. G. Ibach, Andrew A. Adams, Moses B. Lairy, Edward W. Felt and M. B. Hottel.

JOHN W. KERN NAMED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

John W. Kern was nominated for United States Senator despite the fact that he insisted he was not a candidate. The nomination followed the withdrawal of Lamb, Slack and other candidates. The First district presented the name of G. V. Menzies, of Mt. Vernon; the Second district, former Congressman Robert W. Miers; the Third district, Joseph H. Shea, of Seymour; the Fourth district, L. Ert Slack; the Fifth district, John E. Lamb. When Thomas Taggart and John W. Kern were nominated by the Seventh district there was an outburst for Kern. The Ninth district seconded the nomination of Kern. The Tenth district proposed Lawrence Becker of Hammond, also D. W. Sims of Lafayette. The Twelfth district named E. G. Hoffman of Fort Wayne.

It was evident, as the roll call proceeded, that Kern would develop considerable strength all over the State. There were cheers from the audience as one after another of the counties cast part of its vote for him. Howard, his old home county,

cast its entire vote for Kern. Taggart got few votes on the roll call. When half-way through it looked as though Kern and Slack would lead and Lamb would take third place. On the first ballot Marion county cast 6 votes for Kern and 177 for Taggart. About this time the word went out that on the next ballot the county would switch to Kern. As the ballot was being completed, John W. Kern, who was a delegate, mounted a chair. "I have just now entered this hall," he said. "My name was presented against my orders and my will. No man has authority to present my name, and I am in no sense a candidate." They continued to yell for him, however, and also to vote.

First ballot: Menzies, 154; Miers, 57; Shea, 138; Slack, 174; Lamb, 226; Taggart, 228; Kern, 303; Becker, 51; Sims, 100; Hoffman, 166; Adair, 133; Ralston, 9. These were given Mr. Ralston upon the call of his county, Boone, though he had not been a candidate.

On the second ballot Kern made steady gains. When Marion county was reached the convention became quiet for the first time during the session. Thomas Taggart mounted a chair and said, "Marion county casts 183 votes for the Hon. John W. Kern." Kern did not have enough votes to nominate him on the second ballot, but it was evident that he would win on the third. Kern then rose to his feet and said he positively was not a candidate and would not accept the nomination. He said it was charged that he was masquerading and that at the proper time he would come in and stampede the nomination. The convention refused to accept Kern's declination. Taggart then mounted a chair and said, "I believe it is the will of the Democracy of Indiana that John W. Kern be the next United States Senator from Indiana, and I believe he should acquiesce." This was loudly cheered, and it was plain that the delegates would not permit Kern to decline the nomination.

The third ballot resulted: Kern, 772½; Adair, 147; Menzies, 144; Miers, 561½; Shea, 90½; Slack, 210; Taggart, 1; Becker, 4; Sims, 93; Hoffman, 5.

Lamb made a brief speech, withdrawing, and asked permission to cast the sixty Vigo county votes for Kern. Shea, Slack, Hoffman and Adair followed in the withdrawing rush, and amidst tumultuous cheering John W. Kern was declared to be the convention's unanimous choice for Senator, with the implied understanding that he be formally elected by the General Assembly.

DEMOCRACY'S COMPLETE TRIUMPH
—FIRST SINCE 1892.

No uncertainty as to the outcome of the election the following November was felt. Victory was in sight when the ticket was nominated, and was held in sight until the returns attested it beyond cavil. And the pluralities by which the ticket was elected were nearly up to the Marshall figures of two years before. The vote for the various candidates for Secretary of State is given in full; for the rest of the ticket the pluralities will suffice:

—Secretary of State—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Lewis G. Ellingham, Democrat..... | 299,935 |
| Otis E. Guley, Republican..... | 287,568 |
| Sherman G. Jones, Socialist..... | 19,632 |
| George Hitz, Prohibition..... | 17,024 |
| Oliver P. Stoner, Socialist-Labor..... | 2,974 |

—Auditor of State—

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| William H. O'Brien | 12,259 |
|--------------------------|--------|

—Treasurer of State—

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| William H. Vollmer | 11,954 |
|--------------------------|--------|

—Attorney-General—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Thomas M. Honan | 12,866 |
|-----------------------|--------|

—Clerk of Supreme Court—

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| James Frederick France | 12,183 |
|------------------------------|--------|

—Superintendent of Public Instruction—

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Charles A. Greathouse | 12,629 |
|-----------------------------|--------|

—Chief of Bureau of Statistics—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Thomas W. Brolley | 11,449 |
|-------------------------|--------|

—State Geologist—

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Edward Barrett | 11,569 |
|----------------------|--------|

—Judges of Supreme Court—

Douglas Morris and Charles E. Cox, by about the same pluralities as the foregoing.

—Judges of Appellate Court—

Milton B. Hottel, Edward W. Felt, Andrew A. Adams, Moses B. Lairy and Joseph G. Ibach— pluralities substantially same as those for others on the ticket.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS CHOSEN.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1. John W. Boehne, Democrat | 22,420 |
| Francis B. Posey, Republican | 18,606 |
| 2. William A. Cullop, Democrat..... | 22,960 |
| Oscar E. Bland, Republican..... | 21,419 |
| 3. William E. Cox, Democrat..... | 21,670 |
| Harry C. Poindexter, Republican..... | 14,969 |
| 4. Lincoln Dixon, Democrat..... | 22,001 |
| John H. Kemman, Republican..... | 17,921 |
| 5. Ralph W. Moss, Democrat..... | 25,917 |
| Frank Tilley, Republican..... | 21,267 |
| 6. Finlay P. Gray, Democrat..... | 23,740 |
| William O. Barnard, Republican..... | 22,242 |
| 7. Charles A. Korbly, Democrat..... | 30,330 |
| Linton A. Cox, Republican..... | 26,968 |
| 8. John A. M. Adair, Democrat..... | 25,455 |
| Rollin Warner, Republican..... | 19,309 |
| 9. Martin A. Morrison, Democrat..... | 24,434 |
| Everett E. Neal, Republican..... | 23,841 |
| 10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Republican..... | 27,722 |
| John B. Peterson, Democrat..... | 25,692 |
| 11. George W. Rauch, Democrat..... | 22,528 |
| John L. Thompson, Republican..... | 21,282 |
| 12. Cyrus Cline, Democrat..... | 19,754 |
| Owen N. Heaton, Republican..... | 17,937 |
| 13. Henry A. Barnhart, Democrat..... | 25,253 |
| John L. Moorman, Republican..... | 24,153 |

For the first time in years a nearly solid Democratic delegation was sent to Congress by pluralities that compared favorably with those by which a solid Republican delegation was produced by the landslide of 1894.

The General Assembly for 1911 became Democratic in both Houses. The Senate had 30 Democrats to 20 Republicans; the House 60 Democrats to 40 Republicans. This insured the election of John W. Kern to the United States Senate at the time fixed by law. By a strict party vote he was elected over Albert J. Beveridge. The nomination that he spurned in April afforded him the greatest victory he ever won during the many years of his political battling.

PATIENCE SPLENDIDLY REWARDED IN 1912

BY THE UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF SAMUEL M. RALSTON
FOR GOVERNOR



SPIRITED fight was made in the convention of 1908 to secure the nomination of Samuel M. Ralston of Lebanon for Governor. He had strong support, a devoted following, and excellent leadership. For one reason or another there was manifested on the part of a half dozen Democrats of prominence an irresistible longing to head the ticket, in the hope and expectation that the fortunes of political war might place the choice of the convention in the chair in years gone by graced by some of Indiana's most illustrious sons. There were not just then clearly visible to the naked eye signs of irreparable Republican disruption, yet there was prevalent a feeling in some quarters that something was liable to happen that would put an end to the domination that dated from the year 1894 and proved impregnable up to that time—the Hanly episode in 1908. Samuel M. Ralston was among these aspirants. His chief competitor was L. Ert Slack, who had gained an enviable reputation as a useful, progressive legislator and a resolute champion of certain much-needed reforms. On these propositions Ralston and Slack had much in common. Both were and still are pronounced opponents of intemperance and kindred evils and vices. Both are firm believers in and advocates of public and private morality, and both insist upon law observance and obedience. Yet, in 1908, they were in battle array, both in hot pursuit of the coveted prize, and both seemingly determined that the “other fellow” should not be the winner. Conditions of this character arise once in a while and

are difficult to modify or control. To this very day some of Ralston's zealous supporters contend that had he “stuck” and not withdrawn he would in the end have captured the nomination. But those who were in charge of his campaign were of different opinion. They believed the only way to prevent the nomination of Slack was by withdrawing Ralston and throwing his support to Marshall. This was done, and Marshall not only won the nomination, but also the election in November. Though sorely disappointed, Ralston in due course of time became reconciled, sensibly turned his back upon the dead past and hopefully looked to the future. He had learned that there is truth and philosophy in the old saying, “All things come to those who have patience to wait.” He abided his time, and when in 1912 his party met in convention to name a successor to Governor Marshall, the field had been cleared for him, and he had the proud distinction of being nominated by acclamation and to be elected in November by the largest plurality accorded to any gubernatorial candidate in the history of Indiana.

The Democratic State convention for 1912 assembled at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, March 21. The committee on permanent organization, through its chairman, George E. Downey, announced that it had chosen Governor Thomas R. Marshall for temporary chairman and Senator John W. Kern for permanent chairman of the convention. These selections were ratified by the delegates. J. H. Heller of the *Decatur Democrat* was named as principal secretary.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—John B. Stoll of South Bend, and George H. Voigt of Jeffersonville.

Contingents—Benjamin F. Deahl of Goshen and Wm. Everroad of Columbus.

1. Robert M. Gray, Otwell.
2. John W. Cravens, Bloomington.
3. E. A. Gladden, Scottsburg.
4. George P. Shoemaker, Greensburg.
5. M. C. Hamill, Terre Haute.
6. Wm. Merrill, Connersville.
7. Joseph A. Rink, Indianapolis.
8. E. S. Edgar, Winchester.
9. Frank W. MacCoughtry, Attica.
10. M. A. Duffy, Fowler.
11. Charles E. Edwards, Huntington.
12. Simon J. Straus, Ligonier.
13. J. P. Rumley, Laporte.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS.

1. George Wandel, Grandview.
2. W. F. Cassady, Spencer.
3. Miles Roland, French Lick.
4. M. F. Bolen, Batesville.
5. T. E. Hamrick, Clayton.
6. Herman Trichler, Brookville.
7. Oscar Hendricks, Indianapolis.
8. Phannel McIntire, Bluffton.
9. D. E. Murphy, Kokomo.
10. James P. Simons, Monticello.
11. Aaron Walsh, Hartford City.
12. Louis N. Kocher, Whitley county.
13. Capt. A. G. Wood, Warsaw.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At Large—Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend, John W. Kern of Indianapolis, Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, Major G. V. Menzies of Mount Vernon.

Contingents—Elmer Gandy of Churubusco, John B. Patterson of Crown Point, John Ullrich of Aurora, Joseph E. Keller of Indianapolis.

1. John R. Brill, Evansville; Dr. R. A. Cushman, Princeton.
2. John W. McCarty, Washington; Jas. R. Riggs, Sullivan.
3. Charles D. Kelso, New Albany; William E. Clark, Bedford.
4. John M. Thompson, Columbus; Joseph M. Cravens, Madison.
5. Crawford Fairbanks, Terre Haute; J. S. McCaddin, Rockville.
6. H. L. Ashley, Richmond; Francis M. Alexander, Brookville.
7. Joseph E. Bell, Indianapolis; W. F. Moore, Indianapolis.
8. Daniel L. Boland, Anderson; Mat H. Hart, Dunkirk.

9. George H. Gifford, Tipton; Charles L. Goodbar, Crawfordsville.
10. Lawrence Becker, Hammond; George R. Durgan, Lafayette.
11. Dr. M. T. Shively, Marion; Frank D. Butler, Peru.
12. Andrew A. Adams, Columbia City; Maurice Niezer, Fort Wayne.
13. Mayor Charles L. Goetz, South Bend; Mayor S. F. Spohn, Goshen.

ALTERNATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

1. M. McStoops, Petersburg; Dr. D. V. McClary Dole, Spencer.
2. W. P. Dill, Bloomington; J. H. Humphreys, Linton.
3. John Read Voigt, Jeffersonville; Bomar Traylor, Jasper.
4. Francis I. Gailbraith, Sunman; Samuel A. Wilson, Franklin.
5. Charles S. Batt, Terre Haute; B. C. Craig, Brazil.
6. Horace G. Yeargan, New Castle; J. W. Trip-pito, Fortville.
7. Romus F. Stuart, Aeton; James Riley, Indianapolis.
8. W. H. Finan, Muncie; John H. Heller, Decatur.
9. Daniel Reed, Attica; T. A. Morrison, Frankfort.
10. William Spooner, Valparaiso; Thomas W. O'Connor, Monticello.
11. W. H. Sharp, Wabash; James T. Strange, Marion.
12. Fred L. Feick, Garrett; E. A. Metz, Lagrange.
13. H. F. Schricker, Starke; Enoch Meyers, Fulton.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. John J. Nolan, Evansville.
2. Willis Hickman, Spencer.
3. Richard M. Milburn, Jasper.
4. Allen Swope, Seymour.
5. Harry Wallace, Terre Haute.
6. S. L. Trabue, Rushville.
7. Michael A. Ryan, Indianapolis.
8. Frank C. Dailey, Bluffton.
9. W. H. Johnson, Crawfordsville.
10. Hume S. Sammons, Kentland.
11. Frank M. Kistler, Logansport.
12. James E. McDonald, Ligonier.
13. Harry R. Wair, South Bend.

The Indiana State Democratic Platform for 1912 adheres to the just doctrine of equal opportunity for all and special privileges to none.

Condemns the Payne-Aldrich act. Favors tariff for revenue only.

Endorses and approves the record of the last Democratic Legislature of Indiana for rational, progressive legislation.

Endorses the income tax amendment and the Sherwood pension bill.

Favors the enactment of such laws as will provide for the better and more economical construction, maintenance and control of our public highways.

Affirms a semi-monthly payment of wages.

Favors the establishment of a mine rescue station.

Favors the celebration of the centennial of the admission of Indiana into the Union by permanent building.

Favors legislation requiring full publicity of all proposed franchise ordinances before the same are enacted.

Endorses the record of Governor Thos. R. Marshall.

Resolved, That the rooster shall be adopted as the emblem of the State Democratic party.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Benjamin Bosse, Evansville.
2. Fabius Gwin, Shoals.
3. Mark L. Storen, Scottsburg.
4. Francis M. Griffith, Vevay.
5. James L. Randel, Greencastle.
6. Charles B. Beck, Richmond.
7. Bernard Korbly, Indianapolis.
8. Wm. A. Kunkel, Bluffton.
9. Wm. E. Longley, Noblesville.
10. Charles J. Murphy, Brookston.
11. E. E. Cox, Hartford City.
12. Edward G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.
13. Peter J. Kruyer, South Bend.
Bernard Korbly, Chairman.
William E. Longley, Vice-chairman.

THE TICKET.

- Governor—Samuel M. Ralston, Lebanon.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. P. O'Neill, Mishawaka.
 Secretary of State—Lew G. Ellingham, Decatur.
 Auditor of State—Wm. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg.
 Treasurer of State—Wm. H. Vollmer, Vincennes.
 Attorney-General—Thos. M. Honan, Seymour.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—Chas. A. Greathouse, Indianapolis.
 State Statistician—Thos. W. Brolley, North Vernon.
 Reporter Supreme Court—Philip Zoercher, Tell City.
 Judges of Supreme Court—John W. Spencer, Evansville; Richard K. Erwin, Fort Wayne.
 Judge Appellate Court—Jos. H. Shea, Seymour.

Mr. Ralston, in his speech of acceptance, said: "I want no man to support me in my candidacy under the impression that when I am Governor I will stand for loose morals or non-enforcement of the law. When I become Governor I will take an oath to support and enforce the laws, and that obligation I shall keep." This courageous utterance was enthusiastically applauded. And the promise then and there made has been nobly kept. Lawlessness has ever been held in abhorrence by Samuel M. Ralston, both as citizen and as Governor. Samuel M. Ralston was presented for Governor by Benjamin Bosse of Evansville, who until recently had been actively enlisted in the support of ex-Congressman John W. Boehne, the so-called anti-machine favorite for Governor, who withdrew a few days before the convention. Mr. Ralston's nomination was made by acclamation, there being but one other candidate presented, Lieutenant-Governor Frank J. Hall of Rushville, who withdrew before the voting began.

The candidates for Lieutenant-Governor who were placed in nomination were: Dr. T. D. Scales of Boonville, James W. Fortune of Jeffersonville, Leonard B. Clore of Franklin, Jacob F. Denny of Portland, Clay W. Metsker of Plymouth, and William P. O'Neill of Mishawaka. The fourth was the deciding ballot, and the vote stood as follows: Scales, 144½; Fortune, 234½; Clore, 257; O'Neill, 1,111. The latter was declared duly nominated and his nomination made unanimous.

Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Statistician were all renominated by acclamation.

As candidates for Reporter of the Supreme Court were presented: Philip Zoercher of Tell City, Harry G. Strickland of Greenfield, E. E. Cox of Hartford City, and C. J. McCullough of Brazil. On the third ballot McCullough withdrew, and most of his support went to Zoercher, giv-

ing this result on the third ballot: Cox, 545; Strickland, 179; Zoercher, 1,001.

Candidates for First District of the Supreme Court Judgeship were: John W. Spencer, Evansville; John C. McNutt, Martinsville; O. B. Harris, Terre Haute; Edwin Corr, Bloomington. Before the entire first ballot was finished Harris withdrew. Spencer was nominated on the third with the vote as here recorded: Spencer, 910; McNutt, 585; Corr, 239. For Judge of the Fourth District only two candidates were presented—Richard K. Erwin of Fort Wayne and Fred S. Caldwell

of Winchester. J. W. McClellan of Matthews, who had been a candidate a few days before, was not formally put in nomination. Erwin was nominated on the only ballot taken, and thereupon Caldwell, seeing that he had been beaten, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Vote was: Erwin, 1,151; Caldwell, 599.

The nomination of Joseph H. Shea of Seymour for Judge of Appellate Court, First District, was accomplished with a single ballot. The only other candidate was Albert F. Wray of Shelbyville. The vote stood: Shea, 1,291½; Wray, 467½.



DISRUPTION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

MADE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN 1912 EASY AND OVERWHELMING

THE split in the Republican party, the nomination of separate tickets and the bitterness engendered by the fiery contests in State and national conventions, rendered it absolutely certain that the results of the November election would record overwhelming Democratic victories. The real fight was not between Democrats and Republicans, but between the standpat and the progressive factions of the Republican party. The only duty that devolved upon the Democrats was to steadfastly keep their forces together and to gather in the usufruct. This they did to perfection, and likewise to their infinite delight.

Democratic majority in the House of Representatives was so large over both Republicans and Progressives that Democratic leaders felt disinclined to jubilate over their numerical preponderance. Wise, sagacious party leaders have never regarded with favor an abnormal preponderance in a legislative assembly. A working majority of say twenty-five in the House is deemed vastly preferable to an excess of 125.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1912.

| | Total. | Pct. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Wilson, Democrat | 6,286,214 | 41.82 |
| Roosevelt, Progressive | 4,126,020 | 27.45 |
| Taft, Republican | 3,483,922 | 23.17 |
| Debs, Socialist | 897,011 | 5.97 |
| Chafin, Prohibition | 208,923 | 1.39 |
| Reimer, Socialist-Labor | 29,079 | .20 |

In the electoral college Wilson had 435, Roosevelt 88, Taft 8. Taft carried only two States—Vermont and Utah. Roosevelt got California (in part), Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington. Two of the thirteen California electors went to Wilson. The combined popular vote for Roosevelt and Taft exceeded that of Wilson by 1,323,728. In the electoral college Wilson had 339 more votes than Roosevelt and Taft put together.

Not only did the Republicans lose the Presidency and most of the State governments, but they also lost control of the United States Senate, in which they were in the ascendancy for so long a time. The

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

—President—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Woodrow Wilson, Democrat | 281,890 |
| Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive | 162,007 |
| William H. Taft, Republican | 151,267 |
| Socialist Elector | 36,931 |
| Prohibition Elector | 19,249 |
| Socialist-Labor Elector | 3,130 |

—Governor—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Samuel M. Ralston, Democrat | 275,357 |
| Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive | 166,124 |
| Winfield T. Durbin, Republican | 142,850 |
| Stephen N. Reynolds, Socialist | 35,464 |
| William H. Hickman, Prohibition | 18,465 |
| James Matthews, Socialist-Labor | 2,861 |

—Lieutenant-Governor—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| William P. O'Neill, Democrat | 275,666 |
| Frederick Landis, Progressive | 156,798 |
| Thomas T. Moore, Republican | 147,481 |
| Samuel S. Cando, Socialist | 35,796 |
| Albert N. Jackman, Prohibition | 18,579 |
| Ira J. Baker, Socialist-Labor | 2,881 |

—Secretary of State—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Lew G. Ellingham, Democrat | 276,759 |
| Lawson N. Mace, Progressive | 157,309 |
| Fred I. King, Republican | 148,475 |
| Reece C. Townsend, Socialist | 35,816 |
| Isaac S. Wade, Prohibition | 18,453 |
| Ernest Viewegh, Socialist-Labor | 2,850 |

The pluralities by which the other candidates on the Democratic ticket were elected are as here indicated:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Auditor of State, Wm. H. O'Brien..... | 119,662 |
| Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Vollmer..... | 119,717 |
| Attorney-General, Thomas M. Honan..... | 118,262 |
| Reporter of Supreme Court, Philip Zoer- cher | 119,230 |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles A. Greathouse..... | 119,951 |
| Bureau of Statistics, Thomas W. Brolley.. | 119,262 |
| Supreme Court, First District, John W. Spencer | 119,988 |
| Supreme Court, Fourth District, Richard K. Erwin | 120,330 |
| Appellate Court, Joseph H. Shea..... | 119,754 |

SOLID DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| | Plur. |
| 1. Charles Lieb | 6,856 |
| 2. William A. Cullop..... | 8,224 |
| 3. William E. Cox..... | 13,101 |
| 4. Lincoln Dixon | 11,814 |
| 5. Ralph W. Moss..... | 8,639 |
| 6. Finley H. Gray..... | 8,745 |
| 7. Charles A. Korbly..... | 10,499 |
| 8. J. A. M. Adair..... | 10,373 |
| 9. M. A. Morrison..... | 7,673 |
| 10. John B. Peterson..... | 1,107 |
| 11. George W. Rauch..... | 9,681 |
| 12. Cyrus Cline | 8,756 |
| 13. Henry A. Barnhart..... | 11,144 |

It will be observed upon scanning the foregoing tabular statement that Albert J. Beveridge polled several thousand more votes than were cast for Roosevelt or any of the other candidates on the Progressive ticket. Seemingly he drew some votes from both Democrats and Republicans. The first name on the electoral tickets always, since the introduction of the Australian ballot system, has been credited with more votes than the other fourteen electoral nominees. This for the reason that between eight and ten thousand voters for years persisted in marking only the first name, laboring under the delusion that a mark in the first square counted a vote for the entire ticket. They were educated that way when the Australian ballot first came in vogue, and they have not been re-educated in spite of all efforts in that direction.

The combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft in Indiana was 313,274, as against 281,890 for Wilson—a difference of 31,384. The combined vote of Beveridge and Durbin was 308,974, as against 275,357 for Ralston—a difference of 33,617. Studying these illuminating figures it is not surprising that the average Republican, both standpat and progressive, is clamorous for the elements getting together. At several elections between 1896 and 1904 the Republican plurality was in that neighborhood. A restoration of that mark of ascendancy is, as a matter of course, a cherished thought of those having a hankering after political power and (incidentally) the loaves and fishes.

THE LEGISLATURE ALMOST SOLIDLY DEMOCRATIC.

With holdovers the Republican strength was reduced to eight in the Senate. Two Progressives had gained seats in that body. In the House there were only four Republicans to ninety-five Democrats and one Progressive. For all practical purposes the General Assembly of 1913 might as well have been a political unit. No approach to such a shake-up ever before occurred in Indiana since its admission into the Union.

The campaign conducted by the nominee for Governor, Samuel M. Ralston, was characterized by earnestness, fairness and intelligence. In his speeches he told the people frankly and candidly what he stood for and what he would do if chosen to the high office to which he aspired. And he has kept the faith. Governor Marshall contributed his full share to the enlightenment of the electorate. Every man on the ticket put his shoulder to the wheel and helped to bring about the result that stands singly and alone in the annals of Hoosier politics.

NOMINATIONS WERE EAGERLY SOUGHT IN 1914

BY AMBITIOUS DEMOCRATS WHO VIEWED THE LANDSCAPE
O'ER WITH UTMOST COMPLACENCY



THE political situation in Indiana continued to be looked upon as being favorable to a prolongation of Democratic ascendancy when the delegates to the Democratic State convention assembled at Indianapolis on the 19th day of March, 1914. The chasm that in 1912 separated the nearly equally divided factions of the Republican party was far from being closed, although signs of a steady drifting away from Rooseveltian allegiance were clearly visible to discerning observers. Studied efforts had been made in certain quarters to create the impression that internal dissensions threatened to play havoc with Democratic solidarity and that an explosion of destructive force was by no means improbable. Hackneyed phrases about political machine and bossism were dished up with such lavishness, persistence and mendacity as to make it appear that there really had been created in Indiana a longing for periodical exhibitions of hobgoblins whose antics afforded pleasure, amusement and diversion for innocents from the remote counties, biennially attracted to the State capital to witness and perhaps participate in whatever might have been conceived and contrived by that wonderful magician, Tom Taggart. For this special occasion there was forecasted an exciting side-show performance by Senator Kern, who was imaginarily dispatched from the national capital to exhibit some novelties that would be sure to be gazed upon with irrepressible joy. To reach such vapory foreshadowings in a newspaper feeble in veracity but strong in circulation and

afterward to compare them with the actual proceedings of the convention, demonstrates how accurately the late P. T. Barnum understood human frailty when he felicitously expatiated upon popular fondness for being artistically or clumsily humbugged.

In face of the fact that for days and weeks publicity had been given to statements that a long-to-be-remembered snub would be administered to Senator Kern, that gentleman was by unanimous action made permanent chairman of the convention. John H. Heller of Decatur was elected as principal secretary.

United States Senator Benjamin F. Shively was honored with an unopposed nomination for re-election to the high office to which he was chosen by the General Assembly of 1909.

For Secretary of State, Samuel G. Wells of Scottsburg, James F. Cox of Columbus and Homer L. Cook of Indianapolis were proposed. The latter was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Cook, 976½; Cox, 647½; Wells, 212. Cook's nomination was made unanimous.

Senator Kern having an engagement elsewhere, turned the chair over to Congressman W. E. Cox, who presided during the greater part of the session, and gave excellent satisfaction.

Three widely known and deserving gentlemen were placed in nomination for the office of Auditor of State. They were: Dale J. Crittenger of Anderson, Myron D. King of Indianapolis and William B. Gray of Crawfordsville. But one ballot was needed to settle the nomination in favor of Crittenger, who had to his

credit 1,262½ votes, to 311 for Gray and 262½ for King. Gray and King joined in a motion to make the winner's selection unanimous.

The contest for the State treasurership was a lively one. Seven entries were made: Fred W. Lauenstein, publisher of the *Evansville Demokrat*; George Macomber of Danville, Thomas W. O'Connor of Monticello, George A. Bittler of Fort Wayne, John Isenbarger of North Manchester, W. A. Morris of Frankfort and Lon W. Bernetha of North Judson. Several ballots were required before a nomination was effected. One after another of the aspirants withdrew as their chances waned. The race eventually narrowed down to Bittler and O'Connor, the final count showing Bittler to be the winner by a small but adequate margin. The greater part of the Lauenstein vote was thrown to Bittler after the Evansville newspaper man had abandoned the race.

In addition to Senator Shively, Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles A. Greathouse and Appellate Judges Hottel, Ibach, Caldwell and Felt were honored with renominations by acclamation. Frank M. Powers of Angola was nominated for Judge of Appellate Court after one ballot, his opponent being James F. Moran. Powers had 966½; Moran 869 votes. Judge Moses B. Lairy of the Appellate Court was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. Arrayed against him were James F. Gallaher of Michigan City and Charles P. Drummond of South Bend. Lairy had 948; Drummond, 470; Gallaher, 416.

The Attorney-Generalship was awarded to Richard M. Milburn of Jasper by a vote of 1,022 to 423 for Edwin M. Corr of Bloomington, and 389 for George William Curtis of Mount Vernon.

J. Fred France's only opponent for Clerk of the Supreme Court was Senator Harry Grube of Plymouth. The vote stood: France, 942½; Grube, 871½.

THE TICKET AS FINALLY CONSTITUTED.

United States Senator—Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend.

Secretary of State—Homer L. Cook, Indianapolis.
Auditor of State—Dale J. Crittenger, Anderson.

Treasurer of State—George A. Bittler, Fort Wayne.

Attorney-General—Richard M. Milburn, Jasper.
Clerk Supreme Court—J. Fred France, Huntington.

State Geologist—Edward Barrett, Indianapolis.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Charles A. Greathouse, Indianapolis.

Judge Supreme Court—Moses B. Lairy, Logansport.

Judges Appellate Court—Joseph G. Ibach, Frederick S. Caldwell, Milton B. Hottel, Edward W. Felt and Frank M. Powers.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. T. D. Scales, Boonville.

J. A. Riddle, Linton.

George H. Voigt, Jeffersonville.

John F. Russell, Greensburg.

John M. Rawley, Brazil.

Albert F. Wray, Shelbyville.

Joseph E. Bell, Indianapolis.

James R. Fleming, Jay county.

Emery Sellers, Monticello.

William H. Johnston, Crawfordsville.

F. D. Butler, Peru.

Charles M. Niezer, Fort Wayne.

W. A. McInerny, South Bend.

The Indiana State Democratic Platform for 1914 endorses the records of President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, and the Democratic members of both the National and State Legislatures.

Condemns the financial legislation and mismanagement of the past Republican administration.

Favors an act creating a board which will provide for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between employers and employees.

Pledges a rigid enforcement of the laws that have been enacted in the interest and for the protection of railroad employes and all other employes and wage earners of the State.

Favors a statewide primary election law.

Commends the last General Assembly for its prompt response to the demands of the people for beneficial and up-to-date legislation.

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY—1816-1916

Especially commends the Legislature for the enactment of the Public Service Commission Act.

Favors the enactment of a workmen's compensation law.

Approves the action of the last General Assembly in making provision that the people may declare whether they desire a convention to frame a new constitution for Indiana.

Approves the enactment of a law providing for a stricter regulation of the liquor traffic.

Favors the passage of laws enabling the State to join with local authorities in the improvement of waterways, the construction of levees, and such other means as will prevent flood disasters.

Favors the enactment of laws providing for the better construction, supervision, and maintenance of the State public highways.

Adopts the rooster as the emblem of the State Democratic party.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. Benjamin Bosse, Evansville.
2. John B. Archer, Spencer.
3. Mark L. Storen, Scottsburg.
4. Francis M. Griffith, Rising Sun.
5. James L. Randel, Greencastle.
6. Walter S. Chambers, Newcastle.
7. Bernard Korbly, Indianapolis.
8. William A. Kunkel, Bluffton.
9. William E. Longley, Noblesville.
10. Charles J. Murphy, Brookston.
11. E. E. Cox, Hartford City.
12. Edward G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.
13. Daniel M. Bechtel, Goshen.
Bernard Korbly, Chairman.
William A. Kunkel, Vice-Chairman.

RESULT OF ELECTION A SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The vote for the various candidates for United States Senator is indicated as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat..... | 272,249 |
| Hugh Th. Miller, Republican..... | 226,766 |
| Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive..... | 108,581 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Stephen M. Reynolds, Socialist..... | 21,719 |
| Sumner W. Haynes, Prohibition..... | 13,860 |
| James Mathews, Socialist-Labor..... | 2,884 |

For the other candidates on the Democratic ticket the pluralities only are here given:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Secretary of State, Homer L. Cook..... | 29,490 |
| Auditor of State, Dale J. Crittenberger.... | 35,098 |
| Treasurer of State, George A. Bittler..... | 37,304 |
| Attorney-General, Richard M. Milburn.... | 36,367 |
| Clerk of Supreme Court, J. Fred France.... | 35,327 |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chas. A. Greathouse..... | 37,606 |
| State Geologist, Edward Barrett..... | 35,954 |
| Judge of Supreme Court, Moses B. Lairy.... | 33,611 |
| Judges of Appellate Court— | |
| First District, Edward W. Felt..... | 35,653 |
| Milton B. Hottel..... | 33,643 |
| Second District, Frederick S. Caldwell.... | 35,974 |
| Joseph G. Ibach..... | 34,776 |
| Frank M. Powers..... | 36,423 |

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Yes..... | 235,140 |
| No..... | 338,947 |

VOTE ON CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Yes..... | 97,718 |
| No..... | 466,700 |

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ELEVEN TO TWO.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| | Plur. |
| 1. Charles Lieb..... | 2,827 |
| 2. W. A. Cullop..... | 2,306 |
| 3. William E. Cox..... | 11,419 |
| 4. Lincoln Dixon..... | 5,939 |
| 5. Ralph W. Moss..... | 4,233 |
| 6. Finley H. Gray..... | 3,491 |
| 7. Merrill Moores, Republican..... | 5,108 |
| 8. J. A. M. Adair..... | 8,681 |
| 9. M. A. Morrison..... | 957 |
| 10. Will R. Wood, Republican..... | 4,583 |
| 11. George W. Rauch..... | 3,667 |
| 12. Cyrus Cline..... | 3,560 |
| 13. Henry A. Barnhart..... | 5,363 |

The political complexion of the General Assembly for 1915 was: Senate—41 Democrats, 8 Republicans, 1 Progressive. House—Democrats 60, Republicans 39, Progressive 1.

FROM COUNTRY LAW OFFICE TO GOVERNORSHIP

THENCE TO VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL was born in North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana, March 14, 1854, the son of Dr. Daniel M. and Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall; was graduated from Wabash College in 1873, which college, as well as Notre Dame University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Maine, has conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.; began the practice of law in Columbia City, Indiana, on his twenty-first birthday and continued without interruption the practice of law there until 1908, when he was elected Governor of the State of Indiana; was married November 2, 1895, to Miss Lois I. Kimsey of Angola, Ind.; was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1912. He is a Presbyterian, a Scottish Rite Mason, a Phi Beta Kappa and a Trustee of Wabash College.

Though repeatedly urged to seek or accept nomination to public office, Mr. Marshall resolutely set himself against all such overtures and entreaties, with the single exception of doing service for some years on the school board of Columbia City. Repeatedly he was urged to become an aspirant to congressional honors, but he was too strongly wedded to his profession to entertain such propositions or requests. During the administration of Governor Claude Matthews, in the nineties, a vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench. For appointment to this exalted position several eminent northern Indiana lawyers were by partial friends urged upon the Governor. Among these were Judge Robert Lowry of Fort Wayne, Mr.

Marshall, and Joseph S. Dailey of Bluffton. The selection of the latter was the final outcome of a somewhat protracted and vigorous contest. A little later on Mr. Marshall served as member of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Marshall's nomination and election to the office of Governor not only marked a distinctive era in Indiana politics, but developed into a realization of highest hope or expectation as to himself. His campaign attracted to him a formidable support outside of his own party, and upon his formal induction into office and throughout his administration he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of Indiana without reference to party. It was the feeling thus engendered and the sentiment then created that made him the formally proclaimed choice of the Indiana Democracy for the highest office in the gift of the nation, and upon the selection thereto of Woodrow Wilson brought about the nomination of Governor Marshall to the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

To promote human welfare and to increase human happiness were the chief objects of Thomas R. Marshall during his term as Governor of his native State. These objects are revealed in practically all the legislative enactments of his administration. He was not merely sympathetic, but enthusiastic, in his support of the work of the Health, Charities and Educational Departments. A glance at the legislative record of his administration will suffice. Measures were enacted:

- To curtail child labor;
- To establish playgrounds;
- To provide a weekly wage;

To regulate the sale of cold storage products;

To require hygienic school houses and to permit medical examination of school children;

To prevent blindness at birth;

To regulate the sale of cocaine and other drugs;

To provide treatment for hydrophobia through the State Health Board;

To strengthen the pure food laws;

To protect against loan sharks;

To provide police court matrons;

To prevent traffic in white slaves;

To establish night schools in cities;

To establish free employment agencies;

To prevent corrupt practices at elections;

To create a "Bureau of Inspection for Factories, Workshops, Mines and Boilers;"

To require full train crews;

To require block systems on railroads and electric railways;

To require safety devices on switch engines;

To require medical supplies as part of a train equipment;

To require efficient headlights on locomotives;

To require standard cabooses and to require full switching crews.

Prominent among the laws enacted upon the recommendation of Governor Marshall was the one known as the "Public Accounting Law," the general purpose of which was to secure a uniformity of accounting and reporting in all public offices and institutions of the State; the correction and prevention of errors in public accounts, their examination and inspection, and avoidance of the dissipation of public revenues by means of supervision of expenditures and inventories of public property; and to give the public periodic statements of the fiscal condition of all public offices.



DEATH ENDS EVENTFUL CAREER

OF UNITED STATES SENATOR BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY



CLOOM was cast over the fire-sides of thousands of his constituents by the announcement that on the afternoon of March 14, 1916, the Grim Reaper had made inexorable demand upon Indiana's senior United States Senator, Benjamin F. Shively. For weeks disquieting reports from Providence Hospital at Washington had caused fear and apprehension in the minds of friends and admirers who eagerly grasped at even the faintest hope that the hour of dissolution might yet be far in the distance. Those who had known him from early manhood could hardly persuade themselves to believe that the insidious foe, diabetic cancer of the throat, had made such inroads upon his vitality as to lay low so fine a type of physical and intellectual development. The heralding of Death caused countless hearts to be cast down with deep-felt sorrow and poignant grief.

Benjamin Franklin Shively was the son of sturdy Amish parents. He was a native-born Indianian, having seen the light of day first in St. Joseph county, March 20, 1857. He entered the country schools of St. Joseph county when he reached the schoolboy age, and when he had sufficiently mastered the elements of an education he became a student of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He engaged in school teaching in the winter time and followed the furrows and did the work of the farm during the years from 1874 to 1880. From 1880 to 1883, a strenuous three years or more, he was engaged in the publication of a weekly newspaper at South Bend, called *The New Era*. In this periodical he expounded the views he had formulated as an anti-monopolist with the vim of a youthful enthusiast. He iden-

tified himself with the Anti-Monopoly movement of that period and became secretary of the national organization having that object in view. He gained quite a reputation as an effective stump speaker while making a campaign in 1882 for Congress in the Thirteenth district as the nominee of the Greenback party. He polled several thousand votes that looked very attractive to both Democratic and Republican politicians. When Major William H. Calkins, after his nomination by the Republicans for the office of Governor decided to resign his seat in Congress, overtures were made by both Democrats and Republicans to nominate Mr. Shively for the remainder of the Calkins term. Being more in accord with Democrats than Republicans, Mr. Shively accepted a place on the Democratic ticket and was triumphantly elected. George Ford was at the same time elected for the full two-year term. After serving three months in Congress Mr. Shively entered the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in 1886. Mr. Ford being indifferent about continuing congressional service made it possible for Mr. Shively to secure the Democratic nomination that year. His Republican competitor was former Congressman Jasper Packard. A joint discussion and a vigorous campaign resulted in Mr. Shively's election by a decisive plurality. In two subsequent campaigns Mr. Shively again came out of the final contest with flying colors. The political situation in 1892 was not to his liking, and he announced his determination not to stand for re-election. At the conclusion of his third full term in Congress he took up the practice of law at South Bend. This was doubtless in deference to the wishes of his father-in-law, the

Hon. George A. Jenks of Pennsylvania, to whose daughter, Laura Emma, Mr. Shively was married June 19, 1889.

When the silver question became a "paramount issue" Mr. Shively could not resist the temptation to resume active participation in political affairs. The silver element made him the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1896. He conducted a brilliant campaign, but went down in defeat. The same year he was appointed a trustee of Indiana University and continued in that capacity to the time of his death. He took a lively interest in that justly famed institution of learning. For several years he served as city attorney of South Bend, under Mayor Fogarty, and later on as attorney for the school board. During the first decade of the new century he was induced to make the race for Congress against Abraham L. Brick, and came within 300 votes of being elected. In 1903 and 1905, in the Indiana Legislature, he received the complimentary vote of his party for United States Senator. He was elected by the Indiana Legislature to the office of United States Senator in 1909 and took his seat in March of that year. He was re-elected by the popular vote of the State in 1914 for a term of six years. His death is recorded March 14, 1916.

Under the stress of illness and a heroic struggle to resist its encroachment upon his vital forces he aged perceptibly, and rapidly. Much of his senatorial work was done amidst adverse circumstances and under conditions that only those can fully comprehend who know what it is to attempt to ward off the approach of the Grim Reaper.

Senator Shively was an omniverous reader. His capacious and receptive mind absorbed information with an avidity that made it a veritable storehouse of varied knowledge. The theory of government was to him an ever-pleasing study. In his later years he broadened wonderfully. His philosophy underwent steady expansion.

Richly merited are the tributes bestowed upon the departed Senator by the President of the United States and the Governor of Indiana, hereunto appended.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO MRS. SHIVELY.

On the night of March 14 President Wilson sent this letter of condolence to Mrs. Shively:

"My Dear Mrs. Shively—I have just learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of your husband. Your own loss is tragical, and my heart goes out to you in deep and sincere sympathy; the loss of the country is very great, for he was moved as a public servant by high motives of duty to his State and the Nation, and I join with his colleagues in deploring his death as creating a vacancy in the highest councils of the country which cannot easily be filled. May God sustain you in this moment of your supreme sorrow.

"With great respect, your friend,
"WOODROW WILSON."

TRIBUTE BY GOVERNOR RALSTON.

"I very much regret the death of Senator Shively. I became intimately acquainted with him in 1896, when he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana and I was on the ticket with him as a candidate for Secretary of State. We opened our campaign together on the night of the 17th of July at Anderson. That was the first time we had ever spoken together, and I shall never forget the fine impression he made upon me. From that time on he and I were very warm friends. "Senator Shively was beyond doubt one of the very ablest statesmen Indiana has produced. He was exceptionally well versed on the subject of taxation and his discussions on the tariff question, and in fact any phase of taxation, never fell short of being masterful. His fine mental poise and comprehensive grasp, coupled with his strong oratorical and physical powers, made him almost invincible on any of the great questions of free government. His attitude was that of the statesman rather than that of the politician when he came to the consideration of public questions.

"Since he went to the Senate the people of Indiana have watched with keen interest his course on legislative matters. His

whole State rejoiced over the prominence to which he attained on the Foreign Relations Committee, which position gave him the opportunity to serve as one of the closest counselors of the President. It is generally understood that President Wilson rarely hesitated to rely upon his judgment upon any question which he had investigated. This is an honor that comes to but few men. It is an exceptional honor, when it is considered that President Wilson himself is a man of unusual attainments, and as a rule does not act until he has investigated a question himself.

"Senator Shively was recognized by the country as one of the strongest men of this State, as he had been for years by the people of Indiana. It is a fact that he never asked his party to confer upon him an honor that it didn't attempt to gratify his desire. He has made losing campaigns, of course, but he was always in the lead of those with whom he was associated on the ticket when he lost.

"He brought conspicuous honor to the people of the State which had honored him with the position of United States Senator. His wise counsel will be missed by the President; and his forceful and eloquent leadership will be greatly missed by his party in the State.

"He was a devoted husband and father, a loyal friend, and a tireless worker for the public welfare. Indiana mourns his loss, and the sympathies of her people go out in generous measure to the wife and dear ones who remain."

THOMAS TAGGART'S TRIBUTE.

"The State of Indiana has lost one of the greatest men and statesmen she has ever produced. Benjamin F. Shively was a great man and a leader among the greatest men of the nation. The Wilson administration has lost one of its strongest supporters and wisest counselors. While he represented Indiana in the United States

Senate as the choice of the Democratic party, he was loved by the people of all parties and honored by all of us for his true greatness.

"Those who knew him best loved and appreciated him most, which is the highest praise that can be given any man. He was true and loyal to his friends. He believed in the principles of Democracy and in fair or stormy weather was ready to serve the party in any capacity."

BURIED AT SOUTH BEND.

The remains of the departed Senator, under congressional escort requiring three coaches, were conveyed to his South Bend home and interred in Riverview Cemetery Saturday afternoon, March 18, 1916. The utmost simplicity marked the obsequies, by special request of Mrs. Shively. Thousands thronged the streets of South Bend to witness the consignment to eternal rest of Indiana's distinguished and honored Senator. Their heartfelt sympathy went out silently and unostentatiously to the sorely bereaved widow and her two sons, George J. and John J., and daughter Mary.

Senator Shively had been gradually failing for more than two years. His condition became acute a little more than a year before his death. He was unable to attend the close of the Sixty-third Congress on March 4, 1915, and from that time dated the final and fatal stage of an illness that already had taken hold of him before he was sworn in as a United States Senator seven years before. The immediate cause of death was diabetic cancer of the throat. The cancer was a manifestation of the diabetes from which he had long been a silent, patient, and ever-hopeful sufferer.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR JOHN WORTH KERN

"HAVING SERVED HIS GENERATION, BY THE WILL OF GOD HE FELL ON SLEEP"



THE middle of March, 1916, United States Senator John W. Kern attended the funeral of his distinguished colleague, Benjamin Franklin Shively, at South Bend. Seventeen months later he himself passed into glory and the tomb. In such manner is made apparent that life at best is but as a vapor that passeth away. "The glories of our birth and state are shadows, not substantial things."

The mournful tidings of the passing of John W. Kern were flashed over the wires August 18, 1917. His death occurred at Asheville, N. C., from an attack of uræmic poisoning. His devoted wife was at his bedside when dissolution ensued. He went to Asheville about a week before his death, in the hope and expectation of recuperating. Failing health impelled him to notify his friends to cease efforts in his behalf for an important appointment by President Wilson. He understood fully the precariousness of his physical condition.

Up to the time of his retirement from the U. S. Senate, on the 4th day of March, 1917, Mr. Kern was majority floor leader and Chairman of the Democratic conference committee. He was one of Indiana's favorite Democratic sons for many years. As a typical Hoosier attorney and orator he was known probably more widely throughout the State than any other man of his time. For many years he participated in nearly every political campaign.

His remains were interred at Hollins, Va., the summer home of the Kern family.

John W. Kern was born at Alto, near Kokomo, December 20, 1849. While he was

still young his parents moved to Warren county, Iowa, where they lived on a farm. He started to attend school in Iowa and lived there until he was fourteen years old, when the Kern family moved back to Alto. When he was fifteen years old he began teaching school in his home town.

Entering the University of Michigan in 1867, he studied law and graduated in 1869. He began practicing in Kokomo when he was but twenty years old. His reputation grew until he was known as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in Indiana. At one time he was city attorney of Kokomo and ran for several other local offices on the Democratic ticket. He was married twice. His first wife was Annie Hazard, who died in 1884. One of his two children by his first marriage survives him. His second wife, who survives him, was Araminta Cooper, Kokomo.

Mr. Kern was admitted to the bar at Kokomo in 1869, where he practiced law for some time. However, Mr. Kern entered politics almost as soon as he was of age. He became a candidate for member of the Legislature in 1870. He was city attorney at Kokomo for five terms before moving to Indianapolis in 1885.

He was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court in 1882, serving four years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1892, serving four years.

He became a member of Thomas Taggart's Indianapolis political organization soon after it was formed, and for many years was closely associated with Mr. Taggart, who availed himself of every opportunity to advance his friend's personal, professional and political interests. Mr.

Kern was City Attorney of Indianapolis during the administration of Thomas Taggart as Mayor.

He ran for the office of Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1900 and 1904, being defeated each time. He was running mate of William Jennings Bryan for Vice-President of the United States in 1908, being defeated again. Opposing the late Senator Benjamin F. Shively, he was a candidate for United States Senator before the legislative caucus in 1909. In 1910 the Democratic State convention indicated against his wishes that he was its choice for United States Senator and the Legislature of 1911, which was Democratic, elected him to that position. He ran for re-election in the first popular election in November, 1916, and was defeated by Senator Harry S. New.

On entering the Senate Mr. Kern immediately sprang into the limelight because of his friendship with William Jennings Bryan and after the Democrats gained control of the Senate he was made majority leader. He was very close to the Wilson administration.

During the week following the burial of Senator Kern a largely attended meeting was held in the State House to pay tribute to the memory of the departed statesman. The meeting was arranged by the Indiana Democratic Club and was presided over by Secretary of State Ed. Jackson, a Republican, who presented former Governor Samuel M. Ralston as the first speaker of the evening.

"I am glad to join in paying a word of tribute to the memory of John Worth Kern," said Mr. Ralston, "for it was my good fortune to know him most intimately for more than thirty years. Personally, we were the warmest friends. Politically we were of the same faith and as a rule we stood side by side on the issues of the day.

"While I do not desire to dwell upon him as a partisan, it is perfectly proper for me to say that he was a most loyal

party man and an honest antagonist. He fought his battles in the open and never condescended to strike a blow below the belt. The result was that when he took his departure he counted among his friends men whom he had often opposed most strenuously in the political arena.

"As a lawyer he displayed very unusual ability. He hated shams and was at times unmerciful in his excoriation of those who perpetrated frauds. He had a strong sense of equity and he loved justice above everything else. These characteristics always held for him the affection of the people of this State and ultimately secured for him the confidence of the people of this nation."

Ex-Governor Ralston was followed by William Jennings Bryan who, in terms of rare eloquence, pronounced the late Senator Kern a friend, a sympathetic adviser and loyal companion who held men to him with a threefold tie. "He was easily approached," continued Mr. Bryan, "unaffected in his way and unsurrounded by any walls of false pride, a man about whom there was no atmosphere of condensation or in whom there was a particle of tinsel dignity.

"No man had deeper convictions than did John Worth Kern and if anyone tried to swerve him in them he soon found to his sorrow the depth of feeling this great Hoosier possessed. He had a sense of humor that put him in a class with Abraham Lincoln. He liked stories that made the point he wanted to carry home. He radiated sunshine and his heart was big enough to take in the woes of everyone. Kern was a partisan. He was a Democrat. He never concealed the fact that he always let everyone know that he was proud of it."

Judge W. W. Thornton of the Marion county Superior Court also extolled the life of the departed as that of a noble, companionable and lovable man whose loss is keenly felt wherever he was best and most intimately known.

UNDER CHANGED AUSPICES

STATE NOMINATIONS WERE MADE IN THE CENTENNIAL YEAR 1916

UNDER the operation of the primary election system established by the General Assembly of 1915, nominations for the two most important offices—United States Senator and Governor—were made by popular vote on the day fixed by law, in the month of March. The only thing that remained for the convention to do regarding these nominations was perfunctorily to endorse or approve the result of the primaries. The other nominations were made in the usual manner.

An important incident of the convention was its action with reference to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Benjamin F. Shively, whose death occurred after the primary election had been held in the month of March. Governor Ralston had appointed Thomas Taggart to fill the then existing vacancy. Mr. Taggart, both at the time of his appointment and several times subsequent thereto, declared in clear and unmistakable terms that he did not desire to hold the office longer than until a successor could be chosen at the November election. His earnest desire was that Governor Ralston be made the short-term senatorial nominee by the convention. But the sentiment in favor of Mr. Taggart being placed on the ticket was so marked, so pronounced, and so determined, that nothing remained for him as a loyal partisan to do but to acquiesce in the popular clamor and to take the place assigned to him on the ticket. There is no doubt, however, that he would greatly have preferred the nomination of Governor Ralston.

The convention met at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, April 24, and was called to order by State Chairman Bernard Korbly. Governor Samuel M. Ralston was introduced as temporary chairman, in which capacity he delivered an incisive speech, reviewing at length the achievements of the Democracy since its intrustment with power. As a keynote for the campaign it ranks among the most forceful deliverances of the present century. Upon the completion of the Governor's address, which was liberally punctuated by enthusiastic applause, Congressman Lincoln Dixon of the Fourth district was made permanent chairman. He assumed the gavel and proved himself a capable presiding officer throughout the session.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. Jacob M. Harlem, Mt. Vernon.
2. Hamlet Allen, Washington.
3. William Ridley, Corydon.
4. Thomas Honan, Seymour.
5. T. C. Grooms, Newcastle.
6. Benton Wilson, Cambridge City.
7. Anthony J. Lauck, Indianapolis.
8. Thomas Bulger, Bluffton.
9. Meade Vestal, Noblesville.
10. Daniel Kelly, Valparaiso.
11. John C. Nelson, Logansport.
12. William F. McNagny, Whitley.
13. George Ford, South Bend.

A. C. Sallee officiated as principal secretary.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

1. Philip Lutz, Jr., Boonville.
2. George Griffin Spencer.
3. Charles T. Brown, English.
4. Minor Williamson, Vevay.
5. Charles J. Arnold, Greencastle.
6. Jesse E. Stevens, Liberty.
7. Albert F. Zearing, Indianapolis.
8. D. W. Callihan, Winchester.
9. B. F. McKee, Lebanon.

10. Ed. J. Steinbaugh, Kentland.
11. Homer Ormsby, Huntington.
12. Cliff Lipkey, Allen county.
13. Chester A. McCormick, North Judson.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates-at-Large—Benjamin F. Bosse, Evansville; W. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg; John W. Kern, Indianapolis; Stephen B. Fleming, Ft. Wayne.

Alternate Delegates-at-Large—Alvin Padgett, Washington; George W. Brill, Danville; Judge Alonzo Blair, Shelbyville; Estil A. Gast, Warsaw.

First District—Delegates, Charles Lieb, Rockport; A. C. Thomas, New Harmony.

Alternate delegates, A. J. Hearing, Winslow; P. W. Armstrong, Owensville.

Second District—Delegates, Fabius Gwin, Shoals; Wm. M. Alsop, Vincennes.

Alternate delegates, Chilton R. Pleasants, Bloomington; James M. Hudson, Bloomfield.

Third District—Delegates, James W. Fortune, Jeffersonville; Max Abrams, Campbellsburg.

Alternate delegates, Kelse Bottorff, Mitchell; Thomas B. Buskirk, Paoli.

Fourth District—Delegates, John H. Suverkrup, Columbus; John F. Russell, Greensburg.

Alternate delegates, Fred Whitcomb, Hayden; Frank P. Smith, Franklin.

Fifth District—Delegates, Peter M. Foley, Terre Haute; Morgan Tucker, Clinton.

Alternate delegates, Dr. A. B. Bridge, Danville; Charles J. McCullough, Brazil.

Sixth District—Delegates, J. W. Trittippo, Fortville; Clem Thistlewaite, Richmond.

Alternate delegates, E. C. Morgan, Knights-town; C. B. Collins, Shelbyville.

Seventh District—Delegates, Joseph E. Bell, Indianapolis; Bowman Elder, Indianapolis.

Alternate delegates, Cortez Blue, Indianapolis; George Hardin, Indianapolis.

Eighth District—Delegates, W. A. Kunkel, Bluffton; J. H. Heller, Decatur.

Alternate delegates, Alfred Davis, Muncie; J. L. Hoppes, Farmland.

Ninth District—Delegates, Van C. Blue, Flora; J. W. Johnson, Kokomo.

Alternate delegates, E. Scott Blue, Kingman; S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville.

Tenth District—Delegates, Frank Welsh, Rensselaer; William Darroch, Kentland.

Alternate delegates, Fred Dahling, Reynolds; Charles Lawson, Chase.

Eleventh District—Delegates, William J. Houck, Marion; Zachariah T. Dungan, Huntington.

Alternate delegates, Edward E. Eickenberry, Wabash; Erasmus M. Howard, Logansport.

Twelfth District—William P. Breen, Allen county; Elmer E. Gandy, Whitley county.

Alternate delegates, William A. Thomas, DeKalb county; Frank Dunten, Lagrange county.

Thirteenth District—William A. McNerny, South Bend; Charles M. Walker, Plymouth.

Alternate delegates. Arthur Deniston, Rochester; Arthur W. Taylor, Laporte.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Electors-at-Large—Evans Woolen, Indianapolis; Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis.

Contingent Electors-at-Large—S. M. Foster, Ft. Wayne; Lew O'Bannon, Corydon.

First District—Elector, Sydney B. Hatfield, Boonville; contingent elector, Newett Bass, Stendal.

Second District—Elector, Inman H. Fowler, Spencer; contingent elector, Homer L. McGinnis, Martinsville.

Third District—Elector, George Borgerding, New Albany; contingent elector, Albert P. Finn, Tell City.

Fourth District—Elector, Curtis Marshall, Madison; contingent elector, George Long, Nashville.

Fifth District—Elector, Finley A. McNutt, Terre Haute; contingent elector, J. M. Bratton, Rockville.

Sixth District—Elector, J. V. Beavers, Mt. Summit; contingent elector, Samuel Trabue, Rushville.

Seventh District—Elector, Charles Remster, Indianapolis; contingent elector, D. F. Williams, Indianapolis.

Eighth District—Elector, H. J. Wysor, Muncie; contingent elector, J. W. Vizard, Pleasant Mills.

Ninth District—Elector, George H. Gifford, Tip-ton; contingent elector, Bailey Hawkins, Carmel.

Tenth District—Elector, Beaumont Parks, Whiting; contingent elector, William Spooner, Valparaiso.

Eleventh District—Elector, Aaron M. Waltz, Hartford City; contingent elector, Samuel F. Robbins, Peru.

Twelfth District—Elector, Eph K. Strong, Whitley county; contingent elector, Charles A. Yatter, Steuben county.

Thirteenth District—Elector, Henry F. Schrick-er, Knox; contingent elector, Lee Lauer, Plymouth.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. John J. Nolan, Evansville.
2. Charles H. Bedwell, Sullivan.
3. E. W. Pickart, Huntingburg.
4. George M. Hillenbrand, Batesville.
5. J. S. McFadden, Rockville.
6. Louis Federmann, Brookville.
7. Michael A. Ryan, Indianapolis.

8. J. J. Netterville, Anderson.
9. William B. Gray, Covington.
10. E. F. McCabe, Williamsport.
11. Frank M. Kistler, Logansport.
12. Charles Niezer, Allen county.
13. Lemuel Darrow, Laporte.

PLATFORM ADOPTED COVERS MUCH GROUND.

The preamble of the platform declares the inauguration of President Wilson, in 1913, had ended a long period of Republican ascendancy, marked by the dominance of special privilege, panic and social unrest.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff act, written by its sordid beneficiaries and passed over the protest of an outraged people, and in which progressive Republican leaders joined, was replaced with a revenue law just and equitable. Under this law the country's balance of trade reached a higher mark than ever before attained in the world's history, by this or any other country.

The reserve banking act is credited with having contributed more to the prosperity and business stability of the country than all the laws passed by the Republican party put together. Under this act the United States has the greatest wealth of gold ever accumulated by any country at one time, and the last twelve months have witnessed an increase of money deposits in national banks surpassing the entire amount of like deposits existent twenty years ago. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are declared as daily setting new high records in industrial achievement.

As justification for a continuance of Democratic rule the following reforms are enumerated: Popular election of United States Senators; most liberal pension legislation enacted in a quarter of a century; extension of the parcel post; perfection of the postal savings bank system; reduction of tariff taxation and repeal of the Payne-Aldrich law; the income tax; expose and driving out of Washington the lobby which had become firmly established under Republican administration; strengthening the Sherman anti-trust law in the interest of legitimate business; prompt action in meeting all just demands of labor; enactment of the federal trade commission law.

Unqualified endorsement of the pending

legislative program in Congress and the measures recommended by President Wilson is given.

The loss of a great leader in Indiana Democracy by the death of Senator Benjamin F. Shively is lamented and deplored.

The leadership and service of John W. Kern and the fidelity of the Indiana Democratic Congressmen are highly commended.

The appointment by the Governor of Thomas Taggart to fill the senatorial vacancy is also heartily commended.

Approval is given the Democratic policy of liberal pensions for soldiers, soldiers' widows and their dependent children.

President Wilson is praised for his courageous conduct of affairs in the complications arising from the European war and the troubles of Mexico.

The record made by Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President received recognition of a highly complimentary character.

The administration of Governor Samuel M. Ralston is pronounced as wise, patriotic and democratic. He is credited with securing the enactment of numerous reform measures. His administration of State institutions in the way of economy and honesty, and his fair and just relations to both capital and labor are set forth as evidence of his faithfulness and loyalty to the people.

The record of Governor Ralston and his associates in office in the management of the finances of the State are especially commended. Under their administration the State debt has been paid, and, for the first time in over three-quarters of a century, Indiana is without a single dollar of indebtedness, while having a cash balance in its treasury.

The forethought shown in making the tax levy for the benevolent, penal and educational institutions of the State is commended, while Democratic control of both branches of the Legislature since 1911 is declared to have been marked by more constructive, statesmanlike and progressive legislation than is traceable to any like period of Indiana's legislative history.

While congratulating the people of the State on the marked improvement of public highways, as made under Democratic administrations and laws, the party is placed on record as favoring legislation that will result in more permanently constructed highways which can be more

economically and efficiently kept in repair.

Legislation is pledged in the direction of more equalizing the burden of taxation and lowering the rate. Abolishment of the State sinking fund levy is declared possible from having paid off the State debt.

Endorsement is given the present laws governing the liquor traffic in the State, with a declaration in favor of their strict enforcement. The Republicans are charged with cowardice in evading mention of the subject in their platform.

Additional labor legislation, wise and just, keeping in mind the interests of both employer and employes, is pledged. The last Legislature is commended for enacting the law providing for arbitration of labor disputes.

Legislation regulating the general demurrer to pleadings in legal proceedings, thereby preventing undue delays, is approved, with declaration for honest and economical government, home rule for municipalities, approval of the congressional record of John A. M. Adair, the party's nominee for Governor, and laws for the betterment of country life are other features of this exceedingly elaborate State platform.

MOST OF THE NOMINATIONS MADE BY ACCLAMATION.

The distinctive feature of the convention was the nomination of Thomas Taggart for United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Benjamin F. Shively. The demonstration in honor of Mr. Taggart admitted of no doubt as to the sentiment of the convention. There was no question about most of the nominations being made by acclamation, because many of the candidates were unopposed. The convention quickly ratified the nomination of Senator John W. Kern and of John A. M. Adair for Governor, both of which were made by popular vote at the March primaries. Then the convention as quickly renominated Homer L. Cook for Secretary of State, Dale J. Crittenberger for Auditor of State, George A. Bittler for State Treasurer, and Phil Zoercher for Reporter of the Supreme Court. They had no opposition. The convention, with like

speed, nominated E. B. Stotsenburg for Attorney-General, Douglas Morris and Charles E. Cox for Judges of the Supreme Court, and James A. Moran for Judge of the Appellate Court, because there was no opposition.

A genuine contest ensued over the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The Second district presented Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes; the Fourth district, John C. Branaman, Brownstown; the Sixth district, Will A. Yarling, Shelbyville, and when the Seventh district was called Charles B. Clarke, State Senator from Marion county, placed Fred Van Nuys of Indianapolis in nomination.

The ballot resulted as follows: Niblack, 461; Branaman, 217; Yarling, 288; Van Nuys, 397. There were 1,363 votes in the convention, making 682 necessary to a choice. No nomination resulting from the first ballot, the second was promptly ordered.

The second ballot for Lieutenant-Governor resulted as follows: Niblack, 522½; Van Nuys, 451½; Yarling, 253; Branaman, 136. There was no nomination and the third ballot was started. John B. Peterson of Crown Point served as chairman of the convention while the third ballot for Lieutenant-Governor was in progress.

The name of Leonard B. Clore was injected into the contest by Switzerland county, which cast seven votes for him. Tippecanoe county followed with one for Clore. Somebody raised the question that Clore could not be voted for, but the question was not pressed. Several other counties followed with votes for Clore and every time such an announcement was made there was a shout from Clore enthusiasts, who evidently sought to start a Clore band wagon rush.

Mr. Clore arose and made a speech. "When I made my race for the nomination for Governor at the primaries I said I would not run for Lieutenant-Governor. I

am in the habit of doing what I say I will do. I believe the men who have made this race are entitled to your support. I appreciate your votes, but I want to support one of the other candidates." There was wild disorder when Clore finished his speech. It was noticed that he did not say he would refuse to accept the nomination. "Clore! Clore! Clore!" came from all over the hall with a prolonged roar.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Niblack, 558 19-20; Van Nuys, 444 19-20; Yarling, 201 19-20; Branaman, 98 19-20; Clore, 58 1/2. There was no nomination. Branaman announced his withdrawal from the race, and this started another Clore demonstration.

When the fourth ballot was started it looked as if the Clore band wagon might rush straight down the center aisle. Nearly all of the counties gave him some votes.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows: Niblack, 576 6-15; Van Nuys, 298 11-15; Yarling, 142 11-15; Clore, 331 6-15. There was no nomination. Yarling announced his withdrawal, and the fifth ballot started.

Niblack was nominated on the fifth ballot, the vote being as follows: Niblack, 894 1/2; Van Nuys, 160 1/2; Clore, 352.

Samuel L. Scott of Jeffersonville had no difficulty in winning the nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The other candidate was Daniel C. McIntosh of Worthington. The total vote was: Scott, 901 1/2; McIntosh, 461 1/2.

S. W. Kann was nominated on the third ballot for State Statistician. This race started with six candidates. They were: Kann, George D. Franklin, Lafayette; Thomas W. Brolley, the present statistician; Richard Beer, Osgood; William Black, Rushville, and Joseph P. Hemphill, Rising Sun. It was urged against Brolley that he had had enough. He was elected to the office of Statistician and then the Legislature of 1915 extended his term two years, thus giving him a six-year incum-

bency. Evidently this argument carried some weight. His name finally was withdrawn. Kann was a strong contender for the nomination from the start. He had the solid support of the Twelfth district, besides what he picked up elsewhere and what was given him by the Marion county delegation—106 votes.

THE TICKET AS FINALLY NOMINATED.

- Governor—John A. M. Adair, Portland.
- Lieutenant-Governor—Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes.
- Senator, Long Term—John W. Kern, Indianapolis.
- Senator, Short Term—Thomas Taggart, French Lick.
- Secretary of State—Homer L. Cook, Indianapolis.
- Auditor of State—Dale J. Crittenger, Anderson.
- Treasurer of State—George A. Bittler, Ft. Wayne.
- Attorney-General—Evan B. Stotsenburg, New Albany.
- Supreme Court, Second District—Douglas Morris, Rushville.
- Supreme Court, Third District—Charles E. Cox, Indianapolis.
- Appellate Court, Northern Division—James J. Moran, Portland.
- Reporter of Supreme Court—Philip Zoercher, Tell City.
- Judge Appellate Court, First District—John C. McNutt, Martinsville.
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Scott, New Albany.
- State Statistician—S. W. Kann, Ligonier.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
—1916.

1. Benjamin Bosse, Evansville.
 2. John W. Cravens, Bloomington.
 3. Bomar Traylor, Jasper.
 4. Charles H. Wagner, Columbus.
 5. A. J. Hamrick, Greencastle.
 6. Walter S. Chambers, Newcastle.
 7. Bernard Korbly, Indianapolis.
 8. William A. Kunkel, Bluffton.
 9. W. Riley Dunham, Kempton.
 10. Henry J. Lehman, Crown Point.
 11. Frank D. Butler, Peru.
 12. E. G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.
 13. Estil A. Gast, Warsaw.
- Bernard Korbly, Chairman.

Upon his election as national committee-

man Mr. Hoffman of the Twelfth district resigned and was succeeded by M. H. L. Luecke of Fort Wayne.

Election for members of State Committee was held April 4. Under the primary election law members of this committee are chosen by the chairmen of the county committees of the various congressional districts.

EX-AUDITOR WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN.

For quite a while it seemed to have been taken for granted that former State Auditor William H. O'Brien would be the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1916. He had devoted and enthusiastic friends in all parts of the State who would have gladly given him earnest support. His record as State Auditor was without flaw and denoted sincerest devotion to conscientious performance of public duty. He is of historic Democratic stock, his honored father, Cornelius O'Brien, having for years been a leader of the Dearborn county Democracy. Was born at Lawrenceburg, August 22, 1855. William H. O'Brien served fourteen years as Mayor of Lawrenceburg, and gave such thorough satisfaction as to make re-election a certainty as long as he could be induced to serve in that capacity. He received his largest majority upon his fifth and last election. In a business way he was associated with his father-in-law, Dr. W. H. D. Hunter, in the publication of the *Lawrenceburg Register* and in the management of the Citizens' National Bank. Later on Mr. O'Brien consolidated the Citizens' National Bank and the People's National Bank, and is now President of the People's National Bank of Lawrenceburg. It was rare, indeed, that a Democratic country newspaper and a national bank were thus allied and conducted in the same building—the bank below and the print shop above.

For six years (1902 to 1908) he served ably and most acceptably as chairman of the Democratic State Committee. After Mr. O'Brien concluded that he had been

in municipal service long enough he was made a member of the State Senate, in which capacity he represented his constituency and the people of the State in general in a way that amply attested his worth as an efficient, painstaking and conscientious legislator. In 1910 he was nominated and elected to the office of State Auditor, and triumphantly re-elected in 1912. During his four years of public service he gave the State the full benefit of his superior business qualifications and his keen financial judgment. Persons familiar with his administration freely accord to him the praise of having taken high rank among the most capable custodians of important State offices. He has ever regarded public office as a public trust, and acted accordingly. In view of the superb record to which he can point with pardonable pride it will hardly be wondered that a strong sentiment developed throughout the State to make him its chief executive, and that keen disappointment was felt when announcement came that, for private and business reasons, he could not persuade himself to become a candidate for that high office.

His family consists of a devoted wife, three daughters, and three sons. They are the joy of his life. The family manages to have frequent reunions. One son, Robert Emmett, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, is now first lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry and is stationed at Panama Canal Zone. The youngest son (Wm. H., Jr.) graduated from the United States Navy at Annapolis and is now lieutenant in the navy. At this writing he is in command of the Alaskan Radio expedition, and master of a 5,000-ton ship.

Mr. O'Brien is very happily situated, carefree and contented. This he could hardly expect to be were he engaged in an exciting and exacting political campaign. His time amply occupied in the supervision of extensive business interests, there

is no likelihood of his becoming rusty. With the experience he has had in public life it is easy for him to realize that political honors are fleeting; that they fade like the flowers, and that the beauty of each is soon forgotten. Real home life is comforting and enduring. Mr. O'Brien has every reason to congratulate himself on being situated as he is and on having decided to serve his party in the ranks instead of seeking leadership. His official service extends over a goodly number of years. It must be a source of unbounded satisfaction to him to be enabled to say truthfully that at no time was his record ever tarnished in the slightest degree.

CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE.

Another gentleman who gained an enviable reputation as a State official was quite generally discussed in Democratic circles as a suitable candidate for Governor. This is Charles A. Greathouse, Superintendent of Public Instruction for three terms. He had earnest supporters in various parts of the State, and would doubtless have had enthusiastic backing at the primaries had he not positively declared that under no circumstances would he consent to the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. He felt that close application to the diligent discharge of his duties as Superintendent of the Public Schools, and the exactions incident thereto, entitled him to a respite from the cares and responsibilities of public office. Besides, he recognized the fact that increasing business interests demanded some attention that would not admit of being neglected or ignored about the time when he would be relieved of official duty.

Charles A. Greathouse was born July 17, 1869, on a farm in Posey county, and reared thereon. In the days of his youth he had practical experience with all kinds of farm work. He attended the district school in Posey county and later was graduated from both the common schools and

the high school of Mt. Vernon. Attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., from 1886 to 1888, and Indiana University from 1890 to 1893. Duly equipped for educational work, he taught one year in the district school in Posey county, in the farthest school house in the southwest part of Indiana, just two miles from where the Wabash river empties into the Ohio river. Subsequently he taught six months in Hendricks county in a log school house familiarly known as "Sixty Cents," and located in the northwest corner of Brown township. Was Superintendent of the Boys' School at Plainfield for two years, resigning this position to enter Indiana University. Taught in the elementary and high schools of Mt. Vernon from 1894 to 1895, resigning his position there to accept the county superintendency, to which office he was elected in 1895. Served as county superintendent of Posey county for ten years, resigning in 1905 to accept the presidency of the People's Bank and Trust Company. He moved to Indianapolis in 1908 and was appointed by Governor Thomas R. Marshall on the 10th of November, 1910, to fill out the unexpired term of Robert J. Aley, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was elected to office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the fall of 1910, re-elected in the fall of 1912, and for a third term re-elected in the fall of 1914. He made an unsuccessful race for this office in 1900, at a time when Democratic nominations were regarded as purely complimentary affairs.

Important legislative enactments secured during Mr. Greathouse's administration as State Superintendent of Public Instruction may be thus enumerated:

- (1) Provision for Uniform High School text books.
- (2) Provision for State High School Inspector.
- (3) Vocational Education Law, carrying with it an amendment to the Compul-

sory Education Law, raising the age limit from fourteen to sixteen years.

(4) Amendment to the Minimum Wage Law, whereby provision is made for higher wages for teachers with longer experience.

(5) Pension Law for teachers.

(6) Modification of License Law.

Mr. Greathouse was married in 1903 to Erma Stanhope Ribeyre of New Harmony. He is the father of two children, Charles and Harriet, aged respectively eleven and nine. Whether Mr. Greathouse shall devote the remainder of his life to business pursuits or, in deference to public demand, again take upon himself the performance of official duties, in truth it may be said an enviable record has been made by him in the promotion of educational interests to which he and those near and dear to him may ever point with pride. The interests of the school children of Indiana were jealously guarded during all the years of Mr. Greathouse's efficient administration.

JOHN A. M. ADAIR, NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Remarkable indeed is the political record of John Alfred McDowell Adair, whom the Democrats of Indiana at primary election designated by overwhelming majority as their choice for Governor, and which action the convention ratified by vociferous acclaim. He was born in Jay county, Indiana, December 22, 1863; removed to Portland in 1880; attended the high school there, engaged in business; was elected clerk of the city of Portland in 1888; promoted to clerk of Jay county in 1890; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1895; elected representative to the General Assembly of Indiana in 1902; engaged in the banking business and made a success thereof. In 1906 he was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Eighth district—up to that time one of the Republican strongholds in the State. Dissension in the Republican ranks helped to

break the ice. Mr. Adair was triumphantly elected. His manner of campaigning was an eye-opener to the old stagers who, up to this day, cannot understand how Mr. Adair managed not only to be elected and four times re-elected in a Republican district, but that his majority became more decisive at each try-out. His marvelous achievements in this particular amply justified all the claims set up in his behalf by those who championed his nomination for the governorship. While not at all pretentious as to the possession of superior oratorical powers, it is but presenting simple truth when the statement is made that Mr. Adair takes rank among the most effective campaigners in the State. His simplicity of argumentation commends itself to thoughtful voters, and in a measure accounts for the remarkable successes that crowned his efforts in five consecutive congressional contests.

Upon being presented to the convention as Indiana Democracy's selection for the gubernatorial chair he was given an ovation that could not have been otherwise than gratifying. Thereupon he delivered a necessarily brief address, the character of which may be judged by the vigor of these introductory paragraphs:

"In accepting this honor I promise you now, that if God will give me the health and the strength, I will go into all parts of every county in this State, preaching the gospel of Democracy and presenting to the people the splendid work of both our State and national administrations, confidently believing that when the ides of November come, when the smoke of battle shall have cleared away and the ballots have been counted, Woodrow Wilson will continue to rule in the White House, John Kern and Tom Taggart will occupy seats in the United States Senate, our splendid State officials will continue in their present positions, and, if you want to see me, come to the Governor's office of Indiana.

"When inaugurated as your Governor, I shall give to that office the best there is in me. The highest ambition I will have will be to render a service that will merit for me the endorsement, the confidence

and the respect of all the people of Indiana, regardless of party. The laws of the State shall be and will be enforced to the letter. I shall insist on the strictest economy in the administration of the affairs of the State, and will see to it that not a dollar of the people's money is wasted. I shall give the subject of taxation special study and consideration, to the end that taxes may be equalized and the burden of taxation reduced to the lowest possible limit.

"I shall see that our charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions are properly managed, and that the unfortunate inmates are cared for in a way that will be creditable to our State. Having in mind the welfare of those who earn their bread by daily toil, I shall urge legislation that will do justice to both capital and labor, to the end that the strong may not trample on the rights of the weak, but that every man may have a square deal and an equal opportunity under the law. I shall oppose special privilege in every form, and insist on such progressive legislation as the people will demand. I shall stand for clean government and the advancement of civic righteousness in all parts of the State. I will strive to make Indiana the model State of the Union, in which our boys and girls can be reared to manhood and womanhood and sent out in life to bless the world and mankind."

Mr. Adair's running mate is Mason J. Niblack of Vincennes. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, most of which was gained during the years of his connection with the State Board of Agriculture. As a member of that body he rendered service that will long be appreciably remembered by persons interested in making State Fairs enjoyable, educational, and progressively instructive from an agricultural point of view. He served several terms in the General Assembly, and by reason of his superior knowledge of parliamentary law and his capacity for legislative work was made Speaker of the House several decades ago. Professionally he is a lawyer. He is a son of the late William E. Niblack, who was for years the close associate of Hendricks, McDonald, Turpie, Voorhees, Holman and

Kerr in the leadership of the party and rounded out his eventful career by distinguished service on the Supreme Bench of the State.

The entire State ticket is made up of men of established reputation as to fitness, qualification and worthiness. As to what the popular response to the action of the party is likely to be was forecasted by Senator Thomas Taggart when he uttered these inspiring words to his enthusiastic co-workers:

"Our Republican friends have neither an issue nor a candidate to take before the people with any hope of winning in the coming campaign. On no imagined issue can they assail with success any act of the administration of Woodrow Wilson. On no issue can they successfully attack the wonderfully progressive and constructive work of the administration of Governor Samuel M. Ralston, which stands by itself in the splendid record of accomplishments among all the administrations in the first 100 years of the State's history. As Democrats we go before the people in 1916 proud of all we have done in Nation and State, and confident of victory with the greatest majority ever achieved in political contest or by any party."

RECORD TO WHICH PARTY POINTS WITH PRIDE.

As already stated, the keynote of the campaign for 1916 was sounded by Governor Samuel M. Ralston, whose record is such as to give unusual weight to anything he may say with reference to promises and the redemption thereof. Among the many reasons set forth in his incisive keynote speech why the Democracy of Indiana had a right to ask of the electorate a continuance of Democratic ascendancy, Governor Ralston instanced these:

"A few years ago the Republican party and the Progressive party sought to outdo each other in extreme platform declarations—which they both labeled Degradationism. They threw conservatism to the wind and entered upon a campaign of radical and doubtful declamation. Their thundering throughout the State shook the

very foundations of free government, and the people stood aghast at the assaults these parties were making upon the faith of the fathers.

"But the Democratic party was true to the traditions of the Republic and the people supported us. My word for it, there was not a sane and conservative measure found in either of those platforms that has not since been enacted into law by the Democratic party, and in addition many other helpful laws have been passed by our party. Our party is conservatively progressive and progressively conservative. It knows enough about government to know that the American people are opposed to extremes and to emotionalism in governmental enactments and policies, and for this reason it opposes with equal earnestness the platform that seeks to overthrow the well-settled principles of our government and the platform that abounds in colorless platitudes.

"The Democratic party of this State has given the people wisely constructed legislation in a new highway law, a Statewide primary election law, a flood prevention law, a law regulating child labor, a tenement housing law, an arbitration law, an anti-lobby law, a teachers' pension law, a rural loan association law, an anti-loan shark law, a law regulating the sale of narcotics, a uniform negotiable instrument law, a law simplifying methods of legal procedure, a public service law, a workman's compensation law, a vocational education law, a law making provision for the proper maintenance of our educational, penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions, and many other statutory enactments as instrumentalities of good government for the people. And it is the highest praise of the administrative and statesmanlike ability of the Democratic party of Indiana that no political party or body of citizens condemns any of these wise and just laws."



GOV. RALSTON'S ADMINISTRATION

NOTED FOR ITS PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT AND HIGH REGARD
FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE



AN administration cannot be reviewed completely until its term shall have been ended. But after a public functionary has served more than three-fourths of his term, a fair estimate of his achievements and accomplishments may be ventured without apprehension of serious impairment by what is yet to follow.

It may be said with strict adherence to truth and justice that Governor Ralston has fully met the expectations of those who were instrumental in placing him at the head of the State government. As an honest, upright man, as a modest Christian gentleman, he has ever been mindful of his oath of office and untiring in his efforts to serve the State to the best of his understanding and ability. At the very outset of his administration his courage was put to severe test. A strike disturbed the peace of the capital city and threatened to paralyze its commerce. Ever a sincere friend of wage workers, Governor Ralston dealt with the difficult situation then presented in such manner as to admit of no doubt that, while eager to lend a helping hand in making the lot of the working people easier and more remunerative, he must first see to the maintenance of order and the observance of law. By the wisdom, discretion, and sincerity of his course, and the superb courage displayed by him at the critical moment, he succeeded magnificently in allaying passion, subduing violence, and eventually restoring normal conditions. A less discreet and less courageous chief executive might easily have involved the capital city in riot and bloodshed.

On all moral questions that presented

themselves from time to time there has under no condition or circumstances been any question as to the Governor's attitude. Not content with the exercise of whatever official power might be applied to the furtherance of public morality, Governor Ralston has in a number of public addresses, in various parts of the State, appealed strongly for popular support of every measure or proposition that gave promise of betterment of society. In these particulars he has earned the lasting gratitude of all the good men and women who have consecrated themselves to the uplift of humanity and the advancement of true happiness.

Without the slightest intention of indulging in invidious distinction it may be said that Indiana never had a Governor who was so constantly "on the job" as has been Governor Ralston. Perhaps former administrations did not demand the serious attention that has been exacted by the affairs of this administration. The institutions of the State have been constantly increasing, so that at this time we have seventeen benevolent and correctional institutions maintained at public expense. Because of his sympathetic nature Governor Ralston has always manifested a keen personal interest in the welfare of the unfortunates of the State confined in these institutions. In his selection of trustees thereof he has exercised rare discretion in choosing men of recognized ability and character. It has been his aim to select men and women of business acumen and a kindly and sympathetic feeling for those with whom they have to deal. In addition to selecting capable governing bodies for the several institutions he has given his attention to the manner in which

each of them has been conducted. He has been steadfastly devoted to the best interests of each and all. Indiana's benevolent and correctional institutions are now recognized throughout the Union as being exceptionally well managed and efficiently conducted, and are patterned after by a number of other States.

For ages the abolition of the jail system has been the dream of the social workers, but it remained for Indiana to lead out in the movement of establishing a penal farm. As in similar progressive and reformatory movements, the Governor was active in bringing about the passage of the law providing for the accomplishment of this laudable purpose.

One of the most creditable acts of the Ralston administration was the vigor with which a well-directed fight was made for the enactment of the much-needed, far-reaching anti-lobby bill. The effect of this wise and heroic onslaught on artful and corrupting agencies cannot well be over-estimated. A single quotation from his masterly argument in support of this measure will enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion of the weight of the Governor's argument:

"In a free republic a public official is not a master. He is not even his own master; he is a servant—a servant in the noblest sense of that term. As a legislator he is called by his countrymen from the private walks of life and endowed with their commission to do a public work for his State and country. Vested with this authority, he is exalted before the public eye until it is said of him, as it was said of the husband of the virtuous woman, he 'is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land.' Being thus distinguished, because in him centers the power of the people to do their work, he must be the soul of candor with the people."

Governor Ralston, during his administration, has also interested himself in the preservation of the natural resources and beauty spots of the State. Quite recently he appointed a commission, serving with-

out pay, to look after the preservation of the natural beauty of Turkey Run, a beautiful tract of hills and valleys in the western part of the State. Those who are acquainted with this spot declare it to be one of the most beautiful in the Central West.

The Governor is a strong believer in the value of sentiment in connection with our daily life. In a message to the last Legislature he favored the creation of a non-political and non-salaried centennial commission of nine members. The purpose of this commission was to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. He also advised that a considerable portion of the appropriation made for that celebration be used in historical research and in collecting and compiling historical documents, which shall be a permanent contribution to the State's history. In connection with his advocacy of an appropriation for that purpose he said:

"I know that the people of Indiana love their State. They have every reason for being proud of her achievements along every line that causes a people to be recognized as great—great in material progress, and greater still in moral and intellectual development. I would feel that as Governor I was lacking in patriotism if I did not favor the celebration by our people of their State's hundredth anniversary. The fine spirit such an event would kindle and rekindle among the people would be worth many times more than it would cost.

"And, after all, the real character of the State, representing though it does equality and brotherhood, depends upon the ideals of the people and their equipment for life. No matter how strongly the ship at sea be constructed, sooner or later she will be dashed to pieces on the rocks in her voyage if her crew be not qualified for their duty and alert in guiding her course. Would not such a celebration move our citizenship to take a keener interest in our State's development and a deeper pride in her destiny?"

The Governor realized the important part good roads play in our civilization. In 1914 he appointed a non-partisan high-

way commission, composed of five distinguished citizens of the State. The purpose of this commission was to investigate and study the building and maintenance of public highways, with the view of devising some uniform scheme of construction and maintenance of roads and the development of a system of management thereof.

In the early spring of 1915 he called a meeting of the Governors of seven States to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., for the purpose of considering the construction of a national highway from Chicago, Ill., to Jacksonville, Fla., to be known as the Dixie Highway. In April, 1915, a meeting was held at Chattanooga, pursuant to the call of Governor Ralston, and was attended by a number of the Governors and a great many citizens. That meeting has generally been regarded as the greatest highway meeting ever held, both in the point of attendance and in the importance of the scheme under consideration. From that meeting developed the Dixie Highway Commission, which is now at work upon the Dixie Highway project, and all signs indicate that the Dixie Highway will shortly become a reality. The beneficial effects of that movement are not confined to the actual construction of a proposed highway, but the scheme has been an inspiration to other communities through which the road does not pass, and there is a general awakening of interest in good roads.

While the Governor was reared upon a farm, he was never engaged in farming after he began the practice of law until shortly before he became Governor. At this time he owns a farm in Boone county and is greatly interested in farm life and farm subjects. His chief recreation is visiting his farm. All movements looking to the development of live stock and farming industries have received his active support. It is largely due to his action in pledging the credit of the State to the pay-

ment of the claims for stock killed by quarantine agents that Indiana so effectively stamped out the dreaded foot and mouth disease. Delay in dealing with this disease would have resulted in immense loss to the live stock owners of the State. The Governor is also interested in all phases of industrial and social life of the State.

A fair index to the general policy of the Ralston administration is furnished by himself in an address delivered at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, June 12, 1916. In this address he urged a greater centralization of authority in the hands of governors and mayors. Governor Ralston gave it as his opinion that lawlessness is on the increase, and declared that greater power in the hands of the executives will do much to assist in improving conditions. In support of these views Governor Ralston presented these points:

"Disguise the truth as we may, the lawless element is on the increase, and it tends to have a paralyzing influence on local officials. To deal with the law violating class effectively, greater power must be centralized in the mayors of cities or the form of city government changed. Impeachment statutes must be strengthened and more power be given to the Governor. Education will, of course, be depended on to support and insure permanent reforms.

"Federal laws are more strictly enforced than State and local laws. There is a reason for this. With the exception of the President all federal officials charged with law enforcement are appointive officers, and the power that appoints them can retire them to private life upon their failure strictly to enforce the law.

"If the law afforded a more effective method for the removal of officials who refuse to do their duty, the people would have less cause for complaint of law violations; and if the Governor had the power to supersede the prosecuting attorney who fails to prosecute the law violator with a lawyer who would prosecute him, it would be an important factor in law enforcement and would tend to prevent the commission of crimes.

"In marking out his duty the citizen must take account of many things. He

cannot close his eyes to conditions confronting him. The commercialism that has had full sway in this country during the last quarter of a century challenges the best thought of our day. Commerce is most helpful in the development of a country where it is not permitted to sweep on without the curbing influence of civic sanity.

"Blind commercialism carries with it at least two evils that are very hurtful. It has resulted in centering too much luxury and power in the extremely wealthy and in fixing a false notion of life in the minds of those without riches, but who are ambitious to imitate the rich. These two evils must and will be ultimately eliminated from our national life."

During his occupancy of the gubernatorial chair Governor Ralston delivered quite a number of speeches on current topics in various parts of the State. In all of these addresses Governor Ralston unflinchingly and invariably sought to arouse in the minds and hearts of his hearers a sentiment in favor of civic righteousness, patriotic citizenship, individual and official integrity, exemplary conduct in all the walks of life, promotion of educational and

religious interests, co-operation and generous helpfulness; in short, a living exemplification of the Golden Rule and the unqualified acceptance of the sublime teachings contained in the imperishable Sermon on the Mount. So genuinely excellent are the sentiments enunciated by Governor Ralston that a distinctively appreciable service would be rendered the people of Indiana if all of his addresses along these lines were collected and printed in book form. In sentiment they are conducive to the cultivation of those lofty ideals that enter into the best type of American citizenship. They express the feelings and emotions of as high-minded and conscientious a chief executive as ever filled Indiana's gubernatorial chair. Samuel M. Ralston is a firm believer in the teachings of the founders of the American Republic, and in early life consecrated himself to the advocacy and championship of doctrines and principles that in the experience of the world have been found essential to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.



UNITED STATES SENATORS

CHOSEN BY THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE FROM 1861 TO 1911



THE Senate of Indiana for 1861 was composed of 28 Republicans and 22 Democrats. In the House there were 62 Republicans and 38 Democrats. Henry S. Lane, Republican, was elected United States Senator, receiving the solid vote of the Republicans. The Democrats voted for former Governor Joseph A. Wright, who afterwards affiliated with the Republicans.

In 1863 the Senate was made up of 27 Democrats, 21 Republicans, and 2 Independents. In the House there were 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans. Thomas A. Hendricks was elected to the United States Senate for the six-year term, while David Turpie was given the short term, expiring March 3, 1863. The Republicans voted for Joseph A. Wright for the long term and Daniel D. Pratt for the short term. Wright at the time filled the office by appointment of Governor Morton.

In 1867 the Senate contained 30 Republicans and 20 Democrats. The House: 61 Republicans, 39 Democrats. Governor Oliver P. Morton was elected United States Senator by the solid vote of his party, to succeed Henry S. Lane, who proved a disappointment to his friends and had no support for re-election. The Democratic vote was cast for Daniel W. Voorhees.

In 1869 the Republicans had on joint ballot 86 votes; the Democrats 62. There were two vacancies. The Democrats voted solidly for the re-election of Thomas A. Hendricks, while the bulk of the Republican vote went to Daniel D. Pratt, of Logansport, who was finally elected after a red-hot Republican bolt on account of Will Cumback, who was the original caucus nominee. Godlove S. Orth and Cumback

at the final balloting had complimentary votes, but not enough to prevent Pratt's election by a safe majority.

In 1873 Oliver P. Morton was re-elected to the Senate by the Republicans, who had a total vote of 80, as against 70 Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

In 1875 Joseph E. McDonald got the benefit of the Democratic vote—23 in the Senate and 60 in the House. There were 22 Republicans and 5 Independents in the Senate, and 32 Republicans and 8 Independents in the House. The opposition divided their votes between Daniel D. Pratt, Richard W. Thompson and James Buchanan—the latter an ardent Greenbacker residing at Indianapolis. McDonald was a pronounced hard-money Democrat.

In 1879 there were in the Senate 24 Democrats, 23 Republicans and 3 Greenbackers. In the House: 50 Democrats, 39 Republicans and 11 Greenbackers. Oliver P. Morton had died November 1, 1877. To fill the vacancy Governor James D. Williams appointed Daniel W. Voorhees, who took his seat November 12, 1877, and was elected to the full term by the Legislature of 1879. The Republican vote was cast for Godlove S. Orth, while James Buchanan got the votes of the more radical Greenbackers who did not join the Democrats in electing Voorhees.

In 1881 the Republicans had a representation of 24 in the Senate and 58 in the House. They voted for General Benjamin Harrison for Senator, and elected him to succeed Joseph E. McDonald. The latter was humiliated by the Democratic vote (24 in the Senate and 41 in the House) being cast for Governor Isaac P. Gray, who became acting Governor for a few months upon the death of Governor Wil-

liams. The Greenbackers voted for Rev. Dr. Gilbert De La Matyr.

In 1885 there were only 14 Republicans in the Senate and 36 in the House. They voted for Governor Albert G. Porter for Senator. The Democrats had 36 Senators and 63 Representatives, all of whom voted for the re-election of Daniel W. Voorhees. The election in 1884 produced great results for the Democrats. They got Grover Cleveland for President, Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President, Isaac P. Gray for Governor, a Democratic Legislature, and the re-election of Voorhees to the United States Senate by an exceptionally large majority.

In the Legislature of 1887 there were 19 Republican Senators and 55 Representatives. Of Democrats there were 31 in the Senate and 42 in the House. The balance of power on joint ballot was lodged in 3 Greenbackers. The Republicans in the House unseated a Democrat from Vigo county, whereupon the Democrats in the Senate unseated a Republican. This sort of thing did not commend itself to thoughtful Democrats and Republicans, so a halt was commanded, after some very exciting episodes. The fracas ended in the election of David Turpie to the Senate over General Harrison; but the latter was more than compensated for this loss by being nominated and elected to the Presidency in 1888.

In 1891 the Legislature was overwhelmingly Democratic—35 in the Senate and 73 in the House. All of them voted for the re-election of Daniel W. Voorhees, the 42 Republicans casting their votes for Governor Alvin P. Hovey.

In 1893 there were 35 Democrats in the Senate and 63 in the House. Their vote was cast solidly for the re-election of David Turpie to the United States Senate. The Republican minority voted for Charles Warren Fairbanks.

The landslide of 1894 played havoc with Democratic ascendancy. In the Legisla-

ture of 1897 there were 33 Republicans in the Senate and 52 in the House. Their votes were cast for Charles W. Fairbanks, who succeeded Daniel W. Voorhees, whose term expired March 3, 1897. Of Democrats there were 14 in the Senate and 39 in the House. They voted for the re-election of Mr. Voorhees. There were 3 Populists in the Senate and 9 in the House. They cast their votes for Leroy Templeton.

The United States senatorial election of 1899 still found the Republican party in power. The Democrats had lost six additional Senate seats, having but 14 members, with 33 credited to the Republicans and 3 to the Populists. The House division was: 52 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 9 Populists. The younger element of the Republican party were in the saddle, and after a prolonged caucus struggle the nomination was given Albert J. Beveridge, an Indianapolis lawyer noted for his eloquence, and he was subsequently elected over the veteran Turpie and Alonzo G. Burkhart, who received the support of the Populists.

Charles W. Fairbanks was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1903, when the Indiana Senate was divided—35 Republicans and 15 Democrats; the House, 66 Republicans and 34 Democrats. Benjamin F. Shively was the Democratic and only opposing candidate.

With the Legislature of 1905 very nearly as one-sided as the Republicans had it ten years previous, being constituted—in the Senate 36 Republicans and 14 Democrats; in the House, 79 Republicans and 21 Democrats; and Beveridge as yet in high favor with his party, there was no question as to his re-election. Mr. Shively was again the unsuccessful Democratic candidate. The election of Senator Fairbanks as Vice-President with Theodore Roosevelt left, by reason of his resignation, a four-year vacancy, which was filled by the election of James A. Hemenway over John W. Kern.

In 1909 the Democrats had regained the Governorship, Lieutenant-Governorship, State Superintendency of Public Instruction, with joint control of the Legislature after fifteen years' wandering in the political wilderness. The Senate remained Republican by reason of their having 27 members to 23 Democrats. The Democrats controlled the House by 60 to 40 Republican members, and thus had the power of naming Benjamin F. Shively to succeed Mr. Hemenway after a memorable caucus fight had eliminated several aspirants for the toga.

Two years later the Legislature division being: Senate—Democrats 30, Republicans 20; House—Democrats 60, Republicans, 40, John W. Kern, who had failed to secure the Democratic caucus nomination in 1909, was chosen to succeed Beveridge, who had broken with his party and in the following national election was the Progressive nominee for Governor of Indiana. This election was noteworthy by being the last held in the State under the original constitutional provision—by the Legislature.



EYES CLOSED IN ETERNAL SLEEP

THE GRIM REAPER'S WORK MADE HEAVY INROADS ON
DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

In the democracy of the dead all men at last are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold, the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet is silent. Dives relinquishes his millions and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man is as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury, and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the politician his honors, the worldling his pleasures; the invalid needs no physician, and the laborer rests from unrequited toil.

Here, at last, is nature's final decree in equity. The wrongs of time are redressed. Injustice is expiated; the irony of fate is refuted; the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity, which makes life such a cruel and inexplicable tragedy, ceases in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy, and the weakest needs no defense. The mightiest captain succumbs to that invincible adversary, who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished.—From John J. Ingalls' Eulogy on Congressman Burnes.



NEW States in the Union had a stronger Democratic leadership from the year 1868 to the close of the nineteenth century than Indiana. For a quarter of a century there was no time when the State could not have supplied the nation with an acceptable and capable chief executive. All the while, however, Death enforced heavy exactions. One after another the falling of mighty oaks was noted through the columns of the public press. The passing of sturdy men conspicuous in public life followed in quick succession—so much so that expressions of grief and sorrow over the loss of this or that favorite son cast a gloom over many localities in this justly famed commonwealth.

In preceding chapters may be found recorded biographical sketches and merited tributes to a number of the State's distinguished sons who entered upon the journey to the spirit land before the close of

the eighties. Among these may be mentioned the distinguished men upon whom devolved leadership in a new political era dating from 1860, and in which Thomas A. Hendricks was knighted as the undisputed chieftain of the Indiana Democracy. Of presidential stature was Michael C. Kerr, who died shortly after his election to the speakership of the National House of Representatives, in 1876. Mr. Hendricks himself passed away twenty-five years after he had been proclaimed the leader of his party in Indiana. He was preceded by Governor James D. Williams at a ripe age, and after having rendered the State valued service in various ways. Suitable and deserved tributes by the masterly pen and the eloquent voice of the matchless orator, Daniel W. Voorhees, will be found printed on preceding pages. What follows these explanatory lines relates to men who entered the Palace of Eternity at subsequent periods.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD was of presidential stature. He was a great lawyer. During his earlier years he served one term in Congress and before the civil war he was twice elected Attorney-General of Indiana. In the spirited contest for the Governorship in 1864 he was defeated by Governor Oliver P. Morton, but in 1875 he became Morton's colleague in the United States Senate. He was the choice of many influential Democrats throughout the country for the Presidency in 1880, but refused to consent to the use of his name unless Mr. Hendricks assented thereto. This could not be brought about, and the nomination went to the gallant General Winfield Scott Hancock. Four years later Indiana formally presented Mr. McDonald as Democracy's choice for the Presidency. Mr. Hendricks put him in nomination, but Grover Cleveland had the call that year, and McDonald's name was withdrawn after it had become apparent that he could not secure the nomination and that Mr. Hendricks might. As in 1876, the nomination for Vice-President was thrust upon Mr. Hendricks. He did not want it, but was compelled to subordinate his personal wishes to the behest of the party. Mr. McDonald, after these experiences, devoted himself more assiduously than ever before to the practice of law, which in time became quite lucrative. But for certain regrettable jealousies Mr. McDonald would have become President Cleveland's Attorney-General in 1885. McDonald was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 29, 1819, moved with his mother to Indiana in 1826, and died at Indianapolis June 21, 1891. He was twice married, and his second wife died twenty-five years later. One of the former Senator's sons is a leading stock farmer in the northwestern part of Indiana.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES was one of the most remarkable men in the State. Born September 26, 1827, in the same county in which his life-long friend,

Joseph E. McDonald, first espied the light of the world, the county of Butler, Ohio. Daniel's parents soon after moved upon a farm in Fountain county, Indiana, on which the gifted son was reared. Was graduated from the Indiana Asbury University in 1849; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in 1851; United States District Attorney for Indiana 1858-1861; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1865); presented credentials as a member-elect to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served from March 4, 1865, to February 23, 1866, when he was succeeded by Henry D. Washburn, who contested his election; re-elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873); defeated as a Democratic candidate for the Forty-fifth Congress; appointed, and subsequently elected, as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton; re-elected in 1885 and 1891, and served from November 6, 1877, until March 3, 1897; died in Washington, D. C., April 9, 1897. A more generous-hearted man than Daniel Voorhees never breathed; a more eloquent orator never swayed juries or political gatherings. Politically he was frank, courageous, aggressive. Fidelity to his friends was with him both a duty and a pleasure, from which no exigencies ever caused him to swerve. Devotion characterized his following, the bond which held them being profound affection—a bond which rarely parted save in death. From his first nomination to Congress, in 1856, he never, in any of the many conventions in which his name was presented as a candidate for the House or Senate, had opposition in his own party. During the nineties he was freely talked of as a presidential possibility, but he promptly squelched all suggestions of that nature. "I have too many angles to become a presidential aspirant," he said to a

small circle of devoted friends and admirers. He died poor in purse, but rich in the esteem, love and confidence of millions of his fellow-men.

DAVID TURPIE, who, like his colleague Voorhees, served a long time in the Senate of the United States, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 8, 1829; was graduated from Kenyon College in 1848; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practiced in Logansport, Ind.; appointed by Governor Wright Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854-1856; Judge of the Circuit Court in 1856; member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1852 and 1858; elected to the United States Senate in 1863 to fill the vacancy caused by the Senate expelling Jesse D. Bright, and served from January 14, 1863, to March 3, 1863; member of the State House of Representatives and served as Speaker 1874-1875; one of the three commissioners to revise the laws of Indiana in 1878-1881; appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana in August, 1886, and served until March 3, 1887; delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention in 1888, and again in 1896; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate February 2, 1887; re-elected in 1893 and served from March 4, 1887, until March 3, 1899; died in Indianapolis, April 21, 1909. He was one of the State's most scholarly men, a profound thinker and a forceful, logical speaker. By the practice of law he acquired an adequate competence.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK was born in Dubois county, Indiana, May 19, 1822; attended Indiana University, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar; practiced in Vincennes; elected to the State House of Representative, 1849 and 1853; member of the State Senate, 1850-1852; Circuit Judge from January, 1854, to October, 1857; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-fifth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Lockhart; re-elected to the Thirty-sixth

Congress and served from December 7, 1857, to March 3, 1861; delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1864, 1868 and 1876; re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1875); Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, 1877-1889; died in Indianapolis, May 7, 1893. Personally he was a lovable character. He would have been delighted to have rounded out his long and useful career as Governor of his native State, but the younger element set up claims to which Judge Niblack did not care to interpose objection. During his entire political career he sustained very close relations to Mr. Hendricks.

WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN, who had the proud distinction of serving a longer time in Congress than any other Indianian, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, September 6, 1822; attended the common schools, and Franklin College, Indiana, for two years; studied and practiced law; Judge of Probate Court, 1843-1846; prosecuting attorney, 1847-1849; member of the constitutional convention of Indiana in 1850; member of the Legislature in 1851-1852; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1852-1856; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1865); re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1867-March 3, 1877); re-elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1895); again elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress and served from March 4, 1897, until his death in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1897. Judge Holman was for years the ever-vigilant and faithful "Watchdog of the Treasury." As such he was to the nation worth his weight in gold several times over. He was plain, unpretentious, able, diligent, vigilant, pa-

triotic, level-headed, and scrupulously honest. Fads and frills never commended themselves to this faithful and incorruptible servant of the people.

ISAAC P. GRAY, for fifteen years a power in the Democratic party of Indiana, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1828; removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1839; in 1855 settled in Union City, Ind., and practiced law. Became Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry; recruited and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry. Was nominated in 1866 by the anti-Julian party of the Sixth District for Congress, but was defeated by George W. Julian. Was elected State Senator in 1868 as a Republican, and served four years. He was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Indiana Legislature. In 1872 he Greeleyized, and from that time on until his death he affiliated with the Democracy. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Lieutenant-Governor and elected. He became acting Governor on the death of James D. Williams, November 20, 1880, during the remainder of the term. In 1880 he sought the Democratic nomination for Governor, was defeated by Franklin Landers, but again nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. With the rest of the ticket he was defeated at that year's election. In 1881 he was made the caucus nominee of the Democratic members of the General Assembly for United States Senator, but in the election was defeated by General Benjamin Harrison. In 1884 he was easily nominated for Governor and triumphantly elected. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as Minister to Mexico, which position he held until his death, February 14, 1895. After Colonel Gray had become fairly fixed in the Democratic saddle he was a power in the party, notwithstanding his former obnoxious political affiliation and activity.

He was very much chagrined over his defeat for the gubernatorial nomination in 1880, when he was beaten by Franklin Landers by about a dozen votes. In 1884 there was still some hostility to him among prominent and influential Democrats, but he snapped his finger at them and told them to do their utmost. He secured the nomination without much effort, and was triumphantly elected. He had incurred the displeasure of the friends of Joseph E. McDonald by depriving the latter of the caucus nomination for United States Senator in 1881. Notwithstanding this friction, Governor Gray was made Indiana's choice for the Vice-Presidency in 1888, but the nomination went to Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. In 1892 Gray was put forward for the presidential nomination, but the Cleveland sentiment in Indiana was made to appear to be so formidable that the State's entire vote was by some strange manipulation turned over to Grover Cleveland, with the understanding that Gray was to be nominated for Vice-President. There was a hitch in this, and the nomination went to Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. Gray, though not a scholarly man, was a graceful, effective, logical speaker. He counted his ardent friends by the thousands. He had two promising sons, both of whom died in comparatively early manhood.

Governor CLAUDE MATTHEWS was a native of Kentucky. Both branches of the family were farmers. The maternal grandfather served as one of Kentucky's representatives in Congress. Claude was born in Bath county, December 14, 1845. He attended such schools as the county afforded until fifteen years of age, when his father purchased a farm near Maysville and located there. Young Matthews availed himself of the superior school facilities of that locality, graduated in due time, and in 1863 entered Center College, Danville, Ky., from which he graduated in June, 1867. On the first of January, 1868,

he was united in marriage to Martha R. Whitcomb, only child of the late James Whitcomb, in his day Governor and later on United States Senator. The same year the young couple moved onto a big farm near Clinton, Vermilion county, Indiana, where they lived continuously except during the time that he served as Secretary of State and Governor at Indianapolis—a period of six years. Governor Matthews was extensively engaged in grain and stock farming. In 1876 he was persuaded to enter the race for the Legislature, and was elected by nearly 300 majority, notwithstanding the fact that the county had almost uniformly been largely Republican. After giving six years of his life to the public service he resumed farming operations in Vermilion county. Death suddenly terminated his useful career while away from home. After having concluded an address at an old settlers' meeting at Meharry's Grove, near Wingate, Montgomery county, August 25, 1898, he was stricken with paralysis and was taken to the home of Mr. Isaac Meharry, where the former State executive died at 6 o'clock the morning of the 28th of August. He was conscious, but never spoke after leaving the speaker's stand. Just as he had finished his address he said: "I feel so very queer," and would have fallen but for the fact that friends came to his assistance.

General JAMES R. SLACK was one of the most popular men in the State of Indiana. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1818, and died suddenly at Chicago, July 28, 1881. He received an academic education, and when nineteen years of age came to Indiana with his parents, who settled in Delaware county. He taught school and read law until he was of age, when he was admitted to the bar. Soon after this he chose Huntington county as his field of activity, locating in the town (now city) of Huntington, where he held citizenship the remainder of his life. He taught in

the public schools in that city, served as deputy clerk, and was auditor of the county for eight years. In 1851 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served two terms. He had previously served with distinction in the Mexican war and for a time officiated as Military Governor of New Mexico. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 he assisted in raising the Forty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, he being selected as colonel of the regiment. Besides other important service, his regiment was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills and lost 143 in killed and wounded. It took part in the siege of Vicksburg which followed, and was almost constantly on the firing line. On December 31, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in March, 1865, was brevetted major-general, and performed conspicuous service until the close of the civil war. After the collapse of the rebellion he resumed the practice of law in Huntington, and continued until appointed judge by Governor Hendricks, in 1873, for the judicial circuit composed of Huntington, Grant and Blackford counties. He was elected judge of that circuit at a special election held in October, 1873, and re-elected at the regular election in November, 1878. He served until his death in 1881. Meanwhile he had made an unsuccessful race for Congress. He was a brave officer, and an honest and upright judge. General Slack had the good will of every soldier under his command, and his comrades never tire of repeating his many kind acts to them and the sacrifices he made and dangers encountered for their comfort and safety. As a judge he made a lasting impression. He had an unusual quantity of practical common sense, which enabled him to brush aside the mass of legal technicalities with which a question is sometimes surrounded and reach a conclusion that was generally satisfactory to those concerned. He had great executive abil-

ity, and this enabled him to push the business with such dispatch that litigants were pleased. Wherever one may go in his circuit, even after the lapse of thirty-five years, there will still be heard the people and lawyers mentioning something that Judge Slack had said or done while holding court and trying cases in their counties. His mortal remains are interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, near the city of Huntington. One daughter, Mrs. Dr. B. H. B. Grayston, resides in Huntington, and a son, James R., and daughter, Mrs. Al-pough, reside in California.

WASHINGTON C. DEPAUW stood among the foremost men of Indiana. He was born at Salem, January 4, 1822. As a young man he saved his money and soon bought and operated flour mills and saw-mills. He established banks at Salem and New Albany. DePauw was the first manufacturer of plate glass in the United States and broke the monopoly enjoyed by France, England and Belgium. Everything he touched in a business way prospered. He was uncommonly liberal and helpful to his less fortunate and less successful fellowmen. Decidedly public-spirited, he developed numerous enterprises in various parts of the State. Before he had become of age he was made deputy clerk of Washington county. In 1872 many influential Democrats favored and urged his nomination to the office of Governor. Had Thomas A. Hendricks adhered to his resolution not to make a third race for the governorship, DePauw would in all probability have been nominated to that position. As it was, the convention by an overwhelming majority named him for the lieutenant-governorship, which, however, he declined. As a pronounced protectionist and temperance man, and much more inclined to the cause of education and religion than to practical politics, he respectfully but firmly declined the nomination tendered him by the convention. The vacancy was happily filled by the selection of

John R. Cravens of Madison, a Liberal Republican and most estimable gentleman. The father of W. C. DePauw was a man of high repute. He was widely and favorably known as a leader in the Territory of Indiana. The son was one of the wealthiest men of the State. He endowed Asbury University at Greencastle with a gift of half a million, and the trustees changed the name of the university to DePauw University. He died in 1887 of apoplexy while away from home on a business trip to Chicago.

JAMES F. McDOWELL was for many years a Democratic leader in Grant county. He was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1825; moved to Ohio in 1835; attended the public schools; worked in a printing office; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in 1846; elected district attorney of Darke county, Ohio, in 1848; established the *Marion Journal* in Indiana; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); unsuccessful candidate for re-election to the Thirty-ninth Congress; resumed the practice of law; died in Marion April 18, 1887.

SIMEON K. WOLFE was quite a factor in Democratic politics of the old Second (New Albany) district. He was born in Floyd county, Indiana, February 14, 1824; attended Floyd county schools and was graduated from the law department of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1850, and practiced in New Albany, Ind.; presidential-electoral in 1856; State Senator, 1860-1864; delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1860; engaged in newspaper work; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); circuit judge of the Floyd and Clark circuit, 1880; died in New Albany November 18, 1888.

WILLIAM FLEMING, one of the State's most sagacious and successful business men, wise counsellor, and trusted

leader, though a native of the Emerald Isle, was in sentiment and action a typical American. Born near Dublin, Ireland, June 17, 1828, he was made the beneficiary of an excellent practical education. The Fleming family was blessed with ten children. When William had reached the age of eighteen the father decided to take his family to America, via Quebec. While detained in the harbor at that quaint old Canadian port town the father and four of the children died. This calamitous misfortune imposed upon William a task that tested as well as developed the mettle in his makeup. Heroically and determinedly he met every requirement incident to a struggle for existence. He soon gained a firm foothold in Fort Wayne. Steady progress crowned his efforts. His first occupation was that of a stone cutter for the late James Humphrey. His first political office was that of high constable, long ago abolished. Then he became a deputy under Sheriff McMullen, later serving two terms in that office as sheriff, then being elected to two terms as county clerk. During the seventies he owned and conducted the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, giving that publication exceptional prestige, politically and commercially. In 1878 he was elected State Treasurer of Indiana, was renominated in 1880, but went down in defeat with the rest of the Democratic State ticket. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat and was one of the most influential leaders of the party in the State and to some extent in the nation. He was a man of prodigious abilities and amassed a snug fortune in business. For years he had suffered from asthma. Assuming an acute form, that disease caused his death on the 13th of January, 1890. He closed his eyes in eternal sleep at his ideal home on West Berry street, surrounded by his grief-stricken wife and children and a group of sorrowing friends. The funeral was one of the most largely attended in the annals of the Summit City. Sincerely

beloved as he was by thousands, his passing occasioned deep-felt sorrow and grief, not only at Fort Wayne and in Allen county, but throughout the commonwealth.

GEORGE A. BICKNELL spent by far the greater part of his useful life in the public service. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1815; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1831; attended Yale law school one year; completed law studies and admitted to the bar in New York City in 1836; moved to Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, in 1846; elected county prosecutor in 1848, circuit prosecutor in 1850, and judge of the second judicial circuit in 1852, holding the last-named place twenty-four years; professor of law in the University of Indiana, 1861-1870; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881); in 1881 he was appointed commissioner of appeals in the Supreme Court of Indiana, which office he held until the completion of its work in 1885; judge of the Circuit Court of Indiana in 1889, and held that office until his death, in New Albany, April 11, 1891.

THOMAS R. COBB had for years a strong hold upon the Democracy of southwestern Indiana. He was born near Fayette, Lawrence county, Indiana, July 2, 1828; attended Bloomington University; studied and practiced law in Bedford, Ind., from 1853 until 1867, when he moved to Vincennes; elected to the State Senate from 1858 to 1866; Democratic candidate for elector in 1868; President of the Indiana State convention in 1876; delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks in 1876; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1887); died in Vincennes June 23, 1892.

GENERAL JAMES A. CRAVENS had in several respects a marvelous career.

For nearly a half century he was in one way or another associated with public life. Born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 4, 1818, he moved with his father to Indiana in 1820; attended the public schools; engaged in farming and stock raising; served in the war with Mexico as major of the Second Indiana Volunteers from June, 1846, to 1847; member of the State House of Representatives from 1848 to 1849, and of the State Senate from 1850 to 1853; commissioned brigadier-general of militia in 1854; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1865); delegate to the Union national convention in Philadelphia in 1866, and to the Democratic national convention in New York in 1868; died in Hardinsburg, Ind., June 20, 1893.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON was one of the most accomplished gentlemen that ever graced a seat in a legislative assembly. He was born in Vergennes, Vt., February 16, 1818; attended the public schools of Clinton county, New York; studied law in Plattsburg and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1839; moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1854; became president of the Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); defeated for re-election; died in Boston, Mass., August 25, 1893.

ANDREW H. HAMILTON bore the name of a historic family highly esteemed throughout northeastern Indiana. He was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., June 7, 1834; attended the common schools and was graduated from Wabash College; studied law at the Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Fort Wayne; elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1879); died in Fort Wayne, May 9, 1895.

GENERAL MAHLON D. MANSON was for a third of a century a conspicuous figure in the affairs of Indiana. He was born in Piqua, Ohio, February 20, 1820; attended the common schools; became a druggist in Crawfordsville, Ind.; member of the State House of Representatives, 1851-1852; served as captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, October 8, 1847-July 28, 1848; served in the civil war; commissioned captain of the Tenth Indiana infantry, April 17, 1861; major, April 25, 1861; colonel, May 10, 1861; honorably mustered out August 6, 1861; recommissioned colonel of the same regiment, September 18, 1861; brigadier-general of volunteers, March 24, 1862; resigned December 21, 1864; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana in 1864; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-second Congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); unsuccessful candidate for re-election to the Forty-third Congress; nominated and elected Auditor of State in 1878; defeated for re-election in 1880; running mate of Governor Gray in 1884, triumphantly elected, but resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept the office of Collector of Internal Revenue under Cleveland's first administration; died at Crawfordsville February 4, 1895.

WILLIAM F. PARRETT was for years a Democratic idol down in the "Pocket" of Indiana. He was born near Blairsville, Posey county, Indiana, August 10, 1825; attended public schools and Asbury (now DePauw) University, in Greencastle; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Evansville until 1852; moved to Oregon, where he practiced law for two years and a half; returned to Evansville in 1854 and moved to Boonville in 1855; Democratic presidential-elect in 1856; member of the Legislature in 1858; appointed and subsequently elected judge of the fifteenth circuit and served from 1859-1865; returned to Evansville; re-elected circuit judge for a term of six years, in

1865; resigned and was appointed judge of the first circuit and three times elected, 1873-1884; resigned in December, 1888; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1893); died in Evansville June 30, 1895.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1813. After his graduation from Plattsburg academy he was connected with newspaper work for a brief period before removing to New York City to engage in commercial pursuits. In 1837 he located as an attorney at Hicksville, Ohio, to represent the landed interests of the American Land Company, and the Messrs. Hicks. Through his agency over 100,000 acres of land were sold. Mr. Edgerton became himself the owner of 40,000 acres of valuable land in northwestern Ohio. As a member of the Ohio Senate in 1845 he became the Democratic leader of that body, and in 1850 he was elected a representative to Congress; a reelection followed in 1852. In 1853 he was chosen by the Board of State Fund Commissioners of Ohio as financial agent to reside in New York. In 1857 Mr. Edgerton removed to Fort Wayne, and two years later, with Judge Samuel Hanna and Pliny Hoagland, he leased the Wabash and Erie canal, which he controlled as general manager until 1868. In the latter year he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and four years later declined to become a candidate for Governor on the ticket of the O'Connor Democrats. President Cleveland appointed Mr. Edgerton a member of the National Civil Service Commission. In his later years Mr. Edgerton served in many important positions, including that of member of the Fort Wayne school board for an extended period. He died at Hicksville, Ohio, May 14, 1897.

JASON B. BROWN, an able lawyer and for years a political leader in southern Indiana, was born in Dillsboro, Ind., February 26, 1839; attended the common

schools; studied law in Indianapolis in 1858-1859, and admitted to the bar in 1860; located in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1860; elected to the State House of Representatives in 1862 and 1864; elected to the State Senate in 1870; on recommendation of Senator Morton, appointed in 1873 to serve as secretary of Montana Territory; in 1880 again elected to the State Senate as a Democrat; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1895); died in Seymour, Ind., March 10, 1898.

CHARLES A. O. McCLELLAN made a success of all his ventures—whether in law, banking or manufacture. He was born in Ashland, Ohio, May 25, 1835; moved to Auburn, Ind., in 1856; attended the public schools; studied law in Auburn; was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began practice in Auburn; was appointed postmaster of Waterloo in 1867; there engaged in the banking business in 1868; appointed judge of the fortieth circuit of Indiana by Governor Williams in 1879 and served for two years; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1893); died in Auburn January 31, 1898.

GEORGE W. COOPER was a fine type of Hoosier Democrat. He was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, May 21, 1851; attended the public schools and was graduated from the Indiana State University, literary and law courses, in 1872; elected prosecuting attorney in 1872; mayor of the city of Columbus in 1877; city attorney of Columbus for four years; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1895); resumed the practice of law in Columbus, Ind.; died in Chicago, Ill., November 27, 1899.

SAMUEL E. MORSS, a son of former Mayor Samuel S. Morss, was a native of Fort Wayne, born in 1852. Early in life

he engaged in newspaper work as the city editor of the *Fort Wayne Gazette*, and in partnership with William R. Nelson, purchased the *Fort Wayne Sentinel* in 1879. The following year the paper was sold to E. A. K. Hackett, and Messrs. Morss and Nelson established the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*. Failing health soon caused a change in the work of Mr. Morss and he spent some time abroad. Returning, he engaged in newspaper work in Chicago, and in 1888 he organized a company for the purchase of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, the policies of which paper he controlled. Shortly after his second inauguration, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Morss to the important post of Consul-General at Paris, an honor which came unsolicited. The tragic death of Mr. Morss occurred at Indianapolis in 1899. He fell out of a third-story window of the Sentinel building on Illinois street and died almost instantly from the effects of the fall.

JAMES H. SMART, after serving nine years as superintendent of the Fort Wayne public schools, was at the age of thirty-four elected Indiana's Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was born in New Hampshire, June 30, 1841. Graduating from Dartmouth, he began teaching at the age of seventeen years. In 1863 he came West and was employed in the Toledo, Ohio, schools. While Superintendent of Public Instruction, which office he held for three successive terms, Professor Smart prepared an exhibit for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia which attracted wide attention. Two years later at the Paris Exposition the exhibit sent by Professor Smart received the grand gold medal, the highest award. He was now a national figure in the educational world. In 1880 Smart was selected by the National Educational Association to outline an ideal State school system, which was the model for many years. In 1883 he became the President of Purdue University,

located at Lafayette, Ind., and filled this position until removed by death, February 21, 1900.

FRANKLIN LANDERS was for many years prominent in business as well as in politics. During the seventies he became an exponent of the Greenback idea. On that issue he was elected to Congress in 1874. He sought the nomination for Governor in "Tilden year," 1876. In this aspiration he failed, but succeeded in preventing the nomination of the "Watchdog of the Treasury," William S. Holman. The nomination of "Blue Jeans" James D. Williams was the final outcome of this remarkable contest. Landers, however, secured the gubernatorial nomination in 1880, but was defeated at the election by Albert G. Porter. The subject of this sketch was born in Morgan county, Indiana, March 22, 1825; attended the common schools; engaged in farming and in 1850 entered the dry goods trade; moved to Indianapolis in 1865; entered the pork-packing business in 1873; member of the State Senate, 1860-1864; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1877); died in Indianapolis September 12, 1901.

AUGUSTUS N. MARTIN had a remarkably successful political career. He was born near Whitestown, Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1847; attended the common schools and Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa., and was graduated from Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in February, 1867; enlisted July 3, 1863, in Company I, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, which assisted in the capture of General John Morgan's command; enlisted again February 22, 1865, in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until discharged for disability, August 30, 1865; taught school; read law in Bluffton in 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1870; member of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1875; elected Reporter of

the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1876 and served four years; unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1880; resided in Austin, Texas, 1881-1883; returned to Bluffton, Ind., in 1883; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1895); resumed the practice of law in Bluffton until his death, in the Soldiers' Home Hospital, Marion, July 11, 1901.

BENONI S. FULLER was for many years a safe and discreet leader in southern Indiana. He was born in Warrick county, Indiana, November 13, 1825; attended the common schools and taught school; sheriff in 1856 and 1858; member of the State House of Representatives, 1866-1868; served in the State Senate, 1862, 1870 and 1872; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1875-March 3, 1879). He died in Boonville, Ind., April 14, 1903.

ROBERT LOWRY, for more than a half century an influential, active, energetic and sagacious leader of Democratic forces in Indiana, was born in Killeigh, county Down, Ireland, in 1822; moved to Rochester, N. Y.; instructed in private schools and had partial academic course; librarian of Rochester atheneum and Young Men's association; studied law; moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1843; city recorder; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Goshen, Ind., in 1846; appointed circuit judge in 1852; president of the Democratic State convention and delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1860; elected circuit judge for six years in 1864; re-elected in 1870; delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1872; resigned the circuit judgeship in January, 1875; judge of the superior court; elected the first president of the Indiana State Bar Association in July, 1879; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1887); defeated

for re-election in 1886; resumed the practice of law; died in Fort Wayne, January 27, 1904.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. MYERS was for years a conspicuous figure in Indiana politics. He attracted attention by his remarkable race for Congress in 1878, resulting in his triumphant election. By reason of his eloquence of speech he was repeatedly placed on the State ticket—once for Lieutenant-Governor and four times for Secretary of State. He experienced both the sweets of success and the bitter of defeat. All in all he had an exceptional career—one denoting unusual energy and perseverance. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 12, 1836; moved with his parents to Madison county, Indiana, October, 1848; attended the common schools; learned the painter's trade; taught in the common schools; enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers as a private; was promoted to orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain; served four years and three months; elected county surveyor of Madison county in 1858; after returning from the army, taught school; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871; superintendent of the public schools of Anderson from 1868 to 1869; served as a member of the school board of Anderson; elected three times as Secretary of State—1882, 1884, 1892; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1881); died at Anderson April 18, 1907.

JOHN H. O'NEALL had all the characteristics of a dyed-in-the-wool Hoosier Democrat—earnest, ardent, enthusiastic. He was born in Newberry, S. C., October 30, 1837; attended country schools and was graduated from the Indiana State University in 1862; read law and was admitted to the bar; was graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1864; located in Washington, Ind., the same year; represented Daviess county in

the State Legislature in 1866; appointed prosecuting attorney for the eleventh judicial circuit in 1873; elected to the office in 1874, but resigned before his term was completed; elected as a Democrat to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses (March 4, 1887-March 3, 1891); resumed the practice of law in Washington, Ind.; died there July 15, 1907.

JAMES MURDOCK, unassuming and unpretentious, had in his make-up the elements of genuine greatness. He had brain power of extraordinary strength and vigor. His grasp of business affairs bordered on the marvelous. In an instant he was able to distinguish the feasible from the impracticable. It is these qualities, this rare gift, that made him a factor in the commonwealth of his adoption. Men of note and distinction, men high in State affairs, in trade and industry, in politics and in finance, sought not alone his advice, but engaged him to do that which they were not certain of being able to do themselves. It is this that gave him prestige; it was the reward of native talent and genius that lifted him into well-earned affluence. There was no such thing as ease or rest for him while a task was to be performed, a work to be done. The greater part of his life was spent at Lafayette. The people had confidence in him; the electorate of Tippecanoe county made him sheriff in spite of the fact that the majority was politically hostile to him. When business capacity entered first into consideration in providing for the filling of the office of warden of the Northern prison, James Murdock was intuitively chosen. He might have had other official positions, but he did not crave them. His steadily growing business interests required his attention, and they were given it. As a result he acquired land, built up financial institutions, constructed railways, supplied progressive towns and cities with gas and electricity, and in various ways contributed to the development, growth

and prosperity of his beloved Indiana. Physically robust, the strain upon his energies made gradual but steady inroads on his vitality. His health gradually gave way. He died at his hospitable home in Lafayette, November 28, 1908. The announcement of his passing cast a gloom over innumerable households throughout the State. For fully a quarter of a century he wielded powerful influence in political, commercial, industrial and financial circles. The accumulation of wealth made him neither arrogant nor sordidly selfish. He found pleasure and satisfaction in being helpful to others. Starting life in America with little more than will-power and determination, he demonstrated that this is indeed a land of opportunity and that accident of birth has but little to do with the utilization thereof. It is the man's capability and energy that count and determine. The secret of James Murdock's success in life was that he understood the direction of forces.

THOMAS HAMMOND had much to do with the commercial and industrial development of northwestern Indiana. He was born February 27, 1843, in Fitchburg, Mass.; attended the common schools; a carpenter and contractor until twenty-one years of age; moved to Detroit, Mich., and engaged in the packing-house business; twelve years later moved to Hammond, Ind., and assisted in the establishment of the dressed-beef industry for which that city is noted; elected mayor of Hammond in the spring of 1888, and twice re-elected; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1895); died in Hammond September 21, 1909.

WALPOLE G. COLERICK was of a distinguished family, every male member of which had actively enlisted in political engagements and contests. Walpole was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., August 1, 1845; lawyer by profession; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh

Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1883); resumed the practice of law in Fort Wayne until his death, January 11, 1911.

JONAS G. HOWARD had a successful career, politically and professionally. He was born in Floyd county, Indiana, May 22, 1825; attended Asbury College, Greencastle, Ind.; was graduated in law from the State University in Bloomington, Ind., in 1851; practiced in Clark county; elected to the State Legislature in 1862 and 1864; presidential-elect on the Seymour and Blair ticket in 1868; again elector in the Tilden and Hendricks campaign in 1876; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses (March 4, 1885-March 3, 1889); returned to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he resumed the practice of law; died at that place October 5, 1911.

JOHN JAY KLEINER, for a number of years was very much in evidence in southern Indiana. He was born in West Hanover, Pa., February 8, 1845; manufacturer and dealer in hardwood lumber; enlisted in Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from June 20, 1863, to February 10, 1864; resided in Woodworth, Ohio, 1864-1867; moved to Evansville, Ind., in 1867; member of the city council of Evansville in 1873; mayor 1874-1880; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1887); died in Takoma Park, Md., April 8, 1911.

JAMES W. FRENCH, for several years publisher of the *Lafayette Morning Journal*, then Democratic, became the victim of a sad ending of a once bright career, in Archer City, Texas, in the month of March, 1915. Meager reports of the distressing event furnished this information: An aged man who gave his name as J. W. French applied at a ranch near Archer City a few weeks ago for work. He said he was in destitute circumstances and was willing to work for his board. He was

given employment. He was thrown from a wagon March 17 and killed. From papers in his pocket it was learned that his former home was Mt. Vernon, Posey county, Indiana; that he had been prominent in politics in that State, having represented his district in the State Senate, and was for two years warden of the State penitentiary at Michigan City, and later warden of federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Among the papers were letters from Secretary of State Bryan, written many years ago, which showed that the two men were college classmates.

JOHN E. LAMB was professionally and politically a product of the law office of Daniel W. Voorhees, easily the kindest and most big-hearted politician of his day and generation. He was born in Terre Haute, December 26, 1852; attended the common schools and was graduated from the Terre Haute high school; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1873 and commenced practice in Terre Haute; prosecuting attorney of the fourteenth judicial circuit; candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885); delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892, 1896, 1904 and 1908; a practicing attorney in Terre Haute; died there in 1915.

COL. COURTLAND C. MATSON, Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana in 1888, former member of Congress from the Fifth Indiana District and later on State Tax Commissioner by appointment of Governor Marshall, died in Chicago September 4, 1915. Burial at his former home, Greencastle, Ind. Colonel Matson died at the home of his son, Rees Matson, with whom he had lived for one year. His right arm was amputated below the elbow in February because of tubercular infection, and his health had been failing from that time on. Besides the son, Rees, he is survived by a daugh-

ter, Mrs. Charles Walter Brown of Chicago, and another son, Smith C. Matson of Ardmore, Okla. Colonel Matson was born April 25, 1841, at Brookville, Ind. His study at Asbury College was interrupted by the civil war, when he enlisted with the Asbury Guards. When Lee surrendered Matson was lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and when the war ended he was a colonel. Many years ago Colonel Matson was a law partner of his father, John A. Matson, and Solomon Claypool, in Greencastle. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor, but was defeated by Alvin P. Hovey. He was a representative in Congress for four consecutive terms and in 1909 was appointed to the State Tax Commission by Governor Marshall.

MAJOR GEORGE E. FINNEY, eighty-three years old, editor and owner of the *Democrat*, published at Martinsville, died at his home in that place on the night of April 13, 1916, following an illness of several weeks. In all he had been in the newspaper business for sixty-seven years. He was editor of the *Martinsville Democrat* for twenty-one years and directed the paper until he was stricken. Before locating in Martinsville, Major Finney lived at Columbus, Ind., where he published a newspaper and, under the Cleveland administration, was postmaster. He served four years in the civil war as a member of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, being adjutant of the regiment. At the time of his passing he was survived by the widow and four children—Mrs. H. C. Piehl of Inkster, N. D., and Miss Dena, Frank and Fred Finney of Martinsville. Major Finney was a Democrat of the old school. Faddism had in him a vigorous, unrelenting, but always manly foe; genuine Democracy a steadfast, able and undaunted champion.

JUDGE TIMOTHY E. HOWARD, soldier, professor, legislator, jurist and au-

thor, was a native of Michigan. He served creditably in the Union army; located in South Bend after the war and resided there until the time of his death. He was elected clerk of St. Joseph county, served repeatedly as a member of the Common Council of South Bend, became that body's attorney, was elected to the State Senate in 1886, and in 1892 chosen a member of the Supreme Court of the State. All of these positions he filled ably and conscientiously. In recognition of his literary ability he was honored with a Laetare medal by Notre Dame University, of which he was one of the instructors for many years. He was a man of profound learning, a clear thinker, and an accomplished writer. Much exceedingly valuable literature emanated from his gifted pen. Politically he always was an ardent Democrat. A political revolution prevented his re-election to the supreme bench in 1898. In addition to political and judicial offices he was for many years connected with the Northern Indiana Historical Society and with *Auten Post*, No. 8, G. A. R. His death resulted from uræmic poisoning and occurred July 9, 1916. He was seventy-nine years of age January 27, and is survived by his widow, four daughters, two sons, and a brother.

JUDGE RICHARD K. ERWIN, Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, died early on the 5th day of October, 1917, at a hospital in the city of Fort Wayne, following an illness of several weeks. Judge Erwin was fifty-seven years of age. He was born in Adams county, Indiana, the son of David Erwin, one of the pioneers of the section, July 11, 1860. His first law partner was J. Fred France, later Clerk of the State Supreme Court. He served as a member of the State Legislature, as Prosecutor of Adams county, as Judge of the Circuit Court of Adams county and was elected to the State Supreme Court in 1910 and at the time of his death was Chief Justice, by virtue of the fact that he was the

senior member of the court. While Prosecutor he lost two cases, which were carried to the State Supreme Court and while Circuit Judge only two of his decisions were reversed by the Appellate Court and none by the Supreme Court. Judge Erwin was married to Miss Luella A. Wass of Monroeville in 1883. He became a resident of Fort Wayne in 1908, where he resided at the time of his death.

In taking a retrospective view of the past half century the names of many Democrats, in their day prominent in the councils of the party, are brought to mind. All of these, as I understand the matter, are to have due attention in the county histories, supplementary to this volume. Having been personally acquainted with many of these, I wish it were possible for me to pay them deserved tribute. They richly deserve being thus remembered. Coming within this category I recall at the moment the names of such steadfast disciples of Jefferson, founder of American Democracy, as Judge Solomon Claypool, J. J. Bingham, John J. Cooper, J. M. Cropsey, Adolph Seidensticker, Elijah S. Alvord, John C. Shoemaker, James H. Rice, Colonel J. B. Maynard, Colonel B. C. Shaw and Albert Gall of Indianapolis; the knightly Major David F. Allen and Eli W. Brown of Frankfort; John R. Coffroth, John F. McHugh, John B. Ruger, John C. Dobelbower and Francis Johnson of Lafayette; Judge George V. Howk, Judge John H. Stotsenburg, James P. Applegate, John S. Davis, Josiah Gwin and Adam Heimberger of New Albany; General Levi Sparks and Dr. W. F. Sherrod of Jeffersonville; Patrick Shannon, William Mack, Samuel R. Hamil and John Beggs of Terre Haute; Bayless W. Hanna, J. M. Sellers and John Lee of Crawfordsville; Dr. T. Davenport, F. J. Zimmerman and John W. Nusbaum of Warsaw; Colonel Isaiah B. McDonald, S. P. Kaler and A. J. Douglas of Columbia City; Judge James L. Worden, Judge Allen Zollars, Colonel

Charles A. Zollinger, Martin V. B. Spencer, I. D. G. Nelson, P. S. O'Rourke, John D. Sarnighausen, Captain Chris Hettler, Oehmig Bird, Robert C. Bell, Charles A. Munson and Perry A. Randall of Fort Wayne; Mayor H. H. Walker and Harry Francis of Michigan City; Judge Daniel Noyes, H. E. Wadsworth, J. W. Broeffle, Judge Bradley, David Patton, John P. Early and Simon Wile of Laporte; Charles H. Reeve, Judge Horace Corbin, A. B. Capron, M. A. O. Packard and Daniel McDonald of Plymouth; David Hough, Eli B. Gerber and James E. McDonald of Ligonier; Valentine Zimmerman and Judge Isaiah Conner of Rochester; Thomas J. Wood of Crown Point; ex-Mayor David R. Leeper and Charles L. Goetz of South Bend, both of whom were of the salt of the earth; Colonel Charles Denby, Fred Lauenstein, John G. and George W. Shanklin, Dr. Muehlhausen and Colonel A. T. Whittlesey of Evansville; Henry S. Cauthorn, George E. Greene and F. W. Viehe of Vincennes; Murray T. Briggs and Ferdinand Bassler of Sullivan; Dr. A. S. Parker, Charles G. Aichele, Herman Krueger, N. B. Newnam and John Gappinger of Kendallville; Thomas C. Mays, William H. Dills and Major S. W. Sprott of Auburn; Miles Waterman, Freeman Kelley and General Lew J. Blair of Waterloo; Dr. George W. McConnell and Harman Freygang of Angola; Francis Henry and Andrew Ellison of Lagrange; Colonel M. B. Hascall, W. W. McVitty, W. A. Beane, the Gortners, John W. Egbert, Conrad Landgraver, Charles Fink and Joseph C. Beck of Goshen; O. H. Main, Colonel R. M. Johnson, Judge George T. Barney, O. D. Thompson, Captain William M. Barney and Harry Chester of Elkhart; Preston F. Miles of Milford; George W. Miles of Syracuse; Simon P. Sheerin, S. F. McFadden, D. D. Dykeman and Benjamin F. Louthain of Logansport; Harry Smith and Thomas S. Briscoe of Hartford City; Dr. W. D. H. Hunter of Lawrenceburg; Hugh

D. McMullen of Aurora; Judge D. S. Gooding, William Mitchell, Judge Charles G. Offut and Ephraim Marsh of Greenfield; Ernst H. Faut of New Palestine; Judge Alonzo Blair, Sr., Judge Glessner and W. Scott Ray of Shelbyville; Judge Wm. A. Bickle, Thomas J. Study and James Elder of Richmond; Samuel I. Anthony, Thomas J. Merrifield, DeFos Skinner, John Brodie, G. Bloch and Engelbert Zimmerman of Valparaiso. These sturdy Indiana Democrats constitute but a small fraction of the political forces with which it was my good fortune to be associated during the past fifty years. In thinking of these men and bringing to mind their sturdy qualities I aim to find comfort in the contemplation of the promise, hope and anticipation awakened by the outpouring of a brilliant American author's soul. "It cannot be," the brilliant George D. Prentice wrote in his palmiest days, "that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast by eternity to float a moment upon

its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence."

I have fought a good fight. I have often faltered, but I have kept up the race. I have been besieged all my life with doubts, but I have kept my faith. I look forward to the Great Adventure which cannot now be far off, with awe, but not with apprehension. I enjoy my work, my home, my friends, my life—I shall be sorry to part with them. But always I have stood in the bow looking forward with hopeful anticipation to the life before me. When the time comes for my embarkation and I put out to sea, I think I shall still be standing in the bow looking forward with eager curiosity and glad hopefulness to the new world to which the unknown voyage will bring me.—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

HISTORIC NAMES OF INDIANA COUNTIES

INDICATIVE OF APPRECIATION OF PATRIOTIC DEEDS OR EPOCH-MAKING EVENTS

(By Carl Schurz Lowden, in *Indianapolis Star*.)



SOLDIERS are early risers, not so much by their own nature as by the character of their trade or occupation; but the little army of William Henry Harrison all arose at 4 o'clock on the morning of the seventh day of November, 1811. Tecumseh and his Indian warriors, whose number is estimated at one thousand, descended upon the seven hundred pioneers, who were surprised by but not unready for the sudden and terrific onslaught.

William Henry Harrison was a wily commander, accustomed to the exigencies of Indian warfare. For a night attack the order of his encampment was the order of strategic defense. Each man slept immediately opposite to his post. Single file was adopted in the formation of the troops in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

Though taken by surprise and having sustained a severe loss in the first onslaught of the enemy, Harrison rallied his soldiers and maintained a steady resistance until daylight came. At this time he ordered a charge, and his troops thereupon drove Tecumseh's warriors into the swamps and broke up the attack of the enemy. The battle was won, with a loss of thirty-seven killed on the field, twenty-five mortally wounded and 126 wounded. Forty of the tribesmen met death in the conflict, and the number of their wounded has never been determined.

The next day the troops finished their task of destroying all that remained of Prophet's Town. The Indian warriors returned to their own tribes, as they had lost

faith in their prophet and leader, the valorous Tecumseh. During the battle he had stood on a small piece of elevated ground and urged his warriors with a favorite war song. He assured them the victory would be easy and that the bullets of the white men would be made harmless by the Great Spirit.

From the date of the historic battle on the Tippecanoe and thenceforth the power of the Indian resistance in this State was definitely broken. Harrison's triumph figured in his ascendancy to the presidency of the United States. The county of Harrison in this State was named after the doughty commander and the county of Gibson drew its name from the man who was acting Governor during Harrison's absence in his campaigns against the Indian enemy.

The battle of Tippecanoe was far-reaching. It was of an epochal nature with reference to the formation of this State, and when the question of a name was considered the influence of the Indian resistance to the occupation of his country by the white man was so vivid that they commemorated it in the name of the State, which was christened Indiana.

A large number of officers were killed in the battle. Seven of these are remembered in the names of seven of the counties: White, Randolph, Owens, Daviess, Spencer, Warrick and Floyd. The man who had charge of the guides and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign was Touissant Dubois, a Frenchman, and the county of Dubois honors him with its name.

Other Indian warfare is responsible for the christening of six counties. Captain

William Wells was a victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre. Samuel and Moses Grant of Kentucky gave up their lives in resisting the tribesmen. Major Fountain of Kentucky succumbed in the battle of the Maumee in 1790. Daniel Sullivan, a messenger of Captain Clark, who captured Vincennes, was killed while serving his captain in that capacity. Captain William Crawford was captured and burned at the stake in Ohio in 1782. Clark county was named in honor of the Captain Clark previously mentioned, who was a famous fighter and explorer.

Four counties received their christening from four Indian words. Miami is the name of an Indian tribe, and Tippecanoe is an Indian word, which means "at the great clearing." Delaware was also a tribal name. Ohio is an Iroquois word, meaning "beautiful river." Rivers and lakes figure in the naming of five counties. Lake gets its title from Lake Michigan, and the following four from rivers: St. Joseph, Elkhart, Vermilion and Wabash. The latter is a term of the red man for "white water."

In the names of its counties the State of Indiana honors twenty soldiers. Practically the whole of these had fought at one time or another against the tribesmen and had also participated actively in the war of the revolution. The remembered heroes of the struggle for independence are: General John Starke, Sergeant John Newton, Sergeant William Jasper, killed in the Savannah siege; General Francis Warren, General Israel Putnam, General Francis Marion, General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, General Daniel Morgan, General Nathaniel Greene and General Henry Knox.

Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter, gave his name to Boone county. General Zebulon M. Pike, the great explorer who discovered Pike's Peak, gave his name to Pike county. Other soldiers who figured in the christening of Indiana's counties are: Colonel Wil-

liam Whitley, Colonel William Allen of Kentucky, General T. A. Howard of Indiana, General Richard Montgomery, killed in the assault upon Quebec; Colonel Francis Vigo, General Jacob Brown, commander-in-chief of the United States army from 1821 to 1828; General Eleazer Ripley and Colonel John P. Martin.

Naval commanders are commemorated as follows: Commodore David Porter, who served in the civil war; Commodore Stephen Decatur; Captain James Lawrence, who fought on Lake Erie in 1812, and Commodore Hazard Perry. The names of four judges are in the list of Indiana counties: John Marshall, chief justice of the United States; Isaac Blackford, judge of the Indiana Supreme Court; John Johnson, judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, and Henry Vanderburg, who was judge of the first State court. Three signers of the Declaration of Independence (not named elsewhere, but who figured in the christening of the counties) are Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, Charles Carroll of Maryland and John Hancock, whose signature was so bold that he said the King would have no need for spectacles in deciphering it.

Early Governor of Indiana and the Governors of States which were admitted to the Union before our own State contributed ten names to the Hoosier counties. These are as follows: Noah Noble (Indiana), General Lewis Cass (Michigan), DeWitt Clinton (New York), John Jay (New York), William Hendricks (Indiana), General Isaac Shelby (Kentucky), Jonathan Jennings (Indiana), John Gibson (acting Governor of Indiana Territory), General Charles Scott (Kentucky) and General Thomas Posey (Indiana).

The roll of Presidents whose names honor Indiana counties numbers seven: John Quincy Adams, James Madison, James Monroe, George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson and William Henry Harrison. Nine counties bear

the names of senators and statesmen: Senator Thomas H. Benton (Missouri), Senator John Tipton (Indiana), Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Parke (Indiana), Patrick Henry (Virginia), Henry Clay (Kentucky), Senator Joseph Bartholomew (Indiana), Benjamin Franklin, and General Henry Dearborn, President Jefferson's Secretary of War.

Rush county honors Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, and Fulton county pays homage to the inventor of the steamboat, Robert Fulton. Switzerland county was named in honor of the old country, and Orange got its title from a North Carolina county which commemorated William IV, prince of Orange. Union county was so called because it was made by a combination of sections of Fayette and Wayne counties.

The influence of foreign notables, some of whom took a residence in this country and became American citizens, is shown by the fact that seven of the State districts

obtained their names from this and similar sources. Lagrange was the home of the Marquis de Lafayette. Baron von Steuben fought in the war of the revolution and Baron De Kalb sacrificed his life for American liberty in the same conflict. Kosciusko was a Polish patriot—likewise Count Casimir Pulaski. Fayette county obtained its title from the name of the French marquis previously mentioned. Laporte is a combination of two French words, meaning "the door" and signifying a plain bounded by mountains or forests.

And so it is that the names of our counties embrace the many years of Indian warfare, the struggle of the colonies for independence, and the war of 1812 against Great Britain. The name of each county connotes certain events in which the citizens should have a just pride and which should become, either indirectly or directly, a part of the county's tradition and history.

WHEN STATES WERE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES RATIFIED
THE CONSTITUTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Delaware1787December 7 | South Carolina1788May 23 |
| Pennsylvania1787December 12 | New Hampshire1788June 21 |
| New Jersey1787December 18 | Virginia1788June 26 |
| Georgia1788January 2 | New York1788July 26 |
| Connecticut1788January 9 | North Carolina1789November 21 |
| Massachusetts1788February 6 | Rhode Island1790May 29 |
| Maryland1788April 28 | |

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION

| | |
|--|--|
| Vermont1791March 4 | Minnesota1858May 11 |
| Kentucky1792June 1 | Oregon1859February 14 |
| Tennessee1796June 1 | Kansas1861January 29 |
| Ohio1803February 19 | West Virginia1863June 19 |
| Louisiana1812April 30 | Nevada1864October 31 |
| Indiana1816December 11 | Nebraska1867March 1 |
| Mississippi1817December 10 | Colorado1876August 1 |
| Illinois1818December 3 | North Dakota1889November 2 |
| Alabama1819December 14 | South Dakota1889November 2 |
| Maine1820March 15 | Montana1889November 8 |
| Missouri1821August 10 | Washington1889November 11 |
| Arkansas1836June 15 | Idaho1890July 3 |
| Michigan1837January 26 | Wyoming1890July 11 |
| Florida1845March 3 | Utah1896January 4 |
| Texas1845December 29 | Oklahoma1907November 16 |
| Iowa1846December 28 | New Mexico1912January 6 |
| Wisconsin1848May 29 | Arizona1912February 14 |
| California1850September 9 | |



AFTER EIGHT YEARS OF ADVERSITY

REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY IS RESTORED IN INDIANA



THE service rendered the Indiana Democracy by Governor Hanly, resulting in the election of three of the Democratic nominees on the State ticket of 1908, and the much larger service rendered by Theodore Roosevelt in splitting the Republican party in two in the year of our Lord 1912, ceased to be operative in 1916. By dint of persistent and well-directed effort on the part of sagacious leaders, the process of eliminating the Progressive party met with (to them) a pleasing reward in the State of Indiana. The chief credit from a party point of view for bringing about this state of affairs belongs to James P. Goodrich, William H. Hays and Charles W. Fairbanks. In good season these leaders exerted themselves to the utmost to conciliate the warring elements. And they kept at it as long as the task in hand required such application of conciliatory effort. Nowhere in the Union was there done more effective work in this particular than in the State of Indiana.

Both the Democratic and the Republican State tickets were headed by experienced political leaders and adroit mixers. Goodrich had the advantage of a wider experience in political activity than that enjoyed by his Democratic competitor, Congressman J. A. M. Adair. The latter had for more than a decade devoted his time and attention mainly to his own district, while Goodrich had opportunity of taking in the entire State by serving several terms as State chairman and later on as a member of the Republican national committee. Both candidates enjoyed excellent reputations as men of affairs, both being interested in banking and real estate. Goodrich, at the time of making the gubernatorial race, probably had a more exten-

sive personal acquaintance throughout the State than any other prominent figure in Indiana politics. It is the consensus of opinion that no State in the Union had a better-working party machinery than that operated for more than four years by its resourceful, alert and sagacious chairman, W. H. Hays. Had he been at the head of the Republican national committee, instead of a provincial New Yorker, some very serious blunders would surely have been avoided.

The net outcome of the 1916 contest in Indiana was the election of fifteen Hughes and Fairbanks electors, the gain of two United States Senators, the election of nine of the thirteen members of Congress, the election of the entire State ticket, headed by James P. Goodrich, and securing a decisive majority in the lower house of the General Assembly, the Senate being made a tie. The figures in detail make this illuminating showing:

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Hughes and Fairbanks | 341,005 |
| Wilson and Marshall | 334,063 |
| Socialistic Elector | 21,855 |
| Prohibition Elector | 16,368 |
| Progressive Elector | 3,898 |
| Social Labor Elector | 1,659 |

Total

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| James P. Goodrich, Republican | 337,831 |
| John A. M. Adair, Democrat | 325,060 |
| William W. Farmer, Socialist | 22,156 |
| Alfred L. Moudy, Prohibitionist | 15,454 |
| Thomas A. Dailey, Progressive | 4,573 |
| Joe B. Trunko, Social Labor | 1,553 |

Total

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Edgar D. Bush, Republican | 337,308 |
| Mason J. Niblack, Democrat | 324,174 |
| Samuel S. Condo, Socialist | 21,623 |
| Albert Stanley, Prohibition | 15,479 |
| Milo J. Bowman, Jr., Progressive | 4,507 |
| William Holmes, Social Labor | 1,573 |

Total

It will be observed that the vote for presidential electors is 12,221 larger than that for Governor, and 14,184 larger than that for Lieutenant-Governor. Much of this difference is due to the persistence with which some thousands of voters, educated under the original Australian ballot law, adhere to the practice of marking the head of the ticket, under the delusion that by so doing they are giving their vote to the entire ticket. In the figures indicating the vote for the several presidential nominees the votes cast for the respective heads of the tickets are invariably given. On all presidential tickets the electors below the one first named invariably polled fewer votes than the "head of the ticket." Of course, there are some voters who are content with voting for President only. Happily there are not many of these.

Though Hughes received 3,174 more votes than Goodrich, the Hughes plurality is only 6,942, while Goodrich's lead over Adair is 12,771. Adair ran 9,003 votes behind the first man on the Wilson and Marshall electoral ticket. There was quite a difference in the number of votes cast for the candidates on the various electoral tickets. If all voters understood the real purpose of the electoral system they would quit such foolishness and cast their ballots for the entire electoral ticket, regardless of the individuals named thereon. The voter who favored Wilson or Hughes at the 1916 election ought to have voted for all of the fifteen electors on the respective tickets. That would have been in full accord with the aim and purpose of the electoral system.

OTHER REPUBLICAN STATE PLURALITIES.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Ed Jackson, Secretary of State..... | 14,175 |
| Otto L. Klaus, Auditor of State..... | 13,432 |
| Uz McMurtie, Treasurer of State..... | 12,194 |
| Ele Stansbury, Attorney-General..... | 12,871 |
| Horace Ellis, Superintendent of Public In- struction | 13,240 |
| Henry A. Roberts, Chief of Bureau of Sta- tistics | 13,508 |
| David A. Myers, Judge Supreme Court.... | 13,616 |
| Lawson M. Harvey, Judge Supreme Court. | 13,292 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Will H. Adams, Reporter Supreme Court.. | 13,758 |
| Ira C. Batesman, Judge Appellate Court.. | 12,273 |
| Ethan Allen Dausman, Judge Appellate Court | 13,553 |

The result of the 1916 election renders the political complexion of the Supreme Court three Democrats to two Republicans. J. Fred France, Democrat, has two years longer to serve as Reporter of the Supreme Court.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

—Long Term—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Harry S. New, Republican..... | 337,089 |
| John W. Kern, Democrat..... | 325,588 |
| Joseph Zimmerman, Socialist..... | 21,558 |
| Elwood Haynes, Prohibitionist..... | 15,598 |
| John Napir' Dyer, Progressive..... | 4,272 |
| Ira J. Baker, Social Labor..... | 1,562 |

—Short Term—

| | |
|---|---------|
| James E. Watson, Republican..... | 335,193 |
| Thomas Taggart, Democrat..... | 325,577 |
| Edward Henry, Socialist..... | 21,626 |
| Rev. William H. Hickman, Prohibitionist.. | 16,095 |
| John F. Clifford, Progressive..... | 4,798 |

It will be observed that there is a difference of only eleven in the vote for the two Democratic nominees for United States Senator—John W. Kern and Thomas Taggart. The difference in the votes for New and Watson is 1,896 in favor of New.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The effect of inducing the Republicans and the Progressives to get together is made strikingly apparent by the vastly changed make-up of the Indiana delegation in Congress. Instead of electing only two, as in 1914, they succeeded in electing nine of the thirteen. The Republicans chosen at this election are:

| District. | Plurality. |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Second—Oscar E. Bland..... | 1,005 |
| Fifth—Everett Sanders..... | 692 |
| Sixth—Daniel W. Comstock..... | 978 |
| Seventh—Merrill Moores..... | 6,130 |
| Eighth—Albert H. Vestal..... | 2,281 |
| Ninth—Fred S. Purnell..... | 3,165 |
| Tenth—Will R. Wood..... | 8,818 |
| Eleventh—Milton Kraus..... | 428 |
| Twelfth—Louis Wm. Fairfield..... | 3,170 |
| Total pluralities..... | 26,467 |

On the vote for members of Congress in the thirteen districts the Republican net plurality is 20,774.

The four Democrats and their pluralities are:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| First—George F. Denton..... | 323 |
| Third—William E. Cox..... | 2,907 |
| Fourth—Lincoln Dixon..... | 2,172 |
| Thirteenth—Henry A. Barnhart..... | 291 |

Total pluralities..... 5,693

The unsuccessful Democratic candidates were: William A. Cullop in the Second; Ralph W. Moss in the Fifth; Finley H. Gray in the Sixth; Chalmer Schlosser in the Seventh (Indianapolis); Jacob F. Denny in the Eighth; David F. Maish in the Ninth; George E. Hershman in the Tenth; George W. Rauch in the Eleventh; Cyrus Cline in the Twelfth. Of these nine Cullop, Moss, Gray, Rauch and Cline were candidates for re-election.

The Progressives had congressional nominees in all the thirteen districts. Their vote was 285 in the First; 304 in the Second; 134 in the Third; 677 in the Fourth; 1,536 in the Fifth; 344 in the Sixth; 229 in the Seventh; 332 in the Eighth; 1,425 in the Ninth; 471 in the Tenth; 2,350 in the Eleventh; 942 in the

Twelfth; 1,476 in the Thirteenth. The Prohibitionists did not have candidates for Congress in all the districts.

The Socialists made a pretty fair showing in most of the congressional districts. In the Fifth (Terre Haute) district they gave Eugene V. Debs 8,866 votes. In the Second district their vote reached 2,800. Only in one other district their vote exceeded 2,000. In several districts they had an excess of 1,000.

In the General Assembly of 1917 there were, in the Senate, 25 Democrats and 25 Republicans; in the House, 36 Democrats to 64 Republicans.

Among those who "suffered defeat" at this election was one who surely lost no sleep and shed no tears over the result in so far as it affected him personally. He was averse to making the race. His appointment by Governor Ralston amply gratified his ambition. Down at French Lick he has an establishment, a recreation and health resort, that stands as a monument to his foresight, constructive ability, genius, perseverance and tact. No more clever, genial or versatile individual breathes the atmosphere of Indiana. His name is Thomas Taggart and his chief aim in life has been to be a benefactor of his fellow-men.



RE-ELECTION OF WOODROW WILSON IN 1916

REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN AND RESULT IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

IN several respects the presidential campaign of 1916 was the most bewildering in the annals of American politics. With a view to creating the impression that the Republicans, notwithstanding the reverse of 1912, still considered themselves the leading party and therefore expected to take the lead in making nominations, they held their convention in the month of June in the city of Chicago. For reasons that do not require analysis or explanation the Democrats did not demur to this presumption, but graciously acquiesced in this bold assertion of their privilege to precede. So they fixed the time for holding their convention in the month of July, selecting St. Louis as their place for coming together and doing business. The Democrats knew weeks and months before the convention was held as to who their nominee would be. It was foreordained that in defiance of the one-term plank, caused by Mr. Bryan to be inserted in the platform adopted at Baltimore in 1912, the St. Louis ticket would consist of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall as certain as was the final decision at the wind-up four years prior. There was a possibility of some squabbling in committee over the wording of the platform, but that disturbed no one's equanimity. It was quite different with the Republicans. In their ranks it was all uncertainty, doubt and—fear. The shaping of the platform required considerable skill, but the task of nominating a presidential ticket that would command the support of both Republicans and Progressives was properly adjudged a task that would test to the utmost the highest skill lodged in the

craniums of the party's shrewdest managers and leaders. To tame the wild horses prancing in the Roosevelt convention hall required all the ingenuity possessed by the resourceful George W. Perkins. To keep in subjection the unruly tongue of T. R. himself must have required no little precaution and alertness down East. So all in all the Republican situation was critical from start to finish. And the problem was far from being solved by the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks. The best thinking caps to be had for love or money were needed all the time. How to prevent T. R. from kicking the bucket over remained a constant source of deep concern to the very last. Never before in the history of all political parties was there a situation so critical as that hovering over the heads of the Republican campaign managers of 1916.

Judge Hughes himself managed to wiggle through the campaign without making more than two or three mistakes that actually deprived him of any considerable number of votes. The most serious of these blunders was made in California, from which danger-ground he should have stayed away entirely. That he did not exert himself to the utmost to prevent a band of ambitious and overly zealous New York women to start out on their millionaire wild goose chase in an aristocratic palace car train disclosed a shortcoming that at the time caused in the minds of his real friends grave apprehension. This apprehension was more than confirmed as time passed and reports came to headquarters.

On the night of the election the country labored under the impression that Wood-

row Wilson had been defeated and Charles E. Hughes triumphantly elected. The eastern strongholds, with their enormous strength in the electoral college, had so decreed. In "extras" issued after the counting of millions of ballots Democratic papers vied with their Republican contemporaries in proclaiming the triumphant election of Judge Hughes and editorially reciting the causes that brought about such a decision. Later returns from other parts of the Union upset this previousness and cast a doubt over the actual result. Not until the close vote of California was fully determined, two weeks after election, did it become certain as to who was really elected. That the victors were Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall is incon- testably established by this tabular exhibit:

FOR WILSON AND MARSHALL.

| States. | Electors. | Plurality. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 Alabama | 12 | 70,600 |
| 2 Arizona | 3 | 12,646 |
| 3 Arkansas | 9 | 64,809 |
| 4 California | 13 | 3,773 |
| 5 Colorado | 6 | 76,508 |
| 6 Florida | 6 | 41,373 |
| 7 Georgia | 14 | 111,680 |
| 8 Idaho | 4 | 13,686 |
| 9 Kansas | 10 | 26,930 |
| 10 Kentucky | 13 | 28,136 |
| 11 Louisiana | 10 | 73,409 |
| 12 Maryland | 8 | 21,012 |
| 13 Mississippi | 10 | 76,169 |
| 14 Missouri | 18 | 28,569 |
| 15 Montana | 4 | 34,195 |
| 16 Nebraska | 8 | 41,056 |
| 17 Nevada | 3 | 5,639 |
| 18 New Hampshire | 4 | 56 |
| 19 New Mexico | 3 | 2,530 |
| 20 North Carolina | 12 | 47,493 |
| 21 North Dakota | 5 | 1,735 |
| 22 Ohio | 24 | 89,408 |
| 23 Oklahoma | 10 | 50,880 |
| 24 South Carolina | 9 | 60,296 |
| 25 Tennessee | 12 | 35,325 |
| 26 Texas | 20 | 220,960 |
| 27 Utah | 4 | 29,889 |
| 28 Virginia | 12 | 53,466 |
| West Virginia | 1 | |
| 29 Washington | 7 | 16,549 |
| 30 Wyoming | 3 | 6,618 |
| Totals | 277 | 1,355,440 |

FOR HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS.

| States. | Electors. | Plurality. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 Connecticut | 7 | 6,728 |
| 2 Delaware | 3 | 1,260 |
| 3 Illinois | 29 | 202,320 |
| 4 Indiana | 15 | 6,942 |
| 5 Iowa | 13 | 58,750 |
| 6 Maine | 6 | 25,388 |
| 7 Massachusetts | 18 | 20,899 |
| 8 Michigan | 15 | 53,959 |
| 9 Minnesota | 12 | 392 |
| 10 New Jersey | 14 | 57,964 |
| 11 New York | 45 | 118,630 |
| 12 Oregon | 5 | 6,726 |
| 13 Pennsylvania | 38 | 181,950 |
| 14 Rhode Island | 5 | 6,813 |
| 15 South Dakota | 5 | 5,070 |
| 16 Vermont | 4 | 17,542 |
| 17* West Virginia | 7 | 2,721 |
| 18 Wisconsin | 13 | 28,281 |
| Totals | 254 | 782,335 |

*Wilson got one of West Virginia's eight electoral votes.

It will be observed that Wilson carried thirty and Hughes eighteen of the forty-eight States.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Total vote in United States | 18,495,901 |
| Wilson and Marshall | 9,116,473 |
| Hughes and Fairbanks | 8,543,368 |
| Benson, Socialist | 576,974 |
| Hanly, Prohibitionist | 213,970 |
| Reimer, Social Laborite | 12,860 |

The Prohibitionists had counted on at least a million votes. Their ticket polled less than half as many votes as were cast for the Socialist ticket. In the election of members of Congress the Republicans gained largely. In the present Congress their strength in the House is 216 as against 210 Democrats and 9 Independents. Notwithstanding this, the Democrats were enabled at the opening of the special session to organize the House by re-electing Champ Clark to the speakership with the aid of Independents and some Republicans. In the preceding House the Democrats had 231 members, the Republicans 193, and the Independents 19. In the Senate there were 39 Republicans to 56 Democrats in 1915 to 1917. In the present Senate there are 42 Republicans and 53 Democrats.

Analysis of these tabular exhibits reveal some remarkable variations in the exercise of the elective franchise by the sovereigns of the realm. These variations unerringly lead to the conclusion that Judge Hughes was either an exceedingly poor vote-getter or that Woodrow Wilson's reelection was deemed a national necessity. Not a single State normally or dependably Democratic gave its electoral vote to Judge Hughes, although politically changeable commonwealths like Delaware, Indiana and New York placed themselves decisively in the Hughes column. New Jersey, in years gone by up to 1896, was reliably Democratic, but ceased to be such when free silver was made the "paramount issue." There isn't any question as to California, Idaho, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Washington and Wyoming being normally Republican States, yet all of them, with their 74 electoral votes, declared themselves in favor of Wilson and Marshall. Subtracting these 74 from Wilson's 277 votes in the electoral college and adding them to the Hughes total would have made the electoral vote stand thus: Hughes and Fairbanks, 328; Wilson and Marshall, 203. As compared with the votes cast for heads of Republican State tickets the Hughes vote was, using round numbers only, 2,000 less in Connecticut, 6,000 less in Indiana, 39,000 less in Iowa, 5,000 less in Maine, 55,000 less in Michigan, 67,000 less in Minnesota, 17,000 less in New Jersey, 101,000 less in New York, 20,000 less in Oregon, 49,000 less in Pennsylvania, 18,000 less in South Dakota, 15,000 less in Vermont, 3,000 less in West Virginia, 88,000 less in Wisconsin. While Wilson led Hughes by 3,733 votes in California, the Republican plurality reached 296,816. Rhode Island elected a Democratic United States Senator by 7,837, mainly on account of the unpopularity of the Republican nominee with the labor element. While Colorado gave Wilson over 76,000, the Democratic State nominee averaged only 17,000. Wilson carried

Maryland by over 21,000, yet the Republicans on State nominees had a lead of 3,922. A complete analysis of the voting in all the States reveals the astounding fact that while Wilson stands credited with a plurality of 573,105, the plurality of Republican State candidates is 573,391. To this the two States of California and Kansas alone contributed nearly a half million. No such difference, or discrepancy, can be found in the returns of any preceding presidential contest. It shows plainly and unmistakably that the independent voter in this country is very much in evidence and that party managers will do well to take notice of the importance and significance thereof.

Upon the outcome in California depended the final settlement as to whether Wilson or Hughes had carried the day. The suspense caused by the fluctuations in the returns, as slowly gathered and tabulated, caused no little apprehension in the minds of those who had some knowledge of the Tilden-Hayes controversy in 1876-7. That "celebrated case" furnished a subject for numerous historical reviews and varying comment upon the final unique decision. As Tilden himself was largely responsible for popular acquiescence in a most unrighteous and iniquitous decision by the electoral commission, that there might be no civil conflict so shortly after the final suppression of the rebellion in 1865, so thoughtful citizens of all parties earnestly hoped and prayed that there might be no menacing controversy over the exceedingly close vote in the States of New Hampshire, Minnesota and California. The country was in no condition to undergo such a strain. Hence the sincere general rejoicing when announcement of the undisputed settlement of the election of 1916 quieted the nerves of millions of order-loving American sovereigns.

So far as campaign management was concerned there is but little doubt that the Democrats in this respect had a decided advantage over the Republicans. At Re-

publican headquarters there was more or less friction throughout the campaign. Any political organization subjectively dominated by New York influences is certain to be grievously hampered by narrowness, littleness, imbecility and insufferable arrogance. The main thought of the average New York "politician," irremediably inoculated with every form of sordidness, instinctively places a money consideration on pretty near everything connected with a political campaign. A striking illustration of this characteristic was furnished way back in the '60's, when the New York delegation to the Republican presidential convention sought to secure the nomination of William H. Seward to the highest office in the gift of the nation. The leader of this delegation was Thurlow Weed, an adroit but thoroughly unscrupulous political manipulator. Carl Schurz, a delegate-at-large from Wisconsin, was an ardent supporter of Seward on account of his pronounced views on the slavery question. In the course of a conference held in the interest of Seward, his spokesman, Thurlow Weed, gave especial emphasis to the alluring certainty of a huge campaign fund being raised in the East to conduct the campaign in case Seward were made the standard-bearer of the young party. Those who have ever been close to Carl Schurz can readily imagine what sort of impression this talk made upon the sensitive mind of that fervent champion of high political ideals and of human emancipation. Instead of exalting the glorious cause of freedom, Weed thought and talked wholly of a prospective huge corruption fund wherewith to influence the action of American freemen. Little wonder that Carl Schurz, burning with ardor to curb the slave power and to instill love of freedom into the minds and hearts of the electorate, left this conference with strange feelings as to the sentiments that guided leading spirits of the young party that four years prior had made its first entry in the political arena under the inspiring battle cry of

Fremont and Freedom. Needless to say that, ardent Sewardite that he had been up to that time, the eloquent delegate from Wisconsin became easily reconciled to the nomination of that uncontaminated child of Nature, that lofty exemplification of unadulterated American simplicity and unalloyed patriotism, Abraham Lincoln.

About the first thing that engaged the attention of those who made their influence felt at Republican national headquarters was to raise a huge fund to determine the trend of the betting on Wall street—in other words, to "fix" the gambling on the prospective outcome of the contest for the election of the chief magistrate of the American republic. Stupendous sums were raised for this demoralizing and corrupting purpose. "Money talks," these assuming custodians of political wisdom and civic righteousness argued to themselves. It does, it does—unfortunately too volubly and too vociferously for the safeguarding of republican institutions. There is reason to believe that this flagrant and ostentatious flourishing of "filthy lucre" had much to do with creating the conviction in the minds of unpolluted voters in the Western States that if Wall street were so intent on the election of Hughes it would be the part of political wisdom and patriotism to vote for Woodrow Wilson. And, as the election figures show, this was done, very extensively at that. Western voters have a very poor opinion of Eastern moneybags, many of whom married off their vain daughters to sillipated, decrepit bearers of royal titles. These moneybags are mighty unsafe disseminators of cherished democratic ideas and still less dependable combatants of hated autocracy. Besides, the well-known fact that greedy, grasping cormorants were intent on plunging this country into the bloody war raging in Europe in order to make more secure their big loans to some of the belligerent powers served as a mighty incentive to Western freemen to vote for keeping in the White House for four years longer the

man who up to that time had so successfully and so beneficently kept us out of war.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick displayed excellent judgment in the selection of campaign managers for the Western department, headquarters in Chicago. The men chosen to conduct the campaign in the Western States understood the aims and purposes of the inhabitants of those parts of the Union and governed themselves accordingly. There were no Burchards among the speakers sent out into those regions, hence no votes were made for the other side. To Colonel Bryan had very wisely been assigned nearly the entire debatable ground of the West. With his masterful oratory and the unbounded faith of the masses in the justice of the cause espoused by him—"Peace on earth, good will toward men"—a sentiment was aroused throughout the West that completely upset the plans and calculations of the plutocracy of the East. Colonel Bryan's appeals to the fathers and mothers in these Western States did not fall upon deaf ears, but sunk deep into the hearts of the good people, who in due course of time transformed the wild lands of the frontier into blooming gardens and prosperous farms. Colonel Bryan's speeches dove-tailed so nicely and so fittingly into the masterly convention speech of former Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York, that Democratic newspapers and speakers were at no time under the necessity of explaining anything away.

By far the ablest, soundest and most convincing speeches delivered on the Re-

publican side of the House were those of former U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge. They were masterpieces of political oratory, well calculated to reach the understanding of voters who really were in quest of enlightenment as to the path of duty to be chosen in the final contest. Mr. Beveridge was enabled to present a strong case for the reason that he is splendidly equipped with a strong mind and a heart that beats tenderly for struggling humanity. Of all the speeches delivered by Theodore Roosevelt in favor of Hughes only the one made at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., seems to have proved effective as a vote maker. Every appearance of the ex-President on the rostrum caused the utmost nervousness at Republican headquarters.

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

| Congress. | Years. | SENATE | | | HOUSE | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | Rep. | Dem. | Ind. | Rep. | Dem. | Ind. |
| 47th | ..1881-1883... | 37. | 38. | 1. | 146. | 138. | 10 |
| 48th | ..1883-1885... | 40. | 36. | 0. | 124. | 198. | 1 |
| 49th | ..1885-1887... | 42. | 34. | 0. | 120. | 204. | 1 |
| 50th | ..1887-1889... | 39. | 37. | 0. | 153. | 168. | 4 |
| 51st | ..1889-1891... | 39. | 37. | 0. | 166. | 159. | 0 |
| 52d | ..1891-1893... | 47. | 39. | 2. | 88. | 236. | 8 |
| 53d | ..1893-1895... | 38. | 44. | 3. | 126. | 220. | 8 |
| 54th | ..1895-1897... | 42. | 39. | 5. | 246. | 104. | 7 |
| 55th | ..1897-1899... | 46. | 34. | 10. | 206. | 134. | 16 |
| 56th | ..1899-1901... | 53. | 26. | 11. | 185. | 163. | 9 |
| 57th | ..1901-1903... | 56. | 29. | 3. | 198. | 153. | 5 |
| 58th | ..1903-1905... | 58. | 32. | 0. | 206. | 174. | 2 |
| 59th | ..1905-1907... | 58. | 32. | 0. | 250. | 136. | 0 |
| 60th | ..1907-1909... | 61. | 31. | 0. | 222. | 164. | 0 |
| 61st | ..1909-1911... | 60. | 32. | 0. | 219. | 172. | 0 |
| 62d | ..1911-1913... | 51. | 41. | 0. | 162. | 228. | *1 |
| 63d | ..1913-1915... | 51. | 44. | †1. | 127. | 290. | ‡8 |
| 64th | ..1915-1917... | 39. | 56. | †1. | 193. | 231. | *8 |
| 65th | ..1917-1919... | 42. | 53. | †1. | 216. | 210. | 9 |

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 Progressives, 7 Progressive Republicans, 1 Independent and 1 vacancy. *Includes Progressives, Socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each Congress.

THIS BLESSED LAND OF OURS

ITS GOVERNMENT WAS FOUNDED BY THE WISEST, NOBLEST,
BRAVEST PATRIOTS KNOWN IN THE WORLD'S HIS-
TORY—LET THEIR WORK BE PERPETUATED



THIS is a great country. Without indulging in bombast or braggadocio it may be asserted that, everything taken into account, it is the greatest country in the world. As to territory and population it is surpassed by Russia. In area it may be surpassed by Africa, Brazil and even Canada, but in point of extent, scope and adaptation to the subserving of human wants and requirements it stands unequalled and unsurpassed. Its natural resources are unbounded. Its climatic variations are unsurpassed. The fertility of its soil is prodigious. Its location affords in itself a mighty fortress for the protection of its millions of inhabitants. Its constitution is everywhere conceded to be a masterpiece of wise, far-seeing statesmanship. Its government has in every instance proved itself a safeguard against attacks from without or within. Its flag has come out of every onslaught unscathed and triumphant.

The manner in which the American republic was founded is comprehensively set forth in the opening chapter of this work. Therein may be found succinctly recited the many ups and downs of those engaged in the constructive work of the formative period and the innumerable obstacles encountered and overcome by the noble patriots who unselfishly consecrated themselves to the establishment in this part of the world of a government of, for and by the people.

Would that it might be said, truthfully, that all the people inhabiting the original colonies and later on the States of the newly-formed Union were honorable, up-

right, manly, patriotic. That, perhaps, would border closely on the seemingly impossible. Then, as now, there were sneaks, hypocrites and liars—vipers in human disguise—who did everything in their power to render more difficult the task of liberating the colonies from the British yoke of oppression. So bitter was life made for Washington, the father of his country, that he seriously contemplated resigning the chief magistracy of the young nation. The vile tongue of slander wagged so assiduously and viciously in denunciation of Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, that he often found his rich vocabulary inadequate for the expression of his contempt for the vile slanderers and maligners who vindictively pursued him throughout his useful, honorable and productive career.

But, nevertheless and notwithstanding, the young nation grew and prospered. Its growth was slow, but sound and steady. New territory was added and new States were formed and admitted into the Union from time to time. With this growth and development came wealth. And with the advent of this hitherto scarcely known element in American life came verification of the fears expressed by the Massachusetts statesman, sage and patriot, Samuel Adams, who, in 1789, said: "We have achieved a great liberty; we have wrought out a great constitution; but my only fear is that our people, who are now poor and simple and love liberty because they have made sacrifices for it, will after a while grow rich and will prefer their riches to their liberty." Corroborative of this are the words of Thomas Jefferson who, more than one hundred years ago, prophetically

pictured large cities as being "pestilential to the morals, the health, and the liberties of men."

Wealth founded partly on landed estates and partly on the ownership of human flesh became arrogant and defiant. Like *Oliver Twist*, it constantly cried for more. Refusal to comply with these demands resulted in the country becoming involved in a gigantic war upon the election and inauguration as president of the United States of the kindest and most fair-minded American known in history—Abraham Lincoln. The struggle was a fierce one. It lasted more than four long, weary years. But it terminated in the triumph of the supremacy of the constitution and the vindication of the doctrine of an indissoluble Union of indestructible States.

That was a great, a glorious achievement. With the return to the avenues of industry and trade of the thousands upon thousands of sturdy veterans who had fought the battles of the war on both sides there was awakened a spirit of enterprise and thrift that was nowhere visible prior to and during the war. Industrial and commercial development made marvelous progress. Venturesomeness came alarmingly in sight. As a natural sequence a destructive panic broke forth in 1873. It smashed supposedly firm and sound institutions right and left. Indescribable distress prevailed throughout the land. Not until toward 1879-'80 did its destructive effects wholly disappear, but again manifesting themselves keenly in 1883. Ten years later the country's commercial, financial and industrial foundations were shaken even more violently and disastrously than in 1873, for the reason that there was then so much more to be swept away by the irresistible force of the most destructive panic known in American history. Recovery did not ensue until the latter part of the past century. Still another visitation of a similar character came upon the country in 1907, commonly

known as the Bankers' Panic. Its ravages swept away ruthlessly and pitilessly an undeterminable number of private fortunes, leaving wholly out of consideration the misery caused in the humbler walks of life.

Within the period of a third of a century the American people underwent the trials and tribulations of four panics, each of them shaking the foundation of our industrial, financial and commercial system. Each of these could have been avoided had moderation in the pursuit of Mammon prevailed and had common sense and common prudence been permitted to command sway. As if experiences of this sort cut no figure whatsoever and made no impression upon the nation, there was introduced a feature of exploitation that in point of greed and avarice vastly eclipsed all the ingenuity that had previously brought about four paralyzing panics. This method for piling up colossal fortunes on the one hand and curtailing opportunity for legitimate accumulation on the other is known as the Trust system. Its immediate effect has been the creation of thousands of millionaires and the concentration of incalculable wealth in the hands of a very small per cent. of the aggregate population. What such a state of affairs begets does not call for particularization. Those in pursuit of knowledge and enlightenment with reference to such matters can enrich their minds with explicit information by studying the cause and effect of the rise and fall of ancient republics and empires and by familiarizing themselves with the horrors incident to the French Revolution.

Let these facts be brought under earnest contemplation and serious meditation. No country can long endure when the rich are constantly growing richer and the poor poorer and more numerous. Abnormally acquired riches invariably lead to profligacy, and profligacy leads to vice, and vice to crime. Experience has amply demonstrated that advances in wages are invariably followed by exaction from the

earnings of wage workers that effectually neutralize whatever gain may have been made in dollars and cents. Higher rents, higher taxes, higher foodstuffs and higher commodities inexorably swallow up whatever advance in wages may have been granted or forced. This truism is strikingly illustrated at the national capital where, when members of Congress voted themselves an increase of 50 per cent. in their salaries, the hotels, restaurants, landlords, etc., immediately put up prices until the additional \$2,500 were almost, if not entirely, absorbed.

Everybody understands nowadays that a spirit of discontent and unrest permeates every industrial center in the land, big or little. Strikes, somewhere, are of almost daily occurrence. Robberies have become so frequent as to have ceased to attract the attention of newspaper readers. Bankers and other custodians of deposited funds are in constant dread of being held up at the point of a revolver. Cold-blooded murders are of more frequent occurrence in the United States than in any other part of the civilized world. Our asylums for the insane, feeble-minded and other defectives are everywhere filled to overflowing. Imbecility is painfully in evidence even in localities where better conditions might reasonably be expected to prevail.

And yet the portrayal of these defects, deficiencies and evils ought not to wholly dishearten, discourage and unnerve those of stout heart and sound mind. Assuming such still to be in the ascendancy, taking the country in its entirety, the mere pointing out of these shortcomings and evils ought to arouse a spirit of determination and resoluteness to buckle on the armor and fight for betterment everywhere. Don't permit the fallacious notion to find lodgment in the public mind that salvation can be attained only under the leadership of some one of strong national character to whose bugle blast there is to be spontaneous response from every quarter in the

republic. That sort of thing was tried on in 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt essayed to lead the nation from political demoralization and degeneracy into the realm of civic righteousness. A glorious opportunity was presented him to render the country an inestimable service. But he failed ignominiously to meet intelligent popular expectation. Instead of proving himself a trustworthy leader discreetly to guide the people out of the wilderness he by easy degrees degenerated into much more of a ranter than an effective champion of right and justice. His coarse, vindictive and brutal attacks upon men in public and private life, in various instances incomparably his superiors in point of rectitude of conduct and integrity of purpose, have lowered him immeasurably in the estimate of thousands upon thousands who unstintedly sounded his praise when and while engaged in commendable work for governmental and political reform and who would gladly have continued their support and unstinted praise had he deported himself in a manner worthy of being recognized as a fit leader of men and women who have a decent regard for the proprieties and civilities of orderly society.

What this country needs in order to place it in proper condition for effectively meeting every emergency is organized effort in every village and hamlet, town and city to create a spirit of civic righteousness and erect higher standards of political activity. In various particulars political campaigns have been abominations rather than means and methods of enlightenment of our voting element. Tirades of boorish abuse of "the other side" have in entirety too many instances been much more in vogue than calm discussion of pending issues to be decided by appeal to rational popular judgment. Reform of the public press is just now perhaps the most urgent necessity to which attention should be directed. We have in this country entirely too many publications controlled and conducted by individ-

uals who have no sort of conception of the science of government, the needs of the people, equitable taxation, and civic righteousness. There are too many persons connected with the public press who look upon Truth, Fairness and Justice as wholly unnecessary, if not undesirable, elements in the conduct of a newspaper. No real reform in this particular need be looked for until the people in every locality where such publications exist muster up sufficient courage to insist on management that will insure the community that to which it is rightfully and beneficently entitled. What is commonly known as the metropolitan press in the main stands thoroughly discredited. With some honorable exceptions these papers have no regard whatever for truth, justice or honor. To create a sensation, to have their product made the subject of vehement comment or boisterous discussion, is apparently their chief aim and object. This prostitution of the press has to some extent been going on for years and years. During the earlier part of my newspaper career I was for a time local correspondent for some of these metropolitan papers. As a chronicler of current events I sent in reports of actual occurrences only. In the course of some correspondence with the management I was given to understand that rigid adherence to actual facts was not in conformity with the prevailing policy of these publications. "We want something that excites and causes talk," was the sly hint. In reply I stated that I had neither the time nor the inclination to pander to sensationalism, therefore asked to be relieved of further service as correspondent. Of the utter lack of integrity of some of these metropolitan oracles there is abundance of proof. A conspicuous case in point is this: A New York paper persistently insisted on having Judge Alton B. Parker made the Democratic presidential nominee in 1904. Its editorial columns fairly teemed with arguments and pleas for Parker's selection by

the St. Louis convention. As soon as this nomination had been actually effected, imperative demand was made upon the national committee that all Democratic papers in the United States be supplied with a colored picture of the Parker family for each and every one of their readers. This picture, supplied by the million, was furnished by the very paper that for months and months had so persistently urged upon the party Judge Parker's nomination. How big a profit accrued to that mercenary publication I am not in position to state. That it was not inconsiderable may be inferred from the fact that when the head of this dictatorial sheet passed away his estate was appraised at \$20,000,000. For years, by this or that cunning process, Democratic papers throughout the country were adroitly utilized to boost by gratuitous advertising the circulation of that unscrupulous political oracle.

Painstaking readers of metropolitan papers will have observed that about one-third of the alleged news printed in their columns is fiction, pure and simple. If these fabrications were confined to alleged ordinary occurrences not much harm might result from such professional lying, but in many instances impressions are created that even subsequent refutation cannot undo. The poison thus scattered from day to day cannot be neutralized or made harmless by subsequent retraction, refutation or denial.

Any well-directed effort to safeguard and perpetuate free American institutions must be preceded by placing control of the press in the hands of men of sense, honesty and integrity, known as such to the community in which the paper is published. It ought and can be made the determination of all localities having the right sort of people for its inhabitants to patronize, tolerate and maintain only a class of papers that deal fairly and honorably with their readers by being truthful, fair and just in recording the events of

the day and commenting thereon. Dependence for editorial enlightenment can not safely be confided in the metropolitan press. John Bigelow, able journalist that he was, said at a memorable press banquet held in the city of New York years ago, that telling the truth through the columns of New York newspapers would not be tolerated by those in control; that if he, Bigelow, were to undertake to tell the plain, unvarnished truth in his editorial writing he would instantly lose his \$150 a week job on the *New York Sun*. And the *Sun* was not then and is not now among the worst of the newspapers published in wicked Gotham.

Political reform, genuine and real in character, need not be expected without a thorough elimination of the objectionable features that have from time to time crept into our political system. So-called reforms, engendered by the Roosevelt splurge, have in the main proved delusions and shams. Primary elections have not only proved a sore disappointment to their advocates and champions, but they have contributed immensely to political demoralization and debauchery. Observation and experience teach that of all the systems for making nominations the delegate convention system has proved the best and most satisfactory of all methods yet conceived, devised, tried and tested. It is not without defect, but in a measure such defect can be cured by safeguarding the election of delegates by rigid legal regulation. The convention system deteriorated when it was perverted to mass meetings in lieu of deliberative delegate assemblies. Always bear in mind, however, that perfection in political methods is not attainable through legislation alone. Unless a community be blessed with the presence of an alert, conscientious and patriotic electorate, civic righteousness need not be looked for in that locality. The creation of a wholesome public sentiment should be made the aim and object of every right-minded and justice-loving citizen.

As a result of more than a decade's stimulated immigration we have had an injection annually of a million of aliens into the body politic. This stimulating was the cunning work of the soulless trusts that grew into maturity in defiance of both law and public sentiment. Where these aliens came from and what they were composed of made no difference to these selfish interests. If slavery were still tolerated in this country and legalized slave trade were yet carried on, as it was in the early days of the republic, the jungles of Africa would doubtless have been invaded in search of working material for the stupendous mills and factories operated in this country. As it is the attention of the disguised recruiting agents was mainly directed to southern Europe, where all sorts of human beings somehow eke out an existence. In former years the bulk of immigration consisted of a stock of people whose presence was justly regarded a direct gain and a positive benefit to any community thus favored. These immigrants in the early days came chiefly from Germany, Ireland, Holland and the Norwegian regions. They dug our canals, built our railways, tilled our soil, gave towns and cities the benefit of their mechanical skill, and in various ways contributed to the upbuilding of municipalities and States. A political blessing was conferred upon the republic when, after the failure of the 1848 revolution in Germany, thousands upon thousands of young, vigorous, bright, intelligent and stalwart Germans sought refuge in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Among them were such men as August Willich, Louis Blenker, Gustav Struve, Otto Reventlow, Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, Friedrich Hecker, Gustav Koerner, Carl Heinzen, Emil Pretorius, Carl Daenzer, Dr. G. Kellner, Peter Meyer, Dr. Morwitz, Emil Rothe and others of similar high type of manhood. Their coming here and locating in various parts of the Union proved a gain of incalculable value to this country.

This gain was further augmented during the Civil war when vast numbers of young Germans came across the ocean to replenish the decimated ranks of the Union army and to put the finishing touches on organized rebellion. There was no difficulty about assimilating these elements. Natives and adopted citizens co-operated and worked together to do the things that needed to be done for the development of American industries. In Wisconsin Carl Schurz was nominated by admiring and appreciative natives for the office of Lieutenant-Governor before he had quite completed his fifth year of probationary residence in the United States. I know of a young German who at the age of ten came to this country with his widowed mother and who traveled 156 miles to be made a full-fledged American citizen by obtaining his naturalization papers as soon as he became twenty-one years of age. These and kindred instances of Americanization lend force and emphasis to the declaration occasionally adduced in discussing naturalization problems: The only real difference between an upright American citizen and an adopted one of the same type is that one came here naked and the other with clothes on.

In marked contrast with this longing for becoming clothed in the habiliments of American citizenship stands out the recent revelation in Chicago and elsewhere occasioned by the operation of the draft. Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, for years engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits, complacently claimed exemption from military service on the plea of being aliens and never having thought of declaring intention to become naturalized citizens. During the memorable campaign of 1896 the discovery was made that there resided within the city of Chicago upward of 30,000 Canadians engaged in various branches of business but not naturalized. Party zeal and business interests led to an organized effort to make citizens of these British

subjects. The outcome of this organized effort in the interest of "sound money" was an astounding increase in the "McKinley and Prosperity vote" and a protest against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Clearly and plainly the alien who enjoys the benefits of a prosperous free country ought to be made to understand by the force of law that if averse to becoming a citizen of the American republic he should be directed to return to the land from whence he came and remain there.

Twenty years were consumed before there was enacted an immigration restriction law. It was a case of locking the stable after the horse had been stolen. For a decade immigration, mainly from southern Europe, came in at the rate of a million a year. In the entire history of the world no nation besides our own ever experienced such an infusion of alien blood. Three presidents—Cleveland, Taft and Wilson—interposed four vetoes to the enactment of an immigration restriction law, allegedly on the ground that it contained an objectionable literacy clause. Judging from the weakness of each of these vetoes the inference is warranted that the veto was inspired not so much on account of injustice being done to illiterates knocking for admission as by reason of apprehension that the big mills and factories might fall short of the sort of unskilled labor they were in need of and seeking to obtain. Be that as it may, the mischief done by way of excessive and unassimilable raw material is an accomplished fact that calls for treatment from a common sense and not a lamentation point of view. This task of applying relief is by no means an easy one. Had there been made provision that these thousands and millions of aliens could gain admission within our gates only on condition that they locate permanently in the agricultural regions of the West and South, instead of squatting down in the slums of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, etc., al-

ready overcrowded with the same class of beings, the situation would be vastly different and very much better. Now that they are there, their utilization for political or voting purposes should be rendered nugatory, in so far as possible, by curtailing the power of large cities in legislative assemblies. The State of New York provided for something like this by incorporating into her constitution a provision rendering it impossible for the city of New York to gain numerical control of the General Assembly no matter how much larger its population over that of the remainder of the State might be. Connecticut and some other New England States steadfastly adhere to the originally adopted system of limiting or curtailing representation of the larger towns and cities in the legislative departments of their respective state governments. Indiana should avail herself of the earliest opportunity to safeguard herself in like manner. Governor Marshall had something of this sort in mind when he sought to reconstruct the State Constitution by a shorter process than that thitherto applied. His purpose was to assure to each county a representative in the lower house of the General Assembly and apportion to the more populous counties 25 representatives according to a prescribed ratio for excess population representation. That, or something of a similar character, would answer the purpose. No one who believes in the American plan of government could properly or rightfully object to such an arrangement—a modification of the plan of representation in the United States Senate. There is no good reason to believe or to conjecture that the welfare of the State would be jeopardized by judiciously limiting the power of populous cities like Indianapolis, Evansville, Gary, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and South Bend in the General Assembly.

It goes without saying that the abomination of allowing an alien to vote upon a one year's residence in the United States and declaring his intention to become a cit-

izen ought to be gotten rid of at the earliest possible moment. It is to be regretted that the step taken to provide for a revision of the constitution and the certain elimination of this senselessly premature enfranchisement was defeated by a remarkable decision of the State's Supreme Court. There is no denial of the inherent right of the people of the State to revise or remake their constitution whenever it suits their pleasure so to do. But four of the five supreme judges concur in the opinion that in the absence of specific declaration as to the manner in which a new constitution may or shall be framed, the General Assembly, acting for and in behalf of the people, has no right to make it possible for the people to exercise the right inherent in them by naming a time and place for giving force and effect to this prerogative. The court's conclusion is astounding and bewildering. The only comfort it affords is that neither of the two leading political parties can be held accountable for the amazing discovery how not to do it. Two of the judges are Democrats and two Republicans. It is very much to the credit of Judge Moses B. Lairy that he dissented from his colleagues' opinion that the people can't elect delegates to a constitutional convention without first having counted noses as to whether they want such an election and such a convention to be held. For a job of artistic hairsplitting this latest exhibition of refined skill in that line surpasses all previous efforts.

By crowding a century into a decade we have brought upon the country conditions that will tax the skill, ability and genius of the very ablest among us to solve the numerous problems calling for solution. It is not improbable that the war spirit which by almost superhuman effort has been aroused, at least in some localities, may result in a general realignment before and at the next election. Just in which direction the heaviest blows may fall cannot even be conjectured, much less fore-

told, at this time. So much may, however, be safely asserted at this writing: There will be a momentous rattling of dry bones after the ballots shall have been tabulated. Let us indulge in the earnest hope that henceforth every voter may put on his thinking cap and give himself over to patient, persistent study as to the part he should take in shaping the affairs of State

and nation so as to insure to the inhabitants of this singularly blessed land all that is implied in the assurance of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Eternal vigilance being the price of liberty, there can be no excuse for any one being remiss in the faithful and conscientious performance of any duty resting upon an American citizen, native or adopted.



SOME OF THE VITAL QUESTIONS

Faith in American invincibility is thus tersely set forth in this paragraph, emanating from the pen of a well-poised Indiana editor: "With a country made up of people like this, no foreign enemy can conquer the United States. When America's power wanes it will be because of weakness within. Internal weakness can come only from a decadence of individuals—a loss of individual initiative, individual efficiency, individual integrity or individual courage. Our future depends upon the encouragement of enterprise, ability, honesty and fearlessness. Nothing in governmental activity should be permitted to discourage the development of any of these essentials of a high standard of citizenship."

* * *

A well-edited Nebraska paper sizes up the present situation in this pithy paragraph: "The grave problem before the American people today is that of completing the process of nation-building. It is the problem of setting our house in order. It is the problem of integrating America. It is the problem of subordinating every personal ambition, every class interest and policy, every race attachment, to the one dominant idea of an America free, just, powerful, forward-facing, that shall stand out in the history of nations as the name of a people who conceive their mission and their true greatness to live in service to mankind."

* * *

The National Morals Committee of the Federation of Catholic Societies of America, at the annual meeting held in Kansas City, gave expression to this deprecation of a deplorable lack of moral probity and stability: "It is the American boast today that we have progressed in all directions to a place of first and highest development. In spite of the claim right no longer rules; justice is fast declining, order is upset, the family is endangered, the home is disrupted; virtue, public and private, is de-

cadent; materialism is in the ascendancy, vicious propaganda runs riot and religious indifference dominates. It may be a startling statement, yet it nevertheless is a fact that the rapid drift of this country is toward paganism. What can be its cause other than a system of education which has totally eliminated God?"

* * *

Dr. Frank Crane, an eminent publicist, has this to offer in connection with the laudation of patriotism: "The cause of patriotism has things to be said both for and against it. It has inspired many deeds of heroism, has had its martyrs and prophets. Scott pours his scorn upon the 'man who never to himself has said, "This is my own, my native land,"' and assures us that the 'wretch' shall die 'unwept, unhonored and unsung.' But the sentiment of love for one's country has its seamy side. If no other charge could be brought against it it would be serious enough to adduce the fact that most wars are due to race feeling, national or local pride. Fine as patriotism may be, there is never going to be a reign of 'peace on earth and good will toward men' until it is replaced by a finer ideal, the enthusiasm for humanity. Pride in country is but a survival of the old pride in family, clan and tribe. It is still tainted with immaturity. It is a bud.

'The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.'

And the bud is patriotism, the flower is world-citizenship."

* * *

In a book from the masterly pen and brain of Cardinal Gibbons, printed about the time the war clouds were gathering, utterance is given to these comforting thoughts: "I have lived a long time, and I have lived through a very critical time. Not only have I held office many years, but I have held office during a time of transition, when the old order was changed. There are few Americans living now who

can remember the things which I can. I followed Mr. Lincoln's dead body in procession when it was brought to this city (Baltimore); I have seen every President since his death, and I have known most of them personally; I was a grown man and a priest during the civil war, when it seemed as if our country were to be permanently divided. Very few people now living have seen the country in such distress as I have seen it. But I have lived, thank God, to see it in wonderful prosperity and to behold it grown into one of the great powers of the earth. Younger men may tremble for the future of this country, but I can have nothing but hope when I think what we have already passed through, for I can see no troubles in the future which could equal, much less surpass, those which have afflicted us in bygone days. If only the American people will hold fast to that instrument which has been bequeathed to them as the palladium of their liberties—the Constitution of the United States—and fear and distrust the man who would touch that ark with profane hands, the permanence of our institutions is assured."

* * *

In the course of a heart-to-heart talk to New York business men ex-President William Howard Taft gave expression to these thoughts: "The business of legislation is an expert matter. It is something that requires a knowledge of the meaning of legal terms. It is just as absurd to propose to build a bridge without engineers, to build a house without an architect or a competent contractor as to propose detailed legislation by votes at a popular election. The pure democracy attempted in Athens proved to be a failure and the government in those days was so much simpler than in our cities and States that even a temporary success in such a community would not justify a resort to the same method now. If an executive officer is dishonest he can in effect be recalled by impeachment or by criminal trial and conviction and sentenced

to the penitentiary. Under the new system of recall an honest official, before he has had time to work out and vindicate his policies, may be ousted by an ambitious rival through misrepresentation in the press and the hasty judgment of the minority of the electorate who go to the polls. Under such a system Lincoln would have been recalled. What is true with respect to the State is true with respect to the party. Parties are essential to popular government. In no other way practically can the will of all the electorate be interpreted and embodied in affirmative action, legislative and executive. Under the system of the general primary if the initial letter of the candidate's name comes early in the alphabet, and he is first in the list of candidates, he may receive thousands of votes more than the man whose name begins with W."

* * *

That classes disappear when men work together is the contention of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He says: "The inactive army of Christian men will be drawn into service the more quickly when they have come to recognize the brotherhood of man as a necessary corollary to the fatherhood of God. An interesting and unique argument recently advanced for compulsory military service in this country is that the sons of the well-to-do might thereby be thrown into close contact with the sons of the working people, so that the great gap which too often exists might be bridged and as a result of daily association in common tasks these two classes of men brought to see that the difference between them is superficial rather than inherent. When men of widely separated stations are thrown together, come to know each other, when they are working side by side for the advancement of a common interest, then and then only do personal distrust, hatred and misunderstanding give way to a spirit of fair play, justice and a desire for the common good."

Discussing the subject of leading nations combining to prevent war by force, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University puts himself on record as saying: "It is almost inconceivable that any nation would attack another if convinced that to do so would involve war with all the leading powers of the world. If, therefore, such a league as is proposed were formed by a sufficient number of great countries it is in the highest degree improbable that the agreement to take up arms would ever need to be put into execution, for, although there may be issues on which a nation would rather perish than yield, there are none on which it would not prefer a public hearing before fighting its adversary to fighting a whole array of powerful states without such a hearing."

* * *

The State of Michigan feels justly proud of having within its borders a churchman who is in the habit of "speaking right out in meeting" just as he feels and thinks. In a sermon delivered at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in the city of New York, the Rt. Rev. Charles David Williams, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Michigan, declared that the spirit of German organization will triumph, no matter which side wins the war. Bishop Williams said he referred to the German system of co-operation as distinguished from individualism in the United States. He condemned German imperialism and militarism and her ruthlessness "which violates every principle of civilization, Christianity and humanity." Germany, Bishop Williams declared, has welded her people into solidarity through social legislation, while individualism reigns in the United States and American property is in a great measure lopsided, congesting wealth into the hands of a few. "Why should many of our toiling masses fight for our country?" the bishop added. "What has the country done for them? Are they not struggling against practically the same financial oppression

as they struggled against in their own countries, a few holding the key to the entire situation? If the Government can draft the poor man, if the Government can take his body, leaving him with barely enough to support his family, even in poverty, why can not the Government commandeer the wealth of the rich man and leave him with just enough to keep his business going? The equation is lopsided."

* * *

In complete harmony with what the Michigan bishop thundered into the ears of his New York audience is the declaration of an eminent educator that "in the days that are coming the mere accumulator will get precious little praise. He will not be allowed to preach to graduating classes or to tell young men just starting in business by what methods they are to succeed. To be considered successful a man will have to be more of a giver than a taker. If he has taken a million dollars he will have to prove that he gave ten million dollars' worth of service in return for it. He won't be canonized, as men have been in America, simply because he beat other men into a foot race to sources of wealth which any person of normal intelligence could pick up."

* * *

At a meeting of state superintendents of instruction, college professors, school principals and business men, held under the auspices of the National Council of Education, the topic of discussion was "Thrift." S. W. Straus, Chicago banker, who is president of the American Society for Thrift, dealt with the problem in a general sense, while more than half a dozen other speakers discussed various angles of the same subject. "The most vital question in America today is individual preparedness," Mr. Straus said. "Not individual preparedness for war, but individual preparedness for anything that may come—individual preparedness to live useful, steadfast lives for the benefit of humanity and posterity." Mr. Straus declared that although the

United States is a prosperous nation, "we are not a prosperous people," and backed up his assertion with the declaration that one person out of every ten who dies in any of the large cities is buried in a potter's field. "Statistics show that in the United States there are only 108 who save money out of every one thousand population," he added. "This compares with 554 in Switzerland. The only way to lay the foundation for the future thrift of the nation is begun today teaching thrift in our schools," he said in conclusion.

* * *

Frederic W. Keough, editor of American Industries, boldly declares that reckless waste of resources is undermining our national strength. He says: "In looking over prospective reasons for national inefficiency let us not minimize the effect of our indifference to waste in every department of industrial and personal interest. Wastefulness is undermining our national strength—waste of our natural resources, our forests, our stores of fuel, our edifices, our human wealth. We waste more life and limb through accidents, fatal and otherwise, yearly than are destroyed in war. The cost of our accidents, if they could be measured in money, would more than pay for our army and navy and practically any increase in these arms of the national defense that has been urged. We waste untold sums in log-rolling projects for useless army posts, unnecessary public buildings and the improvement of two-by-four rivers and harbors. No new taxes are needed to meet the requirements in national defense if the money thrown away in selfish congressional bickerings is saved and applied. President Wilson's idea that national defense can be amply provided by economy in expenditures elsewhere is thoroughly sound."

* * *

Judge Harry B. Tuthill, in an address to the Presbyterian Men's Class, Laporte, Ind., said: "During this whole time that Europe has been arming, America has been

busily engaged in increasing its wealth and population. Any man, no matter whom he might be, for a long time, no matter if he was a red-handed murderer across the seas, was admitted to the bosom of our body politic and no questions asked. Numbers were what we desired, increased wealth and commercial power no matter how obtained, was what we demanded. We have grown rich in material things; we have grown weak in man power and in what might be called the red blood of ambition. Our standing army in most of the years of peace has not been sufficient to quell a mob much less to protect us from the incursions of any enemy, no matter how weak."

* * *

James M. Cox, publisher of two prosperous newspapers in Ohio, served several terms in Congress as representative of the Dayton district. During the political upheaval of 1912 he was elected Governor as a Democrat, defeated as a candidate for reelection in 1914, but triumphantly elected to a second term in his third gubernatorial race. He is likely to be a candidate for reelection in 1918. If successful he will in all probability become a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1920. Governor Cox holds pronounced views on all important questions affecting the welfare of the country. The general trend of his mind is disclosed by what he had to say a short time since on "The Man Before the Dollar":

"It is no secret to those who are familiar with legislation in this country that too much attention in the past has been given to the almighty dollar and not enough to mankind. That is to say, our legislative bodies, it seems, have been all along imbued with the idea that only wealth needed protection, that man was able to protect himself. But I am pleased to note that of late years the trend of thought has been in the opposite direction—that every year more and more people are coming to understand that government is for the protection of the individual rather than for the protection of material wealth. At the present

time the leading thinkers of the country are devoting their best energies to providing measures that will in one way or another tend to promote human happiness. Such persons are not unmindful of the fact that a man's goods and chattels, as well as his person, must be protected, but they do believe that of first importance to society is the welfare of the human being."

* * *

During the Jackson and Van Buren administrations there was published in the city of Washington a magazine called *The Democratic Review*. It was a decidedly outspoken publication, as may be gathered from the following extract from one of its editorials in the year 1838:

"We are aware of the blind veneration which has heretofore sealed the eyes of a very large proportion of the public whenever their looks have been directed towards that sacrosanct tribunal (the Supreme Court of the United States) in prostrate submission of its presumed infallibility, and in discussing our subject with the freedom which it demands many a reader may perhaps hold up his hands in holy horror at the impious temerity. But this abject mental submission to authority and assumption is unworthy equally of our country and age. We despise that timid prudery in politics which has become too much in vogue. It is high time to print what has been often and earnestly spoken, and what everyone ought to know. Freedom of discussion, of all subjects within the range of human ken, from highest to lowest, is the vital principle of American liberty. The noblest and best of institutions can be preserved in their purity only by the perpetual vigilance of public opinion."

* * *

Thoroughly convinced that the salvation of this country is dependent on the furtherance of the nation's agricultural interests, it is gratifying to know that this view is firmly held by the most thoughtful students of government, statesmen, jurists, legislators, etc. Among those especially outspoken in the expression of their views may be mentioned A. O. Eberhart, former Governor of Minnesota. In a talk on this subject Governor Eberhart declared that

Minnesota is in the forefront in the solution of the rural question. The teaching of scientific farming in the country schools and the making of rural life more attractive by motion picture entertainments and other forms of amusement are the means of keeping a large number of boys and girls in the country who otherwise would go to the cities to live, the Governor asserted. "If we are going to reduce crime and poverty we will have to relieve the congested cities and get more people into the country," said Governor Eberhart. "Our consolidated school system in Minnesota, under which several school districts are combined into one large district, with a modern school building, has aided us in this work. Our rural school districts have grown to such an extent that it is difficult to get teachers. We are endeavoring to make our country life attractive, too, as another means of keeping young men and women on the farms. Motion picture entertainments are given frequently, and the films are distributed among the several schools. We are also giving our attention to making the rural schools social centers. The State of Minnesota has room for a vast number of persons to cultivate the land."

* * *

Defects in our general educational system are freely acknowledged and lamented by the foremost educators throughout the land. What is lucidly and forcefully set forth in the following by Silas Evans, president of Ripon College, is, to say the least, worthy of earnest consideration and thoughtful meditation. He says:

"The great bane of all secondary school training is the multiplicity of subjects and the painlessness of methods. We need more tonic of astringency for the brain. The psychology of interest has been overworked. The education of the will is the prime essential. I would have the high school take fewer studies and compel thoroughness. The social life is too precocious also. There is too much of the moving picture and tango mind connected with education. In point of studies pursued, I believe,

this is entirely secondary to the point of the pursuit of study. It has been fairly well demonstrated that it makes very little difference in the first stages of education what one studies if he only study it thoroughly and scientifically. By all this I do not mean to encourage mental strain or the early strenuous life. There should be wholesome fun and plenty of physical education. I do not approve of military training in any of its forms. There is an element of artificiality in it, and it is a very poor substitute for games."

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At a teachers' institute meeting held in Pittsburgh, Pa., during the latter part of August, 1917, Prof. John A. H. Keith, principal of the Indiana State Normal School, threw some light on the cause of so much parrotism among the products of our faulty educational methods. On the subject of "Four Standards for Judgment of the Public Schools" he spoke of the difference between understanding and mere education, and suggested a system whereby the years of a student in school could be shortened materially. Upon this he said:

"If the instructors would find the points of interest to the girls and boys much fewer years of schooling would be necessary. There should be a reason for learning. We see daily so many cases where children merely learn what is in the book, but they have no insight. Books are great inventions and yet they can become the greatest curses. A child should be interested in what he studies; without this interest the study does him no good. For instance, there is a stage in the life of most boys when they are interested in chickens. They ought to be taught everything in this branch of learning at that time. So it is with other things."

The standards of judgment of schools, he said, are the progress made by the pupils, the increment of good will and self-control in conduct engendered by the schools, the prevalence of community interest in the work of the school and the higher individual and social life the school inculcates.

In "Defense of Property" the Century Magazine some time ago presented these views:

"When Bismarck supported the Socialist program for the protection of the laboring classes in Germany, it was not because he was a Socialist, but because he did not wish the laborer to be exploited to a point of physical degradation that should leave him unfit to endure the hardships of war.

"Property has no hands with which to defend itself, and in the wiser states of Europe, for the last generation, the leaders of the propertied classes have seen to it that the laborer was fit and willing to defend them. That seems to be at once the explanation of German state Socialism, of German military efficiency, and of the German's patriotic willingness to fight.

"In this country property has no foreign invasion to fear, and we are a century behind Germany in the protection of the unpropertied classes. We suffer with all the worst abuses of unemployment, of child labor, of commercial monopolies, of uninsured accident and death in dangerous occupations, of pauperized old age, and criminal vagabondage. We suffer with the general failure of our civilization to be anything but a business administration for business ends. Property, opposing reform, has become the great enemy of social progress. We are told that we are the most untidy, the worst governed, the least defensible country in the world.

"History digs up, in the deposits of archaeology, the fossil remains of such civilizations, now extinct, as if the human race, in its struggle to protect itself from the forces of Nature, had accumulated property as lower orders of life in evolution formed their protective shells, only to find that the shell itself at last becomes the curse of the life it shelters, and the propertied organism is devoured, in the progress of evolution, by a freer form."

* * *

Attributing the chief cause of insanity to alcohol, Dr. T. D. Alderman, of New York, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, asserted before the convention of the National Eclectic Medical Association, at Indianapolis, that the United States is progressing toward the stage where it will be one large insane asylum.

"We have practically become known as a nervous nation," said Dr. Alderman. "We rush and we hurry, and we turn night into day, and hurry the body to decay with tobacco, alcohol, drugs, sexual excesses and abuses. We must stop this disastrous rush and headlong hurry.

"Alcohol does more than all other causes combined. Where it is not the initial cause, it is the developing cause, because we find the use of alcohol invariably accompanied by one or more of the social diseases.

"In the United States today there are 250,000 insane and 250,000 feeble-minded. This exceeds the population of Indianapolis. I do not believe that my statement is wild or not supported by facts. We are literally and truthfully threatened with a spread of mental degeneracy that is overwhelming and out of all proportion to the increase of the population.

"There is an answer to this condition and it is in safe and sane eugenics. The world must see to it that there is a great evolution of character in men and women. There should be laws to prevent the propagation of the defectives, to prevent marriage between feeble-minded and insane. There is nothing for us doctors to do but to become strong and ardent advocates of eugenics."

* * *

That the liquor traffic has for years been working its own destruction is freely admitted by candid men connected with the same, directly or indirectly. Commenting upon the nation-wide demand for prohibition, the *National Liquor Dealers' Journal* recently made this truthful admission:

"To us there is the handwriting on the wall, and its interpretation spells doom. The liquor business is to blame. It seems incapable of learning any lesson of advancement or any motive but profit. To perpetuate itself it has formed alliances with the slums that repel all conscientious and patriotic citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers and

backs with all its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant officials. It does not aid in the purification of municipal, state or national administrations.

"One of the reasons why prohibition is spreading so rapidly in this country,' comments the *Chattanooga News*, 'is that the liquor interests aligned themselves with a certain type of official who is powerless when the people awaken to his evils.'"

Liquor dealers of this type referred to have not only been the enemies of humanity, but their own enemies as well, and they have not only been principally responsible for the demand for the abolition of the manufacturing and sale of intoxicants in the United States, but for the demand that sweeps the civilized world as well.

* * *

The Hon. Thomas Taggart did not serve long as a member of the United States Senate, to which position he was appointed by Governor Ralston upon the death of Senator Benjamin F. Shively. But during the eight months that he did serve as senator he made a record to which he and his friends can well point with pardonable pride. His incisive speech in denunciation of the pernicious practice of squandering public funds by the millions for the promotion of visionary projects met with unstinted commendation throughout the Republic. The *Indianapolis Star*, a Republican paper, made this editorial reference to Senator Taggart's well-directed onslaught on the pork barrel abomination:

"A report from Washington explains that pork-grabbing is in disfavor. The recent election was disastrous to many of the nation's most notorious 'pork' congressmen. They fell by the wayside in spite of the plunder they had taken home to their districts. The public showed that it does not endorse looting the treasury for any purpose.

"Too much credit can not be given to former Senator Taggart for the stand he took against the 'pork' abuses. Extravagance had been accepted in Congress as illogical and wasteful, but a traditional if not neces-

sary evil. Many saw the truth, no doubt, but Senator Taggart had the courage of his convictions.

"The denunciation of 'pork' and waste, delivered by Senator Taggart, uncovered the utter defenselessness of the system. He turned on the light and showed the pettiness of the whole business, and how it has been utilized to strengthen political fences at the expense of the public treasury.

"It took courage to do what Senator Taggart did, in the face of records of many colleagues in Congress. But he had the nerve and he made such a thorough job of the exposure that he probably has crippled the 'pork' grabber for all time. The people never again will applaud a member whose claim to recognition is based on the wasteful appropriations he has been able to put through for his district or State."

* * *

Now that an organized effort is to be made to Americanize the millions of aliens in this country, it is in order to inquire why efforts in that direction were not begun long ago, during the years that immigration by the million was at its height. All political parties are censurable for neglect of duty in this particular. For years and years the chief, if not sole, object of party leaders has been to secure votes instead of Americanizing aliens. The indifference regarding this matter has been sharply condemned by men who have given it close attention and earnest thought. Chief among these is Dr. William Norman Guthrie, New York divine and educator. In an address delivered at the convention of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs this gentleman vigorously assailed the educational and social system of the United States as the cause of hyphenism. "If you would make a good American of the immigrant, and especially of the immigrant's children, you should teach him in the schools the traditions and the history of his own country in his own language, and at the same time teach him American history in the language of this country." This, he asserted, was, in his opinion, the best plan for bringing the

foreigner to realize the advantages of citizenship on this side of the water.

"When you teach the immigrant that to be a good citizen of the United States he must at once become a traitor to his native country, you are teaching him to have but little respect for the country of his adoption," declared Dr. Guthrie. "The customs, the habits, the traditions of the immigrant must be assimilated with those of the United States, if the immigrant is to become a real American," said the speaker. "If he must be a Polish-American, a French-American, a German-American, or any other kind of an American, let him with love for the folk-nature of his own land be, above all other things, a real American in his citizenship here. These things can be taught not by making him desert the ideals—the customs of the land of his nativity, but by assisting him to preserve them and at the same time teaching him love for the ideals of this country." Dr. Guthrie's address undoubtedly was one of the strongest heard during the convention. It was absolutely free from partisanship or reflection on the peoples of any country. He has given special study to his subject, that of "Americanization." At the present time he is located in New York in charge of the church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery, where he conducts classes for children of foreign parentage along the lines suggested in his address here. He is well known in Ohio and was for nine years located in Cincinnati. "Questions of the nature covered in my address," declared Dr. Guthrie when interviewed, "are not solved because of the very simple fact we never really face the issue. There are no real Americans in this country, but there are all sorts of citizens who have sprung from different nationalities and who have never known the traditions of the land of their parents. If there is a man in this country three generations removed from the land of his parents, who would take up arms against the United

States in behalf of the ruler of that foreign power, it is because that man's antecedents have not been aided in assimilating the folk nature of the foreign country, taught in its own language, and at the same time given lessons in American history in the language of this country. Assimilation through thorough education is the only means by which good Americans may be made of the foreign elements. Your teachers, your neighbor or yourself can not turn up your noses at the custom of a Pole or of any other man of foreign birth and then expect to gain that man's respect for America. Our best citizens do not come from the cultured classes of Europe for they will not assimilate with American customs. They must come from those of the humble walks of life and who can be taught through assimilation. America was made by the Almighty for the assimilation of the races of the old world. Its location, its mountain ranges and its climate surely seem to make it so. Every foreigner except those from the British Isles comes to the United States at a disadvantage and that one disadvantage the one of language. He is shunted off to himself, he is not given his chance; he retains the love of his own country, its customs and even its citizenship if it has any."

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"America is not given to solve the problem of the enemy alien until she solves the problem of the friendly alien." This was the statement made by Miss Frances A. Kellor, assistant to the chairman of the national Americanization committee and formerly chief of the division of aliens of the resource mobilization bureau of the New York state adjutant-general's office. Miss Kellor was positive in her declaration that if the United States wanted to avoid a recurrence of the East St. Louis riots, or the labor troubles which resulted in the deportation of the I. W. W. sympathizers from Bisbee, Ariz., then the nation would have to make a great effort to bring the friendly aliens into closer touch with

America's standard of living. The alien, she said, was always the lowest paid, did the dirtiest work, and was the worst treated of all laboring classes, and hence was always ready to listen to the seductive call of any person who wished to make trouble. She related several experiences which came under her notice personally while she was in the state adjutant general's office, a position she accepted at the request of Governor Whitman, showing the great risk incurred from a manufacturer's going blithely along with no thought as to what his alien workmen were doing or what they were thinking. What the country needs, according to Miss Kellor, is a central bureau of aliens in Washington to handle the whole question. "The most effective tool in the hands of the hostile resident of America is industrial unrest," said Miss Kellor. "The basis of this unrest is the maladjustment of the friendly immigrant to conditions of life in America. Take the recent labor troubles in this country, the race riots in East St. Louis, where strikes on the part of alien workmen were followed by the importation of Negroes to take their places. In the zinc and lead mines of Missouri note the attacks by Americans on alien laborers. Look at the disturbances in the Arizona copper mines. It will be remarked that in practically all instances the leaders have been the I. W. W., and the I. W. W. are mostly aliens."

* * *

Whether Patriotism in the United States is decaying is dispassionately discussed in *Harper's Magazine* for June by William Roscoe Thayer:

"There are, of course, radicals who, in this age of dissolution, hold that patriotism, like religion and like the rest of the most sacred family ties, is a worn-out ideal, a pretty but fatuous survival of a superstitious stage in human development. They argue, too, that because morals vary in different lands, morality is 'a mere question of latitude,' and therefore, that it may be disregarded. They had no part in shaping the laws, religious or social, which have

been handed down and still govern public affairs and private conduct; why, then, should they heed them? With these and similar pleas they justify their egotism. In truth, however, the man or woman who reasons thus is the most pitiable of human beings. Not to feel that you are part of a community is really to be unhuman; for the animals have this feeling by instinct, and in ants and bees it produces results which rival those of the highest type of men. To be shut up in the prison of your own self, without even a peephole through which you can look out upon others or communicate with them; to pass your time in such solitary confinement, unsustained by any fellow feeling, unstirred by any motive except the gratification of selfish desires, is a form of punishment more cruel than any devised by medieval tortures. In general, persons who announce, often somewhat boastfully, that they have discarded patriotism—as if by so doing they proved their superior intelligence—do not philosophize. They pursue their own ease and comfort. Most of their days, until an emergency comes, they give little thought to the country, which remains an abstraction for them except when it calls on them to pay taxes. They grumble if the local government allows the streets, or the water supply, or the policing, to run down; but even then they do not take the trouble to go to the polls and vote for a better mayor. If they are in business they probably regard the national government as a vast purveyor of benefits for those citizens who know how to get them. They usually take no more thought of what the country does for them than little children take of the means by which their parents supply them with food and clothes. Children pay back in affection, but the unpatriotic egotists feel neither gratitude nor affection; instead of being thankful for what they have, they complain that it is so little."

* * *

On the Negro question a good deal is presented on preceding pages of this volume, all of which will be adjudged germane to a clear understanding of the problem with which the nation was obliged to wrestle at various stages of our country's history. We are far from being through with certain phases of these problems. What is of spe-

cial interest regarding the same is succinctly and clearly set forth by one of Ohio's foremost journalists, George F. Burba, for many years chief editorial writer for the *Dayton News*, and now officiating in a similar capacity on the *Columbus Evening Dispatch*. Mr. Burba served as secretary to Governor James M. Cox during the latter's first term as chief executive of the Buckeye commonwealth. The present situation is thus discussed by Mr. Burba:

"There isn't going to be another war between the North and the South on account of the Negro. There will be no more armies of the blue and the gray opposing each other because of the colored man. But there is 'bad blood' brewing on his account, just the same, and the Southern newspapers are saying 'harsh things' about us on account of the same fellow that caused the argument in 1861—which argument continued through four bloody years and disagreeable ones.

"The trouble is simple enough. Northern men have lately invaded the South and induced thousands of Negroes to come North—to work. The Southerners have just awakened to the fact that the South needs these same colored laborers, and the papers have set up a howl about it. They are claiming that it isn't fair to have these Northern men invading the South inducing the colored folks to go North.

"But it is a business proposition. It is never pleasant to have your 'help' leave you. All of us have experienced that unpleasantness. But the fellow who has a day's labor to sell is in the same condition as the fellow who has a bale of cotton to sell, and we note that our Southern friends who have cotton to sell try to find the best market for it. So they ought not to blame the colored man who has a day's labor to sell for also seeking the best market for the labor.

"We shall not argue whether it is better for the colored man to leave the South. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of that question. But the fact is that the citizens of this country are free to seek the best market for their labor, and to go to those communities where they believe they can secure the best wages or the best working conditions. So the only thing

the South can consistently do to meet the competition of the North in the matter of inducements to the Negro is to pay as good wages and to furnish as good working conditions as the Northern employer. That would settle the whole question."

* * *

Thoroughly sound are the views expressed by E. E. Rittenhouse, president of the Life Extension Institute, relative to American Responsibility for Alien Ignorance of Our Ideals:

"During the fourteen years preceding the outbreak of the present war the flight of Europeans to the United States numbered 13,255,207. For any lack of knowledge among these newcomers of our institutions and ideals and the higher purposes of our government the American people are largely responsible. We made no effort to instruct them as to their obligations and duties as residents or citizens of our country. We turned them loose to learn the meaning of Americanism in the hard school of experience. We choked the 'melting pot.' Large numbers of them have failed to fuse.

"The public schools will take care of the children, but we need an educational plan, a special school of citizenship, for foreign adults.

"The duty of teaching these newcomers what their public responsibilities are seems imperative. Loyalty to the law in time of peace and to the nation in time of war can be expected from the majority of our foreign population, but the unfused and disloyal few need attention before damage is done and discredit brought upon the worthy."

* * *

Commenting on the thoughtless accusations and strictures of a contemporary on the East St. Louis bloody conflict between whites and blacks, Charles G. Sefrit, the foremost Republican journalist of Southern Indiana, gave forceful expression to his views on the race problem in these impressive sentences:

"The Germans, of course, had no more to do with the East St. Louis uprising than they had with the lynching of members of the Mafia at New Orleans years ago, or the riots at Homestead, the sanguinary battles at Paterson, the great railroad

strike in Chicago and the bloody duels between the striking miners and the constabulary of Colorado and Idaho.

"Deplorable as it is, all the theorizing in the world will not adjust the condition in this country which arises from racial antagonisms that exist between the whites of the population and the blacks. We may argue until we are black in the face and preach the beauties of the universal brotherhood of man, regardless of color, until our tongues are paralyzed in the effort, but the plain, bare, unmistakable fact remains that the bias among the white men is so firmly fixed that the intermingling of the whites and the blacks in industrial equality is an impossible accomplishment.

"The United States has no more serious internal problem than this racial antagonism. The solution of it is one of the political mysteries that time alone can unveil. There may be found a way. Who points this out will take rank in the history of the Republic with Washington and Lincoln. The solution may come from the Negroes themselves, from one of their race, great and strong enough to take up the work begun by Booker T. Washington; some Negro power, foresight and influence, who can induce his people to confine their energies to that sure salvation for them, the tilling of the soil, in which honorable and thrifty pursuit they would be unmoled in their quest of independence."

* * *

Here is a thought that is well worth being taken into account when the forms of government are under consideration: "Unlimited power is the ideal thing when it is in safe hands. The despotism of heaven is the one absolutely perfect government. An earthly despotism would be the absolutely perfect earthly government, if the conditions were the same, namely, the despot the most perfect individual of the human race, and his lease of life perpetual. But as a perishable perfect man must die, and leave his despotism in the hands of an imperfect successor, an earthly despotism is not merely a bad form of government, it is the worst possible."—Mark Twain.

* * *

About as valuable a contribution to current comment as to "What Shall We Do

With the Negro?" is the following from the pen of that sturdy champion of humanitarianism, the Rev. Charles Stelzle:

"Movement of negroes from the South to take the places of white men in big industrial enterprises has already borne fruit in the East St. Louis race riot.

"With the departure of the immigrant population to the seat of war in Europe, there remained only the Negro to exploit and he has been coming in a steady stream to Northern cities.

"By bringing the black man into competition with the white man, employers of labor have raised a social problem as difficult to meet as any by which our country is confronted.

"Booker T. Washington once said, 'I can not hold any man in the gutter without staying in the gutter myself.'

"And Washington was right. As a matter of self-protection, it behooves us to care for the Negro. If we keep the Negro in the gutter, we shall be compelled to stay there with him.

"Without discussing the race question in any way, let us look at a few outstanding facts in regard to our treatment of the Negro.

"We compel him to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, with scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity.

"We drive the worst forms of immorality into the Negro quarters and then curse the Negro because of his moral weakness. If there is to be a red light district in town, it is dumped into the area into which we also dump the Negro population.

"It would be a comparatively easy matter to produce statistics which indicate that the Negro is the worst criminal in the world, but how can he help becoming such? We subject him to the severest tests of our city life—physical, moral and political—and then cynically declare the 'nigger' is no good anyway.

"But there is another side to this question. The negroes who live under these unsanitary conditions are our laundresses, nurses and cooks. If there is contagious disease in their own homes—and there is much of it—they are sure to bring it to our

homes, either personally or through the laundry which we send to them.

"There is one big fact we have got to reckon with—the Negro came to the United States against his will and he is going to stay here. He will not return to Africa to establish a Liberian republic, as some people have fondly wished.

"After bringing the Negro to this country, for 250 years we systematically expunged from the Negro race the best qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy.

"It is now simply a question as to whether he is to be a 'good' Negro or a 'bad' Negro, and the answer to this question depends as much upon the whites as it does upon the blacks.

"Let us give the Negro a square deal. Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this delicate question. The South can not settle it alone and the North can not do the work of the South. The North and the South, the city and the country, must attack the situation together, for this is a national problem."

* * *

Substantial reasons why the people of all Europe, outside the realm of ambitious war lords and incorrigible militarists, are yearning for peace and prayerfully looking forward to a cessation of carnage and devastation, may be found in this suggestive summing up of the results of bloody war by the *Berliner Tageblatt*:

"War loans of \$87,000,000,000; loss in dead and wounded, 24,000,000 men; killed, 7,000,000 men; crippled for life, 5,000,000 men; loss through decrease of birth rate in all belligerent countries, 9,000,000 men.

"The gold production of the world during the last five hundred years amounted to \$15,000,000,000, or less than one-fifth of the cost of the awful world war. In \$5 gold pieces the \$87,000,000,000 raised in war loans would form a belt that could be wound around the earth nine times.

"The funeral cortege of the 7,000,000 men killed would reach from Paris to Vladivostok, if one hearse followed the other.

"When the war began, the combined public debt of all European States was a little over \$25,000,000,000, and now it is \$112,000,000,000. The British merchant fleet in 1914 represented a value of about \$950,-

000,000. That is less than the annual interest England now has to pay for her war debt. Before the war Germany exported goods to the amount of \$113,000,000 per year to the British colonies. By cutting off this export England can eventually reimburse herself for her losses, but this will take more than two hundred years.

"Germany, with the amount spent by her for the war, could have bought all the cotton fields, the copper mines and the whole petroleum industry of the United States and still would have had several billion dollars left over.

"Russia, with her war expenses, might have covered her immense territories with a net of railways as close as that of Belgium; and France, whose losses in men are larger than the entire male population of Alsace-Lorraine, could have bought all the Portuguese and Dutch colonies with the money she sacrificed for the war.

"With the enormous wealth destroyed by the war, Europe might have been made a paradise on earth instead of a howling wilderness. There is no doubt that the awful struggle would have been avoided if the nations had any idea of its enormity when it started."

* * *

Among students of government there is substantial agreement that the more elective officers there are in municipalities and states, the less real democracy exists. This statement, evoked by the huge number of candidates to be voted on at our biennial election, is made on the highest Democratic authority. In his "Constitutional Government in the United States," Woodrow Wilson writes:

"All the peculiarities of party government in the United States are due to the infinite multiplication of elective offices.

* * * The people have, under our constitution and statutes, been assigned the power of filling innumerable elective offices; they are incapable of wielding that power because they have neither the time nor the necessary means of co-operative action; the power has therefore been taken away from them, not by law, but by circumstances, and handed over to those who have the time and the inclination to supply the necessary organization; and the system of election has been transformed into a system of practically irresponsible ap-

pointment to office by private party managers. * * * We must decrease the number and complexity of the things the voter has to do; concentrate his attention upon a few men whom he can make responsible, a few objects upon which he can easily center his purpose; make parties his instruments and not his masters by an utter simplification of the things he is expected to look to."

That is evidently good common sense. Woodrow Wilson, in addition to being President of the United States, is president of the Short Ballot League, the aim of which is to reduce the amazing multiplicity of elective officers. The framers of Indiana's first constitution had this point in mind when they provided that the people should vote for only two State officers—Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. For thirty-five years the people of Indiana were entirely content with this arrangement. When, under the new constitution, the list of elective State officers was enlarged by adding a few more, it was not done in response to popular clamor, but rather to conform to the notion that the Legislature should be absolved from the task of choosing Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State.

* * *

Some of these days the people of Indiana will find ways and means to enable them to vote on the adoption or rejection of a new constitution framed by a convention especially elected for that purpose. In view of the objection commonly interposed to the proposition of such a procedure, it will not be amiss to direct attention to the views held by Thomas Jefferson, father of American Democracy, as expressed by him in a letter addressed to Major John Cartwright, dated at Monticello, June 5, 1824:

"But can they be made unchangeable? Can one generation bind another, and all others, in succession forever? I think not. The Creator has made the earth for the living, not the dead. Rights and powers can only belong to persons, not to things, not to mere matter, unendowed with will. The dead are not even things.

The particles of matter which composed their bodies make part now of the bodies of other animals, vegetables or minerals, of a thousand forms. To what, then, are attached the rights and powers they held while in the form of men? A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life; when that has disappeared, another majority is in place, holds all the rights and powers their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves. Nothing, then, is unchangeable but the inherent and unalienable rights of man."

Elsewhere he says no constitution should last more than twenty years. That's the limit fixed in the State of New York. Every twenty years the responsibility of framing a new or revised constitution is imposed upon the electorate of the Empire State of the Union. A change may or may not be effected at such stated periods.

* * *

Generous space is accorded the foregoing citations in the hope and expectation that they may serve as an incentive to earnest study of the various problems calling for solution in the near or remote future. With the illuminating products of some of the ablest minds of the Republic placed before the studious reader, and conspicuously brought to public attention, these citations ought to prove helpful in forming sound conclusions and reaching righteous decisions. The voice of statesmanship ought to be listened to eagerly and the siren song of demogogy shunned determinedly. The line of distinction between the statesman and the demagogue ought to be sharply drawn. With this end in view there is herewith presented a comprehensive delineation from the masterful pen of a former New York editor, Charles H. Betts, whose keen analysis is unreservedly commended to the thoughtful consideration of every studious reader of these pages:

"In this noisy and sensational age we are told by the false political prophets that we should blow out the light of reason and rely upon the impulses of emotion; that we

should disregard the lessons of history and experience and be guided by the noise and confusion of the hour; that we should cease to reverence the wisdom of the fathers and that in order to become progressive we must stand trembling and awe-stricken in the shadow of the babes unborn. I care not what course others may take; but, as for me, I hold that the wisdom of the fathers who founded this republic is a better and safer guide than the noise of their hysterical, office-seeking sons.

"In the Revolutionary period character, stability, brains and statesmanship were necessary to fit a man for leadership. Today all that is required to be a popular idol is to become a poise-making, leather-lunged demagogue—a political jumping jack.

"I can tell you what is the matter with this country. It is being conducted by 10 per cent. of cranks and 15 per cent. of cowards. The 10 per cent. of cranks create the noise. The 15 per cent. of cowards, who are politicians, become frightened, lie down and accept noise as their guide. The other 75 per cent. of normal, decent, intelligent people are absorbed in their own business affairs and give no time to politics or public questions and neglect their civic duties.

"Is it any wonder that the machinery of our representative government is being clogged by ignorance and incompetency?

"We are told that the cure for the 'evils of democracy' is 'more democracy,' which is equivalent to saying that the cure for a lack of brains is more lungs. What we want is not more democracy, but better democracy. What we want, what we need, is fewer talkers and more thinkers, fewer word brokers and more dealers in common sense, fewer curbstone orators selling the people 'balloon common' and more sages and philosophers to mark out the proper ends of government.

"We have in this country too many Platos in politics. They have been correctly characterized by the Hon. Andrew D. White as 'political dreamers and schemers.' They soar around in the rarefied atmosphere of the intellectual Himalayas, and they are out of touch with the earth and with humanity. They are mental aeroplanes. Their chief accomplishment is the creation of theories that will not work. They are the creators of tragedy. It was Professor Huxley who defined a tragedy as 'a theory busted by a fact.'

"These political sophists are so busy

these days creating political theories that it is keeping sane and intelligent people working overtime to find facts to bust their fool theories. It is becoming so tiresome that it is making life itself almost a tragedy. But I do not mind this, for I am fond of tragedy. I am never quite so happy as when I am sticking the pins of truths into the frauds of politics.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that there is a vast difference between a demagogue and a statesman. The demagogue aims at temporary success. The statesman aims to be eternally right. The demagogue aims to stand on the quicksand of expediency. The statesman aims to stand on the rock of truth. The statesman in defying the uninformed sentiment of the hour may be and he often is sacrificed, but his name lives in history. The path of progress is paved with the bones of martyrs, but as Bruno has well said, 'Truth is the food of heroic souls.'

"On the other hand, it is the cheap, temporary idols of the hours who cowardly abandon truth and principle in order to win a temporary success, who in all history have furnished the permanent pavement for the bottom of oblivion.

"There has never been a time in the history of our country when we could study the lessons of history and experience with such profit as in the present, and there has never been a time in all our history when we were in greater need of the guidance of the sane wisdom and statesmanship that gave birth to the American republic."

* * *

There is much force to what Professor Harold C. Goddard, of Swarthmore College, says with reference to the necessity of the United States awakening from complacency if it would bring about lasting peace:

"To awaken from complacency, indeed, is the first step the United States must take if it desires peace for itself and to help bring peace to the world. That step taken, it must cease squandering its inheritance and set about the task of mobilizing its disintegrated forces of super-resistance—social, industrial, political, educational, and religious. It must wipe out the stigma of

dollar worship by fashioning a creative national purpose. It must focus on itself the admiration of the world by making an America where men are free in fact as well as in name. The program for that work must be bold and imaginative. No half measures will suffice at this crisis of world history. And the working relation that the political part of that program should bear to the question of military preparedness is this: No increase in armament that is not coupled with some social amelioration, some enhancement of genuine democracy, is entitled to a moment's consideration from the American people."

* * *

So long as the American spirit survives the greatest Republic that the world has ever looked upon will move forward to new problems, solved in human uplift, new triumphs won in the extension of the blessings of liberty and peace and plenty not only to a few, but to all capable of utilizing the same. What is this American spirit? It is the golden key that opens the door for humanity into an ever richer future. It is the spirit of independence and the spirit of love for the common humanity around us.

One of the Republic's truly eloquent presidents declared once upon a time that "It behooves the jealousy of a free people to be constantly awake." In Proverbs we are told, truly: "Where there is no vision the people perish." Ruskin was eternally right when he declared: "Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known." And I fully concur in the thought expressed by Lyman Abbott not long since: "No man has a right to take part in governing others who has not the intellectual and moral capacity to govern himself." But, alas! That implies an ideal hardly attainable under any sort or system of government known to mankind. The best we may hope for and strive to establish in the main is an alert intelligence and patriotic electorate.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

I hold this to be the rule of life—too much of anything is bad.—Terence.

* * *

What a man knows should find expression in what he does. The value of superior knowledge is that it leads to a performing manhood.—Bovee.

* * *

Liberty does not consist, my fellow citizens, in mere general declarations of the rights of men. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite action.—Woodrow Wilson.

* * *

It is a source of unbounded gratification for me to be enabled to say, truthfully, that I have not knowingly thrust a thorn in the side of my fellowman.—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

The only way to love the forest is to stay in it until you have learned its pathless travel, growth and inhabitants as you know the fields. You must begin at the gate and find your way slowly, else you will not hear the great secret and see the compelling vision. There are trees you never before have seen, flowers and vines the botanists fail to mention, and such music as your ears can not hear elsewhere.—Gene Stratton Porter.

* * *

Might we not all resolve that every day we will do at least one act of kindness? Let us write a letter in such terms that the post will bring pleasure next day to some house; make a call just to let a friend know that he has been in our heart; send a gift on someone's birthday, marriage day or any day we can invent. Let us make children glad with things which they long for and can not obtain. And a thousand other things which we could do within a year, if we had eyes to see and a heart to feel and had the will to take some trouble.—Ian Maclaren.

Be not afraid of life. Believe that life is worth living and your belief will help to create the fact.—William James.

* * *

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses nor fine furniture.—Benjamin Franklin.

* * *

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Francis Bacon.

* * *

I believe that today is better than yesterday, and that tomorrow will be better than today.—George F. Hoar.

* * *

The longer I live the more I am persuaded that the gifts of Providence are more equally distributed than we are apt to think. Among the poor so little is enjoyed so much, and among the rich so much is enjoyed so little.—Margaret Botto.

* * *

Sanctified work is a blessing. The command to labor for six days is as binding as the command to rest on the seventh. Work that is a blessing is work that creates. When creation ceases slavery begins. There must be human interest in work or it deadens both mind and muscles. The shoemaker of the old school used to see a shoe grow under his skill. Love is another element in making a life. Love is not passion; it sanctifies passion. Love is as broad as humanity.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

* * *

The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always first to be touched by the thorns.—Moore.

* * *

The weakest spot in every man is where he thinks himself to be the wisest.—Nathaniel Emmons.

* * *

Is it not a thing divine to have a smile

which, none know how, has the power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living in common drag behind them?—Victor Hugo.

* * *

Let me gather to myself the secret and meaning of the earth, the golden sun, the light, the foam-flecked sea. Let my soul

become enlarged; I am not enough; I am little and contemptible. I desire a greatness of soul, an irradiance of mind, a deeper insight, a broader hope.—Richard Jeffries.

* * *

In a sound sleep the soul goes home to recruit her strength, which could not else endure the wear and tear of life.—Rahel.



PATRIOTISM

The way to be patriotic in America is not only to love America, but to love the duty that lies nearest to our hand and know that in performing it we are serving our country. It is patriotic to learn what the facts of our national life are and to face them with candor. We set this nation up—at any rate, we professed to set it up—to vindicate the rights of men. I would be ashamed of this flag (stars and stripes) if it ever did anything outside America that we would not permit it to do inside of America. When I have made a promise I try to keep it, and I know of no other rule permissible to a nation.—President Woodrow Wilson.

* * *

The test of an American is not where he was born, but what he is doing and will do for the republic. If with resolute heart and clear mind he says, "I am an American. This country is mine. I am for it first and always," he is a good enough American to maintain our prestige, defend our honor and promote our welfare. He is a desirable.—Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania.

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America holds out an example a thousand times more encouraging than was ever presented before to those nine-tenths of the human race who are born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank.—Daniel Webster at Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1843.

* * *

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!—Patrick Henry.

* * *

Love of country is one of the loftiest virtues which the Almighty has planted in the human heart, and so treason against

it has been considered the most damning of sins.—Emory A. Storrs.

* * *

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Justice Story.

* * *

Patriotism, pure and undefiled, is the handmaid of religion. Love of country is twin to the love of God. The instinct of love of country, of patriotism, dwelling in every human breast, is the abiding and unchangeable source of every nation's strength and safety and the inspiration of the most enlightened civilization has been the inspiration of all the people of the earth through all the ages: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Strong as love of country is instinctively, it can, by cultivation, be made stronger in each individual and thus become a source of greater national strength. It is a part of the education and experience of a true man and of the real business of life that he should be a patriot. The instinct of the love of country is as natural as the parental or filial love or as the attachment for home. As the bird returns to the nest, so every fiber of a well-educated and well-developed man swells in sympathy with associations of family, home, community, State or Nation. No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself. There can be no well-rounded character in selfish individualism.—Chief Justice Hay Brown of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

* * *

To my eye the path of our duty is as clear as the milky way. It is the path of active preparation, of dignified energy. It consists not in abandoning our rights, but in supporting them, as they exist and where they exist—on the ocean as well as on the land.—Josiah Quincy, Jr.

* * *

Be loyal to the United States, your fam-

ily and your employer. Beware of snakes. Unanimous United States would bring peace quicker than discordant talking machines. Now is no time for wrist-watch patriots. Make cabinet changes early. Lincoln did. Allies did after they made serious mistakes. Wilson should. Present cabinet was organized for peace. War is on. We must prepare quickly and wisely. Get the best. Forget partisan politics.—Frank I. King, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

I believe that I am not mistaken in seeing these new purposes come into the hearts of men who have not permitted themselves hitherto to see what they now look upon. For the Nation cannot move successfully by anything except concert of purpose and of judgment. You cannot whip a nation into line. You cannot drive your leaders before you. You have got to have a spirit that thrills the whole body, and I believe that that spirit is now beginning to thrill the whole body. Men are finding that they will be bigger business men as they will spend some of their brains on something that has nothing to do with themselves, and that the more you extend the use of your energy the more energy you have got to spend even upon your own affairs—that enrichment comes with the enlargement, and that with the enrichment comes the increase of power.—Governor Woodrow Wilson at Trenton, January 13, 1913.

* * *

It is my duty as an educated American citizen; your duty, young gentlemen, is to see to it that the sun of opportunity shall not drop below the horizon and gild the few mountain peaks of education and wealth and refinement, while the great masses of the people, like the great valleys, are shrouded in the gloom and privations of poverty and ignorance, but that this glorious sun that is enlightening you and me shall rise to the meridian splendor in the firmament of American life, and

bathe the lowliest home in its effulgent glory.—U. S. Senator Ellison D. Smith to Students of South Carolina University.

* * *

The very colors (of our flag) have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice; and all together—stripes, stars and colors, blazing in the sky—make the flag of our country, to be cherished by all our hearts, to be upheld by all our hands.—Charles Sumner.

* * *

Great and worthy of all gratitude and fame were those men who have devoted their best faculties, poured out their best blood, for the land they called their own; but greater far, and more worthy of gratitude, and of purer and more enduring fame, are the very few who lived not for an age, a country, but for all ages, for all mankind; who did not live to preach up this or that theory, to insist on this or that truth, to sustain this or that sect or party, but who lived to work out the intellectual and spiritual good, and to promote the progress of the whole human race, to kindle within the individual mind the light which is true freedom, or leads to it. Such was the example left by Jesus Christ, such a man was Shakespeare, such a man was Goethe.—Mrs. Jameson.

* * *

Democracy is the grand adventure in the growth of civilization. Whenever men have struggled to be free the world has progressed; but, after all, popular government is still an experiment measured in terms of world history. Above all, the struggle is not a political one. You and I and all men live lives that are more industrial and commercial and economic than political. And so political freedom is only a part of democracy—a part that has long since been won. What the people want is not only political freedom—it is industrial freedom and the equality of opportunity. Industrial monopoly is simply industrial monarchy.—Joseph E. Davies.

This is the best government on earth—the one most responsive to the will of the people, but it is a government of the people—not of one or a few men. If a few are permitted to resist a law—any law—because they do not like it, government becomes a farce. The law must be enforced—resistance is anarchy.—W. J. Bryan.

* * *

The foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality. There exists in the course of nature an indissoluble union of virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between honest policy and public felicity. The smiles of heaven can never be expected on a government that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained.—George Washington, President of the United States. April, 1789.

We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrongs done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. April, 1917.

* * *

It is a question of loyalty, not of nativity. Those Americans, of German birth or lineage, who have plighted their vows and adopted America as their home and their hope, establishing themselves among us, as one of us, and making common cause with us, are as good Americans as the rest of us, and are to be congratulated and encouraged rather than discouraged and condemned merely from a nationality.—President Woodrow Wilson.



WORDS OF WISDOM AND TRUTH

In maintaining that play is an essential element in making a life there must be spoken a word of caution about amusements. Whatever wastes the strength of body or mind and destroys the purity of the soul is not legitimate play. Dancing is not essentially irreligious. David danced before the ark. But those dances which weaken the moral sense and give offense to purity are irreligious and are damaging to character. The final element in making a life is worship. Worship is the acknowledgment of our limitations. To refuse to worship is to manifest selfishness. Self-sufficient men cannot worship. We are all compelled to make a living, but for completeness of living we must all make a life.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago.

* * *

The man who succeeds above his fellows is the one who, early in life, clearly discerns his object, and toward that object habitually directs his powers. Thus, indeed, even genius itself is but fine observation strengthened by fixity of purpose. Every man who observes vigilantly and resolves steadfastly grows unconsciously into genius.—Bulwer-Lytton.

* * *

Many a man defers his happiness until he gets rich. Then he is surprised to find that his manna is spoiled, that he should have eaten it when first given. Deferred happiness and the deferred good deed do not keep.—The Christian Herald.

* * *

Of permanent mourning there is none; no cloud remains fixed. The sun will shine tomorrow.—Richter.

* * *

It has been a thousand times observed, and I must observe it once more, that the hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition.—Goldsmith.

Phobism is an addition to fear (another name for worry). If smugness be unlovely from a social point of view, phobism is fatal to its victim. Did it ever occur to you that fear can become a habit and a luxury, just as smoking is? But phobism is the more hazardous. We fear poverty, we fear disease, we fear death, we fear that we shall be snubbed socially. And each separate fear impairs our capacity for work in a definite, measurable way. I know many people addicted to the use of fear. Some of them use it to excess. To the psychologist fear is the most expensive of all habits that people indulge. Ninety-nine and forty-four one hundredths per cent. of fear is as useless as a deckhand on a submarine.—Elliott Park Frost.

* * *

I believe that the country, which God made, is more beautiful than the city, which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever we find it, but that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do—not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.—Edwin Osgood Grover.

* * *

The helmet of salvation is worn on the head. For 1900 years it has proven itself the best head protection known to man. Millions of people are getting all sorts of

crazy fads and isms in their heads nowadays. But I have never known a really saved man to take up with any of the quack nostrums of man's devising. The power of salvation experienced in the soul is the best safeguard against false doctrine.—Rev. Henry B. Hostetter.

* * *

The block of granite which was an obstacle in the pathway of the weak becomes a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong.—Carlyle.

* * *

The rose-tinted hour invariably comes sooner or later to the man of patience and persistent action.—Willis George Emerson.

* * *

With us law is nothing unless close behind it stands a warm, living, public opinion.—Wendell Phillips.

* * *

It is prodigious the quantity of good that may be done by one man if he will make a business of it.—Benjamin Franklin.

* * *

O toiling hands of mortals! O unwearied feet, traveling ye know not whither! Little do ye know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and true success is labor.—Stevenson.

* * *

If there is anything the American people need to learn it is the value of thrift. We are the most wasteful of all nations. We have wasted almost everything on which we could lay our hands, The time to begin to reform has long since passed.—David Hough.

* * *

It is a fair, even-handed, noble adjustment of things that while there is infection in disease, and sorrow, there is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor.—Charles Dickens.

* * *

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—Francis Bacon.

I am sick and tired of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither fired a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell.—General William Tecumseh Sherman.

* * *

Just try, by taking a few minutes a day—if you cannot take more—to live upon the heights to give heed to that noble and beautiful thing within you which is the real you, which wants to grow and develop. Give it a chance. Dwell with infinite things for a little while every twenty-four hours. And "soon the cares that infest the days will fold their tents like Arabs and silently steal away," and life will become very happy, very beautiful. Try it.—Barbara Boyd, in Chicago Post.

* * *

To maintain one's self on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime, if only one will live simply and wisely.—Thoreau.

* * *

Man is an animal that cannot long be left in safety without occupation; the growth of his fallow nature is apt to run into weeds.—Hillard.

* * *

The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.—Samuel Smiles.

* * *

Do not be afraid because the community teems with excitement. Silence and death are dreadful. The rush of life, the vigor of earnest men, the conflict of realities, invigorate, cleanse and establish the truth.—Henry Ward Beecher.

* * *

There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange.—Justice Story.

* * *

Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling; for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God.—Thomas Jefferson.

He will always be a slave who does not know how to live upon a little.—Horace.

* * *

The distance between capital and labor is not a great gulf over which is swung a Niagara suspension bridge; it is only a step, and the laborers here will cross over and become capitalists and the capitalists will cross over and become laborers. Would to God they would shake hands while they are crossing, these from one side, and those from the other side.—T. DeWitt Talmage.

* * *

The most infamous traitors in this country are the speculators, who are plunging bayonets into the stomachs of the loyal ones at home.—Ex-Governor Gilchrist of Florida.

* * *

"Friends," said he, "the taxes are very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement."—Franklin.

* * *

Do not quarrel, therefore, with your lot in life. Do not complain of its never ceasing cares, its petty environment, the vexations you have to stand, the small and sordid souls you have to live and work with. Above all, do not resent temptation, do not be perplexed because it seems to thicken 'round you more and more, and ceases neither for effort nor for agony nor prayer. That is your practice. That is the practice which God appoints you. And it is having its work in making you patient, and humble, and generous, and unselfish, and kind, and courteous.—Henry Drummond.

* * *

This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and

every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.—President Wilson.

* * *

It is seldom that the great or the wise suspect they are despised or cheated.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

* * *

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals; and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—Sterne.

* * *

You reap what you sow, not something else, but that. An act of love makes the soul more loving. A deed of humbleness deepens humbleness. The thing reaped is the very thing sown, multiplied a hundred fold. You have sown the seed of life, you reap life everlasting.—P. W. Robertson.

* * *

TO LIVE LONG LIVE SIMPLY.—From the days of Cornaro down to the present those who have experimented in prolonging life are united upon one point: Live simply and eat very moderately; if the body is choked with waste its organs can not function properly. It is an almost universal custom to eat more than is needed to sustain the body in health. We eat for pleasure long after the needs of the body are met. And by overeating we shorten life. Louis Cornaro was born with a weak constitution. At forty he was subject to severe illnesses and was in appearance and feeling an old man. At this time he took himself strictly in hand and began to eat only what he could readily assimilate. He made it a rule to rise from the table while he still felt a disposition to eat and drink more. As he advanced in years he became still more abstemious. As a result he reached the century mark in good health, with a mind clear and bodily organs well preserved.—John R. Matthews.

ODD FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Possibly you have forgotten some of these incidents relating to Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States:

Washington was the one President to be elected unanimously.

The only Vice-President to resign was John C. Calhoun, who gave up the Vice-Presidency to become a United States Senator.

William Henry Harrison served the shortest time as President, having caught a fatal cold the day he was inaugurated and died exactly one month later.

Impeachment was tried against but one President and failed by one vote, in the case of Andrew Johnson.

Johnson was a tailor and could not read until his wife taught him how.

Five Vice-Presidents became President by the death of the President—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt.

No physician, preacher or journalist has become President.

Cleveland was the only President to have someone else sandwiched between his two terms, Benjamin Harrison being the sandwich.

John Adams was not only the oldest of ex-Presidents when he died, being more than 90, but lived the longest after leaving office, about twenty-five years.

Relatively, Washington was the richest President, but his private income was hardly equal to that of Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt was the only Vice-President to attain the presidency by another's death and then be honored by a reelection.

Buchanan went through his term a bachelor.

Woodrow Wilson and James A. Garfield were college presidents and Jefferson founded the University of Virginia after he retired from the White House.

The following were Master Masons: George Washington, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft.

Washington, Monroe, Jackson, the two Harrisons, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, McKinley and Roosevelt were soldiers.

Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and Washington's farewell address are quoted far more frequently than any other presidential utterances.

Cleveland's "Public office is a public Trust," Grant's "Let us have peace," Jackson's "By the eternal," and Roosevelt's "Malefactors of great wealth" became universal catchwords. So did Rutherford B. Hayes's saying, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

One President was inaugurated in New York, two in Philadelphia, and all the others in Washington.

The official salute for the President is twenty-one guns. A salute of 101 guns was fired for King Edward when the proclamation was read. When the body of Napoleon was brought back from St. Helena and arrived in the River Seine a salute of one thousand guns was fired.

At the seventeenth presidential election, 1852, thirty-one States took part with 296 electoral votes. Forty-nine ballots were necessary in the Democratic convention before Franklin Pierce was nominated, a veritable "dark horse." Only three candidates were before the Whig convention—General Winfield Scott, Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster. Scott was nominated on the fifty-third ballot, but obtained only forty-two electoral votes as compared with 254 for Pierce. It was the last campaign of the Whig party.

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON

By Thomas Jefferson

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder.

It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment.

The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and New York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with calm unconcern.

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most flexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man.

If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you

know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish; his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback.

Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors.

On the whole, his character was, in its mass perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more completely to make a man great and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man and everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its country through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.

MEN IN HIGH OFFICE SHORT-LIVED

To be a President, Vice-President, Senator, or Congressman is to die before one's time is the opinion of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale. He is the author of the following table:

| | Age when inaugurated | Years from inaug. to death | Expectation of life | Pct. of expectancy lived |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Washington | 57 | 11 | 16 | 69 |
| J. Adams | 61 | 29 | 13 | 223 |
| Jefferson | 58 | 25 | 15 | 167 |
| Madison | 58 | 27 | 15 | 180 |
| Monroe | 59 | 14 | 15 | 93 |
| J. Q. Adams | 58 | 23 | 15 | 153 |
| Jackson | 62 | 16 | 13 | 123 |
| Van Buren | 54 | 25 | 18 | 139 |
| Harrison | 68 | 1-12 | 9 | 1 |
| Tyler | 57 | 21 | 20 | 105 |
| Polk | 49 | 4 | 22 | 18 |
| Taylor | 64 | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| Fillmore | 51 | 24 | 20 | 120 |
| Pierce | 48 | 16 | 22 | 73 |
| Buchanan | 66 | 11 | 11 | 100 |
| Lincoln | 52 | 4 | 19 | 21 |
| Johnson | 56 | 10 | 17 | 59 |
| Grant | 47 | 16 | 23 | 70 |
| Hayes | 54 | 10 | 18 | 89 |
| Garfield | 49 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 2 |
| Arthur | 51 | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| Cleveland | 48 | 23 | 22 | 105 |
| B. Harrison | 56 | 12 | 17 | 71 |
| McKinley | 54 | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| Roosevelt | 43 | Living. | Living. | Living. |
| Taft | 51 | Living. | Living. | Living. |
| Wilson | 56 | Living. | Living. | Living. |

Omitting the President and the ex-Presidents now living and those that were assassinated, we find that Presidents only live out 93 per cent. of their "expected" lives. They started as men of unusual vitality, but the duties of the office are so strenuous that a proper regard for per-

sonal hygiene is impossible, and in consequence they suffer an average loss of 7 per cent. of the years to which they are entitled according to the law of averages.

The tendency to curtailment of life among the Vice-Presidents is even more marked. While they do not work so hard, worry so much, or carry so much responsibility, they must feast and wine and banquet and discharge social duties.

By contrast Professor Fisher shows that a man gains 37 per cent. over his expectancy of life by being a president of Yale University.

Averaging the Congressmen in thirty Congresses, it was found that the average Congressman only lives out 82 per cent. of his expectancy. Going to Congress on the average shortens a man's life 18 per cent.

While the strenuous life is responsible for some of the shortening of the lives of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Senators and Congressmen, bad hygiene is a larger factor. The chief causes emphasized by Professor Fisher are: Indoor and sedentary living; a crouching, cramping posture; late dinners, overeating especially of meats, eggs and rich foods; overconcentration, or lack of bulk in diet, hasty eating, constipation, irregular hours, lack of sleep, worry and the use of drugs, especially narcotics, like alcohol and tobacco. These errors in personal hygiene, Dr. Evans says, also shorten the lives of those in humbler walks of life.



SHORT HISTORIES

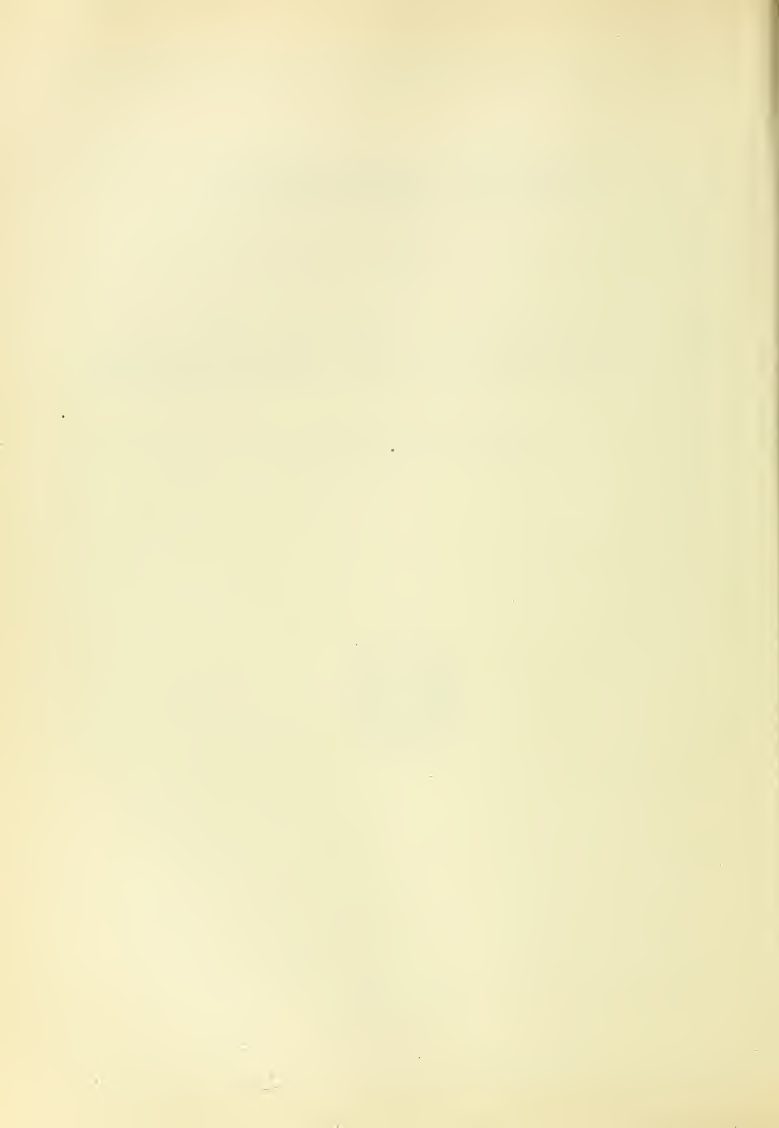
of the

Counties of Indiana

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY



1816—1918



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ADAMS COUNTY

THE history of the Democracy of Adams county is the story of nearly eighty years of continuous and unbroken victories for the party of the people—four-score years, during which time only Democrats have filled the various places of trust in one of the best agricultural communities on God's footstool. It is the proud boast of the still "unterrified" leaders of Democracy in this county that a Republican has never been elected to a county office here, and the fact that this county now has more than five hundred miles of macadam roads, farms unequalled in the State, beautiful homes, splendid towns and cities, modern public buildings and no public debt, tell the story of how well and faithfully these officials have performed their duties.

Here as elsewhere, no doubt, the early history is to a large extent blurred because of the lack of records and because those men who made it have long since passed to their reward, but from one source and another many facts of interest which, linked together, give a fairly good impression of work well performed have been obtained.

Adams county began its existence by an enactment of the Indiana General Assembly in 1836, and the first election was held on the first Monday of April in that year. At that time the Democratic county chairman was James B. Simcoke and the first officials elected in the county were John S. Rhea, Samuel Smith and William Heath, commissioners, their duty being to select the county seat and to divide the county into townships; Samuel L. Rugg, clerk; David McKnight, sheriff and assessor, and John K. Evans, collector of state and county revenues. The first state representative was Col. William Vance, elected in 1839 by a majority of but three votes.

In 1840 the first township elections were held and many interesting stories are told by the old-timers of the fights at the ballot-box in those days. Usually, however, the trouble seemed to be in securing enough candidates. It is told that in Monroe township in 1840 the election was held at the home of Henry Martz, who was also the inspector. Seven votes were cast and every man secured an office.

A complete list of county chairmen is impossible, but among those who have served during the past third of a century are: J. T. France, C. J. Lutz, J. W. Tyndall, J. W. McKean, John C. Moran, R. K. Erwin, D. N. Erwin, J. F. Snow, L. G. Ellingham, J. W. Bosse and T. J. Gallogly. The present chairman is Henry B. Heller.

The most prominent Democrat in the old days of this county was Samuel L. Rugg, who donated the ground for all the public buildings and many churches in the city of Decatur. He served as county clerk and recorder, was a state senator in 1854 and in 1858 was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, being the third man to fill that position in Indiana. He was defeated in 1860 for the same office, but again elected a year later when Mr. Miles Fletcher, who had defeated him, died and a special election was ordered.

Among the Democrats who were successful in local affairs and received considerable notice from over the state were Judge David Studabaker, who served as state senator; Judge James R. Bobo, also a state senator, and Judge D. D. Heller, all of whom served upon the circuit court bench. For many years this county, though known as a safe Democratic stronghold, did not produce any ambitious men for state or national positions, or perhaps because of the Democratic majority here it was deemed better politics to select candidates from other counties; at any rate, for half a century or more this county did not have a candidate for a state position. However, during the past few years we have come in for a goodly share. Lewis G. Ellingham, who retired in 1914 after four years as Secretary of State, is a resident of this county; Judge Richard K. Erwin, late chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, and J. Frederick France, now serving his second term as clerk of the Supreme Court, were natives of this county and a quarter-century ago were law partners in Decatur. Herman L. Conter, former Deputy Secretary of State, and now a candidate for Secretary of State, is also a resident here.

The first Democratic newspaper in Adams county was published in 1852 and was known as the *Adams County Democrat*, J. B. Simcoke being its editor, and the paper continued until 1863, when it was swallowed by the *Decatur Eagle*, which had been established in 1857, the first edition being on February 13 of that year. In 1874 *The Eagle* changed its name to *The Decatur Democrat* and continued so until two years ago, when it ceased to live, having lost out in the rush of progress and its place was taken by *The Daily Democrat*, a four, six and eight-page paper with 3,000 circulation, published each evening. Editors of *The Eagle* were H. L. Phillips, W. G. Spencer, A. J. Hill, Charles Schirmeyer, Callen & Hudgel, J. R. Bobo, T. Addlesperger, and of *The Democrat* have been Joseph McGonagle, S. Ray Williams, A. J. Hill, Roth & Cummons, Norval Blackburn,

Lew G. Ellingham and John H. Heller. Mr. Ellingham purchased *The Democrat* in 1896 and was the owner of the controlling interest until 1916, when he sold his holdings to Mr. Heller. *The Daily Democrat* started in 1903, with Mr. Ellingham as editor and Mr. Heller as manager. Its growth has been remarkable, and it is now a substantial and going business institution. From time to time during the years opposition Democratic papers have been established to *The Democrat*, but always these have been short-lived. Among these have been *The Decatur Herald*, 1873-1874, Worden & Bobo; *Adams County Times*,

1876-1877, W. W. Timmons; *The Democratic Press*, 1894-1896, L. G. Ellingham.

The present officers of Adams county are: Judge, David E. Smith; prosecuting attorney, J. Fred Fruchte; clerk, Will Hammell; auditor, John Mosure; treasurer, George Kinzel; recorder, A. C. Augsburg; sheriff, Ed. Green; surveyor, Orval Harruff; coroner, D. D. Clark; commissioners, William Reppert, David Dilling and Robert Schwartz; county superintendent, Ed. S. Christen; superintendent county farm, Martin Laughlin; road superintendent, J. A. Hendricks; representative, Joseph Walker.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ALLEN COUNTY

By Louis S. C. Schroeder

ORGANIZATION.

THE territory now comprised within the bounds of Allen county was carved, almost wholly, out of the county of Randolph, although the act creating the county was entitled, "An Act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Randolph and Delaware." That act was approved on the 17th day of December, 1823, at the suggestion of General John Tipton. The new county, whose legal existence was to begin in April following the passage of the act, was named Allen, in memory of Colonel John Allen of Kentucky, who was killed at the battle of the River Raisin on the 22d day of January, 1813.

By the third section of the act, Lot Bloomfield and Caleb Lewis of Wayne county, William Conner of Hamilton county and James M. Ray of Marion county were appointed commissioners to determine and locate the seat of justice for the new county. It further provided that said commissioners should convene at the house of Alexander Ewing, at Fort Wayne, on the fourth Monday thereafter and proceed immediately to discharge the duties assigned. Fort Wayne was determined upon and fixed as the seat of justice.

It is the largest county in the State, having an area of 650 square miles. The principal towns outside of Fort Wayne are Arcola, Grabill, Hoagland, Monroeville, Maysville (Harlan P. O.), New Haven and Shirley City (Woodburn P. O.). Population in 1915 estimated at 110,000. The county is divided into twenty townships, as follows: Adams, Aboite, Cedar Creek, Eel River, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Madison, Marion, Maumee, Milan, Monroe, Perry, Pleasant, Scipio, Springfield, Saint Joe, Wayne and Washington.

Pursuant to the first section of the act "for carrying the laws into effect in the new county," William Hendricks, Governor of the State by commission dated April 2, 1824, appointed Allen Hamilton Sheriff of Allen county until the next general election and until his successor should be elected and qualified—should he so long behave well. Under that appointment, and in compliance with a further provision of the said section, Mr. Hamilton, as such Sheriff, gave notice to the qualified voters of Allen county authorizing and directing them to hold an election on the 22d day of May, 1824, for the purpose of electing two Associate Judges of the Circuit Court, one Clerk of the Circuit Court, one Recorder and the Commissioners of the county. Samuel Hanna and

Benjamin Cushman were elected Associate Judges; Anthony L. Davis, Clerk and Recorder; William Rockhill, Commissioner for a term of three years, from the 22d day of May, 1824; James Wynan for two years, and Francis Compere for one year from said date.

As late as 1842 the Democrats of Allen county had never effected an organization. A few of the more active members of the party in the city usually, but quietly, named the candidates. This, however, did not suit the farmers and the result was that a meeting of several prominent men from the townships was held at Peter Kiser's place of business, who sent for Judge James W. Borden and requested him to draw up a plan of organization. When he presented the Berks county (Pennsylvania) plan, which called for a delegate convention, the convention was called and the plan, through Colonel Woodard, a farmer from Aboite township, was adopted and controlled the action of the party until 1906, when Eugene B. Smith was chairman of the Allen county central committee. An agitation for a primary nomination prevailed and the county central committee decided upon a primary nomination, which was held in June, 1906. All the Democratic county officers were nominated by the people and with two exceptions were elected in November that year. The expense of said primary election was borne by the several candidates and amounted to a little over two thousand dollars. A larger amount was collected than was found necessary, so the balance was prorated and returned to the candidates. The people continued to agitate for primary nominations and in 1907 the State Legislature passed the primary law for the political parties of the State, which was approved March 12, 1907, and up to the present time controls the action of the Democratic party of the county.

Five court houses have been erected in Allen county. The first court house was finished in 1832 at a cost of \$3,322. This was demolished in 1841 and a one-story building erected in the southeast corner of the square in 1843. Small structures to house the various county officers were built on the other corners of the square while the court house was used for court sessions. A two-story edifice of brick standing in the center of the square was built in 1847. This was used until 1862, in which year a fourth building was erected at a cost of \$74,271. It was a handsome brick structure, surrounded by a broad

lawn. This, however, gave way to the present magnificent court house completed October 3, 1900. The total cost of the building and ground was \$817,600.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court—Prior to 1875 Allen county was joined with several other counties in a judicial circuit. By an act approved March 9, 1875, Allen county was constituted the Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit and so remains (1915). Judge Robert Lowry remained the Judge of the several circuits of which Allen county was a part, when he resigned to resume the practice of law at Fort Wayne. Upon his resignation the Hon. William W. Carson was appointed by Governor Hendricks to serve as Judge of the Circuit Court until the succeeding election in 1876. At the general election referred to Hon. Edward O'Rourke was elected Judge of the Allen Circuit Court. He continued to serve as Judge for thirty-six years, when at the general election of 1912 John W. Eggeman was elected and is serving his first term of six years.

Criminal Court—By an act approved on the 11th day of May, 1867, a Criminal Court was established in Allen county, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction. The act provided for a Judge to be appointed by the Governor and to serve until the ensuing general election. At the October election in 1867 Judge James W. Borden was elected Judge of the court for a term of four years. His term extended until 1871, but by reason of the annual election having been dispensed with by the act of 1869, it became necessary to elect a Judge of the Criminal Court at the general election in 1870, whose term should commence in October, 1871. At that election Hon. Joseph Brackenridge was elected Judge and held the office until October, 1875. At the general election in 1874 Judge Borden was again elected Judge and was re-elected in 1878 for a term of four years. He died in office on the 26th day of April, 1882. At the November election in 1882 Samuel M. Hench was elected Judge of the Criminal Court and held the office until the 31st day of October, 1884, at which time the court ceased to exist by virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1883.

Probate Court—An act of the Legislature, approved on the 29th day of January, 1829, provided for the establishment of a Probate Court in each county of the State, the Judge of which was to be elected by the people of the county. It was not required that the Judge should be a "professional character," but in order to receive a commission from the Governor he was required to produce a certificate by a judge of a Circuit

Court, or of the Supreme Court, that he was qualified to discharge the duties of the office. The only Democrat serving as Judge of this court was Reuben J. Dawson, who was appointed in February, 1840, and served until the 9th day of November, 1840.

Courts of Common Pleas—By a general act approved on the 14th day of May, 1852, courts of common pleas were created in all counties of the State, and the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells were constituted as a district. The act provided for the election of a Judge at the October election in 1852 and fixed the term of office at four years. The act also gave the court exclusive probate jurisdiction. At the October election in 1852 Hon. James W. Borden was elected Common Pleas Judge of the district of which Allen county was a part, as above stated, and he opened the court in Allen county on the 3d day of January, 1853. He was re-elected in 1856 and held the office until 1857, when he resigned. Upon the resignation of Judge Borden in 1857, Hon. Joseph Brackenridge was appointed Judge to serve until the succeeding election. At the general election in October, 1858, he was elected to fill out the unexpired term for which Judge Borden had been elected in 1856. Under that election he held the office until 1860, when he was elected for a full term of four years and held the office until 1864, when Judge Borden was again elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court and held the office until the 29th day of October, 1867, when he resigned. In 1870 Hon. William W. Carson was elected to fill out the term which expired with the October election, 1872. At that election Samuel E. Sinclair was elected for a term of four years. He held that position until March, 1873, when the court was abolished by an act of the Legislature.

Superior Court of Allen County—The Superior Court of Allen county was established by an act of the Legislature approved on the 5th day of March, 1877. Soon after the passage of the act Governor Williams appointed Allen Zollars Judge of the court, but as the act was not to take effect until the following August, the commission was not issued until the 7th day of that month. Under that commission Mr. Zollars would have been entitled to hold the office until the October election, 1878. After hearing some habeas corpus cases in vacation, he formally opened the court on the 10th day of September, 1877, and presided until about the 20th day of the month, when he resigned and resumed his practice. Upon his resignation Hon. Robert Lowry was appointed Judge of the court and held the office until the general election in October, 1878. At that time he was elected by the people for a term of four

years and held the office until after the general election in November, 1882. At that election Hon. James L. Worden was elected Judge for the term of four years. He died on the 2d day of June, 1884. At the general election in November, 1884, Hon. Samuel M. Hench was elected Judge of the Superior Court and served until the general election in 1886. At the general elections in 1886, 1890, 1894 and 1898 Hon. C. M. Dawson was elected Judge of the Superior Court, who died during his last term of office. In 1900 John H. Aiken was elected. In 1910 and 1914 Carl Yaple was elected Judge of the Superior Court and is now serving his second term.

Juvenile Court—By a general act approved March 10, 1903, a Juvenile Court in all counties of the State was created. The act provided that in the counties that do not contain 100,000 inhabitants the Judge of the Circuit Court shall be the Judge of the Juvenile Court. It further provided that there shall be appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court having jurisdiction one discreet person of good moral character who shall be known as Probation Officer; provided, that said Judge, if in his opinion the circumstances require, may appoint a second person as probation officer. Since establishing the court in Allen county the following officers have served the court: Special Prosecuting Attorneys, H. I. Smith, Frank Dulin and William Freuchtenicht, who is serving at the present time; Probation Officers, Jesse Patten, who served for thirteen years, and Wesley I. Work, who is the present Probation Officer, having been appointed in 1912. The Assistant Probation Officer is Miss Fannie Winch, who is also Police Matron of the city of Fort Wayne.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

—Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Court—

J. R. Bittinger, James F. Morrison, Charles M. Dawson, James M. Robinson, Philemon B. Colerick, Newton B. Doughman, E. V. Emerick, Ronald Dawson, Albert E. Thomas, Harry H. Hilgen and Frank A. Emerick.

—Prosecuting Attorneys, Common Pleas Court—

This office was created in 1856 and the following Democrats served in the order named: Joseph Brackenridge, William R. Smuth, John Colerick, Joseph A. France, D. T. Smith, David Colerick, Joseph S. Dailey, Benjamin F. Ibach and J. R. Bittinger, the court being abolished in 1873.

—Prosecuting Attorneys, Criminal Court—

This office was created in 1867, during a part of which year a Republican discharged the duties of the office, his successor being Edward O'Rourke, following whom, in order named, were

Joseph S. France, Samuel M. Hench and William S. O'Rourke.

—Clerks of the Circuit Court—

Anthony L. Davis, 1824-1829; Allen Hamilton, 1831-1838; Philip G. Jones, 1839-1843; Robert E. Fleming, 1844-1852; Joseph Sinclair, 1853 and part of 1854; I. D. G. Nelson succeeding to the office in the latter year and serving until 1862, inclusive; William Fleming, 1863-1870; William Edsall, 1871-1874; Frank H. Wolke, 1875-1878; M. V. B. Spencer, 1879-1881; Willis D. Maier, 1882-1885; George W. Loag, 1886, died in office, and was succeeded by J. J. Kern, who filled out the unexpired term; D. W. Souder served from 1890 until 1894, inclusive, being succeeded by H. M. Metzgar, whose term expired in 1898; Frank J. Belot, 1902; W. A. Johnson, 1906; Joseph N. Mason, 1910; William E. Gerding, 1914; David C. Stout, the present incumbent.

—Auditors—

Anthony L. Davis, 1824-1829; Allen Hamilton, 1831-1838; Philip G. Jones, 1839-1840; John B. Blue, elected in 1857, served only part of the year, being succeeded by Francis L. Furst, who held the office from 1857-1860; G. F. Stinchcomb, 1861-1864; William T. Abbott, 1873-1876; Martin E. Argo, 1877-1881; A. L. Griebel, 1882-1885; John B. Niezer, 1886-1890; Andrew F. Glutting, 1890-1894; Clarence Edsall, 1894, who died in office, and L. J. Bobilya being appointed to fill the unexpired term, 1898; William Meyer, 1898, who resigned, and G. A. C. Ortlieb appointed, serving until 1902; Dr. J. L. Smith, 1902-1906; George W. Lindemuth, 1906-1910; Calvin H. Brown, 1910-1914; Will Johnson, 1914, the present incumbent.

—Treasurers—

L. G. Thompson, 1829; Benjamin Cushman, 1832; Joseph Holman, 1833; Theodore K. Breckenridge, 1841; S. M. Black, 1847; Thomas D. DeKay, 1850; Ochmig Bird, 1852; Alexander Wiley, 1856; Alexander Wiley, 1862; Henry Monning, 1866; John Ring, 1870; Michael F. Schmetzer, 1874; John M. Taylor, 1879; John Dalman, 1883; Isaac Mowrer, 1887; Edward Beckman, 1890; L. C. Hunter, 1894; John M. Rohan, 1898; William F. Scheimar, 1906; J. Herman Bueter, 1910; William F. Ranke, 1914, present incumbent, elected in 1916 for second term of two years.

—Recorders—

Anthony L. Davis, 1824; Allen Hamilton, 1831; Robert Fleming, 1837; Edward Colerick, 1844; Plat J. Wise, 1855; Clement Reckers, 1863; John M. Koch, 1871; Joseph Mommer, Jr., 1874; Thomas S. Heller, 1882; Milton W. Thompson, 1888; George W. Fickle, 1890; W. A. Reichelder-

fer, 1894; Robert E. Kelly, 1908; Allen Hursh, 1912; Christ Vonderan appointed 1916.

—Sheriffs—

Allen Hamilton, 1824; Cyrus Taber, 1826; Abner Gerrard, 1827; David Pickering, 1831; John P. Hedges, 1837; Joseph Berkley, 1838; Brad B. Stevens, 1842; William H. McDonald, 1850; William Fleming, 1855; William T. Pratt, 1862; John McCartney, 1866; Joseph D. Hance, 1873; Plat J. Wise, 1876; Charles A. Munson, 1878; Franklin D. Cosgrove, 1880; DeGroff Nelson, 1884, died May 27, 1887, succeeded by George H. Viberg, who served two terms until 1892; Edward Clausmeier, 1892; Albert Melching, 1896; George W. Stout, 1900; Aaron Reichelderfer, 1908; Amiel C. Gladieux, 1912, 1914.

—Surveyors—

The first Surveyor in Allen county was Reuben J. Dawson, who took the office in 1835 and served two years; S. M. Black, 1837; William Jackson, 1855; William McLaughlin, 1857; J. W. McArthur, 1861; Nathan Butler, 1865; J. S. Goshorn, 1867; William H. Goshorn, 1870; D. M. Allen, 1882; O. B. Wiley, 1884; Henry E. Fisher, 1888; Charles Branstrater, 1892; John A. Bushman, 1898; David D. Spindler, 1904; Ralph W. Guenther, 1910, 1912, 1914.

—County Superintendents of Public Schools—

This office was created in 1861 and the first Superintendent was R. D. Robinson; James H. Smart, 1867; Jerry Hillegass, 1873; Flavius J. Young, 1885; Henry G. Felger, 1904; David O. McComb, 1912, the present incumbent.

—Coroners—

The first man elected to this office in Allen county was C. E. Goodrich, who entered upon his duties in 1852; John Johnson, 1854; W. H. McDonald, 1856; John P. Waters, 1858; Augustus M. Webb, 1874; William Gaffney, 1876; Kent K. Wheelock, 1882; H. F. C. Stelhorn, 1887; A. J. Kessler, 1889; Morse Harrod, 1893; J. K. Kappel, 1907; W. W. Barnett, 1909; A. J. Kessler, 1907; Edward H. Kruse, 1911; J. E. McArdle, 1915, the present incumbent.

—County Commissioners—

First District—The first County Commissioner was William Rockhill, elected in 1824; since that time Nathan Coleman, Francis Alexander, Christian Parker, David McQuiston, Robert Briggs, Nelson McLain, Rufus McDonald, William M. Parker, Noah Clem, Simeon Biggs, Henry Dickerson, John Shaffer, William Lenz, John Begue, Frank Gladio, Henry Hartman, Jasper W. Jones, S. F. Baker, A. R. Schnitker, F. William Franke.

Second District—The first Commissioner of

this district was James Wyman, elected in 1824; since that time William Caswell, Abner Gerard, Joseph Burkey, L. S. Bayless, R. Starkweather, F. D. Lasselle, James S. Hamilton, William Robinson, F. D. Lasselle (a second time), Michael Crow, Byron D. Minor, John A. Robinson, Jacob Hillegass, Jacob Goeglein, Jerome D. Gloyd, H. F. Bullerman, M. A. Ferguson, Martin Moudy, Joseph Tonkel, James D. Butt.

Third District—The first Commissioner of this district was Francis M. Comparet, elected in 1824; since that time James Holman, Nathan Coleman, Joseph Townsend, Horace B. Taylor, Joseph Hall, Zerue Pattee, Peter Parker, William T. Daly, T. M. Andrews, Isaac Hall, David H. Lipes, John C. Davis, Timothy Hogan, John H. Brannan, J. H. Stelhorn, C. E. Orff, Charles G. Greibel, John B. Wyss.

The Board of Commissioners for the year 1915 consists of William C. Schwier, Albert L. Black and Henry A. Wetzel.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—Senators—

The senatorial district of which Allen county formed a part was composed of the counties of Allen, Wabash, Huntington, Elkhart, St. Joseph and Laporte. The first Democratic Senator elected from the district was David H. Colerick, who was elected in 1835 and served till 1838, during whose second term the district was reduced to Ailen, Wells and Adams. In 1841 Huntington county was added and was represented by Joseph Sinclair and by William Rockhill, 1844 to 1847. The district of Allen, Adams and Wells being renewed, Franklin P. Randall was elected in 1847 and continued to represent it till 1850, when he was succeeded by Samuel S. Mickle, who served till 1853. From 1853 to 1855 the same district was represented by Samuel Edsall. At the election in 1858 Allen county was created a senatorial district by itself and Allen Hamilton was elected; 1862, Pliny Hoagland; 1864, W. W. Carson. He was succeeded by Oehmig Bird, who represented the counties of Allen, Adams and Wells, again joined in a district, who was succeeded by John D. Sarnighausen, 1872 to 1879. Allen county being again made an independent district, was represented from 1873-75 by Oehmig Bird; 1875-78 by Robert C. Bell; 1878-82 by Thomas J. Foster. In 1880 Robert C. Bell was elected for the joint district of Allen and Whitley counties; 1882, Lycurgus S. Null from Allen and Foster being re-elected for the joint district of Allen and Whitley counties; 1884, Null re-elected; 1886, James M. Barrett; 1888, Barrett re-elected, joint Fred J. Hayden; 1890, Joseph D.

Morgan, joint Oehmig Bird; 1894, Thomas Emmet Ellison, Bird re-elected; 1896, Ellison re-elected, joint Louis J. Bobilya; 1898, George V. Kell, joint William Ryan. For the district composed of Allen and Adams: 1900, Kell re-elected, joint Stephen B. Fleming for Allen and Adams; 1902, Lew V. Ulery, Fleming re-elected for joint district; 1906, William T. Ranke; 1908, Stephen B. Fleming, joint Allen and Adams; 1910, Frank Greenwell; 1912, Stephen B. Fleming, joint Allen and Adams; 1914, Oehmig Bird.

—Representatives—

From 1824 to 1835 Allen county was joined with other counties in a representative district. The first Democrat elected from Allen county in 1832 was David H. Colerick; 1833, William Rockhill; 1834-35, Lewis G. Thompson, since which time Allen county has had one or more representatives independently and the following Democrats: 1835, William Rockhill; 1836-39, Lewis G. Thompson; 1841-42, Lewis G. Thompson; 1844-46, Christian Parker; 1846-48, Peter Kiser; 1848-50, Oehmig Bird; 1850-53, I. D. G. Nelson; 1853-55, Francis D. Lasselle; 1855-57, Charles E. Sturgis; 1857-58, Pliny Hoagland; 1858-61, Nelson McLain and Schuyler Wheeler; 1861-63, Moses Jenkinson and Conrad Trier; 1863-67, Oehmig Bird and John P. Shoaff; 1867-68, John P. Shoaff and Peter Kiser; 1868-71, Allen Zollars and B. D. Miner; 1871-72, Robert Taylor and Jacob S. Shutt; 1872-75, Jefferson Bowser and Mahlon Heller; 1875-77, Mahlon Heller and Patrick Horn; 1877-79, Thomas J. Foster and Charles B. Austin; 1879-81, Elihu Reichelderfer and Oliver E. Fleming; 1881, Lycurgus S. Null, Hiram C. McDonald and Samuel E. Sinclair; 1883, Albert W. Brooks, Joseph D. McHenry and Erastus L. Chittenden; 1885, Albert W. Brooks, Joseph D. McHenry and Fred J. Hayden; 1887, William H. Shambaugh and Austin M. Darrach; 1889, William H. Shambaugh and Francis Gladio; joint, Allen and Huntington counties, William A. Oppenheim; 1890, Samuel M. Hench and John Biegler; joint, William S. Oppenheim; 1892, Charles Dalman, Samuel M. Hench and John F. Rodabaugh; 1894, Louis J. Bobilya, Charles Dalman and George V. Kell; 1896, George V. Kell, H. I. Smith and William C. Ryan; joint, Allen and Huntington; 1898, George B. Lawrence and Robert B. Shirley; 1900, Charles L. Drummond, George B. Lawrence and George W. Louttit; 1902, Michael Sheridan, Herbert L. Sommers and William S. Wells; 1906, William S. Wells, Albert R. Parker and William Fruechtenicht; 1908, William S. Wells, Robert B. Shirley and Adolph Roggen; 1910, William H. F. Moellering, Clifford J. Moran and Adolph Roggen; 1912, Clifford J.

Moran, William H. F. Moellering and Charles W. Koenig; 1914, Michael Kinder, John B. Wyss and Joseph Tonkel.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICIALS, RESIDENTS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

The following residents of Allen county have at different times represented this district in the Congress of the United States: 1847, William Rockhill; 1862, J. K. Edgerton; 1874-76, Allen H. Hamilton; 1878-80, Walpole G. Colerick; 1882-84, Robert B. Lowry; 1896, 1898, 1900 and 1902, James M. Robinson.

Receivers of the Land Offices—1823-29, Joseph Holman; John Spencer, date not recorded; 1834-41, Daniel Reid; 1841, I. D. G. Nelson.

Register of Land Offices—1829, Robert Brackenridge, Sr.; 1834-41, James W. Borden; 1841, William Polk; W. S. Edsall, some time in the '40's.

Hon. James W. Borden was appointed resident minister at the Hawaiian Islands in 1857 and served as senatorial delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1851.

Hon. Alien Hamilton was representative delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1851.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton was appointed member of the Civil Service Commission in 1885.

M. V. B. Spencer was appointed Pension Agent in 1893.

Colonel Charles A. Zollinger was appointed Pension Agent in 1885.

William Fleming was elected State Treasurer in 1878.

George A. Bitler was elected State Treasurer in 1914.

Allen Zollars was elected Supreme Judge in 1882.

Richard K. Erwin was elected Supreme Judge in 1912.

—Democratic Postmasters at Fort Wayne—

John G. Maier, March 22, 1853; William Kaough, July 6, 1885; Wright W. Rockhill, June 28, 1893; Ed. C. Miller, appointed in 1915.

—Political Statistics—

The records of the earliest election in Allen county are not available. The total vote in 1831 was 208; in 1832, 224, and in the presidential election of 1836, 358. In 1844 the Democratic vote had begun to show a rapid increase toward that great preponderance which subsequently characterized the political history of the county. The total vote in 1844 was: For Henry Clay,

861; James K. Polk, 849; in 1848, Cass and Butler 1,059, Taylor and Filmore 891, Van Buren and Adams receiving 13 votes; 1852, Pierce and King 1,964, Scott and Graham 1,225; 1856, Buchanan and Breckinridge 3,211, Fremont and Dayton 1,593; 1860, Douglas and Johnson 3,224, Lincoln and Graham 1,225, Bell and Breckinridge 4; 1864, McClellan and Pendleton 4,932, Lincoln and Johnson 2,244; 1868, Seymour and Blair 5,604, Grant and Colfax 3,047; 1872, Greeley and Brown 5,176, Grant and Wilson 3,541, O'Connor (Independent Democrat) received 119 votes; 1876, Tilden and Hendricks 7,732, Hayes and Wheeler 4,013, scattering 17; 1880, Hancock and English 7,791, Garfield and Arthur 4,815, Weaver and Chambers 84; 1884, Cleveland and Hendricks 8,904, Blaine and Logan 4,932, Butler and West 104, St. John and Daniel 85; 1888, Cleveland and Thurman 9,692, Harrison and Morton 5,456 (the total Prohibition vote was 162, United Labor 95); 1892, Cleveland and Stevenson 10,010, Harrison and Reid 5,486, Prohibition 176, Peoples 449; 1896, Bryan and Sewell 9,853, McKinley and Hobart 8,467, Prohibition 57, Peoples 56, Gold Standard 149, National 13, Social Labor 37; 1900, Bryan and Stevenson 10,764, McKinley and Roosevelt 8,250, Prohibition 102, Peoples 5, Social Labor 7, Social Democrat 163, United Reform 11; 1904, Parker and Davis 9,250, Roosevelt and Fairbanks 10,261, Prohibition 276, Peoples 44, Socialist 470, Social Labor 66; 1908, Bryan and Kern 11,975, Taft and Sherman 9,468, Prohibition 340, Socialist 494, Peoples party 11, Social Labor 14, Independent party 41; 1912, Wilson and Marshall 8,659, Roosevelt and Johnson 4,246, Taft and Hadley 3,423, Debs and Seidel 1,512, Social Labor 127; 1916, Wilson and Marshall 9,470, Hughes and Fairbanks 10,169, Socialist (Benson and Kirkpatrick) 1,003, Prohibition (Hanly and Landrith) 421, Socialist Labor (Reimer and Harrison) 91.

—Democratic County Chairmen—

The early Democratic County Chairmen are not available, as no record has been kept of them. The following have served: 1876, Frank H. Wolke; 1878, Charles A. Zollinger; 1880, M. V. B. Spencer; 1882, Charles A. Zollinger, who resigned and George W. Hand was elected; 1884, William Kaough, who resigned and John Wilkinson was elected; 1886, Charles McCulloch; 1888, Montgomery Hamilton; 1890, Allen Zollars; 1892, Charles A. Zollinger, who resigned and John Wilkinson was elected; 1894, James M. Barrett; 1896 and 1898, William Kaough; 1900, Henry C. Berghoff; 1902, Henry P. Scherer; 1904, Eugene B. Smith; 1906, Edward G. Hoffman; 1908-10-12-14, W. A. Johnson; 1916, Calvin H. Brown.

—Allen County Democratic Central Committee, 1914—

W. A. Johnson, Chairman; George W. Lindemuth, Vice-Chairman; Otto W. Koenig, Secretary; William E. Gerding, Treasurer.

—Committeemen—

William Ringwalt, Dennis Gorman, J. Lantnier, Marshall Comincavish, Albert Melching, Edward Bresnahan, Charles O. Lepper, Christ Hahn, John J. Bauer, Andrew J. Fox, Daniel Falvy, Sr., Frank Kleekamp, Henry Miller, Charles Bandt, George Schacker, J. Hausbach, Adolph Bieberick, John Koch, Steve Callahan, Fred Bandt, John Ryan, William Menze, Benjamin Richter, Benjamin Johnson, Louis C. Schroeder, Allen Martin, Henry W. Felger, William Quinn, Gust Oberwitte, Dr. E. F. Devaux, Fred Schnitker, Walter Scott, William Dailey, P. C. Sible, Henry Rockhill, Jacob Dennis, William G. Grotian, Ernst Witte, Jesse Lindemuth, Howard Hobbs, Jacob Schlemmer, J. S. Wyatt, J. B. Emerick, Joseph Moore, Henry Young, Hiram Fosite, Raymond W. Mowrey, Frank Lamont, John H. Miller, William H. Johnston, Herman Meyer, Henry Pranger, W. C. Miner and Leonard Stolte.

—Newspapers—

Allen county is well supplied with Democratic newspapers, which fulfill the obligation to give their patrons the news and to advertise Allen county to the outside world. The list includes one English morning daily, one English evening daily, one German evening daily and four weekly newspapers:

The *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, established, *Gazette*, 1853; *Journal*, 1863. *Journal-Gazette Co.*, publishers.

The *Fort Wayne Weekly Journal-Gazette*.

Fort Wayne Sentinel, established 1833. Estate of E. A. K. Hackett, publishers.

Fort Wayne Weekly Sentinel.

Fort Wayne Freie-Press-Staats Zeitung. Staats Zeitung established in 1858; *Freie Presse* established in 1888; consolidated in 1908. Fort Wayne Freie Press Publishing Co., publishers; Herman W. Mackwitz, editor.

Monroeville Democrat (weekly), established in 1869; changed to *Monroeville Breeze* in 1884. John D. Alleger, publisher and editor.

New Haven Register (weekly), established in 1908. Stanley B. Dustman, publisher and editor.

—City Government, 1914, City of Fort Wayne, Indiana—

Mayor, William J. Hosey; City Judge, H. Waveland Kerr; City Clerk, Gustav W. Boerger; City Controller, William C. Baade; City Attorney, Guy Colerick.

—Common Council—

William A. Bayer, president; Eugene B. Smith, vice-president; Gustav A. Boerger, clerk.

—Councilmen-at-Large—

William A. Bayer, Jacob Hartman, Paul P. Kinder, Gustav F. Rogge and Charles E. Welch.

—Councilmen—

First ward, Jacob Agre; Second ward, Frank J. Schlebecker; Third ward, Charles O. Lepper; Fourth ward, Eugene B. Smith; Fifth ward, *Robert John; Sixth ward, John B. Mills; Seventh ward, Peter A. Offenloch; Eighth ward, Albert H. Keller; Ninth ward, Peter A. Deitchel; Tenth ward, Herman J. Korte.

—Department of Public Works—

Frank E. Singrey, Robert E. Kelly, chairman; *Henry Hilgeman; Henry W. Becker, clerk; John Wessel, Jr., secretary Fort Wayne city electric light works; Charles A. Beuret, clerk water works; Frank M. Randall, civil engineer; Herman Strodel, superintendent of streets; John Harkenrider, superintendent of the garbage crematory; *Jerry O'Connor, chief engineer of water works; Henry Zauner, chief engineer of electric light works; Frank J. Dix, electrician of electric light works; Philip Wyss, building inspector.

—Department of Public Safety—

George Herman, chairman; James J. Hays, *Calvin K. Reiman, Dennis E. McCarthy, clerk.

*Republican.

—Police Department—

Charles Lenz, chief; Richard Kelly, captain; Harry Grimme, lieutenant.

—Fire Department—

Henry Hilbrecht, chief; George Jasper, assistant chief; Robert Gaskill, electrician; Fred Schroeder, captain Company No. 1; Michael Conners, captain Company No. 2; John Stahlhut, captain Company No. 3; Peter Lauer, captain Company No. 4; George Troutman, captain Company No. 5; Christian Rohyans, captain Company No. 6; John Baker, captain Company No. 7; John F. Huber, captain Company No. 8.

*C. Barry Tolan, inspector of weights and measures; Benjamin W. Skelton, weighmaster of city scales; Charles M. Gillett, market master; Henry Kiel, poundmaster.

—Department of Public Health—

Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary; Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, president; *Dr. H. H. Duemling; Anne E. Sullivan, clerk; Eugene A. Schott, meat and dairy inspector.

—Board of Park Commissioners—

*David N. Foster, president; Louis Fox, vice-president; Abe Ackerman, *Louis W. Dorn, Charles J. Steiss, secretary; August Goers, superintendent of parks.

—Trustees of Public Schools—

William H. Shambaugh, Jesse Macbeth, *Ernest W. Cook, *Justin Study, superintendent of public schools. Alfred L. Randall elected in place of Jesse Macbeth in 1915.

*Republican.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY was organized under an act of the General Assembly approved January 9, 1821. Subsequently and incident to the formation of new counties and the consequent shifting of boundary lines, some changes have been made in the geographical outline of the county. In the early history of the State the territory comprised in Bartholomew county was a part of Delaware county and included the greater part of Brown county. The present area of Bartholomew county is about four hundred square miles, approximating two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres.

From its organization to the present time Bartholomew county has been safely Democratic, with the exception of a few years, when the Republican party was in control. Until the organization of the Republican party the Whig party was the dominant opposition party in the county, but in the early history of the county political lines were not tightly drawn, and from time to time there were political fusions. The first commissioners of the county were William Ruddick, Jesse Ruddick and Solomon Stout, all of whom were Democrats. With the exception of the occasional election of a Republican county official the Democrats held Bartholomew county from the Civil War until 1896, when the Democratic party of the county struck on the rock of free silver and was thrown off its course. From that time the Republican party controlled the county until 1908, when the Democratic party again righted itself and regained complete control of the county, which it still holds. The present officials of the county, all of whom are Democrats, are: State Senator, E. A. Norman; Representative, John M. Thompson; Prosecuting Attorney, Lewis A. Harding; Auditor, William H. Scott; Clerk, Leon J. Cox; Treasurer, John W. Scheidt; Sheriff, Matt Shaw; Recorder, Ed. Horton; Assessor, William C. Smith; Coroner, Dr. L. E. Bracken; Surveyor, Lloyd Rogers; Commissioners, Jacob Stucker, Charles F. Boyer and John Seele.

Columbus, a city of 12,000 souls, is the county seat of Bartholomew county and, like the county, has been under Democratic control almost from its organization. Since 1870 the Republicans have had but eight years of complete control of the city administrations.

Bartholomew county has been carried by Democratic presidential candidates as follows: 1828 and 1832, Andrew Jackson; 1844, James K. Polk; 1848, Zachary Taylor; 1852, Franklin Pierce; 1856, James Buchanan; 1860, Stephen A. Dou-

glas; 1864, George B. McClellan; 1868, Horatio Seymour; 1876, S. J. Tilden; 1880, Winfield Scott Hancock; 1884, Grover Cleveland; 1888, Grover Cleveland; 1892, Grover Cleveland; 1896, William J. Bryan; 1900, William J. Bryan; 1908, William J. Bryan, and in 1912, Woodrow Wilson.

Bartholomew county has been represented in the General Assembly by the following Democratic Senators and Representatives: Senators, Zachariah Tannehill, Smith Jones, Francis T. Hord, Thomas Greenlee, Oliver J. Glessner, Dr. J. B. Grove, R. L. Coffee, W. C. Duncan, Richard A. Fulk, Emanuel Trautmann and E. A. Norman. Representatives: John Lindsay, Jesse A. Ruddick, Jacob Cook, Thomas G. Lee, John McKinney, Z. Tannehill, W. F. Arnold, Eliakim Hamblen, Aquilla Jones, Ephraim Arnold, Charles Jones, Thomas Essex, Colin McKinney, Joseph Struble, Francis P. Smith, O. H. P. Abbott, Stinson J. Barrett, Dr. E. K. Hawley, John M. Kline, Alfred Williams, Dr. J. M. Cook, Arthur D. Galbraith, P. H. McCormack, Louis Donhost, D. W. Heagy, Joseph F. Ghent, Benjamin F. Kobbe, James F. Cox, John Hill, V. D. Ault and John M. Thompson.

While Bartholomew county was not frequently or numerously represented in the State or national councils of the Democratic party it was ably represented. Nathan T. Carr was elected to Congress in 1876 to succeed Michael C. Kerr, who died in office. Mr. Carr was a member of the House of Representatives when the debate was on over the historic electoral commission following the Tilden-Hayes campaign and which commission seated Rutherford B. Hayes in the White House and he spoke and voted against the commission. After the action of the commission was announced Mr. Carr delivered a scathing address in the House in denunciation of his colleagues, who had favored the commission, which gained for him a nation-wide reputation as an orator, a wit and satirist. While Mr. Carr was a brilliant lawyer and gifted statesman, he was eccentric and while practicing law he carried the following advertisement in the newspapers: "Nathan T. Carr, Lawyer, practices in all courts of the State. Special attention given to divorce cases and all other cases in which innocent persons are charged with crime."

George W. Cooper was elected to Congress in 1888 and served three terms. He introduced in the House the bill which, when it became a law, provided a tax on all greenbacks. While in Congress Mr. Cooper brought about an investigation

of the pension department by which much good was accomplished not alone for the department, but for the nation as well. When the government decided to establish free rural mail delivery Mr. Cooper succeeded in getting Bartholomew county chosen as one of three experimental stations in which to try out the new system. It was while Mr. Cooper was a member of Congress that he chanced to save a rustic of his county from being illegally sent to a penitentiary. He was at the depot awaiting a train for Washington when a constable from an out township arrived with a prisoner. The congressman engaged the constable in conversation and learned that the prisoner had been convicted before a justice of the peace of the theft of a hog and had been sentenced to State prison. Mr. Cooper voluntarily took the case up for the prisoner and prevented his commitment to the State prison.

Francis T. Hord was elected Attorney-General of Indiana in 1882 and served two years. While in office Attorney-General Hord won the case of the State of Indiana vs. the Portsmouth Bank, brought to recover Beaver Lake to the State, and by this action the right of the State to the lake beds of Indiana was settled for all time.

In 1894 W. C. Duncan was appointed to the position of State Statistician of Indiana, a position which he held for twenty years, and in 1914 Charles S. Talkington was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Indiana State penal farm, which was established the previous year.

The first Democratic newspaper of consequence published in Bartholomew county was founded in 1848 by John R. Tinkle, who published it until 1850, when he sold it to Aquilla Jones and W. F. Pidgeon. In 1852 W. C. Stateler became proprietor of the paper and changed its name to the *Indiana Democrat*. In 1861 the paper was bought by Rev. William Howe, who sold it in 1888 to Judge Nathan T. Carr, who changed the name to the *Columbus Bulletin*. In 1872 Carr sold the paper to John D. Lyle, who changed the name to the *Bartholomew County Democrat*. George E. Finney was employed as editor and later obtained an interest, when the name of the paper was changed to the *Columbus Democrat*. In 1878 the paper was bought by J. N. Marsh, who continued its publication until 1880, when he sold it to J. A. Arnold and under whose ownership publication was suspended in 1885. In 1881 the *Columbus Herald*, which is still in existence, and which is now the only Democratic newspaper in Bartholomew county, was founded by George E. Finney and Charles H. Lacy. Within a year after the paper was founded the publication of a daily edition, the *Columbus Evening Herald*, was begun. In 1892 the paper was bought by A. J. Dipboye

and M. A. Locke, but a few years later Locke bought Dipboye's interest and still retains the sole ownership of the paper, together with three other papers which he has bought and merged with the *Herald*. These three papers were the *Times*, started in the early 90's and owned by J. N. Marsh; the *Driftwood Democrat*, started by Dr. E. K. Hawley and Samuel Denison and later as the *Democrat*, bought by Walter C. Galbraith; the *Star*, started by E. H. Kinney and published for a time as a Republican paper, but later changed by him to a Democratic paper.

Among the leading Democratic workers of the county in the early days, men who ever stood by their guns, men who helped to hold their party to the fore and roll up majorities ranging from 800 to 1,000, but who have gone to their spiritual reward, might be mentioned: Thomas Essex, Minas Lowe, William R. Spurgeon, James W. Wells, David Stobo, John Stobo, Thomas May, Miles Thompson, Joseph Andrews, Jabel Smith, John D. Lyle, Dr. J. W. Allen, Jesse Walker, Eli Marqueth, Louis Donhost, Christopher Martin, Adam Fishel, Solomon Lambert, Isaac Lucas, Samuel Stuckey, Allen Hull, Webber Smith, Nelson Keyes, W. W. Mooney, Patrick Sweeney, Frank Everroad, Frank Whittington, Peter Holtz, Archie Thompson, Thomas Kennedy, Archie McEwen and Peter Johnson.

James W. Wells, a former Auditor of the county, but long since dead, and W. C. Smith were longer in the court house in official positions than any other Democrats in the county. Wells was Auditor or Deputy Auditor of the county for twenty-five years, and Smith, who is the present County Assessor, took an old violin forty-five years ago and with it "fiddled" himself into the court house as Sheriff, where he has since remained almost continuously in one official position or another.

In the early history of the county the game of politics was evidently played along pretty much the same lines as at present, for in the early forties a legislator from Bartholomew county who was in the Legislature when the internal improvement bill, which eventually cost the State fourteen million dollars, is quoted as reporting to his constituency that "There are so many of them lobsters in the Legislature working for the infernal improvement bill that there is no room for the members."

Among the chairmen of the Democratic County Central Committees of Bartholomew county who have made good records for themselves and for their party are: Irvin A. Cox, W. W. Adams, Charles H. Wagner, James F. Cox, Z. H. Hauser, David Emiz, W. C. Duncan, Joseph Ghent and David Stobo.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BENTON COUNTY

By Elmore Barce

BENTON COUNTY is one of the new counties of the State, the first court house at Oxford being built about the year 1852. At that time practically the only settlements in the county were in the small groves in and about Oxford and along Pine creek. The early settlers had built cabins in these groves and cleared away part of the wilderness and were tillers of the soil.

A great many of the first inhabitants were of the old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock and mostly of the Jacksonian type of Democracy. Prior to the Civil War, the county being poor, the offices were not lucrative and there were few applicants for public position.

There is no record or tradition of any certain leaders of the Democratic ranks in those days. Among the first settlers were the McConnell's, whose descendants are still residents of the county, Ralph W. McConnell being the present postmaster at Oxford. The Wattles family were all staunch Democrats, as was the family of Dr. Stempel. Later came the Perigos, the Emersons, the Merefees, the Griffins and the large Smith family, who resided in the vicinity of Mud Pine.

At the breaking out of the Civil War many of the so-called Douglas Democrats joined the Republican ranks and for many years after that struggle the Republican party was in the ascendancy, and has always had a majority ranging from 350 to 500 votes.

"The first political speech in Benton county was delivered during the William Henry Harrison campaign of 1840 at the house of Hugh and Samuel McConnell, in McConnell's Grove, five miles southwest of Oxford. Here several of the settlers had gathered at a wool picking and while the women worked with the wool a Democratic orator made a strong speech on the lee side of the barn. The campaign of 1844 was a stirring one, but it had little effect upon Benton county politics, as the few voters were mostly Democrats and no demonstrations were necessary to hold them to their party faith.

One of the interesting stories relating to the early political history of the county is an account of a joint debate in 1852 between Joseph A. Wright, then Governor, and Nicholas McCarty, Whig candidate for Governor, in which a joint debate was held in true western style in what is known as White Oak Grove, west of the town of Oxford. The following interesting account of

that occurrence is thus related by an old settler of that day:

"Ample provision was made for the convenience of these dignitaries. An old rattle-bang of a wagon had been run in the shade of the bushes to keep it from falling down. This was pulled out to give a more conspicuous position, for both spoke from this improvised rostrum, Wright making the opening speech portraying the blessed usufruct of the never-dying Democracy, while McCarty spoke in defense of the Whig party. The audience was small. There was not to exceed sixty persons present, and those were mostly Democrats. I remember distinctly the appearance and manner of these distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Wright was tall, bony, long-armed, long-fingered, straight black hair, complexion slightly swarthy and clerical attire; forceful in speech and one calculated to tickle the pride of the old moss-back. Mr. McCarthy was the reverse of Wright; he was pudgy, rotund, inclined to corpulency and pot-gutted, his clothes fitting tightly, wore a gray suit, slightly bald, face indicating that he loved a good dinner, but his speech—oh, my! it was superlatively bad. His defense of the Whig party, as I remember it, was that it favored public improvements."

After the formation of the present townships the following constituted the stronghold of Democracy: York, Richmond, Parish Grove, with Pine township always close and Hickory Grove inclined to go into the Democratic camp. Center, Grant and Union townships have always been strongly Republican and Oak Grove township has been inclined to follow the Republican lead.

In the last few years, however, the Democrats of Benton county have made a very creditable showing. The old Republican regime had worn threadbare and some of the generals in the Republican party had been guilty of the practice of nepotism to a considerable extent, and there was even some talk of others being rather liberal with the public funds. About this time George L. Robey, a brother of Judge Robey of the Appellate Court, became editor of the *Benton Review*, which has always been the leading Democratic newspaper of Benton county. His forceful presentation of existing conditions satisfied the voters that some change would have to be made in political affairs. The voters placed Lemuel Shipman, at present president of the First National Bank at Fowler, in the Auditor's office,

which position he held for eight years. His administration of that office was honest, impartial and thoroughly efficient.

At the same time Ray Gillespie became Recorder of the county, Henry Norloh, Sheriff, and Thomas Fitzgerald, Commissioner, and later Frank Shackleton and Robert Hamilton succeeded each other in the Sheriff's office.

Being in the minority, the Democrats were careful to select thoroughly competent men and their administration of the affairs of the county was such that the old-time Republican custom of voting a "straight ticket" became a thing of the past.

The first judicial officer that the Democrats ever elected in Benton county was the Hon. James T. Saunderson, who became Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, comprising the counties of Warren and Benton. Judge Saunderson was a veteran of the Civil War, having fought in the Union cavalry, and was a man of the utmost integrity and his candidacy was very popular with the voters. He held the office of Judge of the Circuit Court for one term of six years.

The latter-day chairmen of the Democratic party in Benton county have adopted the plan of appealing to the voters on the strength of the ticket presented to the people. Aggressive tactics and the old idea of a red-fire campaign have

been abandoned. Among others who have been chairman of the county are George L. Robey, Theodore Hoss, the present postmaster of Fowler; Charles Lawson, a large farmer and stock raiser near Chase; Mead S. Hayes, lawyer, now practicing at Marion, Ind., and Elmore Barce, an attorney at Fowler. The last chairman, Patrick J. Kennedy, is a stock raiser and farmer near Templeton, Ind.

The present Democratic postmasters in Benton county are Ralph W. McConnell at Oxford, Theodore Hoss at Fowler, Edward McIntyre at Ambia, Emmett Scanlon at Boswell, Thomas Grogan at Freeland Park, Charles Leisure at Earl Park and J. W. Carroll at Otterbein.

At the last general election the Democrats again succeeded in filling the Auditor's and Sheriff's offices, Warren Mankey being elected to succeed himself as Auditor and George Duffy, son of Michael Duffy, a prominent Benton county Democrat, being elected to the office of Sheriff.

The present Superintendent of Schools, M. F. O'Rear, is also a Democrat.

In recent years the fact that Democracy has been in the ascendency has had an inspiring effect upon the rank and file of the party, and many young men have taken hold of the helm. The conventions and caucuses of the party have been attended by increasing numbers of earnest party workers, who feel at last that they are coming into their own.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BLACKFORD COUNTY

By M. C. Townsend

A LARGE majority of the pioneers of Blackford county were Democrats. In local matters, however, political lines were not always closely drawn and men were frequently candidates for office without the formality of a nomination by a convention. In fact, as a general rule the Democrats, during the first fifteen or twenty years of the county's existence, could have two or three candidates for the same office and be reasonably sure of the election of one of them.

John J. Cook, a Whig, was elected clerk of the circuit court on his personal popularity, it is presumed, and in 1851 Joseph W. Holliday, who was a Whig and a soldier of the Mexican war, was elected to the Legislature. In 1852 Josiah Twibell and George S. Howell, both Democrats, were candidates for representative, and John C. Baldwin, of Montpelier, ran as a Whig and came out third in the race. Howell was elected by a very small plurality. In 1854 Josiah Twibell and James Rhine, both life-long Democrats up to that time, were candidates for representative as Anti-Nebraska, or Anti-Slavery Extension Democrats, while Joseph P. VanCleve, an old-time Whig, ran as an independent candidate, ignoring the issues growing out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. William T. Shull was the regular Democratic candidate and was easily elected.

In 1856 partisan lines were closely drawn between the Democrats and Republicans. For representative the Democrats nominated Andrew J. Neff, and the Republicans nominated James Rhine. Neff was elected by a good majority. Harrison township went Republican by eighty majority, while the other three townships were heavily Democratic. The Republicans were not entirely scooped, however, as their candidates, William H. Campbell for treasurer and Isaac Goodwin for sheriff, were both elected and were each re-elected in 1858. Their personal popularity carried them through.

In 1865 there was an exciting contest for county auditor. The Democratic candidate was Hepry D. Wirtz. He had been a resident of the county but a short time; had been a lieutenant in the rebel army and was captured and paroled, and not wishing to return to the army he came to Hartford City. The Republicans nominated Ezra M. Stahl, who had just returned from an honorable term of service as a soldier in the Eighty-fourth Indiana regiment. Mr. Stahl received a slender

majority, but his election was contested and was tried before the board of commissioners, and then on appeal in the circuit court, and the office was awarded to Mr. Stahl. Except in this case the Democrats were uniformly successful in the contest for county offices in 1860 to 1872. The latter year was an off-year for the Democrats. The nomination of Greeley for President was very unsatisfactory to large numbers of them, and they manifested their disappointment by sulking in their tents. Both parties placed county tickets in nomination. In the spring an election had been held on the question of aiding by taxation a proposed railroad through the county east and west. The proposal to tax had been carried in Licking township by a small majority, but the feeling against it in the county outside of Hartford City was very bitter, and it crystallized in an independent political movement and a county convention was called and a ticket nominated. The Republicans, knowing that they had no show of success, withdrew their ticket and gave their support generally to the independent ticket, which became known as the Dolly Varden ticket, and which was elected with the exception of the candidate for clerk.

In 1874 the Independent or Greenback party was in the field with state, district and local tickets. The Republicans supported the county ticket of the new party and it was successful.

In 1876 the Republicans and Greenbackers again fused, but only succeeded in electing the treasurer. The Democrats now held the ascendancy for ten years. After 1878 the Republicans made steady gains until, in 1886, they elected the auditor, treasurer and one commissioner.

In 1894 the Republicans had the best of it, electing the auditor, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor and two commissioners. In 1896 they elected only the clerk. In 1898 the Democrats again made a clean sweep.

In the various political campaigns the people of this county have been favored with visits from a number of the ablest orators of the state and nation. On the Democratic side there have been Governors Wright, Hendricks and Gray and Senators Voorhees and Turpie, General Manson, W. D. Bynum, Governor R. B. Hubbard, of Texas; James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and William J. Bryan, in October, 1900.

We close this chapter with a list of Blackford county officials.

The following have represented the county in the senate branch of the State legislature: 1839-41, John Foster; 1841-43, Michael Aker, of Randolph; 1843-46, I. P. Wood, Randolph; 1846-49, Dixon Milligan, Jay; 1849-52, Jacob Brugh, Blackford; 1852-56, Isaac Vandevanter, Grant; 1856-64, Walter March, Delaware; 1864-68, William A. Bonham, Blackford; 1868-70, Robert Huey, Jay; 1870-74, Asbury Steele, Grant; 1874-78, Isaac Underwood, Jay; 1878-82, Thomas S. Briscoe, Democrat, Blackford; 1882-86, John M. Smith, Democrat, Jay; 1886-90, Silas W. Halé, Democrat, Adams; 1890-94, Henry B. Smith, Democrat, Blackford; 1894-98, J. J. M. LaFollette, Republican, Jay; 1898, George A. Osborne, Republican, Grant; 1902, Burtney Schaefer, Democrat, Grant; 1910, B. B. Shiveley, Democrat, Grant; 1914, Elias Rinear, Democrat, Wells.

The first man who represented Blackford county in the lower house of representatives was Lewis W. Purviance, Democrat. He was elected in 1839. Blackford county has been represented in the lower house about three-fourths of the time by Democrats. The following have represented Blackford county: 1878, James T. Arnold, Blackford; 1880, Benjamin F. Cummins, Wells; 1882-84, Henry B. Smith, Democrat, Blackford; 1886-90, Elisha Pierce, Democrat, Blackford; 1890, John Branstetter, Democrat, Jay; 1892, William H. Harkins, Democrat, Jay; 1894-96, John P. McGeath, Democrat, Blackford; 1898, John A. Bonham, Republican, Blackford; 1900, J. A. Bonham, Republican; 1902, Sidney Cantwell, Republican; 1904, Sidney Cantwell, Blackford, Republican, and speaker session 1905, 1906; 1910 and 1912, Chas. Carroll, Democrat, Blackford; 1914, John Strange, Democrat, Grant; 1911, J. M. Bonham, Democrat.

Present (1915) county officials are: Judge, W. H. Eichhorn, Democrat; L. F. Sprague, Prosecutor, Democrat; Geo. H. Newbauer, Treasurer, Democrat; Samuel Farrell, clerk, Bull Moose; John L. McGeath, auditor, Democrat; John Philebaum, recorder, Democrat; M. C. Townsend, county superintendent of schools, Democrat; Frank P. Wallace, surveyor, Democrat; Chas. F. Rutledge, coroner, Democrat; John Gadbury, county road superintendent, Democrat; John A. Nelson, commissioner, Democrat; Riley R. Gadbury, commissioner, Democrat, and Frank JoJnes, commissioner, Democrat; Mason Palmer, assessor, Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN FROM 1892 TO 1915.

1892 A. M. Waltz. All Democrats elected.
 1894 Milton McGeath. All Republicans elected.
 1896 A. M. Waltz. Elected all Democrats except the clerk.

1898 D. C. Caldwell. Elected all Democrats.
 1900 William Harley. Elected all Democrats.
 1902 E. E. Cox. Elected mostly Democrats.
 1904 John Burns. Elected mostly Democrats.
 1906 D. C. Caldwell. Elected mostly Democrats.
 1908 E. W. Secrest. Elected all Democrats.
 1910 E. W. Secrest. Elected all Democrats.
 1912 A. N. Pursley. Elected half of ticket, lost clerk, sheriff and one commissioner to the Bull Moose.
 1914 A. N. Pursley. Elected all Democrats except sheriff, who lost to the Bull Moose.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS OF BLACKFORD COUNTY.

The *Evening News* is the only Democratic newspaper in Blackford county at this time and is owned and edited by Mr. Edward E. Cox, of Hartford City. Mr. Cox bought this newspaper in 1891. It was then known as the *Telegram*. The *Telegram* was a weekly paper. It was an eight-column folio with a patent outside, printed on a Washington hand press. The other equipment of the paper was correspondingly crude. It took an entire day to get out a weekly issue, although the circulation was very small. Mr. Cox was but twenty-two years of age when he purchased this paper. His home up to this time had been at Peru, Ind., where he received his education in the public schools and by actual work in the newspaper offices of that city.

In the course of one year after Mr. Cox took charge of the *Telegram* he had changed the entire equipment and had put in a cylinder press, and in three years was printing the paper with a steam engine and a power press. In 1893 the *Evening News*, a daily paper, was established. It has had such a prosperous growth that it now goes into the majority of the homes of Hartford City and Blackford county. So much did the *Evening News* encroach on the *Telegram* that the latter was abandoned in 1914, the morning rural edition of the *News* going in the homes of farmers formerly taking the *Telegram*.

Both the *Telegram* and the *News* have always been consistently Democratic, using their able influence for the promotion of the cause of the Democratic party in county, state and national politics.

The *News* has grown far ahead of the community in which it is printed. It is issued from its own building, erected especially for the newspaper business, and is filled with the latest equipment, including perfecting presses, color presses, linotype machines and other up-to-date machinery

to be found only in the larger cities. The printing in its job department goes all over the United States and even to Europe, label printing being a specialty.

Mr. Cox, the founder of the *News*, has always taken a great interest in the success of the Democratic party, both through the columns of his paper and through his ability as an organizer. He

has served as county chairman of Blackford county two years and as district chairman of the Eleventh congressional district six years. He takes a great deal of interest in the progress of his community, especially in promoting the cause of education. He has served on the school board of Hartford City for the past six years. He is at present postmaster of Hartford City.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BOONE COUNTY

BOONE COUNTY, as an organization, was brought forth under the banner of Democracy. She was named in honor of that courageous Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, and peopled chiefly by migration from Nicholas county, that state. The instruments conveying to her early settlers the lands within her boundaries bear the name of Democracy's patron saint, Andrew Jackson, and she was steadfast in the support of the principles enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson until the party went to pieces on the issues brought forth in the campaigns immediately preceding the Civil war.

The solidarity of the Democratic party in Boone county was seriously threatened in the campaign of 1854, but with strong and determined leadership the evil day was staved off until 1858. In 1856 the campaign was waged against "Knownothingism," "Abolition," and the "Maine Law," and Boone was the only county in the old Eighth district—Boone, Clinton, Carroll, Fountain, Montgomery and Warren—that withstood successfully the rising tide of opposition to the Democratic party. She came out of the fight with a Democratic majority of about one hundred, and the following year, in a purely local election, carried the county by 299. In the campaign of 1858, with national issues paramount, the Democratic sun in Boone county set to rise no more for ten years, when, in 1868, one candidate on the local ticket was elected, the Republicans carrying the county on the state and national tickets. During these ten years the party locally was without efficient leadership, and without hope. The *Pioneer*, the party paper, had been forced to suspend at the opening of the war, and its voice was as silent as the tomb until in the campaign of 1868, when W. J. Turpin, known throughout Indiana as the "Tipton Slasher," resurrected the corpse and breathed into it the breath of life and the unconquered and unconquerable spirit of the illustrious fathers of Democracy.

The first Democrat elected to office in Boone county after the Civil war was Israel Curry, of Sugar Creek township, who defeated Col. Abram O. Miller for clerk. Colonel Miller contested Curry's election, and was declared by the court to have been elected. This was the beginning of the restoration of the Democratic party to power and leadership in Boone county, and in the campaign of 1870 the Democratic nominees for auditor, treasurer and sheriff were elected. In the biennial general elections since 1868, the Demo-

crats have carried Boone county fifteen times, the Republicans eight times and in three elections mixed tickets were the result. The rise of the Greenback party in the '70s, drawing its adherents chiefly from the Democratic ranks, was the chief cause of the political pendulum swinging back to the Republican party in the campaigns of 1874 and 1876. With the waning of Greenbackism the Democratic party in Boone has become more and more secure in her moorings, and today every officer in the county is a Democrat, and ten of the twelve townships have Democratic trustees. The county has never lost a dollar through the incompetence or dishonesty of a Democratic official, the affairs of the county are economically and faithfully administered, and the party is destined to a long lease of life in old Boone.

With a long and consistent record to her credit in the support of Democratic policies and nominees, Boone county Democracy has in Governor Samuel M. Ralston her first representative in the official family of the state of Indiana. No Boone county Democrat has ever represented the district in the halls of the national congress, and but few have been appointed to positions of honor in state or national administrations. In 1856 Dr. James McWorkman, one of the most distinguished Democrats of the county, was appointed superintendent of the Indiana School for the Education of the Blind, and in the '80s, while Dr. Thos. H. Harrison, another Boone county Democrat, was serving as president of the board of the state benevolent institutions, Eli P. Baker, of Lebanon, was elected as superintendent of the Indiana School for the Education of the Blind. With these exceptions the Democracy of Boone county has not participated in the distribution of the loaves and fishes when the party has been in power in state or nation.

Since the Civil war Boone county has four times given the Democratic nominee for the Presidency a plurality of the votes cast, as follows: In 1896, Mr. Bryan carried the county by 270; in 1900, by 358; in 1908, by 74, Woodrow Wilson, in 1912, was given a plurality of 1,266. In 1916, with the opposition united, Wilson carried the county by a plurality of 180.

The present Democratic officers of Boone county are as follows: Judge, Willett H. Parr; clerk, Leonard Titus; auditor, Cleve Goodwin; recorder, John T. Brown; treasurer, John L. Thomas; surveyor, Alva H. Wynkoop; assessor, Willard Stephenson; coroner, Dr. Onis E. Brendel;

commissioners, John T. Jones and Frank O. Stoton. The Democrats lost sheriff, prosecutor and one commissioner in the election of 1916. The county superintendent of schools, chosen by the township trustees, is Ed. M. Servies.

The almost complete destruction of the records of Boone county in 1856 and the death of the men whose lives had been identified with the political history of the county previous to that time makes it impossible to secure data concerning the organization of the Democratic party previous to the war. Bound files of the county papers show that in 1858 Geo. W. Buckingham, one of the early editors of the *Pioneer*, was the chairman, and from 1860 to 1861 John M. Scott served in that position. Beginning with 1868 the chairman and the result of the campaign in Boone county follows:

- 1868—Dr. James McWorkman, Chairman. One Democrat on county ticket elected.
- 1869—Dr. James Evans, Chairman.
- 1870—Robert C. McCann, Chairman. Democrats carried county.
- 1872—James Nealis, Chairman. Republicans carried county.
- 1874—Eli P. Baker, Chairman. Mixed ticket elected.
- 1876—Thos. H. Harrison, Chairman. Republicans carried county.
- 1878—Eli P. Baker, Chairman. Democrats and Greenbackers (fused) carried county.
- 1880—John M. Ball, Chairman. Mixed ticket elected.
- 1882—Thos. H. Harrison, Chairman. Mixed ticket elected.
- 1884—Barton S. Higgins, Chairman. Democratic ticket elected.
- 1886—Israel Curry, Chairman. Republican.
- 1888—Israel Curry, Chairman. Republican.
- 1890—James R. Tyre, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1892—James R. Tyre, Chairman. Republican.

- 1894—Calvin H. Graves, Chairman. Republican.
- 1896—James A. White, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1898—William A. Buntin, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1900—John H. Hoy, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1902—James A. White, Chairman. Mixed.
- 1904—Thos. O. Beck, Chairman. Republican.
- 1906—Thos. O. Beck, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1908—Chas. J. Stewart, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1910—Thos. O. Beck, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1912—Thos. O. Beck, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1914—M. C. Long, Chairman. Democratic.
- 1916—M. C. Long. Mixed ticket.
- 1918—George M. Mangus.

The *Lebanon Pioneer*, founded in 1852 by Henry Hill, has, since January 1, 1890, been owned and published by Ben F. McKey, who, in June, 1873, entered the office as an apprentice. Hill published the paper for four years, when he sold it to Col. W. C. Kise and James McWorkman; Geo. W. Buckingham, of Newark, O., took charge of the *Pioneer* in 1856, and conducted it with unusual ability until 1860, when James Gogen succeeded him. When the war broke out in 1861, for lack of financial support, the *Pioneer* was suspended, and was not resurrected until 1868. Its first publisher then was W. J. Turpin, who, after a few weeks, was succeeded by Lafe Woodard. In 1869 Henry S. Evans became its editor and publisher, and in 1872 Ben A. Smith, of Brookville, assumed the ownership. Smith published the paper until June, 1874, when he sold out to the late Dr. Thos. H. Harrison, the immediate predecessor of the present publisher. On April 1, 1914, Mr. McKey took into partnership his son Claude D. McKey, and his son-in-law, T. O. Edwards, both experienced newspaper men, and the *Pioneer* today enjoys the distinction of being one of the best strictly county papers not only in Indiana, but in the United States. It is the only Democratic paper published in Boone county.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BROWN COUNTY

By William L. Coffey

BROWN COUNTY, the Switzerland of Indiana, famed for its beauty of natural scenery, has attracted and won the admiration of artists from every quarter of the American continent. Their sketches upon the canvas depicting its broad stretches of forest studded by gigantic green hills, its dashing streams o'erhung by vines and wild flowers, its beautiful sunset behind a cloudland most gorgeously tinted, bespeak the story of its sturdy Hoosier citizens.

From this natural environment seems to issue such a wonderful spirit of freedom that man, so enamored by its enchanting influence, is caught in its meshes, from which he finds it a most difficult problem to extricate himself. Thus is born that spirit of freedom which makes for independent character—independent thought and action conducive to the development and nurture of true Democratic principles of the stamp and ring of the Jeffersonian kind.

At its very beginning, in 1836, the county was unmistakably Democratic and ever since has remained true to its standards—"simon-pure." But few times in the history of the county have county and township officials misused the trust reposed in them, and there are but few instances in which it has suffered defeat locally, and then only in township affairs. Such explicit confidence have the people manifested in this party's administration of their affairs that the opposition never could rally sufficient strength to overthrow it.

The county originally was a part of Bartholomew, Jackson and Monroe counties. In 1835 a sufficient number of settlers had arrived and permanently located in the hills to warrant the formation of a separate county and, accordingly, the Legislature was asked to introduce a bill, which was done, and the new county of Brown established in February, 1836.

In compliance with this act the first election in the county was held the first Monday in June, 1836. The governor commissioned one James Dawson sheriff to order an election of a clerk and recorder, two associate judges of the circuit court and three county commissioners.

As a result of this first election John Floyd was chosen clerk and recorder, James Taggart and Lewis Raper associate judges and Daniel Hedrick, William Jackson and James Davidson county commissioners. At the following election, held in August of the same year, James Taggart became

sheriff, William Followell coroner and James McIntire probate judge.

On the 25th day of July, 1836, the county commissioners met and subdivided the county into four townships—Jackson, Hamblen, Van Buren and Johnson, which was later changed to five by making the fifth, Washington, from the original four. The naming of these corporations indicates the fealty of these early settlers to their political faith. Jackson and Van Buren were political characters fresh in their minds at this time.

The first circuit court was convened April 20, 1837, before Elisha M. Huntington, presiding judge, with the two associates previously mentioned.

The first probate court of the county was held on the 8th day of May, 1837, in the new log court house, a structure 18x24 feet, two stories high. Judge James McIntire, who held a commission from Governor Noah Noble, presided.

The first common pleas court was held at the county seat on the 31st day of January, 1853, by Judge William G. Quick (Democrat). Several attorneys were sworn in during this term, among whom were P. C. Dunning, Daniel McClure, Fred T. Butler, George A. Buskirk and Shadrack Chandler. Sometime in 1868 Governor Baker appointed Richard L. Coffey (D.) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Woolen. At the general election in 1870 Mr. Coffey was elected to the office, which position he filled till it was abolished by the Legislature.

With the exception of a few appointive positions, the very earliest officials of the county were known to be strong Democrats. The political complexion of the institutions handed down by them has never been changed. Some of these early politicians lived long lives, to be known by the present generation, many of whom stand ready to vouch for their sterling Democratic qualities.

The results of the earlier elections—prior to 1856—cannot be given. However, during this year, with the war fever on, Oliver P. Morton, candidate for governor, received 220 votes, while the Democratic ticket polled 773, more than three and one-half times as many.

Then followed the campaign of 1860, a truly warm one. The fight was waged most bitterly. Every township had its organization of "wide-awakes," a Republican institution. Political ora-

tors were plentiful and scarcely a night passed without a public speaking. Enthusiastic demonstrations, martial music and long processions were the order of the times. The Democratic clubs uniformed themselves with hickory suits, erected poles and flung the names of Douglas and Johnson to the breeze. The few Republicans, nevertheless, were confident of success. Their emblems of the campaign were rails or mauls and wedges.

The following songs used by the two parties (taken from a military history of the county) are here set out:

"Oh, see the Douglas platform falling,
Falling, falling, down it must go,
And in its place shall firmly stand
Abe Lincoln, the true, and Hamlin, too;
Abe Lincoln, the true, and Hamlin, too;
And with them we'll beat Little Dug, Dug, Dug;
Old Abe has cracked his mug."

* * * * *

The Democrats used the following lament of Lincoln, sung to the air of "Susannah":

"Oh, Hamlin, dear, my 'fairest' one,
Oh, don't you cry for me;
I fear that house in Washington
I'll never, never see.
I love the Black Republicans,
And for the darkies sigh;
But all, I fear, will do no good,
But, Hamlin, don't you cry.

Chorus:

"Oh, my dear Hannibal,
Don't you cry for me,
I'm going up Salt River
With a ducky on each knee."

Or the following:

"No, Lincoln can't come in, I say,
Then ho for Douglas, ho!
The Democrats have Stephen A.,
Then ho for Douglas, ho!
Republicans may bite their nails,
May rave about their Lincoln rails,
But can't come up to Steve's coattails,
Then ho for Douglas, ho!"

While the problems of this campaign were so perplexing and the fight so bitter, causing many Democratic counties in the state to go down in defeat, the Democracy of Brown county presented a solid phalanx, perfectly united, and maintained their usual majority. As a result of this election the vote for governor was: Thomas A. Hendricks (Democrat), 744; Henry S. Lane (Republican), 296; representative in Congress, W. M. Daily (D.), 702; W. M. Dunn (R.), 319; representative

in the Legislature (all local men): Lewis Prosser (D.), 575; J. W. McIlvain (R.), 306; John Beck (Social Democrat), 118.

In 1862 the result for secretary of state, by a strict party vote, was: William A. Peele (R.), 213; James S. Athon (D.), 840. A majority of 627 in a total vote of 1,053 was enough for all practical purposes. Having reduced the Republican vote to such a small figure, one cannot help wondering why the Democracy did not wipe it wholly out.

In 1864 Morton (R.) received 364 votes for governor; McDonald (D.) received 823; representative in the Legislature: John Richards (D.), 814; W. W. Browning (R.), 288.

In 1866 the vote for secretary of state was: M. D. Morrison (D.), 1,025; Nelson Trusler (R.), 423.

In 1868 Thomas A. Hendricks received 1,084 votes for governor, while Conrad Baker (R.) received but 427.

In 1872 the candidates for governor received the following votes: T. A. Hendricks, 1,166; T. M. Brown (R.), 467.

In 1876 the vote for presidential electors was as follows: Tilden and Hendricks (D.), 1,254; Hayes and Wheeler (R.), 488; Cooper and Cary (Independent), 109.

For secretary of state in 1878 J. G. Shanklin (D.) received 1,166 votes; Isaac S. Moore (R.), 378.

For state senator in 1878 Richard L. Coffey (D.) received 1,168 votes; William Gilmore (R.), 338.

In 1880 the following vote for presidential electors was cast: Hancock and English (D.), 1,576; Garfield and Arthur (R.), 599; Weaver and Chambers (Ind.), 42.

In 1882 the vote for secretary of state was: William R. Myers (D.), 1,217; E. R. Hawn (R.), 555; Hiram T. Leonard (Ind.), 91; for senator of Brown, Monroe and Bartholomew counties: W. C. Duncan (D.), 941. The issues that dominated in this senatorial contest were temperance reform and personal liberty. The Republican party polled 708 votes in this contest and the Independent candidate received 186.

In 1884 the vote for presidential electors was as follows: Cleveland and Hendricks (D.), 1,541; Blaine and Logan (R.), 627; National party, 21; Prohibition party, 27. For governor Isaac P. Gray (D.), 1,540; W. H. Calkins (R.), 613. For joint representative, W. W. Browning (D.), 1,458; William D. Clark (R.), 693.

In 1886 Robert W. Miers, the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, received 1,368 votes; Charles F. Griffin (R.), 562 votes. For prosecutor 9th judicial circuit, Anderson Percifield

(D.), 1,314; William J. Beck (R.), 578. For joint senator Brown, Monroe and Bartholomew counties, W. C. Duncan (D.) received 1,364 votes; the three other candidates together received only 32 votes.

In 1888 the vote for presidential electors was as follows: Cleveland and Thurman (D.), 1,538; Harrison and Morton (R.), 661; the Prohibition candidates received 63 votes and the Union Labor 11 votes. The state and congressional tickets maintained about the same ratio.

In 1890 the vote for secretary of state was: Claude Matthews (D.), 1,327; Milton Trusler (R.), 522. For Congress, George W. Cooper (D.) received 1,338 votes; Dunbar (Farmer and Labor), 523; the Prohibition candidate, Shelt, received 30 votes. For joint representative, William G. Watson (D.), 1,302; Harry Barnett (F. and L.), 523.

The Republicans had no local ticket in the field this year. They amalgamated their interest with a dissatisfied element of the Democratic party and a few "Grange" enthusiasts with a view of defeating the county ticket. They formed an organization which was called the "Farmer and Labor" party. They petitioned the board of election commissioners October 15 to place their candidates on the ballot under the name above mentioned, using as their device a pruning-hook. Most of the Democrats on the new ticket had been defeated at the preceding primary election and were very much chagrined. They put on the war paint and it seemed for a time that their influence would very materially reduce the Democratic majority. As the time for holding the election approached, however, the disaffection gradually disappeared and the normal political situation prevailed.

Ben P. Smith, the candidate for county auditor, was the hardest fought on the regular Democratic ticket. He received 1,239 votes, while his opponent, Isaac Chafin, on the Blackberry ticket, as it was dubbed, received but 545 votes, only 23 more than that received by the Republican candidate for secretary of state. Happily, this dissatisfaction vanished and the next campaign settled the fact that any attempt to disrupt the party by internal dissensions was a failure.

In 1892 the vote for presidential electors was as follows: Cleveland and Thurman (D.), 1,378; Harrison and Reid (R.), 656; Prohibition party, 38; People's party, 92. The vote for state officers was practically the same. John S. Williams (D.), local candidate for joint representative, received 1,385 votes; his opponent, Allen W. Grissom (R.), received 659.

In 1894 Wm. R. Myers, Democratic candidate

for secretary of state, received 1,158 votes; Wm. D. Owen (R.), 685. The Prohibition party polled 35 votes and the People's ticket received 101.

In the campaign of 1896 every inch of the ground was vigorously contested. Both parties were well organized. Public speakings were held in every school house. The hammering campaign on trusts, protection and the gold standard brought every Democrat to the front. Bryan was truly their idol. The lesser parties, for the time being, lost sight of their cause and joined the old parties. The vote for presidential electors was: Bryan and Sewall (D.), 1,470; McKinley and Hobart (R.), 726; Prohibitionists, 16; People's, 10; Gold Standard, 1; National party, 3; Social Labor, 2.

In 1898 the vote for secretary of state was: Samuel Ralston (D.), 1,227; Union B. Hunt (R.), 615. During this campaign James S. Guthrie was the first and only Democrat in the county that ever received a place upon the Democratic state ticket. He was a candidate for state statistician.

In 1900 the vote for presidential electors was: Bryan and Stevenson (D.), 1,452; McKinley and Roosevelt (R.), 704; Prohibition party, 36; People's party, 11.

In 1902 the vote for secretary of state was as follows: Albert Schoonover (D.), 1,051; Daniel E. Storms (R.), 590; Prohibition ticket, 63; People's ticket, 4. Fremont Miller (D.) was elected for a second term as prosecutor of Brown and Johnson counties. Willoughby Wellons (D.) was elected joint representative of Brown and Monroe counties.

In 1904 the vote for presidential electors was as follows: Bryan (D.), 1,157; Roosevelt (R.), 760. The Prohibitionists cast 93 votes; the People's party, 13; the Socialists, 7; Socialist Labor, 4. In the congressional race, Lincoln Dixon (D.) received 1,073 votes, while his opponent, Anderson Percifield (R.), received 830. Mr. Percifield was a Brown county product, an attorney and formerly a Democrat.

In 1906 James F. Cox (D.), candidate for secretary of state, received 899 votes; Fred A. Sims (R.), 573. The Prohibition ticket polled 74 votes; People's, 5; Socialists, 5; Social Labor, 3.

In 1908 the vote for presidential electors was: Bryan (D.), 1,177; Taft (R.), 658; Prohibition ticket, 68; People's party ticket, 1; Socialists, 5. For joint senator, Brown, Jackson and Washington counties, George W. Long (D.) received 1,090 votes; H. C. Dannettell (R.), 639.

In 1910 the vote for secretary of state was: Lewis Ellingham (D.), 888; Otis F. Culley (R.), 556. The Prohibition ticket polled 55 votes; So-

cialists, 9; Social Labor, 2. The congressional and local tickets received practically the same vote.

In 1912 the vote for presidential electors was as follows: Wilson and Marshall (D.), 909; Taft (R.), 293; the Prohibitionists, 52; Progressives, 235; Socialists, 11. John P. Wright (D.) was elected prosecuting attorney of the Eighth judicial circuit; Charles Genolin (D.) was elected joint representative of Brown and Monroe counties.

In 1914, Benj. F. Shively, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, received 885 votes. His opponent, Hugh T. H. Miller (R.), received 411 votes. The Progressives polled 98, this being the number received by Albert J. Beveridge, their candidate for U. S. Senator.

The Prohibitionists polled 37 votes, and the Socialists, 8.

The vote for Secretary of State was: Homer L. Cook (D.), 809; Ed Jackson, 411. For Congress, Lincoln Dixon (D.), 902; Manley D. Wilson, 443. For Joint Representative of Brown and Monroe counties, Thomas Sare (D.), received 826 votes; Ernest Darby (R.), 436. The local tickets received practically the same vote.

The campaign of 1916 was very interesting for the reason that the Progressives being deserted by their leader were looking for some place to "land." Their organization had collapsed. Many avowed they never would return to the G. O. P. However, as time went on, the big majority permitted their partisan spirit instead of principle to dominate and skulked back into the fold. Some, true to their convictions, joined the Democratic ranks and enthusiastically supported the ticket from Wilson down to the last man.

In this election, the Democratic electors received 1,046 votes; Republicans, 506; Progressives, none; Prohibitionists, 31; Socialists, 10; and Social Labor, 2.

For United States Senator, (long term) Jno. W. Kern (D.), received 999 votes; Harry S. New (R.), 490; (short term) Thomas Taggart (D.), received 990 votes; James E. Watson (R.), 492.

The candidates for state offices received practically the same vote as did the candidates for U. S. Senator.

For Congress, Lincoln Dixon (D.), 1,017; Manly D. Wilson (R.), 519. For Joint Senator, Thos. Dorrell (D.), 964; Wm. Graham (R.), 511. For Joint Representative, Wm. L. Coffey (D.), 1,015; Frank Gentry (R.), 498.

The leaders of both the old parties were untiring in their efforts during this campaign and both equally confident of success in the state and nation.

The Democrats were proud of their achievements

in legislation and were confident their work would not be repudiated. Nevertheless, the State fell to the Republicans. Many Democratic counties were overthrown entirely. Monroe county, to which this county is attached for Representative and Senatorial purposes, passed into the hands of the Republicans.

Dorrell, candidate for State Senator, was saved by the counties of Johnson and Brown; but the writer, candidate for Representative of Brown and Monroe counties, was defeated by 92 votes.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

Sometime in the year 1854 the first newspaper venture was made by S. A. Armour. This paper, a Democratic organ, continued with fair success till December, 1856, when it was sold to James S. Hester, J. S. Arwine et al. This firm changed the name of the paper to *Hickory Withe*.

The editor, Mr. Hester, was an unusually bright man with very pronounced Democratic views. His paper bore the distinction of being a true exponent of the Democratic principles. The *Hickory Withe* flourished for about a year, when it fell into the hands of the United Brethren church, with Jesse Brandon as its publisher. This venture was not very successful. The demand for a political paper led Mr. Brandon to purchase the plant, which he did in 1861, naming the new publication the *Nashville Union*, which was of Democratic proclivity. Mr. Brandon conducted his paper, which was well patronized, through the fiery years of the Civil war and until his death in 1866, when it was purchased by Watts Adams, who changed the name to the *Nashville Star*. This was a Democratic publication also. It lived about eight months, and passed away.

The following three years bore evidence of much struggle for the press to live. The *Star* fell into the hands of Summers and Gaston, who changed its name to the *Democrat*, and after an existence of six months it passed into the hands of a man named Winters, of whom it is said "only three publications got out of his press."

In December, 1867, George Sleeth secured the office and issued the *Nashville Democrat* until September, 1868, and then sold out to L. H. Miller, who started the *Index*, another Democratic organ. This was issued until about the month of March, 1869, when it became defunct. In 1870 Yates and Allison started the *Jacksonian*. After a few months Yates sold out to Allison. This publication was continued by Mr. Allison until March, 1883.

In February, 1883, Wm. M. Waltman and Isaac Chafin founded the *Democrat*, and in March, 1883, bought the *Jacksonian*. The new paper issued bore the name of *Jacksonian Democrat*.

In May, 1883, John C. Hester and W. W. Browning became owners of this paper. In June, 1883, Hester became sole owner. The paper was operated but a short time when Mr. Hester decided to move his plant to Spencer, Ind. A portion of this equipment was purchased by Browning and Metheny, who started a new paper which they called the *Brown County Democrat* and which they published till December 14, 1884, when it was sold to the present editor and publisher, Alonzo Allison. For thirty uninterrupted years Mr. Allison has enjoyed the distinction of being proprietor and publisher of this paper and has through that long period of time faithfully expounded and promulgated Democratic doctrine.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following is a list of the names of Democratic county officials from 1836, the date of the organization of the county, to the present time:

COUNTY CLERKS.

John Floyd, July 9, 1836; Thomas M. Adams, 1839; Shadrach Chandler, 1842; Wm. M. Mason, 1848; Thomas M. Adams, 1859; James S. Hester, 1863; James Ralphy, 1864; Wm. H. Bainbridge, 1865; W. L. Cox, 1867; Eliakim Hamblen, 1874; Joshua Metheny, 1882; Com. P. Hanna, 1890; William H. Pittman, 1898; Charles Genolin, 1906; John F. Bond, 1910; Christopher Brummett, 1914.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Thomas M. Adams, 1841; Shadrach Chandler, 1848; Lewis Prosser, 1842; Sylvanus Manville, 1858; Eugene Culley, 1862; Wm. G. Watson, 1870; George W. Allison, 1874; John S. Williams, 1882; Ben. P. Smith, 1890; John C. Ross, 1898; John B. Seitz, 1902; John McGee, 1910; Omer Morrison, 1914.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

John Floyd, July 9, 1836; Thomas M. Adams, 1839; Shadrach Chandler, 1848; Wm. M. Mason, 1848; Fountain Southerland, 1858; John Carson, 1862; Daniel Marcellus, 1864; F. D. Wood, 1872; Isaac Chafin, 1876; Joel R. Carter, 1884; Frank J. Griner, 1892; Thomas W. Durnal, 1900; Alonzo W. Anderson, 1904; Wm. H. Newmister, 1908; Frank P. Taggart, 1918; Elijah Lucas, 1916.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Thomas Hinkson, July 26, 1836; John S. Williams, Nov. 7, 1836; Isaac Bott, 1844; W. W. Baker, 1849; Lewis F. Raper, 1852; Charles C. Hanna, 1856; Alfred Williams, 1860; J. A. McKinney, 1864; W. H. Taggart, 1868; Eli T. Moore, 1872; Thomas Milnes, 1876; Joseph M. Cook, 1880; Wm. H. Beatty, 1884; James L. Tilton, 1888; Samuel Walker, 1892; Isaac Tabor, 1906; H. B. Miller, 1900; Joseph A. Lucas, 1904; J. H. Barkes, 1908; Can Clark, 1912; Thomas Ayers, 1916.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

James Dawson, April 20, 1836; James Taggart, Aug. 16, 1836; Littleton Mathews, 1839; R. S. Brummett, 1839; William S. Roberts, 1846; R. S. Brummett, 1848; Benjamin R. Kelley, 1852; Stephen A. Kennedy, 1856; David Crouch, 1860; Wm. G. Watson, 1864; R. S. Brummett, 1868; F. G. Metheny, 1870; A. F. Sipes, 1872; S. A. Kennedy, 1876; John Watson, 1880; Thomas J. Taggart, 1882; Rufus W. Reddick, 1886; Samson David, 1890; George I. King, 1894; George A. McDonald, 1898; Samuel Parks, 1902; George M. Roberts, 1906; Dennis Calvin, 1910; James W. Kennedy, 1914.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

James Dawson, 1836; Allen S. Anderson, 1839; John W. Chaver, 1842; A. S. Anderson, 1852; John P. Wright, 1854; Alfred Williams, 1856; William H. McCarty, 1860; John P. Wright, 1862; L. S. Alder, 1865; John P. Wright, 1867; Alfred Williams, 1869; John T. Brock, 1870; W. T. Carmichael, 1871; L. S. Alder, 1872; Alfred T. Gee, 1882; James P. Prosser, 1896; Miles Williams, 1900; Alfred T. Gee, 1902; John Voland, 1908.

COUNTY CORONERS.

William Followell, August 16, 1836; James S. Woods, 1838; Joseph Kelley, 1841; Otha Wolf, 1845; Hiram Reynolds, 1848; William Taylor, 1849; R. P. Manville, 1854; Thompson H. Larkin, 1856; Daniel Marsh, 1858; James Jackson, 1859; John Henry, 1864; James Hampton, 1865; Asa Reeves, 1866; W. G. Watson, 1868; S. C. Wilson, 1870; Dr. M. E. Phillips, 1872; Dr. A. S. Griffitt (R.), 1874; W. T. Grattan, 1876; W. J. Long, 1878; Dr. A. J. Ralphy, 1880; Dr. C. T. Taggart, 1884; Samuel C. Wilson, 1886; William L. Coffey, 1888; Samuel C. Wilson, 1890; A. J. Ralphy, 1894; Wm. E. Prather, 1900.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, EXAMINERS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

D. D. Weddle, 1837, Com.; Alfred Smith, 1844; same; Thomas M. Adams, 1854, Examiner; Isaac N. Prosser, 1856; David S. Story, 1857; James S. Hester, 1858; S. E. McIlhaney, 1860; W. W. Browning, 1861; W. S. Olmstead, 1862; William L. Cox, 1864; L. S. Alder, 1867; Fletcher D. Wood, 1871; Wm. D. Roberts, 1872; John S. Williams, two months, 1873; John McGee, first County Superintendent, June, 1873; David M. Beck, 1877; Simon P. Neidigh, 1881; Chas. W. Snyder, 1885; C. S. Campbell, 1897; A. A. Manuel, 1899; Wm. L. Coffey, 1903; Sylvester Barnes, G. G. Brown, 1917.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In November, 1836, the Justices of the Peace assumed the control of the county business. This

power was vested in these officers till June, 1845, when the county was divided into three Commissioners' Districts. After the fall election in this year, three county commissioners took charge of the county affairs. Joseph Kelley, William Taggart and William Bender constituted the first and served the first one, two and three years respectively. John S. Arwine was elected and succeeded to the position in 1846; Preston Goforth, 1847; Joseph Kelley, 1848; John S. Arwine, 1849; Preston Goforth, 1850; J. A. McKinney, 1851; Milton Fleener, 1852; George Butcher, 1853; James Arwine, 1854; Preston Goforth, 1854; J. A. McKinney, 1855; A. A. Anderson, 1855; Preston Goforth, 1856; Eli T. Moore, 1857; A. S. Anderson, 1858; N. N. Maris, 1859; Wiley Spurgeon, 1860; John Richards, 1861; Louis J. Tull, 1862; John Wadsworth, 1863; John Breedlove, 1864; Hannibal I. Mead, 1865; Thomas S. Lucas, 1866; John Richards, 1867; H. I. Mead, 1868; A. R. Moser, 1869; Robert Henderson, 1870; John Stilabower, 1871; A. S. Anderson, 1872; Robert Henderson, 1873; H. I. Mead, 1874; B. V. Lockman, 1875; Thomas Waltman, 1876; Samuel Webber, 1876; John Deist, 1877; Bartholomew V. Lockman, 1878; Thomas Waltman, 1879; John Deist, 1880; Thomas Madgett, 1881; James Flint, 1882; William Walker, 1883; Thomas Madgett, 1884; Thomas Waltman, 1885; William Walker, 1886; Thomas Madgett, 1887; John Snider, 1888; John Milnes, 1889; Elisha Brown, 1890; John Snider, 1892; John G. Milnes, 1893; James Deckard, 1894; S. A. Richards, 1895; John C. Milnes, 1896; James Deckard, 1897; S. A. Richards, 1898; John Petro, 1899; Elisha Brown, 1900; Thomas Floyd, 1901; Wm. G. Wray, 1902; Elisha Brown, 1903; Thomas Floyd, 1904; John Petro, 1905; John Newmister, 1906; Martin Kleindorfer, 1907; Wm. G. Wray, 1908; Otto K. Carmichael, 1909; Peter Cullen, 1910; S. L. Taggart, 1911; Otto K. Carmichael, 1912; Peter Cullen, 1913; Wm. G. Wray, 1914; Clint Moore, 1915; Jacob Joy, 1916; John B. West, 1917; Jno. S. Lutes, 1918.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE. REPRESENTATIVES.

Throughout its existence, the county has had but few representatives in the state legislature. The following story is told of a reverend gentleman by the name of Eli P. Farmer, who represented the county in the lower house some time in the early "fifties." This gentleman proceeded to lawmaking somewhat in the manner in which he carried on the ministry in those pioneer days. It is said that, upon one occasion when he addressed the speaker of the house, he failed to get recognition. He addressed the chair again with the same result. Being somewhat angered at

this disregard, he walked up the aisle where the speaker stood and dealt him such a severe blow with his fist that he felled him upon the spot. The secretaries near at hand aided him to his feet. Mr. Farmer coolly returned to his seat and again addressed the chair: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker." It is said that he was duly recognized. The county has been represented in the lower house by the following Democrats: John Richards, 1864; W. W. Browning, 1884; Wm. G. Watson, 1890; John S. Williams, 1892; Willoughby Wellons, 1902; and Charles Genolin, 1912.

STATE SENATORS.

Judge Richard L. Coffey was elected state senator of Brown, Monroe and Bartholomew counties in 1878. He was a staunch Democrat and the first to serve his county in this capacity. His very pronounced views on all moral questions were well known throughout the district. During the two sessions, 1879 and 1881, he championed temperance reform legislation. His attitude on this question defeated him for re-nomination in 1882.

W. C. Duncan (D.) succeeded Mr. Coffey in 1882 and was re-elected in 1886.

After a period of twenty-two years George W. Long, a prominent Democrat and attorney of the Nashville bar was elected to represent the counties of Brown, Jackson and Washington. Mr. Long served during the sessions of 1909 and 1911, and ably filled many responsible positions on committees of that body.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

It has been found impossible to obtain a perfect list of names of Democrats who have served the party in the capacity of county chairman in this county. From the best information obtainable, beginning with the year 1886 and continuing, up to and including the present year, 1916, the following served in that position in the order named as nearly as can be ascertained:

Eugene Cully, Wm. L. Cox, Green Watson, R. L. Coffey, Joshua Metheny, Anderson Percifield, Thomas J. Taggart, John Cravens, John W. Harden, H. B. Miller, George W. Long, Sylvester Barnes, John McGee and Omer Morrison.

It is a notable fact that no Democrat of this county has ever been elected to a state office, to Congress, or succeeded to any national position of consequence by appointment.

The older Democrats of the county did not interest themselves in the larger responsibilities and seemed content in the management of local affairs. However, the younger men are more ambitious and are contending for recognition more commensurate with their political services.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE history of the Democratic party of Carroll county dates back to the year 1828, when at the presidential election of 1828, Andrew Jackson received 112 votes and John Adams 73 votes. At the election of 1832, Jackson received 258 votes and Clay received 173 votes; in 1836 Van Buren received 565 votes and Harrison received 375 votes; in 1840 Van Buren received 765 votes and Harrison received 699 votes; in 1844 Polk received 865 votes and Clay received 712 votes; in 1848 Cass received 1,008 votes and Taylor received 822 votes; in 1852 Pierce received 1,265 votes and Scott 1,075 votes; in 1856 Buchanan received 1,344 votes and Fremont 1,261 votes; in 1860 Douglas received 1,446 votes and Lincoln 1,590 votes. From the first presidential election up to 1860 the Democratic party was in the majority.

The campaign of 1840 was the most exciting campaign prior to 1860. It was spectacular. It is remembered as the "Log Cabin, Hard Cider" Campaign. The rallying cry was, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too." Long processions moved through the unbroken forests, big wagons and horseback companies. A log cabin on wheels with a coon at the window, and hard cider for the thirsty. In campaigns following both political parties employed big wagons, drawn by four to sixteen horses, filled with voters, women and children, upon occasions of big meetings, where big men were present to discuss the great issues of the times.

Every school house in the land resounded with the eloquence of local orators.

When the old Whig party disbanded, the Democratic party was confronted with grave issues, upon which the party was not a unit. The time was ripe for the formation of a new National political party, and all factional elements united in 1856, and at Philadelphia the Republican party was born. Although the new party was defeated in that year, the Democratic party saw fit to split at Charleston in 1860 and for the first time in its history went before the country in 1860 in two distinct factions.

The defeat which followed brought upon the country conditions that repose now too deep for resurrection; it is well it is so. Carroll county Democrats stood pat, adhering to the old principles they learned from Jefferson.

They stood at the polls demanding the right for

the men of their choice, and to see that no fraud was practiced to defeat them.

They passed through years when the ballot was regarded as purchasable. Money was used to debauch the electorate, illegal voters sent from poll to poll to defeat the party. Men led men in "Blocks of Five" those days, intimidation was used, and for many campaigns the voice of the people was crushed.

The reaction came as it was bound to without resorting to revolutionary measures. The campaign of education went on and on, and by degrees reforms were accomplished, and the upheaval of 1908, 1910 and 1912 rolled back oppression and corruption, and, as an evidence of the capability of the people to rule, the Republican party became disrupted and hopelessly divided.

The election of 1912 set on foot policies that are being enforced, and to their accomplishment the Democratic party in Carroll county has done its full part, giving a larger majority than ever before in its history.

The Democrats, now living, who have contributed to the success of the party, look back upon the past history of the party in this county, and cherish the memory of the leaders who preceded them; and can call up such men as General Samuel Milroy, J. B. Milroy, James Odell, Anthony Garrett, J. T. Richardson, B. F. Schermerhorn, B. B. Daily, E. Walker, J. D. Wilson and many others who were active in party councils.

Of those now found leading we mention a very few; J. A. Cartwright, A. B. Crampton, C. R. Pollard, John F. McCormick, Harry Reed, James Reeder, William Lesh, Mart Popejoy, Grover Long, Emory Flora, John C. O'Connor, W. C. Smith, J. H. Cartwright, W. P. Thompson, James P. Wason, W. B. Wason, William Margowski, Sell Doty, T. J. Ryan, Guy A. Hall and John L. Hanna. Many of the above named have held offices of trust and profit to their honor and credit.

In the year 1893 one of the finest monuments in the State, in memory of the soldiers of Carroll county, was erected in the court house square by a board of Democratic commissioners at a cost of \$12,000.

The present Democratic officers in 1918 are: James P. Wason, judge of the Carroll circuit court; Henry Good, county auditor; James H. Hinkle, county assessor, and Walter G. Million, county commissioner.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CASS COUNTY

CASS COUNTY is, always has been and always will be a bulwark of Democracy in Indiana. To use a muchly advertised phrase, "there's a reason."

Cass county's Democracy is a militant Democracy. The Democrats of Cass county are fighters, and if there is anything that they like better than a big, rousing political fight, it has not yet dawned on them. The stiffer the opposition, the better they fight. They are restless, dispirited, unless engulfed in the throes of a strenuous campaign. They gumshoe around, eyeing the enemy with suspicion and distrust. They cannot understand the lull in activities. They feel uncomfortable, fear trouble and, though they cannot fight, they continually keep their ear to the ground.

Democratic victories in Cass county have not been attained without fighting. Back in the days when the Whigs composed the opposition the Democracy had to battle valiantly for every victory which it obtained, because numbered among Cass county Whigs were men who knew how to fight and who loved to fight. And following the birth of the Republican party, the opposition did not become less militant. If anything it became more aggressive, and every campaign in Cass county has been a whirlwind of oratory, red fire and contagious enthusiasm. Whigs and Democrats, Republicans and Democrats, have been engaged in continual battle from the county's organization until the present day. Campaigns have been hard fought and victories have been won by close margins.

Much of the spectacularness of the campaign dwindled twenty or so years ago, when the old torch-lights, which characterized every political parade, went out of fashion. And while perhaps the masses do not show the enthusiasm which was manifested during the good old days, yet Cass county's Democracy has not lost any of its militancy. Its fighting, planning and scheming is now done by an aggressive county committee. Just as business has been organized, so has politics, and the Democrats of Cass county have not been slow in perfecting an organization which knows how to and does get results. Records of past campaigns show this.

Some counties of Indiana which invariably return a Democratic majority do so because Democracy is overwhelmingly in the majority. It would be as unnatural for the Republicans to win as it would be for the State of Texas to go Republican. But this is not and never has been the case in Cass county. The strength of both the Demo-

cratic party and the opposition has been about equal, with perhaps possibly a very slight advantage to the Democrats. As the result of this the Democrats have always had to be alert and aggressive. The opposition has never been known to lay down. It battles until the last vote is counted, and then looks about for a chance to contest the result.

Cass county was created by an act of Legislature, approved December 18, 1828, and on January 19, 1829, a supplemental act was passed changing and increasing its territory, until its northern boundary extended to the Michigan line. Other changes were made from time to time by acts of the Legislature and new counties were formed from the original territory of Cass county, until 1847, when the present boundaries were fixed.

The act of Legislature which created Cass county named Henry Ristine of Montgomery county, Erasmus Towell of Shelby county, William Purdy of Sullivan county, Harrison Tyner of Marion county and Samuel George of Tippecanoe county as commissioners to select a county seat. Cass county had been named in honor of General Lewis Cass, a resident of Michigan, who was instrumental in bringing about the various treaties with the Indians which opened up the lands in Cass and surrounding counties to white settlers. These commissioners met in the log cabin of Gillis McBean and selected Logansport as the county seat of Cass county.

The first election was held April 13, 1829, and the following officers were elected: Chauncey Carter, James Smith and Moses Thorp commissioners and William Scott sheriff. Cyrus Taber was appointed county treasurer. Carter and Taber were Democrats who played a prominent part in the party's success in those early days.

Party lines were not closely drawn during local elections in the early days of Cass county. Fitness for office and personal popularity had more weight with the voters than party affiliation. But, whether through aggressive campaigning or greater personality, Democratic candidates secured more than an even share of the offices.

But as time passed personality and the fitness of a man for office became less potent. Finally came the period when men "voted 'er straight." Political strife was the result. Men hewed to party lines and red fire and the torch-lights came into their own. Lifelong friendships were severed on the rocks of party politics. Bitterness was engendered, fist fights were not uncommon. This

was the heyday of the politician. Stump speakers were on every corner and Cass county was deluged by a flood of political oratory. The zenith of this period was reached during the Bryan campaign in 1896. The torch-light was supplemented by the "full" dinner pail, but even this political trick did not awe or undermine the Democracy of Cass county. When the votes were counted it was discovered that William J. Bryan, Democrat, had received 4,814 votes and William McKinley only 4,392.

Democrats of Cass county have not been easily swayed on national issues. Abraham Lincoln carried the county in 1860 by a slight plurality, but this in a measure might possibly have resulted from the opposition which developed here against Stephen A. Douglas, Democratic opponent. Dr. G. N. Fitch, Democrat, elected from Cass county to the United States Senate, 1858-1861, bitterly opposed Douglas. While in the Senate Dr. Fitch and Douglas got into an altercation which nearly resulted in a duel, and when Douglas ran for President Dr. Fitch worked mightily against him.

The second time that Lincoln ran Cass county went overwhelmingly for George B. McClellan, his Democratic opponent. Nor was Benjamin Harrison, Indiana's favorite son, in his two campaigns against Grover Cleveland, able to win over the Democrats of this county. Each time they gave Cleveland a big plurality over Harrison. Roosevelt captured the Democracy of Cass county in 1904, but this was because local Democrats resented the lukewarm support which Alton B. Parker, his opponent, had given William J. Bryan in 1900. Woodrow Wilson carried the county in 1912 and also in 1916, although at the latter election the State went Republican.

Following is the vote of Cass county for President since its organization to 1916:

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 66 votes; John Quincy Adams, Whig, 31 votes.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 162 votes; Henry Clay, Whig, 153 votes.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 286 votes; William H. Harrison, Whig, 313 votes.

1840—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 372 votes; William H. Harrison, Whig, 640 votes.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 671 votes; Henry Clay, Whig, 764 votes.

1848—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 829 votes; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 881 votes.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 1,190 votes; Winfield S. Scott, Whig, 1,176 votes.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,539 votes; John C. Fremont, Republican, 1,504 votes.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Northern Democrat, 1,727 votes; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 1,874

votes; John C. Breckinridge, Southern Democrat, 34 votes.

1864—George B. McClellan, Democrat, 2,087; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 1,836 votes.

1868—Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,673 votes; Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 2,370 votes.

1872—Horace Greeley, Democrat, 2,225 votes; Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 2,616 votes.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 3,586 votes; Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, 3,040 votes.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 3,579 votes; James A. Garfield, Republican, 3,387 votes.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 4,070 votes; James G. Blaine, Republican, 3,583 votes.

1888—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 4,221 votes; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 3,822 votes.

1892—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 4,006 votes; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 3,501 votes.

1896—William J. Bryan, Democrat, 4,814 votes; William McKinley, Republican, 4,392 votes.

1900—William J. Bryan, Democrat, 4,672 votes; William McKinley, Republican, 4,308 votes.

1904—Alton B. Parker, Democrat, 4,357 votes; T. R. Roosevelt, 5,282 votes.

1908—William J. Bryan, Democrat, 5,205 votes; William H. Taft, Republican, 4,700 votes.

1912—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 4,421 votes; William H. Taft, Republican, 1,573 votes; T. R. Roosevelt, Progressive, 3,094 votes.

1916—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, — votes; Charles Hughes, Republican, — votes.

An incident which occurred on election day in 1848 shows how Cass county Democrats worked to elect their candidate. There lived in one of the northern townships a man named Siedenbender, who was a Democrat of the rock-ribbed order. His son was twenty-one years old that day and proudly announced that he was going to vote for Zachary Taylor. The father paused, eyed his son steadily for a moment and then declared that he could not vote, as he would not be twenty-one years old until after the polls closed, having been born in the evening. The son was obdurate and declared that he was going to vote anyway. The father, not a bit nonplused, stated that if he attempted to vote he would challenge his right.

But at this moment Mrs. Siedenbender, a large, powerful-framed woman, who would be a power in woman suffrage affairs if she now lived, interrupted. She brushed her husband aside, ordered the son to hitch up the old mule and she would drive to the polls with him. She declared that if her husband challenged the son's vote she would swear him in, and she guessed that the election board would believe her, as "she was present at her son's birthing." The father surrendered.

And with all the bitterness and strife which characterized the campaigns of the early days,

many humorous incidents occurred. One especially was during the strenuous campaign of "Blue Jeans" Williams, Democrat, for governor. The election in those days came in October, and, naturally, everyone was interested in the outcome, the result being sort of a forecast of what could be expected at the national election in the following month. The result was very close and hundreds crowded before the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices. Interest was at fever heat, and when word was finally received stating that "Blue Jeans" Williams had been elected governor, the editor of the *Logansport Journal*, Republican, hung a pair of blue jeans out of the window. The crowd instantly understood. The Democrats broke forth in jubilant cheers, but the Republicans slunk away.

The *Logansport Pharos* has been the organ of the Democratic party in Cass county since July 24, 1844, and much of the party's success has been due to the various men who controlled its editorial policy. There have been other Democratic newspapers in the county, but they have been of the mushroom variety and none have had the power and the prestige of the *Daily Pharos*, which was so long and so ably edited by the late Benjamin F. Louthain.

The *Logansport Pharos* was first published as a weekly July 24, 1844, by Samuel A. Hall, a native of Ohio, who came here and purchased the press and fixtures of the defunct *Wabash Gazette*. Mr. Hall, though a young man, was an ardent Democrat and he soon made his paper a power in local politics. January 6, 1869, he sold the paper to Rufus Magee, who later became state senator and United States minister to Norway and Sweden. Mr. Magee, always aggressive in politics, made the paper more of a power in the community. August 10, 1874, he changed the *Pharos* into a daily and it has since continued as such. July 1, 1875, Mr. Magee sold the paper to a company composed of local men, and Simon P. Sheerin, Democrat, who later became clerk of the supreme court, became editor. Some time later Jerry Collins of Crawfordsville assumed management. November 28, 1877, Benjamin F. Louthain and M. Y. Todisman secured control. John W. Barnes, March 20, 1885, purchased the interest of Mr. Todisman, and from that date until a few years ago the *Logansport Pharos* was successfully managed by Louthain and Barnes. The paper was then consolidated with the *Logansport Daily Reporter* under the name of the *Pharos-Reporter*, with Mr. Louthain as editor.

Many other Democratic papers were started in Cass county. The *Logansport Banner*, a German paper, had short life during 1872-73. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, German paper, was started

October 7, 1882, by John Day. In 1892 Mr. Day sold this paper to Peter Walrath, who changed the name to *Sternenbanner*. Mr. Walrath continued the publication until 1899, when he removed to Evansville. In 1896 he represented Cass and Miami counties in the lower house of the Legislature.

Soon after Peter Walrath left John Day again embarked in the newspaper business and started the publication of the *Freie Presse*, which is still being published weekly. It has a large circulation among the German people of Logansport and Cass county and is strongly Democratic.

The *Logansport Daily Star*, which first came into existence as an advertising sheet February 27, 1873, was purchased by J. Harris Hall, son of Samuel A. Hall, founder of the *Pharos*. The *Star* was supposed to be independent in politics, but represented the Dr. Fitch faction in the Democratic party, which was opposed to Rufus Magee, publisher of the *Pharos*. It ceased publication in 1876.

The *Galveston Times*, established in Galveston, Ind., March, 1886, by Isom N. Bell, had short life as a weekly Democratic paper. He removed the paper to Logansport, and September 10 of the same year it was changed into a Prohibition weekly.

The *Logansport Sun*, under the management of the Democratic Publishing Company, was started January 4, 1872, and continued to be issued for 49 weeks, when it suspended publication. It was revived November 18, 1873, and appeared weekly until the spring of 1875, when it died. The *Sun* was practically owned and controlled by John T. Musselman with George W. Fender as editor. Mr. Musselman was a radical Democrat and sometimes got on the wrong side of the fence, especially when party politics were not run according to his own personal views.

At one time during the short life of this paper William C. Mareau was employed as an editorial writer. A vitriolic criticism of David D. Dykeman caused the latter to go gunning for the writer. Mr. Dykeman met Mareau at the corner of Pearl and Broadway, pulled a revolver and started shooting at the editor. One bullet took effect, but the wound was not serious. Mareau immediately left the city.

Reason was the name of a weekly which was published during the 1904 campaign by Charles E. Carter in an endeavor to show the inconsistency of the Gold Democrats in opposing the election of William J. Bryan. It died shortly after the end of the campaign.

The *Logansport Daily Democrat* was the last Democratic paper launched on the sea of journalism in Cass county. It was started by Austin

Fansler, former Democratic city clerk, David Loftus and Amos Palmer. It first saw the light in July, 1904. There was not much capital behind the venture and it died after a few months.

Cass county has been ably represented by Democrats in both branches of the United States Congress, as well as in the Legislature of Indiana. General John Tipton, who probably did more for the upbuilding of Logansport and Cass county in the early days than any other man, was a member of the United States Senate from 1831 to 1839. He first came to Logansport as an Indian agent and participated in many of the treaties which were drawn up between the Federal Government and the Indians. When the Pottawatomie Indians were removed from this section in 1838 they first objected to leaving, but Captain Tipton raised a company of sixty Cass county men and started them on their way west. By his prompt action he checked what might have been an insurrection.

Dr. G. N. Fitch was also a member of the United States Senate. He was born in New York in 1809 and with his father came to Cass county in 1834. He represented Cass county in the lower House of Representatives in 1851 and 1852 and was United States senator 1858-1861. He was a presidential elector in 1856.

David Turpie, who also represented Indiana in the United States Senate, was a resident of Logansport for a number of years. He studied law here with D. D. Pratt in 1849 and practiced law here from 1867 to 1872.

Judge William Z. Stuart, one of the pioneer Democrats, was a member of the state supreme court, 1853-1857, and Judge Horace P. Biddle, who in early life had been a Whig, but who later became an ardent Democrat, was a member of the supreme court, 1874-1880. Judge Moses B. Lairy became a member of the appellate court in 1911 and in 1912 was elected a member of the supreme court. Judge George E. Ross, who is practicing at the Cass county bar at the present time, was a member of the appellate court, 1893-1897.

Rufus Magee, former editor of the *Logansport Pharos*, and at present a member of the Cass county bar, was United States minister to Norway and Sweden, 1885-1889. Mr. Magee, during his life, has always taken an active part in politics. Although now well advanced in years, he still does his part in every campaign, making speeches throughout the county and assisting in other ways in perfecting the Democratic organization.

William H. Jacks, who died a few years ago, was United States consul at London, Ont., during Cleveland's first administration. Later he became

docket clerk in the Cass circuit court and held this position until the time of his death.

Following are the Democrats who have held county offices:

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

Robert H. Milroy, 1852; Horace P. Biddle, 1861; Maurice Winfield, 1885; Moses B. Lairy, 1895; John S. Lairy, 1903, and re-elected for two successive terms.

PROBATE JUDGE.

Chauncey Carter, 1833; Robert M. Graves, 1848; Alvin M. Higgins, 1851; Henry M. Eidson, 1862; Robert F. Groves, 1853; Samuel L. McFaddin, 1857; D. D. Dykeman, 1863; John Mitchell, 1873, when court was abolished.

COUNTY CLERK.

Noah S. LaRose, 1856; Horace P. Bliss, 1865; Noah S. LaRose, 1873; Samuel L. McFaddin, 1877; Charles W. Fisk, 1884-1886; John M. Bliss, 1890; Andrew T. Flinn, 1896; Julius F. Liene-mann, 1898; Edward Hanke, 1908; Charles O. Brown, 1912.

AUDITOR.

W. G. Nash, 1866; George W. Blakemore, 1875; Samuel S. Helvie, 1890; George W. Cann, 1906; John E. Wallace, 1910; Adelbert P. Flynn, 1914.

RECORDER.

Horace M. Bliss, 1860; J. C. Kloenne, 1864; Nelson A. Howard, 1868; Samuel P. Sheerin, 1872; Jacob J. Rothermel, 1882; Henry Hubler, 1886-1890; George F. Felker, 1898; James W. Shinn, 1906; Harry E. Burkit, 1910; Cleo Tousley, 1914.

TREASURER.

Cyrus Taber, 1829; A. M. Higgins, 1860; Chauncey Carter, 1862; George E. Adams, 1866; Thomas Pierce, 1880; A. Grusenmeyer, 1884; Charles L. Woll, 1888; John Fox, 1892; I. N. Cash, 1896; C. F. Obenchain, 1900; Matthew Mar-rcney, 1906; M. M. Minnick, 1910; D. A. Hyman, 1914.

SHERIFF.

Abi'ah Van Ness, 1844; James Spear, 1848; Willard G. Nash, 1862; John Davis, 1866; James Stanley, 1870; W. P. Louthain, 1876; Henry Snyder, 1882; James Stanley, 1884-1886; John Donaldson, 1888-1890; N. A. Beck, 1890; Charles Homburg, 1892-1896; N. B. Richardson, 1898-1900; Lewis E. Beckley, 1902-1904; Warren J. Butler, 1908-1910; James B. Stanley, 1912-1914; Charles Grant, 1916.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

E. A. Hannegan, 1830; William Z. Stuart, 1844; Charles B. LaSalle, 1848; M. H. Kidd,

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1861; Charles B. Pollard, 1874; Simon Weynand, 1878; E. S. Daniels, 1880; M. D. Fansler, 1884; John W. McGreevy, 1888; Frank M. Kistler, 1892; George S. Kistler, 1896; Willard C. Fitzner, 1900; George A. Custer, 1906; Michael L. Fansler, 1910; Walter W. Foskett, 1914.

STATE SENATOR.

Cyrus Taber, 1846; John Davis, 1862; Charles B. LaSalle, 1868; Rufus Magee, 1882 and 1890; Maurice Winfield, 1898; Frank M. Kistler, 1906-1910.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Gillis McBean, 1833; Chauncey Carter, 1834; Gillis McBean, 1835; G. N. Fitch, 1836-1839; Chauncey Carter, 1842; George W. Blakemore,

1843; Cyrus Taber, 1845; George W. Blakemore, 1848; William Z. Stuart, 1851; William G. Cullen, 1856; Charles B. Knowlton, 1858; Charles B. LaSalle, 1862; Samuel L. McFaddin, 1866; Charles W. Anderson, 1872; John W. Cantley, 1874 and 1880; James Thomas, 1882; J. C. Loop, 1884; L. B. Custer, 1886-1888; Joseph Gray, 1890; Joseph Guthrie, 1892; Frank Sense, 1896; George W. Burkhart, 1898-1900; Charles W. Kleckner, 1906-1908; William C. Fitzner, 1910-1912; Louis P. Erny, 1914.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.

Peter Walrath, Cass and Miami, 1896; James A. Cotner, Cass and Miami, 1898-1900; Harry M. Gardner, Cass and Fulton, 1912.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CLARK COUNTY

THE county of Clark, being named in honor of George Rogers Clark, was the second county in the territory of Indiana and was organized on the third of February, 1801, fifteen years before the state was admitted to the Union.

The original organization of the county was under proclamation by General William Henry Harrison, the first territorial governor. The territory included was a part of Knox county which had been organized in the '90s and had embraced most of the territory now included in the state of Indiana.

The new county of Clark included what is now incorporated in Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Ripley, Decatur, Franklin, Bartholomew, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, Union, Henry, Randolph, Wayne, Jay and Switzerland. This embraces about one-fifth of the territory in the present State of Indiana and was a part of the grant of land given to General Clark and his men by the State of Virginia, January 2, 1881.

At the time of the organization of the county only one family resided at Charleston and a few more scattered families about six miles east. Jonathan Jennings, afterwards to become the first governor of Indiana, lived in the neighborhood of Springville, which was the first county seat. The seat of government was removed from Springville to Jeffersonville in 1802.

The first court in the county was held at Springville, April 7, 1801. The judges composing that court were Marston Green Clark, Abraham Huff, James Noble Wood, Thomas Downs, William Goodwin, John Gibson, Charles Tuley, and William Harwood. They were the head men of the county and selected regardless of politics, although at the time there were none but Democrats living anywhere in the territory.

Officers for the county were named as follows: Samuel Gwathmey clerk for the several courts, Jesse Roland judge of probate, Davis Floyd recorder, Thomas Downs treasurer, Marston Green Clark surveyor, Samuel Hay sheriff, Peter McDonald coroner. These family names were all very conspicuous in the history of the county for many years.

When the seat of government was transferred to Jeffersonville, Isaac Bowman, on June 23, 1802, transferred 150 acres to the county commissioners, and John Gwathmey was appointed to plat the land. The plan for the town was devised by Thomas Jefferson, for whom the place was named. Later on, in 1817, as the town grew, the plan was

entirely changed, in order to utilize for building purposes many tracts which were set aside for parks and breathing spaces.

In the election of 1842 Thomas J. Henly, Democrat, was elected to represent the third district of Indiana in the congress, defeating Joseph L. White, the Whig nominee.

Clark county had the distinction of being the home of the first two candidates for governor of the state, Jonathan Jennings and Thomas Posey.

Jeffersonville lost the county seat to Charlestown in 1812 and the local seat of government remained fixed until 1878, when it was removed permanently to Jeffersonville.

In 1813 Jeffersonville became temporarily the seat of government of Indiana. Governor Posey did not like Corydon and moved his office, as he explained to the legislature, so he could be nearer to his doctor, who lived in Louisville. The legislature criticised him very severely for this act, but he remained there until November 7, 1816.

Since the organization of the county and to the present time, more than one hundred years since the state was admitted to the union, it requires a very close searching of the records to find where any Whig or Republican has ever held office.

While in the earlier days there were no party divisions at the polls because there were not enough people outside the Democratic party to form a political organization, later the lines were very tightly drawn and there has been very little variation in the vote.

In 1846, for instance, James Whitcomb, the Democratic candidate, received 1,113 votes, against 883 for his Republican opponent. In the election of 1856 the vote of the county was divided more than had been usual. Buchanan, Democratic nominee, received 1,950 votes; Fillmore, of the American party, 1,074, and Fremont, Republican nominee, 492.

In the October election, the same year, Oliver P. Morton received 1,485 votes against his Democratic opponent, who had 1,799.

Taking a jump of twenty years, during which time the vote remained about in the same proportion, in 1874 the Democratic candidate for secretary of state polled 3,407 against his Republican opponent, who had 2,129.

In the interesting campaign of 1876, when James D. Williams, the Democratic nominee, opposed Benjamin Harrison for governor, the Democratic vote in Clark county was 3,235, the Republicans polling 2,446.

Samuel Tilden, who polled the popular vote of

the country, received in Clark county 3,369, against 2,399 for Hayes.

In the presidential year of 1880, with Garfield opposing Hancock, Clark county gave to Hancock 3,659, and to Garfield 2,899, while Franklin Landers, Democratic candidate for governor, received 3,617, against Porter's 2,902.

In 1888 the presidential vote stood Democratic 3,789, Republican 3,207. In 1892 Democratic 4,013, Republican 3,280. For governor, that same year, Claude Matthews, Democratic nominee, received 3,999 votes, against 3,259 for Ira J. Chase, Republican nominee. In 1890, two years preceding this same presidential election, Matthews received in Clark county 3,393 votes against Milton Trusler, his Republican opponent, who had 2,485.

In 1896 was one of the bad spots in the Democratic record. In that year William J. Bryan made his first race for president and Benjamin F. Shively was the Democratic nominee for governor against James A. Mount. Bryan received 3,785, McKinley 3,897, Shively 3,763, and Mount 3,846.

The year following the Democratic majority returned, but in 1900, when John W. Kern became a candidate for governor and Bryan was nominated for his second race, Bryan received only 4,134, against 4,087 for McKinley; Kern had 4,097, while W. T. Durbin had 3,816.

In 1904 the switch to the Republican presidential ticket was sufficient to give Hanly a lead over Kern for governor. On the presidential ticket Parker received 3,587, while Roosevelt had 3,644. Hanly received 3,590 votes, against 3,573 for Kern.

In 1908, when Thomas R. Marshall redeemed the state from a succession of Republican governors, he carried Clark county with 4,097 votes, against 3,648 for James Eli Watson. The same year Bryan and Kern carried the county by 4,085 against Taft, who received 3,706.

In 1912 very little of the Republican party remained in Clark county, Wilson and Marshall receiving 3,315, Taft 805, and Roosevelt 2,453 as the leader of the Progressives.

In 1914, in the state election, the Democratic vote was completely restored, the senatorial vote standing Democratic 2,727, Republican 1,150, and to Albert J. Beveridge, the Progressive candidate, 1,701.

In 1916 only seven of the original Progressive voters remained, and Wilson was given 3,572 votes, and Hughes 3,173, and Clark county has the appearance of being safely and securely Democratic for a good many years to come.

There are many interesting stories told of the early days, and of even more recent date, in the political doings of Clark county. Major William Lewis was one of the early-day Democrats who

was such a strong partisan and so set in his belief in the soundness of Democratic doctrines and principles that nothing but good Democrats have appeared in his family line for a hundred years.

He was the great-grandfather of Frank Payne, who was appointed by Governor Thomas R. Marshall a member of the Indiana railroad commission, and later became a member, under Governor Samuel M. Ralston, of the first public service commission.

Major Lewis came to Clark county from Ohio in 1826, and at once became a leading political figure in the county and state. He was well-to-do in those days, being possessed of both finances and property. President Andrew Jackson named him receiver of the local land office, and stories have passed down of the method of handling the business that are at least interesting. Most of the money paid into the land office was in small denominations, both scrip and smallest of coins. As the story goes, the money was counted when received and was thrown into a large box, where it was kept until time to ship it; that then it was shoveled or dumped into sacks and sent on the river to Washington, without second counting, and "there was never a cent missing." This is always told by latter-day Democrats of Clark county as a testimonial to the thorough honesty of a Democratic community and is considered worth a whole lot as an answer to the many unkind things said of the party in Indiana by the opposition press "from everlasting to everlasting." For the Democratic party and leaders of Indiana, ever since the days when the first ballot was cast to the present time, have certainly been subject of language tirades from the publicity organs of the opposition. Democrats have thrived on the abuse and grown a sturdy fighting stock.

Major Lewis had one son named William Jackson. When Jackson was traveling from the capitol at the end of his administration, he visited Jeffersonville and made the home of Major Lewis his stopping-place. He presented the boy with a book and a silver fifty-cent piece. They have since been preserved by the family. The son, William Jackson Lewis, died and another son was given the same name.

One son of Major Lewis, Felix R. Lewis, was even more active in politics than his father had been. During the tempestuous times of Know-Nothingism he was an opponent of fanaticisms. He never was anything but a Democrat in principle as well as in the practical application of the principles at the ballot-box. During the campaign he invited Ashbel P. Willard to speak at Jeffersonville. Armed with a couple of horse pistols Lewis mounted the stage and introduced the speaker, announcing that he was prepared to take

care of anyone who dared interpose any interruptions.

When election day came most of the rough element went across the river to Louisville to engage in the historically bloody elections. Lewis stayed at home, and with the same horse pistols he stood at the polls and declared his intention of seeing that no man who was entitled to vote was denied the right. The result was that everybody who claimed the right exercised it.

Probably the most interesting family in the politics of Clark county was that of Thomas Jefferson Howard. The sons were George Washington Howard, John Wesley Howard, Martin Van Buren Howard and Andrew Jackson Howard. It was in 1868 that George Washington and his father agreed that George should become the candidate for sheriff, and they entered the campaign. Martin Van Buren Howard decided some weeks later that he would like the same job for himself, so he entered the race against his brother George. Much to the chagrin of his father and brother George, he won.

"Leave my house and never return," were the orders of the father to the successful Martin Van Buren. "All right, father," answered Martin; "but when I go, Samson-like, I take the chief pillar of the temple with me."

Martin Van Buren's term of office expired in 1871. The family feud was patched up by Martin resigning in the last year of his term and allowing George to be appointed and become the new candidate. But when election time rolled around George Washington Baxter opposed the Howard family ambitions and was elected.

In 1874, George Washington Howard had his ambitions gratified when he was elected to serve as sheriff till 1877.

"Jack" Howard, who served a number of years as superintendent of the state reformatory, was Andrew Jackson Howard.

Beginning with 1824 the records to 1916 show the following Democrats to have held important offices in Clark county, and the year in which they were elected:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Benjamin Ferguson (resigned Aug. 15, 1829) | 1824 |
| Willis W. Goodwin..... | 1824 |
| John Carr (vice Ferguson)..... | 1830 |
| John Carr | 1831-38 |
| Samuel Prather | 1832 |
| Joseph Work (resigned May 14, 1842)..... | 1837-45 |
| Lemuel Ford (resigned Dec. 10, 1841)..... | 1837-45 |
| Hezekiah Robertson | 1842 |
| Hezekiah Robertson | 1844-52 |
| William Dunar | 1851-58 |
| Andrew J. Huckelberry | 1851-58 |

CLERK.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| John Carr | 1824 |
| John Carr (resigned) | 1831 |
| Henry Herrod (succeeded Carr) | 1831 |
| Henry Herrod | 1837 |
| Eli McCalley | 1841-45 |
| Eli McCalley | 1844-52 |
| Charles P. Ferguson..... | 1851-58 |
| Andrew J. Hay..... | 1859-63 |
| Campbell Hay | 1863-67 |
| William James | 1867-72 |
| John L. Ingram..... | 1870-76 |
| Pleasant James | 1874-80 |
| Richard C. McGill..... | 1882-88 |
| Eugene V. Stealey | 1886-92 |
| John C. Lewman | 1890-96 |
| Frank W. Carr | 1898-1904 |
| George W. Badger | 1902-08 |
| Curtis W. Ballard | 1906-16 |
| Ernest E. Jacobs | 1914-20 |

RECORDER.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| John Douthett | 1824-38 |
| Thomas Wilson | 1840 |
| Isaac Cox (recorded for town of Jeffersonville for 3 years from date)..... | 1841 |
| John McCoy (recorded for town of Jeffersonville for 3 years from date)..... | 1844 |
| John Bower | 1844-52 |
| James Halstead (recorded for town of Jeffersonville for 3 years from date)..... | 1846 |
| Joseph Bower | 1851-58 |
| William A. Ingram..... | 1855 |
| James P. Applegate | 1863-72 |
| John Carney (died) | 1870-76 |
| Pleasant James (to fill vacancy by death of John Carney) | 1872 |
| Samuel H. McGonnigal | 1872-80 |
| Evan Shelby | 1880-88 |
| Christopher Peaceley | 1886-94 |
| William T. Armstrong | 1898-1902 |
| George W. Stoner | 1902-10 |
| Clifford Allhands | 1910-18 |

SHERIFF.

| | |
|---|---------|
| John S. Simonson | 1824 |
| Thomas Carr | 1826-28 |
| David W. Daily | 1830-32 |
| Thomas Carr (succeeded Daily, resigned) | 1833-35 |
| Joseph E. Moon | 1837 |
| Thomas Carr | 1839 |
| George Green | 1843 |
| John C. Huckelberry | 1845 |
| Andrew J. Work | 1852 |
| William A. Ingram | 1849-53 |
| Andrew J. Work | 1852 |
| John M. Pound | 1854 |
| Hannibal H. Coombs | 1856 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Warren Horr | 1858-62 |
| Thomas S. Bellows | 1862-67 |
| Warren Horr | 1866-69 |
| Martin Van Buren Howard (resigned) | 1868-71 |
| George Washington Howard (vice Martin Van Buren Howard) | 1871 |
| George Washington Baxter | 1871-74 |
| George Washington Howard | 1874-77 |
| Thomas Dillon | 1876-81 |
| James W. Davis | 1880-85 |
| Charles S. Hay | 1884-89 |
| Patrick C. Donovan | 1888-93 |
| William A. Davis | 1892-95 |
| Herman Rave | 1898-1903 |
| John S. Pernet | 1902-06 |
| Herman Rave (appointed to Jan. 1, 1904) | 1902 |
| John S. Pernet | 1904-08 |
| John B. Carr | 1908-14 |
| Isaac G. Phipps | 1912-14 |
| William Long | 1914-16 |

CORONER.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Thomas Montague | 1824-30 |
| Asa Glover | 1832 |
| Lorenzo D. Warren | 1834 |
| Asa Glover | 1836 |
| William H. Sylvester | 1838 |
| Asa Glover | 1840-48 |
| Marston G. C. Pyle | 1850-52 |
| Rosalvo R. Glover | 1852 |
| Hugh Gibson | 1858 |
| Marston G. C. Pyle | 1860-66 |
| George W. Lewman | 1865-72 |
| John J. Roos | 1872-76 |
| George Kleespies | 1876-78 |
| John J. Roos | 1878-84 |
| Edwin M. Coots | 1884-90 |
| John J. Roos | 1890-94 |
| Frank R. M. Gilbert (vice Roos, deceased) | 1893 |
| Edwin M. Coots | 1894-1905 |
| Froman M. Coots | 1904-18 |

SURVEYOR.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Joseph C. Bowen | 1831-36 |
| Daniel H. McDonald | 1852-54 |
| William W. Farris | 1856-1874 |
| Jonathan J. Bottorff | 1874-78 |
| Victor W. Lyon | 1880-94 |
| L. Early Keith | 1898-1902 |
| Charles W. Kelly | 1902-07 |
| Paris Spurgeon | 1906-19 |

PROBATE JUDGE.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Willis W. Goodwin | 1832-39 |
| Lemuel Ford | 1846 |
| Willis W. Goodwin | 1847-54 |

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Amos Lovering (resigned) | 1848-51 |
| Charles Moore | 1849-51 |

TREASURER.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Thomas J. Nixon | 1852-54 |
| Avery Long | 1856-57 |
| Andrew J. Carr | 1860-65 |
| Christian C. Badger | 1868-71 |
| David S. Koons | 1870-75 |
| Henry H. Ferguson | 1878-83 |
| Jacob S. Fry | 1882-87 |
| Alexander W. Smitha | 1886-91 |
| John A. Jenkins | 1890-95 |
| Thomas B. Rader (vice Jenkins, resigned) | 1893 |
| LeRoy A. Canter | 1894-96 |
| Bernard A. Coll | 1900-05 |
| Isaac G. Phipps | 1904-09 |
| George A. Scheer | 1908-13 |
| John R. Scott | 1912-17 |
| J. E. Gray | 1916-18 |

AUDITOR.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Campbell Hay | 1855 |
| Christian G. Badger | 1859-67 |
| Michael V. McCann | 1867-79 |
| John L. Delahunt | 1882-91 |
| Samuel D. Oglesby | 1890-95 |
| George W. Badger | 1898-1903 |
| George B. Parks | 1902-08 |
| Peter Nachand | 1906-12 |
| George W. Stoner | 1910-20 |

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| William Davis | 1863-68 |
|---------------|---------|

SENATORS.

—Clark County—

1816-20—James Beggs.

—Clark, Scott and Floyd Counties—

1821—Joseph Bartholomew.

—Clark and Floyd Counties—

1822—Joseph Bartholomew.

1823-25—John H. Thompson.

1826—John K. Graham.

1827-29—John S. Simónson.

1830-33—John M. Lemon.

1834-38—David W. Daily.

1839-41—William G. Armstrong.

1842-50—James G. Reed.

1852—James S. Athon.

1853—Thomas W. Gibson.

1855-57—Le Roy Woods.

—Clark and Scott Counties—

1859—David McClure.

1861-63—Charles P. Ferguson.

1865-67—Elisha G. English.

—Clark and Floyd Counties—

1869—George V. Howk.

—Clark, Martin and Floyd Counties—

1871—James Keigwin.

—Clark and Floyd Counties—

- 1873—A. W. Hall.
1875-77—F. C. Johnson.

—Clark and Scott Counties—

- 1883-85—David McClure
—Clark, Scott and Jennings Counties—
1887—A. G. Smith.

—Clark and Jefferson Counties—

- 1887-89—David McClure.
—Clark, Scott and Jennings Counties—
1889-91—Frank B. Burke.

—Clark and Jefferson Counties—

- 1891-93—John McGregor.
—Clark, Jennings and Scott Counties—
1893-95—Willis L. Barnes.
1897-99—Joseph H. Shea.

—Clark and Jennings Counties—

- 1901-03—James W. Fortune.
—Clark, Scott and Jennings Counties—
1907-17—Floyd Park, Sr.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1816—Benjamin Ferguson, Thomas Carr, John K. Graham.
1818—Benjamin Ferguson, Thomas Carr.
1819—John H. Thompson, Charles Boggs, Joseph Bartholomew.
1820—John F. Ross, John H. Thompson, Andrew P. Hay.
1821—John F. Ross, Andrew P. Hay, Joseph Gibson.
1822—John Miller, John H. Thompson.
1823—Isaac Howk, William G. Armstrong.
1824-25—Reuben W. Nelson, Wm. G. Armstrong.
1826—Isaac Howk, John M. Lemon.
1827-29—Isaac Howk, John M. Lemon, Joseph Work.
1830—Isaac Howk, Alexander F. Morrison, Andrew Fite.
1831—Isaac Howk, Joseph Work, Joseph E. Roe.
1832—Benjamin Ferguson, Thomas J. Henley.
1833—Benjamin Ferguson, Thomas J. Henley, John C. Parker.
1834—John H. Thompson, Samuel J. Stewart.

- 1835—William G. Armstrong, Eli McCalley, Daniel Bower.
1836—William G. Armstrong, John C. Huckleberry.
1837—William G. Armstrong, Benjamin Ferguson.
1838—Benjamin Ferguson, Thomas J. Henley, Henry Hurst.
1839—Henry Hurst.
1840-41—James G. Read, Thomas J. Henley.
1842-43—Thomas J. Henley, John S. Simonson.
1844—John S. Simonson, James S. Athon.
1845—John S. Simonson, Thomas J. Howard.
1846—John S. Simonson, John Ferguson.
1847—John Ferguson, Thomas Carr.
1848—Thomas Carr, John H. Sullivan.
1849—James G. Caldwell, John C. Huckleberry.
1850—James H. Athon, James G. Caldwell.
1851—Thomas Carr, George Schwartz.
1852—Thomas Ware Gibson.
1853—John F. Ware.
1855—Thomas D. Fouts.
1857—James L. Wallace.
1859—A. J. Carr.
1861—Thomas J. Howard.
1863-65—Jonas G. Howard.
1867—Frederick H. C. Honneus.
1869—Charles R. McBride.
1871—Henry S. Barnaby.
1873—Joseph Baker and Daniel Blocher.
1875—Thomas S. Bellows.
1877—James K. Marsh.
1879—William B. Carter.
1881—George H. Gibson, James E. Walker and David McClure.
1883—George H. Gibson, Charles L. Jewett.
1885—Willis L. Barnes, Charles L. Jewett.
1887—Willis L. Barnes, John R. Cushman.
1889—James P. Applegate, Henry F. Work.
1891—Henry F. Work, George H. Voigt.
1893—Seba A. Barnes, Reuben Dailey.
1897—Thomas A. Graham.
1899—A. A. Cravens, Thomas A. Graham.
1901-03—Z. M. Scifres, Charles K. Zollman.
1905—Curtis W. Ballard, Zach. M. Scifres.
1907—Burdette C. Lutz, Robert C. Brown.
1909—Emmett C. Mitchell, W. E. Wagner.
1911—Emmett C. Mitchell, Wm. E. Wagner.
1913—Earl K. Friend, Emmett C. Mitchell.
1915—Earl K. Friend, John Ryan.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CLAY COUNTY

DANIEL HARRIS, resident of Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, member of the State General Assembly in December, 1824, introduced the bill for an act authorizing the organization of Clay county. By his bill the territory that was to form the new county was sliced from Vigo and Owen counties, these having been organized in 1818.

Harris was an enthusiastic member of the Whig party. He was a worshiper of Henry Clay. Probably one of the motives which caused him to introduce the Clay county bill was the opportunity it gave him to attach the name of his political idol to something where it would not wash off in the years to follow. Because of his performance in making the new county a reality, for the remainder of his years he was known as "Old Clay" and as the "Father of Clay County."

As a Whig he surely could take small comfort from the political performances of his new baby, even from the very start. Right off the reel, at the first election called in 1825, everything went tumbling pell-mell, helter-skelter for Democracy. It has grown stronger in the same way each year since. About the only show any Whig or Republican ever had to hold an office was to move out and not let his new neighbors know he had lived at one time in Clay county.

The fact that the county was named for Henry Clay, also one of the uncompromising Whigs, never helped in the least to save it, for the Democrats have not shown the least bit of sentiment or reverence for the name. Maybe if Clay had lived there for a few months he might have seen the error of his political behavior and become a Democrat with far more personal accomplishments than ever came to his performances as a Whig.

Some of the Democrats who helped make the county Democratic in the early days, and to keep it so ever since, are still living and rejoicing in their good work. One of these is Clinton M. Thompson, who served as county clerk from 1864 to 1868, and who is still living in 1918 at the age of ninety years.

Another is John Frump, who was county treasurer from 1864 to 1868, and who has always been conspicuous in the politics of Clay county and the State. He is still, at the age of ninety-six in 1918, an active and effective worker for the party interests. In explaining how a Whig or a Republican happened once in a long while to get into some public office he says: "You know we just spilled a little gasoline in the road occasionally and the Republicans touched a match to it and started a

little fire. But it never burned very long or large enough to do any particular damage. It never started in the same place a second time."

Peter T. Luther is also one of the old-time fighters and in the later years a Democratic state convention would hardly be complete without him. Anyhow, he is always there representing Clay county and enthused with the old-time Democratic spirit. He has served in various capacities in his county, among others being county recorder from 1868 to 1872 and county surveyor from 1866 to 1868.

While the county was organized in 1825, the plat of the "seat of justice" was not placed on record until 1828, and it was in 1829, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, that the patents for the town site were issued and recorded.

Being so overwhelmingly Democratic in politics that there was little chance for any political quarrels outside the family, the residents did not delay long in starting county-seat fights. Bowling Green had been made the county seat, and all over the territory within the county limits ambitious citizens had town sites that were "much better," and they were freely offered. Then as now there were lots of people ready to serve the public by turning over their town sites. This started in 1830 and it continued until 1877, when the move was finally made to Brazil.

While the fight was going on before the Legislature and by petition to the county commissioners to have the county seat changed, and while the fight was won at least on two separate occasions before these bodies, the courts were appealed to and the decisions upset what the legislative bodies had tried to do. When the fire came in 1851 and burned the court house at Bowling Green the Legislature sought to prevent the rebuilding until such time as the voters of the county might decide what to do, but the commissioners went ahead with the rebuilding just the same, and, as already stated, the move from Bowling Green to Brazil did not come until January, 1877.

The order for removal was made in 1871, but court and other delays prevented the order being carried out for six years.

An effort is made in the lists that follow to mention all the Democrats who have held office since the county was organized. The list has been checked over with a great deal of care and compared with other histories, with the public records, with the newspaper files and by the men who have been active in politics all their lives and who were personally acquainted with many of these officials.

It is the first purely political list any writers have attempted and because of this and its accuracy it is the more valuable.

Another peculiar interest that attaches to the names is the fact that many of the men were afterwards conspicuous in the political life of other counties of Indiana, and are still so. All save names of Democrats have been eliminated from these lists:

SHERIFFS.

- 1825-29—Jesse McIntyre.
- 1829-31—John Rizley.
- 1831-35—Lawrence Leonard.
- 1835-37—Bluford H. Bolin.
- 1837-39—Lawrence Leonard.
- 1843-45—George Pinckley.
- 1845-47—Elias Cooperider.
- 1847-51—Charles W. Moss.
- 1851-55—Lot Loving.
- 1855-58—William F. McCullough.
- 1858-60—Jeptha M. Ellington.
- 1860-62—Calvin Reed.
- 1862-64—John H. Davis.
- 1864-68—John Cullen.
- 1868-72—John Weber.
- 1874-77—Jesse B. Yocum.
- 1877-78—Alexander Haggart.
- 1878-80—Jacob Baumunk.
- 1882-86—George Stierly.
- 1888-92—John Murphy.
- 1892-94—Morgan H. Ringo.
- 1896-98—John A. Hyde.
- 1898-1902—John G. H. Klingler.
- 1902-06—John Bray.
- 1906-10—William A. Prince.
- 1912-16—William M. Garrigues.

CLERKS.

- 1825-31—Elijah Rawley.
- 1831-42—Jesse McIntire.
- 1842-47—Charles C. Modesitt.
- 1848-60—George Pinckley.
- 1860—John C. Major.
- 1860-64—Dillon W. Bridges.
- 1864-68—Clinton M. Thompson.
- 1868-72—Charles H. Knight.
- 1876-80—Elias C. Kilmer.
- 1884-88—Abraham W. Turner.
- 1892-95—John M. Wehrle.
- 1895—Ira Holland.
- 1896-1900—Charles L. Mace.
- 1900-04—Michael J. Murphy.
- 1904-08—Peter L. Everhart.
- 1912-16—William M. Stobel.

For the first years of the county organization the clerk also performed the duties of recorder and auditor. The first auditor and the first recorder were elected in 1845.

RECORDERS.

- 1845-52—John S. Beam.
- 1852-60—Thomas Riddell.
- 1860—Job Riddell.
- 1860-64—Clinton M. Thompson.
- 1864-68—Charles H. Knight.
- 1868-72—Peter T. Luther.
- 1876-80—Lucius J. Bowman.
- 1884-88—Owen T. Stark.
- 1888-92—Dennis C. Gilfillan.
- 1892-96—George J. Kayser.
- 1896-1900—Thomas J. Keegan.
- 1900-04—Bence L. Casteel.
- 1908—Fred C. Witt.
- 1912-16—Reuben E. Smith.

AUDITORS.

- 1845-50—Jesse Fuller.
- 1850-59—John Osborn.
- 1863-67—George W. Wiltse.
- 1867-75—James M. Hoskins.
- 1875-77—James Shaw.
- 1877-78—Jefferson McAnelly.
- 1878-86—James T. Casteel.
- 1890-94—Matthew R. Yocum.
- 1894-98—Thomas Phillips.
- 1898-1902—Samuel M. Stigler.
- 1902-06—J. Frank Smith.
- 1906-10—James L. Burns.
- 1910-14—Edgar A. Staggs.
- 1914-19—William O. Graeser.

TREASURERS.

The first treasurers of the county were named by the county commissioners, the law providing for their election by the people being first operative in the election of 1841.

Democrats who have served in the office since that date are these:

- 1841-44—Allen T. Rose.
- 1844-50—John Williams.
- 1850-52—John Picard.
- 1852-54—Hale C. Conaway.
- 1854-56—Athel Staggs.
- 1856-60—Elias Helton.
- 1860-64—John G. Ackelmire.
- 1864-68—John Frump.
- 1868-72—Alexander Brighton.
- 1874-78—F. W. Schromyer.
- 1878-80—Leason B. Pruner.
- 1882-86—John W. White.
- 1888-92—Ernst Muehler.
- 1882-94—Christopher H. Kattman.
- 1894-96—Furtney L. Brown.
- 1900-02—Simon L. Row.
- 1902-06—E. G. Bush.
- 1906-12—Melbourne C. Lanning.
- 1912-16—McClain Johnson.
- 1916-18—Thomas W. Swinehart.

SURVEYORS.

After the organization of the county and prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1852, among the men who served as county surveyors were William Maxwell, who was appointed in 1825, with John D. Christie and William Herron.

Under the new constitution these Democrats have held the office:

- 1852-54—John J. Payton.
- 1856-58—John Sharp.
- 1858-62—John H. Davis.
- 1862-64—Samuel Terrell.
- 1864-66—George V. Goshorn.
- 1866-68—Peter T. Luther.
- 1868-72—Marvin B. Crist.
- 1876-80—D. S. Maurer.
- 1882-84—Thomas B. Robertson.
- 1884-90—John J. Hayden.
- 1890-92—James L. Burnes.
- 1894-1900—Robert J. Hill.
- 1900-02—Lawrence W. Winn.
- 1904-10—Frank A. Kattman.
- 1910-16—George A. Sheehan.
- 1917-18—William C. Kohler.

CORONERS.

- 1825-27—John Wheeler.
- 1827-29—Peter Barnett.
- 1831-33—Abraham F. Baughman.
- 1835-37—Eli Deal.
- 1837-39—William Tulley.
- 1841-43—William W. Ferguson.
- 1843—John Wheeler.
- 1843-45—Hiram Anderson.
- 1845-47—Amos W. Laycock.
- 1847-49—John Wheeler.
- 1849-51—John Stewart.
- 1851-55—Hiram Alexander.
- 1857-59—James Clemons.
- 1859-61—William R. Moore.
- 1861-63—Broxton Cox, Jr.
- 1863-65—Peter Eppert.
- 1865-67—John C. Phillips.
- 1867-71—John E. Slack.
- 1876-78—James McDonald.
- 1878-80—Samuel M. Stewart.
- 1882-84—Daniel W. Bennett.
- 1884-86—William H. Lowry.
- 1886-88—Samuel Slaven.
- 1888-90—John L. Sullivan.
- 1890-92—Newton B. Bartholomew.
- 1892-94—William R. Mershon.
- 1896-98—James K. Moss.
- 1898-1902—William R. Mershon.
- 1904-08—George F. Lewis.
- 1908-14—John G. Smith.
- 1914-16—Harlan A. Miller.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District (1852-1912)—James W. Modesitt, Martin Bowles, James M. Halbert, George Ringo, George Eskert, William Allen, John J. Lynch, Reuben S. Thomson, William H. Sentshall, John W. Works, Robert W. Casteel.

Second District—Samuel Rizley, Esau Presnell, Joseph Dial, Oliver B. Johnson, Oliver B. Johnson, Peter Kohler, Adam B. Moon, John J. Huffman, John Stwalley, George Siegelin, John G. Kattman, Christian Koehler.

Third District—David Puckett, Calvin Reed, L. L. Osburn, T. J. Liston, William H. Rector, William H. Rector, William L. Buckallew, Enoch M. Rector, David W. Keller, Jacob Luther, William T. Modesitt, Martin R. Goshorn.

ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

- 1825—William Maxwell and David Walker.
- 1826—Philip Hedges.
- 1831—Daniel Wools and Samuel Rizley.
- 1839—William Yocum.
- 1841—John T. Alexander.
- 1845—Owen Thorpe.

PROBATE JUDGES.

- 1831—Daniel Chance.
- 1832—Jesse J. Burton.
- 1833—Robert W. Crooke.
- 1835—Jared Peyton.

PRESIDING CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John Ewing, W. Johnson, Amory Kinney, William Bryant, John Law, Delaney R. Eckles, James Hughes, James M. Hanna, Solomon Claypool, William M. Franklin, Solon Turman, Samuel M. McGregor, Presley O. Colliver, John M. Rawley, James M. Hanna.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

Prior to 1830 Clay county was not an independent or separate legislative district. In 1821 it was joined by Green, Owen and Morgan and was represented at that time by John Sims. In 1826 Putnam and Clay constituted one district, and so continued to 1830. In these years, an election being held each year, these were the representatives: George Percy, 1826-27; Joseph Orr, 1828; John McNary, 1829-30.

Democrats who have served as legislators from Clay county since 1830 are these: 1830-31, Jared Peyton; 1832, William Yocum; 1835, Jesse J. Burton; 1836-37, Samuel H. Smydth; 1838, John Osborn; 1839, Jesse J. Burton; 1840, Francis B. Yocum; 1841-42, John B. Nees; 1843, Allen T. Rose; 1844, Francis B. Yocum; 1845, John Lewis; 1846, Elias Bolin; 1847, John T. Alexander; 1848, Francis B. Yocum; 1849, Delaney Williamson; 1850, George Donham; 1852, Daniel Dunlavy;

1856, George W. Duncan and James W. Modesitt; 1858, Lewis Row; 1860, Elias Coopridger; 1862-64, Adam C. Veach; 1866, John Hungate; 1868, John C. McGregor; 1870, John D. Walker; 1874, George W. Bence; 1876-78, Isaac M. Compton; 1880, George D. Teter; 1882, James M. Price; 1884, Charles W. Bailey; 1886, William A. Connelly; 1890, James T. Moss; 1892, Felix G. Thornton; 1896, Felix G. Thornson; 1898, Edward Cutty; 1900, John A. Trout; 1906, M. Beecher Frump; 1908, George J. Kayser; 1910, Albert Diel; 1912, Patrick H. Veach; 1914, Richard H. Griffith.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVES.

Montgomery, Putnam and Clay Counties.

1882-88—Fred J. R. Robinson.

1888-92—Michael J. Carroll.

1892-94—Frank D. Ader.

1896-98—George J. Kayser.

Clay and Owen Counties.

1898-1900—Luther B. Downey.

1900-1902—Joshua R. Horsfield.

1904-08—Temple G. Pierson.

1908-10—B. F. Mugg.

1910-14—John Mason Duncan.

1914-16—Hubert Hickman.

SENATORS.

Vigo, Sullivan, Parke, Montgomery, Vermilion, Owen, Putnam, Greene, Hendricks, Morgan and Clay Counties.

1825-27—John M. Coleman.

Vigo, Sullivan and Clay Counties.

1828—William C. Linton.

1834—George Boone.

1843—Ransom W. Aiken.

1846—James H. Henry.

1849—James M. Hanna.

1852—Michael Combs.

1856—William E. McLean.

Putnam and Clay Counties.

1860—Archibald Johnson.

1864—Athel Staggs.

Sullivan and Clay Counties.

1868—James M. Hanna.

1870—Joshua Alsop.

1872—Morgan B. Ringo.

Clay and Owen Counties.

1876—Inman H. Fowler.

1880—Isaac M. Compton.

1884—Inman H. Fowler.

1888—George A. Byrd.

1892—Samuel R. McKelvey.

1896—Frank A. Horner.

1900—Ashbel H. Wampler.

1904—Ralph W. Moss.

Clay and Vigo Counties.

1908—Samuel D. Royse.

1910—Samuel D. Royse.

1914—Frank A. Kattman.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CLINTON COUNTY

By Joseph Combs

CLINTON COUNTY is located in the north-central portion of the State, in the north part of the Ninth Congressional District, and in a fine agricultural region. The county is bounded on the north by Carroll and Howard, on the east by Howard, Tipton and Hamilton, on the south by Boone, and on the west by Montgomery and Tippecanoe.

Before the advent of the white men it was a portion of the territory occupied by the Miami tribe of Indians, but so far as known there was no permanent Indian settlement in the county. The first white settler was David Killgore, who located just north of where the village of Jefferson was afterward settled, in the year of 1826. Other settlers followed in rapid succession, and a year later the town of Jefferson, the first in the county, was occupied by several newcomers. This was the first town laid out in the county and it was named after the illustrious founder of the Democratic party.

The first step taken to establish local government was the act of the State Legislature of January 24, 1828, by which the territory embraced in the county was added to Tippecanoe County under the name of Washington Township. The territory had been open to settlement for ten years prior to that time, but the southern part of the State and in and near Indianapolis as well as along the Wabash river offered greater attractions to the settler, and so emigration came slowly at first.

The first action taken by the authorities of Tippecanoe county to govern this new territory was by what was then called the Board of Justices of the county, which then acted as County Commissioners. This was in March, 1829, and the Board ordered that the new territory attached to their county be named "Washington Township;" that all elections be held at the house of David Killgore, and John Ross was appointed inspector of all elections in the township for a period of one year. Also John Ross and Nathan Kirk were appointed supervisors of the State road leading from Lafayette to Newcastle in Henry county, which passed through the new township. Also Elijah Ferguson was appointed assessor of the township for the year of 1829. At the May session, 1829, of the Board, the place of election was changed to the house of John Ross, and an election was ordered to be held at his house on the first Monday of June following, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace, for said township, and all elections

thereafter to be held in the township were ordered to be held at the house of the said John Ross. The assessor, Elijah Ferguson, was allowed \$40.00 for assessing the township that year. In July of that year the board licensed J. K. Leming to vend foreign merchandise in the town of Jefferson, for the term of four months, the license fee being fixed at \$3.33. At the same term the Board also appointed Joseph Hill constable for the township during the remainder of that year. At the September session of the Board, Abner Baker and Aaron H. Southard were granted licenses to retail merchandise for the term of six months on the payment of a \$5.00 fee. This was the last session of the Board of Justices, and in November, 1829, they were superseded by the Board of County Commissioners. The only business affecting the new territory by this Board of County Commissioners, was the appointment of Isaac Cook, Thomas Canby, and Mordecai McKinsey as road viewers, to view two "cartways" which were petitioned for by Nathan Kirk and Samuel Allen, which services they performed and made report thereof at the March session, 1830. While the new territory thus added to Tippecanoe county was named Washington township, the people began calling it "Washington Territory." By 1830 the population had increased to 1,423, and a petition was prepared and presented to the State Legislature for a separate county government. This petition was favorably acted upon, and the new county was ordered established. The question of building canals for transportation was then a live issue in this part of the State and so the new county was named "Clinton" in honor of Dewitt Clinton, the canal-building Governor of New York. The act establishing the new county was approved January 29, 1830. The first section of which fixed the boundary as given above and the name, the second section designated March 1, when the act should take effect, and the third section named Robert Taylor of Montgomery county, Henry Ristine of Tippecanoe county, Hugh B. McKee of Cass county, John Cary of Carroll county and Jeremiah Corbaly of Marion county, commissioners, to fix the county seat of the new county. Provision was also made for the election of three County Commissioners for the new county, who were, when elected, to meet at the house of Matthew Bunnell on the first Monday in May for the transaction of all of the business of the county. The Circuit Court was to be held at Jefferson

and was attached to the first judicial circuit for that purpose. Provision was also made for the establishment of a public library for the county.

The Commissioners above named met in Jefferson on the first Monday in May as directed, and, after considerable time being taken in considering the question of the location of the new county seat, some of the people strongly favoring Jefferson, while others opposed this place as not being centrally located, John Pence came forward and offered to donate sixty acres of ground and \$100.00 if the county seat should be located on his farm. This offer was accepted, and the new town was later laid out and established, named Frankfort, which has always remained the seat of government for the county.

The first election was held May 3, 1830, at the cabin of Matthew Bunnell, just south and a little west of where the "Farmer's Chapple" church now stands, in Bunnell's cemetery. There was no politics in this election. The two opposing parties in those days were the Jackson Democrats and the old Whig party, the latter afterward merged into the Republican. Jackson had been President a little over a year and was immensely popular; nearly every man elected at this first election was a Jackson Democrat.

John Douglass, Joseph Hall and Mordecai McKinsey were elected County Commissioners. John Pence was elected County Treasurer; Beal Dorsey, Recorder; Samuel D. Maxwell, Clerk of the Circuit Court and County Auditor. The office of Clerk and Auditor were held by the same officer till 1841. William Douglass was elected Probate Judge, and Samuel Mitchell and John Ross, Associate Judges. Isaac D. Armstrong, one of our most prominent of the old-time Democrats, was appointed the first County Surveyor by Governor James B. Ray, shortly after the county was organized. Solomon Young was the first Sheriff of the county.

From 1830 to 1840 there is little of political history, either of the Democrats or of any other party, to be recorded in Clinton county. There was nothing then in existence to which we can compare our present party organization. No such thing as a county chairman and secretary and precinct committeemen was then known. While candidates usually professed to be Jackson Democrats, or Whig Republicans, the elections usually turned and was decided on purely local or personal considerations. The population was sparse and much scattered, and the number of voters but few. What few roads there were, were bad about half of the year or more, and so means of communication was difficult, and not much campaigning could be done, if it had been desired, which it was not. Electing candidates for the

few offices was a simple and informal matter as compared with more modern and present-day political methods.

In the early history of the county, when politics became more prominent, the county usually went Democratic, and was so classed. Whenever partisanship was aroused and party lines were tightly drawn between the old Whig party and the Democratic party prior to the time of the Civil War, the majority was generally Democratic. At times the majority was slender, ranging from one hundred up to three hundred, but the last figure was unusual and rarely reached. When the slavery question became foremost, as it did about 1850 and after, the Democratic majority in the county was reduced. Occasionally a Whig was elected to a county office, but rarely; after the Republican party came into existence majorities changed, the Democratic majority was reduced and from 1860 to 1872, at presidential elections, the county went Republican. Generally at State elections the county was reliably Democratic and the county officers were Democrats with occasionally an exception.

The first Clerk of the Circuit Court was Samuel D. Maxwell, an old-time Whig. He held the office for fourteen years, eleven of which he served also as County Auditor. He was succeeded as clerk by John Barner, a Democrat, who filled this office for fifteen years, and was succeeded by his son, David P. Barner, also a Democrat, who performed the duties of this office for two terms of four years each. David P. Barner is still living (1917) and one of the oldest Democrats in the county. His father, John Barner was also County Treasurer for three years. The first County Auditor was John P. Crothers, who served fourteen years. As County Recorder, Beal Dorsey served nine years and died in office and J. G. Smith served out his unexpired term. I. D. Armstrong, before mentioned, who served six years as County Surveyor, was elected County Recorder and served in that office for fourteen years. After the Civil War Mr. Armstrong also served Clinton county four years as County Treasurer, and, altogether, served the county in some official capacity for nearly a quarter of a century.

During this early period the Judges' offices were filled by the following persons: Circuit Court Judges—President Judges, John R. Porter of Vermillion County, 1830-37; Isaac Naylor of Montgomery county, 1838-51. Associate Judges, Samuel Mitchell, 1830-36; John Ross, 1830-33; Joseph Wood, 1834-36; John Brown, 1837-43; J. F. Aughe, 1837-43; Thomas Kenard, 1844-46; C. B. Pence, 1844-52; James Purdum, 1847-52. The early districts or circuits included a number of counties in the western part of the State, which

were "traveled" by the President Judges, the Associate Judges being local residents. At the April term, 1852, the Associate Judges were discontinued under the new constitution and the Circuit Court, with a single judge, was inaugurated.

Probate Judges—Mr. William Douglass, 1830-July, 1831; Nathan Kirk, Aug. 1831-39; N. T. Catterlin (Dem.), 1851; E. Winship, 1851-2. The Probate Court was abolished by the Constitution of 1851 and the business was transferred to the Common Pleas Court.

The judges of the Clinton Circuit Court, from the formation of the Constitution, in 1852, to the present time are as follows: William P. Bryant (Parke county), 1852-1858; John M. Cowan, 1858-1870; Thomas F. Davidson, 1870-1873; Truman H. Palmer (Dem.), 1873-1878; Thomas J. Terhune (Dem.), 1878-1883; Joseph C. Suit (Rep.), 1883-1884; Allen E. Paige (Dem.), 1884-1890; Samuel H. Doyal (Rep.), 1890-1896; James V. Kent (Dem.), 1896-1902; Joseph Claybaugh (Rep.), 1902-1908; Joseph Combs (Dem.), 1908-1920 (present judge).

From the time the county was organized in 1830 to the present time (1916), the offices of County Clerk, County Auditor, County Recorder, County Treasurer, County Sheriff and the Representatives and Senators in the General Assembly have been held by the following persons, with dates of their terms and their politics so far as it could be given:

Clerks—Samuel D. Maxwell (Whig), 1830-1844; John Barner (Dem.), 1844-1859; David P. Barner (Dem.), 1859-1867; DeWitt C. Bryant (Dem.), 1868-1874; Samuel P. Fisher (Dem.), 1874-1878; Elwood Avery (Dem.), 1878-1886; Oliver Gard (Rep.), 1887-1893; Lawson C. Merritt (Rep.), 1894-1902; George Smith (Dem.), 1903-1907; Isaiah M. Cue (Dem.), 1911-1915; William N. Berryman (Dem.), present clerk.

Auditors—J. P. Crothers, 1841-54; Joshua Armentrout (Dem.), 1855-1863; John W. Ulm, 1864-1867; James V. Knight (Dem.), 1867-1870; William H. Ghere (Rep.), 1871-1873; Cyrus Clark (Dem.), 1873-1878; Newton J. Gaskill (Dem.), 1878-1886; William T. Cooper (Rep.), 1887-1891; Martin P. Davis (Dem.), 1891-1895; Emanuel Burgett (Rep.), 1895-1899; Hezekiah M. Cohee (Rep.), 1899-1903; Orville E. Burgett (Rep.), 1903-1907; Charles F. Cromwell (Dem.), 1907-1915; Edward Spray (Rep.), 1915- (present Auditor).

Recorders—Beal Dorsey, 1830-39; Jeremiah G. Smith (appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Beal Dorsey), 1839-39; I. D. Armstrong (Dem.), 1839-1852; C. J. Miller, 1853-1860; J. Q. A. Youkey (Rep.), 1861-1864; J. D. Cornelison (Dem.), 1864-1868; David B. Carter (Rep.),

1868-1872; John P. Dearth (Dem.), 1873-1878; J. A. Hedgecock (Dem.), 1880-1888; William M. Wood (Rep.), 1889-1895; George M. Good (Dem.), 1896-1900; Charles A. Davis (Dem.), 1900-1904; Thomas P. Blinn (Rep.), 1904-1908; Sylvester H. Harshman (Dem.), 1909-1917; Harry Bryan (Rep.), 1918-1922.

Treasurers—John Pence, 1830-1837; John Barner (Dem.), 1837-1840; William Seawright (Dem.), 1840-1844; Samuel Maxwell, 1844-1844 (filled vacancy caused by death of William Seawright); James Scroggy, 1845-1848; James G. Frazier (Dem.), 1849-1855; Henry Y. Morrison (Dem.), 1855-1858; Samuel Ayres, 1859-1860; Isaac D. Armstrong (Dem.), 1862-1865; John G. Clark (Rep.), 1866-1869; Stephen Shanks (Dem.), 1869-1873; John Fleming (Dem.), 1873-1878; Thomas R. Engert (Dem.), 1882-1884; Alexander B. Given (Rep.), 1884-1886; William J. Barnett (Rep.), 1886-1890; Willard P. Maish (Dem.), 1890-1892; John G. McKinney (Rep.), 1892-1896; John P. Bond (Rep.), 1896-1898; John F. Fall (Dem.), 1898-1900; Alexander B. Given (Rep.), 1900-1902; Nathaniel Carter (Rep.), 1902-1904; Frank P. Barnett (Rep.), 1906-1908; Robert McDonald (Dem.), 1908-1910; Elmer M. Caldwell (Dem.), 1910-1914; Earl McDonald (Dem.), 1914-1916; O. M. Roush (Rep.), 1917-1919 (present Treasurer).

Sheriffs—Charles J. Hand, 1830-30 (appointment before organization of county); Solomon Young, 1830-1833; Noah T. Catterlin (Dem.), 1834-1836; J. W. Harland (Dem.), 1836-1838; W. M. Parcel, 1839-1840; James F. Suit, 1840 (appointed to fill vacancy); R. Babb, 1840-1844; James Gaster (Dem.), 1844-1847; William V. Johnson, 1847-1851; Isaac Cook (Dem.), 1852-1854; E. Armentrout (Dem.), 1854-1856; Frank D. Caldwell (Dem.), 1857-1859; Samuel Merritt (Rep.), 1860-1862; Leonidas Mitchell (Dem.), 1862-1866; M. T. Campbell (Dem.), 1866-1868; N. Franklin, 1869-1871; Fred Tice (Dem.), 1871-1875; William A. McCray (Dem.), 1875-1877; W. A. Brandon, 1877—; T. P. Holmes (Dem.), 1878-1880; John A. Petty (Dem.), 1884-1886; William D. Clark (Rep.) 1886-1890; Levi Wratten (Dem.), 1890-1892; William T. Hill (Rep.) 1892-1896; Jerome Clark (Dem.), 1896-1900; Frank P. Corns (Rep.), 1900-1904; John W. Haggard (Dem.), 1904-1908; John H. Mattix (Dem.), 1908-1912; John D. Miller (Dem.), 1912-1916; Joseph W. Pence (Dem.), 1917-1919 (present Sheriff).

Representatives in General Assembly—Jacob Angle and John Nelson, 1830-1832; John H. Goodbar and Jesse Carter, 1832-1833; David Vance and Jacob Angle, 1833-1834; Jacob Angle and Thomas M. Curry, 1834-1835; Henry Ristine and

Henry Lee, 1835-1836; Edwin Winship, 1836-1837; Andrew Major, 1837-1839; Samuel C. Dunn, 1839-1840; Martin Z. Saylor, 1840-1842; Andrew Major, 1842-1843; Ephraim Byers, 1843-1844; James Hill, 1844-1845; Wilson Seawright (Dem.), 1845-1846; James F. Suit, 1846-1847; Thomas Kenard, 1847-1848; James Hill and Alexander W. Young, 1848-1849; Ephraim Byers, 1849-1850; James S. McLeland and Newton I. Jackson, 1850-1851; James F. Suit, 1851-1852; Wilson Seawright (Dem.), 1852-1854; James W. Wilson, 1854-1856; John W. Blake (Dem.), 1856-1858; James B. Newton, 1858-1860; Leander McClurg (Dem.), 1860-1862; Cornelius J. Miller, 1862-1866; Henry Y. Morrison (Dem.), 1866-1868; Truman H. Palmer (Dem.), 1868-1870; Franklin D. Caldwell (Dem.), 1870-1872; Marquis L. Martin and William Strange, 1872-1874; Franklin D. Caldwell (Dem.), 1874-1876; Allen E. Paige (Dem.), 1876-1878; Franklin D. Caldwell (Dem.), 1878-1880; Dewitt C. Bryant (Dem.), 1880-1882; Dewitt C. Bryant (Dem.), 1882-1884; Erastus H. Staley (Dem.), 1884-1886; Newton A. Logan (Rep.), 1888-1890; James Kelleher (Dem.), 1890-1892; William Stephenson (Rep.), 1892-1894; Edward R. Floyd (Rep.), 1894-1896; James A. Hedgecock (Dem.), 1896-1898; Braden Clark (Rep.), 1898-1900; Arthur L. Cooper (Rep.), 1900-1902; Asa H. Boulden (Rep.), 1902-1904; Frank B. Long (Rep.), 1904-1906; Jefferson P. Holloway (Rep.), 1906-1908; David F. Maish (Dem.), 1908-1910; Hez. M. Cohee (Rep.), 1910-1912; Nathan B. Combs (Dem.), 1912-1914; William W. Rose (Rep.), 1914-1916; Russell P. Harkis (Rep.), 1917-1919 (present Representative).

Senators in General Assembly—Joseph Orr (Dem.), 1830-1831; John Beard (Dem.), 1831-1836; Samuel Milroy (Dem.), 1836-1837; Aaron Finch, 1837-1840; Horatio J. Harris, 1840-1843; Andrew Major, 1843-1846; Philip Waters, 1846-1849; Thomas Kenard, 1849-1852; Washington F. Black, 1852-1855; James F. Suit, 1855-1858; James Odell, 1858-1863; Leander McClurg (Dem.), 1863-1867; F. G. Armstrong (Dem.), 1867-1871; Thomas M. Hamilton, 1871-1873; A. J. Boone (Dem.), 1873-1876; James V. Kent (Dem.), 1876-1880; Henry M. Marvin (Dem.), 1880-1884; Dewitt C. Bryant (Dem.), 1884-1888; George H. Gifford (Dem.), 1892-1896; William B. Gill (Dem.), and James A. Campbell (Dem.), 1896-1900; Oliver Gard (Rep.), 1900-1904; John C. Farber (Rep.), 1904-1908; Milton T. McCarty (Dem.), 1908-1912; Fred H. Engel (Dem.), 1912-1916; Robert Bracken (Dem.), 1917-1921 (present Senator).

The other county officers holding office at this date (January, 1916) are as follows: Charles

G. Guenther (Dem.), Prosecuting Attorney; William A. Clark (Dem.), County Assessor; Dr. James B. Wise (Dem.), County Coroner; Guy D. Brewer (Dem.), County Surveyor; Robert W. Gable (Dem.), James P. Bond (Rep.), John Shanks (Dem.), County Commissioners; William D. Thomas (Dem.), Horace F. Campbell (Rep.), James D. Lipp (Dem.), Joseph L. Goldsberry (Dem.), John S. Orr (Dem.), George Mundell (Dem.), Stephen A. Bryan (Dem.), County Council.

In addition to the Democrats above mentioned who have held office in the county, or in the State Legislature the following have been prominent in local or State politics: William G. Morris, postmaster under President Cleveland's first administration, from 1884 to 1888; Willard H. Morris, brother of William G. Morris. He never held office, but was a shrewd politician; Major David F. Allen, State Tax Commissioner under Governor Claude Matthews, candidate for Secretary of State in 1904, and District Chairman and member of the State central committee for several years; Eli Marvin, a financier of local prominence; Jesse B. Marvin, local business man; James W. Morrison and John C. Morrison, attorneys, and brothers of Congressman Martin A. Morrison; John W. Hedgecock, Deputy Oil Inspector under the administration of Governor Ralston; Jerome Clark, probation officer, former Sheriff two terms and Mayor of the city of Frankfort from 1902 to 1906, when the city was strongly Republican; Charles E. McQuinn of Forest township, County Commissioner from 1911 to 1915; James R. Brown, County Surveyor for many years and an expert in his profession; John Pruitt of Johnson township, County Commissioner prior to 1886; John Enright of Ross township, also County Commissioner, who served along with John Pruitt; Samuel M. Stough, private secretary under Congressman Morrison, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector at present of the Terre Haute district; Robert C. Houston, State Bank Examiner under the administrations of Governors Marshall and Ralston, and former editor of the *Frankfort Crescent*; Milton T. McCarty, State Senator from 1908 to 1912, physician; Ralph T. Cheadle, local merchant, and Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1909; John A. Devitt, local agent for the Clover Leaf railroad, City Councilman from 1909 to 1913, and Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1913; Joseph P. Gray, attorney, now a resident of Omaha, Neb.; William F. Palmer, attorney, Prosecuting Attorney from 1896 to 1898, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; William A. Staley, Prosecuting Attorney from 1884 to 1886, now a resident of Oklahoma City, Okla.; William R. Moore, Prosecuting

Attorney from 1878 to 1882; Colonel John B. Green, former Mayor of the city of Frankfort; Harvey H. Flora, present postmaster under the administration of President Wilson; James V. Kent, former State Senator and ex-Judge of the Clinton Circuit Court; Dallas S. Holman, Prosecuting Attorney from 1910 to 1912; Joseph W. Pence, Deputy Sheriff under John D. Miller; Frank Burroughs, Deputy Clerk under Isaiah M. Cue, and now city mail carrier; Carl Cue, Deputy County Clerk; Ralph Smith, cashier American National Bank; Thomas J. Smith, postmaster under the second administration of President Cleveland, from 1892 to 1896; Walter M. Troxel of Mulberry, County Commissioner from 1908 to 1911; Isaac C. Micahel, County Commissioner from Michigan township; Perry T. Gorham of Kirklintown, County Commissioner from 1890 to 1893; Willard Salmon of Union township, County Superintendent of Schools for several years past; Oscar S. Baird, former County Superintendent of Schools; Henry C. Walter of Forest township, former probation officer and truant officer; Dr. W. H. McGuire, former Mayor of city of Frankfort; Arthur McGuire, former Prosecuting Attorney, now a resident of the State of Washington.

Also the following are prominent Democrats in local and State affairs: M. Epstein, merchant, and one of the trustees appointed by Governor Ralston of the hospital for the insane at Longcliff, Logansport, Ind.; William A. Morris, local business man and well known over the State in Masonic and other orders, and was a candidate for Treasurer of State at the Democratic State convention of 1914; William B. Walsh, real estate business, and well known in State politics; Thomas A. Morrison, grain dealer and elevator business; William B. Kramer, retired lumber merchant; Jacob Miller, Democratic Township Trustee of Center township; John Wharry, Trustee of Union township; Henry Cook, Trustee of Madison township; John Birden, Trustee of Sugar Creek township; Jesse Beydler, Trustee of Ross township; Charles Swazee, Trustee of Forest township; James O. Gregg, Trustee of Johnson township.

Among the old-time Democrats who served the party in years past as leaders and advisers, but who are not now living, may be mentioned the following: Henry Y. Morrison, who, while a member of the State Legislature in the session of 1869, introduced and secured the passage of the first law for the drainage of wet lands in the State, and thus became the father of the Indiana Drainage Law which has done so much to reclaim wet lands; David F. Clark of Madison township, a farmer and an able speaker at Democratic meet-

ings; Nathan B. Combs, Sr., of Washington township, father of Judge Combs, and one of the Democratic pioneers, coming from Butler county, Ohio, in 1856; James S. McNutt of Washington township and Trustee of that township from 1882 to 1886; Arthur J. Clendening, County Commissioner for two terms (yet living); David Slipher of Madison township, former County Commissioner; Philip P. Bailey of Perry township, former County Commissioner; Dr. Fisher of Rossville, Dr. Hiram Coon of Colfax, John Q. Garratt of Hillisburg and John Fleming of Warren township, former County Treasurer.

The date of the first Democratic county organization cannot be definitely fixed, but it was probably just prior to 1860. The earliest Democratic County Chairman known was Franklin D. Caldwell, who served for three campaigns—1864, 1866 and 1868. From the year 1886 those who have served as county chairmen for the party are as follows; Elwood Avery, 1886; Dewitt C. Bryant, 1888; David F. Allen, 1890; William G. Morris, 1892; John W. Lydy, 1894; Benjamin P. Martin, 1896; Benjamin P. Martin, 1898; Benjamin P. Martin, 1900; John W. Hedgecock, 1902 and 1904; George Smith, 1906, 1908 and 1910; Paul Pence, 1912; John W. Hedgecock, 1914; John Mattix, 1916, and present County Chairman.

Two men while residents of Clinton county have been elected as representatives in the National Congress—Joseph B. Cheadle, elected as Republican in 1886 and 1888, and Martin A. Morrison, Democrat. Mr. Cheadle served in Congress for four years and was an honest and conscientious official. He was a member of the G. A. R. and had a large personal following. About 1895, when the coinage question became prominent, he strongly espoused the doctrine of the free coinage of silver, and when Bryan was nominated by the Democrats he became an ardent supporter of the Nebraskan in 1896, and in that campaign and again in 1898 he was the candidate of the Democrats for Congress in the Ninth congressional district, and in 1896 was defeated by a very narrow margin. He remained a loyal supporter of the Democratic party till the time of his death, in 1904.

Martin A. Morrison, the only Democrat elected to Congress from this county, was born April 15, 1862, and the son of Henry Y. Morrison. He was a graduate of the Frankfort high school, and also of Butler College and the University of Virginia Law School, and admitted to practice at the bar of the Clinton Circuit Court in 1886. He early became prominent as a lawyer and was well known as a democratic speaker throughout the State. He defeated Charles B. Landis, Republican, for Congress in the Ninth district in 1908

and was the first Democrat elected in the district for many years. He was re-elected in 1910, 1912 and 1914, and has served with distinction in those sessions. He declined to be a candidate for reelection in the 1916 campaign. He is a strong character, a man of marked ability, and his record in Congress is of the best.

The first Democratic newspaper was published in Clinton county by Colonel Noah T. Catterlin, in 1839, and named the *Frankfort Argus*. Mr. Catterlin was one of the most prominent and enterprising of the old-time Democrats. It was discontinued in 1842. In 1843 G. Weaver Snyder established another Democratic paper, named the *Frankfort Observer*. It was discontinued during the summer of 1844. Three years later another Democratic paper was begun under the name of the *Clintonian*, by T. J. Taylor, but this lasted only a year. In June, 1849, Joseph R. Horsley began the publication of a Democratic paper called the *Clinton News*. This was the first permanent newspaper established in the county, for though the name and editors have been changed, the paper still exists. In the fall of 1850 the paper was purchased by John Gamble and Hugh B. McCain and the name was changed to the *Compiler*. In 1851 Mr. Gamble purchased the entire interest, greatly enlarged and improved the paper and changed the name to the *Frankfort Weekly Crescent*. For the past sixty-five years the paper has still retained the name *Crescent*, although changed to a daily later and still later combined with another paper. In 1854 Mr. Gamble sold the paper to Leander McClurg and Joseph T. Pressly. The new owners were attorneys-at-law and still engaged in the practice of their profession, but also edited and published the paper. They continued to publish the paper till June, 1855, when Pressly sold his interest to J. B. Newton of Delphi, Ind. In 1857 McClurg sold his interest to William H. Ghere and a year later Ghere sold his interest to Newton, who thereby became the entire owner. A year later Leander McClurg again bought a half interest and McClurg and Newton conducted the paper for four years, when, in 1862, they sold it to Franklin D. Caldwell of Killmore. Caldwell published the paper till March, 1863, when he sold it to Joshua N. Armentrout, and he conducted it till April, 1867, when he sold it to Allen E. Paige. Paige controlled the paper till October, 1869, when he sold a half interest to Jabez T. Cox, and in January, 1870, Cox bought the remaining interest of Paige. Cox continued the paper till February, 1872, when it passed into the hands of a joint stock company and under the new company it was conducted by W. H. Ghere and T. H. Palmer until June, 1872, when Erastus H. Staley was

employed as editor. A few months later Mr. Staley purchased a controlling interest in the paper and continued to be owner and editor for nineteen years. Mr. Staley is the veteran editor and newspaper publisher of our county and in local newspaper circles is styled "father of the chapter." He is now nearly eighty-five years of age, but still active and contributes to our local papers.

In 1885 the *Crescent* was changed to a daily paper. Mr. Staley sold the *Crescent* to Eli W. Brown in 1891, an able newspaper man from Northern Indiana, who conducted it till his death in 1895, when it was purchased by B. H. Dornier and Charles Fennell. In November, 1896, Fennell sold his interest to Bayard Gray, a son of Governor Isaac P. Gray, and Dornier and Gray published the paper till the death of Dornier in July, 1901. Gray continued to publish the paper till January, 1906, when it was taken over by a joint stock company with Jerome Clark, president, and J. A. Hedgecock, manager. Mr. Hedgecock died in the spring of 1907, and in June of that year Mr. Robert C. Houston, an experienced newspaper man of Marion, Ind., became editor and manager. This publication and management of the *Crescent* was continued till January, 1913, when the stockholders of this paper and the owner of the *News*, the local Republican paper, Mr. William G. Hendricks, combined the two papers into one, under the name of *Crescent-News*, of which company Markwood Slipper is president and William G. Hendricks, business manager. It has the united press telegraph service and is a splendid newspaper enjoying a large circulation.

Prior to the breaking out of the war in 1860 the county was normally Democratic, but the war brought about some change, and for a few years following that time the county was slightly Republican, but the margin was always narrow either way. Since about 1865 to 1885 the county was generally Democratic, with an occasional Republican elected on the county ticket, but the State and Presidential election showing a Democratic majority. President Cleveland carried the county in 1884 by about 250, the majority for Tilden in 1876 being still larger. But in 1886 the county went Republican on both the State and county tickets, and this occurred again in 1888 when President Harrison carried the county by about 250 and the Republicans electing all of their county ticket. But in 1890 it changed again, the State ticket being almost a tie vote, and the Democrats electing all of the county ticket but three men. In 1892 it changed back to Republican, Harrison again carrying the county by about 220, and the Republicans electing all of their county

ticket. In 1894 there was a Republican landslide and the county went Republican by 600 on the State ticket, also electing all of the county ticket. In 1896 there was another change to the Democrats, Bryan carried the county by about 135, and the Democrats elected all of the county ticket but treasurer. In 1898 there was a slight change back to the Republican party, on the State ticket the county giving about 100 majority for the Republicans, but the Democrats secured nearly all of the important county offices, on account of having a strong local ticket.

In 1900 it was again a very close race on the State ticket with a divided county ticket. In 1902 there was a decided change to the Republican party, the Republican State ticket having about 420 majority, and they also elected their entire county ticket, but some by very narrow margin. In 1904 there was an overwhelming Republican majority, Roosevelt carrying the county against Parker for President by over 900 majority, but the Democrats succeeded in pulling their candidate for sheriff through, electing John W. Haggard for sheriff by about 60 majority. This was the high tide of Republican victories in the county, and from then on their majorities all along, from that of President down to all local tickets, gradually fell off, till the county became strongly Democratic. The first change came in 1906, when Charles F. Cromwell for Auditor broke the hitherto strong Republican machine in both Center and Kirklin townships, he carrying every precinct in both of these Republican strongholds, and was elected by over 300 majority, and carried three others of the county ticket with him. Two years later, in 1908, the Democrats carried

their State and Presidential tickets in the county by a little less than 100, gave Morrison for Congress nearly 800 and carried all of their county ticket but two men.

In 1910 the tendency was still strong toward the Democrats, they electing nearly all of the county ticket and showing a majority on the State ticket. In 1912 there was a complete landslide, Wilson for President and Ralston for Governor having about 1,000 plurality, and the Democratic county ticket all elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,200, and the first time since 1882 when the Democrats had carried all of the county ticket. In 1914 there was a heavy falling off in the Democratic plurality, the State ticket dropping down to 250 plurality, and the Republicans succeeded in electing three men on their county ticket. There was an unprecedented amount of "scratching" on the local ticket, the Republicans electing one man by 150 plurality, and the Democrats having more than 900 plurality on some of their ticket. An analysis of the votes cast during the last ten years shows that there is getting to be a very large independent vote, especially in all local contests. Twenty years ago this was not so, and a man to be elected, no matter how worthy or popular, must be on the ticket having a majority for the State and National offices, or else he was defeated. But this is no longer the case. The independent vote is increasing every year and it is becoming more and more apparent at every election that if a party wants to be successful it must put forth candidates who are in every way well qualified, and who will meet with popular approval.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

CRAWFORD COUNTY is one of the smallest in the State. It lies midway from east to west and where the "Le Belle Riviere" makes that grand sweeping circle called Horse-shoe Bend, giving the county twenty-four miles of river border. Its verdure-clad hills afford as grand scenery as can be found in the State, and its great underground caverns have been visited by people from all parts of the world.

Perhaps its people are not as cultured as those who live nearer to the great centers of art, and science and commerce, but nowhere can there be found more hospitable people, truer friends, warmer hearts, more sterling, rugged, honest men and splendid women, than in this old river county where they are born, and live, and grow, close to Nature.

The county was formed from parts of Harrison, Orange and Perry counties by an Act of the Legislature of 1817-18, and was named in honor of William H. Crawford of Georgia, who had many admirers in that session. The Legislature appointed a Board of Commissioners who organized the county early in the spring of 1818 and selected Mt. Sterling, then the only village in the county, as the county seat. Governor Jennings appointed the following officers to start the governmental machinery of the new county: William Samuels, Clerk and Recorder; Daniel Weathers, Sheriff and Treasurer; Cornelius Hall and John Samuels, County Commissioners; Hon. Davis Floyd, Presiding Judge, and Henry Green and James Glenn, Associate Justices. The first term of court was held at Mt. Sterling in December, 1818.

Almost all of the early settlers came from the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. They were strong anti-federalists and were great admirers of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson. They were imbued with the spirit of the then Far West, and upon the formation of the Democratic party the county cast its vote for Jackson. Ever since that time it has remained reliably Democratic upon State and National issues, and but few times in its history has it defeated Democratic candidates on the local ticket. The county has had eleven auditors, three of whom have been Republicans; nineteen treasurers, four of whom have been Republicans; fourteen recorders, three of whom have been Republicans; fourteen clerks, four of whom have been Republicans; seventeen sheriffs, four of whom have been Republicans. Only one Republican has been elected to the General Assembly from the county.

The following incident of the pre-election days of 1832 showed Jackson's popularity in the county at that time and also illustrated the almost proverbial ignorance of the early Hoosier.

An early circuit rider spent a week in a certain community preaching at the different homes. On Saturday night he closed his week's work with a very earnest and urgent invitation to those present to affiliate themselves with the followers of Wesley, but no one responded to his appeal. Being somewhat disappointed and discouraged by the indifferent attitude of his congregation towards things spiritual, he said:

"Brothers and sisters, I have labored among you for a whole week trying to show you the way unto salvation, and now, when you have an opportunity to accept Christ as your Savior, you refuse; and it seems that all my labor in your behalf has been in vain. Is there one present who believes in Jesus Christ? If so, let him arise!" No one arose. Not entirely discouraged, he made another appeal: "Is there one, JUST ONE, in this congregation who believes in Jesus Christ and his teachings? If there is, let him stand!" His appeal was not in vain this time. A great, rough fellow from the hills for which the county is famous, being evidently aroused by the rebuke that had been administered because of their indifference, arose and addressed the man of God thus: "Stranger, we all have enjoyed your speeches and we feel that you have done us a whole lot of good; and we all believe in Jesus Christ, all right, but so far as principles and teachings are concerned we want you to understand that, by the eternal, we are going to stay with Old Hickory this time."

The first party organization dates back almost to the formation of the party, but the names of the members who composed it can not be obtained. The following have served, in the order named, as chairman of the county central committee, or as head of the county organization: John H. McMickle, John Benz, W. S. Ross, Martin J. Miller, J. R. Duffing, S. A. Beals, C. A. Roberson, J. E. Jones, Charles Rogers, T. B. Sonner, B. T. McFarland and G. B. Hammond. The first named served uninterruptedly for more than twenty-five years. Under their leadership the county has given Democratic candidates a majority, except in two or three instances, of from fifty to five hundred. The last named is the present chairman of the county central committee.

The following residents of the county have been

ected to the General Assembly: Jesse E. Crecelius, John K. Landis, Henry Jenkins, John L. Bates, W. M. Ellsworth, Houston Miller, Edmund Hostetter, Hamilton C. Hammond, David T. Stephenson, Clark F. Crecelius, Charles T. Myler, John Benz and Sam Benz. While none of them attained national prominence, yet they all served the State with much honor and their constituents with great fidelity. Not one of them was the author of any great act of constructive legislation, but every one was always at his post of duty and always voted, as he thought, for the best interests of the State and his community.

John Benz served as coroner and school trustee previous to his election to the General Assembly in 1874, 1878 and 1906. While the State capital was at Corydon the early members of the Legislature had not far to go to attend the sessions, but for some years after it was removed to Indianapolis the trip was a difficult one. The southern counties were an almost unbroken forest and John K. Landis and other early members rode horseback to the capital.

Clark F. Crecelius was Recorder of the county from 1870 to 1878 and Treasurer from 1878 to 1882. He served as a member of the Legislature in the general and special sessions of 1885 and was appointed as postmaster at Marengo, Indiana, in 1886, which position he held for four years. He served as Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature of 1891 and was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the seventh district July 22, 1885, but declined the appointment. Later he removed to Floyd county and was elected as Representative from that county at the November election, 1914. His son, C. F. Crecelius, Jr., is Secretary of State of Kentucky.

Following the names of some old-time Democrats who for many years marshalled the Democratic hosts of the county and led them to victory: James M. Mansfield, John B. Pankey, Esau McFall, Samuel E. McFall, Edmund Hostetter, John K. Landis, Elijah Roberson, Thomas Myler, Thomas Fleming, W. T. Carr, W. T. Beasley, Caleb Longest, John Gregory, J. A. Hughes, Jacob Tucker, George W. Cuzzort, John Benz, W. M. Ellsworth, James C. McClain, Harrison Scott, Martin Scott, Dr. H. H. Setser, Dr. G. W. Bayler, William Merrilees, Wilson Gregory, W. C. Froman, M. C. Froman, Samuel P. Batman, H. K. Jenkins, D. T. Stephenson, C. F. Crecelius, Jesse E. Crecelius, W. S. Ross, John H. McMickle, Thomas P. Ellsworth, C. D. Luckett, Burton J. Brown, Joshua Hollen, Elias Romaine, Jacob

Partenheimer, William L. Temple, Peter Gottfried, John L. Bates, and Houston Miller.

John H. McMickle was a Justice of the Peace for more than forty years and as has been stated, the chairman of the central committee for twenty-five years.

Thomas P. Ellsworth was appointed and served as Clerk in the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C., during Cleveland's second administration.

"Senator" Benz, as he was familiarly called, was for years a noted figure in Indiana politics. It was one of his proud boasts that from the time he became a voter until the time of his death he had not absented himself from a Democratic State convention. After his death in 1908, his son, Samuel Benz, was chosen to succeed him at a special election held September 17, of the same year.

Martin Scott was foreman of the first grand jury impanelled in the county.

The *Crawford Democrat*, the first Democratic newspaper in the county, was established at Leavenworth by John P. Cozine in 1869. It was owned and published by Robert L. Peed, Thomas K. Van Sant, John T. Crecelius and M. M. Monk, successively, until 1879, when it was purchased by W. M. Ellsworth and son, who established the *Crawford County Democrat* and continued as its owners and publishers until 1905. In that year it was purchased by D. W. Flanagan, the present owner. It is one of the best local papers in the State.

The *Marengo Observer*, owned by Elmo Wilson, is also a splendid local Democratic newspaper.

Other Democratic newspapers were established at English at various times and in succession by Claude D. Douglass, W. J. McDermott, John Benz, Jr., Benjamin Baker and J. R. Pro, but none of them survived.

The present Democratic officials are Hon. Sam Benz, Joint Representative for the counties of Crawford and Perry; Charles T. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Harrison, Crawford and Perry; Henry W. Mock, Clerk of the Circuit Court; A. H. Flannigan, County Treasurer; Iny Dooley, County Recorder; Jesse C. Ewing, Sheriff; S. A. Beals, County Superintendent of Schools; Thomas Cunningham, Surveyor; W. J. Trusty, Coroner, and Jerry Batman, C. J. Tucker and James P. Culver, County Commissioners.

The Democracy of the county has never been favored with a federal appointment except such as have been made on the basis of a civil service examination.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF DAVISS COUNTY

By A. O. Fulkerson, Washington

DAVIESS COUNTY came into existence on February 15, 1817, by an act of the Legislature, approved on December 24, 1816, by Jonathan Jennings. Previous to this time it had been a part of Knox county. Its boundaries then included all of the county as now constituted and all of Martin county north of Lick creek, all of Greene county east of the west fork of White river, and all of Owen county east of the west fork of White river. The formation of Martin county in 1820 and of Greene county in 1821 cut Daviess county down to its present boundaries.

Probably a majority of the early inhabitants of the county were of southern extraction. These, in the main, were Democrats. The majority of the early settlers who came from the East were Whigs and later Republicans. Later a number of Irish and Germans settled in the county. They and their descendants, to a large extent, have supported the Democratic ticket. The later settlers in the main were Whigs or Republicans. These different elements composing the voting population of the county have made it rather close politically.

When the Democrats of the county formed their first political organization is not a matter of record, but it is certain that they took a prominent part in the organization of the county. James G. Reed, a Democrat of state-wide reputation, was one of the first judicial officers of the county and represented the county in the State Legislature in 1821, 1823, 1825 and 1831 and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1832 and again in 1834.

From the organization of the county until the 80's the Democrats, in a very great majority of cases, elected their county ticket, although the Whigs carried the county for Clay by 43 in 1844, for Taylor in 1848 by 27, and for Scott in 1852 by 106. The Republicans carried the county for Lincoln in 1860 by 185 and for Grant in 1872 by 296. The Democrats carried the county for Buchanan by 176, for McClellan by 72, for Seymour by 50, for Tilden by 324, for Hancock by 67, for Cleveland in 1884 by 202. The shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, which were built at Washington, the county seat of the county, in the 80's, brought men to Washington, a majority of whom were Republicans. After this the Republicans succeeded more frequently. The Democrats carried the county for Bryan in 1896

by 258 and in 1900 by 126, and for Wilson in 1912 by 754.

A long line of Democrats has represented the county in the State Legislature. Richard A. Clements was State Senator in 1847. In 1853, Gaylord G. Barton, a Democrat of more than local prominence, was elected to the State Senate. He was a vice-chairman at the State convention in 1870. William S. Turner, a Democrat from Daviess county, represented the senatorial district from 1867 to 1869. Later Turner was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor. David J. Hebron, prominent in Democratic politics for more than a quarter of a century, was elected State Senator in 1877. The senatorial district of which Daviess county was a part was represented by William Kennedy of Daviess county from 1891 to 1895. This district was again represented in the State Senate by a Daviess county Democrat from 1899 to 1903 by Ephraim Inman, now of Indianapolis. Henry Gers, a prominent German Democrat of Daviess county, was elected State Senator for the term beginning in 1911.

The State representatives from Daviess county have been in most instances, men of more than average ability. Some of them were farmers, some teachers, some lawyers, some doctors and some mechanics. The following were Democrats: James G. Reed was Representative for four terms, as stated above. Patrick M. Brett was representative in 1833, Richard A. Clements in 1841 and 1845, Benjamin Goodwin in 1849, John Scudder in 1851, T. A. Slicer in 1857, R. A. Clements, Jr., in 1859; M. L. Brett in 1861, Noah E. Given in 1863, John H. O'Neill in 1867, John Hyatt in 1869, Robert Haynes in 1871, M. L. Brett in 1873, Harvey Taylor in 1875, P. H. McCarty in 1877, Samuel H. Taylor in 1879, Clement Lee in 1881, Haman Woodling in 1883, Samuel H. Taylor in 1885, Oliver H. McKittrick in 1889, Sanford Patterson in 1897, James F. Parks in 1901, and John Hoddinot in 1913.

Some of the Democrats of the county have made their influence felt not only in local affairs of State but in district, State and nation. As stated above, James G. Reed, a Daviess county Democrat, was twice the candidate of his party for Governor of Indiana. Later he was appointed the Registrar of the Land Office at Jeffersonville. He became a resident of Jeffersonville and was a member of the constitutional conven-

tion of 1850 from Clark county. Matthew L. Brett, who was for a long period prominent in the business and political life of the county, was State Treasurer from 1863 to 1865. John R. Phillips, who was one of the early School Examiners of the county, was the Democratic candidate for State Superintendent in 1868. Samuel H. Taylor, School Examiner, County Chairman, Prosecuting Attorney, State Representative and candidate for Congress, was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated Greeley, Tilden and Cleveland in 1884. For nearly half a century John Henry O'Neill was a force in Daviess county politics. He was State Representative in 1867, County Chairman in 1870, 1878, 1896 and 1898, and member of Congress for two terms—1886 and 1888—and a delegate to the national convention in 1896. William D. Bynum, who later was Congressman from the Indianapolis district, was elected City Clerk of Washington in 1870 and Mayor of Washington in 1877. David J. Hefron was county chairman in 1872, and elected Mayor of Washington the same year, and was State Senator from 1877 to 1883. Afterward he was judge of the Forty-ninth Judicial Circuit. James W. Ogdon, the present judge of the circuit composed of Daviess and Martin counties, has been prominent in county, district and State politics for a number of years. He has served his city as mayor and was a delegate to the national convention in 1888. John W. McCarty, the present Mayor of Washington, County Chairman for three terms, postmaster for one term, one of Indiana's representatives in the Cleveland inaugural parade, candidate for Presidential Elector in 1904, was one of Indiana's delegates to the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson. John H. Spencer has been prominent in the councils of his party for a number of years. He has served as Mayor of Washington and was a delegate to the national convention of 1900. Mr. Spencer is now an income tax collector. J. Alvin Padgett is one of the younger Democrats of the county who is influential in State politics. He is now one of the trustees of the Jeffersonville reformatory.

Much of the success of a political party depends upon the manner in which its campaigns are directed. This is especially true in a county which is close politically. A large majority of the Democratic county chairmen of Daviess county have been men of political experience and sagacity. No records of the party's early organizations are to be found. In 1868 Samuel H. Taylor was the county chairman. He conducted a winning campaign. John H. O'Neill directed the campaign of 1870 with success for his party. The county chairman in 1872 was David J. Hef-

ron. Grant carried the county but the Democrats elected their county ticket. The veteran editor of the *Daviess County Democrat*, Stephen Belding, managed the campaign for the Democrats in 1874 and succeeded in electing their entire ticket. For the centennial year John A. Geeting was the county chairman. Tilden carried the county by a majority of 324, the largest majority any presidential candidate had been given by the county up to that time. John H. O'Neill, in 1878, for the second time, conducted a successful campaign for his party. In 1880, Nathan G. Read was the county chairman. The Democrats carried the county for their county, State and national tickets. W. H. H. Strouse successfully directed the campaign in 1882. Under the management of Arnold J. Padgett, the Democratic county, State and national tickets of 1884 received substantial majorities. The campaign of 1886 was under the direction of W. H. H. Strouse. The Democrats were again successful. Strouse was again manager in 1888. Hovey, the Republican candidate for Governor, carried the county by 3. O'Neill, the Democratic candidate for Congress, carried the county by 4 and McKittrick, the Democratic candidate for State Representative, was elected by 46. John W. McCarty was the county chairman for the campaigns of 1890, 1892 and 1894. The Republicans were successful in each of these campaigns. The Populists polled a large vote in each of these elections and a large part of their votes came from the Democratic party. After a period of twenty-six years, John H. O'Neill was again called upon to manage the campaign for his party. This was the Bryan campaign of 1896. A large number of the Populists voted with the Democrats this year. The Democrats carried the county by an overwhelming majority. O'Neill was again at the helm in 1898. The Democrats were not successful this year. The campaign of 1900 was directed by John H. Spencer. The county again voted for Bryan and the Democratic county ticket. A. O. Fulkerson was the County Chairman in 1902. The Republicans were successful this year. In 1904, John W. McCarty, for the third time, was the manager of the campaign for the Democrats. The Republicans were again the winners. In 1906, George B. McWilliams was the County Chairman and in 1908 Philander McHenry was the manager. The Republicans were successful in both campaigns. E. E. Forsythe was chosen to direct the campaign for the Democrats in 1910. They elected the Auditor, Clerk and Sheriff. Forsythe managed the Democratic campaign again in 1912. The Democrats carried the county by a large majority. This year the Progressives polled a larger vote in the county than did the Republicans. In 1914, Ora McKittrick was

the County Chairman. The Republicans won.

The newspapers are molders of public opinion in all lines of thought. The political party that has a newspaper or newspapers edited by men of ability to champion its cause is in a position to do far more effective work than if it were not so supported. The Democratic party of Daviess county has been unusually fortunate in this regard. Men of exceptional ability have been the editors of its Democratic newspapers. The *Jacksonian* was probably the first Democratic newspaper of the county. During its short life its editor, Jeremiah Young, made a valiant fight for the cause of Democracy. The *Sun*, edited by Rev. Hamilton Robb, was the next Democratic organ in the county. It soon changed hands and with this change it changed its name to the *Washington Bee*. James Wilkins was the editor of the *Bee*. Wilkins did not hesitate to use the strongest, vitriolic language in speaking of his political opponents. In 1867, the *Daviess County Democrat* was first published. From that time until the present it has been one of the strong county papers of the State. For about thirty years Stephen Belding was its editor. Belding always supported the Democratic ticket in a forceful and effective manner. The local victories of the Democrats during the 60's, the 70's and the 80's were in no small part due to the efforts of Belding through the *Democrat*. It was during the latter part of the 80's that Samuel B. Boyd became its editor. The *Democrat*, under the editorship of Boyd, has been and is the same conservative, forceful and influential paper it was under Belding. It is the biggest asset of the Democrats of Daviess county. Henry Backes is now a half-owner of the *Democrat*. He is its business manager.

Daviess county has been the scene of many hard-fought political battles. Two fights for the congressional delegates of the county are among the most noted. In 1884 Andrew Humphreys of Greene county sought the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional District. Thomas R. Cobb of Knox county, who had served two terms in Congress, was again a candidate. The contest had reached the stage that he who won the Daviess county delegation was almost certain to be nominated. A mass convention of the Democrats of the county was called to meet at Washington on March 28, 1884. Democrats from all parts of the county gathered at the court house on that day. Many Republicans were there as spectators. There was no contest in selecting a chairman for the meeting. The trouble came in choosing the delegates. Some wanted the chairman to appoint the delegates,

some wanted the Democrats from each township to get together and select their delegates, and some wanted the candidate who had the most supporters present to name the delegates. After much heated discussion it was decided that all the Democrats present should assemble in the yard at the east entrance of the court house and the Cobb supporters gather on one side of the walk and the Humphreys supporters on the other. After many charges and counter-charges of dishonesty and unfair methods were hurled back and forth it was decided that Cobb had the majority.

A somewhat similar fight took place in 1902. Congressman Robert W. Myers was seeking another nomination. Cyrus E. Davis of Greene county and Charles W. Wellman of Sullivan county were also aspirants. Again it appeared that he who would get the support of Daviess county would be nominated. A mass convention met at Washington on March 15, 1902, to select delegates. The fight over the chairman of the convention decided the matter. The following is taken from the account of the *Washington Democrat*: "John H. Spencer placed A. O. Fulkerson in nomination and Hamlet Allen suggested the name of Hon. John H. O'Neill. Robert P. Shirley was called to the chair to decide the voice of the convention. Mr. Shirley decided in favor of Mr. Fulkerson. A. J. Padgett and J. W. Ogdon appealed from the chair, but there was such an uproar that they could not make their voices heard in all parts of the house. A. J. Dant appeared on the stage at this juncture and asked that the immense crowd remain quiet. The three candidates for Congress, Messrs. Myers, Davis and Wellman, were then called upon and spoke briefly. The three congressional candidates then agreed upon a method of selecting a chairman to preside over the convention—the agreement that the opera house be cleared and that three men, each representing a congressional candidate, be stationed at the door and count those favoring O'Neill and those favoring Fulkerson. This plan of deciding the choice of the convention resulted in favor of Mr. O'Neill." O'Neill was a supporter of Davis and appointed delegates favoring Davis.

On December 31, 1915, Lew S. Core, Auditor; John L. Clark, Treasurer, and George W. Harmon, Sheriff, all Democrats, retired from office. They had made splendid officials. They were succeeded by Republicans. James W. Ogdon, Judge; William H. Kiefer, Clerk; James Sause, County Commissioner, and A. O. Fulkerson, County Superintendent, are at this writing the only county officials who are Democrats.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF DEARBORN COUNTY

WHEN General William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory, on the 7th of March, 1803, issued his proclamation authorizing the organization of Dearborn county, he created and set aside a political unit which seems to have been destined to be eternally and overwhelmingly Democratic.

The new county was named in honor of Major-General Henry Dearborn, at that time Secretary of War under President Thomas Jefferson.

So far as known, and so far as any records can be found, and these records by the way are pretty complete, Dearborn county has never in her history of considerably over one hundred years cast a majority for any ticket other than Democratic. These majorities have also been very substantial.

From 1790 to 1798 Dearborn was a part of Knox county, and associated in good Democratic company. In 1798 and until 1802, at which latter date the western boundary of the state of Ohio was described by the congress, Dearborn became a part of Hamilton county, Ohio. For one year following its disconnection from the Ohio county, the territory was unattached, becoming a part of Clark county, Indiana, only a few months before the legislature passed an act organizing Dearborn as an independent county, with the seat of justice at Lawrenceburg.

From the time when Dearborn county was first organized Rising Sun was ambitious to be named as the seat of justice. The people of Rising Sun and in the territory surrounding were demanding that a new county be created in order that they might select their own officials. They were unable to accomplish anything until in 1836, when they joined with the people of Wilmington and succeeded in removing the county seat from Lawrenceburg to Wilmington. The only way in which Lawrenceburg could have the court house brought home with the prospect of retaining it permanently was to accede to the demands of the Rising Sun sentiment for a new county.

An act of the legislature in 1843 provided for and created the county of Ohio, with Rising Sun as the seat of government, at the same time provided for removing the Dearborn county seat from Wilmington to Lawrenceburg. This division of territory in no way changed the political complexion of Dearborn county, but it did set off to themselves a small number of voters who have been rather persistent about electing Republican officials; this, however, by very narrow majorities.

On the same day that Dearborn county was organized General William Henry Harrison appointed justices who should constitute the court of common pleas, the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, and the orphans' court. The men appointed were Benjamin Chambers, Jabez Percival, Barnet Hulick, John Brownson, Jeremiah Hunt, Richard Stevens, William Major and James McCarty. Samuel C. Vance was named clerk of courts and James Dill recorder.

The first session of the court of general quarter sessions was held in one room of the residence of Dr. Jabez Percival at Lawrenceburg. This was on the first Monday in September, 1803.

At this session of the court there were some interesting arguments of a nature that do not prevail in more modern times. An altercation arose between the judge and one of the witnesses who was rather slow in responding to questions. The witness concluded the argument with an old-fashioned oak clapboard. The judge succeeded in protecting his head by throwing up his arm to meet the blow. This resulted in breaking both the clapboard and the judge's arm. After the judges had conferred on the matter they decided the witness was guilty of contempt of court and sentenced him to jail. There being no jail, his hands and feet were tied and he was placed in a fence corner, protected by a few extra rails to prevent his rolling out. This constituted his prison until such time as he was willing to admit that he was at least sorry that he had assailed the court. No political significance attached to the incident, nor is there any record that it was held against either of the participants in any future campaign.

In the appointment of territorial judges, from March 7, 1803, when the county was organized, and until 1816, when the state was admitted to the Union, if politics had anything to do with the selection, the people of the county were in no way responsible. They had nothing to say about the matter. No doubt the men were selected more for their ability and capacity to fill the position than from any political alliance, persons qualified for that position at that time not being so numerous as at the present day.

As illustrating the staunch Democracy of the people of Dearborn county, it is interesting to notice the few instances in which Republicans have been permitted to hold local offices. In the long list of circuit judges, who always have and do today represent Dearborn, in alliance with one or more of her neighboring counties, the Dearborn

Democratic majority has been sufficient to overcome any Whig or Republican voting on the part of her neighbors and political associates.

In only two instances in the election of circuit judges has any Republican succeeded in getting into office. Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Fayette county, was the first of these, serving from 1865 to 1869. Robert N. Lamb was the second and last Republican who succeeded in any such performance. He was from Switzerland county, and served from '69 to '71. Judge Lamb's one term as circuit judge followed his service on the common pleas bench from 1865 to 1869. The other Republican judge, who also came from Switzerland county, sat in the common pleas court from 1861 to 1865. He was Judge Francis M. Adkinson. These were the only Republicans who served Dearborn county in a judicial capacity in the first one hundred years of the state's history.

As already stated, the Democratic majorities have been very large and always safe. Only once did the Republicans succeed in leading on a presidential candidate. That was when Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 and the opposition was divided into three factions, Douglas, Democrat, receiving 787 votes, Breckenridge, Southern Democrat, 525 votes, Bell, Union party, 208 votes. Lincoln was given 1,158 votes. In 1864, on the state election, the county came nearer going Republican than ever before or since. At that time the vote stood 2,354 Democratic and 2,451 Republican. The presidential votes of the county since 1852, previous to which time everything was overwhelmingly Democratic, stood as follows:

| | Dem. | Rep. | South. Amer. | Dem. | Union | Pro. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|------|-------|------|
| 1852..... | 1,113 | 1,054 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1856..... | 1,126 | 480 | 660 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1860..... | 787 | 1,158 | .... | 525 | 208 | .... |
| 1864..... | 2,420 | 2,117 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1868..... | 2,921 | 2,255 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1872..... | 2,792 | 1,990 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1876..... | 3,379 | 2,093 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1880..... | 3,615 | 2,547 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1888..... | 3,531 | 2,648 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1892..... | 3,397 | 2,274 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1896..... | 3,313 | 2,714 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1900..... | 3,371 | 2,533 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1904..... | 3,264 | 2,588 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1908..... | 3,365 | 2,520 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1912..... | 2,957 | 1,366 | .... | .... | .... | 701 |
| 1916..... | 3,010 | 2,318 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

The vote for state officers since 1856 has been as follows:

| | Dem. | Rep. | Prog. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1856—Governor..... | 2,636 | 1,867 | .... |
| 1858—Secretary..... | 2,363 | 1,486 | .... |

| | Dem. | Rep. | Prog. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1860—Governor..... | 2,548 | 2,077 | .... |
| 1862—Secretary..... | 2,687 | 1,540 | .... |
| 1864—Governor..... | 2,354 | 2,151 | .... |
| 1866—Secretary..... | 2,905 | 2,251 | .... |
| 1868—Governor..... | 3,072 | 2,183 | .... |
| 1870—Secretary..... | 2,892 | 1,658 | .... |
| 1872—Governor..... | 3,122 | 2,014 | .... |
| 1874—Secretary..... | 3,311 | 1,614 | .... |
| 1876—Governor..... | 3,438 | 2,104 | .... |
| 1878—Secretary..... | 3,267 | 1,834 | .... |
| 1880—Governor..... | 3,640 | 2,519 | .... |
| 1882—Secretary..... | 3,417 | 1,649 | .... |
| 1884—Governor..... | 3,569 | 2,512 | .... |
| 1886—Secretary..... | 3,254 | 2,386 | .... |
| 1888—Governor..... | 3,534 | 2,645 | .... |
| 1890—Secretary..... | 2,976 | 2,093 | .... |
| 1892—Governor..... | 3,376 | 2,260 | .... |
| 1894—Secretary..... | 2,966 | 2,544 | .... |
| 1896—Governor..... | 3,283 | 2,681 | .... |
| 1898—Secretary..... | 2,875 | 2,139 | .... |
| 1900—Governor..... | 3,315 | 2,509 | .... |
| 1902—Secretary..... | 2,920 | 2,083 | .... |
| 1904—Governor..... | 3,215 | 2,541 | .... |
| 1908—Governor..... | 3,401 | 2,445 | .... |
| 1910—Secretary..... | 2,826 | 1,915 | .... |
| 1912—Governor..... | 2,866 | 1,302 | 732 |
| 1914—Senator..... | 2,722 | 1,924 | 61 |
| 1916—Governor..... | 2,934 | 2,299 | .... |

A good many distinguished citizens and otherwise have held the office of county commissioner in Dearborn county in the period of one hundred years. In the whole list there are only two recorded in any history, or remembered by any one, who were Republicans. These were Benjamin P. Walser, elected in 1895, and Frederick Wolber, elected in 1896.

In the choosing of auditors the Republicans were more fortunate. They actually succeeded in electing five auditors, the first being Alexander Pattison, who was elected in 1879, the next Edward D. Moore, who came in by a small majority in 1887; then Ambrose E. Nolin, elected in 1895, Charles L. Walser, elected in 1897, and Harry Lauterbeck, who was elected in 1914.

The offices of county treasurer, county recorder, county sheriff, prosecuting attorney, county coroner and county surveyor have never been invaded by any but Democrats. In only one instance has any Republican got into the office of county clerk. This was David Lesteitler, who was elected in 1894 and served for four years.

Members of the State Legislature, both senators and representatives, have all been Democratic.

These served as territorial judges for the fourteen years preceding the admission of the State:

Benjamin Chambers—March 7, 1803, to Dec. 14, 1810.

Jabez Percival—March 8, 1803, to Jan. 6, 1814.

Barnet Hulick—March 7, 1803, to Dec. 14, 1809.

John Brownson—March 7, 1803, to Jan. 6, 1814.

Jeremiah Hunt—March 7, 1803.

Richard Stevens—March 7, 1803.

William Major—March 7, 1803, to Jan. 6, 1814.

James McCarty—March 7, 1803.

Isaac Dunn—March 17, 1812, to Feb. 14, 1817.

Elijah Sparks—Jan. 16, 1814; died May, 1815.

James Noble—Appointed vacancy; served till 1816.

Jesse L. Holman—Judge at time State was admitted in 1816.

Since the State became a part of the Union and the county of Dearborn began electing its own officials, these Democrats have been elected to office:

CIRCUIT JUDGES

John Test—Franklin county, 1818-19.

John Watts—Dearborn county, 1819-20.

Miles C. Eggleston—Jefferson county, 1820-45.

Courtland Cushing—Jefferson county, 1845-47.

George H. Dunn—Jefferson county, 1847-50.

William M. McCarty—Jefferson county, 1850-53.

Reuben D. Logan—Jefferson county, 1853-65.

Henry C. Hanna—Jefferson county, 1871-73.

Omar F. Roberts—Dearborn county, 1873-79.

Noah S. Givan—Dearborn county, 1879-85.

W. H. Bainbridge—Dearborn county, 1885-91.

Alexander C. Downey—Ohio county, 1891-97.

Noah S. Givan—Dearborn county, 1897-1903.

George F. Downey—Dearborn county, 1903-09.

George F. Downey—Dearborn county, 1909-13.

(Resigned to accept place as comptroller of United States Treasury.)

Warren N. Hauck—Dearborn county, 1913-15.

(For unexpired term.)

Warren N. Hauck—Dearborn county, elected in 1915.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

William S. Holman—Dearborn county, 1853-56.

Charles N. Shook—Ripley county, 1856-61.

Scott Carter—Switzerland county, 1869-72.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Solomon Manwarring—1816-30.

John Livingston, Isaac Dunn—1830-38.

John McPike—1830-35.

Samuel H. Dowden—1835-38.

John Livingston—1838-45.

Alfred J. Cotton—1838-45.

David Conger—1845-51.

John A. Emrie.

PROBATE JUDGES

George H. Dunn—1829-31.

John Livingston—1831-37.

John McPike—1837.

John Palmer—1837-43.

Theodore Gazlay—1843.

William S. Holman—1843-47.

Alfred I. Cotton—1847-52.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

At Vincennes, July 29, 1805; Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn, presiding; Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn, speaker of the house.

Second session, September 26, 1808; Jesse B. Thomas, speaker of the house.

Third session, November 10, 1810.

Fourth session, February 1, 1813; James Dill, Dearborn, speaker, and Isaac Dunn, speaker last seven days of session.

Fifth session, Corydon, August 14, 1814; Jesse L. Holman, Dearborn, president legislative council.

Constitutional convention, 1816: Dearborn—James Dill, Solomon Manwarring and Ezra Ferris.

Constitutional convention, 1851: Dearborn—William S. Holman, John D. Johnson, Johnson Watts.

STATE LEGISLATURE—SENATORS

1816-18—Ezra Ferris.

1821-22—John Gray.

1825-30—John Watts.

1831-32—James T. Pollock.

1833—D. V. Culley.

1834-35—Daniel Plummer.

1838-43—Johnson Watts.

1844-45—George P. Buell.

1849-51—James H. Lane (president of senate).

1846-51—James P. Milliken.

1852-57—Richard D. Slater.

1859-61—Cornelius O'Brien.

1863-65—James W. Graft.

1867-69—Elijah Huffman.

1871-73—Richard Gregg.

1875-78—Noah S. Givan.

1878-82—A. J. Bowers.

1882-86—Columbus Johnson.

1886-90—Francis M. Griffith.

1890-93—Columbus Johnson.

1898-1902—George H. Keeney.

1902-06—William H. O'Brien.

1906-10—Evan L. Patterson.

1910-14—Warren N. Houck.

1914—Joseph P. Hemphill.

STATE LEGISLATURE—HOUSE MEMBERS

1816—Amos Lane, Erasmus Powell.

1817—Amos Lane.

1818—Erasmus Powell, John Watts.

1820—Ezra Ferris, Erasmus Powell.

1822—Pinckney James, Horace Bassett, Ezekiel Jackson.

1823—Samuel Jelley, Benjamin J. Blythe, David Bowers.

1824—Abel C. Pepper, Horace Bassett, Ezekiel Jackson.

1825—Ezekiel Jackson, Abel C. Pepper, Thomas Given.

1826—Ezra Ferris, Ezekiel Jackson, Horace Bassett.

1827—Horace Bassett, James T. Pollock, Ezekiel Jackson, Joel De Coursey.

1828—Horace Bassett, James T. Pollock, Arthur St. Clair, George H. Dunn.

1829-30—Horace Bassett, James T. Pollock, Thomas Given, Walter Armstrong.

1830—James T. Pollock, Walter Armstrong, Ezra Ferris, Samuel H. Dowden.

1831—David V. Culley, William Fleke, Warren Tebbs.

1832—George H. Dunn, David V. Culley, Oliver Heustis.

1833—George H. Dunn, Thomas Given, David Guard.

1834—Nelson H. Horbet, James Walker, Thomas Howard.

1835—Henry Walker, Thomas Howard, Milton Gregg.

1836—David Guard, Pinckney James, John P. Dunn, Abel C. Pepper.

1837—George Arnold, Abram Ferris, Enoch W. Jackson, Alexander E. Glenn.

1838-39—George Arnold, Jacob W. Eggleston, William Conaway, Ebenezer Dumont.

1839-40—Amos Lane, William Lanus, William Conaway, William Perry.

1840-41—Abijah North, John B. Clark, Isaac Dunn, William R. Cole.

1841—Ethan A. Brown, James P. Milliken, James Rand.

1842-43—Ethan A. Brown, John Lewis, James P. Milliken.

1843-44—Pinckney James, David Macy.

1844—Oliver Heustis, John Lewis, William Lanus.

1845-46—George Cornelius, Richard D. Slater.

1846-47—A. G. Tebbs, John D. Johnson.

1847—George W. Lane, Richard D. Slater.

1848—John D. Johnson, Alvin J. Alden, George M. Lozier.

1849-50—Daniel Conaway, Joseph A. Watkins.

1850—Ebenezer Dumont (speaker of house), John B. Clark.

1850—(Special session) Oliver B. Torbett, William S. Holman.

1853—Oliver B. Torbett (speaker of house), Noah C. Durham.

1855—Alvin J. Alden, John Crozier.

1857—John Lewis, George W. Lane.

1858—Noah C. Durham, Warren Tebbs.

1859—Warren Tebbs, Noah C. Durham.

1861—Omer F. Roberts, Charles Lods.

1863—Omer F. Roberts, Alfred Brogan.

1865—John C. Stenger, Richard Gregg.

1867—Edward H. Green, Warren Tebbs, Jr.

1869-71—Warren Tebbs, Jr.

1872-73—(Special session) Noah S. Givan.

1875—Columbus Johnston.

1876-78—Columbus Johnston.

1878-80—A. J. Alden.

1880-82—Edward Jackson.

1882-84—Hugh D. McMullen.

1884-86—Hugh D. McMullen.

1886-88—Hugh D. McMullen.

1888-90—Joseph Vandolah.

1890-94—John W. Johnson.

1894-98—John Feist.

1898-1902—Omer F. Roberts.

1900-04—Charles H. Conaway.

1904-08—Victor Obertine.

1909-10—Warren N. Hauck.

1910-12—Cassius W. McMullen.

1912-14—Edgar Sale.

1914-16—Edgar Sale.

BOARD OF MAGISTRATES

(Justices of peace sitting as board now corresponding to county commissioners. Records prior to 1826 destroyed in court house fire of that year.)

1826—Mark McCracken, president; John Porter, James Lewis, William Brundye, Loban Bramble.

1826—Mark McCracken, Cornelius S. Folkner, Job A. Beach.

1828—Philip Eastman, James Murry, Delia Elder, Isaac Colwell, John Godley, James W. Hunter, Martin Stewart, William Flake.

1829—David Bowers, John Glass, Israel W. Bonham.

1830—Joseph Wood, Ulysses Cook, John Columbia, John Neal.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1831—First election under new law creating office: Joseph Wood, one year; Mark McCracken, two years; George Arnold, three years.

1832—William Conway.

1833—Charles Dashiell.

1834—George Arnold.

1835—John Neal.

1836—Benjamin Sylvester.

1837—David Nevitt and William Conway.

1838—David Walser.

1839—Aaron B. Henry.

1840—William S. Ward.

1841—Charles Dashiell.

1842—John Columbia.

1843—William S. Ward.

1844—David Walser.

- 1845—James Grubbs.
 1846—Daniel Taylor.
 1847—Martin Treater.
 1848—Jonathan Hollowell.
 1849—William S. Ward.
 1850—Zera Vinson.
 1851—Jonathan Hollowell.
 1852—John Heinberger.
 1853—Benjamin Burlingame.
 1854—Mason J. McCloud.
 1855—Asabel Tyrrel.
 1856—Benjamin Burlingame.
 1857—John Anderagg.
 1858—Asabel Tyrrel.
 1859—Francis Buffington.
 1860—John Anderagg.
 1861—Charles Briggs.
 1862—Francis Buffington.
 1863—Charles Briggs.
 1864—John Anderagg.
 1865—Francis Buffington.
 1866—Frederick Souders.
 1867—Smith Platt.
 1868—Asabel Tyrrel.
 1869—Frederick Souders.
 1870—John C. Stenger.
 1871—Asabel Tyrrel.
 1872—Frederick Souders.
 1873—James Grubbs, Smith Platt.
 1874—Frederick Slater.
 1876—Michael Hoff, Abraham Briggs.
 1877—Frederick Slater.
 1879—Abraham Briggs, Michael Hoff.
 1880—Garrett Bosse.

1882—Charles Lods (to fill vacancy death of Hoff), Henry Bulthaup (to fill vacancy death of Bosse); T. T. Annis, John Buchert, Henry Bulthaup elected.

1883—Charles Fisk, John Feist (fill vacancy death of Buchert).

- 1885—Nicholas Vogelsang, George A. Swales.
 1886—George W. Johnston.
 1887—Nicholas Vogelsang.
 1888—George A. Swales.
 1889—George W. Johnston.
 1890—Joseph Buchert.
 1891—John Axby.
 1892—Eben T. Heaton.
 1897—Frederick Albers.
 1898—John Reuck, three years; Rufus Abbott, two years.
 1899—Fred Albers, three years.
 1901—John Reuck.
 1903—John E. Heustis.
 1904—George W. Brown.
 1905—Henry J. Meyer.
 1906—John E. Heustis.
 1907—Ralph Conaway.

- 1908—Henry J. Meyer.
 1909—Edward Baker.
 1910—Ralph Conaway.
 1911—George T. Wolf.
 1912—Edward Barker.
 1913—John Nolte.
 1914—George T. Wolf.
 1915—Frank Bittner.

COUNTY TREASURERS

- 1829—Daniel Hagerman (died 1829).
 1829-31—Thomas Palmer.
 1831-36—Walter Armstrong.
 1836-38—Robert Moore.
 1838-40—William G. Monroe.
 1840-45—Ebenezer Dumont.
 1845-47—Nelson S. Torbet.
 1847-50—Cornelius O'Brien.
 1850-53—Noble Hamilton.
 1853-55—Strange S. Dunn.
 1855-57—Thomas Johnson.
 1857-61—Francis M. Jackson.
 1861-63—Marcus Levy.
 1863-65—William F. Crocker.
 1865-70—Thomas Kilner.
 1870-74—Francis Lang.
 1874-78—Charles Lods.
 1878-82—William H. Kyle.
 1882-86—James D. Gatch.
 1886-90—John Probst.
 1890-94—Michael Maloney.
 1894-98—William Wulber.
 1898-1902—Henry Fangman.
 1902—C. William Fangman (unexpired term).
 1903-06—Enoch McElfresh.
 1906-10—C. William Fangman.
 1910-14—Andrew Burk.
 1914—John A. Bobrnik.

COUNTY AUDITORS

- 1841-46—George W. Lane.
 1846-55—Reuben Rodgers.
 1855-64—Elias T. Crosby.
 1864-68—Richard D. Slater, Sr.
 1868-75—Richard D. Slater, Jr.
 1875-79—Myron Maynes.
 1883-87—Julius Severin.
 1891-95—Frank R. Dorman.
 1898-1906—Charles M. Beinkamp.
 1906-14—William S. Fagaly.

COUNTY CLERKS

- March 7, 1803, to September 6, 1813—Samuel C. Vance.
 September 6, 1813, to death in 1838 (when his son, Alexander Dill, was appointed pro tem. to vacancy)—James Dill.
 1839-51—William V. Cheek.
 1851-56—Cornelius O'Brien.
 1856-61—Samuel L. Jones.

1864-68—John F. Cheek.
 1868-78—John A. Conwell.
 1878-86—Warren Tebbs.
 1886-94—John H. Russe.
 1898-1906—John Uhlrich.
 1906-14—George Fahlbush.
 1914—James G. McKinney.

COUNTY RECORDERS

March 7, 1803, to August 30, 1803—James Dill.
 August 30, 1803, to February 14, 1817—James Hamilton.

1817-31—James Dill.
 1831-34—Thomas Porter.
 1834—Asa Smith.
 1835-55—Thomas Palmer.
 1855—Tobias Finkbine.
 1855-63—John Heinberger.
 1863-67—Alvin J. Alden.
 1867-71—Alfred Brogan.
 1871-79—Francis M. Johnson.
 1879-85—George C. Columbia.
 1885-95—John S. Prichard.
 1895-1903—George W. Turner.
 1903-11—Edward C. Fox.
 1911—Clifford Haynes.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

1873-75—George C. Columbia.
 1875-87—Harvey B. Hill.
 1887-93—Samuel J. Houston.
 1893-1908—Sol K. Gold.
 1908-14—George C. Cole.

COUNTY ASSESSORS

1891-1900—Francis M. Johnson.
 1900-14—William H. Nead.
 1914—William Westcott.

COUNTY SHERIFFS

1803-04—David Lamphere.
 1804-16—James Hamilton.
 1816-18—John Hamilton.
 1818—William Hamilton.
 1818-22—Thomas Longley.
 1822-26—John Spencer.
 1826-28—Thomas Longley.
 1828-32—John Spencer.
 1832—William Gregg.
 1832-37—William Dils.
 1837-41—John Weaver.
 1841-45—Samuel Osgood.
 1845-49—Thomas Roberts.
 1849-53—Frank M. Riddle.
 1853-58—John Brumblay.
 1858-60—John Boyd.
 1860-64—Edward A. Conger.
 1864-68—Richard Charles Arnold.
 1868-72—Frank R. Dorman.

1872-76—Lewis Weitzel.
 1876-80—Elijah Christopher.
 1880-84—John C. Sims.
 1884-88—Daniel M. Guard.
 1888-92—Hezron Haynes.
 1892-96—Henry Buehthaupt.
 1896-98—Wm. E. Teke.
 1898—Ira Miller.
 1898-1902—Marion Laws.
 1902-06—John Axby.
 1906-10—Richard White.
 1910-14—Ora N. Slater.
 1914-18—Daniel McKinzie.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

1850-54—Strange S. Dunn.
 1854-58—William Patterson.
 1864-68—Hugh D. McMullen.
 1868-78—George R. Brumblay.
 1878-80—Addison Williams.
 1880-86—Robert E. Slater.
 1886-88—Edward H. Green.
 1888-96—Redman L. Davis.
 1896-1902—Harry R. McMullen.
 1902-04—Theodore Wulber.
 1904-06—Frank D. Johnston.
 1906-14—John H. Russe.
 1914-18—Willard Dean.

COUNTY CORONERS

1845-58—Daniel Edwards.
 1848-52—James D. English.
 1852-56—William R. Green.
 1856-60—Major R. Slater.
 1860-66—William Green.
 1866-68—Frederick Rectanus.
 1868-76—Daniel M. Skinner.
 1876-80—Robert H. Davis.
 1880-84—C. J. B. Ratjen.
 1884-95—Albert D. Jackson.
 1895-96—Hanson G. Freeman.
 1896-98—Frederick Mauntel.
 1898-1900—F. H. Sale, Jr.
 1900-02—F. H. Sale, Jr.
 1902-04—F. H. Sale, Jr.
 1904-06—George F. Smith.
 1905-10—Wilson H. Swales.
 1910-15—G. Johnston.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

1846-52—George Moore.
 1850-56—Samuel M. Kennedy.
 1856-57—Jesse L. Holman.
 1857-62—Samuel M. Kennedy.
 1862-64—Hugh D. McMullen.
 1864-66—Samuel Allen.
 1866-74—Samuel M. Kennedy.
 1874-78—Samuel Allen.
 1878-80—Samuel M. Kennedy.

1880-82—Emanuel Allen.

1882-1902—Albert T. Gridley.

1902-12—Charles H. Gore.

1912-15—Albert Karstetter.

Of Dearborn county men in United States offices, may be mentioned:

Jesse L. Holman, Judge United States District Court of Indiana.

Horace Bassett, Clerk United States District Court of Indiana.

Abel C. Pepper, United States Marshal, State of Indiana.

Thomas Porter, Receiver United States Land Office, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Arthur St. Clair, Register United States Land Office, Indianapolis.

John Spencer, Receiver United States Land Office, Ft. Wayne.

Abel C. Pepper, Indian Agent.

David V. Culley, Register United States Land Office, Indianapolis.

B. T. W. S. Anderson, United States Mail Agent.

D. M. Skinner, United States Mail Agent.

Servetus Tufts, Assistant Doorkeeper, United States Congress.

Samuel J. Johnson, Assistant Doorkeeper, United States Congress.

R. D. Slater, Sr., Assistant Doorkeeper, United States Congress.

George W. Lane, Superintendent United States Mint, Denver, Colorado.

Benjamin F. Spooner, United States Marshal, State of Indiana.

R. DeLoss Brown, Assistant Doorkeeper, United States Congress.

James J. McConnell, Assistant Doorkeeper, United States Congress.

Jason D. Brown, Secretary of Wyoming Territory.

Henry W. Blasdal, Governor of Nevada Territory.

Benjamin F. Spooner, James I. McConnell, Henry W. Blasdal and B. T. W. S. Anderson were the only Republicans in this list.

Dearborn county citizens in state offices:

Jesse L. Holman, Judge State Supreme Court.

George H. Dunn, Treasurer of State.

John P. Dunn, Auditor of State.

James H. Lane, Lieutenant Governor.

R. DeLoss Brown, Librarian.

E. G. Collins, Secretary of State.

James De Sano, Librarian.

Ebenezer Dumont, President of State Bank.

William H. O'Brien, Auditor of State.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF DECATUR COUNTY

By John F. Russell

THE time of the birth of Democracy in Decatur county is obscured in a maze of tradition. Historical Democracy began at a time when the foundations of the present splendid civilization was being laid, but its principles lived in the thoughts and deeds of men long before they were grouped and classified under a conventional party name.

When Whig and Union party were aligning themselves upon the issues in the beginning of Decatur county political history, Democracy in its plasmic state was ready to be evolved from the lives of such men as Doddridge Alley and Joseph V. Bemusdaffer. Alley was the pioneer Democrat of Decatur county. He was temperamentally just such a man as would espouse the cause of Jefferson without pressure or persuasion, because he was spontaneously and by nature a Democrat.

He was elevated to office before the Democratic party had fully matured at the first regular election after the organization of the county in 1822, defeating his opponent for Sheriff by twelve votes. He served four years as Sheriff and was then in 1826 elected State Representative. The next year he was defeated by Thomas Hendricks, but in 1831 he was returned to the Legislature and remained one year.

In those days of imperfect transportation facilities and impossible highways, Alley was obliged to ride horseback to Indianapolis, a distance of approximately fifty miles. When he reached the State House it occurred to him that he had forgotten his credentials. In the excitement incident to his departure on his first mission of State he had neglected to include this document in his baggage. So he rode back to Greensburg that night and returned to the Capital the following morning. The long and tortuous ride over indifferent roads left him in a condition which only those who have remained hours in the saddle are in a position to appreciate. But the unwritten annals of Decatur county record that he stood during the first day of the session.

Alley is credited with being the author of a law empowering Sheriffs to perform marriages. The reason assigned for this law was that while ministers of the gospel were scarce in eastern Indiana there were Sheriffs in every county. Alley introduced a bill providing for the annexation of eighteen sections of Shelby county. He pointed out artlessly that Shelby county was very un-

healthful and for that reason the people living within the territory comprised in the eighteen sections wished to "get out of it" and become citizens of Decatur county.

Since 1835 Democracy has intermittently found expression in a partisan press. William Vallette Coleman of Brookville started the *Greensburg Courier* in that year and remained here until the spring of the following year when he moved his printing plant to Shelbyville. For a period of five years thereafter local Democracy was without an "organ," but in 1841 Peter J. Bartholomew began the publication of the *Chronicle of the Times*, which had a brief career. Upon the death of Bartholomew, Philander Hamilton and James M. Talbot changed the name of this paper to the *Decatur Sentinel*, but a year later the name was again changed to the *Decatur Phoenix*, with Israel T. Gibson editor. In 1843 it was merged with the *Repository*, a paper of opposite political views.

In the same year Oscar B. Hord and Charles R. Hobbs started the *Greensburg Gazette*. Two years later the *Gazette* was succeeded by the *Democratic Rifle*, which shot bullets of invective into the enemy as accurately and deadly as the old flint-lock after which it was named. Bernard Mullen was editor of the *Rifle*. Following the death of Mullen's paper, John B. Covington in 1856 started a Democratic paper which history has failed to name. It survived three years and was sold by the Sheriff for \$25.25. The *Decatur Democrat*, Dr. W. H. Van Horn, editor, was in existence in 1858. It was opposed to slavery, but beyond that little is known of its history. In 1863 the *Greensburg Fact* was launched by Burnham & Howell. It had a brief and apparently uneventful career. In 1869 Martin Zorger and Martin Blair started the *New Era*, which later passed to James E. Mendenhall. In 1892 Allen W. Clark, the son of a Baptist clergyman, bought the *New Era* of Mr. Mendenhall and remained as its editor until 1897, when the paper was disposed of to W. H. Glidewell, who finally sold it to J. W. Rucker & Company.

Early in April, 1910, Walter A. Kaler launched the *Weekly Democrat* and *Evening Times*, and a year later sold these papers to the Greensburg Democrat Company, Alex. Porter, president; John F. Russell, vice-president, and Charles H. Ewing, secretary and treasurer. The *Democrat* and *Times* survive as the recognized exponents of Democracy in the county.

It is interesting to note, in contemplating the rapid growth of population during the intervening years, that only 144 votes were cast in this county at the first Presidential election held November 6, 1824. Of this number Andrew Jackson received 55, John Quincy Adams 17, and Henry Clay 72. It will be seen that the sum of the votes cast for Jackson and Adams equaled that cast for Clay.

At subsequent Presidential elections Decatur county voted as follows:

1828—John Quincy Adams, 346; Andrew Jackson, 292.

1832—Henry Clay, 539; Andrew Jackson, 405.

1836—Wm. H. Harrison, 950; Martin Van Buren, 513.

1840—Wm. H. Harrison, 1,294; Martin Van Buren, 759.

1844—Henry Clay, 1,275; James K. Polk, 1,091.

One of the early statesmen who has left his impress upon the political life of the county was Colonel James B. Foley, 1807-1886. Mr. Foley was elected to Congress in 1856, defeating the brilliant Will Cumback, who was then in Congress. He was a farmer statesman and a man of peculiar natural gifts. Prior to his election to Congress, Foley was made brigadier-general of militia by Governor Wright. In 1874 he was again importuned to run for Congress, but declined.

A feature of the Foley campaign was a barbecue which has found its way into history. Strangely enough this big Democratic demonstration was marred by none of the outbreaks of hoodlumism which were of frequent occurrence in those days of bitter political strife. Democrats are now living who recall this feast in a grove in the heart of the city as it now stands. This grove later became the site of an orphans' home, which a few years ago was dismantled to make way for the handsome new high school building.

Royal B. Cobb was the candidate for Judge and Jack De Armond was an aspirant for the Legislature. Joseph V. Bemusdaffer, a pioneer Democrat, was one of the speakers. The slogan of this meeting was "Buchanan, Cobwebb and De Armond."

Conspicuous among the men who have contributed to Democratic history in county and State are James Gavin, elected to Congress in 1863; Oscar B. Hord, elected Attorney-General in 1862 and author of Gavin & Hord's Indiana Statutes; Joseph V. Bemusdaffer, elected to the State Legislature in 1863, defeating the spectacular D. R. Van Buskirk by 142 votes in a campaign which has become memorable; Alex. L. Underwood, elected to the Legislature in 1853; John W. Shaw, elected to the Legislature in 1875; Oscar L. Pulse,

who served in the Legislature, 1883-4; Colonel B. C. Shaw, who was elected Treasurer of State at the close of the Civil War; Judge Andrew Davison, brilliant lawyer, who was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1852 and again in 1858, retiring in 1864; John S. Scobey, who served in the State Senate and was a Presidential elector in 1872 and again in 1876; Robert W. Miers, who was a candidate for Secretary of State in 1886. Mr. Miers later moved to Bloomington, Ind., where he was thrice elected to Congress and is now on the Circuit bench.

Democracy has been tirelessly championed by the Reilly, Ewing, Denniston, Sefton, Foley, De Armond, Kincaid, Miers, Barnes and Bracken families, whose descendants have adhered closely to the traditions and defended the fundamental principles which have made the party a vital force in the economy of present-day society.

Cortez Ewing, 1837-1882, was one of the many Democrats who became a national figure. He served in the general land office in Washington under Thomas A. Hendricks, who was then commissioner, and from 1874 to 1878 was a trustee for the State institution for the blind. James K. Ewing, a lawyer in actual practice for fifty years, represented this district in the national Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1888. He was also on the bench in this judicial circuit from 1893 to 1895. Morgan L. Miers was a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1904.

John E. Osborn was chairman of the old sixth district, of which this county was a part, from 1908 to 1911.

George P. Shoemaker was elected in 1912 to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the electoral college. Mr. Shoemaker had the peculiar honor of being a member of the electoral college which made Woodrow Wilson President. This was the first time since 1876 that Decatur county gave a Democratic Presidential candidate a majority. Tilden carried the county by sixteen votes. The Democrats received a majority in the county at the Presidential election in 1856.

Men who have served the party as county chairmen are legion. Prominent among them are John L. Bracken, who served from 1876 to 1878. Then follow John H. Bobbitt, Samuel H. Logan, Russell Sawyer, Cortez Ewing, James E. Mendenhall, Alex. Porter, Will Ryan, W. J. Kincaid, George E. Erdmann, Cicero Northern, Edward Kessing and George Menzie. James E. Mendenhall also served as Clerk of the committee on public lands in the fiftieth Congress and later was named without solicitation by Congressman Holman as secretary of the committee on Indian affairs and served throughout the fifty-third Congress.

W. J. Kincaid was elected State Representative

in 1912 and again in 1914. George E. Erdmann was appointed Postmaster at Greensburg, and Cicero Northern, before his term as county chairman expired, accepted an appointment in the internal revenue service. Edward Kessing, following the election of 1914, became a traveling representative of the federal census bureau.

The writer, who has been a member of the county organization for years, has been fittingly

recognized by the State administration. On August 1, 1914, he was appointed by Governor Ralston on the board of trustees of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at Madison, and on August 1, 1918, was re-appointed by Governor Goodrich for another four years.

In 1916 he had the honor of representing the Fourth Congressional District as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF DEKALB COUNTY

THE good people of Dekalb county saw to it in the beginning that this particular portion of the earth was made safe for democracy. It has remained more than reasonably so ever since. In state campaigns all political parties look to Dekalb county as sure to return a big Democratic majority.

The county was organized under an act of the Legislature passed in the winter of 1836-7, and named in honor of Baron DeKalb, who enlisted in the American army of the revolution and was commissioned a general, losing his life fighting for American independence at the battle of Camden in August, 1780.

Immediately upon the organization of the county a lively scrap was precipitated for the location of the county seat. On this, as on all other matters political, the final struggle demonstrated that the people were almost unanimous, and they selected Auburn. This has remained the seat of the county government ever since.

The first regular election after the organization of the county was held on the 6th of August, 1838, a board of commissioners having been rather informally chosen in 1837. The 1838 election named Luther Keep for commissioner, Wesley Park for sheriff, Lott Herrick for school commissioner and Robert Work for coroner. David B. Herriman was given a majority of 14 for representative.

The first presidential election in which this county participated as an individual unit was in 1840, when the Western States were arrayed against the East in proposing the election of William Henry Harrison. This is one of the rare occasions when this county did not return a big Democratic majority. Of 334 votes cast 177 were for Harrison and 167 for Van Buren.

It must be noted that while state pride succeeded in getting a majority of 10 for Harrison at the election in November, 1840, the vote on state and county officers on the 3d of August the same year showed a large majority for all the Democratic candidates, in some instances there being no opposition whatever. Tightman A. Howard, the Democratic candidate for governor, defeated Samuel Bigger, the Whig candidate.

In the county election of 1841 out of a total of 245 votes cast the Democratic candidates received 240 to 244. In August, 1842, the Democratic majority was about the same. Samuel W. Sprott, Democratic candidate for clerk, received 273 votes without opposition, while Aaron Hague

received 243 votes and John Rose, the Whig candidate, received 1 vote.

In the election of August, 1843, when a governor was to be chosen, with all state officers, the vote was more evenly divided, but at the same time it was safely Democratic. James Whitcomb, Democratic nominee for governor, received 290 votes, while Samuel Bigger, his Whig opponent, was given 212. The returns on all the offices show that in those days there was not much "scratching." The straight party ticket seemed to have been the rule.

The vote seemed to grow quite rapidly from year to year, and in August, 1844, Jacob Helwig, the Democratic nominee for representative, received 304 votes, while his Whig opponent, Ariel Walden, was given 254. Always a safe majority for Democracy.

The national election of 1844 was one very bitterly fought. Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated in that year as the Whig candidate against James K. Polk. The number of votes cast was about double that of 1840, Polk receiving 327 and Clay 269, a Democratic majority of 58.

Congressmen and county officers were again to be elected in August, 1845. Andrew Kennedy, the Democratic nominee for congress, received 316 votes against 237 cast for his Whig opponent, L. G. Thompson. Clark Powers was chosen representative, John W. Dawson prosecutor, Amzi Seely commissioner, Miles Waterman auditor, William P. Means assessor, I. C. George school commissioner and David Weaver coroner.

In August, 1846, James Whitcomb, being nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself as governor, was this time opposed by Joseph G. Marshall. Dekalb county contributed her portion of the state majority by giving to Whitcomb 366 votes against 219 for Marshall. Whitcomb's majority was 147. The largest endorsement given any Democrat in the county was to David Weaver for coroner, he receiving all the votes cast for that office—306.

In the August election of 1847 William Rockhill, Democratic nominee for congressman, received 406 votes against 341 votes cast for his opponent, William G. Ewing. In this election the Democrats named for prosecutor Reuben J. Dawson, he receiving 446 votes against 10 for the opposition.

In August of 1848 the local election for representative gave Reuben J. Dawson 586 votes

against 343 for his opponent, C. Luce, the Democratic majority being 243. Some of the county offices in this same election were also almost unanimous.

Two months later in the November presidential election of 1848, party divisions were again closely drawn. Cass and Butler, the Democratic nominees, received 968 votes, Taylor and Filmore, the Whig candidates, 577, while Van Buren and Adams, representing the Free Soil movement, which in this part of the country had received considerable support, were accorded 347 votes. Cass and Butler's plurality was 391.

Lacking the excitement of a presidential campaign, the contest for election of governor, congressmen, state and county officers, showed considerable falling off in the total vote in August, 1849, when Joseph A. Wright, the Democratic nominee, was given 568 votes in Dekalb, his opponent, John A. Matson, the Whig nominee, receiving 298. The Wright majority in Dekalb county was 270, while in the state his majority was 9,768.

The Democratic majority from August, 1849, to August, 1850, grew quite materially. In the election on the latter date Robert Work, Democratic nominee for senator from Dekalb, received 665 votes, while Ephraim Walters, his Whig opponent, was given 104, Work's majority being 561. The Democratic majorities in this election showed no lower than 200, the highest being 997. For representative Edward R. May was chosen. For associate judges Gilman C. Mudgett and Abraham Cope were elected. Commissioner from the first district was Oliver B. Keep; from the second district William Showers, who received a majority of 997. For sheriff William K. Straight received the smallest Democratic majority on the ticket, 200. Albert B. Mott was elected prosecutor, Miles Waterman auditor, Samuel W. Ralston treasurer, and John McCune recorder.

One year later Samuel W. Brenton, Democratic nominee for congress, was given a very close race by James W. Boardman. Brenton received 485 votes, while Boardman received 474, the Democratic majority being 11. The rest of the county ticket was elected without serious opposition, in several instances the Whig party making no nominations.

The next year brought elections both for president and governor, the state election having been changed from August to October, where it remained for a number of years. In October of 1852, Joseph A. Wright was the Democratic nominee to succeed himself as governor. Dekalb again contributed her share by giving Wright 684 votes against Nicholas McCarty, who received

386. Wright's Democratic majority was 298. His majority in the state was 8,935.

On the Democratic ticket at the same election A. P. Willard, candidate for lieutenant-governor, received a majority of 295 in Dekalb. For congressman E. M. Chamberlain, Democrat, had a majority of 220. E. A. McMahan, candidate for circuit judge, had no opposition and received 692 votes. J. M. McConnell for prosecutor had a majority of 592. George W. McConnell for senator showed a lead of 212. For representative E. F. Hammond led by 263, Robert Work with 127. For judge of the common pleas court John Morris led by 192. For common pleas prosecutor W. W. Griswold had a lead of 432. For commissioners Solomon D. Long led by 266, Joseph Walter by 221, Jeremiah Hemstreet by 135. William K. Straight was elected sheriff without opposition, receiving 708 votes. For treasurer Joel E. Hendricks led by 55 only, while Joseph Nodine had no opposition, and for coroner Lyman Chidsey was elected by 289.

Only three weeks after the state election of 1852 came the presidential election on November 2. Pierce and King, Democratic nominees, who carried 27 of the then 31 states, received 780 votes in Dekalb county. General Scott, the Whig candidate, received 391, showing a Democratic majority of 389. In the electoral college Pierce in that campaign had 254 votes against 41 for Scott.

In 1853 and 1854 the Democrats again elected all their candidates, majorities being very large, except in the case of the race for treasurer, where Edward Fosdick led John Ralston by only 27 votes.

In 1852 the new state constitution was adopted, and with the defeat of the Whig party in that same year that political organization retired from the field. In its stead came the Republican party.

In 1856 the new organization named Oliver P. Morton for governor of Indiana in the October election, while the Democrats put forward Ashbell P. Willard. Dekalb county gave Morton 1,111 votes and to Willard 1,191, a majority of 80 for the Democratic nominee. In the state Willard received 117,981 votes, while Morton received 112,139.

With a variation of no more than a dozen votes in any instance, these were given Democratic majorities in Dekalb county in the same election: Robert Lowry, congressman; Sanford J. Stoughton, circuit prosecutor; Miles Waterman, senator; Bushrod Catlin and W. I. Howard, representatives; Theron Storrs, judge of common pleas; Deland H. Stocker, common pleas prosecutor; Jeremiah Hemstreet, commissioner; Samuel W.

Ralston, sheriff; Daniel W. Altenburg, surveyor; and Jeremiah Plum, coroner.

The first presidential election in which the new Republican party appeared was three weeks after the state election in 1856, when James Buchanan was nominated by the Democrats with John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky as his running mate. John C. Fremont of California and William L. Dayton of New Jersey were the first Republican candidates. Dekalb county, not varying from its adherence to Democratic principles, gave Buchanan 1,247 votes and Fremont 1,097, a Democratic majority of 150.

In 1857, while the Democrats were successful, they had mighty little to brag about in the way of majorities. James S. Warden, candidate for congressman, received 975 votes, while Charles Case, his opponent, received 972, the majority being but 3. Amzi Seely, candidate for commissioner, received 983 votes against 963 for his opponent, John Helwig, the majority being but 15. Jacob Helwig, the Democratic candidate for treasurer, led his ticket so far as plurality is concerned, receiving 954, to 875 for his chief opponent, Edward H. Taylor. Helwig's larger lead was due to the fact that there was a third candidate who received but 128 votes.

In 1858 the October election, except in one instance, restored healthy Democratic leads. Reuben W. Dawson for congress had a lead of 110 over Charles Case, his opponent, while for commissioner Christian Sheets and Thomas F. Daily tied, each receiving 1,087 votes.

In the October election of 1859 there was some more close voting, Milton J. Pierce and Albert J. Hunt each receiving 1,136 votes for auditor, while John Ralston received 1,142 votes, and Edward H. Taylor, the Republican candidate for clerk, received 1,137 votes, giving a Democratic majority of only 5.

The campaigns of 1860 were productive of abnormal results politically all over the country. Dekalb county being no exception. The slavery and anti-slavery parties divided the people, rather than old political lines and arguments. For governor Henry S. Lane, Republican, in Dekalb county received 1,517 votes as against 1,372 for Thomas A. Hendricks.

Oliver P. Morton was elected lieutenant-governor over David Turpie, the Democratic nominee. Ordinarily in Indiana, Thomas A. Hendricks and David Turpie could scarcely have been defeated by any candidate on any ticket, but even Dekalb county returned a majority in favor of their opponents. In that same October election there was very slight change in any of the votes for any of the offices. The number of votes cast for

the county candidates was very little different from those heading the ticket.

In the November election which followed just one month later, Abraham Lincoln received 1,500 votes, Stephen A. Douglas 1,399 votes, while John C. Breckinridge, the southern Democratic candidate, received but two votes. Lincoln led in Dekalb, as he did in the state and nation.

In the election of October, 1862, Joseph K. Edgerton defeated William Mitchell, their respective votes being 1,450 and 1,178. William H. Dills was elected senator, and Miles Waterman representative over Joshua W. Winslow.

In 1863 the election was especially closely contested. It was one of the closest in the history of the county. Amzi Seely for commissioner received 18 majority over William Mathews. John Ralston, who had been a candidate for office a number of times, always leading by a good majority, on this occasion led his opponent, William M. Mercer, by only 28. That was the largest majority accorded any candidate in this election. For treasurer George Barney had a majority of 2. Moses Gonser for real estate appraiser also had a majority of 2, while for recorder John Butt and George R. Huffman ran an even race with 1,391 votes each. For surveyor David Eberly led Spencer Mills, his Republican opponent, by only 9 votes.

In the election for governor in October, 1864, Oliver P. Morton received 1,503 votes in Dekalb county against Joseph E. McDonald, who was given 1,405. Every Republican on the ticket was elected. The lowest majority was 23 and the largest, excepting that given to Morton, was 48.

One month later Abraham Lincoln in Dekalb county received 1,484 votes against George B. McClellan, who had 1,472, Lincoln's majority being but 12 in the county.

In 1865 and 1866 in the state election the majorities were very small, the Republican lead in 1866 in Dekalb county being about 60 votes.

In 1868 Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic nominee for governor, led in Dekalb county over Conrad Baker by 55 votes, but Baker won in the State by a majority of 961 votes. Will Cumback as Baker's running mate was elected lieutenant-governor. In Dekalb county this year by comparatively small majorities the Democratic ticket was entirely elected. For congressman, Andrew Ellison; senator, George Milnes; representative, Lewis D. Britton; judge of common pleas, Alexander J. Douglas; common pleas prosecutor, William G. Croxton; commissioner, Daniel Gonser; sheriff, Jeremiah Plum; recorder, Daniel C. Hoffman; land appraiser, John G. Dancer; coroner, George Metcalf. In the same year, three weeks later, U. S. Grant as the Republican nominee for

President received 1,750 votes; Horatio Seymour, the Democratic nominee, having 1,726 votes; Republican majority, 24.

The Democrats won again in 1870, but, excepting in three or four instances, the majorities were less than 100.

In 1872 Thomas A. Hendricks was again the Democratic nominee for governor and was elected. In Dekalb county the records show that he received 1,918 votes against 1,886 for his opponent, Thomas M. Browne. John B. Cravens was his running mate, receiving 6 more votes in Dekalb than Hendricks. In the same election Dekalb elected these Democrats: E. Van Long, congressman; James I. Best, circuit judge; Leigh H. Haymond, circuit prosecutor; L. H. Goodwin, judge of common pleas; Daniel Y. Husselman, common pleas prosecutor; William G. Croxton, senator; Samuel S. Shutt, representative; Charles R. Wanemaker and Nelson Griffith, commissioners; William L. Meese, sheriff; Nicholas Ensley, treasurer; Daniel C. Hoffman, recorder; Samuel Learned, real estate appraiser; Chauncy C. Clark, surveyor; James J. Latson, coroner.

One month later, after Hendricks and the entire Democratic ticket had carried the county, Dekalb gave U. S. Grant 1,861 votes against Horace Greeley, Democratic candidate, who received 1,544, Grant's majority being 317.

In 1874 the Democrats again carried the county, Miles Waterman for representative receiving a majority of one vote, and William L. Meese receiving a majority of 671 for sheriff. The other majorities were safe, but not as extravagant as the prevailing party might wish.

In 1876 Dekalb came into its own on majorities for the Democratic ticket when James D. Williams led Benjamin Harrison by 188 majority for governor, and Samuel J. Tilden led Rutherford B. Hayes for president by 172. Strong Democratic leads prevailed in the state election again in 1878 when John B. Stoll for congressman defeated John Baker by 281, and John G. Shankland for secretary of state beat Isaac S. Moore by 240.

In 1880 Franklin Landers, the Democratic candidate for governor, led Albert G. Porter in Dekalb county by 79, although Porter received a safe majority of about 6,500 in the state.

Isaac P. Gray, who was elected governor on the Democratic ticket in 1884, was the running mate of Landers in the 1880 election. Winfield Scott Hancock in the same year received 2,582 votes for president in Dekalb county against 2,441 for James A. Garfield, who was elected president in that year.

In 1882 there was considerable change in the Democratic majorities, being largely increased in this state election. William R. Myers for sec-

retary of state received 2,559 votes as the head of the Democratic ticket, against 2,291 for Emanuel R. Hawn, head of the Republican ticket. For congressman Robert Lowry had the same advantage over Wesley C. Glasgow. In some instances the majorities ranged as high as 800, and no majority was less than 100. Daniel D. Moody for representative and D. Y. Husselman for clerk received the lowest majorities, each having 104 lead. The highest Democratic majority was to L. J. Miller for treasurer, being 793.

In 1884 came the interesting election in which Grover Cleveland met James G. Blaine as his opposing candidate for the presidency. This year the presidential and state elections were both held in November, the October election being eliminated. Cleveland received 2,799 in Dekalb county, and Isaac P. Gray, the Democratic nominee for governor, received 2,798. Cleveland's majority was 348, while that of Gray was 355 in Dekalb county. Moody for representative received exactly the same majority as in 1882, leading his opponent by 104. All other Democratic majorities in this election were from 250 to very nearly 500.

Following the election of 1884, the presidential vote each four years will give a pretty general idea of the trend of politics in Dekalb county.

In 1888, when Grover Cleveland was defeated for president by Benjamin Harrison, the Cleveland vote in Dekalb county was 3,160, and the vote for Benjamin Harrison, 2,179.

Again, in 1892, when the Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland for the third time, and when he for the second time became president of the United States, Dekalb county gave him 2,801 votes, and gave to Benjamin Harrison, Republican nominee, 2,499 votes. The Prohibition candidate in the same year received 198 votes and the Peoples' party ticket, a new element in national politics, received 746.

William J. Bryan was first nominated by the Democrats in 1896, William McKinley being his Republican opponent. While the Gold Democrats in some parts of Indiana and in states farther east had some influence upon general results, they were not sufficiently strong in Dekalb county to make an impression. Bryan received 3,678, while McKinley was given 3,137; Palmer, the Gold Democrat, received but 25 votes.

In his second race against McKinley in 1900 Bryan received in Dekalb county 3,488, McKinley getting 3,218. The People's party on this occasion was reduced to 7 votes.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee, opposed Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate, in 1904, and on this occasion Dekalb county cut loose from its Democratic moorings and gave Roosevelt 3,416, and to Parker only 2,827.

William J. Bryan came back in 1908 as the Democratic nominee, and his running mate was John Worth Kern of Indiana. Bryan and Kern in Dekalb county received 3,624, while William H. Taft, the Republican nominee, received 2,991.

In 1912 came the great Progressive movement, which for the time being completely demolished the Republican party as a national consideration, and elected Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall as president and vice president. In that year Wilson and Marshall received 2,766 votes in Dekalb county, William H. Taft, 1,125, and Theodore Roosevelt 1,623.

In the 1912 election the following Democratic officers representing Dekalb county were elected along with the Woodrow Wilson ticket: State

senator, Glenn Van Auken; state representative, Edward M. McKennan, who had been the representative beginning with the session of 1909; county sheriff, John P. Hoff; clerk, John Hebel; auditor, A. W. Madden; recorder, Harvey O. Williams, appointed to succeed William McNabb, who was elected in 1912, and died; treasurer, John J. Oberlin; surveyor, A. L. Link; coroner, E. Treesh; prosecutor, James R. Nyce.

In the campaign of 1916, for Woodrow Wilson, Democratic nominee, Dekalb county cast 2,372 votes, and for Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee, 2,898.

For John A. M. Adair, Democratic nominee for governor, the Dekalb vote was 3,232, and for James P. Goodrich, Republican nominee, 2,857.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF DELAWARE COUNTY

By Frank D. Haimbaugh

IF one were to follow closely the definition of History, as set out in the dictionary, it is very doubtful if there would be very much of a positive character to chronicle about the Democratic party in Delaware county during the past sixty years. In fact, until recent years, years so near at hand that the reader has personal knowledge, the doings of the party in the county would be the chronicling of battles lost to an active and arrogant enemy. In fact, there were times when the contest between the contending political parties could not be dignified, even by the wildest stretch of the imagination, as battles of the ballot. For a long series of years elections in this county, so far as results were concerned, were merely a matter of form and held simply in conformity with the general laws on the subject. Thus it can readily be seen that to one to whom is assigned the task of writing a history of the Democratic party of Delaware county there is spread before him a list of dreary years of constant defeat at the polls.

The history of the Democratic party of Delaware county during the pioneer days is one largely of tradition. No records are obtainable that can throw any light on the pathway of the historian. There is nothing in the nature of documents that contain anything authentic touching upon the political parties of those years of long ago. But the character of the early settlers and the points in the East from which they came lead one to the conclusion that the Whigs were the dominant political organization of the county in the early days. But that there were Democrats in the county in those days is evidenced by the names of some of those pioneers whose descendants are even to this day identified with the good old party. But as to the specific instances concerning the doings of the party as a concrete organization there are no records that could furnish any information of value. During the decade from 1840 to 1850 there evidently was some tangible activity among the Democrats of the county. The reason for the conclusion grows out of the fact that at least for a portion of that period a Democratic newspaper was published in the county. But there could not have been any great number, since the paper had but a precarious life and then passed out of existence. The Whigs were in control of the county until 1856, when the Republican party came into existence, at which time the Whigs abandoned the old party

and affiliated with the new organization. With the coming of the Republican party and the new alignment of partisan sentiment the Democracy of the county was more deeply submerged than ever before. This submergence continued for a long series of years. Delaware county was regarded as an impregnable stronghold of the Republican party. This county for many years was an integral part of the old "Burnt District," which was a synonym for the most radical and rampant political enemy against those who held to the faith as exemplified in the Democratic party. The old "Burnt District" dictated the politics of eastern Indiana and made this county a desert waste of political prejudice. In those days political civilization seemed to have departed and Democrats were ostracised both socially and in a business way. In that day it required both physical and moral courage to claim adherence to the party of Jefferson and Jackson. It was no uncommon thing for known Democrats to be driven from the polls on election day and thus be deprived of political liberty and suffer mental humiliation and physical hurt. These outrages were perpetrated by men who claimed that they believed in political liberty. Those were the days that could be rightfully called the "Dark Ages" for the Democracy of Delaware county. It really seemed that the dawn of a better day would never come. In 1884, when the Democracy of the country was triumphant in the nation, with the election of a Democratic President, even into benighted old Delaware a ray of sunshine penetrated which gave promise that perhaps sometime those who had withstood the enemy's jeers and taunts would see the dawn of a better political day.

The Legislature, at the session of 1885, separated the judicial circuit composed of Delaware and Randolph counties and made Delaware county a separate judicial circuit and Governor Gray appointed Hon. O. J. Lotz to the position of Judge in the new judicial circuit. In 1886 the Democrats of the county nominated Judge Lotz to the position to which he had been appointed. The popularity of Judge Lotz and the division in the ranks of the enemy resulted in his election. The election of Judge Lotz was the first time in a half century that a Democrat was on the "bench" in this county. At this same election Thomas Marshall of Perry township was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Although his election was contested by his Re-

publican opponent, he retained his place on the Board. The success of two Democrats at the polls in Delaware county was such an innovation that it produced a profound impression on the opposition party and the leaders of the party decreed that such "a disaster" should not be repeated. How effective this decree proved will be observed inasmuch as no Democrat was again elected to a county office until 1910.

Perhaps one of the potent factors which led to the ultimate success of the Democratic party in this county was the establishment of a Democratic daily newspaper in 1886 by Thomas McKillip and W. L. Davis. This combination held until Mr. Davis sold his interests to Captain W. J. Hilligoss. In 1891 F. D. Haimbaugh purchased the interest of Mr. Hilligoss and continued the publication of the *Daily and Weekly Herald* until 1904, when Mr. McKillip retired because of failing health and Mr. Haimbaugh became sole owner, having been in editorial charge during the entire time he was connected with the paper. In 1905 Mr. Haimbaugh succeeded in merging the *Muncie Evening Times*, a Republican paper, and the *Muncie Evening Herald*. The result of this merger was the *Muncie Evening Press*, an independent paper. The new paper advocated with much success independence in voting. This doctrine proved not only popular in theory, but likewise in practice. This line of attack on the prejudices of the voters met with such a marked degree of success that eventually the people were led to believe that the best interests of the taxpayers could be served by a change in the political complexion of the men who hold the offices of the county. This was the leaven that eventually was to leaven the whole loaf and make possible the success of the Democratic party in the "rock-bound stronghold" of Republicanism.

The nomination and election of Hon. John A. M. Adair to Congress from the Eighth district in 1906 had a direct bearing on the politics of Delaware county. A large number of thoughtful Republicans of this county voted for Mr. Adair. When these same Republicans discovered that the success of a Democrat at the polls did not cause a hiatus in the economy of nature, when they learned that their act of voting for a Democrat did not prove disastrous, they were willing to try the experiment on the county offices.

In 1910 the Democrats presented to the voters of the county a ticket of unusual strength. The men named on that ticket were men worthy of confidence. The result was seen in the election of Democrats to the offices of County Auditor, Recorder, Sheriff and one member of the Board of County Commissioners.

It was with unusual confidence that the party

entered the campaign of 1912. The ticket was a good one and the result was the election of County Treasurer, Coroner and Surveyor; re-election of the Sheriff, State Senator and two Representatives and Prosecuting Attorney.

At the election in 1914 the party was again successful in a marked degree, though not all of the candidates on the ticket were so fortunate as to be elected. But in the main the victory was pronounced, the party having secured the election of the County Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Recorder, Prosecuting Attorney, Surveyor, County Assessor, two members of the Board of County Commissioners, making that body entirely Democratic, the first time in the history of the county that such condition existed, elected one Representative, losing only the Sheriff, Coroner and one Representative.

The historian of a quarter of a century hence will not need depend on legends for his facts regarding the Democratic party in old Delaware county. The records will show that there were Democrats in office and that the dawn of a better day had fully come.

It may prove of interest to the future voters of the county to know the names of the men who were the successful candidates of the Democratic party at the elections above mentioned. In 1910 F. M. Williams secured the office of County Auditor. Jesse G. White, Sheriff, came near losing the office due to a mistake in setting the voting machine in one of the precincts, but the case was taken into court, where a decision was handed down in favor of Mr. White. Charles W. Fletcher was elected to the office of Recorder and William Sunderland as a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

The election of 1912 resulted in the election of Mr. G. G. Williamson to the office of County Treasurer, perhaps the first Democrat to hold that office; Jesse G. White, re-elected to the office of Sheriff by a majority of more than two thousand votes; George Gelts, State Senator; John W. Schafer and Charles Barnhart, Representatives; J. Frank Mann, Prosecuting Attorney; Dr. Fred Bunch, Coroner; Horace Weber, Surveyor, and William Sunderland and S. A. Clark as members of the Board of County Commissioners.

When the time came for the election of 1914 the Democrats were ready for the fray and succeeded in electing the following to the offices indicated: F. M. Williams, to be his own successor in the office of County Auditor; G. G. Williamson, who was re-elected to the office of County Treasurer; Charles Bowden, Clerk of the Court; Ross Dowden, County Recorder; J. Frank Mann, to succeed himself as Prosecuting Attorney; Horace Weber, re-elected County Surveyor;

John W. Schafer, re-elected Representative; David Hays and S. A. Clark, re-elected to the Board of County Commissioners.

At the election in 1916, the Republicans were successful at the polls in this county, electing their entire ticket, thus displacing Democrats whose term of office had expired. While the majorities obtained were not large, they were ample to yield practical results.

Again in 1918 the Democrats of this county met defeat at the hands of the ancient enemy and the following offices passed to the control of the Republicans: Auditor, Clerk of the Court, Recorder and the remaining member of the Board of County Commissioners. Thus the county is once more held in the bondage of the Republican party after a respite of some eight years. True the old time majorities that once marked the success of the G. O. P. when it was in the heyday of success are absent. But this fact does not lessen the concern of those who believe in an efficient management of the business affairs of the county.

The reverses that came to the Democratic party in this county, and for that matter, throughout the Nation, were not due to lack of party fealty, but were due to the pro-German sentiment, which was unalterably opposed to the administration of President Wilson. The vote of the pro-Germans was cast for Republican candidates from Congressman to road supervisor as an expression of disloyalty to the Government that has all these years fostered and protected them. It was a vote against the great institutions of this land of freedom. Certainly the Republican party should feel greatly elated and highly complimented to have associated with this band of unpatriotic people. No man with a drop of red blood coursing through his veins but must feel outraged when he realizes that the men who voted against the administration in this time of war were stabbing the boys in the back while they were facing the uncivilized Hun on the field of carnage. The vote at the election of 1918 in this county and in the state places the Republican party in the position of disloyalty to free institutions. It is undoubtedly true that the rank and file of that party are just as loyal as the men of other parties, yet the managers of the Republican party were willing to encourage the traitors and solicited their votes and thus brought odium to the party that all time can not erase.

In this county there was not a large pro-German vote, but it was ample to turn the tide at the polls. Certainly the Republican party is welcome to whatever glory it can obtain from the results of the election of 1918. The fact stands out clear and distinct that the Democratic party, in county,

state and nation, is alone today the embodiment of all that means genuine Americanism.

This is the record of Democratic triumphs in the county in recent years. The change in political sentiment was almost in the nature of a revolution, but this change was only the sequence of partisan politics, intoxicated with long years of uninterrupted success at the polls. The change was the logical result of hossism, grown arrogant through long years of control. It fully demonstrated the fact that the people will eventually revolt against the politician and insist on having things change to meet their ideas of honest politics. The change in the political sentiment demonstrated the fact that a political party can hope to remain in control only so long as it serves the best interests of all the people. Whenever a party attempts to go counter to the will of the majority of the party its days of success at the polls are numbered. Put in epigrammatic form, that party serves itself best which serves the public best at all times.

An illustration of how the shuttlecock of politics may vary with the political breezes of the day is seen in the city of Muncie. For years the city had a large Republican majority, though occasionally a Democrat secured a municipal office. In 1891 A. W. Brady served as Mayor and Arthur Shideler as City Clerk and James Williams as City Treasurer, each serving a term. In 1898 Edward Tuhey, Democrat, was elected to the office of Mayor, but all the remainder of the city officials were of the Republican faith.

The most remarkable instance of transfer of municipal political fealty came in 1909 when Edward Tuhey was elected Mayor, John R. Kelly, City Clerk, and the entire membership of the Common Council, all Democrats, were elected. This was the first time in the history of the city of Muncie that every one of the municipal officers was a Democrat, placing the control of the city in the hands of the Democratic party, the party that within the memory of men yet living was ostracized and its members driven from the polls.

At the election in 1913 the Democratic ticket was again successful at the municipal election, the Mayor, R. H. Bunch, City Clerk John R. Kelly, and eleven of the twelve members of the Common Council being elected. The Progressives elected one member to the Council.

There yet remains one oasis in the Delaware county desert of Republicanism—the city of Muncie continues Democratic. At the election for Mayor and other city officials in 1917, Mayor Rollin H. Bunch was re-elected by an unprecedented majority and with him were elected ten of the

twelve members of the City Council, as was the City Clerk, Dennis Cleary. This much remains of the work accomplished by the faithful followers of the staunch old party, and the spirit of determination to win future contests has not been quenched—the workers will “carry on.”

Delaware county Democrats never received any recognition from the hands of the State Conventions of the party by having any one from this county placed as a candidate on the State ticket. This order of procedure was broken in 1892 when Hon. O. J. Lotz, who had served on the Delaware Circuit Court bench, was nominated by the convention as a member of the Appellate Court. He was elected at the November election and served with credit to himself by making an enviable record in the Appellate Court by his keen analysis of the cases set down, upon which he was selected to write the opinion.

It may be a bit of digression to make mention of the fact that during the days when the Democratic party in this county was very much submerged, there was enough virility in and fealty to the fundamental party principles of the fathers to organize and successfully conduct a Democratic Club. In 1891 a number of the staunch party men organized the Delaware County Gray Club with a very substantial membership. The first president of the club was Frank Gribben and the first secretary was F. D. Haimbaugh. The first political dinner given by any party in the county was tendered by the Gray Club in February, 1892. A number of the prominent party workers of the State were present, as was a large and faithful contingent of the adherents of the party in this county. The Gray Club had permanent club rooms and flourished for a number of years and exerted a wholesome influence on the party politics of the county. It finally ceased to exist and the party was without club organization until 1909, when the Delaware County Democratic Club was called into existence. This result was accomplished through the efforts of a number of the earnest party workers. This club is in vigorous existence today and wields a substantial influence in all the things that look for party success. The club since its inception has given a dinner each year that is conceded to be among the best of such functions provided anywhere in the State. The advantages of political clubs grow out of the fact that they are perennial in their influences in disseminating the doctrines of the party and stand guard over the destinies of the organization the whole year through.

During all the years of benighted political existence in Delaware county, when to be a Democrat was to be a martyr for political belief, there

were a number of stalwart, earnest, sturdy Democrats, who ever had the courage of their convictions. These patriots of principle kept faithful watch at the hearth-stone of the house that Jefferson built. They kindled the fires of party patriotism on that hearth-stone and kept them burning; they made bright the windows of the home in order that when the dawn of a better day should herald the coming of political civilization in Delaware county, a hospitable welcome would be found by those seeking deliverance from the thralldom of an intolerant political dynasty, such as the Republican party for long years maintained.

It would be a distinct pleasure to here record the names of all those faithful adherents of party principles, but the absence of a roster of the names precludes a complete list and memory on the part of one who lived in those strenuous days supplies a partial list:

There was Dr. M. James, who was a host within himself, ever ready to serve the party that he had loved so long and well; Henry Wysor, in the dark days of Democracy in Delaware county stood almost alone as an advocate of the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson; Adam Wolf, always ready to help the party work with wise counsel and in more substantial ways; Martin Galliher, a pioneer in party service; Arthur Patterson, staunch and sturdy for party; Phil Kennedy, a keeper of the faith at all times; “Uncle” George Elliott, always ready with wit and satire in defense of his party; Dr. H. M. Mitchell could be found at his post as a defender of Democratic principles; Lew Sears, ready at a moment’s notice to help in party work; H. Silverburg, father of two Democratic sons, Victor, deceased, and A. C.; Samuel Williamson, constant and faithful worker; H. M. Winans, father and son of the same name and political fealty; L. A. Kirkwood, who waged an unequal warfare through the columns of his newspaper back in the seventies and early eighties; Thomas McKillip, earnest in his Democracy and founder of the *Muncie Herald*, the first Democratic daily paper in the county. Then there were the Thomas boys, James and William, ever ready to fight for the principles of the party; Dr. E. J. Puckett, stalwart in physical make-up and of equal stature in party adherence; Hiram Messersmith, happiest when pleading the cause of real Democracy; Samuel Martin, always on the defense of party; Eph Smell, faithful through many years of defeat; James Moffett, a wheel horse in party work and an advocate of party principles at all times; Dr. Munsey of Washington township, who never deserted the citadel of his party; Thomas Marshall of Per-

ry township, first Democrat to be elected to be a member of the Board of County Commissioners, elected in 1886; Judge O. J. Lotz, who served faithfully and with distinction on the "bench" in this county and as a member of the Appellate Court; Daniel Kelly, always at the bat for his party.

There were giants in those days, and the names above mentioned are at best but a few of those who kept watch and ward over the citadel of the party in this county. Just a few of those who kept the faith. The roll of honor, were it written in full, would chronicle distinguished service rendered by those unselfish patriots of party. In those days the contest was hopeless, but the fact that by force of circumstances the battle was one-sided did not deter those men from being found at their post of duty.

In those days it was no unusual occurrence for

half a dozen of the faithful to meet in "mass convention" and select a ticket to be placed as a sacrifice on the altar of the party. There was no hope of success, but only by such means was it possible to maintain party organization and keep it intact and make success at the polls possible in the future. Many of those who served the party thus are yet living and to all such the party in the county owes a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. Even as late as the period covered by the years from 1890 to 1910 the work of keeping the party organized was done by a few faithful workers, who, at the cost of personal comfort and even business and social standing, stood at their post and directed the party in the channels of modern political thought and action. Had it not been for these men there would have been no Democratic victories in 1910, 1912 and 1914.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF DUBOIS COUNTY

By William Melchior

DUBOIS COUNTY, once a part of Knox county, later a part of Gibson, then a part of Pike county, was organized as a distinct county in December, 1817, when an area of 480 square miles was cut from the eastern part of Pike county.

John Niblack, a former Kentuckian, was appointed county agent, and his duties were to locate and build the new court house and jail. He virtually built these in the forest, and later served with credit as one of the judges of the court. He was a man of ability, that left his name indelibly stamped on the pioneer history of the county. Later his son, Hon. William E. Niblack, served in the county as Circuit Judge for four years, Congressman for fourteen years (1859-61, 1863-75), and later as Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana for twelve years. He was the Democratic idol of Dubois county for a period of thirty years, and the people today feel that their confidence in him was well bestowed.

The census of 1820 gave Dubois county a population of 1,168, all white but eight. Most of the early settlers read the *Western Sun*, a pioneer Democratic newspaper published at Vincennes by Elihu Stout, and thus absorbed Democratic doctrine.

The *American Eagle*, published by Henry Comingore, at Jasper, was the first paper published in the county. It was Democratic and appeared from 1846 to 1848.

The *Jasper Courier*, established at Jasper in 1858, is the oldest newspaper in the county. It was edited by Clement Doane, who belched forth undefiled doctrines of Democracy for a period of forty-six years, when the editorial robe descended upon his son, Benjamin Ed, who fearlessly continues the task of pushing his pen for Democracy.

In 1867 the *Huntingburg Signal* appeared, printed in the German language, Ernst Pickhardt being the editor. For thirty-seven years it was a welcome visitor in many homes, and proved its worth as a missionary, spreading the gospel of Democracy among the German-American citizens of the county. Hon. E. W. Pickhardt, son of the former proprietor, is now the editor, and changed the language of the *Signal* from German to English in 1914, while its other policies remain as heretofore.

The *Jasper Herald* was established by William C. Binckley in 1895. The *Herald* prospered from the beginning. The editor, William C. Binckley,

fearlessly espoused the cause of Democracy for fifteen years, when he sold the paper to Louis Zoercher, a journalist of Perry county. Mr. Sylvester Smith is now manager and the *Herald* enjoys a very large and growing subscription list.

The *Ferdinand News*, published at Ferdinand, entered the field in 1906. Henry Haake is the manager and editor. The *News* is able and always clean, and merits the large support it receives.

From its organization, Dubois county was Democratic. Colonel B. B. Edmonston, a pioneer and politician who was very popular with immigrants and native-born alike, is entitled to much credit for moulding the political opinions of the early days. For a period of twenty-five years he faithfully served the people as a county official.

The rise of Professor Andrew M. Sweeney of Jasper reads like a romance. By pluck and energy he rose from the railroad camp to the position of teacher, then county superintendent, 1881-89, then nominated for State Superintendent of Schools, and in 1890 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1894 he founded the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and served fourteen years as first president of the company.

Hon. John L. Bretz of Jasper likewise has had a meteoric career. A farmer's plow-boy first, then a teacher, then a lawyer, then Prosecuting Attorney, then two terms in Congress, 1891-95, and at the present time he is Judge of the Fifty-seventh Judicial Circuit Court.

Another, whose political rise has been phenomenal, is Hon. William E. Cox of Jasper. He was a tiller of the soil, a teacher, Prosecuting Attorney, and at present serving his fourth term in Congress, 1907-1915.

Since 1842 the county officials have been Democrats, with four exceptions—one recorder, one school superintendent, and two county commissioners. A Republican was also elected as county surveyor, but declined to accept the position. Party lines were not closely drawn. Many of the victories achieved by the Democratic party, were in large part due to the quality of the men seeking official positions and the splendid work of a long list of hustling county chairmen, comprising Hon. Bomar Traylor, Senator M. A. Sweeney, Ex-County Superintendent George R. Wilson, Ex-Auditor August H. Koerner, and other leaders such as Hon. William A. Traylor, John Gramel-spacher, George Friedman, Gerhart Eversman,

William Heitman, Frank Zimmer, Joseph Buchart and many others, who pushed the issues with vigor.

Our State Senators since 1840 have been: John Hargrave, Smith Miller, Benjamin Edmonston, Benjamin Goodman, W. Hawthorne, Colonel Thomas Shoulders, Allen Fleming, James Barker, William Montgomery, Leroy Cave, Henry Peed, William A. Traylor, James Willard, Oscar Trippet, John Sweeney, M. A. Sweeney, Ephraim Inman, R. M. Milburn, John Benz, Samuel Benz, and Bomar Traylor.

Our State Representatives for the same time include the following list of names: Dr. A. B. McCrillus, Dr. John Polson, B. R. Edmonston, Silas Davis, George Lemonds, Benjamin Goodman, Henry Barker, General John Able, John Martin, Colonel Thomas Shoulders, Dr. M. Kempf, Ephraim Inman, A. W. Porter, S. H. Stewart, Perry McCart, Frank Pinnick, Captain S. Sulli-

van, Dr. P. L. Coble, David Corn, Horace M. Kean and Robert Kemp.

To name a complete list of Democratic leaders in this county would be a task indeed, for the county is filled with them. Suffice to say, that when voters elsewhere vacillated and followed strange gods, the Democracy of Dubois county continued to be as constant as the north star.

Since 1856, the Democratic majorities have increased from 1,000 to 2,000. Here is an example of continuous party service. Nowhere has the idea of graft been allowed to enter and nowhere has political service been rendered with greater efficiency.

"Men may come and men may go," but the un-terrified Democracy of Dubois county remains forever.

The cardinal principles of Democracy are enshrined in the hearts of our people, and when these are assailed, the Democracy of Dubois county will be found rock-ribbed and true.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ELKHART COUNTY

By H. S. K. Bartholomew

FROM the organization of the county in 1830 to the present time the rank and file of Elkhart county Democracy has been composed of as true, as loyal and patriotic men as can be found in any portion of the good old Hoosier State.

During the first quarter of a century of the county's history it was in the ascendancy and during that period, too, the men whom it elected to public positions gave a good account of themselves as custodians of the county's business. Since 1860 Democracy has been in the minority and only at occasional intervals has it been able to elect its candidates to office.

During the more than four-score years that it has participated in political contests its nominees for public office have been, almost without exception, among the best representatives of the county's manhood and men eminently worthy of public trust. At no time has it been held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," but it has been inspired by worthy ideals and has waged its campaigns in behalf of the principles to which it subscribes.

The most eminent representative of the party in the early days of the county's history was Colonel John Jackson, one of the pioneer settlers of Elkhart prairie. Colonel Jackson first came to the county in 1812 with a detachment of General Anthony Wayne's army in pursuit of hostile Indians. Being favorably impressed with the beautiful Elkhart prairie, he then selected the tract of land which he wished for his future home. He settled there in 1829 and at once became a prominent factor in the county's development. He secured the establishment of the first postoffice and was appointed the first postmaster. He was a member of the board of justices during the time when that body had charge of the county's business, and when the board of commissioners was established he was chosen the first Commissioner for the Southern district of the county. While serving on the board of justices he took an active part in locating the county seat at Goshen. In 1832 he was elected representative in the Legislature and filled that responsible position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency. For forty years he was one of the leading citizens of the county and doubtless did more for its upbuilding than any other one man of his day and generation. During all

those years he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people for whose welfare he labored so long and for whom he made sacrifices innumerable. He died in 1873, full of years and honors and his remains repose in the little city of the dead which bears his name. Two of his sons, Ira and Dr. A. C. Jackson, were prominently identified with Elkhart county during their long lives, both remaining steadfast in the political faith of their illustrious father. One of his daughters is still living. She is the widow of Hon. John E. Thompson, who for many years was a Republican wheel horse, but who in 1896 left that party and became a Democrat.

Contemporaneous with Colonel Jackson was Matthew Rippey, who came to the county three years later, settling in the same township and survived him ten years, dying in 1882. Both were farmers, living only a few miles apart; both were engaged in the breeding of improved stock and both gave their support to every movement for the improvement of agriculture in their day. Mr. Rippey served in both branches of the State Legislature. His last public service was in the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1862, in the second year of the Civil War. Though in no sense a brilliant man, he was a man of sterling worth and for a half century was one of the county's substantial citizens. His son, Joseph Rippey, was also a prominent farmer and a staunch Democrat.

Some of the other Democrats of the county's early days were John D. Elsea, who served a term as County Commissioner; Ebenezer Brown, who was Sheriff in the latter 30's and who was one of the founders of the *Goshen Democrat*; Elias Carpenter, the first man elected as County Treasurer and whose son, John Carpenter, is still living at the age of eighty-nine years; Albert Banta, Jonathan Wyland, Joseph Cowan, Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, Captain Henry Beane, John Longacre and Michael C. Dougherty.

From 1840 to 1850 Dr. E. W. H. Ellis was editor of the *Goshen Democrat* and in that capacity he served his party with signal ability. He also edited and published the *Kinderhook Dutchman* during the exciting campaign of 1840. This journal was published solely in the interest of the Democratic party and sometimes was exceedingly bitter in its attacks on the Whigs. Dr. Ellis was a versatile and graceful writer, but sometimes became very caustic, as did most of the editors

of those days. In 1841 he was elected Auditor of Elkhart county, filling that office eight years, after which he was elected Auditor of State for two terms of two years each. His race for County Auditor was an exciting one and he afterward wrote a humorous account of it for the columns of the *Democrat* under the title of "The Pony Race." His Whig opponent in the contest was Charles L. Murray, also a journalist, and for more than thirty years one of the prominent men of the county. It is a rather strange coincidence that Dr. Ellis afterward became a Republican and Mr. Murray became a Democrat, and for several years was associate editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, serving the party as ably as did his distinguished rival in the 40's.

Judge Ebenezer M. Chamberlain was one of the pioneers of Goshen, locating in what was then a small village in 1833. From that time until his death in 1861 he was one of the most influential men in the county. The city of Goshen is indebted to him for two things which contributed largely toward making it the beautiful city that it is—its wide streets and magnificent shade trees. He was a public-spirited man and took a special interest in educational matters, but was always ready to give his aid to any movement which had for its purpose the improvement of his community, or the welfare of its people. Several years before he died he purchased a tract of land on the north side, in Goshen, and believing that it would be a good site for a school building, he donated two and one-half acres for school purposes. The Chamberlain school stands on this ground, and with its splendid grove is one of the finest school grounds in the city. He also was instrumental in securing the erection of Goshen's first high school. In 1837 he was appointed postmaster, serving until 1841. He also served in the State Legislature, was Circuit Judge for nine years and for two terms represented his district in Congress. In all of these positions he acquitted himself well and earned the esteem which he enjoyed for so many years.

Another conspicuous figure of this period, and for many years after, was Philip M. Henkel. Mr. Henkel came to Goshen in the early 40's and for a short time clerked in the store of DeFrees & Barns. Dr. Ellis soon afterward appointed him Deputy Auditor, a position which he filled so capably that he was elected County Auditor for two terms. He was an excellent penman and an accurate accountant. In the entire history of the county there has probably been no man in its public service who was more capable of filling clerical positions than he. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress. From 1875 to 1883, while his son, Charles D. Henkel, was

County Auditor, he again served as Deputy. Later he served four years as postmaster at Eau Claire, Mich. He died only a little over a year ago at Clinton, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

For a number of years Robert Lowry was active in the politics of Elkhart county. For a short time he owned the *Goshen Democrat*, disposing of it in 1855. He also served a term as Circuit Judge, and in 1866 was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the old Tenth district, but was defeated by "Billy" Williams of Warsaw. About 1870 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he engaged actively in the practice of law and for two terms represented the Twelfth district in Congress. He received a third nomination, but the party had two candidates that year, the other being H. C. Stanley of Noble county, and both were defeated. In 1860 he was chosen to preside over the Democratic State convention.

For a quarter of a century, from 1863 to 1888, James D. Osborne was prominently identified with the Elkhart county bar and during a good portion of this time he also took an active part in politics. He first served as Justice of the Peace and when the new Thirty-fourth judicial circuit was erected he was appointed by Governor Hendricks the first judge of the circuit. At the subsequent election he was defeated by William A. Woods. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself particularly by his efforts in behalf of a measure for the reduction of official salaries. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the new Thirteenth district, but was defeated by Hon. Daniel McDonald of Plymouth. However, he participated actively in the campaign which followed and was in great demand as a speaker. In 1880, when Judge William A. Woods resigned to take a seat on the Indiana Supreme Court, Governor Gray appointed Judge Osborne as his successor on the circuit bench. In 1882 he was elected for a full term of six years, his Republican opponent being John M. Van Fleet of Elkhart. After the expiration of his term in 1888 he never aspired to public office. He spent several years in California, then he returned to locate in Elkhart and engage again in the practice of his profession. He died at Marcellus, Mich., November 30, 1916, aged eighty-six years.

Mention of the *Goshen Democrat* has already been made in this article. That paper was established in 1837 with Thomas H. Bassett as its first editor. Subsequent editors were E. W. H. Ellis, Robert Lowry, J. T. Bennett, James D. Osborne, H. S. Fassett, Laporte Heefner, M. B. Hascall and C. L. Murray. One man, however, was iden-

tified with the paper longer than all of these together, and his name is more widely known in that connection than any of his predecessors. This was William A. Beane, familiarly known to the people of his generation as Billy Beane. Mr. Beane's connection with the *Democrat* began in 1844, when he entered the office as "devil." With the exception of about five years he was connected with the office in one capacity or another until his death, which occurred in the latter part of 1893. For nearly a quarter of a century he served as editor, and at the time he died he was one of the most widely known editors in the north half of Indiana. He served his party in many campaigns, occasionally to win, but far more often to find himself on the losing side.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century Llewellyn Wanner was a prominent figure in Elkhart county politics. Mr. Wanner came to the county in 1875 from Reading, Pa. He engaged in the practice of law, in which he continued until his death in December, 1900. In every campaign, beginning with 1876, he was in demand as a speaker and he rendered his party valuable service. In 1876 he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, but was defeated by James S. Drake. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Thirty-fourth judicial circuit, his successful competitor being J. M. Van Fleet. In 1894 he made the race for Congress, but only to face defeat as before, this time by Lemuel W. Royse of Warsaw. For several years he served as City Attorney of Goshen.

Among the younger men who were prominent for a time in the politics of the county was Otis D. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was a talented man, an eloquent speaker and a good campaigner. In 1880 he was appointed City Judge of Elkhart. In 1882 he was elected County Clerk, serving acceptably in that office for four years, but in the Republican landslide of 1886 he was defeated for re-election. In 1890 he was elected Mayor of Elkhart, serving one term. Upon reaching manhood he took up the study of law, but owing to his dislike of that profession he practiced only a short time. After retiring from the office of County Clerk he engaged in manufacturing, a business which was more congenial to his tastes. He died in 1895 at the age of forty years.

Another citizen of Elkhart, who figured in public affairs at the same time and a little later than Mr. Thompson, was Harry S. Chester, who was elected Clerk of the city of Elkhart in 1886 and 1888, and County Clerk in 1890. Mr. Chester was a capable, obliging and popular official and left behind him an excellent record. He was also an accomplished musician and an amateur poet and wrote a number of poems which would

have done credit to poets of greater celebrity. After retiring from office he seemed to drift from one occupation to another and was very unfortunate in some of his business ventures. He died in 1906, aged forty-four years. His brother, Ellis Chester, served a term as Mayor of Elkhart and died the day before his term expired.

There is one commanding figure who towers above all of his contemporaries of the period immediately following the Civil War and mention of whom has purposely been reserved for the last. This is Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell of the Indiana Supreme Court, better known to Elkhart county people as Captain Mitchell. For more than twenty years Captain Mitchell was the acknowledged leader of the county's Democracy and he was also conspicuous in the councils of the party in the State. He came here in 1859 and began the practice of law. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted and served throughout that bloody conflict. When the war closed he returned to Goshen and took up the work of his chosen profession. Almost immediately the veterans of the far recognized in him a coming leader and his leadership did not wait far in the future. The twenty years from 1865 until his entrance upon the Supreme Court in 1885 were exceedingly busy ones for him. There were few important cases in which he was not engaged and the more difficult the case the more eagerly were his services sought. When Goshen organized its city government in 1868 he became its first City Attorney, a position in which he rendered valuable service in framing its first ordinances. In 1870 he was elected Mayor, serving one term. He was repeatedly urged to become a candidate for important positions, but he turned a deaf ear to these importunities, choosing to devote his talents to the pursuit of his profession. In 1880 he accepted the nomination for Supreme Judge, but suffered defeat with his party, his successful opponent being his friend and fellow-townsmen, William A. Woods. In 1882 he was chosen by the Board of County Commissioners as County Attorney. In this capacity he was employed in some of the most important litigation in which the county was ever engaged. An attempt had been made by a former Board of Commissioners to fasten upon the county a tract of almost worthless marsh land at an enormous price for a county farm. This attempted steal had resulted in a political upheaval, three Democratic commissioners, John A. Smith, William W. McVitty and Brice Larimer being elected. Messrs. Smith and Larimer both took their seats at once and one of their first official acts was to set aside this infamous deal. A stubbornly contested lawsuit followed in which Captain Mitchell's splendid tal-

ents were zealously employed in behalf of his client, the county, and with the result that the case was finally won. For this arduous service Captain Mitchell received a salary of \$200 a year. In 1884 he was again nominated for a place on the Supreme bench, and this time, in spite of a campaign of misrepresentation and vituperation waged against him, he was elected, taking his seat in January, 1885. He found his new duties congenial to him and himself admirably fitted for the work which lay before him. His judicial decisions are regarded as models and stand as monuments of his incessant industry and his great legal knowledge. He was renominated in 1890 and triumphantly re-elected, but did not live to begin his second term. He died December 12, 1890, after a brief illness. No death ever cast the little city of Goshen into a deeper gloom. Nor was the sorrow confined to his own city, but it was felt throughout the State. Had he lived to serve another six years on the bench, there is little doubt that he would have risen to still higher eminence, but with his single term of service he ranks among Indiana's greatest jurists.

There are many others, both living and dead, whose names deserve honorable mention, but the allotted space has been exhausted. Suffice it to say that in no county in this State can be found a better citizenry than those who make up the Democracy of Elkhart county. As the party has been in power but little of the time during the past sixty-five years, there has been but little

opportunity for achievement. Its history, therefore, is a history of men and the men here sketched are among its most conspicuous representatives in their respective periods.

Note.—When I was writing the above article I did not intend to mention any persons now living, as there are so many sterling Democrats in this county that it would be impossible to give each one even a half dozen lines. Following are a number who deserve notice and there are many others who do not now come to mind: Mayor S. F. Spohn, Dr. C. C. Bower, Colonel C. G. Conn, Dr. D. L. Miller, Hon. M. M. Galentine, Piebe Swact, Anthony and B. F. Deahl, J. W. Replogle, George B. Slate, Haines Egbert, Charles E. Freeland, J. J. Zollinger, Edson C. Bartholomew, W. H. Winship, John N. Swart, James Dunmire, George H. Rimpler, A. R. Bemenderfer, W. J. Beasecker, A. E. Weaver, D. M. Bechtel, W. R. Coverstore, Charles Swart, W. W. Showalter, W. E. Girner, E. E. Fisher, Ben Wise, C. C. Raymer, O. M. Conley, J. F. Hauenstein, B. F. Kindig, Frank Leader, Charles A. Aitken, Dr. G. W. Spohn, Judge J. L. Harman, John W. Brown, Elias Fisher, Charles Kohler, J. A. Beane and Aaron Work.

The following who are no longer living also ought not to be omitted: Dr. P. D. Harding, George Milburn, Joseph Zollinger, Edwin M. Wingar, W. W. Wise, Dr. F. L. Putt, Brice Larimer, Henry Bemenderfer, David Logan, Colonel R. M. Johnson, John A. Smith and Samuel R. Miller.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF FAYETTE COUNTY

IN writing the history of Fayette county one hundred years from the date of the act of the legislature authorizing the organization, it is interesting to quote from the writings of some of the earlier historians, which writings are repeated by some of the later guessers in the same line. For instance, here is a short paragraph in a recent publication which fairly summarizes all of those who tried to analyze:

"The first mention of Fayette county by name is to be found in the legislative act of December 28, 1818, which defined its limits and provided for its formal organization on the first day of the following month—that is, four days later. The fact that such a short time was to elapse between the passage of the act creating the county and the time for its actual organization would seem to indicate that the politicians of the proposed county had their plans well in hand for the disposal of the few offices which would be necessary in order to get the county started. Most of the officials named had had some connection with Franklin county affairs and some of them had held offices in that county. Jonathan McCarty and John Conner were undoubtedly the men most responsible for the creation of the new county, Conner being a member of the state senate at the time the act was passed."

If all these historians are right in their conclusions the politicians of those early days builded well and did the work on hand at the start most excellently. Jonathan McCarty was one of the Whig leaders who is constantly mentioned among those present when the offices were being distributed, and the praises which were sounded of him by the *Indianapolis Journal* in the early days were such that no doubt could be entertained of his party loyalty.

Jonathan McCarty was the first county clerk and Newton Claypool was the first county treasurer, both "Whigs forever." In mentioning these two offices at this time, it is interesting to note that in the first one hundred years of Fayette county history only two Democrats have ever held the office of county clerk, and only two Democrats have ever been given the chance to count the money in the treasury.

The two Democrats who held the office of county clerk were John G. T. Veach, elected in 1874, and William Reeder, who was accidentally elected in 1915. Reeder had to have several counts to determine that he was really elected, and then he had but three votes ahead of his Republican opponent.

The two county treasurers admitting Democracy as their political belief were W. H. Beck, elected in 1853, and Ben W. Cole, who "nosed-in" and defeated his Republican opponent in 1915. In 1915 it will also be remembered that Finley Gray was serving in the congress, by the aid of some other counties in the district.

In looking through the early history, in 1819, in the long list of Whigs holding office appears the name of William W. Wick, one of the early-day Democrats who was conspicuous later in Marion county politics and served in congress. He was subjected to much abuse from the *Indianapolis Journal* in all his political activities, the chief complaint of the editor being that Wick sometimes made his campaign appealing to voters of all political parties, as he did when a candidate for Congress, and when it was claimed that party lines should rule, the editor declaring it an "immoral act" for a Democrat to ask Whigs to vote for him. However, Wick was elected whenever he chose to run. He was the first prosecutor in Fayette and about the only man in office outside the Whig party who can be clearly recognized as a Democrat at that time or later.

In the city of Connersville the Democrats have been more fortunate than in the county. They have maintained a good working organization and while they have been winning occasionally in the city they have kept the county Republican majority so small that it appears peculiar that they have not often turned the tide and changed general results. There are many counties in the state which are just as reliably Democratic on election days as Fayette is Republican, and on even smaller majorities which are never overcome by the opposition.

W. C. Forrey was for a number of years mayor of Connersville and always a strong Democrat politically. He was elected on the Democratic ticket for several terms, but his personal popularity was sufficient to wipe out much political prejudice. Charles J. Murray, another "all the time" Democrat, also served as mayor, being elected in 1872.

Frank M. Edwards, the county chairman in 1918, is one of the Democrats of the fighting sort who have forced the Republicans to watch all corners of their organization in order to preserve their small margin, which is sufficiently narrow that it would be designated in many counties of the state as decidedly "unsafe."

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF FLOYD COUNTY

By Herman Rave

BROADLY speaking, the earlier history of Floyd county is that of the counties of Clark and Harrison, out of parts of which it was created in 1819 through the efforts of the Scribner family, the founders of the city of New Albany. In those early days the lines between the two parties then in existence do not seem to have been so sharply drawn as they were later, the greater interests of the community of settlers centering in their local affairs and on the question of slavery. The latter seems to have been the main dividing line and the Democracy of the river counties of Indiana followed its first great Governor in this matter and opposed the making of Indiana a slave State and defeated its opponents at every step. In this matter what is now Floyd county stood shoulder to shoulder with the majority.

After the establishment of the county its first years were devoted to a fight for the location of the court house, in which the town of Greenville competed with New Albany, and in which the latter won. As usual in such fights party lines were mostly obliterated. When the court house was at last permanently located in New Albany Floyd became more and more what may be termed a city-county and its politics and papers centered there, although the city itself is Republican normally by some 300 majority, while the outside townships are Democratic with one exception, Franklin.

It was quite natural that Floyd as a separate county should not have had any great and prominent representatives of Democracy until a more recent period. Harrison and Clark, with the older towns of Corydon, Charlestown and Jeffersonville, monopolized the honors and distinctions, but when once Floyd and its capital got into the stride a series of notable men in Indiana history and Democracy succeeded one another rapidly and held the attention of not only the State, but the nation.

The first of these men to appear was Ashbel P. Willard, native of Oneida, N. Y., who came campaigning into the river counties and liked New Albany so well that he settled here and at the age of 36 became Governor of Indiana.

Cyrus L. Dunham, also a native of New York, was another great leader of the Indiana Democracy, and like Willard, fought the wave of Know-Nothingism which swept the country.

There were other prominent and efficient men

who led the party locally and made a reputation for themselves, but the greatest of the Democratic leaders to be credited to Floyd county is undoubtedly Michael C. Kerr, who came from Titusville, Pa., in 1852, filled the prosecutor's office and rose to Congress, where he was one of the most noted speakers of that great body.

Astute politicians Floyd county has never lacked since she came into the running politically, and the adjoining counties have contributed quite a number of those who must be credited to Floyd, which became their home with their entrance into politics.

While speaking of the political history of Floyd county from a Democratic standpoint, it may as well be understood that the newspapers have always had an important part in it, especially the *New Albany Ledger*, which early came to be the mouthpiece of the Democratic leaders of New Albany and the county, and was frequently owned by the men who not only edited the paper, but directed the internal policies of their locality and even of the congressional district and much of southern Indiana. Sometimes its owners and editors even influenced State and national politics. The *Ledger* is a lineal descendant of the *Argus*, the first Democratic paper published in Floyd county, founded in the autumn of 1836 by Dennison & Hine. It went through a number of ups and downs and first changed its name to the *Democrat*, under a new ownership, but in 1841 it was again sold and became the *Register* under J. C. Jocelyn. In 1843 the outfit was purchased by Phineas M. Kent and the name changed to *Southwestern Democrat*. Another sale or two finally brought the paper into the possession of Bradley & Lucas, who, after a year, sold out to Norman & Bosworth in 1849. The latter firm changed the name to the *New Albany Ledger* and it at once took prominent standing as a political paper. Norman was a strong writer, a man of great literary ability and the peer of Prentice in some ways. Bosworth soon retired from the *Ledger* and Mr. Kent again became one of the owners and put it upon its financial feet. He was a man of means, owned a large mill, and was first president of the St. Louis Air Line, now part of the Southern system. Norman's political influence pervaded this particular section of Indiana and he was acknowledged as one of the ablest of Indiana editors. He died October 30, 1869. His interest was transferred to Lucius G. Matthews, who in

1872 sold to Merrill & Moter, when a stock company was formed and the paper was consolidated with the *Standard*, the company consisting of C. E. Merrill, C. R. Moter, Josiah Gwin, J. V. Kelso, Charles E. Johnson. Shortly after the consolidation all but Mr. Gwin retired from the ownership and James P. Applegate, Jonathan Peters, Josiah Gwin and Adam Himer became the owners.

The *Standard*, which had come into the combination, was born in 1871 and was ably edited. Mr. Kelso, one of its owners, was an able lawyer, a shrewd politician and a strong fighter for his own and the opinions of his party. All these men have gone to their last rest, and for a number of years the *Ledger* was the sole property of Miss Ada Peters, who proved to be one of the best newspaper women of the State, and has the esteem of her community. She sold the paper in the fall of 1916 to Evan B. Stotsberg, who this year (1918) sold to Bruce Ulster, his manager.

The editors of the *Ledger* at all times played quite an important part in district politics, and its late owner is a well-known figure, not only in district but in State politics as well, having served the unexpired term of the late Attorney-General Milburn and having been a candidate for the office in the late campaign. His father before him, Judge John H. Stotsberg, was also prominent in Indiana politics and was a most polished and cultivated gentleman. Major Kelso, who was connected with the *Ledger*, is also succeeded by a son, C. B. Kelso, equally as able as his father and an equally staunch Democrat and successful attorney and business man.

In 1881 Josiah Gwin began the publication of the *Public Press*, also Democratic, under the firm name of Josiah Gwin & Sons. Mr. Gwin has since passed away, but his son, Frank Gwin, continued the publication of the paper, which, as a weekly, had a good circulation, until his death early in 1918, and is now conducted by his widow.

In 1850 a German Democratic paper was established, but soon expired, to be succeeded by others, but their existence was ephemeral, although there were at that time some 5,000 German-Americans in the county, all of whom, probably, could read the German language. The late Otto Palmer was the last German editor to publish a Democratic paper in Floyd county. This fact goes to show how rapidly the population of German ancestry becomes thoroughly Americanized.

Among other notable Floyd county Democratic politicians was Thomas L. Smith, who came to New Albany in 1836 and served one term as judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. He was the only lawyer of the Democratic faith for quite a time to reside in Floyd county. This fact was seized upon by the Floyd Democrats, and they ran him for

office whenever possible. He must have been popular, for he was frequently elected.

Judge George A. Bicknell was another attorney of great ability, who served this county politically and judicially, being first elected judge, then to Congress for two terms, and in 1881 serving on a commission which brought up the arrears of cases before the Indiana Supreme Court. He was undoubtedly one of the foremost lawyers of the Middle West.

In Floyd, as in other counties, the profession of law has always figured most prominently in politics, and the present bar may justly be termed the leading political body in the county. A roster of the names of the attorneys means a roster of leaders. Evan B. Stotsberg has served as Attorney-General; C. W. Schindler as county attorney; C. D. Kelso, while holding no office, is a power; Charles Turner, an energetic and entirely self-made man, is at present representative in the Legislature; J. W. Ewing is a power not only in Floyd, but in all the river counties; Col. Charles Jewett, who held the highest judicial office in the Philippines for a time, is not only brilliant in his profession, but strong in politics when he chooses to take a hand, and associated with him is Walter V. Bulleit, who served as prosecutor and was succeeded by Herbert Kenney, another young Democrat.

Outside of the legal circle there is M. C. Thornton, who has served the county as representative for two terms and is now serving as joint senator of Floyd and Harrison. Mr. Thornton is a striking figure and promises to go farther. He is another example of sturdy American Democracy, having risen from a boyhood of poverty and toil.

The veteran in the Democratic ranks and perhaps the hardest fighter, a unique figure, is Capt. Tom Hanlon, who has held office as auditor of the county and various other offices. Everybody in this section knows him. He is at once picturesque and lovable and decidedly a "good scrapper."

Among the officials of the county at present are Judge John M. Paris, quiet, mild-mannered, just and a fine politician; Dr. A. V. Johnson, serving as clerk, who could be elected in several counties at once, if the law allowed; Emile DuPaquier, auditor, whom everybody likes; Claude Sittason, who has held the office of sheriff and treasurer, and made the race for the mayoralty, capable, strong and trusted by the public; Sheriff Charles Long, who has been re-elected in spite of the fact that he could not make a canvass on account of illness; Recorder Williams, who stepped into politics out of the schoolroom, and Victor Herb, county assessor, all of them doing their share to further the interests of the party.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY

By A. T. Livengood

THE location of Fountain county has much to do with its politics, as it is surrounded on two sides with the waters of the Wabash river, which are pure and contributes much to the health of its citizenship, and the life of the Democratic party.

It is located in the "Bend" of the Wabash where it turns southward from its long sweep across the State from the State of Ohio, where it rises, so that its northern and western boundary line is the Wabash.

The county was organized December 31, 1825, and Covington was established as its county seat on July 25, 1826, but it being on the western side of the county, frequent county seat removals have arisen, first to transfer the seat of justice to a little town near the center of the county, called Chambersburg, and afterward to Veedersburg, which is located near the county's center, but all the past efforts have failed to take it away from Covington, so that city has the court house, which was erected in the sixties, but which is in a good state of preservation.

The old court house has been the scene of many a legal battle and many a prominent lawyer has appeared in the courts of this county, including Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Daniel W. Voorhees, Edward A. Hannegan, Joseph E. McDonald, Lew Wallace, and many others that could be mentioned.

Fountain county is not a large county, but it contains about four hundred square miles and its surface is mostly level, which well adapts it to agriculture and stock raising. Coal is mined in various parts of the county and it has many beauty spots, such as "The Arch," at Fountain; "The Glens," near Covington; "Ravine Park," at Attica; "Hub Park," at Veedersburg, and the "Fair Grounds," at Covington. The county was given its name in memory of Major Fountain of Kentucky, who was killed in a battle on the Maumee river, near Fort Wayne, Ind., in the year 1790. Its population has remained about the same since 1890, being a little over 20,000, and although it has three thriving cities in Attica, Covington and Veedersburg, and many small towns, yet none of them has grown to any great proportions in the last twenty years, but they are all active and are not losing in population.

The county has a sturdy manhood and womanhood, as the early settlers came from the Carolinas, Kentucky and the Virginias, and are prin-

cipally of German extraction, and having been followers of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson in the early days, naturally its early citizenship affiliated with the Democratic party, and for many years no one but Democrats were permitted to fill the offices in the county, and while the Democratic party has a small majority of the voters in the county, yet a few Republicans are elected occasionally.

Prior to 1890 Jackson township, in this county, named in honor of the great President, had only some twenty odd Republican voters therein out of a voting population of 250, and it has always remained steadfast to the Democratic party, as has Troy and Wabash townships.

The Democratic party of this county points with pride to its early leadership, because it was here that lived that great Democrat, the Honorable Edward A. Hannegan when he was United States Senator from Indiana; also the Honorable Daniel W. Voorhees was raised in this county and grew to manhood here and his voice electrified the multitudes in law and in politics and he was the idol of Fountain county Democracy until his death.

Here lived the Honorable Joseph E. McDonald at one time, and the Honorable Lew Wallace, the far-famed author of "Ben-Hur," was a Democrat before the war days, and he lived here also.

The Honorable David Wallace, once Governor of Indiana during the years from 1837 to 1840, is said to lie buried in the old graveyard in the city of Covington with his grave unmarked.

The Democratic party had always been in the majority until the coming in of the Greenback party, when many Democrats joined that party and weakened the ranks of the Democrats, and from that day to this the party majority has been around the one hundred mark.

The Democratic newspapers of the county have been noted for their conservatism and have not been so aggressive in pushing the cause of the great Democratic party as it appears they should have been, but their laxness in that respect is accounted for, because of the fact that there are only two out-and-out Democratic papers in the county, one the *Covington Friend*, the party organ at Covington, Ind., edited now by John B. Schwin, and established in 1840, and the other the *Fountain-Warren Democrat*, edited by G. M. Williams, at Attica. A long line of independent

newspapers are strung all over the county, the most prominent of all of them being the *Veedersburg News*, which was for a number of years edited by Charles M. Berry, who was probably the most popular newspaper man in the county, and the Democratic party lost a brave defender when he died, some six years ago. Other independent Democratic newspapers in the county are the *Attica Daily Tribune*, edited by R. E. Ray; the *Hillsboro Times*, edited by J. W. Small, and the *Kingman Star*, edited by R. A. Booe.

The following are the names of some of the Democrats in this county who served the State in the Legislature: Daniel W. Cunningham, Elliott N. Bowman, Bayless Carter, E. Scott Booe, J. Shannon Nave, Thomas N. Lief, Dan R. Young, D. C. Reed, Joe H. Stahl, H. R. Claypool and others could be named.

Among the workers in the ranks of Democracy, many of whom have held important places in public office and leadership, we name the following:

Harris Reynolds, Judge Ristine, David Webb, Horace Hetfield, Stephen Voorhees, Colonel James McMannomy, James A. Sanders, James G. Mofett, Samuel Clark, William H. Miles, Thomas M. Rinn, Joel Watts, H. C. Yount, Alex Hetfield, A. M. Booe, George Glascock, Robert J. Miller, W. W. Luke, and of a later date F. W. Macoughtry, Judge Charles Remster, Judge I. E. Schoonover, Lewis Tinder, D. S. Ferguson, W. A. Wright, A. T. Livengood, Jas. A. Copeland, General William B. Gray, John B. Martin, W. W. Finrock, J. A. Wilt, Leroy Sanders, Thomas J. Dotson, C. G. Wildt, J. G. B. Short, W. N. White, C. W. Dice, T. H. McGeorge, M. F. Livengood, C. B. Philpott, W. R. Massey, W. T. Willett, Hiram Allen, William H. Young, O. S. Clark, Burton VanHook, D. H. Wallace, H. J. Sullivan, G. P. Schwin, W. I. Boggs, Judd Cory, J. B. Thomas and W. B. Myers.

Very few federal appointments have come to the Democrats of this county, other than the offices filled by those mentioned above.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

By Louis Federmann

FRANKLIN COUNTY is located in the southeastern part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, and was the gateway through which the pioneers of the East and the South entered into the wilderness of the territory of Indiana. The first entry of lands was made in 1803 and active settlement began in 1804. Two miles to the west of where Brookville is now located was the old Indian boundary line, established at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, which halted their onward western march; so they settled and builded their homes among the hills and valleys of the beautiful White Water river and here they made ready to take an active part in the development and advancement of Indiana. Here came the Butlers, the McCartys, the Nobles, the Hannas, the Eads, the Wallaces, the Rays, the Templetons, the Stooeps, and many others, several of whom became noted in the official and institutional life of Indiana.

Franklin county was organized February 1, 1811, and was the sixth county organized in Indiana. At the time of its organization it is estimated that the county had a population of about five thousand people; the census of 1815 showed a population of 7,370, being second only to the population of Knox county. Franklin county had been in existence only five years when Indiana was admitted to statehood and had had members in the territorial legislature of the five previous sessions. When the constitutional convention of 1816 met at Corydon, Franklin county had five of the ablest men who sat in that body, viz.: William H. Eads, Robert Hanna, Jr., James Noble, James Brownlee and Enoch McCarty. Two of these men, James Noble and Robert Hanna, later became United States Senators from Indiana, Noble serving from 1816 to 1831, dying in the middle of his third term, when his friend, Robert Hanna, was appointed to serve his unexpired term.

Franklin county was represented in the constitutional convention of 1851 by Dr. George Berry. Whether the county will be represented in the constitutional convention of 1918 is too early to foretell.

Franklin county has been the birthplace or home of many men who won distinction in public and professional life in the earlier history of our State and Nation, and those worthy of mention are as follows, viz.:

James Noble and Robert Hanna, U. S. Senators from Indiana.

John Henderson, U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Jesse B. Thomas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.

John H. Farquhar, member of Congress, 1864.

James B. Ray, Noah Noble, David Wallace and Abram Hammond, Governors of Indiana; John P. St. John, Governor of Kansas; Stephen Harding, Territorial Governor of Utah; Lew Wallace, Territorial Governor of New Mexico, Minister to Turkey and author of "Ben-Hur."

John A. Matson, candidate for Whig nomination for Governor of Indiana, 1844, but failed to receive the nomination.

Courtland C. Matson, son of John A. Matson, Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana, 1888, but failed of election.

Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stephens and W. F. McKinney, Judges of the Indiana Supreme Court.

R. B. Abbott, President of Albert Lea University, Minnesota.

John P. D. John, President of DePauw University.

Charles W. Lewis, President of Moores Hill College.

Charles N. Sims, Chancellor of Syracuse University.

E. D. Barbour, President of Kansas University.

James B. Eads, son of William H. Eads, engineer, builder of St. Louis bridge, and jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

James N. Tyner, Postmaster-General.

P. A. Hackelman, General U. S. Army.

Oliver S. Glisson, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

Proud as the county is of its early pioneer history and of its noted men and women; proud as the county is of the scenic beauty of its rivers, hills and valleys, prouder still is the county of its loyalty and steadfastness to the Democratic party. Since 1844, without exception and under all circumstances, it has given large and substantial Democratic majorities for the National and State ticket and in all this time of seventy-three years but four of the local Democratic candidates have failed to carry the county. While Franklin county is the recognized Gibraltar of Democracy in the State of Indiana, it rarely ever has sought favor or scarcely ever received preferment at the hands of the Democratic party. It has had only one candidate for State office, viz.: in 1902 Cap-

tain William H. Bracken was nominated for Judge of the Appellate Court. It has never had a Democratic State officer and but once has it had a Democratic candidate for Congress, Dr. George Berry, in 1864, who was undoubtedly elected, but owing to the throwing out of a Democratic township in Decatur county, failed to receive the certificate of election. Captain William H. Bracken was appointed as Collector of Internal Revenue in 1893 and served four years, and this is the only appointment of note ever given a Democrat in this county, and yet we have always proved faithful, loyal and true to the principles of the Democratic party.

The medical profession has always wielded a potential influence in maintaining the high standards of Democracy in Franklin county. One of the most prominent members of the profession was Dr. George Berry, State Senator in 1849, member of the constitutional convention of 1850, Democratic candidate for Congress in 1864 and County Auditor from 1870 to 1878. It is safe to say no other man in Franklin county was so well known or wielded a greater influence than Dr. George Berry. His son, William H. Berry, while never holding office except that of School Trustee, always took an active part in political affairs and was an enthusiastic worker for the good of the party. Dr. John H. Quick was County Auditor from 1857 to 1864.

Dr. Thomas Gifford of Laurel, Ind., another sturdy Democrat, was elected as a representative in 1858, 1860 and 1862. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate. As a member of the General Assembly he was distinguished for his untiring efforts in working for the welfare of the county and State. His son, Dr. Samuel A. Gifford, was elected Representative in 1908 and 1910. Dr. Evan L. Patterson was elected to the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly in 1896 and 1898, and was elected as State Senator in 1906. He is now a member of the school board of Brookville. Among those members of the profession who have always worked untiringly in the interests of Franklin county Democracy, but who have held only minor positions, are the following, viz.: Dr. Wallace of Springfield township, Dr. T. F. Bertenshaw of Whitewater township, Dr. Hinkley of Springfield township, Dr. Averdick of Ray township, Dr. Schum of Highland township, Dr. McGuire of Metamora township, Dr. George B. Buckingham, Dr. George E. Squier, Dr. F. E. Seal, Dr. James F. West, Dr. E. M. Glaser and Dr. John W. Lucas of Brookville.

The legal profession has always been active in promoting and developing the Democratic majorities. Henry Berry, Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1860 to 1868, and Fielding Berry, a promi-

nent attorney, were brothers of Dr. George Berry. Henry C. Hanna was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1870 to 1881. Ferdinand S. Swift was Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1876 to 1880 and Judge of the Circuit Court from 1881 to 1905. Samuel S. Harrell was Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1868 to 1876, served in the Legislature four consecutive terms, served as a member of the Democratic State central committee and chairman for a number of years of the county committee. He was always active in Democratic circles and uncompromising in his fidelity to the Democratic principles. William H. Bracken, who, with Samuel S. Harrell, were the most active Democrats in the county, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1878-1882. In 1892 he was Democratic presidential-elect-at-large and, being an orator of note, made an extensive canvass of the State. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Indiana, in which capacity he served four years. For more than twelve years Mr. Bracken was chairman of the Democratic central committee and under his guidance the county rolled up its largest Democratic majorities. His son, Leonidas L. Bracken, is now the Secretary of the Federal Trades Commission. Stephen E. Urmston served as Prosecuting Attorney from 1874 to 1878 and was elected State Senator 1878 to 1886, and was a very prominent member of that body. Francis M. Alexander was elected State Senator in 1894 and was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore in 1912 and helped nominate Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Alexander was always influential and a zealous Democrat. James B. Kidney was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1886 and 1890. He served on the school board and was always an active and earnest worker for the cause. I. N. McCarty is of the younger members of the bar and, while never elected to office, has been very active in party politics. Foremost among the non-professional men was Hon. John S. Martin, a progressive farmer and prominent citizen, who for more than fifty years was a tireless worker, an inspiration for the cause of Democracy, and no man in our county wielded a greater influence or gave so liberally of his time and means for the success of his party.

Other prominent Democrats who have been active and loyal in maintaining the substantial Democratic majorities are: Aaron B. Line, Israel Gobel, Caspar Fogel, Thomas Appleton, George F. Maxwell, J. M. Vawter, Cyrus B. Bentlev, John S. Martin, John B. Moorman, Levi W. Buckingham, M. M. Moore, J. T. Meyncke, Edward Goff, Ebenezer Cooley, James Dare, Samuel P. Whitman, John N. Smith, Herman Trichler, Peter Schaf, C. R. Cory, A. J. Heason, William

M. McCleery, John P. Schiltz, G. Ray King, Louis Federmann, Richard S. Taylor, John W. Brockman, William H. Senour, A. J. Reifel, T. J. McCarty, William M. McCarty, Edward Stenger, William J. Zacharias, A. J. Shriner (postmaster), Louis A. Jonas, George Loper, George Miller, Charles A. Miller, Louis W. Koerner, Albert Pierce, Henry Schmidt, W. E. Ensminger, Dr. M. C. Armstrong, Frank J. Baker and William A. Younts. To name all who take more than a passive interest in the affairs of the party would require a list of at least one thousand more names.

It is impossible to obtain the names of the chairmen of county central committees back to the organization of the party. The names of the following persons obtainable who have served as chairmen of the county central committee are John B. Moorman, Ferdinand S. Swift, William H. Bracken, Samuel S. Harrell, G. Ray King, John P. Schiltz, Herman Trichler, Edward Stenger, A. J. Shriner, William D. Moore and F. X. Siebert. For more than ten years William M. Baker, the present Clerk of the Circuit Court, has been the valuable and efficient secretary of the county central committee, having been succeeded in 1916 by A. N. Logan, the present secretary. The dominant force that has backed the work of the county central committee and has done much to sustain the Democracy of the county has been the *Franklin Democrat*, which was established December 7, 1838, and has continued uninterruptedly until January 17, 1885, when it was changed from the *Franklin Democrat* to the

Brookville Democrat, owing to the confusion from another *Franklin Democrat* being published at Franklin, Johnson county. The editors of the *Democrat* from November, 1843, to 1848 were Henry Berry and Benjamin West; from 1848 to 1852, Nelson Abbott; from 1852 to 1863, Cyrus B. Bentley; from 1863 to 1866, Nathan T. Carr; from 1866 to 1869, Cyrus B. Bentley; from 1869 to 1873, William B. Maddock; from 1873 to 1882, Cyrus B. Bentley; from 1882 to 1889, George Downey and Edgar R. Quick; from 1889 to 1891, A. N. Crecraft; from 1891 to the present time, more than a quarter of a century, M. H. Irwin, and is today regarded as one of the best newspaper properties in the Hoosier State.

The present Democratic officials are William M. Baker, Clerk of the Circuit Court; Charles G. Reifel, County Auditor; Charles E. Winscott, County Treasurer; Charles Marlin, County Sheriff; John A. Schum, County Recorder; A. N. Logan, County Assessor; John L. Stewart, County Surveyor; Dr. F. E. Seals, County Coroner, and Perry Appleton and Clifford Jones, County Commissioners.

Owing to the extreme modesty of the Democracy of Franklin county we have received very little recognition from national or State Democratic councils, yet we are proud of the fact that we have always proved true and loyal to the principles of Democracy as instilled into us by our fathers and glorify in the unbroken Democratic victories of three-quarters of a century.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF FULTON COUNTY

IT was in 1834 when what is now known as Fulton county was portions of Cass, Miami and Kosciusko counties, mainly Cass. By reason of the distance and inconvenience of the citizens living within the district in reaching the county seat at Logansport, a petition was presented to the Legislature of 1834-5 praying for the organization of Fulton county out of the territory of the counties named.

The petition was favorably considered and the county's boundary lines were established in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. This was but a preparatory act. At the subsequent session of the Legislature, held 1835-36, an act to organize the county of Fulton was passed declaring "that from and after the first day of April next the county of Fulton shall enjoy all the rights and jurisdiction which to separate and individual counties do or (may) properly belong." In March, 1844, the county was enlarged by the addition of twelve sections on the east boundary line, taken from Miami county.

PERSONAL PREFERMENTS.

This county never had many claimants for political honors either by election or appointment, although it has had, and still has, many persons who were well qualified for official positions of a high character, yet their modesty or ambition for preferment has not inclined them to seek that which they might have obtained. Only two persons have ever aspired to a seat in the National Congress from this county. One, after two or more futile attempts to obtain that honor, gave up in despair; the other, Hon. Henry A. Barnhart, a Democrat and citizen of Rochester, was more successful. He was elected in 1908 as a Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. L. Brick, a Republican, whose residence was at South Bend. Mr. Barnhart was a continuous member of Congress to March 4, 1919.

In 1892 Hon. Sidney R. Moon of Rochester, who had been Sheriff of the county for two terms and subsequently represented this county in the lower branch of the State Legislature for one term, asked for and received the nomination for Reporter of the Supreme Court and was elected.

These are the only two instances that this county has ever been favored for congressional or State representation, but the county, however, has been highly favored in the election of many

Democrats as State Senators and members of the Lower House of Representatives.

Under the Benjamin Harrison administration Hon. George W. Holman of Rochester was appointed National Bank Examiner for Indiana and was subsequently appointed by Judge Woods as United States Commissioner, both of which positions he filled with credit to himself and the public.

POLITICAL.

When Fulton county was born it was christened a Democrat, and in all presidential contests since 1840 it has generally cast its vote in favor of the Democratic candidate.

From the organization of the county in 1836, with very rare exceptions, the Democrats were successful in electing their county officials at each election until 1860, when the oncoming Civil War and an enlarged population changed its political complexion from a normal Democratic majority of one hundred to a Republican plurality of a like number. Notwithstanding this change of political strength the Democratic party was by no means vanquished. It redoubled its energies and in a majority of the many hotly contested political battles since that time it has been the victor in the choice of national, State and county officials. This political condition still exists and it is only at times when Democrats are most hopeful for success that it is usually swept from local power.

The birth of the Progressive party in 1912 brought about in that year the almost complete overthrow of the local Republicans, and although that party was a prominent factor in the election in 1914, yet by reason of local dissensions among Democrats the Republicans elected all of their county ticket except Sheriff, Recorder, Prosecutor, State Representative and one Commissioner. Four of the eight townships elected Democratic Trustees. This local success by the Republicans, however, is more than balanced by the encouraging vote received by Hon. B. F. Shively for United States Senator and the entire Democratic State ticket, the pluralities for these Democratic candidates ranging from 82 to 106.

At the "off year" election in 1918, by a combination of elements very unusual, the Republicans were entirely successful in the choice of their local candidates.

NEWSPAPERS.

From the organization of the county until 1851 the county was without a newspaper of any kind. On January 12, 1851, Dr. John Q. Howell estab-

lished a Democratic paper in Rochester and named it the *Rochester Weekly Republican*. It continued a brief time, when it was removed to Plymouth. Subsequently Dr. Howell returned to Rochester and established the *Rochester Flag*, but its existence was of but short duration. The county was then without a paper until 1856, when the Republicans established a paper in Rochester, named the *Gazette*, with Charles Shyrock and William Trimble as its publishers. The *Gazette* is now known as the *Republican*. T. Major Bitters was twice the owner of the Republican party organ. His first purchase was made in 1873 and again in 1884, when his son, Albert W. Bitters, was made a co-partner. On February 5, 1886, they established the *Rochester Daily Republican*. The co-partnership between father and son continued until April 5, 1902, on which date the demise of the senior member occurred, since which time Albert W. Bitters has been its sole editor and publisher and fully maintained the former high character and excellence of the paper.

In the year 1857 a stock company composed of Democrats founded the *Rochester Sentinel* with David R. Pershing as its first editor. Since the introduction of the two papers last named, each have had a multiplicity of changes in names of papers as well as of publishers too numerous to make mention of all, but both papers are yet maintained. It was not until 1872 that the *Sentinel* secured any great degree of permanency in its publishing or editorial work. In April of that year Andrew T. Bitters purchased the *Sentinel* of the McDonald brothers of Plymouth and took ownership and editorial control. He continued in that capacity with marked political success until May 5, 1886, when he sold the *Sentinel* to Hon.

Henry A. Barnhart, the present Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth district. He launched the *Daily Evening Sentinel* January 1, 1896, and is yet the owner of the plant, with Dean L. Barnhart, his son, as the publisher and editor.

It may be here remarked as a singular coincidence that two brothers, A. T. and T. Major Bitters, of opposite political opinions, should have published political competitive papers in the same city and county for a period of nine years.

The *Akron Globe* was the pioneer newspaper at Akron. It was established in 1866 by William T. Cutshall and Andrew T. Bitters. It underwent several suspensions, changes in name and publishers and obtained no great degree of permanency until November 20, 1891, when S. N. Shesler became the owner and publisher and named the paper the *Akron News*. In the past twenty-seven years he has built up a paper worthy of his labor and the pride of the town and community he served.

In November, 1918, Mr. Shesler sold the plant to Bernard Clayton, who will become its publisher on January 1, 1919.

On April 7, 1870, the initial number of the *Kewanna Times*, published by John C. Phillips, appeared. It also experienced many failures and reverses and is now published by Frank P. Gould.

The *Fulton Leader* was established by David O. Hoffman, May 16, 1901. He was succeeded by James H. Moore, the present publisher, January 22, 1908.

The *Fulton County Sun* is a new candidate for public favor, having been established at Rochester, January 9, 1913, by the Van Trump Company. It is independent in politics and is edited by Harold Van Trump.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GIBSON COUNTY

THE Democratic party in Gibson county in the last sixty years cast the majority vote for the following candidates for the presidency: Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Stephen A. Douglas, George B. McClellan, Samuel J. Tilden, Woodrow Wilson. William J. Bryan received more votes than McKinley in 1896. However, 346 of these votes were cast by the Populists. John C. Breckinridge received but 29 votes and John M. Palmer, Gold-Democrat, received but 11. Blaine defeated Cleveland by fewer than 200 votes. Roosevelt won over Parker by 650. This was the largest majority ever cast in Gibson county against a Democratic candidate for the presidency.

There have been many sturdy Democratic families in Gibson county: The Montgomerys, Robbs, Hargroves, Millers, Maucks, Trippetts, Holcombs, Stillwells, Welborns, and others. Smith Miller was elected to the House of Representatives in 1835, and served through a number of sessions. He was afterwards elected to the state senate and subsequently served two terms in Congress. This man won greater political honor than any other Democrat in the history of the county. He was a strong-minded, clear-headed, honest man and served his people long and faithfully.

The Hargroves were frequently represented in the state legislature, in the state senate, and in various county offices. Silas M. Holcomb, a man of distinguished ability, served in the lower house of the legislature and his son, Albert G. Holcomb, served with distinction in the state senate. John C. Holcomb was for eight years auditor of the county.

Caleb Trippett was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1857, and filled various offices in the county. This family has for more than fifty years been prominent in political life of the county. The last to win preferment was Sanford Trippett, an attorney at law at Princeton, who was twice prosecuting attorney.

S. P. Welborn was treasurer of the county. Dr. W. P. Welborn was for eight years clerk of the circuit court. The strongest representative of this family, however, was the Honorable Oscar M. Welborn, who from 1873 until 1909 was judge of the circuit court of the county. During this long continuous service he presided with dignity, decorum and marked ability. It is doubtful whether there is in the life of the judiciary of the state a more extended service and certainly there has been no judge who had a more exalted conception of his judicial duty and a greater ability

to serve his people than this man. He is still living and at the age of nearly eighty is engaged in the practice of the law at Princeton. Various other members of this family have been chosen by the people of the county to official position and on every occasion the duties intrusted to them have been well performed.

The Maucks have added much to the intelligence and high standing of Gibson county. Whether in or out of office the representatives of this family have been earnest, faithful citizens. Perhaps the highest representative of this family was Alfred Mauck, who was born in 1827 and died recently. He was a man of splendid natural ability, fairly well educated in the schools and well educated by private study. He was proud of his Democracy. He left to his children a very substantial fortune and, what is worth still more, a splendid name. His son, Edgar Mauck, but a few years since retired after four years' service as treasurer of the county.

William H. Evans was for nearly a half century connected with the publication of the Democratic organ in the county. He was an earnest, aggressive, open advocate of his views. His political adversaries always had for him the highest respect because they knew exactly where to find him. The only political reward he received for his long service was a term as postmaster at Princeton during Mr. Cleveland's first administration.

Quite as interesting a character is John C. Gorman, who for nearly a quarter of a century has had charge of the *Princeton Democrat* and who is at the present time postmaster in the city of Princeton. He comes from a long line of Democratic ancestors. In a brief article specific mention can be made of but a few individuals.

If in the last half-century there has been exerted a more marked influence in the community in any one department of its government than in another by the Democrats of Gibson county, it is in the judiciary. This has been continuously in Democratic hands since long prior to 1873. The circuit court sitting in Princeton has been presided over by the Honorable O. M. Welborn above mentioned, by the Honorable Herdis F. Clemmins of Mt. Vernon, and the Honorable Simon L. Vandever, who is at present judge of the circuit. Judge Mallott of Vincennes for a series of years presided over the court prior to the establishment of the present circuit court. The high character of the court has won the praise of adjoining counties. These different judges have exerted a

splendid influence not only over the attorneys at the bar, but over the citizens of the county. Political bias has never dared to impugn the motives of any one of these distinguished judges. The judicial ermine has been handed from one to another absolutely unspotted.

The office of prosecuting attorney has been practically at all times in the care and keeping of the Democrats. The influence of these Democratic officials has been such that Gibson county is pointed to by the citizens of adjoining counties as one where the laws are fearlessly and justly enforced.

The Gibson county bar has always had Democratic representatives of marked ability. From about the close of the Civil war until 1910 Clarence A. Buskirk was the acknowledged leader of the Princeton bar. He had a keen instinctive sense of justice, a resourceful mind, great learning and a classic eloquence. When but a young man he was twice elected attorney-general of the State of Indiana. He is still living. James E. McCullough, now of Greenfield, Indiana, practiced law for many years at the city of Princeton. He was a remarkable advocate; fearless, forceful and tireless. While a resident of Gibson county he served four years in the state senate with marked distinction. For about fifteen years William E. Stillwell was one of the leading lawyers of the Princeton bar, and, prior to his location at Evansville, served with ability as state senator. Harvey Harmon, who is now practicing his profession in Princeton, served with ability in the last legislature. He, Sanford Trippett and Henry Kister and others are splendid representatives of Democratic citizens in Gibson county.

For a great many years the public schools in Gibson county have been presided over practically all of the time by Democratic superintendents. William T. Stillwell, father of the senator before referred to, was superintendent for more than twenty years. He was succeeded by Henry A. Yeager, who was known as one of the greatest school teachers of the county, and one of its distinguished attorneys. Thomas W. Cullen, 1918 a candidate for prosecuting attorney, John T. Ballard, and John L. Fulling, later of Philadelphia, and Leland Cunningham, the 1916 to 1918 incumbent, each added something of real worth to the splendid system of public schools of the county.

The Democracy of Gibson county was not very fortunate in electing representatives to congress. Its sons have been honored with a number of nominations, but none of them except Smith Miller was elected prior to 1920.

The representatives of many other families in the county have served in public office and have

been honored with nominations by the party. Frequently the Husseys, Ziliaks, DePriests, O'Neals and many other earnest, enterprising representatives of Democratic families have been honored with nominations for public offices. Those that were elected and those that were nominated were but representative citizens of the great party to which they belong.

The Democracy of Gibson county is noted for the high class of its membership. Its intelligence, sobriety, and wealth are known to every one who is familiar with the life and history of that county.

Gibson county has been very well governed by officials of all political parties. There have been few officers that have been guilty of malfeasance in office.

The Republican strongholds are and always have been Princeton, Oakland City and Ft. Branch and communities immediately surrounding each one of these. Elsewhere the Democrats have been rather continuously in the majority. In the south part of the county and in the north and west the Democracy has been in control of the township governments. This was true even of the days when the large negro population of Princeton and the region immediately west thereof enabled our Republican friends to prevail. The town of Owensville, in Montgomery township, has presented a phenomenal changeableness. At first heavily Democratic, the Grangers assimilated a large number of Democrats. A few years after the Granger wave subsided the entire movement in that township practically went over to the Democracy. Again the same community was largely engulfed in the wave of Populism that spread over the county in 1894 to 1900. The body of that movement at its inception was composed of prominent Democrats. In the end, when the Populistic wave subsided, practically the whole body became Democratic and joined the Democracy. In that community, one of the richest and most intelligent in the state, it appears that the people have been unusually susceptible to political vagaries. Since Populism has run its course that great prosperous community has presented a very large Democratic majority.

In the time of the Civil war the Democrats of Gibson county furnished a large body of men to the Union army. Among the leaders of these were Capt. W. T. Stillwell, John Turnage, James H. Paul, Hugh Hussey and many others. Many of those who came as pioneers to the hills and valleys of Gibson county were adherents of the Democratic party. Their sons and grandsons have been reared in the same faith. The tolerant spirit of the Democratic party invited to its folds a large number of immigrants who came to this country from the nations of Europe—Germany,

England and Ireland. The great mass of foreign-born citizens and descendants of the same have been members of the Democratic party. While teaching at all times sobriety, sound morality and industry, the spirit of Democracy has been rather generous. At the outbreak of the world's conflict in Europe, and even when this nation entered into the struggle, so kindly did our foreign-born citizens feel toward the Democratic party and toward their country as a whole that the percentage of foreign-born citizens and their descend-

ants who were sympathizers of the German empire was perhaps smaller than the percentage of any such citizens in any adjoining communities.

Looking backward over the life of the county for a period of three-quarters of a century or more it is manifest that the work and the record of the Democratic party both through its citizenship and its public officials has not only been a vast influence in the community, but that the influence of the party has been helpful.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GRANT COUNTY

THE student of political history and events, especially if that student be of the Jeffersonian school, might conclude, after analyzing the election returns of Grant county for the past sixty years, that this is one political community long gone past redemption. That it has driven headlong to the demnition bow-bows with nary a chance to help in making the country safe for Democracy.

Democrats of Grant county will be the last to ever concede such a thing as even being near the truth, although they do admit, once in a while, when considering fresh returns, that outsiders may have some basis for their suspicions.

There is, in fact, no place in the state of Indiana where the Democrats, the trench boys, the fellows who love a good scrap, are better organized than in Grant.

The party organization centers in the Jefferson club, one of the livest political bodies in the state, and it has at least kept the Republicans busy as bird dogs holding on to what lead they possess.

The county was not organized until 1831, but away back yonder when the Democratic party was young, when the followers of Thomas Jefferson were full of that enthusiasm which makes any organization flourish (and which gingery characteristics, by the way, still make Democrats conspicuous and different from ordinary men in politics), men who came west and landed in the territory later known as Grant county brought their Democracy with them. It stuck with them and with their boys through many campaigns that are historic.

The "pep" and the sincere belief of these sturdy pioneers in the righteousness of their political belief impelled them to an enthusiasm which convinced a substantial majority of their neighbors and fellow citizens. At least, if results are any indication and good enough to be accepted in the early days, as they are forced to acceptance in more recent times, this must be conceded as true.

While participating in the politics of Delaware county, of which the Grant territory was originally a part, this Democratic tendency and influence was decidedly a factor in determining results. Becoming a county to themselves, they were ready for self-government on Democratic lines.

An election of any sort in the thirties and forties was just about as sure, or a little more certain to return a Democratic majority than it was later to sustain the Republican party.

Among the pioneer Democrats it is interesting in history to preserve the names of a few, the influence of their families still being felt here and in other parts of the state. Among them were James Sweetser, Dr. James Shively, James F. McDowell, Andrew J. Harlan, Col. Asbury Steele, Wiley Wood, George Strange, Samuel R. Thompson, Frank and James Thompson, and Henley James.

When the slavery agitation became so intense that the Civil war appeared a thing that could not be avoided, and during the war and since, some of these left the Democratic party, as must have been the case in order to show the changed results, and became Republicans. They had never belonged to the Whig party.

In the 1840 campaign, when Harrison and Taylor were being accorded most of the votes of the West, regardless of political lines, it being a contest of the East against the West, Van Buren and Johnson lost Grant county, receiving 391 votes, against 470 for Harrison and Tyler, the general Whig favorites.

In 1844, Polk, the Democratic nominee, restored the party to the Democrats, receiving 423 votes, while Clay, the Whig candidate, was given 353. The third party that year, known under the title of "Liberty," received 197 votes. The voters of Grant county have always been an independent lot when it came to third party movements or in their local campaigns.

In 1848 the Democratic candidate for president received 623 votes, against the Republican nominee, who had 325. Van Buren, the Free Soil candidate in that year, was given 359, leading the Whigs.

Four years later, in 1852, Pierce, the Democratic nominee, had 811 votes, against Scott, his Whig opponent, who had 620.

Then came the change, in 1856. About the only thing in the campaign following that to attract special attention has been the growth in the Republican majorities. That was the first campaign of the Republican party. Buchanan and Breckinridge headed the Democratic ticket with 1,035 votes, while Fremont and Dayton, the Republicans, had 1,395.

In 1860, with the country on the verge of war, Abraham Lincoln was given 1,668 votes, against 1,223 for Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1864 the Republican majority was not so large, but was perfectly safe, Lincoln receiving 1,547, against 1,238 for McClellan, the Democratic nominee.

From that time forward, with the population of the county growing, a larger portion of the increase has been counted in the Republican column, both in the presidential elections and in the selection of governors and other state officials.

The independence of Grant county voters is well illustrated in the local county campaign and in the city of Marion in 1913.

In the presidential election in 1912 Woodrow Wilson, Democratic nominee, received 4,390 votes; W. H. Taft, Republican, 3,939; Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, 2,185. In the county election the same year, although there was no county Progressive ticket, "Uz" McMurtrie, nominee for treasurer, was the only Republican elected.

In the Marion city election in 1913 there were five candidates for mayor. James O. Batchelor was the Progressive candidate, receiving 1,722 votes, and having a plurality of 466; W. A. McKown was the Socialist candidate with 1,256 votes; the Democrats came third with A. E. Gibson as their candidate, receiving 1,202 votes; Republicans were fourth with John O. Wilson, carrying 1,032 votes; James Rowan, on a ticket all by himself and designated as Independent, had 162 votes. The name of the Progressive party in that campaign was simply a convenience for indicating independence, and the dominant party was forced

into fourth place. It was only on occasions of this kind, and where Republicans had made notoriously bad nominations, that the Democratic party in county and city campaigns was able to achieve any general victory since the great change came in the campaign of 1856.

The Jefferson club, however, long continued one of the thriving political organizations of the state. Similar organizations of the sort in other counties would mean an eternal recording of Democratic victories. Its efficient work, however, has resulted, naturally, in compelling a strong opposition from both Republicans and Socialists, the latter being for several years a quantity that must be reckoned with in all Grant county campaigns.

In the campaign of 1916, with Wilson and Marshall candidates for president and vice-president, and with John A. M. Adair candidate for governor, the party fared better than in almost any year since 1860. In the years preceding, when the Republican majorities were averaging from 1,000 to 4,000, and even more, the Democratic presidential ticket received 5,827 votes, against 6,059 for the Republicans. Adair, the Democratic candidate, had 5,626 votes, against 6,049 for James P. Goodrich, the Republican nominee.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GREENE COUNTY

GREENE COUNTY was organized January 3, 1821, and named for General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame.

The county is bounded on the north by Clay and Owen; on the east by Monroe and Lawrence; on the south by Martin, Daviess and Knox counties; the west by Sullivan. The county is a parallelogram, being thirty miles east and west, and eighteen north and south. It is crossed from north to south by the west fork of White river, dividing the county into two nearly equal parts.

The western half is mostly rolling prairie and drained marsh land of great fertility. There are extensive coal fields in this region underlying the entire western part of the county. The veins are four in number, and vary in thickness from three and one-half to eight feet. The eastern half of the county is very rolling, and contains much coal, iron ore and minerals. The land is excellent for grazing purposes, and noted for its fine fruits of all varieties, there having been more than 25,000 barrels of apples shipped from various points during the year of 1915.

The county has a population of 36,873 and has many thriving cities and towns, of which Linton is the largest, having a population of about 7,000, and located in the heart of the Greene county coal fields. Jasonville is situated in the northwest corner of the county, with a population of 4,000, and also has extensive fields of coal, which here reaches its greatest thickness.

Worthington has a population of 2,000, and is situated in the White river valley, in the center of a fine agricultural and stock-raising community.

Lyons is situated in the marsh land region with a population of about 1,500. Here the land reaches its greatest fertility.

Bloomfield, the county seat, has a population of about 3,000, and is located one mile east of White river, and is the manufacturing center of the county.

There are three railroads crossing the county from north to south and two from east to west, with branch lines radiating to the various mines and other industries. The county is entirely out of debt and had on deposit in the various banks on December 31, 1915, \$151,406.22. The receipts for the year were \$816,462.12.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The political history of the county dates from its organization, January 3, 1821; however, much of it is obscure, as no complete records were kept

of the early actors. The records show that on January 5, 1821, commissions were issued to the following officers: Thomas Bradford, sheriff; Eli Dixon, coroner; John Stockley, surveyor; Cornelius Westfall, seminary trustee—all of whom were Democrats appointed by the governor. At an election held at the house of Thomas Bradford, one mile south of Bloomfield, the following officers were elected and sworn in March 6: Norman W. Pearce and John L. Buskirk, associate judges; Thomas Warnick, clerk; George Shroyer, recorder. Shroyer did not qualify. The duties of his office were performed by Mr. Warnick, who was commissioned as clerk for seven years. Each officer swore he had in no way been concerned in dueling. These were also Democrats, and the county remained solidly Democratic until 1868 when Grant defeated Seymour by 73 votes, making a gain over the Democrats since the election of 1864 of 376 votes, McClellan having defeated Lincoln by 303 votes. In 1872 Grant defeated Greeley by 363 votes. In 1876 Tilden defeated Hayes by 96 votes. In 1880 the county fell back into the Republican ranks.

STATE SENATORS.

After the organization of Greene county it was placed in a senatorial district with Sullivan, Vigo, Owen and Parke counties, Thomas H. Blake being its first senator, who served until 1822. He was succeeded by John Jencks, 1822-25. Then Putnam county was added to the district, which was represented by John M. Coleman from 1825 to 1826. During his term Hendricks, Morgan, Owen, Montgomery, Vermilion and Clay counties were added. David H. Maxwell was chosen senator, 1826-30. During his term all the counties were dropped from the district except Greene, Owen and Monroe. James Whitcomb was chosen senator 1830-36; David M. Dobson, 1836-44; Monroe now being dropped, John F. Allison, 1844-47; Lovell H. Rousseau, 1847-50; Jesse J. Alexander, 1850-58; Jason N. Connelly, 1858-63; George W. Moore, 1863-67; John Humphreys, 1867-71; Wiley E. Dittmore, 1871-75; Andrew Humphreys, 1875-77; Owen now being dropped and Daviess added, David J. Hefron, 1877-83; Jacob F. McIntosh, 1883-86; Daviess now being dropped and Sullivan added to Greene, L. P. Mullinix, 1886-90; Chas. T. Akin, 1890-94; Andrew Humphreys, 1894-98; Sullivan now being dropped and Monroe and Brown added, Edwin Con, 1898-1902; Cyrus E. Davis, 1902-06; Brown now being dropped and Owen added, Oscar E. Bland, 1906-

10; Joseph Moss, 1910-14; Henry Humphreys, 1914.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Hugh Barnes, 1822, was the first representative of the district composed of Greene, Owen and Morgan counties; Eli Dixon, 1823; David Harris, 1824; John Sims, 1825; (Clay was now added) Eli Dixon, 1826; (Clay was now dropped and Owen added) Thomas F. G. Adams, 1827; John M. Young, 1828; Eli Dixon, 1829; James Galletly, 1830; (Owen now dropped) George Baber, 1831; Drury B. Boyd, 1832; John P. Storm, 1834; Drury B. Boyd, 1837; John F. Allison, 1838; James S. Freeman, 1840; John F. O'Neill, 1841; Lovell H. Rousseau, 1844; John Jones, 1846; Stephen Lockwood, 1847; Richard H. Rousseau, 1848; Andrew Humphreys, 1849; A. Ham, 1851; John W. Ferguson, 1853; Andrew Humphreys, 1857; E. H. C. Cavins, 1858; William G. Moss, 1861; John M. Humphreys, 1863; Thomas Mason, 1867; James A. Minnick, 1871; John R. Isinhower, 1872; M. C. Fulk, 1875; James R. Baxter, 1877; Jacob P. McIntosh, 1881; A. S. Helm, 1882; John D. Alexander, 1887; William N. Darnell, 1889; Richard Huffman, 1891; Thomas Van Buskirk, 1893; Howard Bucher, 1895; Charles E. Henderson, 1897; Wilbur A. Hays, 1899; Cyrus E. Davis, 1901; William J. Hamilton, 1903; C. C. Ballard, 1905; Wilbur A. Hays, 1907; C. F. Myers, 1909; Jesse Weisman, 1911; Clyde Yoho, 1913.

TREASURERS.

John Owen.....April 6, 1821
 Hallett B. Dean.....February, 1824
 Norman W. Peirce.....January, 1827
 Moses Ritter.....1832
 Samuel D. Chipman.....1834
 E. P. Cushman.....1835
 John Hill.....1841
 William Mason.....1843
 Joseph Lyons.....1852
 James Harrah.....1856
 J. B. Stropes.....1858
 D. A. Bynum.....1862
 Henry C. Owen.....1866
 David Butcher.....1870
 H. V. Norvell.....1874
 H. T. Neal.....1878
 E. R. Stropes.....1882
 J. E. Bull.....1886
 John French.....1890
 Noah Brown.....1892
 C. C. Ballard.....1896
 Joseph Moss.....1902
 B. B. Mitten.....1906
 Elmer Shirtz (died May 8).....1908
 John Shirtz.....1908

J. S. James.....1909
 John W. Johnson.....1912
 John W. Johnson.....1914

CLERKS.

Thomas Warnick.....April 27, 1821-35
 Samuel R. Cavins.....1835-55
 John M. Humphreys.....1855-59
 John L. Milam.....1859-65
 John T. Smith.....1865-70
 David S. Whittaker.....1870-78
 John F. Slinkard.....1878-82
 Henry Gastineau.....1882-86
 Frank Ramsey.....1886-94
 John W. Graham.....1894-98
 Joseph W. Yakey.....1898-1907
 Clyde Yoho.....1907-15
 Kerby Ashcraft.....1915-

AUDITORS.

Thomas Warnick (ex officio).....1821-35
 Samuel R. Cavins (ex officio).....1835-41
 Thomas Carson (elected).....1841-46
 Samuel R. Cavins (ex officio).....1846-53
 John Jones (elected).....1853-59
 Joseph Lyons.....1859-67
 O. T. Barker.....1867-71
 J. N. Connelly.....1871-74
 William P. Stropes.....1874-78
 John L. Harrell.....1878-86
 James Harrell.....1886-
 Andrew J. Cox.....1886-90
 Thomas C. Owen.....1890-94
 Harvey L. Doney.....1894-1902
 William H. Deckard.....1902-08
 Peter M. Cook.....1908-12
 Caswell Jennings.....1912-16
 George E. Kidd.....1916-

RECORDERS.

George E. Shroyer was elected in 1821, but did not qualify; duties were performed by Thomas Warnick till 1835.
 Samuel R. Cavins.....1835-55
 E. P. Cushman.....1855-58
 John B. Cushman.....1858-59
 Hуго East.....1859-67
 J. T. Oliphant.....1867-70
 D. B. Hatfield.....1870-78
 John A. Pate.....1878-86
 Joseph G. Smith.....1886-90
 Charles B. Kemp.....1890-94
 James H. Persons.....1894-1903
 Edgar H. Sherwood.....1903-08
 Newton Vaughn.....1908-12
 Charles E. Fuller.....1912-16
 Charles E. Fuller.....1916-

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY—1816-1916

CORONERS.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Eli Dixon | January 5, 1821 |
| Cornelius Bogard | August, 1821 |
| J. B. Landers | 1824 |
| Vincent Lester | 1825 |
| Stephen Stalcup | 1828 |
| John A. Pegg | 1830 |
| Samuel Steel | 1834 |
| W. T. Wright | 1836 |
| W. C. Hicks | 1837 |
| Henry Kelsey | 1838 |
| W. C. Hicks | 1839 |
| Samuel C. Green | 1843 |
| John Cole | 1845 |
| Jacob Bland | 1848 |
| Eli Sparks | 1850 |
| Edward West | 1852 |
| W. W. Gainey | 1854 |
| John W. Osborn | 1856 |
| Wm. Flynn | 1857 |
| John Bledsoe | 1860 |
| J. G. Warnick | 1861 |
| Dr. Holt | 1862 |
| Geo. Steele | 1864 |
| Robert Baker | 1866 |
| Richard Hardesty | 1870 |
| Robert Baker | 1872 |
| David Armstrong | 1876 |
| Newton Heaton | 1878 |
| J. O. Burbank | 1879 |
| Wm. Ax | 1884 |
| Phillip Franklin | 1888 |
| James P. Denton | 1890 |
| John H. Ghun | 1892 |
| Wm. Ax | 1896 |
| Peter Oliphant | 1900 |
| Geo. B. Gray | 1902 |
| Chas. L. Bonham | 1906 |
| C. H. Jennings | 1908 |
| Ben McLaughlin | 1910 |
| John E. Talbot | 1912 |
| C. B. Collins | 1914 |

SURVEYORS.

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| John Stockeley | 1821 |
| Mark O'Neal | 1821 |
| Hans Stalcup | 1831 |
| Philander Burr | 1853 |
| Alexander Plummer | 1855 |
| C. M. Moss | 1861 |
| James D. Knapp | 1865 |
| Alexander Plummer | 1870 |
| W. W. Clogston | 1876 |
| Frank Shepherd | 1878 |
| F. M. Parker | 1879 |
| F. M. Parker | 1884 |
| W. W. Clogston | 1886 |
| E. Fide Cox | 1890 |

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| W. W. Clogston | 1896 |
| Samuel N. Yeoman | 1900 |
| Roland H. Blackledge | 1902 |
| Chas. C. Parker | 1904 |
| Frank A. Gagby | 1908 |
| W. W. Clogston | 1910 |
| Thom Robertson | 1912 |
| Elmer O'Neal | 1914 |

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Carpus Shaw | 1835 |
| Wm. Mason | 1842 |
| W. D. Lester | 1843 |
| A. S. Rhodes | 1847 |
| John E. Stropes | 1847 |
| W. D. Lester | 1848 |
| E. P. Cushman | 1850-53 |

This ended the school commissioners. In 1851 the county voted free schools by a majority of 623, having voted the proposition down on three previous elections.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| John R. Hudson | June, 1853 |
| E. H. C. Cavins | December, 1853 |
| Wm. Mack | March, 1854 |
| S. L. Stoddard | 1856 |
| A. P. Axtell | 1856 |
| William Mack | 1856 |

The last named three constituted the board for 1857.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| David L. Osborn | 1858 |
| Wm. Mack | 1858 |
| A. J. Axtell | 1858 |
| A. C. Hill | 1861 |
| A. J. Axtell | 1861 |
| James A. Dagley | 1861 |
| John T. Smith | June, 1861 |

Under the new law of March, 1861:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Henry C. Hill | 1861 |
| in place of John T. Smith, resigned. | |
| John R. Isenhower | 1864 |
| Lewis B. Edwards | 1867 |
| R. C. Hilburn | 1871-73 |

This was the end of examiners and the beginning of

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Reason C. Hilburn | June, 1873 |
| S. W. Axtell | 1876 |
| Sherman Ogg | 1885 |
| John T. Lamb | 1886 |
| Wm. M. Moss | 1889 |
| John L. Cravens | 1893 |
| Harvey L. Cushman | 1895 |
| Newton V. Meredith | 1903 |
| Christian Danielson | 1907 |
| Daniel McIntosh | 1909 |

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

| | | | |
|--|---------------|--|------|
| Thomas Plummer | March, 1821 | Wm. Hert | 1866 |
| David Deem | 1821 | John G. Owen | 1866 |
| Peter Herrington | 1821 | David Bonham | 1867 |
| Jonathan Lindley | 1822 | John R. Hudson | 1869 |
| Hiram Haywood | 1823 | Wilson Humphreys | 1870 |
| The county Justices transacted business till | | J. M. Cravens | 1870 |
| Nov., 1827. | | Jacob Nellingner | 1872 |
| Jonathan Lindley | Nov. 27, 1827 | Wm. C. Winters | 1872 |
| Benson Jones | Nov. 27, 1827 | Frank Stalcup | 1873 |
| John Crooks | Nov. 27, 1827 | J. M. Cravens | 1873 |
| Stephen Stone | 1828 | Elijah Robbitt | 1875 |
| James Warnick | 1829 | Carpus N. Shaw | 1876 |
| Samuel Simons | 1830 | Frank Stalcup | 1876 |
| Benson Jones | 1830 | John R. Hudson | 1878 |
| Joel Sexson | 1832 | Abraham Spainhower | 1879 |
| Benson Jones | 1833 | Wilson Humphreys | 1879 |
| Samuel Simons | 1833 | Moses Crockett | 1881 |
| The county Justices in September again transacted the business until 1837. | | John Miller, Jr. | 1882 |
| Samuel Simons | 1837 | Robert T. McKee | 1882 |
| Wm. O'Neal | 1837 | Moses Crockett | 1882 |
| Jesse Rainbolt | 1837 | Wilbur A. Hayes | 1884 |
| Wm. O'Neal | 1838 | David L. Osborne | 1885 |
| Jesse Rainbolt | 1839 | John T. Breeden | 1887 |
| Samuel Simons | 1840 | Simon Bland | 1890 |
| Wm. O'Neal | 1841 | Wm. A. McCland | 1891 |
| Fred Slinkard | 1842 | Henry C. Owen | 1892 |
| James Fuller | 1842 | Stephen Anderson | 1893 |
| Samuel Simons | 1843 | Wm. Exline | 1894 |
| Alfred Kutch | 1844 | Lafayette Jessup | 1895 |
| James Fuller | 1845 | Andrew Bucher | 1898 |
| Samuel Simons | 1846 | Geo. W. Marshall | 1899 |
| Alfred Kutch | 1847 | James D. Haseman | 1900 |
| Jesse Rainbolt | 1847 | David L. Squires | 1904 |
| Adam Stropes | 1847 | Horatio Hunt | 1905 |
| Jeremiah Stone | 1848 | Theo. Carmichael | 1906 |
| Samuel Simons | 1849 | James T. Roach | 1907 |
| Alfred Kutch | 1850 | George Davidson | 1908 |
| Jeremiah Stone | 1850 | A. M. Bucher | 1909 |
| Samuel Simons | 1852 | Theo. Carmichael | 1910 |
| Aaron Hagaman | 1853 | Thom Henry | 1911 |
| Abraham Spainhower | 1853 | John A. Poe | 1912 |
| Jeremiah Stone | 1853 | Vincent Hoke | 1914 |
| Aaron Hagaman | 1854 | Alonzo Miller | 1916 |
| Adam Stropes | 1856 | | |
| Andrew Raper | 1857 | COUNTY ASSESSORS | |
| Aaron Hagaman | 1857 | James L. Harrell | 1892 |
| Aaron Bland | 1858 | John F. Freeland | 1896 |
| Abraham Spainhower | 1858 | Andrew O'Donald | 1900 |
| Aaron Hagaman | 1859 | Wm. O. Titus | 1906 |
| J. F. Jamison | 1860 | James Anderson | 1910 |
| Abraham Spainhower | 1861 | Lilburn Jackson | 1914 |
| John Jones | 1861 | | |
| G. C. Morgan | 1862 | JUDICIARY. | |
| J. F. Jamison | 1863 | In September, 1821, J. Doty, as presiding judge | |
| John Jones | 1864 | and John L. Buskirk, associate judge, held the | |
| G. C. Morgan | 1865 | first session of the Greene circuit court at the | |
| | | house of Thomas Bradford, one mile south of | |
| | | where Bloomfield now stands. Henry Merrick was | |
| | | appointed prosecuting attorney. There were two | |

cases on the docket, both of which were dismissed. John L. Buskirk was allowed two dollars (\$2.00) salary for one year's service. In February, 1822, the next term was held at the same place by Thomas Bradford and John L. Buskirk, associate judges. Addison Smith was prosecuting attorney. At this term Robert Anderson was naturalized, he being the first in Greene county. The August term was held by William Wick, as presiding judge, and Thomas Bradford, associate judge, at the court house in Burlington, the county seat at that time. The March term, 1823, was held by William Wick, presiding judge, and Martin Wines, associate judge. Smith Elkins was prosecutor. At this term Richard Huffman was fined thirty-seven and one-half cents for fighting. The May term, 1824, was held by Jacob Call, presiding judge, and Bradford and Wines, associates. At the October term John R. Porter was presiding judge with the same associates. The May term, 1825, was held at Bloomfield, Judge Call presiding, with John Law prosecuting attorney, which place he held until 1830. Judge Porter was presiding judge of the October term, which place he held until 1830. This year, Wm. B. Morris appeared as associate judge.

In the year 1826 Levi Fellows and Robert Smith appeared as associate judges. There was no change in the officers for two years. At the June term, 1829, Samuel R. Cavins appeared as associate judge.

Probate Court.

Willis D. Lester was the first probate judge and held the office until 1843; was elected again in 1849 and held the office until the court was abolished, in 1853.

Circuit Court.

In 1830 John Law was elected by the legislature judge of circuit court, E. M. Huntington prosecutor, each for a term of seven years. At the October term G. W. Johnson acted as presiding judge (Judge Law having legislated out of the circuit). Norman W. Pierce appeared as associate judge, succeeding Judge Fellows. In 1832 Emory Kinney appeared as presiding judge and held the office for five years. John Robison succeeded Judge Pierce as associate judge.

In 1834 William S. Cole succeeded Judge Robison and Judge Bradford again appeared as associate judge. David McDonald appeared as prosecuting attorney at one term and John Cowgill at the other. In 1837 E. M. Huntington appeared as presiding judge and remained for two years. In 1838 Judge Fellows appeared as associate judge to take the place of Judge Cole, whose term of office had expired. During this period David McDonald seems to appear more frequently as prosecuting attorney; however, the record seems

somewhat confused and shows that C. P. Hester and D. R. Eckles sometime appear as prosecuting attorney.

In 1839 David McDonald appeared as judge and John S. Watts as prosecuting attorney, McDonald remaining in office until 1852. In 1841 L. B. Edwards and Joel B. Sexson were associate judges. In 1843 John R. Stone was probate judge and William G. Quick was prosecuting attorney for the two years following. In 1845 Craven B. Hester was made prosecutor and served until 1849. This year Augustus L. Rhodes was elected prosecuting attorney and Jesse Rainbolt associate judge, and continued in office until it was abolished. Judge William D. Lester was elected probate judge this same year.

At the September term, 1851, William M. Franklin appeared as prosecuting attorney and held that office until 1853. This year James Hughes appeared as judge of the circuit court—the first judge elected by popular vote in this circuit.

| Judge | Prosecuting Attorney |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| James Hughes.....1853..... | Wm. E. McLean |
| James Hughes.....1854..... | A. B. Carlton |
| James Hughes.....1855..... | Francis L. Neff |
| Jas. M. Hanna.....1856..... | M. A. Osborn |
| Solomon Claypool.....1858..... | G. W. Pierce |
| Solomon Claypool.....1860..... | W. G. Neff |
| D. R. Eckles.....1864..... | Michael Malott |
| D. R. Eckles.....1866..... | John S. Brodwell |
| D. R. Eckles.....1868..... | John C. Robison |
| W. M. Franklin.....1870..... | John C. Robison |
| W. M. Franklin.....1872..... | C. C. Matson |
| W. M. Franklin.....1873..... | A. M. Cunning |
| W. M. Franklin.....1874..... | A. M. Cunning |
| John C. Robison.....1876..... | S. O. Pickens |
| John C. Robison.....1880..... | John D. Alexander |
| A. M. Cunning.....1882..... | John D. Alexander |
| Geo. W. Buff.....1883..... | John D. Alexander |
| Geo. W. Buff.....1886..... | Sam W. Axtell |
| John C. Briggs.....1888..... | Wm. C. Hultz |
| John C. Briggs.....1892..... | W. L. Slinkard |
| W. W. Moffett.....1894..... | Chas. D. Hunt |
| O. B. Harris.....1900..... | E. W. McIntosh |
| O. B. Harris.....1902..... | John A. Riddle |
| O. B. Harris.....1804..... | John W. Lindley |
| C. E. Henderson.....1906..... | J. B. Philbert |
| C. E. Henderson.....1908..... | Walter F. Wood |
| C. E. Henderson.....1910..... | James M. Hudson |
| Theo. Slinkard.....1912..... | W. Ray Collins |

Common Pleas Court.

| Judge | District Attorney |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wm. M. Franklin.....1853..... | Fred Brown |
| Wm. M. Franklin.....1854..... | Oliver Ash |
| F. T. Brown.....1856..... | Michael Malott |
| F. T. Brown.....1858..... | Geo. W. Throop |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Judge | District Attorney |
| F. T. Brown.....1860..... | Harry Burns |
| F. T. Brown.....1862..... | S. W. Curtis |
| Wm. M. Franklin....1864..... | Patrick Haney |
| Wm. M. Franklin....1866..... | John C. Robison |
| Harry Burns.....1868..... | C. C. Matson |
| Harry Burns.....1872..... | Samuel McGregor |

(Court abolished.)

There have been in the history of Greene county only two Republican judges and two Republican prosecuting attorneys. At the present time—every officer in Greene county, both elective and appointive, with the exception of representative, is a Democrat.

Some Eminent Members of Bar.

James Whitcomb was admitted in 1822; afterward was governor of the state of Indiana.

John Law, admitted 1823; afterward judge of circuit court and served several terms in Congress.

Tilghman A. Howard, admitted 1831; afterward went to Congress and was Democratic candidate for governor.

In 1833 Paris C. Dunning and Delana R. Eckles were admitted. Dunning later was governor of state and Eckles judge of same court. This year David McDonald also was admitted. He also became judge of the same court and later judge of the district court of the United States and author of "McDonald's Treatises." In 1836 William A. Gorman was admitted; afterward colonel in the Mexican war, general in the Civil war, member of Congress and governor of Minnesota.

Wm. Huntington was admitted in 1837; afterward appointed judge of the district court of the United States.

In 1839 Richard W. Thomson, George G. Dunn and John S. Watts were admitted. R. W. Thomson afterwards was member of Congress and Secretary of Navy. George G. Dunn served several terms in Congress. John Watts was appointed federal judge of New Mexico, where he remained during his life.

In 1841 Lovell H. Rousseau located at Bloomfield and was admitted to practice; was captain of a company of soldiers in the Mexican war; was promoted to major general in the Civil war; served one term in Congress, and at the time of his death was brigadier general in the regular army. In 1844 S. H. Buskirk was admitted and afterward was one of the ablest judges of the supreme court.

In 1849 Wm. M. Franklin was admitted. He afterward was prosecuting attorney, judge of common pleas and circuit courts, and commissioner of supreme court. Augustus L. Rhodes also was admitted this year; afterward was judge of the supreme court of California for sixteen years.

In 1851 W. P. Hammond was admitted, and afterward was governor of the state; also Daniel McClure, who later became secretary of state and afterward assistant paymaster-general in the army.

J. B. Usher was admitted 1852; later became Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

James Hughes was elected judge of the circuit court in 1853. He was the first judge elected by popular vote. Afterward was elected to Congress; was appointed judge of court of claims by President Buchanan. In this year Andrew Humphreys, the "Dean of Democracy" in Greene county, was admitted. He served in both branches of the Legislature and was elected to Congress. In 1858 J. M. Hanna resigned as judge of circuit court, having been elected judge of the supreme court.

BLOOMFIELD DEMOCRAT.

The *Bloomfield Democrat* dates its origin from 1860. However, it was known as the *Greene County Times* until 1864, when its name was changed to the *Southern Indianian*, with the motto: "The Constitution as it is. The Union as it was."

In 1867 its name was changed to the *Bloomfield Democrat*, which name it still bears. The first editor was E. E. Rose, who edited the paper until 1861. James E. Riley was editor from 1861 till November, 1862, when Henry B. Wools took charge of the paper with success till November, 1863. E. B. Barnard and James C. Nabb jointly edited the paper till 1864. Then Mr. Barnard became sole editor and manager, and continued the publication until January, 1866, when Clark B. Humphreys became editor until March, 1867, when James E. Riley again became editor and changed the name to *Bloomfield Democrat*. In 1868 J. R. Isenhower became editor and was succeeded in November, 1868, by Ogle & Leek, who continued to edit the paper till 1873, when the management was secured by W. P. Stropes, who conducted the paper with considerable success till July, 1880. William M. Moss took charge until 1882, when he leased the paper to W. L. Slinkard and G. H. Hendren, who conducted it till 1895, when it was taken charge of by C. E. Davis and W. V. Moffett, who edited same till 1897. Then the paper was sold to ——— Barron, who in turn sold to R. McNeil, he selling the same to G. H. Hendren in 1909. Mr. Hendren managed the paper till 1910, when he was succeeded by H. W. Moore, who edited the same till 1911, when W. L. Slinkard became sole editor and proprietor.

The *Democrat* has been a power in politics since its advent, always being true to the party principles, as well as being the newsiest paper ever edited in the county.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAMILTON COUNTY

By Hugh Anthony Maker

WRITING the history of the Democratic party of Hamilton county is a task similar to the one that devolved upon St. Paul when he was called upon to define "Faith." St. Paul defined "Faith" as "The substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen."

The history of the Hamilton county Democracy for the last 60 years is but the annal of a succession of defeats of as noble and self-sacrificing an aggregation of men as ever labored for the enforcement of what they thought to be right and best for the commonwealth in which they lived.

The Democratic history of Hamilton county naturally divides itself into two distinct periods, namely, "the ante-bellum" and the "post-bellum" periods.

It is a tradition that the time was when the Democrats of Hamilton county outnumbered their opponents four to one, but it is only tradition, as the oldest men and women now living cannot recall the time.

The history of the ante-bellum period is in a large measure legendary; nevertheless there are several characters that loom up bright and clear. The foremost of them all is William Conner, the "Father of Central Indiana," who was brought, a captive by the Indians, to where Hamilton county now is about the year 1806. He began his political career as treasurer of the county at its organization in 1823, and served in that capacity for about a year. He, with Elisha Long, represented a district composed of the counties of Henry, Madison, Hamilton and Hancock, and all of the territory north of those counties, from 1829 to 1831. He represented Hamilton and Boone counties and all of the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve (Tipton county was not then organized, and the territory referred to is what now forms the three southern townships of Tipton county), from 1831 to 1832. He again represented Hamilton county in the lower house of the Legislature for the years of 1831 and 1832; also represented Hamilton county in the same branch of the Legislature for the years of 1836 and 1837, and was one of the commissioners delegated by the Legislature to locate the county seat of Allen county and was instrumental in the selection of Ft. Wayne as the place.

Another figure of those far-off times was General John D. Stevenson, father of the late Judge R. R. Stevenson, who probably held more offices

at the same time than any other man who ever lived in the county. He was clerk of the court from 1823 to 1836; recorder from 1823 to 1838, and auditor from 1823 to 1840. He received his title of general from being general of the militia, an honor he received at the hands of the governor of the State. During the last ten or twelve years of his life he affiliated with the Republican party, having broken with his party at the beginning, or shortly prior to the opening of, the Civil war.

William Conner's brother, John, who was made captive by the Indians at the same time that he was, and was treated in a similar manner to William, was the founder of Connersville, Ind. He was the father of William W. Conner and grandfather of the late Hon. John C. Conner, M. C., of the State of Texas, and represented Hamilton county in the Legislature of 1824, but did not long survive that period.

Another ante-bellum character was Dr. Griffith M. Shaw, sire of Dr. Albert Shaw, the present editor of the *American Review of Reviews*, at New York City, who represented the county in the lower house for the years of 1848 and 1849, but moved from Noblesville to Hamilton, Ohio, where he died in 1863 while lending aid to the Union cause. Dr. Griffith M. Shaw was always a Democrat, yet a strong Union man, and could go among the "Butternuts" of Butler county, Ohio, where no other Union man dared to go. Overwork for the cause threw him into a fever, of which he died.

Another ante-bellum Democrat was William Garver, whose first wife was the first white child born in Noblesville. His second wife was a daughter of James Brown Ray, governor of Indiana from about 1824 to 1830. He practiced law at the Hamilton county bar for more than fifty years; he was prosecutor for one term and state senator for the counties of Hamilton, Boone and Tipton from 1848 to 1852; made a Democratic race for Congress in 1856, but was defeated. The Buchanan administration cared for him as a "lame duck" and made him a special inspector of mails for the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota at a salary of \$5,000 a year. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, that nominated John C. Breckinridge for President, also the "rump" convention that met at Baltimore the same year and nominated Stephen A. Douglas. He enlisted in the Union army and

went to the front as colonel of the 101st Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Upon his return from the war he was elected judge of the court of common pleas as a Republican and served in that capacity until the abolition of that court. He was elected to the Legislature in 1876, and was a candidate for the office of representative in 1890, but was defeated for the nomination. He died in the year 1895.

William W. Conner was a son of John Conner, the founder of Connersville, Ind. He was born at that village and was elected to the Legislature as soon as he reached his majority. He was of such youthful appearance that a doorkeeper, on seeing him in his seat in the House, went to him and politely informed him that "boys were not allowed in that place." Later, in bellum days, he was a Republican and was clerk of the court from 1859 to 1863, as well as a captain of "Home Guards" during that period. In 1874 he made a race for clerk upon a fusion ticket, a combination of Greenbackers and Democrats, and came within 83 votes of being elected, and then Governor Thomas A. Hendricks appointed him adjutant-general of the State of Indiana; he served in that capacity from 1874 to 1877. In 1880 he was again a Republican. One veteran in Hamilton county politics said of him at that time: "God don't know what Bill Conner will do in politics," and in that year he made the canvass for Robert Graham, now a member of Congress from Colorado, for state senator from the district composed of the counties of Hamilton and Tipton, in which Mr. Graham was successful. In 1882 he supported Walter N. Evans, Democratic candidate for clerk that year, and was one of his deputies; was a candidate for the nomination of clerk upon the Republican ticket in the year 1886 and made a splendid race. It might be observed that, as much as he changed his politics, he never lost the confidence of the public during his entire life, and was always regarded as being honest in his opinions. After his race for clerk in 1886 he became connected with the Noblesville Gas Company and remained with that company until his death.

During the Civil war there were probably 1,000 Democrats in Hamilton county, and at that time it was worth a man's life to proclaim himself as such; in short, they were so persecuted that no one would own to the fact.

When William H. Boswell began the publication of the *Noblesville Independent* in 1874 he told me with his own lips that there were about 1,200 Democrats in the county, yet no man would own up to it; they were merely opposed to the Republicans.

In ante-bellum days the Dales were prominent in Democratic politics in the county. Samuel Dale

served in the Legislature in the early fifties. His sister was grandmother of the late Judge Theodore P. Davis and his son, Colonel Douglass Dale, was colonel of a Missouri regiment during the Civil war and later held a prominent government position at Washington, D. C.

One of the prominent Democratic families of Hamilton county was that of Aaron Cox, who lived in the county from an early date. Most of his sons were born in the county. He was postmaster of Noblesville during the administration of President Johnson. His son, Jabez S. Cox, was judge of the circuit court of Miami county; his son, Millard F., was judge of the criminal court of Marion county, while another son, Charles E., was judge of the supreme court of Indiana for a term of six years, retiring January 1, 1917.

Milton B. Hopkins, a preacher in the Christian church, who took part in one of the bitterest church quarrels ever staged in Noblesville, lived there during the fifties; was known to be a Democrat, but not a politician in any sense; was elected state superintendent of public instruction in 1872 over B. Wilson Smith, Republican, Mr. Hopkins and Governor Hendricks being the only Democrats elected upon the state ticket that year.

Joseph Messick was a prominent Democrat in Hamilton county before the Civil war; was postmaster of Noblesville just prior to and up to that period. One son, Benton Messick, emigrated to Minnesota and became colonel of the First Minnesota regiment during the Civil war and lost his life leading his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. Another son, George Messick, was constable of Noblesville township for more than forty years; throughout all the while he was a Democrat and the township was overwhelmingly Republican, yet he continued to hold the office.

Silas Hare was born in Hamilton county and emigrated to the state of Texas when quite a young man; was colonel of a Confederate regiment during the Civil war; was judge of the circuit court of his district for one or two terms, and has served several terms as member of Congress from the Second Texas district. After he ceased to be Congressman he located in Washington, D. C., and was legal counsel for the state of Montana. His brother, Wesley Hare, always lived in Noblesville, throughout his lifetime a Democrat, and at his death had been in business longer than any one else in the city—something over fifty years. His son, Elbert M. Hare, made a race for the office of clerk of the court in 1886 upon the Democratic ticket, but was defeated; in 1896 he separated with his party upon the financial questions of that period and became a Republican and acted two or three campaigns as their county chairman, but later affiliated with the Progressive

party; his present political attitude is probably unknown.

The true status of the conditions confronting the Democrats of Hamilton county since the close of the Civil war is best described in an excerpt from an oration prepared for the ratification of the re-election of President Wilson in 1916, and never delivered, which runs like this:

"Sixty years have not yet passed away since Hamilton county boasted of the banner Republican township of the United States—a township in which every vote, save one, was Republican. Nor has five and forty years sneaked into the past since white Republicans voted twice, and negroes roamed from polls to polls and voted as many times as they pleased, and Hamilton county rolled up her 3,600 Republican majority, while the Democrats were unable to get their ballots in the box.

"But time, the beautifier of the dead,

Adorner of the ruin, sole comforter,

And only healer when the heart hath bled,'

hath wrought its miracle. Thanks to the sparing grace of God and the saving grave of Jesus Christ there are today, lingering upon the shores of time, or thrumming harps at the throne of grace, some forty old Democrats who are the proud rivals for the distinguished honor of having cast the one vote; and the township to which we referred has had a Prohibition trustee, and Hamilton county cast a plurality of her popular vote for the presidential electors in the glorious year of 1912, when, for the first time in over sixty years, the Democrats elected their entire county ticket; and but for the machinations of a small coterie seeking to monopolize the patronage, would have repeated the performance in 1914."

Lucius H. Emmons, a practical printer of Eastern birth, came to Noblesville in 1835, and immediately began the publication of a newspaper called *The Newspaper*. This paper was neutral in politics, the patronage was not large, and as an enterprise did not pay. He discontinued the publication in 1838 and left Noblesville, but returned in 1842 and began the publication of a weekly, called the *Little Western*, which was Democratic in politics. Its file, still in existence, began with the issue of June 4, 1842, and ended with the issue of January 25, 1845, and as a paper did duty for the Democratic party during the strenuous campaign of 1844. The influence that he and his paper wielded must have done yeoman service for the party, as evidenced by the fact that during the James K. Polk administration Mr. Emmons received a clerkship at Washington, D. C., and resided there until 1850, when he returned to Noblesville. A few days after the arrival of himself and family in Noblesville he

was stricken and died of Asiatic cholera. His widow later married a Mr. Longley and became the mother of the first fire marshal of Indiana, W. E. Longley, who was district chairman of the 9th Congressional district during the campaigns of 1910, 1912, 1914, and in 1912 was political manager for Samuel M. Ralston, successful candidate for governor, and his son, Lucius H. Emmons, Jr., has held a place in the government printing office at Washington for about forty years.

Notwithstanding that for a few years after the Civil war the stuffing of ballot-boxes and "beating up" of unoffending Democrats were considered to be *prima facie* evidence of a Republican's fitness for county office, and the persecution everywhere beset the Democrats, yet the Democracy of Hamilton county has not been without her triumphs. When Republicans began cheating each other at primaries, ballot-box stuffing ceased; when the Prohibition party grew strong enough to have representatives upon the election board, things changed. For instance, at Westfield in 1884, the first time the Prohibitionists had representatives on the board at that place, there were about fifty Democratic votes polled, when prior to that time for many years but one vote had been reported. It may be observed at this time that Westfield in slavery days was an ideal station upon the "underground railroad," whose operations (notwithstanding the repugnance of slavery) were contrary to law, and the youth of that place grew up entertaining the idea that mere caprice was superior to law. As a consequence three county officers and one state auditor—all Republicans—who were reared at that place "have 'went' wrong."

In 1876, with the assistance of the "Greenbackers," Peter Cardwell was elected to the state senate from the counties of Hamilton and Tipton, and his vote was very material to the election of Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate.

In 1878, William W. Rooker was elected as joint representative from Hamilton and Tipton counties. Mr. Rooker has a somewhat interesting personal history. He was born about one mile east of the Indiana state fairground, where from his eighth to tenth year he had General Lew Wallace as a boyhood playmate. It was his boast that "I could lick him when I was a boy," but he added further that "General Lew Wallace is now a great man and I am nothing."

In 1882 Mr. Rooker made a race in the Ninth Indiana District for Congress against Thomas B. Ward of Lafayette, he receiving 81½ votes in the convention to Mr. Ward's 82½ votes, and a majority was required to nominate. He told me once, confidently, that he was told by political

workers of his county that there were two delegates for sale and their price was \$100 each, and he turned down the proposition with the remark, "If I cannot win fair I do not wish to win at all," and added, "I believe that my opponent must have purchased those votes."

The last act of his life was to go to the polls in 1896 and cast his vote for William J. Bryan for the presidency.

Another character of importance was Francis M. Householder. He was elected prosecutor of the district of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit when it consisted of Madison and Hamilton counties, and he served one term. In June, 1881, he was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Hamilton county, for the reason that Rev. A. H. Morris, upon whom it was desired to bestow the honor, had not been a resident of Hamilton county for the year required by law to qualify a person to election to that position. When Mr. Morris' disability was removed, Mr. Householder resigned and Mr. Morris was elected to fill the vacancy. Under the first administration of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Householder became postmaster of Noblesville. His health failing, he resigned this position, and, after lingering some years as an invalid, passed away.

Another great character of that age was Judge David Moss. He was an attorney at the Hamilton county bar for over forty years; represented Hamilton county in the Legislature from 1853 to 1855. Once or twice he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination of attorney-general of the state. In 1884 he was nominated and elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, consisting of Hamilton and Madison counties. He served his term of six years and died soon after his retirement.

Probably the greatest political character of which the Democracy of Hamilton county can boast was the late Walter N. Evans, who was originally a Whig, later a Republican, and in 1874 began to affiliate with the Democratic party. In 1882, when the majority of Hamilton county was somewhere near fifteen hundred Republican, he was nominated as a Democrat, and elected clerk of the court of Hamilton county. Aside from holding the position of clerk, he held no other office, and yet he had a great influence in the Democratic councils of the state and county.

Another character was Francis M. Trissal. Commonly known as Frank Trissal, he was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 30th day of September, 1847, and came to Miami county, Indiana, with his parents in 1850, where, under the instruction of his father, who was a Hoosier schoolmaster, he received a common school education. In 1865 he became a deputy clerk in the Hamil-

ton circuit court in the office of his uncle, John Trissal, who was a Republican, and with whom he disagreed politically. At that time there were less than a thousand Democrats in the county, and they were unorganized; in fact, they were treated with a most brutal intolerance and had to keep quiet. Using Mr. Trissal's own words, "I do not think they had any organization during the war, but Judge David Moss and Judge Earl S. Stone were classed as leaders and (falsely, perhaps) accused of being 'Copperheads.'" In 1866, when ex-President Johnston "swung around the circle" in a speaking campaign defending his reconstruction policies, which resulted in his attempted impeachment, Mr. Trissal became one of his followers and a pronounced Democrat, and a few years later became chairman of the Democratic party. In 1873 the old court of common pleas was abolished by the Legislature and new judicial circuits were created, the counties of Hamilton and Madison forming a circuit, and, being the only Democratic attorney in the county, except David Moss, he was honored by Governor Hendricks by the appointment of prosecuting attorney; he was a candidate for election to the same position the next campaign, but was defeated. These are the words Mr. Trissal used: "It was my privilege to do about as I pleased in managing campaigns, and I was classed as being a 'boss.' I attended all state conventions as a self-appointed delegate and voted the county about as I pleased, and it is among my pleasant recollections that I first met John B. Stoll in the convention of 1870, and was an active supporter of his when he was nominated auditor of state in 1872. The party gained some in respectability from about that time on, because it got some good life-blood from former Republicans. Our number gradually grew until finally, in 1882, we were able to elect Walter N. Evans clerk of the circuit court." Mr. Trissal was Democratic chairman until 1886; in 1888 he was active in politics, but it was the last year in which he participated in Hamilton county affairs, he having moved from the county to Chicago, where he became principal attorney for a railroad entering Chicago. Mr. Trissal now lives in Chicago, but has a large farm near Laporte, Ind., and also maintains a partnership in the law office of Darrah, Roley & Trissal at that place.

Another post-bellum character was Judge Theodore P. Davis, who was born near Westfield, in Hamilton county, in 1855. He began life as a school teacher; later he studied law with Moss & Trissal, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; was actively engaged in the practice of law, and incidentally in politics, until 1890, when he was nominated judge of the circuit court, making so

creditable a race that in 1892 he was brought out on the evening of the day before the state convention for judge of the appellate court, nominated and elected that year, serving a term of four years upon that bench. After he left the appellate bench he moved to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with Frank E. Gavin, and conducted the practice of law there until his death, in 1907. At the time of his death he was Democratic chairman of Marion county.

The newspaper representing the Democratic party of Hamilton county was the paper referred to in the reference to Mr. Emmons; and later, in about 1874, William H. Boswell started a paper purporting to be independent, and called the *Noblesville Independent*. It was in reality a "Greenback," and anti-Republican paper. He continued to publish it as an independent paper until 1880, when it became a Democratic paper, and he later changed its name to the *Noblesville Democrat*, and so conducted it until 1900, when he sold the good will of the paper to R. M. Isherwood, who conducted it during the campaign of 1900, and later on sold it to some parties from Michigan, who published it for some months and then abandoned it, when Mr. Isherwood returned and directed it for some time. The paper was then sold to James M. Fippen, commonly known as "Calamity Jim," who conducted the paper for about a year, and just prior to the campaign of 1904 sold it to Dawilla Spaneth, who made its policy independent. It was later sold to a syndicate and became the *Noblesville Enterprise*, and went into the hands of a receiver, later being sold to E. E. and C. F. Neal, and was finally merged into the *Noblesville Ledger*, the leading Republican paper of the county.

Just prior to the campaign of 1904 W. H. Roney purchased the *Atlanta Times*, at Atlanta, Ind., and placed it in the hands of Colonel D. K. Taylor, the veteran editor and newspaper man, who was a somewhat peculiar character. He was a Virginian by birth and was related by blood to Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. He was also related to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the wife of the President of the Confederacy; also the late Robert L. Taylor, United States Senator from Tennessee. He was for several years telegraph editor of the old *Indianapolis Sentinel* and as a compositor, worked for some time on the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, being one of the first to operate a Mergenthaler linotype, the *Courier-Journal* being the second newspaper in the country to install the linotype. As a journeyman newspaper man he had charge of Colonel Keller's printing office at Tusculumbia, Ala., when the Colonel celebrated his nuptials, incident to his marriage to the mother of the renowned Helen

Keller, the celebrated deaf, dumb and blind girl.

Colonel Taylor for a while conducted the *Times* at Atlanta, but in the spring of 1904 he moved the paper to Noblesville, where he controlled it for some two or three years, until Mr. Roney, becoming involved in financial difficulties, was compelled to sell the paper. It was then purchased by O. H. Downey of Churubusco, Ind., who was a candidate for statistician upon the Democratic ticket of 1896, who, after conducting the paper for something over a year, sold it to R. Philip Carpenter, who later became postmaster of Noblesville under the first administration of Woodrow Wilson, he in turn selling the paper to a company of which Mr. N. K. Harris was the representative; later the paper changed hands again and Mr. Harris' brother assumed control of the paper and is still publishing it.

The Democratic chairmen of Hamilton county since the Civil war are as follows: From the war to 1886, Francis M. Trissal; in 1888, John Durrflinger; 1890 and 1892, George W. Ingerman; in 1894, Julius Joseph, and Daniel Gascho, who near the middle of the campaign succeeded Joseph; in 1896, J. W. Klotz; in 1898, George W. Ingerman, again; from 1900 to 1908, inclusive, Meade Vestal; in 1908, Fred H. Teshler; 1910 to 1914, inclusive, Phil J. Fariss; in 1916, M. L. Cardwell, who still has the honor.

The following from time to time have served as secretary: T. P. Davis, F. M. Householder, Charles D. Pottor, William A. Long, John M. Hays, A. W. Henderson, Irve Bowman and Daniel Presser.

The rise of the Hamilton county Democracy which culminated in the election of Meade Vestal, judge of the Hamilton circuit court, in 1908, and the election of the entire local ticket in 1912, began in the contest for the office of trustee in Delaware township in 1900, when, out of a vote of about 400, President McKinley carried the township by 97 votes and Richard J. Moffitt, Democratic candidate for trustee, won by 46 votes.

Factions arising and various elements combining in the Republican party, resulting in the formation of the Progressive party, gave the Democratic party a "walk-over" in 1912. But, because of the return of the Progressives to the Republican party and the dissatisfaction arising among Democrats from the disposition of the patronage after the election of 1912, in 1916 the opposition had returned to an old-time majority of about 1,500. In short, to be a Democrat in Hamilton county required some nerve and self-abnegation in days past, and it is the boast of the author of this sketch that men of Hamilton county are "Democrats from principle and not for revenue only."

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HANCOCK COUNTY

HANCOCK COUNTY is located in the central part of Indiana. It is bounded on the west by Marion county. Greenfield, the county seat, is on the National Road, about twenty miles east of the city of Indianapolis. In size it is an average county of the State, being composed of 307 square miles and containing 196,480 acres. It was originally a part of Madison county, and was organized as a separate county in 1828 and named in honor of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The industrial pursuits of the people are pre-eminently agricultural. The land is level or gently rolling. The soil is fertile and will produce in abundance any crop adapted to this climate. In fact, Hancock county is regarded by its people as the garden spot of the earth, and the sentiment prevails that whoever cannot "make it" on a farm here need not attempt farming elsewhere.

The county has a population of a little over 19,000. Greenfield, the only city, has a population of about 5,000. New Palestine, Wilkinson, Fortville and Shirley are incorporated towns with from 450 to 1,500 inhabitants, respectively, according to the census of 1910.

Politically, the county has for more than a half century had a strong Democratic majority. The county offices during this time have practically always been occupied by Democrats. In one election, 1886, the offices of auditor, clerk and recorder were lost by the Democrats, but with this exception the administration of the county affairs has been entrusted to Democratic officers. In only one township, Blue River, have the Democrats always been in the minority, and only twice has this township elected Democratic township trustees—James New in 1863 and Harry L. Fletcher in 1914. In each instance the opposing party was divided into two camps, thereby enabling the Democrats to elect their candidate. In Jackson township the Democrats have generally been considered the minority party, but the margin has always been so narrow that it has frequently been overcome by a careful selection of men in making up the Democratic ticket. The following Democratic township trustees have been elected in Jackson township:

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Burd Lacy | 1859 |
| Philip Stinger | 1867 |
| James B. Clark | 1871 |
| A. V. B. Sample | 1874 |
| James F. McClarnon | 1880 |
| A. V. B. Sample | 1882 |
| George C. Burnett | 1904 |

In Brandywine township the history of Democracy has been unbroken in local affairs. All of the township trustees have been Democrats. In Brown, Buck Creek, Center, Green, Sugar Creek and Vernon townships the administration of local affairs has been under the control of the Democratic party, with but very few interruptions, since the organization of the county.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION, 1843

In an old copy of the *Greenfield Reveille*, published in April, 1845, we have possibly the oldest report of a political mass convention in the county. It was a Democratic convention, but the *Reveille* was a Whig newspaper, and, of course, the proceedings of the convention are made to appear as ridiculous as possible. It is worthy of notice, however, that even at that early date there was opposition within Democratic ranks to local delegate conventions. Following is the report:

"In accordance with a previous notice a mass convention was held on the 26th inst., the proceedings of which would no doubt be interesting to our friends generally and edifying to our readers.

"About 10 o'clock a. m. the untiring Democracy were seen emerging from the beech woods which surround our peaceful village. True, the woods were not entirely darkened by their numbers, yet every avenue leading to the neighborhood of Esquire Franklin's restaurant was not unbroken.

"On the arrival of a number from the country we heard an eternal warfare sworn against the proposal for a convention to nominate county officers—dissensions that at first view seemed incurable presented themselves from different points. Independence of opinion and action was asserted, and how well maintained will appear in the sequel. Against 2 o'clock the refractory portion being whipped into the traces, the Democracy retired to the court house. General Milroy being called to the chair, he endeavored to explain the object of the meeting, which he, however, failed to do to the satisfaction of some of his friends.

"On motion a committee of three were appointed, but their duties not explained. After some misunderstandings had been explained, the said committee was increased to five; again after another consultation it was thought best to have a committee from each township in the county. When the townships were called four were unrepresented. (Afterwards one or two were rep-

resented.) The committee were then ordered to retire, consult and report to the meeting. But when about retiring one of the committee, more thoughtful than the rest, called on the chair to know what they should report, as he had yet to learn what duties were assigned to the committee. The chair endeavored to explain by informing the committee that 'the enemy was abroad in the land,' that 'those levelers, the Whigs, were on the alert and must be kicked sky high!' (He did not call them public defaulters, as we awfully feared he would do in the warmth of his feelings.) He said he was a Democrat, commencing with the days of Jefferson, and was still a Democrat, and the committee could retire.

"The committee, although their duties did not seem explained by the chairman, retired to guess at them, we suppose.

"Whereupon Dr. Hervey moved, 'Dr. Cook make a remark.' Dr. Cook was excused for the time, and Dr. Hervey proceeded in effusing the most —. He is a whole menagerie, and kicks, pushes, strikes and everything else manfully. He brings to our mind that beautiful line of the poet: 'Bulls aim their horns and asses lift their heels.'

"He said that 'before the presidential election the Whigs were opposed to annexation,' but asks with an air of triumph, 'Where is now one found to oppose the admission of the State of Texas? If such an one could be found he could be laughed at till he put comic almanacs out of fashion.' We leave others to judge of his political discoveries. But he proceeded: 'No, Democracy, like the rolling stream' (casting up its filthy sediments) 'has an onward (progressive) course, and in fifty years there will be fifty united states.'

"The doctor is evidently a man of deep research. He spoke of Cæsar crossing the 'Rubico,' and of the 'navigable ocean,' asked where is the man in Indianner that would say he was a 'reprudreater'? (We thought of his friend Chapman, an avowed repudiator, but no difference, all discordant elements harmonize in the general name of Democracy!)

"W. H. Anderson, a gentleman particularly distinguished for advocating the sentiment 'that God is a Democrat,' and therefore wants his friends 'to be on the Lord's side,' was called on to address the meeting, but declined doing so.

"R. A. Riley was then called and responded in a short address, endeavoring to justify the acts of violence done to the people's will and a total disregard of their rights by the State Senate in staving off the U. S. senatorial election.

"A series of resolutions were introduced by Esquire Riley, proposing to hold a convention on the first Saturday in June to nominate county officers, which were adopted.

"We, however, discovered some of the old and anti-progressive Democrats whose arms and voices were raised in opposition to this proceeding. One of them explained the 'Almighty made everything else, but never made a convention' to dictate. They were opposed to it because it was anti-Democratic because it was dictating to and whipping Democrats into the traces contrary to their better judgment. They were opposed to it because two individuals assumed to control the whole matter, made every motion of importance, and that with an eye to their own particular interests—because the county was not represented; whole townships being without a voice in the matter, and at no time more than sixty persons present, including Whigs, Abolitionists and little boys; because two individuals acting in concert for their mutual interest, should not dictate to, control and rule at pleasure seven hundred freemen!

"But our opinion is that the Democracy will hold a secret caucus and back out from this one-sided convention. It matters not, however, as the Whigs will make a clean sweep this year in Hancock. Chapman will crow no longer, although in his concluding remarks he offered the olive branch to the Whigs! We know how to meet that old arch-intriguer. We have not time for a further account this week. More anon."

Among the men who were active in the interests of Democracy in the very early days of the county Joseph Chapman should probably be named first. Joseph Chapman came to this county from Ohio in 1829. In 1832 he was elected county clerk and served his county as representative in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1837, 1839, 1840, 1842 and 1843. He was an astute politician, of magnetic personality, and a gifted speaker. He not only stumped this county in campaign after campaign, but with his oratorical power he rendered his party invaluable service in all parts of the State. The Democracy of Hancock county found efficient leadership in him, and it is difficult to estimate now how much the continued loyalty of the county to Democratic standards is due to his early enthusiasm and his untiring efforts in behalf of his party.

To Chapman belongs the honor of having given to the party its national emblem, the rooster. It was in the campaign of 1840, after the financial panic in Van Buren's administration, when things looked gloomy for the Democracy of the country, that George Pattison, editor of *The Constitution*, a Democratic newspaper of Indianapolis, heard of a serious defection from the Democratic ranks of Hancock county. He wrote William Sebastian, postmaster at Greenfield, and one of the Democratic leaders of the county, the following letter:

"Indianapolis, June 12, 1840.

"Mr. Sebastian:

"Dear Sir—I have been informed by a Democrat that in one part of your county thirty Van Buren men have turned for Harrison. Please let me know if such be the fact. Hand this letter to General Milroy. I think such a deplorable state of facts can not exist. If so, I will visit Hancock county and address the people relative to the policy of the Democratic party. I have no time to spare, but I will refuse to eat or sleep or rest so long as anything can be done. Do, for heaven's sake, stir up the Democracy. See Chapman; tell him not to do as he did heretofore. He used to create unnecessary alarms; he must crow; we have much to crow over. I will insure this county to give a Democratic majority of 200 votes. Spare no pains. Write instanter.

"GEORGE PATTISON."

This letter accidentally fell into the hands of the Whigs, who published it on June 16, 1840, in the *Indianapolis Semi-Weekly Journal*, the leading Whig newspaper in the State, for the purpose of ridiculing the Democrats. In this it failed utterly. "Crow, Chapman, crow!" became the slogan of the local Democracy in that campaign. It soon spread over the State, and when the *Indiana State Sentinel*, a Democratic State newspaper, was launched on July 21, 1841, it contained at the top of the front page the picture of a proud rooster and under the picture the words, "Crow, Chapman, crow!" The phrase caught the popular ear, and the rooster was soon adopted as the emblem of our great Democratic party. The story of our national emblem is full of interest and should be read by every loyal Democrat. Its fuller history, together with letters, photographs and newspaper clippings of the time, has been written and published in very artistic form by John Mitchell, Jr., of the William Mitchell Printing Company, of Greenfield, Ind. It is only fair to say of that loyal Democrat, Joseph Chapman, however, that he was just as patriotic and loyal to his country as he was to his party. For many years now he has rested in an unmarked grave on one of the battlefields of the Mexican war.

Among the wheel-horses of the Democracy of that time should be mentioned John Addison of Jackson township; Joseph Wright of Buck Creek township; William New of Blue River township; Benjamin F. Reeves of Brown township; Wellington Collyer of Brandywine township, and John Dye of Sugar Creek township. All of these men, and many others, were active in the interest of Democracy in that early day, and up until the time of the Civil war. True, party lines were not as closely drawn in the thirties and forties as they

are now, and men who were well known over the county were elected to office regardless of party affiliations. In 1856, however, the county went solidly Democratic and remained Democratic until during the Civil war. With the Civil war came a new alignment of parties. The leadership of the old alignment of the Democratic party was left in the hands of such men as Thomas D. Walpole, George Atkison, Morgan Chandler, Berry W. Cooper, John C. Atkison, William New, James L. Mason and their co-workers, while a wing of the Democracy of the county, known as the War Democrats, or Union men, was led by David S. Gooding, Henry Swope, Lysander Sparks and others. The War Democrats allied themselves with others of their own political convictions and formed the Union party. In 1863 the Union party put a ticket into the field made up as follows:

For Auditor—Lysander Sparks, Democrat.

For Clerk—Henry Swope, Democrat.

For Treasurer—Nelson Bradley, Republican.

For Recorder—Amos C. Beeson, Republican.

For Sheriff—William Caldwell, Republican.

This ticket was elected. But with the close of the war all party factions disappeared. War Democrats and Democrats were again amalgamated into one Democracy, whose strength has always been such in this county that the nomination of its candidates has been equivalent to election. In 1896 the party aligned itself with much enthusiasm under the banner of William J. Bryan and ever since that time has given the principles enunciated by him the most ardent and loyal support.

During the Civil war period, and for many years prior thereto, David S. Gooding was one of the most prominent party leaders of the county. He was portly, of strong personality, an able lawyer and a powerful speaker. He was chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee from 1856 until 1863. As an orator he was in demand in all campaigns from Maine to California. As early as 1847 he represented his county in the lower branch of the State Legislature. In 1848 he was elected county prosecuting attorney. In 1852 he was elected common pleas judge, in 1856 state senator, and in 1861 was again elected common pleas judge. In 1866 he was appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia, which position he held until 1869. Upon returning to his home at Greenfield he again became an active worker in the interests of Democracy and stumped the State in every campaign for another quarter of a century. Among the co-workers of Gooding in county politics during and immediately after the Civil war mention should be made of Henry Swope, who was the Democratic county chairman for a period of eight or ten years, who

was also clerk of the common pleas court, and who was prominent as a Democrat and a citizen of this county for many years. Among others were Dr. Noble P. Howard, Sr.; Noble Warrum, Adams L. Ogg, Dr. S. A. Troy, E. H. Faut, Alex K. Branham and Jesse Allen.

Among the younger men who grew into prominence in the councils of the party after the Civil war Charles G. Offutt served his county with distinction in the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1872 and as judge of the Hancock circuit court, 1894-1900; Ephraim Marsh served as clerk of the Hancock circuit court, 1874-1882, was the Democratic county chairman for several years and was later secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee; Stokes Jackson, one of the most untiring Democratic workers in the county, was the Democratic county chairman for several years, was chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee and was sergeant-at-arms of the Lower House of Congress at the time of his death in July, 1912.

Among the Democrats now living who have been elected or appointed to positions of honor and trust are Edward W. Felt, on the appellate bench, and Omer S. Jackson, a deputy in the office of the Attorney-General, both of the State of Indiana. At present Mr. Jackson is chairman of the State Democratic Speakers' Bureau.

For more than a half century the party has had the advantage of a strong local press. During the fifties *The Hancock Democrat* was founded by a stock company with David S. Gooding as its editor. In 1859 William Mitchell, master printer and publisher, bought out all the stockholders and took full charge of the paper. Since that time the *Democrat* has remained in the family of the Mitchells. In 1876 John F. Mitchell, an elder son, after a long apprenticeship, assumed the management of the plant. In 1907 John F. Mitchell, Jr., entered the firm with his father, and they now own and publish the paper.

From the day that William Mitchell bought the establishment to the present its columns have been full of bristling Democracy. Under the efficient management of the Mitchells the *Democrat* is much quoted by other papers and is recognized as one of the leading Democratic papers of the State.

Another Democratic newspaper that was published in the county was *The Jeffersonian*. The first issue of *The Jeffersonian* was printed in June, 1878, by R. G. Strickland. The policy of the paper was well expressed in its name. Mr. Strickland remained its editor and proprietor until 1890, when he sold his interest to Eugene Lewis. Later the paper changed hands several times, and after 1897 it was published as *The Herald*. Its publication was discontinued in 1907.

Among the men who have directed the local policies of the party as chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee since 1860 are the following:

- 1860—J. A. Hall.
- 1861—Benjamin F. Caldwell.
- 1866—John W. Ryon.
- 1867—Alfred Potts.
- 1868—M. L. Paullus.
- 1868—Jacob Slifer.
- 1870—William Frost.
- 1870—Jacob Slifer.
- 1872—George Barnett.
- 1874—George Barnett.
- 1876—George Barnett.
- 1878—Morgan Chandler.
- 1880—Ephraim Marsh.
- 1882—Ephraim Marsh.
- 1884—Andrew Hagan.
- 1886—Andrew Hagan.
- 1888—U. S. Jackson.
- 1890—U. S. Jackson.
- 1892—I. A. Curry.
- 1894—E. W. Felt.
- 1896—George W. Ham.
- 1898—E. W. Felt.
- 1900—Charles J. Richman.
- 1902—George Crider.
- 1904—H. D. Barrett.
- 1906—Lawrence Wood.
- 1908—Lawrence Wood.
- 1910—Richard Hagans.
- 1911—Clint Parker.
- 1912—William Service.
- 1914—Thomas Seaman.
- 1916—R. L. Ogg.
- 1918—Plutarch Montrose.

The following are the men now entrusted with the administration of county affairs:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- Roland Jessup, Eastern district.
- John Burk, Middle District.
- Pleasant T. Paush, Western district.
- Representative—George H. Cooper.
- Judge of Hancock Circuit Court—Earl Sample.
- Court Bailiff—Ed. Hope.
- Court Reporter—Charles Walker.
- Prosecuting Attorney—George L. Tindall.
- County Attorney—John Hinchman.
- Auditor—Harvey J. Rhue.
- Clerk—Horace E. Wilson.
- Treasurer—Thomas A. Seaman.
- Recorder—John T. Rush.
- Sheriff—John Mulvihill.
- County Assessor—Eli A. Parish.
- County Surveyor—Charles Boone.
- Coroner—J. B. Ellingwood.

County Health Commissioner—Dr. William H. Larrabee.

County Road Superintendent—Charles N. Warren.

County Superintendent of Schools—George J. Richman.

The following are the Township Trustees, who by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of 1911, have continued in office for a term of six years:

Blue River Township, O. J. Coffin.
 Brandywine Township, William A. Scott.
 Brown Township, Ord Kuhn.
 Buck Creek, John F. Wallace.
 Center, Abram W. Frost.
 Green, Daniel J. Warrum.
 Jackson, William T. Orr.
 Sugar Creek, John Burkhart.
 Vernon, R. C. M. Smith.

All of the men named above except the Trustees of Blue River and Jackson Townships are Democrats. John F. Shelby and Clarence Luse have both resigned from the office in Buck Creek Township, and John F. Wallace finished the term.

The following men were elected to the office of Township Trustee and assumed the duties of the office on January 1, 1915:

Blue River, Harry L. Fletcher.
 Brandywine, Orlen F. Thomas.
 Brown, James A. VanDuyn.
 Buck Creek, William Humfleet.
 Center, Rufus Temple.
 Green, Walter A. Jackson.
 Jackson, Marshall N. Hittle.
 Sugar Creek, Scott Brandenburg.
 Vernon, William C. Vanlaningham.

All are Democrats except the Trustee of Jackson Township, who is a Republican. Though the county is strongly Democratic and the Republican Trustees are in the minority, the County Board of Education, composed of the Township Trustees and others, in the management of school matters and in the general execution of its duties is non-partisan. The Board considers all matters on their merits, and acts as a unit, without thought or consideration of politics, for the best interests of the schools.

BRYAN AND FREE SILVER.

Following the nomination of Bryan at Chicago in 1896 the Democracy of the county rallied enthusiastically to his support. Stokes Jackson was delegate to the national Democratic convention and was also a member of the "notification committee" that brought to Mr. Bryan the news that he had been nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party. No party in the county has ever given any candidate a more enthusiastic and

more loyal support than the Democracy of the county has given to Mr. Bryan in each of his campaigns.

The Democrats of the county were thoroughly imbued with the idea of free silver, and on June 6, 1896, just a few days prior to the Center Township Democratic convention, copies of the following notice were sent to practically all of the Democratic voters of the township:

"Greenfield, Ind., May 30, 1896.

"Dear Sir—The township Democratic convention for the selection of delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and joint representative conventions will be held at the court room in the city of Greenfield, on Saturday, June 6, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. You are earnestly requested to see your friends and neighbors and urge them to be present, as it is important on account of the action which is desired to be taken, instructing all delegates to vote for platform and candidates who are in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it occupied before its demonetization in 1873 by the Republican party. Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the battle-cry of the Democracy for 1896. There is likely to be an effort made to carry the convention for a gold standard, but if all of the friends of silver attend this convention and do their duty silver will win the day.

"FRIENDS OF SILVER."

All the Democratic township conventions adopted resolutions during the summer of 1896 in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the defeat of Mr. Bryan at the polls did not shake the faith of the county. "Sixteen to One" was affectionately remembered for many years and the "peerless leader" remained the idol of the party. Through the influence of Mr. Jackson Mr. Bryan was brought to Greenfield on July 27, 1899. Great preparations were made for his reception. The city was decorated, a large cannon was procured and it seemed that the entire county turned out en masse to hear him. He spoke at the fair-ground, and it was estimated that 20,000 people were present to hear the address. On June 22, 1903, Mr. Bryan again made two addresses at Greenfield, one on the east side of the court house and another at the opera house. On October 3, 1906, he spoke at Fortville, and then with a party came to Greenfield by automobile. The city was again decorated and an immense throng filled the streets on the east side of the court house to hear him. It is most likely true that Mr. Bryan has not had a more loyal county in the United States than Hancock.

A few Democrats in the county, including Ephraim Marsh, Judge Offutt and E. H. Faut, were

opposed to Mr. Bryan's theory of "free silver" and supported the National Gold Democratic ticket. This ticket, however, polled only 15 votes in the county, of which 1 was in Brandywine, 8 in Center, 4 in Sugar Creek and 2 in Vernon.

In the ranks of the Democracy of the county today are many men whose faces have been familiar in the party's councils, and whose judgments have directed the local policies of the party through many years and through many battles. We cannot mention all of them, but no picture of a general Democratic meeting of this day at the county seat would be complete without the faces of Elbert Tyner, John Hayes Duncan, Michael Quigley, George W. Ham, William Elsbury, Isom Wright, Horace Wickard, John Manche, George Crider, Charles Barr, William H. Thompson, Matthew L. Frank, William A. Wood and others.

With these men who have labored unceasingly through the years and who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, stand also the men of middle age and the younger men, enthusiastic and loyal to their party, and willing to give of their time and energy that its banner may not trail in the dust. Among the faces that are very familiar we see our honored judge, Earl Sample, whose eloquence, and whose finished and forceful periods, have carried conviction to many a jury, and have charmed audiences throughout the State. During the present war the Judge has been making patriotic speeches throughout the length and

breadth of Indiana. Harry Strickland has served his county for six years in the Lower House of the Legislature, and is now the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District; John F. Eagan, John B. Hinchman, William A. Service, Samuel J. Offutt, Edward W. Pratt, Jonas Walker, Charles L. Tindall, Robert L. Mason, Edwin T. Glascock, Charles Cook, Arthur C. Van Duyn, John A. Anderson, Sherman Smith, Lemuel Moore, George Matlock, Thomas Hope, Charles Scott, Louis H. Merlau, William G. Lantz, John F. Shelby, F. M. Sanford, Clint Cauldwell, John Mooney, Quincy A. Wright and many others.

But no picture of any general or business meeting at the county seat within the last quarter of a century would be complete if it omitted from the foreground the likeness of the genial secretary who is practically always called to the table—Elmer T. Swope.

Yes, we have our differences of opinion in these days, but our Democracy of today has this message for posterity: that, though we have differences of opinion, we settle our difficulties in council; when our principles have been adopted, and our candidates named, we present to our opponents the solid front of one united, organic Democracy. During the great world war the party has given its undivided support of the policy of President Wilson to prosecute the war with all the strength at our command until an honorable peace can be obtained and the world made safe for democracy.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HARRISON COUNTY

HARRISON COUNTY was the fourth county formed in the State, Knox, Clark and Dearborn being earlier. It was organized and carved out of a portion of the territory theretofore included in Knox county in 1809. It was named after General William Henry Harrison, who was the first territorial governor of Indiana, and who afterwards became President of the United States. General Harrison owned a large tract of land in the county and operated a grist mill on Blue river.

Among the earlier prominent Democrats was William M. Saffer, who was a candidate for governor in 1856, when he was defeated by A. P. Willard, and Peter N. Zenor, who was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850. Mr. Saffer and Mr. Zenor both served several terms in the state legislature.

The following residents of Harrison county served in the lower house of congress: Hon. Simon K. Wolfe, 43d session; Hon. S. M. Stockslager, 1880-1884, and Hon. William T. Zenor, 1896-1906. Captain Stockslager was also land commissioner during the first term of President Cleveland.

In recent years Harrison county has had two resident state senators who were Democrats—Iverson Lynn, who served from 1890 to 1894, and Smith Askren, who served from 1902 to 1906.

The following Democrats from Harrison county served as members of the state legislature in the lower house in recent years: Daniel A. Cunningham, elected in 1878; Jonathan Hottell, 1880; William D. Mauck, 1882 to 1884; Smith Askren, 1886, 1888, 1908 and 1910, and also joint representative in 1892; Jacob F. Wright, 1890 and 1892; Jacob L. O'Bannon, 1896 and 1898; Andrew J. Lopp, 1900 and 1902; Thomas Conlee, 1904; Remy Bierley, 1912, and William Habermel, 1914.

Harrison county is now and has usually been regarded as a Democratic county, although at times the Republicans elected all or a part of their ticket. Along in the eighties and nineties the usual majorities were about 500, although there were exceptions to this majority in 1886, when the Republicans elected their ticket; and again in 1894, the year of the Republican landslide, the latter party was successful. From that time until 1906 the Democrats won, but at the election in that year the Republicans again defeated them, and were fortunate enough to retain several offices again in 1908.

It was noticeable that upon the adoption of the

Australian ballot the Democrats made remarkable gains in nearly every precinct of the county at the following election in 1890. The following newspapers have been published in the county, two of which, the *Corydon Republican*, now edited by Frank Self, and the *Corydon Democrat*, now edited by Lew M. O'Bannon, are being regularly published at this time; the *Corydon Democrat* having a circulation of over 3,500 and being one of the leading weekly newspapers in the State.

The *Indiana Gazette*, established November, 1818. The *Corydon Press*, September, 1829, Dr. D. G. Mitchell, editor.

The *Corydon Investigator*, 1835.

The *Corydon Whig*, 1840, Dr. A. M. Jones and George Robertson, editors.

The *Harrison Gazette*, 1843, Ignatius Mattingly, editor.

The *Southern Indianian*, 1847.

The *Western Argus*, March 11, 1851, T. C. Slaughter, editor.

The *Corydon Democrat*, established 1856, S. K. Wolfe, editor. Followed by A. W. Brewster, Askren and Stockslager, G. K. Gwartney, C. W. Thomas and C. B. Ellis and the present owner and editor, Lew M. O'Bannon.

The *Corydon Argus*, 1861, George W. Beard, editor.

The *Corydon Weekly Union*, 1863, Andrew Broadus, editor.

The *Farmers' Advocate*, W. H. Hudson, editor.

The *Old Capitol*, Lemmon and Askren, editors.

The *Comet*, C. L. Dick, editor.

The *Corydon Republican*, established August, 1868; editors, Henry Jordan and W. T. Jones, followed by Self and Adams and George W. Self, who was succeeded by his son, Frank Self, the present owner and publisher.

The *Harrison County Democrat*, 1886, by D. J. Murr and C. W. Thomas, editors.

Corydon, the first state capital, is the county seat of Harrison county. The territorial government was located there from 1812 until the adoption of the first constitution and the admission of the State into the Union in 1816. It continued to be the capital until 1825, when the seat of government was removed to Indianapolis.

The old capitol building still stands. It is owned by Harrison county and is used for a court house. There is a growing sentiment that the State should buy and preserve this old building in order that future generations may view its simple grandeur. A bill to that effect passed the senate

during the 1915 session and was defeated in the house by but a few votes; a similar bill will probably be presented to the next General Assembly. It would be a fitting memorial of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the consti-

tution and the admission of the State to the Union for the State to purchase this ancient building, the construction of which was begun in 1810. In the same town is the "Constitutional Elm," where the first constitution was drafted and adopted.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY

HENDRICKS COUNTY was organized in 1823, and at the first general election thereafter, in 1824, returned a Whig majority of twenty-four votes for Henry Clay over Andrew Jackson, they receiving thirty and six votes, respectively.

The stand the county then took in recording its political favoritism as opposed to the Democracy has been consistently maintained down to the present time, the only exception being in 1828 and 1832, when Jackson had a plurality over Clay of forty votes in the former year and of 109 in the latter, and in 1912, when the split in the Republican party enabled Woodrow Wilson to receive a plurality of 842 over Roosevelt, the latter running second in this county.

The Democratic vote of the county since its organization, as recorded at presidential elections, has been as follows: 1824, 6; 1828, 204; 1832, 483; 1836, 389; 1840, 651; 1844, 844; 1848, 775; 1852, 980; 1856, 1,378; 1860, 1,083; 1864, 832; 1868, 1,462; 1872, 1,626; 1876, 1,912; 1880, 1,994; 1884, 2,069; 1888, 2,081; 1892, 2,028; 1896, 2,365; 1900, 2,359; 1904, 2,174; 1908, 2,546; 1912, 2,337; 1916, 2,453.

The Republican pluralities in the county since the war have ranged from 935 to 1,511 at the various presidential elections.

From 1860 to 1908—almost a half century—there was not a Democrat elected to a county office, and during this period only one Democrat carried the county, Judge Jacob B. Julian receiving a majority of twenty-nine votes in 1878 over his Republican opponent, who was elected Circuit Court Judge through his plurality in Marion county, which, with this county, comprised the judicial circuit.

In 1908 the Democrats were able to place the first member of their party in the court house in over fifty years, when John W. Ader was elected Sheriff. He was re-elected in 1910 and at the same election Democrats were elected as Auditor and Treasurer in the persons of Lewis W. Borders and George Macomber. In 1912 the entire Democratic county ticket was elected, John Dugan of Middle township being the first and only Democrat ever sent to the Legislature from Hendricks county. George W. Brill was elected as Circuit Judge, James P. Snodgrass Prosecutor, George Macomber Treasurer, James W. Gentry Sheriff, and John Moran and Henry S. Cox as Commissioners. The 1914 election resulted in the defeat of the Democratic candidates for Auditor and Commissioners, but added two more Democrats to

the list of county officers, A. P. W. Bridges being elected as Clerk and John A. Flynn Recorder.

The twelve townships of Hendricks county are practically evenly divided as to politics, but not until 1908 were the Democrats able to obtain a majority of the township trustees, and with it the privilege of naming the county superintendent of schools. This choice fell upon Theodore T. Martin, who proved such an efficient officer and capable school man that he has been re-elected for a term of four years, receiving every vote of the County Board of Education regardless of politics.

This, in brief, records the results attained by the Democracy in the county since its organization. Meager they are, it is true; but the spirit of political devotion that has maintained organizations and made sacrifices in the face of predetermined defeat has been of much benefit to the party throughout the State. A Hendricks county Democrat has been one who is always ready to serve, even if the fruits of victory are not in sight. Today the Democratic State Committee of thirteen members has on its roster of membership two native Hendricks county Democrats, both of whom (meaning John W. Cravens of the Second district and Arthur Hamrick of the Fifth) are of Hendricks county Democratic ancestral stock and both of whom received the impulse to play in the game of politics through family traditions and associations of young manhood in this county. Dr. O. B. Johnson and Marion Bailey, both of Union township, were delegates to the Democratic national conventions of 1896 and 1904, respectively. During the sixteen years of defeat that was visited upon the Democratic party in Indiana from 1894 to 1910, Edward Barrett was his party's candidate for State Geologist, going down to defeat with his party in each instance during that period and winning with it in 1910 and 1914. In 1906 and 1908 Hendricks county furnished the Democratic candidate for Auditor of State in the person of Marion Bailey. It was in Hendricks county that Charles Greathouse, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, got his first lesson in profitable politics when he landed his first position as a school teacher in Brown township, the banner Democratic township of the county. Governor Ralston, Philip Zoercher, Judges Webb Felt and John Spencer, George Crane and numerous others who have served the party through weather fair and foul, have been identified at various periods, while students of the Central Normal College at Dan-

village, with the Hendricks county Democracy—an association that was undoubtedly of value to all.

The first Democratic paper published in Hendricks county was the *Butcher Knife*, established at Danville in 1856, with George Gregg as editor, which existed some four or five years, being snuffed out by the strong war feeling that prevailed in the community. *The Indianian* was established in 1870 and survived until the fall of 1875, being under the control during that period of Dr. Haggart, the Ray brothers and C. N. Walls. The latter was an editor of the fire-eating variety and made things so warm for his political opponents that it was necessary for him to use shooting-stick and mallet as weapons of self-defense as well as in locking up his newspaper forms. *The Democrat* was established by E. D. King in February, 1878, and sold in August, 1879, to M. A. Barnett, who in October, 1881, disposed of the property to the owner of the Republican paper. *The Danville Gazette* was established by E. D. King in 1880, who retired from the paper in 1885 to accept a government position at Washington, D. C. The paper then passed to the control of W. A. King, who continued as its publisher until December 1, 1914, when it was leased to Alvin Hall, the present publisher, W. A. King having been appointed as postmaster at Danville.

To no one is the party more indebted than to the men who have served it as chairmen of the County Central Committee. This position in a county like Hendricks calls for an amount of personal labor and sacrifice of time and money that those in a county where there is a possibility of victory do not have to meet. The following persons have filled this position in Hendricks county during the past forty years: 1876, Nathan J. Scarsee; 1878, John Mesler; 1880-2, H. B. Lingenfelter; 1884, James A. Wilson; 1886, Levi A.

Barnett; 1888, Dr. John L. Marsh; 1890, John M. Hays; 1892, James R. Williams; 1894, Joseph G. Bowen; 1896, W. A. King; 1898, Henry Underwood; 1890-4, Marion Bailey; 1906-14, David A. Higgins; 1916, Dr. A. P. W. Bridges.

Hendricks county Democracy suffered its severest blow through the agitation of the slavery question and the Civil war that followed. Many leading men who formerly had been Democrats joined the new Republican party, which grew so strong that it dominated the political affairs of the county without question, practically, until 1908.

This condition of affairs precluded the possibility of a Hendricks county Democrat becoming prominently identified with public life, but that the material was here and failed to develop solely because of untoward political conditions is proven by Hendricks county Democrats who have made their mark in public life elsewhere. Congressman Bailey of the Johnstown (Pa.) district was a product of this county. John R. Brill, a leading lawyer, and one of the live wires of the Democratic organization at Evansville, is proud of the fact that he is a Hendricks county boy and never loses an opportunity to speak of the kind of Democrats the county produces. Portland Chase Hunt, a student under Dan Voorhees, was one of the leading Democratic orators of the Pacific Coast.

But with President Wilson and the new era for the Democratic party that his administration has ushered in, the party in Hendricks county has been strengthened and it now faces the future with a firmer belief in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and the knowledge that the Republican party even in Hendricks county is not invulnerable to defeat.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HENRY COUNTY

By Walter S. Chambers

THE second term of James Monroe, President of the United States, extending from March 4, 1821, to March 4, 1825, was then known and is to this day referred to as the "Era of Good Feeling," there being, so far as surface indications were concerned, but one political party in the United States.

It was during this era of good feeling, in 1822, that Henry county was organized, so that there were no political divisions in the county. This condition continued, at least on the surface, until 1832, when the first national convention to nominate candidates for the presidency was held in Baltimore, Md. The followers of Henry Clay were known as "National Republicans" and those of Andrew Jackson as "Democratic Republicans." The vote in Henry county was 767 for Clay and 580 for Jackson.

With the campaign of 1836 political divisions became complete in Henry county. The two leading parties were known as "Whigs" and "Democrats." The vote of the county for President was: Harrison, "Whig," 1,394; Van Buren, "Democrat," 712. The Whigs continued largely in the ascendancy in the county until 1850.

With but two exceptions during that period all county officials elected were Whigs. In 1837 Col. Miles Murphy, then a Democrat and a leading and popular citizen, was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and in 1839 Thomas Ginn, a Moderate Democrat, was elected county sheriff. In 1850 there were to be elected three delegates to the proposed convention to form a new constitution of the State. The Whigs nominated as delegates to the convention Daniel Mason of Wayne township, Isaac Parker of Franklin township, Dr. George H. Ballingall of Fall Creek township; for senator, William A. Rifner of Prairie township; for representative, William W. Williams of Spiceland township; for sheriff, Samuel Hazzard of Henry township. In opposition there was a union of Democrats, Free-Soil Whigs, Prohibitionists and Abolitionists, who nominated as delegates Isaac Kinley and Daniel Mowrer of Henry township and John F. Johnston of Prairie township; for senator, Ezekiel T. Hickman of Prairie township; for representative, Isaac H. Morris of Wayne township; for sheriff, Joshua Johnson of Henry township. Every candidate on the Democratic fusion ticket was elected except John F. Johnston. The Democrats in this fusion took the lion's share, for every candidate on the

ticket was a straight, out-and-out Democrat except Isaac Kinley, who stood as the lone representative of the Abolitionists, the Free-Soil Whigs and the Prohibitionists.

In 1856, when the Whig party became the Republican party, the vote of Henry county for President was: Fremont, Republican, 2,741; Buchanan, Democrat, 1,229. The population of the county was then approximately 18,500; total vote, 4,019. The Republican plurality that year was 1,512. The highest plurality given a Republican candidate for President in the intervening campaigns was in 1868, when it reached 2,020. There was a gradual slump in Republican pluralities from that time on and in 1908 the plurality was 1,067. In 1912, owing to the vote of the Progressives, the plurality was in favor of Wilson, Democrat, by 208, the first time in the history of the county that a Democratic candidate for President received a plurality of the votes, a period embracing elections for ninety-four years. The presidential election of 1916 resulted in a plurality for the Republican candidate of 826, party lines in this year having assumed normal proportions. The Republican vote for President was 4,386 and the Democratic vote 3,560, both parties casting the largest vote in their history. The population of the county at this time was about 32,000.

From 1850 to 1912 not a single man other than a Whig or Republican succeeded in being elected to office from Henry county alone and only in four instances was any one other than a Republican elected from any district in which Henry county formed a part, the exceptions being in the election of A. R. A. Thompson and Exum Saint, on fusion tickets, in 1874 and 1878, respectively, to the lower house of the General Assembly; and Charles M. Butler of Knightstown, elected prosecuting attorney and Calvin W. Thompson of Anderson, elected district attorney for the common pleas court. In 1876 Hon. D. W. Chambers of Henry county was the nominee for representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District and was defeated by only 216 votes. He was the Sixth district member of the Democratic state committee in 1886 and 1888.

In 1912, when the Republican party was badly demoralized on account of defection to the Progressives, or "Bull Moose" party, the Democrats succeeded in electing a representative to the lower house of the State Legislature, _____ of Knightstown; James Wallace, county treasurer;

James Bouslog, county sheriff, and John H. Myers and Al W. Fatic, members of the board of county commissioners. Finley H. Gray, Democratic nominee for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, also carried the county by a small plurality. In 1914 Walter S. Chambers, editor of the *Newcastle Daily Times*, and son of the Hon. D. W. Chambers mentioned above, was elected joint senator from Henry and Madison counties.

In the above is set out only the successes of the Democratic party in Henry county since the organization of the county ninety-five years ago. It does not convey in full the energy, love of party and militant spirit of Henry county Democrats. Although largely in the minority from the beginning they have entered each succeeding political campaign with vim and determination to win. Defeat did not dampen their ardor nor cause them to lessen their efforts, and such has been the reward of their zeal that although they still have a plurality of about 800 against them, they have faith that the near future will place them at least on an equality with their long-time antagonists.

In the past fifty years several Democratic newspapers have had existence at the county seat and each labored zealously during its brief lifetime for the Democratic cause; but the patronage was limited and emoluments sparse, so that they did not long survive. About 1895 Walter S. Chambers purchased the *Newcastle Democrat* and after a few years' struggle had it firmly established in the homes and hearts of Henry county Democrats.

In 1909 he began publication of the *Newcastle Daily Times*, which has had a successful career, and both publications have greatly helped in spreading the doctrine of Democracy and have been largely instrumental in reducing the Republican pluralities. Mr. Chambers is the Democratic chairman of the Sixth Congressional District and as such is a member of the Democratic state central committee. He is also joint senator from Henry and Madison counties.

The history of the Democratic party of Henry county would not be complete without mentioning Dr. F. A. Bolser, who for twenty-five years has been one of the active and effective workers and organizers. He has served as county chairman and in all other positions in the party. Under Governor Matthews he was appointed state veterinarian and held the position for five years. Under Governor Ralston he was the first assistant to the state veterinarian, serving four years.

Edward Smith, the present postmaster and former county chairman, has been an active factor in the county Democracy for thirty years, being an alternate delegate to the national convention at St. Louis in 1916. Other men who have done much for the party in years past were James Brown, who was once a candidate for supreme judge; Thomas B. Hunt, who was a candidate for the nomination of treasurer of state; Loring Bundy, Horace G. Yergin, Frank A. Wisheart, Charles D. Morgan of Knightstown and George W. Goodwin.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HOWARD COUNTY

By C. H. Havens

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

FROM 1840, when that district which now comprises two townships (Ervin and Monroe) of Howard county cast twelve votes for Martin Van Buren, Democrat, and twelve votes for William Henry Harrison, Whig, for President, to 1912, when the Democratic party of Howard county felt that it had at last come into its own, is a far cry.

Yet in all these years, more than the allotted three score and ten of man's life, through the organization of the county as the county of Richardville in 1844 and its reorganization as the county of Howard in 1846, to the year of grace before mentioned, but two Democrats had succeeded to county office, though both of these were twice elected.

But from the memorable campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," marking the temporary overthrow of the Democratic party in the nation after a continuous rule of forty years, a militant Democratic organization has been maintained in the county. It had been unfed even by the crumbs of official pottage. It had been led by men firm-grounded in the imperishable principles of Democracy, who hoped on, fought on, if not to win, to feel more worthy winning.

For all that the prophet was not without honor save in his own country. Men from the ranks of the party in the county had been successful as candidates for State, legislative and judicial office. Notable among them were Milton B. Hopkins, twice elected (1870-1872) State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Addison F. Armstrong, elected (1870) State Senator for the district then comprising Howard, Miami and Carroll counties; John W. Kern, Democratic majority leader in the United States Senate from 1911 to 1917, and once a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, elected (1884) Reporter of the Supreme Court; Judge C. N. Pollard and Judge Lex J. Kirkpatrick, elected (1873 and 1890, respectively) Judge of the Thirty-second Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Howard and Tipton, and J. O. Henderson, twice elected (1890-1892) Auditor of State.

It is a fact of frequent comment that in all these seventy-nine years no other political organization in Howard county—Whig, Free Soiler, "Barnburner," "Know-Nothing" or Republican—had been honored by a nominee for State or con-

gressional office, save in a single instance. In 1874 James A. Wildman was nominated by the Republican party and elected Auditor of State.

And in all these years there was never a campaign in which the Democrats did not put up a valiant fight. Times there were when they all but drove the wedge of battle through the impregnable lines of Whig or Republican in an effort to "reach the court house" or a coveted seat in the General Assembly of the State.

In 1847 Dr. Jacob H. Kern, father of former Senator John W. Kern, contended with Dr. Corydon Richmond, the former a Democrat and the latter a Whig, for the seat in the Legislature. Dr. Kern was defeated by but seventeen votes. Again, in 1870, John W. Kern, who did not reach his majority until after the convening of the General Assembly in the winter following, was a candidate for the same office against Captain Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, a popular soldier idol and a strong man in every way with the electorate. Mr. Kern was defeated by less than 250 votes, though the normal Republican majority in the county at that time was approximately 1,200.

Delving again into the mighty past, in 1858 certain territory, now in the main Honeycreek township, formerly attached to Clinton county, was annexed to Howard county. In the October election which followed the result in the contest for County Auditor between Peter B. Hersleb (Democrat) and James A. Wildman (Republican) hinged on whether the votes in the recently annexed territory should be counted. With these votes eliminated, the Democratic candidate would have won. They were counted, however, and Mr. Wildman, twelve years later elected Auditor of State, succeeded to the office.

The second clerk of the court in Howard county was Adam Clark, a Democrat. He was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Franklin S. Price (Whig), elected in 1844 and re-elected in 1848, and who died in office. He was elected to the office in 1854 and succeeded himself in 1858. Jackson Morrow, a Democrat, was elected County Surveyor in 1890 and was re-elected in 1892. These two men represent the full extent of county office holding by Democrats until 1912, when the entire Democratic county ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 16 to 1,044.

The campaign of 1860 marked the alignment of political parties in the county much as they

would stand at this time by substituting the Republicans for Whigs. The Whigs and Democrats had, of course, constituted the leading parties, and with this campaign the Free Soilers, hardly more than a negligible political quantity, were wholly absorbed. There were some pro-slavery men, an inconsiderable number. Early in the canvass the Democrats were willing to concede that the Republicans would carry the county for the national ticket. Wagers were made, however, that the plurality for Abraham Lincoln over Stephen A. Douglas would not exceed 300. Not a little surprise attended the announcement of the result, the plurality for the Republican candidate for President being over 600. John C. Breckinridge, the pro-slavery candidate, received less than a score of votes. The exact figures for the vote in the county in this election are not available from records preserved at the court house.

The election of Judge Lex J. Kirkpatrick as Circuit Judge in 1890, the unusual manner in which his nomination was made and the surprisingly successful result of his industrious personal canvass, are to this day the basis of stories rehearsed at almost every gathering of Howard county Democrats. The Republicans in a large and exceptionally imposing convention held in Tipton had nominated J. C. Blackledge, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Howard county bar. The normal Republican majority in the district was over one thousand and the nomination was regarded as equivalent to an election. The "convention" which nominated Judge Kirkpatrick, comparatively a young man, who had been in the practice but a limited number of years, comprised exactly nine persons. They met in the lumber room under the stage of the old opera house building. In the absence of Judge Kirkpatrick, and without his knowledge or consent, he was declared the Democratic candidate in opposition to the older and more experienced barrister, of whose success at the polls no one had the shadow of a doubt. Then, as now, Judge Kirkpatrick was thorough in everything he attempted. It is doubtful whether in the beginning he had the remotest hope of election, but this did not give him pause in his determination to make the best showing possible. Judge Kirkpatrick had his own method of campaigning. Among other things "community meetings" were held, usually at the home of some Democrat, throughout the district, and the candidate was brought in personal contact with almost every voter. It was late in the canvass before the formidable character of Judge Kirkpatrick's candidacy began to be realized. He was elected by a plurality of 221.

It was not until 1870 that the Democracy was

represented by a newspaper in the county, the Republicans having the advantage of the able assistance of the *Kokomo Tribune* from 1850.

As early as 1848, however, the *Pioneer*, Howard county's first newspaper, was published at the village of New London, which had aspired to be the law seat of the county. Originally it was published as a Free Soil advocate by Dr. Moses R. Wickersham. A year later arrangements were made with the publisher by which the Whig and Democratic parties had representation in its meager columns. The late Colonel Charles D. Murray championed the cause of the Whigs and Dr. J. F. Henderson and Dr. James Barrett took up cudgels for the Democrats. Later the plant was moved to Kokomo, it being purchased by John Bohan and Harless Ashley. Colonel Murray was made its editor and it supported only the Whig contentions. In 1857 T. C. Phillips, one of the most forceful political writers the press of Indiana has known, became its publisher and editor. From that day it has been an able and strictly partisan Republican newspaper.

In 1870 William J. ("Jap") Turpin came to Kokomo from Tipton, where he had for some time published a Democratic paper, the *Tipton Times*. He was known as "the Tipton Slasher," and for other reasons than that he hailed from the "slashes" of Tipton county. As a political writer he had developed a style to which the term "slashing" aptly applies. He was without means. He began the publication of the *Radical Democrat* on "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen." The paper was printed at the *Tribune* office. The writer hereof recalls that he carried the entire initial edition from the *Tribune* office to a room rented by Turpin a short distance up the street, where he folded the papers for mailing and distributed the "carriers' list" about the court house square. Senator John W. Kern was a frequent and a virile contributor to the *Radical Democrat*, which, after the second issue, dropped the prefix "Radical," as was John M. Goar, who afterward became its editor.

In that year Dr. J. F. Henderson had the Democratic nomination for Congress "wished on him." It fell to his part to keep the *Democrat* financially afloat. At the conclusion of the campaign he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had made a most creditable though an unsuccessful race, the honor of having fought a good fight—and a newspaper. A man of rather large affairs, he continued the publication of the *Democrat*, becoming its editor, much as a diversion. For all that there have been few more strikingly original and in many ways more forceful publications in the history of Indiana newspapers than was the *Democrat* under his administration.

In 1874 the paper passed into the hands of two sons of Dr. Henderson, John O. and Howard E. Henderson, who continued its publication until the death of the latter in June of 1914. In 1876 the name was changed to the *Kokomo Dispatch*. It had an excellent mechanical equipment for that day. Under the editorship of J. O. Henderson it had become a recognized force in the Democratic party not only in the county, but in the congressional district and the State. The party was neither unmindful nor unappreciative of this fact. In 1884, upon the election of President Cleveland, J. O. Henderson was appointed internal revenue collector for the district comprising the northern counties of the State, with practically the undivided support of the leaders of the party in these counties. In a few months, however, in the consolidation of internal revenue districts, Mr. Henderson was "consolidated" out of office. In 1890, when the publication of the *Dispatch* as a daily newspaper was begun, Mr. Henderson was a candidate for nomination as Auditor of State and was honored by the Democratic convention of that year with this nomination on the first ballot. He was again nominated and elected in 1892. C. H. Havens, who had been with the *Dispatch* in one capacity or another since his childhood, and who had relieved Mr. Henderson of some of the editorial work during Mr. Henderson's incumbency in the office of Internal Revenue Collector, was made managing editor of the paper. He continued in this position until his appointment as postmaster for Kokomo, in March of 1914. The *Dispatch* is now owned by a stock company, in which George W. Charles and A. G. Seiberling are leading spirits. Victor J. Obenauer is the managing editor. It has recently been housed in a magnificent new building and its plant is one of the finest in Indiana.

In the election of 1914 the candidates on the Democratic ticket in Howard county "fell outside the breastwork," as they did in many other counties of Indiana where they had been successful two years before. But there is no failing in the militant spirit of the party of Howard. A compact and energetic organization, with James R. McReynolds as county chairman, John R. McIntosh as secretary and A. B. Armstrong as treasurer, is maintained.

Unfortunately there is no existing record of the earlier officers of the Democratic county central committee. Dr. J. F. Henderson, H. B. Havens, James Davis, James Haggard, T. L. Faulkener and Captain George D. Tate were among the earlier chairmen. In later years John

M. Leach, John W. Kern, George W. Duke, Milo W. Barnes, Charles J. Hammil and G. W. Johnson have served in this capacity. B. C. Moon, Charles Humerickhouse and C. H. Havens served as secretary of the committee through a long series of years.

To no man does the Democratic organization of Howard county owe more than to Orin Simpson, the county chairman in the successful campaigns of 1908 and 1912, when a magnificent showing in voting strength was made, the Democrats carrying the county by a substantial plurality in the last named year, electing the entire county ticket.

J. R. ("Jim Bob") McReynolds was elected County Chairman in March of 1914. In the general election that followed in November the county was lost to the Democrats by very narrow pluralities. The genius for organization of Chairman McReynolds was notably in evidence in the campaign and election of 1916, however, when the Democrats of the county made a net gain of 1,158 over the combined Republican-Progressive vote of 1914. Had this gain been uniform in the several counties of the State, Indiana would have been carried for the Democracy by over 100,000. John R. McIntosh has served as secretary of the county committee since 1908 and has won well-merited praise not only as a good organizer, but as an effective campaigner in an oratorical way.

In the city of Kokomo the Democrats have been far more frequently successful than in the county. When Kokomo was incorporated as a city in 1865 Judge C. N. Pollard was made City Attorney and Milton Bell succeeded him in this office. It was subsequently filled by John W. Kern (1871-1876 and 1883-1884). The first Democratic Mayor of the city, Dr. Henry Clay Cole, was elected in 1881, his tragic death following a year later. He was succeeded by W. S. Armstrong, Democrat, who was re-elected in 1883, serving until 1885. Dr. J. B. Kirkpatrick, Democrat, was elected in 1889, Dr. J. B. Puckett in 1910 and George W. Stidger in 1913. George W. Duke, Democrat, served as City Clerk from 1877 to 1882; Joseph Kelly, Democrat, served as City Marshal from 1875 until 1879, and Albert Burns, Democrat, was elected to this office, serving from 1882 to 1884.

When there was not a Democratic majority in the city council, as there was following a few elections, there was an energetic Democratic minority, and as a whole Democrats have had a large share in the administration of the affairs of the city from the day of its organization.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HUNTINGTON COUNTY

HUNTINGTON COUNTY, located in the Wabash valley, not only has been a liberal contributor to historical events, but has taken active and prominent part in the affairs of the Democratic party.

Prominent among the party workers in Huntington country prior to and immediately following the war were L. P. Milligan, James R. Slack and John R. Cofroth. These men were each lawyers of more than local reputation. James R. Slack represented the district in congress, and L. P. Milligan at one time was a candidate for governor. Samuel Winters at that time was publisher of a local Democratic newspaper and was regarded as spokesman for the party. He is now located in the city of Peru, conducting the *Peru Chronicle*. W. J. Hilligas was also a newspaper man, a tireless party worker, whose influence extended beyond the confines of the county.

In later days Judge J. C. Branyan, Judge O. W. Whitelock, Judge S. E. Cook, J. Fred France, D. D. Yingling and L. G. Trixler have each been active in party affairs. J. Fred France is now serving his second term as clerk of the supreme

court. L. G. Trixler for four years served as deputy clerk of the supreme court under Mr. France, and is today postmaster of the city of Huntington.

The county has always been close politically, shifting from one control to another. Although the county is regarded as normally Republican, the militant Democracy of the county has been successful in capturing either a part or all of the county offices at each election. The city of Huntington, also normally Republican, has had as its head a Democratic mayor for the last seven years.

Congressman George W. Rauch, now serving his tenth year in congress as representative of the Eleventh congressional district, is a native of Huntington county, having been born and raised at Warren, Huntington county.

There are published in Huntington county six newspapers, four weeklies and two dailies. The *Huntington Press*, morning daily, established February 11, 1912, by M. H. Ormsby, is the only paper in the county of the Democratic faith.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JACKSON COUNTY

By Cornelius S. Mercer

JACKSON COUNTY has always been loyal to the Democratic party. Only for a brief interval in the fifties was there any serious interruption of Democratic supremacy, when the Whigs elected their ticket and controlled county affairs for a few years. The Democrats returned to power before the breaking of the Civil war, remained loyal throughout that trying period, and with very few exceptions have elected Democratic local tickets ever since. No Republican presidential candidate ever carried the county.

This unflinching loyalty may be largely attributed to a few early settlers of prominence who were largely interested in local and national affairs. First among these deserving of special mention is Colonel George W. Carr, who was born in Clark county, Indiana, October 7, 1807, and came with his father's family to Vallonia in 1811, where the family resided for several years, part of which time was spent in the old fort at that place because of Indian hostilities. In 1818 he moved to Pea Ridge, in Carr township, where he married and reared a family. He served in the Indiana Legislature through several sessions in the forties and fifties. He was a member of the constitutional convention which met at Indianapolis in 1850-51, and was elected to the presidency of that body of men, and as such exercised a great influence in shaping the present constitution of the State. With the breaking of war in 1862, he joined the Ninety-third Indiana Regiment Volunteers and served as Lieutenant-Colonel, afterward returning to private life on his farm near Medora. He died at Crawfordsville on May 27, 1892, and was buried at the family cemetery near his old home. Colonel Carr was an ardent Democrat from principle, having formed his connections at a day when Democracy was on trial, and throughout his long career was faithful to the cause he espoused. There were times when he felt that the Democratic party was not faithful to the cause it represented, and when he so believed he found himself in opposition to it. His impress was strongest in the western part of the county where he resided and where his neighbors and friends looked to him directly for counsel and advice.

In the eastern part of the county Meedy W. Shields towered above all other political characters in Jackson county from the beginning of the third decade until his active life came to a close in 1866. He was a business man of wonderful

resource and ability, but amidst his many business affairs he had time to devote to the public interest and did more to build up the great Democratic majority in Jackson county than any other man of his day. He was born at Sevierville, Sevier county, Tennessee, July 8, 1805, of Cavalier stock: He came to Indiana with his parents and settled at Corydon. In 1816 they moved to Jackson county, in the virgin wilderness, where now stands the city of Seymour. In 1820 to 1832 he was variously employed as a farm hand and then proprietor of a small fleet of flat boats from the village of Rockford to New Orleans. In 1832 he volunteered service in the army that suppressed the Indian depredations known as the Black Hawk wars, and became the Captain of a company. In 1833 he was married to Eliza P. Ewing. It was at this period of his life that he became active in public affairs. Being deprived of the opportunity to obtain an academic education in his youth, he acquired it in his mature years. He soon became proficient in history, science, political economy and government politics. With a keen analytical mind he was quick to detect sophistry and his sound mode of reasoning established him as a safe counselor; his sterling integrity established him as a safe friend. These were the fundamental factors upon which he predicated his political career. He was never ambitious for office, but served his county in the Legislature, where he devoted his great abilities wholly to constructive measures, giving little heed to strictly party affairs. His counsel crystallized into drainage laws, educational development, equal taxation of property, safety in railroad travel, stability of State and national credit and the control of public utilities. He introduced and secured the enactment of the first law of the State requiring all railroad trains to come to a full stop before crossing another railroad.

While Jackson county was yet but partly settled, and with its now fertile valleys covered with virgin timber, Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham emigrated from Cortland, N. Y., and cast his fortunes with her people, locating in Hamilton township, where he bought a large tract of timber land and established his primitive home. He engaged in the practice of law in Brownstown, and also maintained a law office in Salem and was the foremost member of the bar in both places. He was a scholar and a student with greater devotion to intellectual matters than to the more sor-

did things that engrossed the minds of men. As a lawyer he never had a superior during his long legal career in Jackson and surrounding counties, and as an orator but few in the councils of the nation were greater than he. He espoused the cause of Democracy and was loyal to his party throughout a long and honored career. He was elected to Congress in . . . , where he very soon took rank with the ablest men in the councils of the nation. No Democrat in Congress was more quoted in the public press of his day than was Cyrus L. Dunham. He saw the evils that honeycombed the political structure of the time, and with unerring prophecy sought to avert the great cataclysm that soon followed. As a bulwark against the forces of privilege, then rapacious and bold, he stood towering above many of the giants of his day and to him belongs much of the credit for the success of Democratic principles which are now crystallizing into law. Like many a patriot before him, it was not Cyrus L. Dunham's privilege to live to see the flower of his philosophy. The seed which he planted in the councils of the nation was doomed to lie dormant throughout a long period when war and reconstruction shoved higher ideals aside for a season. But in later years that seed brought forth a Cleveland, who stood for national integrity; a Bryan, who stands for national morals, and a Woodrow Wilson, who stands for national wisdom. For these things, and all of them, Cyrus L. Dunham battled in Congress, in political convention, in private council, and the files of newspapers all over the Union contain extracts from his speeches, fervent with eloquence and zeal in behalf of the rights of man. Local histories are strangely silent concerning this great man. They reveal to us a portion of his war record only. From that source we learn that in 1861 he was commissioned a Colonel to organize the Fiftieth regiment. Although he was then a resident of New Albany, the regiment consisted largely of Jackson county people. Early in the war it saw service in the South, and because of improper recognition at Washington, Colonel Dunham resigned his command and retired to private life. While the written pages of history do not disclose the fact, the larger book of national political life is brightened by his genius. He was never married and left no family name to care for his memory. That duty has fallen to the hands of strangers and this tribute to his memory is written by one who was yet unborn when he passed into the great beyond.

Among the powerful factors making for Democratic supremacy in Jackson county in an early day was Major Samuel P. Mooney, who came to the county from the South at the close of the Mexican war, where he served and gained his

military title. There is no written record of him and the place of his origin is unknown at the present day. He married a Spanish girl in New Orleans, brought her here and set up in plantation style. He was tall, rough-featured and bold. He did not domineer, but led men by a power that could not be defied. He was a political boss, who ruled the affairs of the county for a decade, or from the closing of the Mexican war until the Civil war period. He was a farmer and lived from the products of his farm, never acquiring wealth, but well-to-do. He belonged to no profession, but spent a great deal of time in politics, which he enjoyed for the excitement of it. Being a Southerner, he was a hereditary Democrat and stood with the Breckinridge element. Although never an office seeker, he served one year in the Legislature and was twice elected County Treasurer. He was strong with the politicians and his influence penetrated the ranks of the Whigs to such an extent that it was impossible to defeat his nominees at the polls. Nominations were then made by mass convention, the opposition dividing into groups to be counted. Major Mooney was always the center of the biggest group. Political bossism may be more sinister in modern times, but certainly it is not more positive in results than it was then, and Major Mooney will always be remembered most for the political "machine" which he built up and controlled with perfect precision for many years.

No history of Jackson county would be true to political facts which omitted mention of Hon. Jason B. Brown, whose career, both professional and political, was largely confined to Jackson county. Born in 1839 in Dearborn county, he grew to manhood there. He went to Indianapolis before he was of legal age, where he studied law under Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, who was then Secretary of State. In 1860 he engaged in the practice of law in Brownstown, and soon became prominent at that bar. Six years later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1862 and 1864 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1870 he represented his district in the State Senate. He was appointed by President Grant on March 26, 1873, Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming, which position he held until his resignation. In 1875 Mr. Brown became a resident of Seymour, where he made his home until he died, in 1899. Mr. Brown was elected to Congress in 1888, 1890 and 1892, where his abilities received recognition by his appointment as chairman of the committee on elections. He was a candidate for re-election in the primaries in 1894, but was defeated by Mr. Stockslager, who was defeated in the election. Mr. Brown

was always a Democrat, but did not support Horace Greeley because he did not consider that nomination as consistent with his views as a Democrat.

Influential in local political history of Jackson county we name the following men and regret that space forbids more extended notice. Brownstown was the home of Judge Ralph Applewhite, a native of Mississippi, who spent a long and active life in the political affairs of Jackson county, contributing to Democratic policies at all times, but never a self-seeking politician.

John H. Burrell, a soldier in the Black Hawk war and in the Civil war, was long prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in Jackson county and lived to a ripe old age upon his farm near Brownstown.

Others who were equally prominent were James F. Carr of Carr township, Judge Frank Emerson, Colonel John J. Cummins, James K. Hamilton, Hon. John R. Hamilton and several members of

the Robertson family, all of Brownstown and Hamilton townships.

Of the earlier Democratic politicians of Jackson county none are now living. Hon. Alexander A. Davidson is perhaps the oldest and his memory goes back over the greatest range of political activity. From him much of this material is gathered. He has been active in politics of Jackson county for more than fifty years and is now living, sound, hale and hearty, honored by many citizens for his manifold talents and hearty good nature.

If space would permit extended notice would be given Hon. Thomas M. Honan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and later Attorney-General of the State; Hon. Joseph H. Shea, until recently Judge of the Appellate Court and now U. S. Ambassador to Santiago, Chile; Senator Edward P. Elsner, Hon. O. O. Swails, now Judge of the Circuit Court, and Hon. S. A. Barnes, all of whom are now living in Seymour.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JASPER COUNTY

By William R. Nowels

DURING the session of the Legislature of 1834-35, the question of the disposition of the unorganized area of the Northwest Territory came up and after some discussion and investigation an act was passed forming the counties of Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, Starke, Marshall, Fulton, Adams, Wells, Whitley, DeKalb, Noble, Kosciusko, Steuben and Jay, of which the following is in relation to Jasper and Newton:

Section 12. That all the territory within the following boundary shall constitute a county to be known by the name of Jasper. Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 24 north, Range 6 west, thence west to the line of the State of Illinois, thence north with the State line thirty miles, thence east with the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 28 north, Range 6 west, thence south with the section line thirty miles to the place of beginning.

By these boundaries it will be observed that the original county of Jasper included the whole of Benton county, the present townships of Carpenter, Jordan and so much of Marion and Newton townships south of the line dividing Townships 28 and 29 north, together with the townships of Grant, Iroquois, Jefferson and Washington in the present limits of Newton county.

In 1836 Porter county was organized and in the year following Lake county, each of which took all the territory north of the Kankakee river.

In 1838 Jasper, which had been attached to White county, was organized as an independent county, Newton county being attached for some purposes and for others subject to White. In the following year, however, the Legislature passed "an act relative to the location of the county seat of Jasper, and for other purposes."

It was made the duty of the commissioners, in addition to the duties assigned them, to examine the survey of Jasper and Newton, with a view to their being consolidated, and if, after examination the commissioners are satisfied that the interests of the two counties would be promoted by the union of the same, they are hereby authorized to fix the seat of justice in said enlarged territory, taking into view the peculiar situation of said territory in regard to prairie, timber, water privileges, and the known wishes of the citizens of different parts of Jasper county being attached to other counties, and the seat of justice if consoli-

dated shall be called Newton. This act was approved January 29, 1839.

The commissioners thus appointed found the plan of consolidating the two counties feasible, and accordingly located the county seat at the Falls of the Iroquois river with the name of Newton, thus striking the county of that name from the map of the State. In 1840 the county of Benton was formed, taking its territory from Jasper, the latter receiving by way of compensation thirty sections adjoining the southeast angle and now principally contained in Milroy township. In 1859, however, Newton county was revived, though shorn of much of its early dimensions, leaving Jasper in its present shape, and having a dimension of 975 square miles.

AGRICULTURE.

The chief products are corn, barley, wheat and the usual varieties of vegetables found in this range of climate. Wheat was in early years sown upon the first plowing of the sod and bore good crops, but of late years this practice has not been successful. Wheat is not found so well adapted to the soil as to form a staple crop in recent years, and while it is still sown to a considerable extent, it is not the crop upon which the farmers place the most dependence. The county is especially adapted to the raising of stock. As a grazing county it has scarcely an equal. Grass grows here in abundance and truly cattle "lie down in green pastures."

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The first actual settler within the present limits of Jasper county was William Donahue. Attracted by the fur-bearing game to be found here in great abundance and the prospect of trading with the Indians who possessed the land in considerable numbers, he came to what is now Gillam township as early as 1832. The next settlement was made at the falls of the Iroquois (now Rensselaer) in 1834 by Jos. Yeoman, John and David Nowels, and in the latter part of the year a settlement was formed in the eastern part of the county by Thomas Randle and George Culp. Owing to a confusion of dates it is difficult to name all who might be considered pioneers.

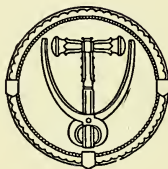
Owing to the destruction of the records it is impossible to give a full and correct list of those

who have occupied official positions in the county. George W. Spitler (Democrat) was Clerk from 1838 to 1856 and was Recorder until 1856, serving as Clerk, Auditor and Recorder at the same time. Those who were elected as Democrats were Charles Price and John F. Majors. For Auditor since George W. Spitler have been Ira W. Yeoman, Henry Barkley and Ezra C. Nowels, all Democrats. As Recorder since George W. Spitler is Judson Hunt (Democrat). Two Democrats have served as Treasurer, Jacob Merkle and William Hoover, Sr. For Sheriff the present incumbent is William I. Hoover, Jr.

Two Democrats have been Surveyors, Wesley Spitler and Daniel B. Miller. Four Democrats have held the office of county commissioners: George H. Brown, George Major, Charles F. Stackhouse and ——— Hershman.

THE PRESS.

Up to 1853 political lines had not been closely drawn. At this date the *Jasper Banner* was established as a Democratic journal. In the campaign of 1856 the lines between Democrats and Republicans were sharply drawn and the *Banner* strongly espoused the cause of Democracy. The *Jasper Banner* ceased publication in 1861, and from this date until 1877 the county was without a Democratic organ. In 1877 the *Democratic Sentinel* was started by James W. McEwen, who continued its publication until the infirmities of old age compelled its suspension. In April, 1898, the *Jasper County Democrat* was established by Frank Babcock and is now the recognized organ of the party. *The Wheatfield Review* is published in Wheatfield, Ind., by John Buoe. Its politics is Democratic and the paper is ably edited.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JAY COUNTY

THE history of a nation is ordinarily written around the lives of a few great men, and so it is with the history of Jay county Democracy. A few strong, rugged men, guided by the ideals of Jefferson and Jackson, have left an indelible imprint upon the political life of their county.

Probably the strongest individual force in the building of Jay county Democracy was Robert Huey. He came to Jay county in the early thirties, built his cabin in the clearing, where only the howl of the wolf or the scream of the panther broke the silence of the trackless forest. His was the spirit of the pioneer. Meeting every obstacle, enduring every hardship with indomitable courage, he assisted in the building of a civilization which is the greatest heritage ever bequeathed to the human race.

He was a physical giant and his defeat of "Wabash Jones," the then undefeated champion of eastern Indiana, is as famous in the annals of Jay county as was the overthrow of the giant Goliath by the youth David in the annals of biblical lore.

Bob Huey, as he was commonly known, surrounded himself with a group of men, strong both mentally and physically, who earnestly believed in the principles of Democracy as understood by Jefferson and Jackson, and who, during those early days, unselfishly and courageously maintained and defended those principles, by physical force if need be. He was elected sheriff of Jay county in 1843, served three sessions in the lower house of the general assembly, one term in the state senate, and in 1868, when criticized upon his opposition to the granting of the franchise to the negro, he resigned from the senate, went back to the people upon that issue and was triumphantly re-elected. His life was unselfishly devoted to rebuilding his county and advancing the cause of Democracy, and has been a splendid inspiration to succeeding generations. Among his contemporaries who were most prominently associated with him were: Samuel O. Shoaff, George W. Templer, Joseph J. McKinney, John Coulson, Lott Coulson, John J. Adair, Daniel Atkinson and Jason Whipple.

Mr. Huey was also actively identified with all movements beneficial to his county, was trustee of Liber college and built the first court house for Jay county, for which he received the magnificent sum of \$125.

With such a rugged character as Bob Huey as an example, it is only natural that Jay county

should develop a host of strong, capable Democratic leaders, and Mr. Huey lived to see such men as John M. Smith, William Harkins, William Humphries, John Hayes, Palmer J. Smith, Joseph B. Wilson, John T. Hanlin, and many others take up the work which he had laid down. Probably the strongest character during this period was John M. Smith, who was elected to the state senate in 1880 and served in the sessions of 1881 and 1883. He was later elected to the circuit bench, where he served with distinction, and later was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, where he served during the session of 1909.

Jay county democracy during her entire history has only had three representatives in the state senate, those being Bob Huey, John M. Smith and James R. Fleming, but all of these men have splendidly upheld the traditions of the Democratic party and have been recognized as leaders in their county and state.

Probably Jay county's most picturesque character at the opening of the twentieth century was Jacob F. Denney, whose independent spirit has been a source of joy and sorrow to his many friends. As the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1916, he set an entirely new precedent by advocating the things he believed, instead of the doctrines which seemed to be the most popular. This was such a radical departure that it encompassed his defeat; but, "Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient," he went down with colors flying and opinions unchanged. Possessing a rare degree of literary genius, he wrote a series of political articles for the city campaign of 1913, which displayed all the genius of a Swift or a Pope, and assisted materially in the election of the ticket. He believes, with Izaak Walton, that "Those who have eaten, and drank, and laughed, and angled, and sung, and slept securely, and rose next morn, and cast away care, and sung, and laughed, and angled" are those who enjoy the richest blessings which God, or this old earth, can bestow.

Probably no county in Indiana has produced a more virile and unselfish Democracy than Jay county. This may result from the fact that the party has never attracted to her ranks any men of great wealth. Thus the dominant controlling factor has been the maintaining and advancing of the principles of Democracy as understood by our forefathers. We have believed that the Democratic party could better serve our country than the Republican party, that a public office was

a public trust; and have insisted that honesty and efficiency should be the standard by which the acts of all Democratic candidates should be measured. As a consequence, no Democratic official of Jay county has ever borne the stain of a dishonest official act. Thus the history of Jay county Democracy is a history of achievement, and, although Jay county down through the years has been normally Republican, the Democrats have elected a majority of their county candidates. In 1904, in common with almost every other county in the state, Jay county went Republican by a large majority, but in 1906, through the magnificent efforts of the county ticket, led by John A. M. Adair, as a candidate for Congress, Jay county went Democratic by a large majority; and since that time the Republicans have elected only a very few men to office. When the Democrats took charge of affairs on January 1, 1907, Jay county was deeply in debt, the tax rate was high and many public improvements were needed. Under Democratic management, all the indebtedness was paid, many improvements were constructed, the tax rate was materially lowered, and by the end of 1913 a surplus of more than \$130,000 had accumulated in the treasury. By this time Jay county was feeling the need of a new court house, and a movement was started to procure the same. Public opinion favored it, architects were employed, plans were adopted, and in 1916 the contract was let to the Dawson Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. This magnificent structure is now almost completed and is generally conceded to be the finest court house in Indiana. However, the thing most pleasing to Jay county Democrats is, that this splendid structure was honestly built by Democratic officials without having to borrow a dollar, and for every dollar that was expended a dollar in value was received.

This same spirit has been manifest in the administration of the affairs of the city of Portland. In 1908, although the city is normally about 300 Republican, the Democrats carried the city by a majority of approximately 500, electing Dr. C. A. Paddock mayor. When the Democrats took control, the city was in debt approximately \$100,000; the electric light and water works, which was municipally owned, was losing money; thousands of dollars of city warrants were held by banks, marked unpaid for want of funds; and the financial future of the city seemed almost hopeless. During Mayor Paddock's first administration, the electric light plant was rebuilt; many needed public improvements were made; the tax rate was materially reduced; more than half the city debt was paid; and the electric light and water plant from being a money loser had become

the best money earner in the city. At the close of the first term Mayor Paddock and the entire Democratic ticket were triumphantly re-elected, and at the end of their second term the Democratic administration turned over the city to their successors with every penny of indebtedness paid and with \$14,000 in cash in the treasury and a record of public achievement probably unexcelled by any administration in Indiana or elsewhere.

In recent years Jay county has developed a host of capable Democrats, the most prominent of which is John A. M. Adair. Elected many years ago as city clerk of the city of Portland, later as clerk of the circuit court, then a member of the general assembly of Indiana, and advanced to service in Congress, where he served for five successive terms, then as the nominee of his party for Governor of Indiana, his record has been one of brilliant achievements.

Another of our most prominent citizens is Judge James J. Moran, who has served as judge of the circuit bench, was appointed to the appellate bench by Governor Ralston, and is now the nominee of his party for the supreme bench of Indiana. He is a jurist of recognized ability and a tower of strength to his party.

One of the most active figures in Jay county, since his nomination and election as prosecuting attorney in 1906, is Senator James R. Fleming. Re-elected to that office in 1908, he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1912 and in 1914 was advanced to the state senate, serving with distinction in the lower house in 1913 and in the sessions of 1915 and 1917 as state senator, in which capacity he was a recognized leader.

One of the strongest characters developed during this period was Matthew H. Hart of Dunkirk, whose chief ambition was not to serve himself, but to serve his country, his party and his friends. He was not politically ambitious, and the only political office held by him was as mayor of Dunkirk, in which position he made the best mayor Dunkirk ever had. As a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore he assisted in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. He was intensely loyal to his party and to his friends. His heart was as big as the whole outdoors. He possessed that spirit of charity, kindness and sympathy which sweeps the existence of time and opens the gates to everlasting and eternal happiness. When he died, in September, 1917, Jay county Democracy lost a son whose kindness found an outlet in noble deeds.

Jay county for many years has had probably the most active Democratic party organization of any county in Indiana. As soon as one campaign is over, it begins to prepare for the next; as a con-

sequence the county has been organized down to the grass roots and possesses more active fighting Democrats per capita than, probably, any other county in the state. This makes it impossible to mention all of our prominent Democrats in this limited space, because Jay county has developed not only one, but a thousand "village Hampdens who with dauntless breast" withstood the shock of the Republican columns and earned undying fame.

During the past decade, the men who have been largely responsible for the achievements and success of the Democratic party in Jay county are the following: Malcomb V. Skinner, now district chairman of the eighth district, and formerly prosecuting attorney for two terms and city attorney under the last administration; Frank Gillespie, now county chairman and a member of the law firm of Moran and Gillespie, and formerly clerk of the circuit court for eight years; Judge E. E. McGriff, who now occupies the circuit bench; O. A. Rawlins, ex-county chairman and postmaster; E. A. McKee, the genial editor of the *Portland Sun*; Grover Bishop, clerk of the circuit court; John Bonifas, county auditor; Alpheus A. Adair, ex-county chairman; W. Lea Smith, ex-county auditor; Samuel J. King, ex-county sheriff; Joseph B. Wilson, ex-county recorder; Lawrence Hayes, ex-treasurer; R. H. Hartford, county attorney; Thomas Fleming, the present sheriff; John W. M. Cunningham, ex-sheriff, C. E. Schwartz; Dr. Schwartz; Dr. Mark M. Moran; Dr. J. E. Nixon; Clem Wilson, deputy auditor; John E. Adair, oil inspector; and many others. Jay county during this period has given to her county many of her favorite sons, and Captain Ralph Ewry, Lieutenant John J. O'Neill (ex-prosecuting attorney) and aviators Fred Becholdt and Tod Whipple have enlisted in the hosts of freedom and soon

"Will strike for liberty blow on blow
Where the battling war gods ride."

It is only natural that Jay county should have given birth to such a sterling Democracy, for in the early day Jay county was covered with trackless forests and impassable swamps, over which for years the hostile savage held undisputed sway. In those days, one of the most famous Indian battles was fought near the eastern borders of the

county, the Battle of Old Ft. Recovery, the Indians under Little Turtle and Tecumseh marching through Jay county to reach the battle-ground. The overcoming of these hardships, the building of those frontier homes, each of which was a milestone that marked the pathway of human progress and advancement, made certain the development of a sturdy manhood and womanhood the like of which had never before been known. Realism or romance furnishes no more striking and picturesque figure than the early pioneer who bulldozed those frontier homes.

It was due to their wisdom and courage, their faith and their virtue, that the spirit of liberty, equality and opportunity which had been planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness was preserved to bear richer and riper fruit.

Those forests have now been cleared away. Those swamps have been drained. Where once the savage red man pursued his prey are golden fields covered with the ripening grain of a bumper crop. On the site of those frontier homes, modern dwellings have arisen, containing all the conveniences of city life. The old prairie schooner has given way to the ubiquitous Ford or the six-cylinder touring car. The blazed trail through the wilderness was only a forerunner of the hundreds of miles of "ribbon-smooth" highways. The poetic Salamonia and Limberlost, which have been made historic in song and story, no longer wind and ripple through the overhanging elms and sycamores, but on either side, as far as the eye can reach, stretches forth the green and fertile fields of as rich and as happy a countryside as can be found under God's footstool. Those thousands of liberty-loving homes which dot this countryside, many of them with a service flag in the window, bear silent promise to the fact that this nation, under God, and with the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

In closing it is fitting to paraphrase the words of Dr. Boteler and say that

"Doubtless God could have made a better county than Jay county, or a more sterling Democracy than that of Jay county, but doubtless God never did."

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY was originally a part of Clark county—it was organized as a separate county by Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Indiana in 1811—this new county then embraced the territory now composing the counties of Jefferson, Scott, Jennings, Ripley and Switzerland. In a few years these counties were set apart from Jefferson and made into separate county organizations, the last being Ripley county, which was organized in 1818. Since that time Jefferson county has not been changed in boundary. The town (now city) of Madison has always been the county seat of this county. It was laid out and platted by John Paul, a revolutionary soldier, a native of Pennsylvania, but coming to Madison from Hardin county, Kentucky.

The early politics of Jefferson county, especially as to local matters, was personal rather than partisan. Colonel Paul filled every office in the county at some time, and was never opposed by anyone for election to such offices. Colonel R. C. Talbot was Clerk of the Court for many years and never had an opponent for that position. The Meeks, Alexander A. and Noble, Williamson Dunn, George Logan and perhaps others filled the most important and responsible offices in the county from time to time, and were elected without opposition. Some of these men were Democrats and some were Federalists originally, and afterward Whigs, but none of them ran for office upon a party ticket. In National and State elections Jefferson county at the first showed a decided predilection toward the Federalist party, and afterward toward the Whig party, and latterly toward the Republican party. Never until 1910 did the Democratic party, as a party, elect a majority of the candidates upon their county ticket in this county.

About 1828 party lines, in local affairs, began to be drawn. The Whigs, having the majority in the county, elected practically all the county officers—once in a while a popular Democrat would be elected, or an unpopular Whig would be defeated. The Democratic leadership at this time was centered in United States Senator William Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks was a son-in-law of John Paul, the founder of the city of Madison, and the most wealthy and influential citizen of the county. He came to Madison in 1814 and entered at once actively into the practice of the law, and also edited and published the first newspaper issued in Jefferson county, the *Eagle*. This paper was a Democratic party organ in name, but

in fact it was more Mr. Hendricks' personal organ. William Hendricks was a man of good ability, and at once became a political leader with a large following and great influence, not only in the county but in the State as well. He was an uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks, who in later years was the undisputed leader of Indiana Democracy. Mr. Hendricks was first elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1814—he also held, either by election or appointment, two or three county offices. In 1816 he was the secretary of the convention called to frame a constitution for the new State, and from 1817 to 1823 was the Representative of the State in Congress. From 1823 to 1825 he was Governor, and from 1825 to 1837 United States Senator. When he retired from the United States Senate he also retired from politics, and thereafter the Democratic party in Jefferson county followed a new leadership. Jesse D. Bright, a young lawyer, who came to Madison from the State of New York with his father, David J. Bright, and his brothers, Michael G. and George M., about this time, forged to the front as the Democratic leader in the county. It is too much, perhaps, to say that he was the leader in 1837, for he was then a very young man, but twenty-four years of age, but he was even then one of the most active and aggressive among the Democratic politicians of the county. Hon. David Hillis was generally looked upon as the Democratic leader during the five or six years immediately succeeding the retirement of Senator Hendricks. Mr. Hillis was a farmer living near the city of Madison—he had been an officer in the militia and was personally the most popular Democrat that Jefferson county produced before the Civil War. He was elected to the Legislature first in 1828, and in the '30's served two full terms in the State Senate. In 1837 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Gathered around him was a coterie of active and popular men, such as Michael G. Bright, an elder brother of Jesse D., a man of fine legal attainment and a shrewd politician withal, and it was he who pushed the younger brother to the front.

The Whig party during this period, viz., from 1828 to 1840, was led by a number of very able and influential men, chief among whom were Williamson Dunn, a farmer living near Hanover, and the father of William McKee Dunn, who later represented the district of which Jefferson county was a part in Congress, and then became Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army. General Milton Stapp, a lawyer and business

man of Madison, and Joseph G. Marshall, a lawyer, who located at Madison in 1828, were also conspicuous in the leadership and control of the Whig party.

Beginning with the year 1840 Joseph G. Marshall had succeeded to the acknowledged leadership of the Whigs in Jefferson county, and it was only a few years until he was the acknowledged leader of the Whigs in the State of Indiana. He soon drew to him a number of very active workers, who afterward became celebrated locally as leaders of the new Republican party. Among these young men were John R. Cravens, who represented Jefferson county in the State Senate for many years, first as a Whig and then as a Republican; William McKee Dunn, who represented Jefferson and the adjoining counties in Congress in 1861 to 1863, and again from 1865 to 1867; David C. Branham of North Madison, who was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives for many years, and sometimes Speaker of that body. Cravens and Dunn were lawyers and Branham was a business man. In 1843 Jesse D. Bright was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana. He had now become the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in Jefferson county, although he was but thirty years of age. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1851, and again in 1857. In 1861 he was expelled by that body, it having been shown that he wrote a letter of introduction for a friend who desired to see Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States, for the purpose of introducing an improvement in firearms. Jesse D. Bright was a most virile and energetic leader, and up until the time of the Civil War his word was law and his acts were gospel with the Democrats of Jefferson county. Rolla Doolittle, John Kirk, John Marsh, Robert Right Rea and a dozen other local politicians executed his commands without questioning, and they maintained a good organization at all times and gave the Whig party determined battle at every election. Once in a great while they succeeded in electing a county officer, or a member of the Legislature, but not often. In 1844 Nathan B. Palmer, a farmer and business man of the county, was elected State Treasurer. In 1846 Joseph L. White, a lawyer practicing in the city of Madison, was elected to Congress. He was not re-elected, and was afterward appointed a Minister to one of the Central American countries, and died there. He was a man of fair ability, but was not an organizer and made no special impress upon the politics of Jefferson county. Senator Bright, as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the State, antagonized Governor Joseph A. Wright, and the rivalry between them became very bitter.

In 1852 Michael C. Garber, editor of the *Madison Courier*, which was at the time the Democratic party organ of Jefferson county, referred to Governor Wright in a very complimentary manner. This favorable notice of his rival irritated Senator Bright, and he wrote a letter from Washington, D. C., where he was in attendance upon the sessions of the U. S. Senate, to Judge William M. Taylor, a lawyer at Madison, in which he excoriated Garber and declared he would drive him out of the Democratic party. There were two men named William M. Taylor living at Madison, and the letter was not delivered to the man of that name for whom it was intended, but to the other Taylor, who gave it to Mr. Garber. Mr. Garber at once came out in his paper for Governor Wright and against Senator Bright. Shortly afterward Senator Bright came home and called a meeting of the Democrats of the county. At this meeting the Senator delivered a two-hour speech, denouncing Garber as a pretended and not a real Democrat and demanding that he be publicly read out of the party, and at the conclusion of his speech he offered a series of resolutions to that effect. Mr. Garber was present and spoke in defense of his actions. He declared that he was as good a Democrat as Senator Bright, but boldly stated that he would not submit to the dictation of the Senator. He read a letter from Governor Wright attesting to his democracy, but the Democratic party leaders there assembled had followed Senator Bright in a number of hard-fought campaigns and they refused to leave his leadership, and the assembly adopted the resolutions offered, only three votes being cast against them. Mr. Garber continued to support the Democratic national and State tickets, however, but opened up a vigorous warfare upon Senator Bright and the local organization. In 1854 Mr. Garber took the *Courier* into the newly-formed People's party, and from there, in the next campaign, into the Republican party, and that paper, under his management, and under the management of his son, Michael C. Garber, Jr., who succeeded to its control in the 70's, has continued to this day to be a tower of strength to the Republican party of Jefferson county. It is probable that if the unfortunate rupture between Senator Bright and Michael C. Garber had not occurred in 1852, Jefferson county would have been placed in the Democratic column before 1860, as Senator Bright was an alert and vigorous leader and had formed an organization constituted of active and shrewd party workers—a much better organization than the Whig party ever had in the county and a better organization than the Republicans were able to perfect until after the Civil War, but

the open breach in the party, led by Mr. Garber, was a serious handicap to the party's success. The *Courier* was the second Democratic paper established in the county. The *Eagle*, edited by William Hendricks, had ceased publication in the county in the 20's. In the 30's the *Courier* was established and it had done good and valiant work for the cause of democracy. Rolla Doolittle, one of Senator Bright's staunchest henchmen, was the editor for a while, then Samuel F. and John I. Covington had charge of the paper and maintained it as a Democratic organ. In 1849 Mr. Garber took control, and soon thereafter occurred the trouble between him and Senator Bright. To replace the *Courier* a new paper was established in 1852 and named the *Madisonian*. This paper lasted less than a year, but while in existence proved to be a snappy and spirited advocate of Democratic policies and principles. Its editor was a bright young Irishman, named Robert S. Sproule. Despite the fact that Jefferson county was normally Whig and then Republican by a safe majority, and further that the Democracy had no strong and reliable newspaper organ, still the organization led by Bright, and counseled by his brother, Michael G. Bright, and sustained by Kirk, Doolittle, Marsh, Rea and others, was enabled to hold the opposition down to a narrow margin of a majority in national and State elections, and sometimes it succeeded in electing a Democrat to local office. Joseph W. Chapman, quite an able lawyer of Madison, was elected to the bench. Tyree A. Pogue, a well-known business man, was elected County Treasurer, Robert Right Rea was Sheriff for several years, and John Kirk was elected Commissioner twice, and there were other Democrats elected to office in the county besides these men, but generally as the result of the dissatisfaction of the opposition with their candidates.

In 1851, when Senator Bright was a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, he was opposed for this office by Joseph G. Marshall, who had been his opponent when he was a candidate six years before. Marshall was the leader of the Whig party, not only in Jefferson county, but in the State as well. He had been the candidate of his party for United States Senator in 1843, when the Legislature was Whig on joint ballot, that party having a majority in the House of Representatives that overcame the Democratic majority in the Senate by two votes. The Senate had refused to go into joint session with the House for the election of a Senator, and in this manner prevented the election of anyone to the United States Senate by that Legislature. The next Legislature was Democratic, and it elected Mr. Bright to the Senate. From that time on the

personal relations between Bright and Marshall were not cordial, so, during the campaign of 1851, Senator Bright took exceptions to some remarks made by Mr. Marshall in the course of a speech delivered at Ritchie's Mill, some miles out in the country from Madison. Mr. Marshall, in effect, charged Senator Bright with bad faith upon a public matter then under discussion. Bright resented this charge, Marshall reiterated it, and Bright wrote him a letter that was regarded by Marshall as insulting. Marshall replied in a letter that was, in effect, a challenge to fight a duel. The two gentlemen, accompanied by some friends, went to Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of arranging a meeting place and time for the duel, but their friends intervened. The matter was amicably adjusted, and they returned home without coming together upon the field of honor, but they never spoke to each other afterward.

The Whig party and its great leader in Jefferson county died about the same time, as Joseph G. Marshall passed away in 1855. The new-formed Republican party succeeded to the full strength of the Whigs in the county and at once became the leading party. The four men who were recognized as the all-powerful leaders of this party, from 1855 until the Greeley campaign in 1872, were John R. Cravens, William McKee Dunn, David C. Branham and M. C. Garber. They were all men of unusual ability and good standing, and aided by the patriotic feeling developed by the Civil war, which they exploited to the full, they built up a very powerful political organization and absolutely controlled both nominations and elections in the county during the period named. Cravens served nearly all that time in the State Senate, and was the President of the Senate and ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor from 1861 to '65. Branham was a member of the House of Representatives during the greater part of that period and Speaker of the House a portion of the time. Dunn was elected to Congress in 1860, defeated for re-election in 1862 and elected again in 1864. At the expiration of this last term he was appointed assistant judge advocate-general of the United States army, later becoming advocate-general, which caused his removal to Washington City and permanent retirement from the politics of the county in the late sixties.

Mr. Garber held the very responsible position of paymaster with the United States army during the war, but continued to edit and publish the *Courier*, and through its columns dealt the Democracy of Jefferson county many a savage blow.

During the first part of this period, that is, from 1855 to 1861, Senator Bright remained in the saddle as the leader of the local Democracy, but when

he was expelled from the United States Senate he left Madison and some time thereafter went to reside in the State of Kentucky. Henry W. Harrington, a very able lawyer, who had come to Madison from the State of New York a few years before, was put forward as the titular leader of the party in place of Bright, but the real control of party affairs, for twenty years, remained in the hands of Senator Bright's cabinet, as his faithful henchmen, Doolittle, Kirk and Marsh, were termed. Of this trio Mr. Kirk, commonly known as Captain Kirk, was easily the leader and the more influential and resourceful in political matters. Kirk was a building contractor and a good business man. He was uneducated, being barely able to read and write, but he was a man of fine presence, cool and deliberate judgment, sterling honesty and worth and a born leader of men. As the years went on he became the one and controlling master mind of the Democratic organization. Harrington was elected to Congress in 1862, defeating Dunn. In 1864 Dunn defeated him for reelection, and in 1866 Harrington was again elected, but was defeated in 1868 by General Morton C. Hunter. Shortly thereafter he left the State, going first to St. Louis, thence to Indianapolis, where he died in 1879. Among Captain Kirk's most valuable lieutenants and party workers in the Democratic organization, from 1861 to the early eighties, were M. A. Gavitt, an auctioneer; Isaac C. Earhart, a farmer and business man of Kent; Horace Byfield, a farmer and miller of Lancaster; Hiram Francisco, Sr., a farmer and business man of Wirt; Charles A. Korbly (father of ex-Congressman C. A. Korbly and Hon. Bernard Korbly of Indianapolis), a lawyer of ripe attainments and the son-in-law of Michael G. Bright, and William Howard, who was the city treasurer of Madison during nearly all the seventies. Howard was short in his accounts and was made the butt of vicious attacks in the columns of the *Star*, a Republican newspaper published in Madison during the late seventies and early eighties by John D. Simpson. Howard resented these attacks and got into an altercation with Simpson in 1879, which resulted in Simpson shooting him to death. In 1872 John R. Cravens, who had come to be recognized as the most influential among the Republican leaders of the county, followed Greeley into the Liberal Republican party, and after that campaign affiliated with the Democrats until his death, which occurred in 1899. At this time the removal of Mr. Dunn to Washington, the appointment of Mr. Garber as postmaster of Madison and his retirement from active party control, to an extent, and the impairment of Mr. Branham's activities by reason of approaching age and ill health (he died in 1876) left the Republican party of Jeffer-

son county practically leaderless for a short time. As a result the well-disciplined Democratic organization, under Captain Kirk, scored a partial victory in the election of 1874 by electing M. A. Gavitt sheriff, Charles W. Allfrey recorder and Messrs. Fred Harper, J. W. Shadday and James Jackson commissioners. Four years previous Hiram Francisco, Sr., had been elected senator and two years later James J. Sering, the only Democratic member of a large and powerful Republican family, was elected clerk of the circuit court, so at this time there were more Democrats holding office in the court house at Madison than at any period in the history of the county before that time, and more than at any period in the history of the county after that time until 1910. In 1876 the Republicans got together and elected all their county ticket except treasurer, the Democrats succeeding in electing John W. Scott, who was the last Democrat to hold office in the county until 1902. In 1878 the Democrats nominated a popular ticket, and there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Republicans on account of some of their nominees, and Captain Kirk and his aides worked unceasingly to wrest the county from the control of their opponents. In this they were very effectively aided by the Hon. Charles L. Jewett, who was then a young lawyer practicing at Scottsburg. Jefferson and Scott counties had composed the Fifth Judicial Circuit for some years and Mr. Jewett, supported by the large Democratic majority of Scott county, had succeeded in being elected prosecuting attorney from 1873 to 1877, and in this year, 1878, he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the circuit. Vincent P. Kirk, a young attorney, and the son of Captain Kirk, was the nominee for prosecutor with Mr. Jewett. William H. Rogers, druggist, of Madison, and a very popular man, was the candidate for representative, and the old wheel-horse, Isaac C. Earhart, of Kent, for sheriff; Mr. Scott being the candidate for re-election to the office of treasurer and Mr. Allfrey for re-election to the office of recorder. The Republicans did not have a strong organization, but they had some shrewd and not overly scrupulous politicians in charge of their organization, conspicuous among whom were Dr. W. A. Collins, James Y. Allison, judge of the court and candidate for re-election, and John W. Linck, a prominent attorney. The Democrats at the spring election had elected James Brennan, a shoemaker, trustee of Madison township, the township in which the city of Madison was located. This was before the day of the Australian ballot, and there were but two precincts in the whole township, including the city, and Brennan, by virtue of his office, was the inspector at one of these precincts. Nearly 1,500 votes were cast in this pre-

cinct and Brennan was bribed to take out of the box 200 Democratic tickets and substitute therefor 200 Republican ballots. This he was enabled to do by the inefficiency of the other Democratic members of the board, and in this manner the Democratic candidates for judge, prosecutor, representative, sheriff, treasurer and recorder were counted out and their Republican opponents counted in. The fraud was suspected at once, and an investigation ordered, but Brennan denied the facts, and nothing came of it. Brennan rapidly went to the bad, resigned his office in disgrace and before his death acknowledged his guilt, and gave full details of the matter. In 1880 the Republicans of the county perfected an organization that had been growing for some time. It was composed of a group of exceedingly shrewd and active men, foremost among whom were the Graham brothers, Thomas, William P. and James, the two former business men and the latter just a plain politician and officeholder, but the keenest and shrewdest organizer, perhaps, that the county has ever known in all its political history. A. D. Vansdol, lawyer; M. C. Garber, Jr., who had succeeded to the management of the *Courier*, and James H. Crozier, a business man, were the other most prominent members of this organization. These gentlemen, in addition to their political tact, were men of high standing in the community and, as a result, they built up an organization that increased the Republican majority, in fact, practically doubled it, as compared with the majority given to that party in the seventies. As this effective Republican organization grew up the Democratic organization weakened and fell to pieces. Captain Kirk was getting old, and he soon died. His faithful lieutenants mentioned herein were likewise getting old, and they all dropped out of the political game within a few years, excepting Mr. Korbly. In the place of leadership there was chaos. By this time John R. Cravens, familiarly known as Judge Cravens, had come to be looked upon as a Democrat of standing. His scholarly attainments and high character naturally drew many to follow his lead, but he was now getting to be an old man, and while he took part in the councils of the Democracy for many years, indeed until his death, he did not exhibit that virility and power that marked his career as a Republican leader. Joseph T. Brashear, for many years mayor of Madison, was another leader of some prominence. He was a mechanic and a man of considerable natural force, but his political influence was confined to the city of Madison. Joseph C. Abbott, owner of the *Madison* & Milton Ferry, who had immigrated to Madison from Kentucky in the late seventies, now began to take an active part in the party affairs, and in 1882 was elected

chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Abbott was a shrewd and forceful character, but he was not an organizer—in fact, he was just the reverse, and in a short time he incurred antagonisms that rent the party into warring factions. The first great mistake made was the abandonment of a party ticket in 1882 and the putting forth of an independent ticket in the county, composed in part of Republicans and in part of Democrats, endorsed and supported by the Democratic organization. This was commonly known as the Kickapoo ticket, and it was ingloriously defeated by the regular Republican ticket at the election, excepting only the candidate for state senator, James Hill, a wealthy farmer of Brooksbury, and a Republican, who defeated Rev. James W. Lanham of Manville, the Republican candidate. This was caused by the temperance issue, which was injected into the campaign, Mr. Hill being supported by the liberal element, as Rev. Mr. Lanham was avowedly for the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the State, which was then pending in the Legislature. Another element in local politics now appeared in the person of Martin A. Barnett. Mr. Barnett, in 1881, came from Danville, Ind., and purchased the *Madison Herald*, the local organ of the Democracy, from Lin C. Jones. The *Herald* had grown out of the *Progress*, a paper started early in the seventies by Nicholas Manville, and which was the first pronounced Democratic paper in the county since the *Courier* had deserted to the opposition and the *Madisonian* had suspended publication in the early fifties. Upon Mr. Manville's death, in 1876, Mr. Jones had taken over his outfit and changed the name of the paper to the *Herald* and continued to publish it as a Democratic paper until 1881, when Mr. Barnett purchased it. The *Herald* was then a weekly paper, but soon afterward Mr. Barnett added a daily edition to it. Barnett, in 1885, was appointed postmaster at Madison by President Cleveland, and this made more trouble. Captain Kirk, the old Democratic wheel-horse, who had practically retired from politics, and who was nearing the end of his life, was an applicant for the office, and he and his friends took the failure of the President to appoint him very much to heart, and there were charges and counter-charges of double-crossing by the local leaders made by Kirk's friends and hurled back by Barnett's. In 1887 Barnett sold the *Herald* to one J. C. Bartlett, from southwestern Indiana, and he to Lin C. Jones, the former proprietor. In 1889 these parties and Mr. Barnett himself all became involved in a lawsuit over the ownership of the paper, and pending its settlement John Adams, a stove and tin merchant of Madison, and a staunch Democrat, purchased a new printing outfit and in-

stalled Mr. Jones as editor, and the latter issued the paper therefrom, leaving the old outfit in litigation—it finally going to Mr. Barnett, who died the next year at Vevay, Ind. By this time the local political situation, as far as the Democracy was concerned, had gotten into a fearful snarl. The Republicans had increased their majority until it registered from 600 to 1,100 at every election and the Democrats were divided into hostile camps, Mr. Korbly leading one considerable faction and Joseph C. Abbott the other. Mr. Adams and Mr. Jones brought the *Herald* to the support of Mr. Korbly's faction. This angered Abbott and his friends, conspicuous among whom were John McGregor, a young lawyer of Madison, and Joseph M. Cravens, son of Judge John R. Cravens, and destined to be the future and most successful leader the party in Jefferson county ever had; so they induced Alonzo S. Chapman, who was publishing a trade paper called the *Sorghum Growers' Guide*, at Madison, to launch a new daily and weekly Democratic paper in opposition to the *Herald*. This Mr. Chapman did, and the new paper was styled the *Madison Democrat*, and it made its initial appearance in the autumn of 1889, and for years thereafter the *Herald* and the *Democrat* continued to represent two unfriendly forces in the party.

In 1892 the party again abandoned the custom of putting out a local ticket, and a hybrid Independent aggregation, representing both Republicans and Democrats, endorsed and supported by the Democratic organization, was put forth, only to meet defeat more decisive and overwhelming than ever before, or since for that matter, administered to a regular Democratic ticket. In 1894, the year of great Democratic defeat everywhere, the Republicans maintained their lead in Jefferson county by some 800 votes. In 1896 a somewhat new alignment appeared in Jefferson county. Of the old Republican organization, Messrs. William P. and James Graham were dead, Thos. Graham and A. D. Vanosdol practically retired from political management, and only M. C. Garber (the junior Garber) active, but a new power had been growing up in the county, Marcus R. Sulzer and Perry E. Bear, lawyers located at Madison, and Thomas McNutt, a farmer of Saluda township, who had been elected County Recorder two years before—these three latter gentlemen worked together and practically filled the court house with their henchmen. Messrs. Sulzer and Bear both had been Prosecuting Attorney for two terms and Sulzer had been a member of the Legislature, and this year Bear was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. McNutt was county chairman and two and four years later was a member of the Republican State

Central Committee. In the Democratic party there were changes, too. Mr. Korbly had gone to Indianapolis and Joseph C. Abbott had died, and the fierce warfare that had existed within the ranks of the party was abating, but the party was practically leaderless, and continued leaderless, and therefore ineffective, for several years. In addition to this condition the free silver campaign of Mr. Bryan brought its defections, far outnumbering its accessions, in this county, as well as elsewhere, and so the Republicans were again successful, electing their entire county ticket by majorities running from 600 to 1,000 votes. This was practically repeated in 1898 and 1900.

In 1897 John B. Niesse and Moses H. Cochrane purchased the *Herald* from John Adams, and Lin C. Jones retired from newspaper writing and from politics for all time, and the new management ceased all factional warfare, as against the *Democrat*, and that part of the party supporting it—they made the *Herald* consistently and mildly, but not aggressively, Democratic, and they have maintained the paper in that attitude ever since and until this day. Mr. Chapman continued the *Democrat* as a nominal Democratic paper for some years, all the time becoming more and more independent in its political action, and finally, in 1912, he turned it into a Bull Moose organ and it supported the policies of Mr. Roosevelt's party again in 1914.

In 1902 came the Democratic revival in Jefferson county. It was not a favorable year for Democrats in the State and Nation, but it was a great year for the Democracy of Jefferson county. Under the leadership of Messrs. Garber, Sulzer and Bear, for six years the Republican party had continued its invincible hold upon the county affairs, but the jealousy and unrest that always follows close upon the heels of success was at work within the ranks of that party. Bear was seeking re-election as Judge and Sulzer was asking for another term in the Legislature, and the hammers of the disappointed ones in their party were making music like an anvil chorus. In addition to this, the Democratic party, for the first time in many years, perfected an excellent organization. Factional feeling had died out and new leaders came to the front. Joseph M. Cravens was nominated for Representative and made an active and thorough canvass of the county and brought all his personal popularity, which was very great and very widely diffused with the voters, to the support of the entire ticket. Curtis Marshall, a young lawyer of Madison, was the County Chairman, and John B. Lawler, a business man of the same place, was one of his most valued aids in organization work. This trio—Cra-

vens, Marshall and Lawler—in this campaign established the reputation as political leaders and ingratiated themselves in the affections of the Democratic workers of the county, that made them the controlling force in the party from that day until the present time. At the election Cravens was elected over Sulzer by more than 500 majority; Hiram Francisco, a son of the elder Hiram Francisco who was elected State Senator in 1870, defeated Perry E. Bear for Judge, carrying the county as well as the circuit; a Democrat was elected County Treasurer, and one Commissioner was also successful. The remaining candidates on the county ticket were defeated by their Republican opponents by less than one hundred votes. The next campaign, 1904, was a hard-fought contest, Cravens running a tie with his Republican opponent and winning out in a special election for Representative, the rest of the Republican ticket being successful but all having less than 200 majority and Jefferson county being one of only three counties in the State that increased the Democratic vote over the returns shown in 1900.

The campaigns of 1906 and 1908 were hard fought and closely contested. Mr. Garber had practically dropped out of the management upon the Republican side, and Mr. Sulzer, now postmaster at Madison, was the nominal leader of the party, but factionalism had weakened his organization until it was no longer an effective force. The naturally large Republican majority enabled that party to elect most of the county officers, but by very small majorities, and the alert and militant Democracy, well organized and well disciplined, elected Cravens to the Legislature again in 1906 and Francisco Judge in 1908.

In 1910 Mr. Sulzer, wearied of the fight he was making almost alone and unaided, and perhaps disgusted at the petty jealousy and ingratitude of many of his partisans, withdrew practically from the leading part in Republican politics in the county and the party drifted here and there and at the election went down before the well-drilled forces of Democracy, headed by Cravens and Marshall and Lawler. All the county offices voted for, except Treasurer, were captured by the Democrats and Cravens was elected again to the Legislature by more than 700 majority.

In 1912 it was the same story, and in this year all the Democratic candidates were elected by good majorities, and for the first time in the history of Jefferson county every office in the court house was filled by a Democrat and never in all the history of the county were the officials more competent or accommodating. The Auditor was A. M. Taff; the Recorder, Wm. J. McBride; the Assessor, B. W. Noell; the Sheriff, Frank McKay;

the Coroner, Dr. Robt. W. Cochran, and Commissioners, Edw. J. Wolf and L. G. Rodgers, all elected in 1910, the Sheriff, Coroner and Commissioner Wolf being re-elected in 1912. The Clerk, Edw. M. Prenatt; the Treasurer, Edward Jeffries; Surveyor, Edw. J. Gasaway, and Commissioner Clarence T. Custer elected in 1912. Besides these court house officials Joseph H. Hanna was the Superintendent of Schools, Joseph M. Cravens Representative in the Legislature for the fifth term, and in the judicial circuit composed of Jefferson and Switzerland counties, Hiram Francisco, Judge, and Curtis Marshall, Prosecutor, both in their second terms. It was indeed a Democratic atmosphere that enveloped the county. When the early days of 1914 came—in fact, late in 1913—mutterings of discontent were heard. In 1912 the nation, the State and the county all elected Democratic officers and what patronage was left to be distributed, after considering the bar of civil service, was to go to the Democratic workers. Never before had the boys in Jefferson had such an opportunity and many of them came forward seeking the pie counter—postmasterships, internal revenue collectors or agents, rural route carriers, etc., were sought from the national administration—places in the militia and pure food inspection department from the State—road superintendents, high and low, poor farm, court house janitor and other appointments in the county—of course, all could not be appointed, not one in six could be appointed, and there was much disappointment, and the leaders of the local organization were blamed. (As the disappointed Republicans had done years before, the disappointed Democrats now began doing, knocking against their organization and leaders and seeking to defeat their candidates—an illustration of the old story of the dog in the manger—they could not get the offices themselves and they did not want any other Democrat to have them. Added to this state of dissatisfaction and encouraged and prompted by it, Judge Hiram Francisco, who had been elected twice by the Democrats, announced himself for re-election to that office as an independent candidate. Curtis Marshall had been nominated by the convention, but perceiving that some discontent existed, a part of which was directed toward him personally, he declined the nomination, and then the convention unanimously turned to Hon. F. M. Griffith of Vevay and nominated him. Mr. Griffith was an ex-Congressman and a Democrat of national as well as State reputation and, living outside of the county, it was believed he would be acceptable to everybody. But the disappointed ones would not be appeased, and they got behind Judge Francisco's candidacy

and under this cover fought the whole ticket, and had the Republicans been well organized and under capable leadership, they would have easily triumphed, but they were not—they were fairly harmonious and hopeful, but weak in organization and leadership, while the Democrats were never more effective in their organization and leadership—the party workers from all over the county responded nobly to the call to arms, and the hardest-fought battle in all the years was waged—and when election day came and passed away it was shown that the Democracy generally had won a victory. Mr. Griffith was elected judge, defeating Mr. Sulzer, the Republican candidate, by a comfortable plurality in the circuit, although the latter carried Jefferson county by a small plurality. Francisco ran a very poor third. The prosecutor, recorder, assessor, treasurer, sheriff and surveyor were elected by the Democrats, while the Republicans elected the representative, auditor, coroner and two commissioners by small majorities, defeating Joseph M. Cravens for representative and A. M. Taff for auditor, the two men that

the disaffected ones among the Democracy had especially fought, but on the whole it was regarded as a decided Democratic victory.

When the 1916 campaign came about political matters in Jefferson county had resumed their normal condition. The *Madison Democrat* had sold its good will and subscription to the *Herald*, and there were now but the two papers, the *Herald* and the *Courier*. It was a hard-fought campaign between the parties, with little factional trouble in either party. As in former campaigns, the Democrats had the better organization and the Republicans had the larger number of voters, and the election resulted in a draw, the Democrats electing Joseph M. Cravens Representative (with Scott county, which had been added to the district), Edward M. Prenall clerk and George A. Monroe sheriff, the two latter re-elected. The Republicans elected the Treasurer, Surveyor, Coroner and two Commissioners.

What the outcome of the 1918 campaign will be no one knows.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JENNINGS COUNTY

By Fred C. Lockwood

JENNINGS COUNTY, named in honor of Indiana's first Governor, Jonathan Jennings, is situated in the southeastern part of the State and comprises an area of 240,000 acres of land. The county was organized under an act of the legislature approved at Corydon on the first Monday in December, 1816, and a year later the county seat sent its first representative to the Legislature in the person of Zenas Kimberlan. Almost the whole of Jennings county was obtained from the Indians by what was known as the "Grouseland Purchase" in the year 1811, while eight years later, which is to say 1819, the Indians, including the Delawares, Potawatomes, Miamis and Weas extinguished their sole right of ownership by what was known as the "New Purchase," which made all land in the county subject to entry.

The early settlers were their own manufacturers and the loom and grist mill were brought into requisition, supplying their own wants and demands the best they could. Generosity and kindness were paramount features with the early settlers, which had a tendency to mitigate much of the hardships experienced. The work of clearing the heavily timbered lands and building log houses required assistance and often the settlers lent a hand at house-raising, log-rollings and wood-choppings, which was invariably the occasion for much good feeling.

About one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants were within the bounds of Jennings county at the time of its organization. The first county officers were: James Scott, clerk and recorder; John Vawter, treasurer and marshal of the State; Maurice Baker, sheriff; Frederick Bonons, coroner; Samuel S. Graham, Samuel Campbell and James Shepherd, commissioners; John Test, judge of the circuit court; William Prather and Chapman Denton, associate judges; Jeremiah Sullivan, prosecuting attorney.

The early settlers did not concern themselves with national and local politics. They were busy in their forest privacy in a desire to clear their lands. The presidential election of 1824 was a contest with a personal color. The candidates were Adams, Crawford, Clay and Jackson, and there was a mixture of adherents on account of personal preferences. After the organization of the Whig party Jennings was a Whig county, though not by a very large majority. Then, after the organization of the Republican party, the county had been mainly Republican, but is now

solidly Democratic with the exception of one county official—the recorder.

The present county officials are: James Tolen, treasurer; Lloyd G. Hudson, clerk of the circuit court; G. J. Bernhart, auditor; William Riley, recorder; J. Dudley Stemm, surveyor; M. B. Hudson, coroner; John W. Morrison, assessor; Clem V. Bridges, sheriff; Joseph W. Verbag, prosecuting attorney; Robert A. Creigmile, judge; Shepherd Whitcomb, superintendent of schools.

Jennings county residents who have held important positions in the public services of the State and nation were: Jephtha D. New, elected twice to Congress, first in 1874, second in 1878; and Lincoln Dixon, the present Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, elected in 1894; Alonzo G. Smith, attorney-general of Indiana, 1890-1892; Thomas W. Brolley, state statistician; Thomas J. Reilly, appointed collector of internal revenue under the Johnson administration, and John Overmyer, speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives at the regular and special sessions of 1877.

The newspapers of Jennings county since its organization have been *The Vernon Visitor*, established by Willoughby Conner and Richard Randall in 1836; *Jennings Democrat*, established by Samuel McKeenan and E. H. Ransom in 1856; *Anti-Bolter*, established by M. H. Andrews in 1858; *Jennings County Times*, established by John Vawter in 1840; *Vernon Banner*, established by William Steinback in 1850; *Little Jewel*, established by W. S. Prather and Peter Thienes, Jr., in 1875; *Die Post* (German publication), established by Peter Thienes, Jr., in 1875; *Republican*, established by Lincoln Harrington in 1892; *The Daily Tribune*, established by J. E. Allison in 1899; *The Vernon Journal*, established by Edward Wagner in 1892; *The Vernon News*, established by N. C. Euler in 1906; *The Vernon Herald*, established by E. A. Grimes in 1909; *The Butlerville News*, established by Butlerville News Publishing Company in 1909.

The present newspapers of the county are *The North Vernon Sun*, established by Samuel W. Holmes in 1872; present editor, Fred C. Lockwood; owners, James N. Culp and Ernest Klingner; *The Plain Dealer*, established by A. S. Conner and James M. Mayfield; present editor and owner, C. C. Klingner; *The Vernon Times*, established by a stock company in 1913; present editor, J. R. Carney.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF JOHNSON COUNTY

THE State Legislature in session at Corydon in December, 1822, passed an act enabling and providing for the organization of the county of Johnson. Most of the territory included in this new county had been a part of Delaware county. Opponents of the move charged that the signatures secured to the legislative petition by George King were fictitious or the names of persons long dead. However that may have been, the Legislature passed the act and the county was organized with the county seat at Franklin, being named in honor of Benjamin Franklin at the suggestion of Samuel Herriott, who was the first clerk of the county.

At the first election, held on the 8th of March, 1823, Israel Watts and Daniel Boaz were chosen judges, Samuel Herriott clerk, William Schaffer recorder, William Freeman, John S. Miller and James Ritchey commissioners.

George King, leader in the movement for a new county, had secured the site for a county seat in advance, and this was selected by the commissioners and named Franklin. Necessary property was donated to the county by King.

When Johnson county was organized Jonathan Jennings, the first governor, was still in office, and the population of the state was 147,178. James Monroe was president of the United States, having received five electoral votes from this state for his second term. James Noble and Walter Taylor were serving as United States senators. Governor Jennings, who resigned as governor to become a member of the congress, was the first to receive the vote of Johnson county for that position, in 1824.

While partisan politics played very little part in the election of the local tickets in Johnson county prior to 1830, up to that time there being none but Democrats in the county, from the election of Andrew Jackson, in 1828, there has been no occasion when Johnson county has not come to the front with a rousing Democratic majority. Party lines have been pretty closely drawn, and no issue to a large majority of the residents of Johnson county has been sufficient to change the political complexion of the returns. Even in the most exciting elections preceding, during and following the Civil war, when hero worship was an important element in determining many questions, Johnson county has never swerved from its Democratic majorities. In 1828, for instance, when Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were the Democratic nominees against John Quincy Adams and Rusk, Jackson received 221 votes and

Adams 118 outside of Blue River township, of which returns were not preserved.

In 1832 Jackson and Van Buren received 263 votes against 120 for Clay and Sergeant, not including Franklin township, of which the returns in this instance were lost.

In the next presidential election in 1836 Van Buren and Johnson opposed William Henry Harrison and Granger, his running mate. Even the popularity of Harrison in his home state was not sufficient to change anything in Johnson county, for Van Buren received 559 votes to Harrison's 438, not including Union township, from which there are no returns preserved.

In 1840 Harrison again opposed Van Buren, his running mate this time being Tyler, and Johnson again accompanying Van Buren. This time, while Harrison was elected president, in Johnson county he received only 631 votes, as against 998 for Van Buren. The Democratic vote was growing stronger all the time.

When the election of 1844 came around, Clay and Freylinghuysen, the Whig nominees, opposing Polk and Dallas, the Democrats, all the townships are reported save Nineveh, where 202 votes were cast for all the candidates, but the tally sheet was lost. The vote in the other townships was 992 for Polk, and 581 for Clay.

In 1848, while the aggregate vote of the county continued to increase very materially, most of the increase was on the Democratic side, and in that year Cass and Butler, the Democratic nominees, received 1,114 votes against 675 for Taylor and Fillmore, the Whig nominees.

Pierce and King, Democratic nominees in 1852, defeated Scott and Graham, the Whig combination, 1,333 to 896.

In 1856 those issues which culminated in the great Civil war began to assert themselves throughout the country, the reflection of sentiment being shown in the election returns from everywhere, the slavery question agitating the people in all the states. Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected president and vice-president in that year over Fremont and Dayton, the first nominees of the new Republican party, which was the successor of the Whig organization, deceased. The vote in Johnson county was 1,608 for Buchanan, and 1,095 for Fremont.

In 1860, owing to a division in the Democratic party, the voters dividing on the question of whether or not slavery should be permitted, and separating the voting strength between north and south Democrats, Johnson county came near-

er going to the Republicans than at any time since in its existence. Douglas and Johnson, representing the Democrats, received 1,392 votes, while Lincoln and Hamlin, Republicans, received 1,303. Breckinridge and Lane, representing the southern Democratic sentiment, received 306 votes, these all being drawn from the regular Democratic party.

In 1864, while the state of Indiana was voting about 21,000 Republican majority for Oliver P. Morton for governor, Johnson county was contributing no part of that. It was still voting the Democratic ticket. In that same year McClellan and Pendleton, the Democratic nominees, beat Lincoln and Johnson in Johnson county, 1,713 to 1,532.

Even the popularity of U. S. Grant as the great war hero, while nominated by the Republicans in 1868, received 1,697 votes in Johnson county against 2,149 for Seymour and Blair, the Democratic nominees. Even the candidacy of Greeley and Brown, fathered as liberal Republicans and by Democratic endorsement, was sufficiently popular to attract 2,109 votes, as against 1,700 for Grant and Wilson for the second term.

In November, 1876, the Democrats carried the state of Indiana for James D. Williams for governor by over 5,000 votes. Johnson county at the same election gave Tilden and Hendricks 2,363 votes, and Hayes and Wheeler, Republicans, 1,860.

Four years later, Hancock and English, as Democratic nominees, received 2,461, as against 2,020 for Garfield and Arthur, the Republicans.

In 1884, when Isaac P. Gray was elected the Democratic governor of Indiana by a majority of nearly 8,000, and Grover Cleveland was first elected president of the United States, Johnson county gave to Cleveland 2,515 votes, while Blaine and Logan received exactly the same vote as that given Garfield and Arthur four years before, 2,020.

The Democrats who have served the county of Johnson in the principal offices from the date of the organization of the county, or from the date when the office was created, are as follows:

COUNTY AUDITOR.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Jacob Sibert | 1841-46 |
| Jonathan H. Williams | 1851-55 |
| George W. Allison | 1855-59 |
| Elijah Banta | 1859-63 |
| William H. Barnett | 1863-71 |
| E. Newt. Woolen | 1871-75 |
| William B. Jennings | 1879-87 |
| Thomas C. M. Perry | 1887-91 |
| Thomas J. Coyle | 1891-95 |
| David A. Forsythe | 1895-99 |
| Ben P. Brown | 1899-1904 |
| Oscar V. Nay | 1904-08 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Herbert L. Knox | 1912-14 |
| John C. Gregg | 1914-20 |

COUNTY TREASURER.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Joseph Young | 1823-27 |
| John Adams | 1827-36 |
| Robert Gillcrees | 1836-41 |
| Madison Vandivier | 1841-42 |
| William C. Jones | 1842-44 |
| William J. John | 1844-45 |
| William Bridges | 1845-50 |
| Henry Fox | 1850-53 |
| William H. Jennings | 1853-56 |
| Jacob F. McClellan | 1856-61 |
| John Herriott | 1861-63 |
| Hascall N. Pinney | 1863-65 |
| William S. Ragsdale | 1865-69 |
| George Cutsinger | 1869-74 |
| John W. Ragsdale | 1874-78 |
| George W. Gilchrist | 1878-82 |
| David Swift | 1882-86 |
| James Jacob | 1886-90 |
| Thomas E. Valentine | 1890-94 |
| William H. Breeding | 1894-96 |
| William B. Jennings | 1896-1901 |
| William A. Bridges | 1901-05 |
| Geo. W. Wyrick | 1905-09 |
| Thomas J. Forsyth | 1909-13 |
| Harry Bridges | 1913-17 |
| Edward G. Brewer | 1917-19 |

CLERK.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Samuel Herriott | 1823-39 |
| David Allen | 1839-44 |
| Isaac Jones | 1844-47 |
| Royal S. Hicks | 1847-50 |
| Jacob Sibert | 1850-55 |
| William H. Barnett | 1855-63 |
| John W. Wilson | 1863-71 |
| Isaac M. Thompson | 1871-79 |
| Thomas Hardin | 1879-83 |
| Samuel Harris | 1883-87 |
| David Fitzgibbon | 1887-91 |
| Charles Byfield | 1891-99 |
| Daulton Wilson | 1899-1903 |
| Gilbert Van Vleet | 1903-07 |
| Joseph A. Schmith | 1907-11 |
| James T. Gilmore | 1911-16 |
| John J. Beatty | 1916-20 |

SHERIFF.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| John Smiley | 1823-27 |
| Joab Woodruff | 1827-31 |
| John S. Thompson | 1831-35 |
| David Allen | 1835-39 |
| Isaac Jones | 1839-43 |
| Austin Jacobs | 1843-44 |
| Wylie Jones | 1844 |
| Samuel Hall | 1844-45 |
| David Allen | 1845-47 |

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY—1816-1916

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Robert Johnson | 1847-49 | Simon Henry (refused to qualify) | 1846 |
| William H. Jennings | 1849-53 | Nixon Hughes (successor to Henry) | 1847 |
| H. L. McClellan | 1853-57 | Jefferson D. Jones | 1847 |
| Noah Perry | 1857-59 | Reuben Davis | 1849 |
| Eli Butler | 1859-63 | Jefferson D. Jones | 1851 |
| John W. Higgins | 1863-67 | James Fletcher | 1854 |
| William A. Owens | 1867-71 | Henry Whitesides | 1855 |
| Robert Gillaspay | 1871-75 | John E. Strecher | 1858 |
| James H. Pudney | 1875-79 | Henry Whitesides | 1859-63 |
| William Neal | 1879-83 | Lemuel Tilson | 1863-68 |
| Geo. C. Stuart | 1883-87 | Wm. H. Jennings | 1868-69 |
| Jacob Hazlett | 1887-89 | Hume Sturgeon | 1869-72 |
| Creston Maiden | 1889-90 | J. Henry Fuller | 1872-73 |
| James Curry | 1890 | William S. Ragsdale | 1873-74 |
| Joseph K. P. Musselman | 1890-94 | John D. Van Nuys | 1874-75 |
| John C. Webble | 1894-98 | William S. Ragsdale | 1875-76 |
| James G. Brown | 1898-1903 | Hume Sturgeon | 1876-78 |
| James W. Baldwin | 1903-07 | John F. McClellan | 1878-82 |
| Hal. F. Musselman | 1907-11 | Howard Thompson | 1882-85 |
| Ozias E. Vandivier | 1911-15 | John F. McClellan | 1885-86 |
| John E. Shipp | 1915-19 | James T. Jones | 1886-90 |

COUNTY RECORDER.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| William Shaffer | 1823-36 | L. L. Whitesides | 1890-93 |
| Pierson Murphy | 1836-43 | James T. Jones | 1893-98 |
| Thomas Alexander | 1843-44 | Rufus W. Terhune | 1898-1907 |
| Jacob Peggs | 1844-59 | Daniel W. Sheek | 1907-15 |
| William S. Ragsdale | 1859-63 | Chester Demaree | 1915-17 |
| Willett Tyler | 1863-67 | Eph. B. Chenoweth | 1917-19 |
| Jacob Peggs | 1867-75 | | |
| George W. Demaree | 1875-79 | | |
| Jefferson R. Clemmer | 1879-85 | | |
| James T. Trout | 1885-87 | | |
| William H. Barnett | 1887-91 | | |
| George W. Clemmer | 1891-95 | | |
| John Belk | 1895-99 | | |
| Silas W. Trout | 1899-1903 | | |
| Lewis T. Deer | 1903-07 | | |
| William H. Burgett | 1907-11 | | |
| Chauncey J. Powell | 1911-15 | | |

George W. Clemmer, elected to serve until 1919. Died in office and succeeded by appointment of Hubert I. Clemmer, who filled the unexpired term.

CORONER.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Absolom Lowe | 1824 |
| Gavin Mitchell | 1827 |
| William G. Springer | 1829 |
| James R. Alexander | 1831 |
| James R. Alexander (resigned) | 1833 |
| William Carr | 1833 |
| William E. Clark | 1836 |
| William H. Hunt | 1839 |
| Tilghman Lovelace | 1840 |
| Samuel Burget | 1841 |
| James Gillaspay (refused to qualify) | 1843 |
| Hiram Calvin | 1843-44 |
| John Ritchey | 1845 |

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Franklin Hardin | 1852-54 |
| John Shouham | 1854-56 |
| Peterson K. Parr | 1856-58 |
| John E. Strecher | 1858-61 |
| W. W. Hubbard | 1861-65 |
| Joseph J. Moore | 1865-67 |
| Peterson K. Parr | 1867-70 |
| W. M. Elliott | 1870-72 |
| Wilson T. Hougham | 1872-74 |
| Peterson K. Parr | 1874-78 |
| David A. Leach | 1878-82 |
| Wilson T. Hougham | 1882-86 |
| Ben R. Ransdell | 1886-90 |
| Floyd S. Owens | 1890-92 |
| Ben R. Ransdell | 1892-93 |
| Thomas Hardin | 1893-94 |
| Wilson T. Hougham | 1894-96 |
| Elba L. Branigin | 1896-98 |
| John E. Jolliffe | 1898-1904 |
| John B. Duckworth | 1904-14 |
| John B. Duckworth | 1914-19 |

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| William C. Jones | 1840-41 |
| James Hughes | 1841-43 |
| Daniel McCain | 1843-44 |
| David R. McGaughey | 1844 |
| John Ritchey | 1844-46 |
| Jeremiah M. Woodruff | 1846-48 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|
| Malcolm M. Crow | 1848-50 | H. H. Barbour | 1843 |
| Hume Sturgeon | 1850-51 | Abram Hammond | 1844 |
| Peterson K. Parr | 1891-96 | Edward Lander | 1848 |
| Harvey M. Kephart | 1896-1900 | John Teacham | 1848 |
| Francis P. Clark | 1900-06 | David Wallace | 1848 |
| Augustus T. Sullivan | 1906 | G. M. Overstreet | 1849-51 |

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|
| B. F. Kennedy | 1873-75 | Reuben A. Riley | 1853-55 |
| John H. Martin | 1875-81 | D. W. Chipman | 1855-57 |
| David A. Owen | 1881-83 | Peter S. Kennedy | 1857-63 |
| M. F. Rickoff | 1883-85 | William P. Fishback | 1863-65 |
| Hervey D. Vories | 1885-91 | William W. Leathers | 1865-67 |
| Charles F. Patterson | 1891-94 | Joseph S. Miller | 1867-69 |
| Eldo L. Hendricks | 1894-98 | Daniel W. Howe | 1869-70 |
| John W. Terman | 1898-1903 | Nathaniel T. Carr | 1870-71 |
| Jesse C. Webb | 1903 | John Morgan | 1871-72 |

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| David B. Wick | 1823 | K. M. Hord | 1872-74 |
| Harvey Gregg | 1824 | W. Scott Ray | 1874-78 |
| Calvin Fletcher | 1825 | Leonard J. Hackney | 1878-80 |
| James Whitcomb | 1826 | Jacob L. White | 1880-82 |
| William W. Wick | 1829 | Fred Staff | 1882-86 |
| Hiram Brown | 1831 | Peter M. Dill | 1886-88 |
| James Gregg | 1832 | John C. McNutt | 1888-92 |
| William Herrodd | 1834 | Thomas H. Campbell | 1892-96 |
| William Quarles | 1838 | Alonzo Blair | 1896-1900 |
| William J. Peaslee | 1840 | Fremont Miller | 1900-05 |
| Hugh O'Niel | 1841 | Thomas Williams | 1905-07 |
| | | Henry E. White | 1907-14 |
| | | John P. Wright | 1914 |



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KNOX COUNTY

By Shuler McCormick

FOREWORD.

THE history of Knox county necessarily includes the early history of the Northwest territory. The most important events of the early development of the country west of the Alleghenies occurred in and around Old Vincennes. Here were sown the first seeds of the development of five States—Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Here was the first seat of government of Indiana, here the first courts, the first land office, the first permanent church, the first university west of the Alleghenies, the first newspaper of the Northwest Territory, now known as the *Western Sun*.

A complete history of Vincennes and Knox county, from the earliest settlement to the present time, would fill volumes. In a history such as this many important events must be left out, and such as are mentioned must be but briefly. The account of the discovery and exploration, if only half stated, is so replete with romance and adventure as to resemble veriest fiction. It is the story of transformation from the untrammelled verdure of the wild to the clockwork development of civilization. It would begin with the trackless forest habited by savage men hunting with the bow and arrow and fishing in the back waters to sustain life in order that they might be able to do the same tomorrow, and still more savage beasts, stalking and snapping and snarling in order to eat and to keep from being eaten, with warbling songsters, the finch, the mocking bird, the heron, the hawk, and the eagle. It would recall the time when the tentacles of commerce first reached out to virgin wealth and the *courier des bois* gave a few paltry and shining trinkets to the red man in return for valuable furs. It would picture the huts of Chippe Kokee, describe the fickle Creole, tell the tales of scars and starving, of torture, blood and crime, of slavery, the underground railroad, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and finally the age of commercialism passed by all too briefly by the modern historian because the changes are so gradual that the tranquil times are unaffected by jarring shocks like war.

But the early history of Knox county is not fiction. It can all be proven by records and documents still preserved in the archives of the State. Records of the pioneer churches, some in France, some in this city, are unquestionable evidence of the events that transpired long before even a semblance of a civil government of any kind was

formed in what was later known as the Northwest Territory. Many of the valuable old documents, now yellow with age, are in the French and Latin languages and bear the dates showing when the records were made and when the events transpired.

INDIANS, EXPLORATION, FORTS AND SETTLEMENT.

When Columbus came he found the Indian. The aborigines kept no records, and tradition is their only history. Their origin is shrouded in mystery. The mounds scattered about the city of Vincennes tells of a race centuries before the white man settled the continent. The Indians, as known by the white man, were divided into tribes, differing in some particulars, speaking various dialects. These separate tribes were often united into confederacies for their own mutual protection against other hostile tribes. The Algonquins, a mighty confederacy, occupied about half the territory east of the Mississippi river, and among its component tribes numbered the Miamis. Of these a lesser tribe was the Piankashaws, who occupied the part of the territory where Knox and the surrounding counties are now situated.

Just when the region destined to be known as the Northwest Territory was discovered is not now clearly understood. We know that explorations were made along the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers as early as 1660 and what is now Indiana about 1664.

The splendid natural advantages of the vast and fertile valleys and mighty and beautiful rivers soon attracted numerous explorers. The dates of these explorations are not certain. However, it is known that as early as 1683 explorers, hunters and traders began to descend the Wabash. These forerunners of civilization were soon followed by others, accompanied by French Catholic missionaries. They pushed their way through the Great Lakes and then descended the rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. The Wabash soon became a recognized part of the waterway from North to South which the brave *courier des bois* (runner of the woods) and the Catholic missionaries had to navigate. The missionaries went out to plant the cross along the route and the fur traders went out to establish trading posts and to barter with the Indians. The object of one was spiritual, the other temporal. Both were successful

and their actions were of providential direction. In this we see, as has so often been shown, before and since, that Christianity and civilization go hand in hand.

The first trading post established in the Northwest Territory was at Detroit, in 1701, and the second, in 1702, at Vincennes, by Francis Morgan, *Sieur de Vincenne*. This was the first settlement and permanent habitation by white men in what is now known as Indiana.

The company of settlers, consisting of eight men, led by the gallant and distinguished French officer, had orders to establish three forts, one at a point where the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers unite to form the Maumee, not far from where the city of Ft. Wayne now stands, one "Outenon" near where the city of Lafayette is now located, and the other at Chippe Kokee, on the "Colline Gravois," or gravel banks on the Wabash river where the city of Vincennes now stands. Of these the last was the only one destined to survive. The old fort erected by *Sieur de Vincenne* and his little band, cheered on and assisted by numbers of wondering Indians, stood for about a century and played an important part in the nation's history. The original fort, of course, was of necessity, only a temporary affair, but was replaced a few years later by a more substantial fortification.

This fort consisted of a palisade formed of posts or logs set on end in the ground, leaning outward. The enclosure was rectangular in form, and extended from what is now First street to the river and from Vigo street to Barnet. In the center of this fortification was a house, built in the same manner as the palisades, used as a store room, and underneath it a log-walled excavation used as a magazine, buried in the earth. Surmounting the store room was a large tower, while a smaller tower was erected at each of the four corners of the palisades. In each of these towers sentinels were posted and from each muzzles of guns could be pointed when in action.

It is reasonable to suppose that a church was erected at about the time de Vincenne settled at the Old Post. A Jesuit missionary was sent with him by Father James Marquette. It is a matter of regret that his name is at this time unknown by anyone living. In 1707 he was succeeded by Father John Mermet. Father Pierre Gibault was the most illustrious of a long line of priests that succeeded after the founding of the mission of St. Xavier's. Judge John Law, who possessed an extensive knowledge of the early history of Vincennes, said of him: "Next to Clark and Vigo the United States is indebted more to Father Gibault for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than any other man."

For more than three-score years and ten the pioneer settlement remained a mere trading post, a town in the wilderness. Its growth was very slow for a century. Yet from the first it was a place of note and was recognized as the principal town west of the Allegheny mountains. Being the oldest settlement in Indiana, it early acquired the name of the "Old Post." In fact, it did not take the name of Vincennes until several years later. Francis Morgan, although he held a commission as ensign under Louis XIV, did not inherit the title of *Sieur de Vincenne* until the death of his uncle in 1717. Then the post began to be "Post Vincennes."

In 1720 Vincenne mounted the first cannon at the fort. In 1736 he led his command down the river to assist in a war with the Chickasaw Indians. The promised reinforcements from the South did not arrive and he was captured and burned at the stake.

The effects of civilization was already felt in the little town of ninety families, and people of influence and good character had become permanent residents of the town. They began to till the soil and establish trade, and the settlement grew. The manners and customs of the people were peculiar. Their wants were few, yet they enjoyed life. Dances were frequent and they were always well attended. Everybody kept open house on New Year's and the citizens went from house to house attending these receptions. Visitors were met by a kiss from the hostess, who served a glass of wine as a relish to the feast spread in every home. After the Lenten season, which was well observed, a big "Fat Ball" was given at which was served roast pig and the dancers stayed until the sun began to peep over the eastern hills. There were no schools, no newspapers. Few could read or write, and the transient trader with his news was the lion of the hour.

The Northwest Territory belonged to the French, by whom it had been explored and settled, until 1763, when by the treaty of Paris it was ceded to Great Britain, and as a result the Lilies of France were succeeded by the British Cross of St. George. But the people remained French and clung to their old manners and customs and spoke their own language. They only waited for the time when the yoke of the British could be thrown off, for secretly they hated England. This was a righteous hatred, when it is remembered that the British bribed the Indians with gold to make war on the white citizens of the territory. For some reason it was three years after England secured control before she sent a

commandant to the fort on the Wabash. But in April, 1776, Lieutenant Ramsey arrived with a company of British soldiers and took command. The flag of France was hauled down and the flag of England took its place. The name was changed to Fort Sackville, which name it retained until it was captured by George Rogers Clark.

THE CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

The Revolution came on and the thirteen States were fighting for liberty. The poor struggling American troops were battling against odds, not the least of which were the Indians. Border settlements that had just been established by Daniel Boone and others were being raided and men and women were being scalped by savages. It soon became known that the Indian raids were being instigated by the British. Governor Hamilton, who was in command at Vincennes, was not only inciting the savages to make war on the Americans, but he was actually paying them for the scalps taken. He thereby became known as the "Hair Buyer" general. The Continental troops were hard pressed and could not send aid to the settlers of the Northwest Territory and Kentucky.

A backwoods surveyor by the name of George Rogers Clark hastened from Kentucky to Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia. He rushed to the Governor and said: "The settlers are being murdered by the Indians at the instigation of the British. Capture Vincennes and Kaskaskia and you have quelled the Indians. * * * Drive the British out of Indiana and Illinois and the Indian massacres will cease." But there were no troops, this Governor Henry told the young surveyor. Then Clark offered to raise an army himself if Virginia or the United States government would furnish the powder and means to equip the men. But the Governor only advised that the white settlers be brought to the eastern side of the mountains. But Clark pleaded so earnestly that he was finally given a colonel's commission and \$50,000 of depreciated Continental money and 500 pounds of powder.

He started at once down the Ohio with a single companion and his money and powder. He was pursued by lurking Indians, but he eluded them and reached Booneville, Ky., where he succeeded in enlisting 140 men. On June 28, 1778, they started down the Ohio on flat boats. No one knew their destination but Clark. His captains were Leonard Helm, John Montgomery, William Herrod and Joseph Bowman. The sun was in the eclipse as the boats passed over the falls of the Ohio below "Corn Island." Clark's original intention was to proceed at once to take Vincennes, but after he had proceeded four days from the

falls down the Ohio he met a party of friendly hunters who informed him that the opportunity of capturing Kaskaskia was favorable. He decided to take their advice and on July 4, 1778, he arrived at Kaskaskia and captured the place without firing a gun. The timely arrival of Father Gibault helped to quell the natives, and when they were informed that they no longer owed allegiance to Great Britain, but to the United States, they went into transports of joy. Clark sent Simon Kenton to spy on Vincennes and to send word back to Kaskaskia. Preparations were made to proceed to Vincennes, but Father Gibault offered to proceed in advance and apprise the people and to advise them to espouse the American cause. A small party accompanied him and on their arrival at Vincennes, Father Gibault explained the situation to the citizens. A meeting was then held in the little church—the "Cradle of Liberty" of the Northwest Territory—where the oath of allegiance to the United States was taken. An officer was elected and the American flag was hoisted over the old fort and the British flag taken down. This was done without resistance, as the British commandant had gone to Detroit, not suspecting any such actions on the part of the people and fearing no danger of attack. The name was changed to Ft. Vincennes. Word was sent to Clark at Kaskaskia and he sent Captain Helm with a few men to take charge.

Hamilton, at Detroit, learned what had happened at Vincennes and on December 17, 1778, he arrived by water at Vincennes with eighty-four men and about one hundred Indians. Helm, seeing that resistance was useless, surrendered, but not without the honors of war. Clark saw that the situation was desperate. It was midwinter and he knew that Hamilton would attack Kaskaskia in the spring. Colonel Clark decided to capture Vincennes.

He sent Colonel Vigo, a wealthy merchant, whose friendship he had acquired, to Vincennes to spy out the situation, who, on his arrival, was promptly taken prisoner by Hamilton. But through the good offices of Father Gibault he was released and returned to Kaskaskia, where he made report.

The 1st of February men were working on a flat boat, the "Willing," to convey supplies down the Mississippi and up the Ohio and Wabash. Under Captain John Rogers the boat left on February 4, 1779, with forty-six men on board. The next day Colonel Clark started by land with 160 men on the memorable march—240 miles—from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. In all the annals of history there is nowhere else recorded a march so full of hardship, perils and privations. At that season the streams had overflowed and many

times the men were marching in water to their waists and sometimes to their armpits. Their rations were soon exhausted and they were forced to forage for their supplies. Finally, under the indomitable courage of their leader, they reached the Indiana side of the Wabash after ferrying it at a point where it was five miles wide.

Fortunately they captured a couple of Indian squaws, who had a boat in which was half of a buffalo. This was meat to the hungry soldiers. After a repast they crossed a pond to "Warrior's Island," six miles below town. Proceeding along the high land a duck hunter was captured, by whom Clark sent a letter to the inhabitants telling them to remain indoors. Then, just at sundown, the fearless little army approached the town. The "Willing" had not yet arrived. The fort was approached by three detachments from three sides. At nightfall the attacking party began to throw up entrenchments by the light of the moon. Then the firing commenced. The British in the fort had not yet learned of the approach of the Americans and thought the firing was from drunken Indians on a revel.

"Silence those drunken Indians," roared Hamilton. But Captain Helm, who was a prisoner of war, no doubt recognized the crack of the rifles he had so often heard before and exclaimed, "That's Clark." All night long the firing continued and the attacking party only stopped for breakfast the next morning. A returning party of British duck hunters was almost annihilated. Every time a British head appeared at a loophole he was picked off by the unerring aim of the backwoodsmen. About 9 o'clock Clark sent a flag of truce and an order to Hamilton to surrender. Hamilton refused and the firing continued with increased vigor for the balance of the day. Clark was preparing to take the fort by storm that night, but late in the afternoon Hamilton sent out a flag of truce and a note requesting a truce for three days and asking for a conference and offering to meet Clark at the gate.

Clark replied that he would not accept any terms but immediate surrender, and that if Hamilton wanted a conference with Colonel Clark he would meet him at the church with Captain Helm. The note resulted in Hamilton coming and surrendering the fort and the soldiers as prisoners of war.

And this ended the British rule in Vincennes.

Soon after the surrender it was learned that a British detachment was on its way down the river with supplies for the fort. This was surprised and captured by Captain Bowman and it was found to contain stores to the value of \$250,000.00.

Old Vincennes has successively been under the

French, British and American flags since Francis Morgan de Vincenne founded the post more than two hundred years ago. Old Glory has come to stay forever.

MILITARY CONTROL.

After the capture of Vincennes on February 25, 1779, Colonel John Todd was made military governor of the territory. He organized local governments suitable to the requirements of the citizens.

The fame of Vincennes now became greater than ever. Immigrants began to flock to the settlement. Speculators began to seize the choice lands. Colonel Todd saw their designs and at once took steps to forestall them. His first act was to prohibit the location of claims in the rich lands in the river valleys, or within a league's distance of them. This proclamation required the opening of land offices, which regulated the acquiring of title to land. He organized a court, the members of which arrogated to themselves legislative powers and became involved in a land grab scandal which resulted in the setting aside of the land grants and the abolishment of the court. Then, in 1790, Secretary Winthrop Sargent established a court.

About this time a public stock was erected near the old Cathedral, where offenders were punished for misdemeanors.

Trouble between the Indians and whites over land grants resulted in bloodshed. Clark attempted to subdue the Indians after several minor expeditions had failed. But it appears that he had lost his influence with both his own people and the savages, and his efforts met with little success.

VINCENNES THE CAPITAL

By act of Congress, passed May 7, 1800, the Territory of Indiana was formed and the capital established at Vincennes. William Henry Harrison of Virginia was appointed first Governor.

The old court established under military rule was abolished and Henry Vanderburgh, William Clark and John Griffin appointed judges. On the 12th day of January, 1801, they met and published seven wise laws and three resolutions. Court was held for a few years in a house rented for that purpose at Second and Broadway streets. In 1809 a court house was erected at Fourth and Buntin streets, where court was held until 1832. A new court house was then erected on the square where now stands the present fine stone "Temple of Justice," erected in 1873 at a cost of half a million dollars. The first Revised Statutes of Indiana were published at Vincennes in 1807. These laws were revised by John Rice Jones and John Johnson.

Governor Harrison, on becoming a resident of Vincennes, began to provide himself with a home. A splendid brick mansion was erected in the northern part of the city in 1804. It was for many years the finest residence west of the Alleghenies. It was soon surrounded with other fine residences and Vincennes became a place of importance. The old Harrison house is still standing.

In 1806 the Territorial Legislature, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed a law incorporating the Vincennes University. Congress had donated a township of land for the benefit of such an institution and the university was located at Vincennes with William Henry Harrison as first president of the board of trustees. Later the State unlawfully seized the lands of the university and appropriated them to its own use. The Legislature of 1917, however, made final restitution of \$120,000.00 in final settlement of the university's claim, which had been fought out in the highest court of the land and successively presented to several Legislatures.

During these years when the Territory was being established emigrants had been arriving in great numbers. The Indians became so angry with the encroachments that in 1810 there were many outbreaks and many people were massacred. A meeting was held at Vincennes to try to placate the chiefs, but they were obdurate and they were in an excellent mood to assist the British in the war of 1812. Harrison met them under Tecumseh at Tippecanoe and defeated them before war was declared, but after peace was made with England the Indians gave little trouble in Indiana.

In February the Legislature, which had previously met in a frame house on Main street between Second and Third and which is still standing on North Third street, met at Corydon and declared Corydon as the new Capital. The last Territorial Legislature met at Corydon in 1815 and adopted a memorial to Congress praying for Statehood. In June, 1916, the first Constitutional Convention met at Corydon and adopted the first Constitution for the State of Indiana.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF KNOX COUNTY.

Knox county, which has been appropriately called the "Mother of Counties," was established in 1790 by Secretary Winthrop Sargent. The name of Knox was given in honor of General Henry Knox, then Secretary of War. The territory of the county at this time included all of the States of Indiana and Michigan and a part of Illinois. Before the end of the year 1798, Wayne county was formed with Detroit as the county seat, and comprised a greater part of Michigan and a part of Indiana. By act of Congress in

1800 the territory embraced in these two States was divided into two separate and distinct territories with Vincennes as the seat of one and William Henry Harrison as its governor. In the year 1802 Clark and Randolph counties were formed, and in 1805 Dearborn county was created. At a still later date in the same year Michigan and Illinois were made separate territories. At that date there were only four counties in Indiana Territory—Knox, Clark, Dearborn and Harrison. Knox county embraced nearly half the territory now constituting Indiana. During the year 1810 Jefferson and Franklin counties were established and in 1813 Gibson and Warrick were established. Sullivan was added in 1817 and Greene in 1820, which reduced Knox county to its present limits.

LATER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

After the removal of the capital of the State from Vincennes to Corydon, the old post began to lose some of her glamour as the first city of Indiana. The most valuable lands adjacent thereto had been entered and this attraction was fast being removed from prospective settlers. The State university was established at Bloomington and the lands of Vincennes University were seized by the State and sold. Many of her most enterprising citizens left for more adventurous fields. Among these were William Prince, General Gibson and General Evans. The whole State underwent many physical changes. Forests were cleared away and roads were built. New towns sprang up everywhere as the population rapidly increased.

Among the foremost men of the county at that time were Nathaniel Ewing, Francis Vigo, Benjamin Parke, Henry Vanderburgh and John Law. The latter was the first historian of note of Indiana. To him we are indebted for many of the facts of Revolutionary times. Through his personal acquaintance with Colonel Vigo he was enabled to write a vivid story of the capture of Vincennes by Clark. He served with distinction as Prosecuting Attorney, Legislator, Judge and Congressman. He died in 1873.

General Zachary Taylor was among the noted men who resided at Vincennes in the early days. His daughter born at this place afterwards became the wife of Jefferson Davis. A large boulder in the woods served as a trysting place for the youthful lovers when Miss Taylor was visiting friends at the old post. Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, a friend of the lovers, afterward removed the boulder to the yard of his home at Sixth and Busseron streets. Afterwards the place was purchased by the late John H. Rabb and is now the home of the Hon. James Wade Emison, and the old boulder still remains in the same place where it was placed by Mr. Donovan years ago.

The first city charter for Vincennes was granted by the Legislature in 1831. The old charter remained in effect until 1856 when the city of Vincennes was incorporated under the State laws. John Moore was elected the first mayor. The first bank was incorporated in 1834. Subsequently it became the old "State Bank of Indiana," with four branches in different parts of Indiana. It was soon wrecked by bad management. As early as 1807 a theater was opened in Vincennes by John R. Jones. The first play presented was entitled "Drowning Men Catch at Straws." A singular and sad coincidence in connection with the event was the fact that a man was drowned in the Wabash on the day of the initial performance.

Through the efforts of the distinguished General W. Johnson the first Masonic lodge of the State was organized at Vincennes in 1806. The first business was transacted when John Gibson, F. C., was raised to the degree of a Master Mason. A galaxy of great names might be mentioned in connection with its organization. Henry Dubois, John Decker, Elihu Stout, the founder of the *Vincennes Sun*, Colonel Joseph H. Davies, Thomas Randolph, Colonel Isaac White, Colonel Thomas H. Blake and Alexander Buckner, both later members of Congress, and Walter Taylor, elected by the first session of the Legislature as United States Senator, are only a few.

The old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was built in 1859. For many years it had its principal offices at Vincennes. The Wabash was extensively navigated by flat boats and this was a convenient point for exchange of cargoes.

Vincennes being the oldest city in the State and for many years the most important settlement in the Northwest Territory, many important events of history have been passed over in this short sketch. Perhaps no western settlement abounds with more tales of romance and adventure than Old Vincennes. No early settlement portrays more vividly the joys and hardships of pioneer life. This has made her famous in song and story. The later history of the city is one of commercialism and politics. It has grown to a thriving city of twenty thousand inhabitants, surrounded by rich farming lands under which are found coal and oil. Factories have sprung up to increase the industry of the city. The history of the last fifty years would mostly disclose facts common to nearly every county of the State, so with our limited space we will pass it by.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

Knox county has always been Democratic. From the time Vincennes became a city in 1856 until the last city election of 1913 she has not had any but a Democratic mayor. The year previous the

whole Democratic county ticket went down in defeat in a fight against a coalition between the Republicans and Progressives, and in 1913 a Republican mayor was elected by a small margin. The Democrats came back in 1914, however, and elected the full county ticket by a good majority, and we are proud to write in the beginning that Knox county is still Democratic.

There seems to be no record from which can be obtained the exact date of the first organization of the party in the county. From the files of the *Western Sun* it appears that a committee met in 1832 and elected Daniel Langdon as chairman of the Democratic-Republican party. A ticket was placed in the field and elected. There seems to have been little political activity from that time until the campaign of 1840 when William Henry Harrison was a candidate on the Whig ticket. The only organization then maintained was township Democratic associations, and these existed for the benefit of the National organization. There seems to have been some connection between these several organizations, but if they had a head it does not appear by the files of the *Sun*. The probabilities are, however, that there was a central organization, but that its doings were not published. It is interesting to note that the *Sun* advertised printed ballots at \$3.00 per thousand to be had by the workers for use in the coming election. The result of that election was also printed and it showed that in nearly every township "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," got two-thirds of the votes polled.

But in the next campaign under the leadership of John Rice Jones and later James J. Mayes and others the party came back and was organized on a firmer basis. In 1856 George E. Greene, Sr., purchased the *Courant and Patriot*, a newspaper, the outgrowth of the old *Western Sun and Advertiser* and renewed its publication under the name of the *Western Sun*. Those were stirring days. The public conscience was seething with slavery and abolitionism. Stephen A. Douglas and Lincoln soon after met in their series of famous debates. Party spirit ran high. Greene himself assumed control of the organization. The Democrats had in a way been successful, having since the successful campaign of Franklin Pierce elected most of the candidates of their political faith. But politics had up to that time been largely personal and some Whigs were successful. In 1860 Greene and his friends organized the party and made a party fight. Greene himself was elected chairman. The Democrats succeeded in electing almost their entire ticket. A notable exception was Cyrus M. Allen for Representative. But James Reynolds was elected sheriff and this meant much to the Democrats of Knox county.

James Reynolds was one of the most popular men of his time. He was elected four times as sheriff and twice as treasurer of the county. He did much to hold the party together from the period of about 1860 to 1880 and to keep it in the van of success.

The following is a list of the successive county chairmen since 1860: George E. Greene, Sr., 1860-64; John Baker, 1864-68, A. T. Whittlesby, 1868-72; A. J. Thomas, 1872-76; W. B. Robinson, 1876-80, James M. Shouse, 1880-84; P. R. McCarthy, 1884-88; James Emison, 1888-90; R. E. Purcell, 1890-94; Gerard Reiter, 1894-96; A. M. Yelton, 1896-1900; William Pennington, 1900-04; W. H. Vollmer, 1904-10; R. M. Robinson, 1910-14; Thomas Robertson, present incumbent. Jasper McCormick is at present vice-chairman; Edward Acker, secretary, and Henry Yunghans, treasurer.

From 1860 until 1912, when the Republicans made a clean sweep and elected every candidate to office, the only Republicans elected were, in 1886, clerk, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, surveyor, coroner, two commissioners; in 1890, auditor; in 1894, treasurer, representative, one commissioner; in 1898, sheriff; in 1904, representative and two commissioners. The circuit bench was never occupied by a Republican until after the election of 1912, except for one short term of a few weeks when James C. Denney was appointed in 1864.

Among the great Democrats who have served in the capacity of judge in this county might be named Isaac Blackford, who afterward became judge of the supreme court and reported its first decisions, March, 1815, to March, 1816; William Prince, February, 1817, to April, 1818; John Law, 1830-31 and 1844-50; General W. Johnson, 1831-32; William E. Niblack, 1854-57; Newton F. Malcott, 1871-88; George W. Shaw, 1888-1900; O. H. Cobb, 1900 to 1912. John Baker also was judge from 1865 to 1870.

In the State Legislature Knox county Democrats have always been prominent. Among the early Democratic speakers of the House were Isaac Blackford, first session; General W. Johnson, seventh session; Robert M. Evans, tenth session. Recently Mason J. Niblack served three consecutive terms as speaker. The first session of the Legislature elected Walter Taylor, a Vincennes man, as one of the first United States Senators from Indiana. Knox county has furnished to the supreme bench the following Democrats: John Johnston, 1816-17; Isaac Blackford, 1817-53; Charles Dewey, 1836-47; William E. Niblack, 1876-88.

Five citizens of Knox county have been elected to Congress from this district. Their name is legion who have been elected from other districts

who once lived here. John Ewing served in the Lower House from 1833-35 and from 1837 to 1839. From 1857 to 1861 Judge William E. Niblack was a member of Congress from this district, and again from 1865 to 1875. Judge Niblack was born in Dubois county in 1823, but when quite a young man moved to Dover Hill in Martin county. For several terms he represented Martin county in the Legislature, both in the House and Senate. In 1854 he was appointed judge of this Judicial Circuit; and in 1858 while still on the bench he was elected to Congress to fill out the unexpired term of James Lockhart. He took up his residence at Vincennes about 1859 and for seven terms he represented this district in Congress. He was elected as a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1876 and again in 1882, and wore the judicial ermine with becoming grace and dignity, his decisions always being sound and logical.

James D. Williams was probably one of the most picturesque men ever produced by Knox county. He always wore blue homespun and from this was nicknamed "Blue Jeans." Even when he was elected to Congress he persisted in wearing them at all times. Less than one term in Congress won for him the Governorship of Indiana, and it came about in a singular way. He made an attack on an appropriation bill on the floor of the House because it carried with it quite a large sum for cloak room expenses, including lemonade and porters and numerous pages and many things which are supposed to be necessary to the rich, but luxuries for the poor. Representative Foster of Ohio replied to his remarks in a scathing speech referring to his blue jeans in a derisive manner. The boys back home took up the fight and nominated "Blue Jeans" Williams for Governor. He was overwhelmingly elected. Strange to relate, Representative Foster that same year ran for Governor of Ohio and that very speech deriding the Indiana Congressman and his blue jeans defeated him at the election. James D. Williams served five terms in the House of Representatives and two in the State Senate. He resigned his first term in the National Congress to run for Governor. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872. He died in 1880.

Thomas R. Cobb was elected to the State Senate in 1858. He was the Democratic candidate for elector in 1868. He was president of the Indiana State Convention in 1876. He was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis which nominated Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. He was elected as a member of Congress in 1877 and served until 1887. He was born in Lawrence county in 1828 and took up the practice of law in

Vincennes in 1867 and died at the same place in 1892.

William Allen Cullop, a resident of Vincennes, is the present representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District. He was born in Knox county March 28, 1853. Graduate of Hanover College, 1878. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1883 and served two terms. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1891-93. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1892, 1896 and 1900. In 1900 he was a candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses. He is a lawyer and a legislator of signal ability and the rank and file of Knox county are proud of his Democracy.

The following have been elected to the State House of Representatives since 1858: Isaac N. Eastham, 1858-60; W. E. Niblack, 1860-64; John B. Patterson, 1864-66; O. F. Baker, 1866-68; James D. Williams, 1868-70, who had previously been elected in 1843, 1847, 1851 and 1856; H. S. Cauthorn, 1870-74; Charles E. Crane, 1874-76; F. W. Veihe, 1876-78; H. S. Cauthorn, 1878-82; S. W. Williams, 1882-84; James D. Williams, 1884-86; Mason J. Niblack, 1886-92; William A. Cullop, 1892-94; Basil Gaither, Republican, 1894-96; Maitland Claycomb, 1896-1900; Dr. J. L. Reeve, 1900-04; Basil Gaither, Republican, 1904-06; James Garrard, 1906-10, who was floor leader during his second term; W. S. Racy, 1910-12; E. I. Gilmore, Republican, 1912-14; A. J. Westfall, 1914.

Senators—James D. Williams, 1859-66; William Turner, 1866-70; James D. Williams, 1870-74; Henry K. Wilson, 1874-78; Frederick W. Veihe, 1878-82; J. Ernest, 1882-86; W. W. Berry, 1886-90; Royal E. Purcell, 1898-02; M. M. McDowell, 1906-10; D. Frank Culbertson, 1914.

In the election of 1912 the Republicans swept the county. But in 1914 the Democrats came back with almost their old-time majority and elected D. Frank Culbertson State Senator; A. J. Westfall, Representative; M. J. Niblack, Joint Representative; J. W. Kimmel, Prosecuting Attorney; John Wolfe, Sheriff; Walter Kensler, Clerk; Joseph I. Meunterz, Auditor; Louis Langdon, Recorder; George Buckalew, Assessor; Dr. S. L. Carson, Coroner; Win Reel, Surveyor, and Leslie Morgan and Alf. Brocksmith, County Commissioners. Harmony is the watchword and every Democrat feels that he has a say in the policies of his party. They feel sure that their old majority can be maintained.

NEWSPAPERS.

In war, civil government, politics, law, education and letters, Vincennes was not a lesser pioneer than in journalism. The first newspaper in

the Northwest Territory was the *Western Sun*, established one hundred and ten years ago. Its founder was Elihu Stout, grandfather of Henry S. Cauthorn, previously mentioned. He came here in 1803 from Frankfort, Ky., where he had been working on the *Kentucky Gazette* as a practical printer. The first issue was printed on the Fourth of July, 1804, nearly a year having been required in which to transport on pack horses the material necessary for the publication. From its first issue the paper was published regularly every week for nearly two years, when a destructive fire swept away every vestige of the office. A new outfit was procured and the resurrected paper was again published on July 4, 1807. The name, which was originally the *Indiana Gazette*, was changed to the *Western Sun*. George C. Smoot became a partner in the concern on August 1, 1807, but retired on November 17 of the same year, his interest being purchased by James Jennings, who retired on December 23, 1808. In 1817 the name of the paper was changed to *Western Sun and General Advertiser*. In October, 1819, John Washburn became a partner, and retired September 20, 1820. On January 19, 1839, Henry Stout became a partner and the paper was published under the name of E. Stout & Son. Elihu Stout remained at the head of the enterprise until November, 1845, when he was appointed postmaster, and sold the paper to John Rice Jones. Mr. Jones sold a half interest to his brother and the firm continued its publication until 1848 or 1849 when it failed for want of support and John Rice Jones went to Washington to accept a government position. On his return from the National Capital he started *Jones' Vincennes Sentinel*. This paper after a brief and unprofitable career suspended and was followed by the *Vincennes Indiana Patriot*, published by James J. Mayes. The *Patriot* was established in 1853, shortly before L. & M. A. McClagherty had launched the *Courant*, and in October of the same year both papers passed into the hands of the last named firm, and were consolidated as the *Courant and Patriot*. The paper bitterly opposed the doctrine of Know-Nothingism and strongly advocated Buchanan's candidacy for the presidency. In 1856 this paper passed into the hands of George E. Greene, Sr., who renewed the old name of *Western Sun* and continued its publication until his death in 1870. Reuben C. Kise then took charge and in 1871 took into partnership Andrew J. Thomas. Mr. Kise died in 1873 and Alfred Patton acquired his half from the heirs and the firm became known as A. J. Thomas & Co. Royal E. Purcell, the present owner, bought the paper on November 1, 1876, when it was a semi-weekly and began its publication as a daily. The paper is the Democratic organ of the county and is ably

edited. The old files of the *Western Sun*, printed while Elihu Stout was editor, were sold by the late Henry Cauthorn several years ago to the State for \$1,000 per volume, and today are an important part of the historical collections to be found in the Indiana Library at Indianapolis.

Other publications were "*The News of the Day*," established in 1854 and successively edited by William H. Jackson and James G. Hutchinson. It was a Know-Nothing paper and was in three years supplanted by the *Gazette*, founded by R. Y. Caddington which was later published by G. R. Harvey, James A. Mason and Milton P. Ghee. In 1859 it became the property of H. M. Smith and M. P. Ghee, who ably conducted it until 1861 when William N. Denney became its owner and continued its publication until 1862. Dr. H. M. Smith and Colonel C. M. Allen became its owners, but soon disposed of it to Charles I. Williams who retained Colonel Allen as editor. It later came into the hands of John M. Griffin whose editorial career was so stormy that he seldom went on the street but that some one wanted to "lick the editor."

In 1862 the *Old Post Union* was founded by J. G. Caddington, but it survived only a few years when it was absorbed by the *Vincennes Times*, a Republican paper. In 1873 General Laz. Noble became associated with its management, and wrought a decided improvement in the editorial page. It was later sold to James J. Mayes, John Mallet and Alfred Crotts. The paper was in a few years suspended and Mr. Crotts bought in the material and still conducts a job printing office at the old stand.

The *Vincennes Commercial*, the leading Republican paper, was established in 1877 by Spillard Fletcher Horrall, Albion Horrall and Nelson Horrall under the name of S. F. Horrall & Sons. In 1881 the paper was sold to a stock company of which John C. Adams was the manager. In 1882 he was succeeded by Thomas H. Adams who had procured a majority of the stock and who still edits the paper.

Two German newspapers have been published in Vincennes, both Democratic. The first was es-

tablished in 1876 by Louis and Henry Rosenthal (the latter now editor of the *Evansville Democrat*) and was called the *Volksblatt*. Several years later L. A. Meyer established the *Vincennes Post*. Two years after its beginning the type was changed to English instead of German and William Pennington was made its editor. It proved a losing investment and Mr. Meyer sold it to George M. Cook, who changed its name to the *Vincennes Capital*. In 1902 he sold it to Frank W. Curtis, Perry G. Greene and J. Ralph DuKate, the present owners. It has been a Republican paper since George M. Cook became its owner.

The *Knox County Democrat* was established in 1890 by Allen Campbell. Frank G. Signor succeeded Mr. Campbell in 1893 and sold it to James Garrard and Ed. Quittle. In 1894 Mr. Quittle withdrew and Mr. Garrard continued its publication until 1909 when he sold it to A. R. Cochran who sold it March, 1910, to J. Kimmel, the present owner. Two years ago he changed the name to the *Vincennes News* under which name it is now published weekly. Its editorial policy is Democratic.

Knox county has furnished many great names in the history of Indiana, but in a history as limited as this it is impossible to mention them all. Even a short history would not be complete without some mention of William H. Vollmer, Treasurer of State from 1910 to 1914. He was perhaps the best political organizer Knox county ever had. He always met everyone with a smile and the glad hand and was more than a success more than once in getting the boys together. He filled the office of county treasurer twice with distinction to himself and honor to his party and the Democracy of Knox county was more than pleased when he was nominated as State Treasurer. Other Vincennes men who have recently filled positions of importance under the State government are H. Thornton Willis, Deputy State Treasurer; General George W. McCoy, Adjutant under Governor Marshall, and Will E. Tuite, Deputy in the State Statistician's office.

Knox county is proud of her fathers, of her sons and her future.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY

By M. L. Gochenour

THADDEUS KOSCIUZKO, the young Polish noble who tendered his services to the cause of American freedom and was early made aid-de-camp on the staff of General George Washington, and who later became immortal in Polish memory as commander-in-chief of the ill-fated rebellion in Poland in 1794, died in 1817. He left unaltered a will which had been drawn by Thomas Jefferson upon the occasion of Kosciuzko's last visit to America in 1798. The will reads:

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuzko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend, Thomas Jefferson, to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own, or any others, and giving them their liberty in my name; in giving them an education in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful. And I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

"5th day of May, 1798. T. KOSCIUZKO."

According to tradition, Kosciusko county was named by John B. Chapman, one of the pioneer leaders of the county, after Thaddeus Kosciuzko. The town, later city of Warsaw, was christened by the same godfather after the capital of Kosciuzko's native land. Chapman was an admirer of Kosciuzko's character. Chapman's widely scattered neighbors must have subscribed to the sentiment of Kosciuzko's will, for the political parties which advocated the freedom and citizenship for the negro predominated in Kosciusko county from its organization to the end of the Reconstruction period. By that time the habit of voting the straight Republican ticket had become an affliction for an overwhelming majority of the sovereigns of the county which they have seldom been able to shake off.

The lands lying within the present limits of Kosciusko county were ceded to the United States on October 27, 1832, by a treaty concluded on the banks of the Tippecanoe river, about three miles from Rochester, Fulton county, Indiana, by Chiefs Benack, Mary Ann Benack, Checose, Flatbelly, Mota Monoquet, Musquawbuck and Wa-

wasee. In the cession each of the chiefs retained reservations consisting of three to eight sections, according to the importance of the respective tribes. This treaty was ratified the following year. On February 7, 1835, the present county boundaries were established and the county was organized in April, 1836. For judicial purposes the county had previously been attached to Elkhart county and known as Turkey Creek township.

"New York Yankees," New Englanders, "Pennsylvania Dutch," some dissatisfied settlers from Ohio, with a sprinkling from Virginia and the Carolinas, chiefly comprised the pioneer stock of the county. They found lakes, rivers and streams in abundance, but very little prairie land except the Leesburg and Turkey Creek prairies. The remainder of the county was covered with hardwood timber, lakes and marshes. The Tippecanoe river has its source in the beautiful Tippecanoe lake, in this county, and is the outlet for all of the principal lakes of the county except four. This historic river is fed by Webster lake, Pike lake, Winona lake, Huffman's lake, Crystal lake, Palestine lake, Yellowcreek lake and many smaller lakes. The Eel river drains the extreme south part of the county and is fed by Silver lake and Rock lake, while on the other side of the water shed, the largest lake in the State, variously called Nine-Mile, Turkey Creek and Wawasee lake, empties the water from the northeast corner of the county into the Great Lakes. In area the county is second only to Allen in the State and now has a population of over 35,000. In fertility of the soil it is second to none, and the rich marl deposits in many of the lakes constitutes the most valuable natural resource; but this is a political review.

Ostensibly Kosciusko county has been Republican since the organization of that party and Whig—rather anti-slave—before that time, with only enough exceptions to prove the rule. The spirit expressed in the will of the patriot for whom the county was named became the political creed of the first settlers and the parties espousing the anti-slavery cause claimed consistent majorities until long after that issue had become a memory only. When the Republican party had nothing but its reputation to commend it, a big majority of the county's electorate continued to "trod in the paths that their fathers had trod."

Prior to 1873 Kosciusko county had but one

Democrat in the county office. He was David Rippey, who was commissioner of the middle district from 1836 to 1844. During the year 1873 E. Van Long of Warsaw was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Thomas A. Hendricks. The circuit was then Fulton, Kosciusko and Marshall counties. The following year Judge Long was elected for a six-year term. In order to displace Long the Republicans "gerrymandered" the circuit in 1880, placing Kosciusko and Whitley counties upon the same circuit, but Long was elected in that year as Judge of the new circuit, although in neither election did he receive a majority in this county. Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall of Columbia City was the Democratic nominee for Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit in this campaign, but was defeated. No Democrat tasted public office in Kosciusko county after that year until the miracle year of 1906.

Complete official statistics of the vote prior to 1890 are not available. We must be content with the observation that prior to 1890 the Democratic county, State and national tickets were the losers by consistently wide margins, with the sole exception of David Rippey, which has been noted. Claude Matthews lost the county to Milton Trussler for Secretary of State in 1890 by a margin of 656 votes, the smallest Republican majority since the Civil war. Since that date the vote on State and national tickets has been as follows:

| | Democrat. | Republican. | Progressive. | Majority. |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1892. Highest elector. | 3,064 | 3,823 | | 759 |
| 1894. Secy. of State. | 2,767 | 4,094 | | 1,224 |
| 1896. Highest elector. | 3,354 | 4,342 | | 988 |
| 1898. Secy. of State. | 2,795 | 3,911 | | 1,116 |
| 1900. Highest elector. | 3,265 | 4,422 | | 1,157 |
| 1902. Secy. of State. | 2,843 | 3,803 | | 960 |
| 1904. Highest elector. | 2,913 | 4,550 | | 1,437 |
| 1906. Secy. of State. | 3,042 | 3,646 | | 604 |
| 1908. Highest elector. | 3,362 | 4,377 | | 1,015 |
| 1910. Sec'y of State. | 2,970 | 3,860 | | 890 |
| 1912. Highest elector. | 2,817 | 1,767 | 2,096 | 1,050 |
| | | | (Plurality.) | |
| 1914. Secy. of State. | 2,770 | 3,090 | 867 | 320 |
| 1916. Highest elector. | 3,447 | 4,025 | 15 | 578 |

From these figures it is seen that until very recent years the Republican margin has been wide, reaching its height in 1904, falling to low water mark in 1906, and for the only time in the county's history it was wiped out in the three-cornered fights of 1912 and 1914.

Consequent carelessness and inefficiency resulting from too long unbroken tenure in control of the county upon the part of the local Republican party led to the revolution of 1906, when every Democrat on the county ticket was elected excepting the nominee for Representative, who lost by six votes. In that campaign Benjamin F. Shively carried the county for Congress against A. L.

Brick by a majority of eighty-one, Shively being the only Democrat ever to have carried the county for Congress. T. Wayne Anglin was elected Prosecuting Attorney; C. Edwin Stout, Clerk; John C. Beagle, Auditor; George W. Irvine, Treasurer; John C. Pinkerton, Recorder; Edward Haas, Sheriff; William S. Kiplinger, Coroner; S. Linsey Blue, Surveyor; William H. Thomas, Assessor; Samuel P. Glant, Commissioner of the Northern district, and Peter Clemer, Commissioner of the Southern district, by majorities ranging from 113 to 337. Two years later Francis E. Bowser, Democrat, defeated Lemuel W. Royse, his Republican opponent, for Judge of the Kosciusko Circuit Court by 178 votes, and George W. Irvine was re-elected Treasurer, Edward Haas re-elected Sheriff and Peter Clemer re-elected Commissioner of the Southern district.

The first Democrat to represent Kosciusko county in the State Legislature was elected in 1912, when Carlin Myers was chosen Joint Representative for Kosciusko, Whitley and Huntington counties. T. Wayne Anglin was again elected Prosecuting Attorney that year. In 1914 Judge Bowser was re-elected by a majority of 166 votes over the same opponent, the remainder of the county ticket being defeated, although in fairness it must be said that the Progressives had a full county ticket with one exception. They made no nomination for Judge. The entire Democratic county ticket was defeated in 1916 by small majorities, but the result had one unusual feature. For the first time the Democratic national ticket led both the State and county nominees.

The intensity of the contests cannot be described here. Odd and interesting incidents characterized each campaign. The party leaders in these "game," but too often losing contests, have mostly passed into the limbo of forgotten dreams. Memories of two of these will doubtless endure for generations. They are William Conrad and Andrew G. Wood.

William Conrad came to Kosciusko county in 1840. After serving a period of apprenticeship in the Studebaker Wagon Works at South Bend, in 1860 he founded the Conrad Wagon and Buggy Works in Warsaw. In 1868 he was chosen county chairman and served as head of the county organization until 1888. In 1892 he was made chairman of the Thirteenth congressional district and in 1894 was re-elected. He was a man of means and he gave unsparingly to the party in both time and money. It is said the organization never quit a campaign in debt during his leadership. One of Conrad's contemporaries, General Reuben H. Williams, who for years edited the Republican organ, the *Northern Indian-*

ian, once paid this tribute: "If it were not for Conrad there would not be a Democratic party in Kosciusko county." He was succeeded by Francis E. Bowser as county chairman in 1888.

In the campaign of 1880, when Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall was on the ticket as the nominee for Prosecuting Attorney for this and Whitley counties, Marshall made his first political speech in the county at Palestine. He came over to Warsaw by rail and was taken to Palestine by Conrad in a buggy. Conrad says Marshall came dressed immaculately with a large bouquet of flowers in his coat lapel. As they neared the little village Conrad gently, but firmly, advised the now Vice-President that his audience would be chiefly men, and farmers at that, and, in Conrad's opinion, the bouquet had better be taken off. Conrad's version of the incident is that Marshall threw the flowers away.

The State committee often embarrassed Conrad by sending speakers of slight ability to the county. During the campaign of 1884 Conrad received notice that the committee had billed the nominee for Supreme Court Reporter for three speeches in the county. The nominee was John W. Kern, and Conrad, with characteristic conservatism, billed the then unknown quantity for Atwood, Milford and Silver Lake, sending Captain Andrew G. Wood to Atwood to introduce the speaker and talk after Kern had finished for the purpose of patching up Kern's expected indiscretions. Wood introduced Kern, but did not speak after Kern had finished. His report to Conrad was that Kern left nothing unsaid, and that Conrad had made the mistake of his life in not billing Kern for Warsaw. William Conrad is now eighty-three years old and Andrew G. Wood is but one year his junior.

At the close of the Civil war Captain Wood came to the county and entered the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. From his earliest residence Mr. Wood has been prominently identified with his party organization and has sacrificed unflinchingly in every campaign, city, county, State and national. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Warsaw, serving three years, and enjoys the unique distinction of having been the city's only Mayor who was a Democrat. For many campaigns the burden of stumping the county was upon him and he threw himself enthusiastically into fight after fight without thought of reward. At the ripe maturity of eighty-two Mr. Wood yet constitutes the backbone of the party leadership in his county.

The *Warsaw Union* has been the organ of the Democratic party of Kosciusko county. It was started in 1859 by A. G. Mugg as the *Warsaw Experiment*. The next year it passed into the

hands of E. Van Long and Dr. Theodore Davenport, who changed the name to the *Union*. Long edited the paper until 1864, when he sold it to Frank J. Zimmerman, who in turn sold it to Andrew G. Wood in 1866. The next year S. L. Baker and M. L. Crawford became the publishers, Wood continuing as editor until April, 1868, when the paper was again purchased by Zimmerman, who continued as editor and publisher until 1896, when it was purchased by J. V. Bowersox. In 1901 H. S. K. Bartholomew purchased the paper of Bowersox and acted as editor and publisher until 1904, when he sold it to C. William Smith. Mr. Smith, in addition to continuing the publication of the weekly paper, started the *Daily Union*. Under Smith's management the *Daily Union* attained the largest circulation of any daily paper in the county. Smith sold the paper in 1915 to Andrew A. Gast and his son, Estil A. Gast, of Akron. Mr. Estil A. Gast became editor and assumed full charge of the paper on January 1, 1916, and has just closed the most successful year in the paper's history. During the year he changed the name of the daily to the *Warsaw Union* and that of the weekly to the *Kosciusko Union*. Early in the year 1916 Mr. Estil A. Gast was chosen Democratic chairman of the Thirteenth congressional district. The unusual ability and unlimited energy which he put into the campaign not only resulted in the re-election of Henry H. Barnhart to Congress, but added prestige and strength to the local Democratic paper which it had not enjoyed before. The Gasts have obtained Associated Press service and made the paper one of the best county dailies in the State.

Kosciusko county has a long list of prominent Democratic educators. We can mention only the most prominent. Joseph P. Dolan, for years superintendent of the public schools at Syracuse, rightly leads the list from the standpoint of party service. He is the most influential Democrat in the northeast part of the county and deserves better reward than he has received. His worthy successor as superintendent at Syracuse, Charles O. Baughman, made a good race as the party's nominee for County Auditor in 1914. The city of Warsaw now has an energetic, progressive Democrat as superintendent of the city schools in the person of H. S. Kaufman. Richard Vanderveer, who is now a member of the local bar, for many years was superintendent of the Milford schools. Perhaps the best rewarded of our Democratic school teachers is Edson B. Sarber, who was chosen as County Superintendent of Schools in 1904 and was twice re-elected, resigning in 1916 to become Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Of the medical fraternity of the county Dr. Theodore Davenport, of whom we have already spoken, was the foremost Democrat, being rewarded by Governor Thomas A. Hendricks with the appointment as superintendent of the Northern prison at Michigan City. Other prominent Democrats of the profession have been Dr. W. F. Seymour of Leesburg, Drs. A. C. McDonald and W. L. Hines of Warsaw and Dr. W. C. Landis of Claypool.

The lawyers of the county who have rendered service to the party named in the order of their admission to the bar are as follows: Messrs. J. Long, E. Van Long, Woodson S. Marshall, Andrew G. Wood, Samson J. North, William A. Marlow, Commodore Clemens, Samuel S. Baker,

Isaac L. Ayers, Samuel W. Cosond, Orange O. Felkner, James V. Van Guilder, Isaac H. Hall, Jesse D. Chaplin, John D. McClaren, Francis E. Bowser, Richard Vanderveer, John H. Aiken, Rex S. Emerick, Merl L. Gochenour, George Landers and Cecil Whitehead.

Since 1906 the Kosciusko county Democracy has taken a new lease on life. The enduring service of Woodrow Wilson's administration has meant much to us. Our path has not been strewn with roses and our triumphs have been few. We simply ask the indulgence of the Indiana Democracy to have even more patience and let us try again; if necessary, even again, for it is no small task we have been given.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LAGRANGE COUNTY

By J. Frank Snyder

IN parceling out the territory in the arrangement of the counties of the northeast part of the State, Lagrange county was made up of what was left when the surveyors reached the Michigan line, hence it had scarcely three full squares of congressional townships. It was considered a victory when the territory that had been set apart was retained, when, in 1834, our neighbor to the north—Michigan—demanded a "rectification" of her frontier. The escape was narrow when Michigan asked a strip ten miles wide off northern Indiana, but her craving was not satisfied with a cession of a territory of Lake Superior region which she hoped to gain. Had she been successful there would have been nothing of this historical record. The southern and middle tier of townships received the United States survey approved for congressional townships, and the other townships were filled out as best suited the distance to the boundary line, so that the upper tier of townships were cut down to a width of only four miles and two-thirds, there being but three hundred and eighty-four miles of territory to be divided into eleven townships.

The county takes its name from the country residence of Lafayette, the noted Frenchman, who yet lives in the esteem of all Americans. With but one county separating it from the Buckeye influence on the east, and scarcely knowing when it ceases to be a Hoosier and begins to be a Wolverine at its northern boundary, it partakes of a genial character that makes the Lagrange county citizen a "long distance attachment" to governmental affairs at the State capital, the center of political orders and State House ambition. His only advantage has been in the opportunity of drawing a heavy mileage fee when called upon to do service at the seat of the State government. The Lagrange county citizen is grown in a pure atmosphere—the altitude is about an average of 950 feet above the sea level. Thirty-five or more lakes add to the charm of its scenery and purity of its atmosphere. The only river of any size is Pigeon, which flows through the county in a north-westerly direction and receives most of the lake and creek overflow. In this territory originates many startling fish stories.

Prior to 1833 the territory where Democrats have been so sparingly grown, which afterward became Lagrange county, was attached to Elkhart county, and known as the township of Monquoinong, with Goshen as the county seat of the

unit. The county was organized sixteen years after Indiana entered statehood, Governor Noah Noble approving the act for the organization of the county on February 2 (Ground Hog day), 1832. The first election for county officers was held in the spring of 1832, when Joshua T. Hobbs was elected Clerk; Daniel Harding, Sheriff; Thomas Gale, Treasurer; David St. Clair, Recorder; Jacob Vandevanter, Edmund Littlefield and Arthur Barrows, Commissioners. Politics had little or nothing to do with the selection.

The first court house was erected at Lima in 1833, the center of population then being at that point, but it was soon discovered that the county seat must be more central, and Lagrange Center—as it was for years known—was hit upon, and the State Legislature of 1843 mapped out the new town, public buildings were erected and the county seat established at this place.

The very early days of the county found some Democrats in official position, but the foothold was dislodged and for more than half a century—up until the breaking away from "boss rule" in 1912—there had not been a Democrat elected to fill any county office since 1853, when John Kromer, a pronounced Democrat, left the office of county recorder, having been elected in 1843. He was one of the best-posted men on historical affairs of the county, having moved in the vicinity of Lima as early as 1830. He assisted for years in the business of the county in various offices in the court house.

Andrew Ellison, another unique Democratic personage, whose life history in northern Indiana politics would make an interesting volume of itself, was county commissioner, leaving the office in 1853. Mr. Ellison was born in Ireland in the early days of 1817 and came to this county from New York in 1835, entering the practice of law in Lagrange county in 1842. He walked all the way to Indianapolis to be admitted to the Supreme Court practice the following year. He was a candidate for Congress in the memorable canvass of 1868 against "Billy" Williams, the early day congressman from Kosciusko county, and noted Republican politician, but was defeated. Later he was a candidate in the triangular fight when General Milo S. Hascal of Goshen was nominated as a candidate, expecting to lead the liberal Republicans and his Democratic friends to victory against the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Ellison championed the cause of the "non-

mixable" Democrats and Hascal was defeated. He was also a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court two or three times, and made the fight as presidential-electoral as many times, stumping northern Indiana with a vigor that gave him prominence as a political speaker. With it all, however, he closed his life having fought the battles without having won any official position of distinction as a reward for his sacrifices.

The first vote in the county in 1836 gave Van Buren, Democrat, 136 votes, and Harrison, Whig, 128—Democratic majority of 22. In 1848, with Cass as the regular Democrat, Van Buren on the Free Soil and Taylor on the Whig ticket, the Democrats had a plurality of 7. In 1852, with Scott as the Whig candidate, Pierce, Democrat, and Hall, Free Soil, the principal parties tied. This was the last near-to-victory experience the party had until 1912. At this time Judge Otis L. Ballou was elected Joint Senator to represent Lagrange and Noble counties in the State Legislature and proved a Senator of large influence in both the sessions of 1913 and 1915, he being a holdover member. Mr. Ballou is an able lawyer, a forceful orator, and lives close to the interests of his home folk. He began the practice of law in the county in 1875, has been Circuit Judge by appointment of the Governor, and filled other important positions of trust. Senator Ballou has filled the position of county chairman several times and been active in politics for a number of years.

The other successful candidates were George W. Choler, Clerk of the Circuit Court; Victor Camp, County Treasurer; Cloyd Lupold, County Recorder; George E. Henderson, Sheriff; Carl C. Mishler, Surveyor; Joseph F. Kimmel and David J. Norris, Commissioners. These men have all made excellent records as public officials. The sheriff and surveyor have been succeeded by Republican officials. Mr. Choler was re-elected and is midway in his second term.

Lewis Price, a prominent young farmer of Lagrange county, and a sterling Democrat, was the party's candidate for Joint Representative of the counties of Lagrange and Steuben in the State Legislature in the campaign of 1912. Though both counties are strongly Republican, Mr. Price was elected by a good, safe majority and represented the counties in the Legislature of 1913, making a splendid record. He was a candidate for re-election in the campaign of 1914, but was defeated by a narrow margin. Mr. Price was born and educated in the county and, taking a thorough agricultural course at Purdue University, he has become one of the much-sought-after Farmers' Institute lecturers of the State.

Newspaper matters had much to do with the

strong foothold which the Democratic opponents gained in the county, and which was held throughout the years. The Republicans maintained a strong party organ that played well the "tune" of the organization, which handed it out liberal patronage and support. The Democrats, much of the time discouraged, engaged in the enterprise of trying to reform the Democratic politics of the other counties round about who wanted to place a man to the front and, thus divided on trivial local issues, played into the hands of the opposition party who were for the offices, first, last and all the time.

The party was without a representative newspaper much of the time up to 1879, while the Republicans maintained a newspaper, the *Lagrange Standard*, from the year 1856, which grew into prominence on public patronage and remained steadfastly Republican until 1912, when it espoused the Progressive cause.

In October, 1845, Jewett, Owen and Bennett established the *Lagrange Democrat* in the then county seat, Lima. This continued for four or five years and was suspended. The editor, Mr. Owen, it is said, was a relative of that noted politician and statesman, Robert Dale Owen, and because of his tall bony physique was known as "Old Bones." Following this effort, J. S. Castle started a Democratic paper at Lagrange called the *Democrat*, and after a brief time moved the paper to Lima and discontinued the publication in 1862. This was succeeded by another Democratic paper in 1868, with Francis Henry and Howard M. Coe as editors. The plant was consumed by fire in 1869. The brave Democratic stockholders renewed their stock, a new outfit was purchased and placed under the control of Mr. Henry, but it was only a short time when the plant was sold and moved to Sturgis, Michigan.

The county was then without a Democratic representative until 1879, when the *Lagrange County Democrat* was established by J. Frank Snyder, who conducted the paper for eleven years until his appointment as postmaster of Lagrange by President Cleveland, during his first administration. A few months after entering the postoffice Mr. Snyder transferred his interest in the paper to his associate editor D. A. Fawcett, and since that time the paper has changed hands many times, but has always stood true to the cause of Democracy. In the fall of 1913 the publication was consolidated with the *Saturday Call*, and was for a time published semi-weekly as the *Democrat-Call*, Mr. Snyder being one of its editors.

Though Lagrange county has not produced any large number of men who have held official positions it has been the home of some worthy Democrats who have proven helpful and loyal to the

Democratic cause. Among these are the attorneys of Lagrange—aside from Senator Otis L. Ballou, mentioned elsewhere—John W. Hanan and Frank J. Dunton, sterling Jeffersonian Democrats who have also taken an active part in party affairs.

Judge John W. Hanan is head of the law firm of Hanan, Watson and Hanan. He began his law practice in 1886 in Lagrange with Judge Robert Lowry, former Congressman of the Twelfth District, as his law partner. He is frequently called in service as special judge and has a large legal practice, maintaining offices in Lagrange and Indianapolis. He has been three times appointed by different Governors of the State as trustee of the Eastern Indiana Asylum for the Insane at Richmond, and for several years has been president of the board. In 1892 he was the Democratic nominee for joint Senator between the counties of Lagrange and Steuben and greatly reduced the Republican majorities in these strongholds of Republicanism. He has well served the city and county for several years as city and county attorney, and filled other local offices of trust. He is now fifty-five years of age.

Frank J. Dunton, prominent attorney of Lagrange county began the practice of law in Lagrange in 1889, and has had much to do with the Democratic organization of the county. Though but fifty years old he has been chairman of the county organization of the party—save two years—continuously, since 1889. He was named by Congressman Cyrus Cline, at the commencement of the Wilson administration, for postmaster of

Lagrange on the expiration of the term of Mr. McDonald, but during the early part of 1915 he accepted the appointment of Deputy Oil Inspector under the State department. Mr. Dunton has been county attorney for two years past and is closely identified with many of the business interests of Lagrange and the community.

Among the Democrats of the county, aside from those already mentioned—many of them passed to their reward—who have served as chairmen of the organization and done effective service for the party in the various townships are enrolled the names of such worthies as Andrew Emminger, Cyrus Fillmore—brother of former President Fillmore—Charles B. Holmes, James Clugston, Zopher Case, Minott Goodsell, John Sherman, Charles Cochran, N. B. and I. B. Newman, Josiah Rowe, Samuel Beaty, J. F. Clugston, John Will, Abram Bender, William and John Craig, Thomas and Albert Skeer, Thomas VanKirk, Dr. John H. Dancer, Peter Prough, William Woodard, Daniel Boyer, William Gardner, Dr. J. N. Denny, John Kimmell, James Kennedy, William Roderick, Albert H. Price, Charles A. Brant, D. N. Stough, Henry M. Kromer, Robert M. Wigton, Charles L. Atwater, Phillip Wilkins, Isaac and Washington Norris, Isaac and Benjamin Zimmerman, Frank M. Stevenson, John Price, L. M. Rowe (postmaster under Cleveland's administration, second term), James H. Roy (present postmaster at Topeka), A. A. Metz (present postmaster at Wolcottville), Clarence E. Schaeffer (present postmaster at Howe).



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LAKE COUNTY

IT WAS on January 18, 1837, that the Indiana Legislature passed the act creating Lake county from the territory in the extreme northwest corner of the state, and just one month later the present county of Lake took its corporate existence. It comprises 508 sections of land, and of these but about 400 were considered tillable. The Kankakee marsh land alone was estimated to have 60,000 acres of waste land, while thousands of acres adjoining and in the vicinity of Lake Michigan were a vast area of waste land composed of sand dunes, sloughs, swamps and sand hills. Progress has changed all this. Instead of Kankakee marsh lands untillable and overflowing, we now have the Kankakee valley, with its thousands of acres of as valuable farm land as can be found in all Hoosierdom. And the north end: That is the marvel of the world today, for here is now Indiana's greatest industrial center, destined to be the greatest beehive of industry in the world, and having three cities—Gary, East Chicago, Hammond and Whiting—with a combined population of more than 125,000. The county has an area of 465 square miles, lies between Porter county and the Illinois state line and stretches from the Kankakee river on the south to Lake Michigan on the north.

When the county was organized in 1837 its territory was but sparsely settled by white men, and these were mostly Yankees, Yorkers and Germans. But this was a great hunting and fishing "ground" for the Indians, with at least six Indian villages within its confines. These were at various points, some along the Kankakee, some near the center of the county and some along the Calumet river, that queer stream which then had two mouths, the west one being at what is now South Chicago, and the east mouth (long since filled up to within less than a half-mile of Lake Michigan, where it ends in a tiny branch) at a point which is the beginning of the sand dunes which it is now proposed to preserve as nature's natural park. As late as 1847 there were said to be but 52 residences, five churches, five stores and two office buildings in all Lake county.

In the earlier history of the county the Democratic party predominated and kept the lead until the passing of the Whig party, and the organization of the Republican party. It then became strongly Republican and has so remained ever since. Occasionally a Democrat has broken into office through his individual merits and the comparative weakness of his opponent, but these cases have been rare indeed. Under these cir-

cumstances it has required courage and firm loyalty to party principles to keep a party organization intact. Leaders have always arisen, however, to keep up the fight. This task has been more arduous, too, because of the rapid growth of the north end, bringing in new men and new problems. Having so many cities and towns the leaders have necessarily been more numerous than in many other counties, and to name all would scarcely be permissible in this brief resume. Some of these leaders for their great service in holding the party together are worthy of more than a passing mention. Chief of these was M. F. Pierce, of Merrillville. For years he was county chairman and the dominating figure in county politics. Untiring in his work and vigilance he worked with little reward, holding only a township office, and in Cleveland's second term being given the place of deputy revenue collector at the "munificent" salary of \$1,200 per year. A number of times drafted to be his party's candidate in a hopeless race for county office, he made notable races with all the vigor of a candidate who is assured of winning. He is numbered with the dead.

Nicholas Scherer, founder of Schererville, was a leader for more than a quarter of a century. When David Turpie was the party nominee for Congress Mr. Scherer was a valued lieutenant and a warm friendship sprang up between the two. This remained firm until death separated them. It was not uncommon for David Turpie to summon his friend Nick to Indianapolis to be a guest at his home. Even when occupying the senatorial seat at Washington he sent for Mr. Scherer, and one of the greatest joys of the old man to the day of his death was to tell how "Dave" made his humble German friend share his quarters and his bed.

Of the present-day leaders Edward Simon has proven the county's greatest "born" leader. Twice county chairman, he organized Lake as it had never been organized before, and his work received such attention from the outside that he has several times refused the party's tender of district chairman. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and served a term as county auditor, and even by his political opponents is conceded to have given Lake county the best administration of that office it has ever had.

Among others holding county office have been: Samuel A. Barr, Crown Point, county auditor; John P. Merrill, Crown Point, county treasurer; Chas. H. Friedrich, Hammond, sheriff; Fred S. Carter, Hammond, sheriff; Thos. Hammond, Ham-

mond, congressman; John B. Peterson, Crown Point, prosecuting attorney and congressman; Thos. J. Wood, Crown Point, congressman; Thos. McCay, Crown Point, county treasurer; A. C. Thompson, Ainsworth, county assessor. Holding the office of a county commissioner were George S. Clark, Lowell; Barney G. Scheidt, St. John, and Spencer L. Beach, Leroy. Johannes Kopelke, Crown Point, served a term in the state senate, and Adam R. Ebert, Hammond, a term in the house.

Dr. P. P. Gordon, Hobart, and Dr. A. A. Seidler, Dyer, each served as coroner.

Other men whose energies have directed party affairs have been:

Hammond—Lawrence Becker, Thomas Hammond, Patrick Reilley, Jacob Schloer, L. T. Meyer, S. F. Fogg, Henry Huehn, W. H. Verrill, J. L. Rohde, J. G. Ibach, David Fenton, Samuel Griffin, Robert Gregory, John A. Gavit, F. J. O'Rourke, O. H. Duelke, W. W. McMahon, J. H. Conroy, G. B. Sheerer, E. E. Beck, Mayor J. D. Smalley, Dr. W. F. Howat, J. F. Kuhlman, Jacob Hartman and S. E. Swaim.

Gary—Thomas E. Knotts, Patrick Finerty, Harvey J. Curtis, George F. Cummerow, Ora Wildermuth, H. A. McCracken.

Crown Point—Henry Aulwurm, Otto Hildebrandt, P. F. Hein, Frank Seberger, F. K. Sigmond, R. G. Bielefeldt, J. W. Thomas, George E. Hershman, J. P. Griesel, E. J. Forrest (serving term as district chairman), H. J. Lehman (present district chairman), George Keiser, George Sauermann, E. H. Westbay.

East Chicago—Col. R. D. Walsh, W. L. Funkhouser, J. S. Rieland, Charles Donovan, Edward DeBraie, Allen P. Twyman, J. W. Dunsing, W. J. Murray, Mayor Frank Callahan, D. B. L. Glaze-

brook, P. A. Parks, John McGouan, M. H. Silverman.

Whiting—Beaumont Parks, U. G. Swartz, Mat Kieran, James West, Fred Fischrupp, J. J. Kelly, Fred J. Smith, George W. Jones, Robert Klose.

Tolleston—August Conrad, Henry Siegers and Edward Bohnke.

Hobart—John Gordon, J. H. Roper, J. Fiester, Walter Fiester, John Fransen, George Warchus, Fred Klassen, E. H. Guyer, H. E. Keilman, E. C. Scheidt, William Kostbade.

Hanover—John H. Meyer, Stephen Meyer, John A. Schillo, M. J. Schillo, Frank Massoth and Nic Geisen.

Merrillville—F. M. Pierce, John N. Smith, J. F. Dorman.

Griffith—P. J. Beiriger, M. J. Beiriger, John Miller, Jacob Miller.

Dyer—A. E. Kaiser, John J. Klein, H. L. Keilman.

St. John—Joseph Portz, John Miller, Andrew Kammer, William Keilman and William Koehle.

Lowell—Mortimer Castle, Merriam Castle, Louis Berg, W. E. Belshaw, George Kimmit, William Pixley, Chester Pixley, J. A. Clark.

In the matter of Democratic press Lake county has been backward. Until 1890 all attempts to establish a Democratic organ had failed. In that year S. E. Swaim established the *Lake County News*, now suspended, and from 1891 to 1915 a daily edition was published. For some time the *Freie Presse*, published by John Lehman at Crown Point, was a Democratic paper published in German. After the founding of Gary two vain efforts were made to publish a party paper in that city, both failing. Later the *Gary Post* was established and is covering the field in that city successfully.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LAPORTE COUNTY

THERE is a legend prevalent that during Jackson's second term as President a man named Smith, resident in Laporte county, rode the trails to Washington to protest against certain rulings of the land office which bore hardly on the settlers. Arriving at an early hour, the messenger went to the White House and sat down on the steps to wait for business hours. A colored attendant asked him why he waited, and was directed to inform President Jackson that Mr. Smith had come from Laporte county, Indiana, to see him on land matters. Jackson directed the attendant to "tell Mr. Smith of Laporte county, Indiana, to come in and have his breakfast." So Andrew Smith of Indiana ate ham and eggs with Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and explained at large the troubles of the settlers and the land office, and Jackson said the settlers were right and the land office was wrong, and he smote the table with his fist and said he would fix it, and he did fix it. This incident faithfully reported by Smith, and losing nothing by repetition, made Laporte county steadily Democratic up to the Civil war.

The changes in political organizations and in public opinion between 1860 and 1864 turned the county over to the Republicans, but easy triumphs and personal ambitions caused such internal strife that the adherents of the old party were encouraged to continue the fight. The struggle to regain the county for Democracy was long and stubborn. It was made on sound Democratic principles, and in the end was successful.

The inspiring mind was Henry E. Wadsworth, whose faith found expression in the *Laporte Argus*, founded by him in 1868, and still published as a daily. The keynote of Wadsworth's editorial page was that the government should treat all citizens alike, and favor none. He had a keen eye for fallacies and specialized on the fallacies of a high protective tariff. For thirty years his editorials furnished the Democracy of the county with doctrine and ammunition.

Associated with him were Lieutenant-Governor Mortimer Nye, Judge Daniel Noyes, Edward Hawkins, afterwards United States marshal; E. H. Scott, Ellis Michael, Eugene Davis and others. These men took up the long struggle of regaining the county for the party.

In the seventies Michigan City, in the northern part of the county, began to exhibit Democratic tendencies. Harry H. Francis founded the *Dispatch*, and his delightful wit and daring ridicule

of his opponents were given to the support of Democracy's cause. Other leaders in the fight in Michigan City were John H. Winterbotham, William B. Hutchinson, Henry H. Walker and Martin T. Krueger. In 1879 James Murdock of Lafayette came to Michigan City as warden of the State penitentiary and immediately became a leader in party circles.

These men in Laporte and Michigan City worked harmoniously for party success for more than ten years. Their opponents called their unity a machine. Perhaps the term was deserved. In any event, their work was successful. Gradually they gained the county. In 1884 Laporte county gave Cleveland and Hendricks more than a thousand majority, and for years afterwards the majorities for the Democratic ticket from top to bottom were sure and substantial.

The older leaders passed away and the younger men, who had known little of defeat, fell into dissen- sion and failed to maintain the solid front and unity of action which the veterans had learned was essential to power.

The free silver campaign of 1896 and the consequent divisions among old political associates weakened the organization. Wherever Democrats were prosperous that campaign was disastrous.

The Democratic majority in the county was lost, and since then the contest has been more even, a schism in either party giving the victory to their opponents, but generally the county offices have been divided, the strong candidates on each ticket prevailing. The campaigns have been bitterly contested, and a new coterie of able workers has developed. In Laporte Daniel Grover remains of the old guard, still vigorous and defiant. Others prominent in these years of strife have been M. R. Sutherland, H. W. Sallwasser, R. N. Smith, Lemuel Darrow, Arthur W. Taylor, Norman F. Wolfe, Fred Hennoch, A. J. Miller, W. C. Ransburg, H. W. Worden and Frank J. Tilden.

In Michigan City, where Democratic majorities are still dependable, they are won by John B. Faulknor, editor of the *Dispatch*; C. E. Meyer, Daniel Hutton, Fred C. Miller, J. F. Gallaher, Dr. W. B. Flynn and W. W. Pepple.

At the date of this writing, November 9, 1917, both the cities of the county have just elected Democratic mayors—Herman W. Sallwasser in Laporte by 189 and Fred C. Miller in Michigan City by 767.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

WHILE there is very scant record of political elections in Lawrence county from the date of its organization in 1818 to the presidential election in 1852, the facts as ascertained through various sources that are reliable show that the county up to that time was very strongly Democratic. It was very seldom that a Whig succeeded in getting into public office when he had to depend for that preferment upon the voters of Lawrence county. If a Whig ever did get into office it was evidence of immense personal popularity. He must be a good man to be able to beat any one whom the Democrats might choose to nominate. Very little support was accorded any of the parties which came up as side issues or advocating certain things which the promoters believed could not be obtained through either the Republican or Democratic parties. Lawrence county was usually pretty well aligned with one or the other of these two political organizations.

In the early 50's, however, a change came in the voting complexion. In the presidential election of 1852 the county gave Pierce and King, the Democratic nominees, 1,113 votes and to Scott and Graham, the Whig nominees, 1,054 votes.

Four years later, when political feeling was running very strong throughout the country owing to the agitation brought about by the discussion of slavery between the North and South, Buchanan and Breckinridge were the Democratic nominees and Fremont and Dayton the Republican nominees, this being the first appearance of the Republican party in a national election. The American party championed the candidacy of Fillmore and Donelson. The votes stood in Lawrence county: For Buchanan, 1,126; Fremont, 480; Fillmore, 660. In that same year in the state election Oliver P. Morton, the Republican nominee for governor, received 1,061 votes against 1,079 for A. P. Willard, the Democratic nominee.

In 1858 in the state election McClure, the Democratic nominee, received 1,065 votes in Lawrence county for secretary of state and Peelle, the Republican nominee, received 1,057. This was growing very close for a county which had been very strongly Democratic, and in 1860 the change came when H. S. Lane, the Republican nominee, defeated Thomas A. Hendricks for governor in this

county by 1,272 to 1,143. The same year Lincoln carried the county, receiving 1,158 votes, against 787 for Douglas and Johnson and 525 for Breckinridge and Lane.

In 1862 the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, J. S. Athon, led W. A. Peelle, the Republican candidate, by 1,208 to 1,154.

However, in 1864 Oliver P. Morton received 1,462 votes to 1,183 for J. E. McDonald, the Democratic nominee for governor. Lincoln the same year carried Lawrence county with 1,423 votes, against 1,087 for McClellan and Pendleton.

Since that time in no presidential election and in very few local elections have the Democrats received any consideration in the nature of majorities or pluralities in this county until the election of 1912, when the county gave Wilson and Marshall 2,572 votes, against 1,631 for Taft and 2,106 for Roosevelt. The results in the county since the change came first in 1860 have shown a pretty steady Republican majority or plurality, ranging from 300 to 700 or 800.

Beginning with 1868 to 1916 presidential elections have resulted as follows:

1868—Grant and Colfax, 1,781; Seymour and Blair, 1,468.

1872—Grant and Wilson, 1,833; Greeley and Brown, 1,503.

1876—Hayes and Wheeler, 1,941; Tilden and Hendricks, 1,669.

1880—Garfield and Arthur, 2,057; Hancock and English, 1,701.

1884—Blaine and Logan, 2,336; Cleveland and Hendricks, 1,716.

1888—Harrison and Morton, 2,256; Cleveland and Thurman, 1,814.

1892—Harrison and Reid, 2,529; Cleveland and Stevenson, 2,134.

1896—McKinley and Hobart, 3,103; Bryan and Sewall, 2,421.

1900—McKinley and Roosevelt, 3,535; Bryan and Stevenson, 2,558.

1904—Roosevelt and Fairbanks, 3,924; Parker and Davis, 2,672.

1908—Taft and Sherman, 3,834; Bryan and Kern, 3,118.

1912—Taft and Sherman, 1,631; Wilson and Marshall, 2,579; Roosevelt and Johnson, 2,106.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MADISON COUNTY

THE county of Madison was created by an Act of the General Assembly, passed in December, 1822, and signed by the Governor, January 4, 1823. Its territory is a part of that known as the "New Purchase" obtained from the Delaware Indians by commissioners of the United States government in treaty with them at St. Marys, Ohio, October 3, 1818. It has for its boundary on the north, Grant county; on the west, Tipton and Hamilton; on the south, Hancock; and on the east, Henry and Delaware.

NEWSPAPERS.

A Democratic newspaper was first printed at Anderson, the county seat, in 1848. It was called the *True Democrat*, and was owned and edited by two brothers, John Q. and William L. Howell. In 1849 the paper passed to the control of Peter H. Lemon and Townsend Ryan, and by whom its name was changed to the *Weekly Democrat*. It was issued regularly by them until some time in 1850, when its publication was suspended. Five years later the *Democratic Standard* appeared as the oracle of Madison county Democracy, under the editorship of Thomas W. and Ira H. Cook, who disposed of the property in 1858 to Charles I. Barker who continued its publication until 1863, when it was purchased and its policies directed from time to time by the following named gentlemen in succession from that date down to 1873: Calvin C. Moricle, O. C. Willetts, F. M. Randall, E. V. Long, W. E. Cook, A. S. McCallister, Fleming T. Luse.

In the meantime another Democratic sheet—the *Anderson Plain Dealer*—was launched in 1867, and was issued weekly from that date until 1872 by the following editors, successively: Edwin P. Schlater, William Cook, Thompson and Myers, G. D. Farrar, William C. Fleming. But in charge of Mr. Fleming the name of the paper was changed to the *Anderson Democrat* sometime during the year 1872. It was sold in a few months afterward to Charles L. Zahm. Then in 1873, M. Y. Todisman became the owner of both the *Democratic Standard* and the *Anderson Democrat*, united their plants and their subscription lists, dropped the title of the first named rival and continued to publish the *Anderson Democrat* up to 1877, when he disposed of a one-half interest in the same to William M. Croan and the other half a few months later to William R. Brownlee. The paper passed into the hands of Robert C. and Sumner Glassco in 1884, and remained in their

charge for two years, at which period Captain W. J. Hilligoss became the owner and editor to be succeeded as such the following year by Captain William R. Myers who soon thereafter associated with himself in the enterprise Dale J. Crittenberger, ex-Auditor of State, and James J. Netterville. Captain Myers retired from the partnership in 1888, while the remaining members of the firm pushed the publication on, and in 1889 founded a daily edition called the *Anderson Daily Democrat*. Messrs. Crittenberger and Netterville sold the plant, including both daily and weekly, in 1893, to a stock company composed of J. P. Carapbell, Scott C. Bone and H. R. Bone, who conducted the same for two years and then resold to Messrs. Crittenberger and Netterville. Shortly after this the daily was printed as the *Anderson Daily News*. John C. Williams then purchased an interest in the paper and took an active and brilliant part in the production of its news and editorial features. Both weekly and daily were issued under the management of these gentlemen until 1907, when Mr. Netterville and Mr. Williams withdrew from the company. Mr. Crittenberger then stopped the publication of the *News*, but continued that of the *Weekly Democrat*, which is still the party organ under his direction in this county.

PARTY MAJORITIES.

The voters of the county showed decided preference for the Democratic party from the first. And they returned a majority in favor of each Democratic candidate for President from 1824 to 1892. The majorities rose steadily from that of a few votes when population was sparse until it reached the decided lead of 1,010 for Hancock in 1880. But following that, and owing to a bitter factional party fight and some other shortcomings in local party management, but more than all to the large influx into the county during several succeeding years of iron and glass workers then strongly disposed to support the high tariff policies, the size of the Democratic majority was rapidly reduced as the succeeding elections recurred until 1894 when it was entirely wiped out and shifted to the Republican side by a decided figure, and to be yet enlarged to nearly 2,000 for McKinley in the campaign of 1896. After that, partiality for the Republican candidates manifested itself in 1900, 1904 and 1908. The preference was arrested in 1912 when Wilson led his strongest opponent by a plurality of 1,576 votes in the county.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Upon the advent in 1844 of a Central Committee as a factor of party machinery in the county, Nineveh Berry, a veritable patriarch, and subsequently a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, became its Chairman and continued to act as such until 1855. While from that time to this the duties of Chairman of the Madison county Democracy have devolved in turn upon the following named gentlemen:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Andrew Jackson..... | 1856 |
| Peter H. Lemon..... | 1857 |
| Thomas Brunt..... | 1858 |
| James M. Dixon..... | 1859 |
| Richard Lake..... | 1860—1861 |
| O. P. Stone..... | 1862—1863 |
| William C. Fleming..... | 1864—1865—1866 |
| James W. Sansberry..... | 1867—1874—1876 |
| Eleazer Malone, first half..... | 1868 |
| Edwin P. Schlater, second half..... | 1868—1869 |
| John Allen..... | 1870—1872 |
| Howell D. Thompson..... | 1872—1874 |
| Howell D. Thompson..... | 1878—1880 |
| Thomas J. Fleming..... | 1876—1878 |
| Robert I. Hamilton..... | 1880—1882 |
| Joseph Pugh, Sr..... | 1882—1884 |
| John L. Forkner..... | 1884—1886 |
| Charles A. Henderson..... | 1886—1888 |
| Thomas B. Orr..... | 1888—1890 |
| James J. Netterville..... | 1890—1892 |
| James J. Netterville..... | 1894—1896 |
| George T. Beebe..... | 1892—1894 |
| Willis S. Ellis..... | 1896—1898 |
| Bartlett H. Campbell..... | 1898—1900 |
| Isaac E. May..... | 1900—1902 |
| Charles C. Dehority..... | 1902—1904 |
| Sparks L. Brooks..... | 1904—1906 |
| William F. Edwards..... | 1906—1908 |
| Robert McLain..... | 1908—1910 |
| Frank E. Dehority..... | 1910—1912 |
| Luther F. Pence..... | 1912—1914 |
| Frederick K. Van Nuys..... | 1914 |

STATE SENATORS.

The following residents of Madison county have served as Democrats in the State Senate:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Thomas Bell..... | 1835—1841 |
| Andrew Jackson..... | 1845—1847, 1853—1855 |
| John Hunt..... | 1851—1853 |
| Robert H. Cree, Republican, elected on the Grange ticket, but voted in favor of Joseph E. McDonald for United States Senator..... | 1875—1877 |
| Carrol K. McCullough (died in office)..... | 1909 |
| James M. Farlow..... | 1911—1913 |
| James J. Netterville..... | 1911—1915 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Frederick K. Van Nuys..... | 1913—1917 |
| Austin Retherford..... | 1917—1921 |

REPRESENTATIVES.

And the resident Democratic Representatives in the different sessions have been:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Thomas Bell..... | 1831 |
| Henry Wyman..... | 1837 |
| Thomas McCallister..... | 1841, 1843, 1844, 1851 |
| Evan Ellis..... | 1845, 1849 |
| William Young..... | 1847 |
| Townsend Ryan..... | 1848 |
| William Crim..... | 1851 |
| William C. Fleming..... | 1853 |
| Thomas N. Stilwell..... | 1855 |
| William A. Thompson..... | 1859 |
| John Hayes..... | 1861 |
| Richard Lake..... | 1863 |
| David E. Croan..... | 1865 |
| Frederick Black..... | 1867 |
| J. F. Mock..... | 1869 |
| James W. Sansberry..... | 1871 |
| Thomas M. Jones..... | 1873 |
| George W. Harris..... | 1875 |
| Edgar Henderson..... | 1877 |
| Stanley W. Edwins..... | 1879, 1881 |
| H. P. Shaffer..... | 1883 |
| Charles N. Branch..... | 1885 |
| Frank P. Foster..... | 1887, 1889 |
| Andrew J. Beehimer..... | 1889 |
| James M. Farlow..... | 1891 |
| Carrol K. McCullough..... | 1907 |
| Lewis A. Stephens William Cohran and Andrew J. Beehimer | }1909 |
| Charles E. Smith Charles Biddle and Edward Osborne |  | } .....1911, 1913 |
| Linfield Myers George H. Nichols and Austin H. Brumbaugh | }1915 |

A LIST OF DEMOCRATS.

Among the many citizens of Madison county who have given allegiance and rendered faithful service to the Democratic party, and picking out only one here and there from head to foot of the long and noble roster—1824-1915—these names come to mind just now:

John Berry, Nineveh Berry, Andrew Jackson, Enoch M. Jackson, Burkett Eads, Levi Brewer, John Sabin, Charles N. Branch, Richard Lake, Eleazer Malone, Hiram Malone, Henry Bronnenberg, Sr., Carroll Bronnenberg, David E. Croan, James W. Sansberry, Eli B. Goodykoontz, Wilburn R. Pierce, Howell D. Thompson, William C. Fleming, Thomas J. Fleming, William A. Hunt,

John Hunt, Andrew J. Hunt, Benjamin B. Campbell, John W. Pence, Benjamin F. Spann, William Roach, Benjamin F. Aimen, Joseph Howard, Joseph Pugh, Sr., William Crim, Benjamin Sebrell, James M. Dehority, Andrew J. Applegate, Elias Seward, James Etchison, Ed. Peters, Edwin P. Schlater, Thomas J. McMahan, Thomas R. Moore, Wallace W. Van Dyke, John E. Canaday, Charles A. Henderson, George Ross, Nathan T. Call, John R. Page, Daniel F. Mustard, James J. Netterville, Carroll K. McCullough, William M. Croan, Calvin H. Allen, Byron H. Dyson, Jacob L. Crouse, Thomas B. Orr, Charles E. Diven, William S. Diven, John W. Cook, William A. Dehority, Dale J. Crittenberger, Alfred Ellison, Charles K. Bagot, Luther Pence, Willis S. Ellis, Isaac E. May, Otis P. Crim, Samuel D. Montgomery, George T. Beebe, Lewis T. Stephens, James W. Frazier, Philip B. O'Neill, Frederick K. Van Nuys, Charles T. Sansberry.

Incidents in the career of some of them hold a lively local interest and compel even State-wide attention. Yet space cannot be given here for the slightest account of all. And a brief reference to the records of two or three only must serve to show as best it may the political fiber of their party associates as well as that of themselves.

AUGUST S. McCALLISTER.

About the middle of the last century Augustus S. McCallister was born in Madison county. He availed himself of a liberal education and took the course in law at Ann Arbor, Mich. While there Stephen A. Douglas returned to Chicago on a visit from Washington, and a number of the students at the Michigan University concluded to journey to the Windy City and in a body pay their respects to the illustrious statesman. Accordingly they did so, and young McCallister was selected by them as their spokesman. His speech highly gratified all. And Douglas was pronounced in his praise of its appropriate thought and beauty.

The eloquence of McCallister was of a magnetic, soulful sort and flowing from his sincere and generous heart, and set in the simple yet selected language of the scholar, enchained at once and always every hearer.

He was yet young when he had fallen a victim to the habit of excessive drink. But he resolved to reform, promising the electors when he made the race for Prosecuting Attorney in 1874 that if chosen he would resign his office if he failed to remain sober during his term. He was elected, but had not served a great while when the fatal cup touched his lips again. But his courage and his promise were still as true as gold. And then he gathered up his credentials of office, took the

train for Indianapolis and returned his commission into the hands of Governor Hendricks. The Governor afterward spoke of it as the saddest incident of his official career.

WILLIAM R. MYERS.

The oratory of Captain William R. Myers cannot be omitted from any faithful account of stump speakers in this State. He was elected to Congress in 1878, the only Democrat who has gone to the National House of Representatives from the county. He was elected Secretary of State for Indiana three times—1882, 1884, and 1892—a tenure of that office which no other incumbent has enjoyed. His power on the hustings first gained general notice in his campaign for Congress. And in the contests of every general election after that to the time of his death, which occurred in 1907, there were insistent calls from every section of the State for his services on the stump.

He was not reckoned among the closest debaters where issues were to be tersely stated and argued out at length. But in the common party appeals of the hustings few tongues were gifted beyond his. And it is doubtful whether any son of Indiana, at any period of her history, could more keenly arouse or more certainly sway to depths or heights of feeling and of favor, the assembled hosts of the open political gatherings than could William R. Myers.

JOHN L. FORKNER.

John L. Forkner is another man who has done much to honor and perpetuate Democracy in this county. His chief work has been done in quite another way from that of the characters above referred to. He is of a quiet nature, teeming always, however, with good-fellowship and with a ready wit as harmless as it is convulsing. Mr. Forkner lays no pretention to being an orator and yet no local gathering of Democrats which he has attended in the last thirty years, and he has graced nearly all of them, has ever let him off without a speech.

He served two terms of four years each as Auditor of the county while yet a young man. And later, as Mayor of the city of Anderson for six years, he demonstrated executive ability of a high order, during that time placing the municipal water and electric light and power plants on the practical and permanent bases where they have since yielded the most wonderful and gratifying service to the city and its people.

But it is perhaps as a historian that his fame will live longest and grow brightest as it goes down to future generations. With the assistance of Byron H. Dyson he wrote and published in

1897 "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County," the best county history, we dare say, yet produced in the State. It is not made up for the most part of the dry details of official and institutional life and of the commonplace, paid-for biographies which generally fill the pages of such books. It is a living, faithful panorama of events making up the story of the county and its people, a record in attractive recital of many incidents, political and otherwise, which while thoroughly fascinating, embody the true spirit and

color of their time. He there tells, for instance, of the "White Boys in Blue"—Madison county's Democratic marching club of 1868. Their uniforms were white caps, blue waists and red zouave trousers. They were a thousand strong. And one cannot wonder that they made up an attractive body, nor that, led by Captain B. B. Campbell, a veteran of the Civil War, in the great State rally of that year at Indianapolis, they carried off the prize offered for the largest, finest uniformed marching club.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MARION COUNTY

MARION COUNTY was by no means one of the earliest to be organized, although by reason of its geographical position, the advantage of being the central distributing point for the rest of the state, and also early in its history having been selected as the site of the state capital, in population and business development it was soon the leader.

During the administration of General William Henry Harrison as territorial governor, the capital had been held at Vincennes from 1801 to 1812. It was removed to Corydon on May 1, 1813, by an act of the territorial legislature, and it remained there until it was permanently removed to the city of Indianapolis, in Marion county.

It was on the eleventh of January, 1820, that the state general assembly appointed ten commissioners, their business being to select a permanent site for the capital. Two of these commissioners were John Tipton and John Conner, who with his brother William founded the city of Connersville, and which city, by the way, was for several years included in Marion county. The other eight commissioners were George Hunt, John Gilliland, Stephen Ludlow, Frederick Rapp, Joseph Bartholomew, Jesse B. Durham, William Prince and Thomas Emerson.

In so important an undertaking as the selection of a state capital location it would be natural to suppose that there would be a lively scramble and pulling of all sorts of political wires to win. But the contest was not sufficiently exciting to induce a full attendance of the commission. Only five of the members were present when the final vote was taken, and only three of the five voted for locating at Indianapolis. The meeting was called at Vincennes in the middle of May, 1820, and they came up the river to the mouth of Fall Creek. Being almost exactly in the center of the state, and the lay of the land being attractive for a city, the selection was made.

The final vote was not taken until the seventh of June, and on the sixth day of January following the legislature voted to approve the selection. By the same act by which the selection was approved the legislature also named the capital city Indianapolis. The name had been selected by the commissioners.

President Taylor, by the way, reported that on his trip from Louisville to the Wabash, to build Fort Harrison, later the city of Terre Haute, he had crossed the river at the mouth of Fall Creek, his description of the location fitting that particular spot.

In platting the city, a plot of one mile square was set in the middle, and directly in the center of this mile square a circle was placed, the original intention being that in the circle should be the residence of the governor. A large house was erected in 1827 in carrying out this idea, but it was never used for this purpose, being occupied by state offices. The house originally cost \$6,500 and in 1857, thirty years after its erection, the state sold it for old material for \$665. It was torn down and moved away and the soldiers' and sailors' monument, the most beautiful of the sort anywhere, shortly afterward took its place.

The mile square is still outlined and always will be so designated, being marked by what are known as North, South, East and West streets. The actual removal of the capital and all effects from Corydon was not completed until the fall of 1824. In 1820, the year when the site was selected, the settlement covered only a very small area surrounding the circle.

If one is to judge from the newspapers of those early days, politics was an interesting subject among the people even in the earliest times. A glance through those same newspapers published at Indianapolis shortly after the capital was located impresses one most forcibly with the fact that these publications for one hundred years and without cessation proclaimed that it was most disreputable to be a Democrat. In fact the earlier newspapers, the *Journal* in particular, made it plain that no man with any standard of morals could possibly be a Democrat. The assertion seemed to be sufficient; no proof was produced. In those early days the principal mark for the vicious attacks was William W. Wick. He was most conspicuous in the political contests.

Like many other distinguished Democrats who were conspicuous as great men of the nation, and who were abused each in his turn by these same journals, Wicks never stopped attending to his own business long enough to answer any of the attacks. And his majorities usually were the best evidence that what was said of him in the Whig newspapers was neither true nor yet believed, the same condition that applied in later years to the record of Thomas Taggart, who inherited and held for years the leadership of the party and took the abuse with it.

Party lines were not so closely drawn in the earlier days, the individual candidates gaining their strength through personal standing and ac-

quaintance by contact with the voters. An example of this was in the election of 1825, wherein Gregory, Democrat, was the candidate for state senator against Bryson. Gregory received 429 votes in Marion county, and Bryson, the Whig, received but 20. In Madison, Hamilton and Henry counties, which were included in the same district, Gregory received every vote cast, Bryson not scoring one.

Eight years later, in the election of 1833, A. F. Morrison was the Democratic candidate for state senator in the district formed of Marion and Hamilton, and A. W. Morris was the Whig. Morrison was elected by a majority of one vote.

For the first one hundred years the changes in political complexion of the county and city government were frequent, with the successes favoring the Whigs and Republicans. The success of the Democratic party during the years when Thomas Taggart was most active was mostly marked. Mr. Taggart was first elected county auditor in 1886, beginning his term of office in 1887. Austin H. Brown had been auditor from 1855 to 1859 as a Democrat. The next Democrat in the office was William K. Sproule, from 1875 to 1879. Then came Taggart from 1887 to 1895, resigning in the latter year to become mayor of Indianapolis, in which office he served for three terms also, retiring when he refused a fourth nomination with every assurance of election in 1901. The only other Democrats to hold the office of auditor prior to 1920 were Albert Sahn from 1908 to 1912, and William T. Patten from 1912 to 1916.

The strength of Taggart grew with each succeeding election, and the more abuse was heaped upon him by a viciously disposed political press. He kept up the Democratic strength when the results might otherwise have been adverse.

When the population grew and many colored voters came to Indianapolis to live, the Republican strength increased materially. With the elimination of the colored vote it would have been impossible for Democrats to lose, so safe was the white majority.

It is interesting to notice the list of men who have served the city of Indianapolis as mayor, and their politics. The first were the presidents of the town trustees, which preceded the mayors of the incorporated city. The presidents were these:

Samuel Henderson, Whig, 1832-33; James Edgar, Whig, 1833, resigned; Benjamin I. Blythe, Democrat, 1834-35; Alexander F. Morrison, Democrat, 1835, resigned; Nathan B. Palmer, Democrat, 1835-36; George Lockerbie, Whig, 1836-37; Joshua Soule, Jr., Whig, 1837-38; D. V. Culley, Democrat, 1838-44; L. B. Wilson, Whig, 1844-

46; Joseph A. Levy, Whig, 1846 till office abolished.

The first mayor of Indianapolis was also a Whig, Samuel Henderson, who served from 1847 to 1849. Those who followed, with their politics were these:

1849-51—Horatio C. Newcomb, Whig (resigned).

1851-54—Caleb Scudder, Whig.

1854-56—James McCreedy, Democrat.

1856—Henry F. West, Democrat (died).

1856—Charles Coulin, Democrat (appointed till election).

1856-58—William John Wallace, Republican (elected and resigned).

1858-63—Samuel D. Maxwell, Republican.

1863-67—John Caven, Republican.

1867-73—Daniel Macauley, Republican.

1873-75—John L. Mitchell, Democrat.

1875-81—John Caven, Republican.

1881-83—Daniel W. Grubbs, Republican.

1883-85—John L. McMaster, Republican.

1885-89—Caleb S. Denny, Republican.

1889-93—Thomas L. Sullivan, Democrat.

1893-95—Caleb S. Denny, Republican.

1895-1901—Thomas Taggart, Democrat.

1901-03—Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican.

1903-05—John W. Holtzman, Democrat.

1905-09—Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican.

1909-13—Samuel Lewis Shank, Republican (resigned).

1913—Harry Wallace, Republican (comptroller, became mayor).

1913-17—Joseph E. Bell, Democrat.

1917-21—Charles W. Jewett, Republican.

As historical facts it is to the credit of the Democratic party that two men who served as mayor of Indianapolis in the first one hundred years of the history of the city did more in the way of public improvements and at low cost to the people than all the others combined. These were Thomas Taggart and Joseph E. Bell. Mayor Taggart was especially interested in public parks for the good that they will always be to the poorer people. In face of most violent abuse he bought the only parks which the city possessed. Newspapers abused him for political capital and because "he paid too much for the land." Only a few years afterward the whole community recognized that he had saved millions of dollars to the city in this one direction alone. But of course he never received newspaper credit.

Besides this he gave his personal attention to all the city business just as he always did to his personal properties. This made all departments of the city business most efficient.

Following Mayor Taggart others came on who talked about elevating railroad tracks. Mayor

Bell elevated them, after going into court to set aside contracts which his Republican predecessor in office had rushed through in an abortive attempt to claim credit for starting the things which the Bell campaign had promised to do. Mayor Bell also saved the people large sums by making careful contracts in substitution of the Republican makeshifts.

Others had talked about a great and adequate sewer system. Mayor Bell accomplished it. Others had talked about the need for flood protection by building great protecting walls. Bell promised to build for a certain price if elected. His opponents charged he could not come within three times his estimate. He saved nearly a million on his promise and did the work. Others talked about boulevards and more improved parks. Mayor Bell did it. He did scores of other things, and not a newspaper in the city credited him with any good work.

Democrats who have served the county in other offices are:

STATE SENATORS.

- 1825-26—James Gregory.
- 1833-34—Alexander F. Morrison.
- 1834-40—Henry Brady.
- 1841-43—Nathaniel West.
- 1846-49—William Stewart.
- 1853-55—Percy Hosbrook.
- 1865-67—William C. Thompson.
- 1873-75—William C. Thompson.
- 1883-85—William B. Fletcher.
- 1885-91—William C. Thompson.
- 1885-87—Leon O. Bailey.
- 1887-91—Daniel Foley.
- 1887-91—Cortez Ewing.
- 1891-93—Henry T. Hudson.
- 1893-97—John Worth Kern.
- 1893-95—James F. McHugh.
- 1893-97—Romus F. Stuart.
- 1909-11—Salem D. Clark.
- 1909-15—Levi P. Harlan.
- 1909-15—Francis C. Tilden.
- 1911-13—Reginald H. Sullivan.
- 1913-15—Charles B. Clarke.
- 1913-15—Henry A. Harmon.
- 1913-15—Albert F. Zearing.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1826-27—Morris Morris.
- 1830-31—Alexander W. Russell.
- 1831-32—Henry Brady.
- 1833-34—Henry Brady.
- 1838-39—Alexander F. Morrison.
- 1839-40—James Johnson.
- 1842-43—William J. Brown.
- 1842-43—Thomas Johnson.
- 1848-49—Henry Brady.

- 1848-49—James P. Drake.
- 1849-50—Isaac W. Hunter.
- 1849-50—William Robson.
- 1850-51—Percy Hosbrook.
- 1851-52—Henry Brady.
- 1851-52—Isaac Smith.
- 1853—John Price.
- 1853—George P. Buell.
- 1855— ——— Stewart
- 1855— ——— Brown.
- 1855— ——— Logan.
- 1857—Robert N. Todd.
- 1875—E. C. Kennedy.
- 1875—James Hopkins.
- 1875—James L. Thompson.
- 1875—David Turpie.
- 1879—William E. English.
- 1883—William D. Bynum.
- 1883—John C. Ferriter.
- 1883—Elisha J. Howland.
- 1883—Bellamy S. Sutton.
- 1883—Jesse Whitsit.
- 1883—John R. Wilson.
- 1885—Edward Schmidt.
- 1885—Michael Farrell.
- 1885—R. C. J. Pendleton.
- 1885—John Schley.
- 1885-87—Lewis Donhorst.
- 1887—Daniel Foley.
- 1889—Hayden S. Bingham.
- 1889—Eli Heiney.
- 1889—William A. Hughes.
- 1889—William Langstaff.
- 1889—Gabriel Schmuck.
- 1891-93—James B. Curtis, speaker.
- 1891—John C. McCloskey.
- 1891—James E. McCullough.
- 1891—Frederick J. Mack.
- 1891—Harvey R. Matthews.
- 1891—Henry Thienes.
- 1893—James H. Deery.
- 1893—Fred C. Grossart.
- 1893—Henry A. Harmon.
- 1893—Francis T. Hord.
- 1893—Manson U. Johnson.
- 1893—Frank Wilson.
- 1909—Harry W. Bassett.
- 1909—John M. Beaver.
- 1909—Jacob W. Buennagel.
- 1909—Charles A. Gauss.
- 1909—Charles F. Maas.
- 1909—Joseph H. Pierson.
- 1909—Adolph Seidensticker.
- 1909—Albert F. Zearing.
- 1911—Jacob W. Buennagel.
- 1911—Homer L. Cook.
- 1911—John J. Keegan.
- 1911—Charles F. Maas.

- 1911—Adolph Seidensticker.
 1911—William W. Spencer.
 1911—Walter J. Tingle.
 1911—Andrew H. Wahl.
 1913—Herman F. Adam.
 1913—Robert T. Hughes.
 1913—John J. Keegan.
 1913—John P. Leyendecker.
 1913—Samuel J. Miller.
 1913—William Wallace Spencer.
 1913—Walter J. Tingle.
 1913—Homer L. Cook (speaker).

SHERIFFS.

- 1842-44—Banner Lawhead.
 1848-52—Charles C. Campbell.
 1852-54—Isaac W. Hunter.
 1854-58—John E. Foudray (resigned).
 1859-60—John F. Gulick (resigned).
 1874-76—Albert Reiser.
 1886-90—Isaac King.
 1890-92—Henry W. Langenberg.
 1892-94—Robert F. Emmett.
 1894-96—Albert A. Womack.
 1909-13—Jacob Woessner.
 1913-15—Theodore Porteus.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1839-41—Thomas Johnson.
 1839-40—Asa B. Strong.
 1842-45—John McFall.
 1845-48—John McFall.
 1848-51—Aaron Aldridge.
 1849-52—Thomas F. Stout.
 1850-53—Matthew R. Hunter.
 1851-54—Powell Howland.
 1852-55—Henry P. Todd.
 1853-56—Matthew R. Hunter.
 1854-56—Powell Howland.
 1855-58—James Blake.
 1855-56—Abraham C. Logan (died).
 1856—Henry P. Todd (to fill vacancy).
 1856-58—Thomas W. Council.
 1857-60—Thomas Johnson.
 1860-63—George Bruce.
 1862-63—Levi A. Hardesty (resigned).
 1863-66—George Bruce.
 1874-77—Samuel Cory.
 1882-85—Joseph Loftin (died April 6, 1884).
 1885-87—Albert Sahn.
 1885-89—William O. Reveal.
 1886-88—James L. Thompson.
 1887-89—Jacob A. Emrich.
 1888-95—Joseph L. Hunter.
 1890-93—Michael H. Farrell.
 1889-93—Furman Stout.
 1893-95—Julius F. Reinecke.
 1908—Carl Von Hake.
 1910-16—James Kervan.

- 1910-16—John Kitley.
 1912-14—Charles Maguire.

COUNTY CORONERS.

- 1838-42—Thomas N. Thomas.
 1848-50—Peter F. Newland.
 1853-55—George Newland.
 1855-57—Thomas N. Thomas.
 1870-72—James H. Hedges.
 1874-76—James H. Fuller.
 1884-86—Isaac W. Stratford (died).
 1886-88—Frank A. Morrison.
 1890-92—Frank E. Manker.
 1892-94—William S. Beck.
 1909-11—John J. Blackwell.
 1911-15—Charles O. Durham.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

- 1848-55—Charles Stephens.
 1855-63—Alexander G. Wallace.
 1875-76—Edward M. Wilmington.
 1888-92—Christian Brink.
 1892-96—Peter Carson (died in 1893).
 1893—Maurice Donnelly.
 1911-15—Joseph P. Turk.

COUNTY CLERKS.

- 1850-56—William Stewart (died).
 1874-78—Austin H. Brown.
 1886-90—John E. Sullivan.
 1890-94—John R. Wilson.
 1911-15—John Rauch.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

- 1832-38—Thomas B. Johnson.
 1838—John B. E. Reed.
 1838-41—Charles Stephens.
 1847-50—John M. Talbott.
 1855-59—Jesse Jones.
 1875-77—Jackson Landers.
 1879-81—Sample Loftin.
 1885-87—Hiram W. Miller.
 1887-89—Sample Loftin.
 1891-93—Victor M. Backus.
 1893-95—Sterling R. Holt.
 1910-12—Frank S. Fishback.
 1912-16—Carl Von Hake.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

- 1855-59—Austin H. Brown.
 1875-79—William K. Sproule.
 1887-95—Thomas Taggart (resigned October 10, 1895, to become mayor of Indianapolis. William A. Hughes became his successor until date of regular election).
 1908-12—Albert Sahn.
 1912-16—William T. Patten.

COUNTY COLLECTORS OF REVENUES.

- 1831-32—Andrew Wilson.
 1835-36—Corson Vickers.

1836-37—Israel Phillips.
1837-41—Corson Vickers (office abolished).

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1827-31—Isaac Kinder.
1835—Isaac Kinder (resigned).
1843-47—Isaac Kinder (resigned).
1847-48—Lazarus B. Wilson (resigned).
1848-50—Percy Hosbrook.
1850-54—Daniel B. Hosbrook.
1854-56—William A. Curran.
1856-58—William P. Case (resigned).
1884-86—Daniel B. Hosbrook.
1886-88—William C. Smith.
1888-94—Paul Julian.
1909-15—Paul Julian.

JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT.

1836-50—Robert Patterson.
1851-52—Samuel Cory (court abolished).

PRESENT JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.

1822-25—William W. Wick (resigned).
1834-39—William W. Wick (resigned).
1842—William Quarles (commissioned and declined).
1842—Stephen Major (commissioned and declined).
1842-49—William J. Peaslee (resigned).
1849-52—William W. Wick (office abolished by new constitution).

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.

1829-36—Joshua Stevens.
1836-43—Thomas O'Neal.
1843—Daniel R. Smith and Samuel Cory (to office abolished, 1851).

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.

1852-54—William W. Wick (resigned).
1853-59—Stephen Major (resigned).
1859—William W. Wick (resigned).
1884-88—Alexander C. Ayres.
1888—Thomas L. Sullivan (appointment).
1890-96—Edgar A. Brown.
1908-14—Charles Remster.

JUDGES COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

1850-52—Edward Lander.
1852-56—Levi L. Todd.

JUDGES OF CRIMINAL COURT.

1874-78—Edward C. Buskirk.
1882-86—Pierce Norton.
1886-87—Albert F. Ayres.

1890-94—Millard T. Cox.
1910-15—Joseph T. Markey.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

—Room One—

1871-72—Frederick Rand (resigned).
1872-77—Samuel E. Perkins (resigned).
1877-82—John A. Holman.
1882-93—Napoleon B. Taylor.
1910-14—Charles J. Orbison.

—Room Two—

1890-94—James W. Harper.
1910-14—Joseph Collier.

—Room Three—

1892-96—Pliny W. Bartholomew.
1912-19—John J. Rochford.

—Room Four—

1877-78—Myron B. Williams.
1908-14—Clarence E. Weir.

—Room Five—

1908-14—Pliny W. Bartholomew.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

—Circuit Court—

1826-29—James Whitcomb.
1829-31—William W. Wick.
1839-41—William J. Peaslee.
1841-43—Hugh O'Neal.
1847-48—Edward Lander.
1850-52—David S. Gooding.
1852-54—Reuben A. Riley.
1854-56—De Witt C. Chipman.
1856-58—Peter S. Kennedy.
(Prosecuting attorney for circuit court abolished from 1865 to 1874.)
1874-76—John Denton.

—Criminal Court—

1874-76—James M. Cropsey.

—Criminal and Circuit Courts—

1886-90—James L. Mitchell.
1890-94—John W. Holtzman.
1907-11—Elliott R. Hooton.
1911-15—Frank P. Baker.

—Court of Common Pleas—

1856—Richard J. Ryan (appointed to vacancy).

JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT.

1909-15—Frank B. Ross.

JUDGE OF JUVENILE COURT.

—Newton M. Taylor.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MARSHALL COUNTY

By Harry L. Unger, LL. B.

MARSHALL COUNTY, named after Chief Justice Marshall, with an area of 441 square miles and a population of 600, was organized on the 20th day of July, 1836, at which time the seat of justice was established at Plymouth. Two years later General John Tipton removed the Potawatomie Indians from the vicinity of Twin Lakes.

This county lies mostly in the Yellow River Valley, in the northern part of the State. The soil is very productive and the people of the county are mostly home owners. The population is and always has been composed of good, loyal, American citizens, all interested in political questions, locally and nationally.

The first court house in Marshall county was erected by the proprietors of the Townsite of Plymouth at a cost of \$300 as a consideration for the location of the county seat at Plymouth. The second court house was erected in 1850 at a cost of about \$5,000, and the third and present court house was completed June 11, 1872, at a cost of \$105,000. It is a very good and substantial building, the interior having been remodeled and beautified in recent years.

The county is Democratic. With very few exceptions, from its organization to the present time, the elections of the county have been carried by the Democrats. The first election in Marshall county was held August 5, 1836, at which election 135 votes were cast.

At the first election Whigs and Democrats were on opposing tickets, but party lines were mostly ignored on account of local interests. This pacific state of political affairs did not last long—the political leaders lined up their forces and conducted aggressive campaigns. Election day was set apart for a big time in those days. One could cast his ballot at any polling place in the county and the newly-settled population took advantage of this occasion by visiting the county seat, where they could talk over the future prospects of the new country, become better acquainted, deposit their ballots and have a good time. Society was not so refined then as today. Churches and schools were few. Fist fights were frequent and always expected on election days as a source of entertainment for the whole population.

There were few speeches, but often at the close of the campaign a rally was held at the county seat. Later the "barbecue" was added and the menu was frequently wild deer, well roasted, with

plenty of seasoning and an abundance of "corn dodgers."

Prior to the campaign of 1852 there had never been a great amount of political excitement in Marshall county. The county was new and the people were very busy with their personal welfare. In 1852 the population of the county was about six thousand, with only 879 votes cast. The presidential candidates were Franklin Pierce, Democrat, and General Winfield Scott, Whig. Few newspapers reached Marshall county in those days and many people were very ignorant regarding political affairs. They knew enough about it, though, to know whether they were Democrats or Whigs, and that was enough for them. This was a warm campaign and much ill feeling grew out of the contest.

The campaign of 1856 was one which stands out as a landmark in the political history of Marshall county. The Republican party had just come into existence and the "Know-Nothing" party had been fully organized. They joined forces on the presidential ticket. The bitterness of this campaign found its way into all phases of society. During this campaign a joint debate was held at Bourbon, which broke up in a political riot. Colfax and Stewart were the speakers and opposing candidates for Congress. Both parties prepared for a grand rally. Large delegations attended from all parts of the county with floats, flags and banners. The wagons were drawn by horses and oxen. Many rode horses and others were on foot. Bands and fife and drum corps participated in the parade, which was nearly two miles long, each party doing its best to outdo the other. When the procession reached the town of Bourbon anvils were fired in welcome and the bands played. Bourbon was a small town of two or three hundred. The joint discussion was held in a beautiful grove of forest trees. The crowd was immense and anxious to hear the political battle about to take place.

The debate was opened by Mr. Colfax, who was a great campaigner. Mr. Stewart was a man of much ability and learning, but not a great campaigner. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad was being graded through the town and a large number of railroad laborers, mostly foreigners, were at the debate. On the platform was a banner with an inscription which these foreigners took as a reflection upon them. In his speech Judge Stewart referred to the banner

which had been placed on the platform by the opposition and denounced the party offering such an insult to their fellow citizens. Excitement was at its highest pitch. Some one in the audience fired a pistol near the speaker's stand and a general riot started. It seemed that everybody was in the fracas. Black eyes and skinned faces were numerous. Several were severely cut with knives and beaten with clubs. An unsuccessful attempt was made to restore order and continue the debate, but the meeting broke up and the processions returned to their homes, broken and bruised. This was a death blow to debates at rallies in Marshall county and few have since been held.

Strange to say that at the same town of Bourbon, during the early part of the year 1916, certain foreigners who were working on the same railroad referred to in the riot of 1856, just sixty years later, and housed in box cars on a side track, registered to vote and long before election day the railroad company had use for them elsewhere, so moved them away in their houses on wheels to Kosciusko county.

The opposition to Democracy in Marshall county has always laid claim to the foreign vote and with few exceptions have succeeded in getting it, and, of course, could not bear the thought of losing this opportunity to bolster up their divided and weakened condition in Marshall county and at the same time deliver a blow to the friend of the people, Woodrow Wilson. And so this gang of monarchial subjects were marched back from Kosciusko county to the town of Bourbon and there demanded the great privilege of American citizens. These foreigners were courteously denied the privilege. It seems that a certain newspaper editor of Plymouth, who was an oil inspector under Hanly, a follower of a "Big Stick" in 1912, and again a regular, old-time, stand-pat in the campaign of Money, Railroads, Plutocracy and Knockers vs. the People in 1916, was immediately sent for. He burned eleven miles of John D. Rockefeller's fluid and projected his anatomy into the presence of the Democrats who had been so unkind as to deny foreigners the privilege of illegally assisting American citizens in naming their officers. His interpretation of the law and demands were courteously listened to and then a good Democrat, who had pity for him, donated to him a little friendly advice, pointed out to him a large assemblage of American citizens gathered there with the purity and honesty of the American ballot at heart. The editor returned to Plymouth. The subjects of royalty returned to their labors in Kosciusko county. The ballot was not corrupted and by the timely hand taken in the affair by the friendly Democrat, a

repetition of the demonstration of 1856 was prevented.

Since the organization of the county the majorities for President have been in favor of the Democrats with the exception of the campaigns of 1860 and 1904. In 1860, on account of the division of sentiment in the Democratic ranks, the Republicans had no trouble in carrying the county for Lincoln, and in 1872, the Democrats having endorsed Greeley, and he having been prior thereto a strong opponent of the high principles and standards as adhered to and believed in by the Democracy of Marshall county, great numbers of Democrats of the county refused to vote for him and the Democratic majority was greatly reduced.

Nineteen hundred and four was the year of darkness for Democracy in Marshall county, with a majority of 123 for Theodore Roosevelt, then a Republican. This was due to the fact that the Democrats of Marshall county greatly admired William Randolph Hearst, an owner and publisher of newspapers in different large cities of the United States, who was a candidate for the nomination for President against Judge Alton B. Parker. Hearst clubs were formed over the county and a strong organization perfected. William Jennings Bryan, beginning with his nomination for President in the year 1896, has been and still remains the idol of Democracy in Marshall county. The element which nominated Alton B. Parker for President on the Democratic ticket was opposed to William Jennings Bryan in his campaigns of 1896 and 1900. At the Indiana State convention in 1904 this element opposed to Bryan took control and after making a few uncomplimentary remarks the Marshall county delegates to the State convention, who were "dyed-in-the-wool" Bryan Democrats, came back home in mourning, prepared to swallow their medicine like good Democrats as they were. But all Democrats of Marshall county could not drink what they felt to be so bitter a cup. About five hundred of them who had voted for Bryan in previous years remained at home on election day, the result being a majority of 123 for Roosevelt and a defeat of every candidate for county office, except Joel Anglin, Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, and that good old, staunch and stalwart Democrat, Hon. Daniel McDonald, candidate for State Representative, the only Democratic candidate for Representative north of the Wabash river, who was elected.

Nineteen hundred and eight found the Democracy of Marshall county in working order again and she has ever since held her place.

At one other time in the memory of the writer the opposition made the campaign cry, "Put the

Democrats out and show up the books." A good number of the Democratic candidates for county office on that occasion were put out, but the books were found true, and this manner of running elections has since been abandoned by the opposition in the county.

Personal differences of men are never permitted to have anything to do with the affairs of the party. It has been the purpose of the party at all times to select men for office who will conduct themselves as true and loyal servants of the people, and they are never selected arbitrarily by any set or ring, but all candidates for office in the county have for years been selected by the membership of the whole party. The primary is a tried institution in Marshall county and was used by the party in the county long before the Legislature provided for it.

The first newspaper regularly established in Marshall county was the *Plymouth Pilot*, the first number appearing April 16, 1851, by John Q. Howell, editor and proprietor, who was a Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat. The *Plymouth Pilot* was a Democratic paper. The first issue contained the following:

"The *Plymouth Pilot* is before you. How do you like it? It comes to you not on mammoth wings, like some of its contemporaries, but brings you, we trust, although not so much, at least a history of passing events as welcome to your taste as those furnished you by its longer brethren. But, says one stranger, what's your politics? We reply: They are Democratic, of the Jeffersonian and Jackson school. Our Democracy is not to be appealed, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness; destructive only of despotism; it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

In the declining years of Mr. Howell, the writer, when a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Forty-first Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, met and became acquainted with him and, although the ravages of time had told upon him, he was yet the Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat, and so remained until he passed away a few years ago at the village of Delong, in Fulton county, Indiana. His son, Henry D. Howell, a banker and very prominent citizen living at Ke-wanna, Fulton county, bears the political faith of his father. No doubt the sincerity and honesty of purpose and the high ideals of this man, who first began publishing on paper the fundamental principles and doctrines of Democracy in Marshall county, has had much to do with the con-

stancy of the predominating political faith of the county.

Mr. Howell sold the *Plymouth Pilot* March 1, 1852, and the purchaser changed its name and politics.

The first issue of the *Marshall County Democrat* appeared November 16, 1855, established by Thomas McDonald with his two sons, Daniel and Platt McDonald. Thomas McDonald retired from the editorial chair on November 20, 1857, and said: "With an entire Democratic government; with the wounds of 'bleeding Kansas' healed and the people about to make their own government; with success everywhere of the principles we have advocated; with the worst of financial crashes past and the current of trade setting in our favor; with universal peace and unbounded prosperity around us, we shall leave our patrons and readers to the care of younger heads and more ready hands, and hope their bairns' bairn may see no check to our nation's onward movement, nor clouds overshadow the brightness around us."

On January 26, 1860, the paper became the property of A. C. Thompson, who changed its name to the *Plymouth Weekly Democrat*. On April 11, 1861, Mr. Thompson sold the paper to Thomas and Platt McDonald and published the following in his paper: "Coming events are casting their shadows before, and the country stands amazed, confounded and paralyzed. God only knows what is in store for us, but whatever it may be, it is certainly of such a nature that it will puzzle the brain and grieve the heart of all philanthropists and patriots. May the God of our fathers save us from the horrors of civil war." Fort Sumter was fired upon the next day and the war came with all its horrors.

During the Civil War, when Indiana was practically under military law, General Milo B. Hascall of Goshen issued an order which virtually took away the freedom of the press, and subjected the people to military rule. At this time the editor of the *Plymouth Weekly Democrat* was D. E. VanValkenburgh and he gave the order space in his paper and commented as follows:

"Brigadier-General Hascall is a donkey—an unmitigated, unqualified donkey, and his bray is loud, long and harmless; merely offensive to the ear; merely tends to create a temporary irritation!"

The editor was arrested by a squad of soldiers and taken to Indianapolis and from there he was taken before General Burnside at Cincinnati, who soon decided that the offense was not very serious and discharged him with the admonition never to call General Hascall a donkey again.

October 1, 1877, the Hon. Daniel McDonald purchased the paper again, and guided by this grand

old Democrat, this paper became powerful in its influence for good in the community and for the maintenance, upbuilding and progression of Democracy in Marshall county. He was loved and respected by all. He never failed to commend the virtues of the citizens of his community.

When the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States came before the House of Representatives in Indiana, Hon. Daniel McDonald was the Representative from Marshall county, and he, with others, was absent, and finally to prevent a quorum he resigned as Representative and at a special election called he was again elected to fill the seat made vacant by his resignation.

He wrote two histories of Marshall county, the only history of Masonry in Indiana, and a history of Maxinkuckee lake. He was a boy when the Potawatomie Indians were removed from the county and was touched by the sad occurrence. On account of his persistent efforts, he, while a State Representative from Marshall county, secured the passage of a law providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of these Indians. The monument was erected near Twin Lakes, a small tribute and recompense to these peaceful Indians for the miseries and wrongs placed upon them.

Mr. McDonald continued as proprietor and editor until March 20, 1902, at which time he sold the paper to Hon. Clay W. Metsker, who has since owned and edited the paper as the organ of the Democratic party in Marshall county.

Other Democratic papers of the county were the *Bourbon Democrat*, published at Bourbon from 1882 to 1884 by Homer Melick and W. W. Mikels, for a time by Hillis and Langdon, and finally by Peter Hahn, who was later elected to the office of Auditor of Marshall county on the Democratic ticket; also the *Bremen Gazette*, published at Bremen by Charles W. Sweeney in the interests of the Democratic party.

Representatives and Senators from Marshall county, with few exceptions, have been Democrats.

Our last Senator was Hon. Harry E. Grube, a life-long Democrat, having been elected to the office of joint Senator for Marshall and Kosciusko counties for two terms. He resigned after the close of the session of 1915 to accept the appointment as State Bank Examiner, which position he still retains.

Our last State Representative was Hon. John R. Jones, who served for two terms. He is a believer of "practicing what you preach," and as soon as he was elected to the office of State Representative he prepared a bill providing for a State-wide primary for the selection of candidates. He knew that Democracy in Marshall county had flourished under a primary system of its own and

believed that what was good for Marshall county was good for Indiana. During the session of 1913, the bill which he introduced failed to become a law, so he continued his fight for this law, until, with some modifications, it became a law at the session of 1915. Under this law all political parties select all of their candidates for office under the Australian system, except State officers, and under most circumstances the candidate for Governor is selected in the same way. Mr. Jones gave much time and hard work to bring about the passage of this law.

The selection of candidates on the Democratic ticket in Marshall county, prior to 1878, was on the delegate plan, but in that year the Hon. Daniel McDonald formulated the following resolution, which was introduced at the county convention and its passage secured by the late Judge A. C. Capron, a delegate to that convention:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that future nominations for county officers shall be made by the primary election system, and that the person having the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee for the office for which he is a candidate, and the County Central Committee is hereby authorized and required to arrange the details necessary to successfully carry into effect the provisions of this resolution."

At the first primary election held in the county, nearly the whole Democratic vote was cast. After a number of years the delegate convention was again used, then again the primary, until the present primary law went into effect.

Our Representative-elect is Hon. Ralph W. Jacoby, who is a member of a family of Democrats and a believer in a government for and by the people.

Marshall county has been honored twice with candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket. They were Hon. Charles Kellison and Hon. Daniel McDonald. Marshall county Democracy has also been honored by the selection of Hon. Charles H. Reeve, delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York, 1868; Hon. Horace Corbin, delegate to the Democratic National Convention, Baltimore, 1872; Hon. Daniel McDonald, delegate to Democratic National Convention, St. Louis, 1876, and to Chicago, 1884; Hon. M. A. O. Packard, Democratic candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court, 1868; Hon. Charles P. Drummond, Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of Indiana; Hon. Charles M. Walker, delegate to Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, 1916, and Hon. Peter J. Krueyer, appointed Internal Revenue Collector for Indiana by President Wilson.

Marshall county Democracy claims the distinction of being first to put into practice the turn-

ing into the Treasury of all interest on public funds. When William O'Keefe, a Democrat of Marshall county, was elected Treasurer of the county, upon entering his office, he said: "In entering upon the office of County Treasurer, it is my purpose to discharge all the duties connected therewith to the best of my ability and in strict accordance with the law. I believe that a public office is a public trust, and that it should be administered in the interests of the people and not for the benefit of the incumbent of the office. So believing, I shall deposit in safe banking institutions all funds received by me as such Treasurer where the same will be kept until paid out to the parties authorized to receive the same; and all interest received by me from said banks on all county funds so deposited will be paid into the County Treasury for the benefit of the tax payers.

"I will not use any of the money in the transaction of my private business, nor will I loan any of the funds of the county to private individuals or others, as the money is not mine to use in that way." The *Indianapolis Sentinel*, on January 18, 1902, commented as follows:

"Mr. O'Keefe has the right conception of the sacredness of a public trust. One of the greatest evils in the transaction of public business is the use of public moneys for the private benefit of the custodians thereof. It is, however, an abuse so universal that it has come to be taken as a matter of course and entirely compatible with perfect integrity. * * * Mr. O'Keefe has taken an unassailable position and one which cannot be too highly commended without reflecting upon the integrity of others occupying similar positions, who take the ground that, having given an adequate bond for the same, they are entitled equitably, if not in law, to the profits arising therefrom while in their possession."

At the close of his term of office, Mr. O'Keefe turned into the Treasury about \$5,000 of interest

earned on the money belonging to the people of Marshall county. This interest belonged to the public, and no one would now say that interest on public funds of any part of our government should belong to anyone but the public. Thanks to Mr. O'Keefe for his strength of character and honesty of purpose. Thus the Democracy of Marshall county gave to the nation the lesson and the whole nation hastened to make it law.

The writer would like to name all the Democrats who are responsible for the good record of Democracy in Marshall county, but it would be a task indeed. Hundreds of them have gone the way from whence no traveler returns. We have over 3,000 of them today, all deserving equal recognition in this history. Each has shouldered his share of the burdens and responsibilities of Democracy. They are all leaders; they think for themselves; they vote their sentiments; they believe in the principles of Democracy. To be their candidate you must pass their close scrutiny in the primary—you must be a man who will serve the people as a public servant should.

In Marshall county the Democratic primary is really the election and the election is a legal formality. The Democracy of Marshall county is patriotic. They greatly admire and love President Wilson and its patriotism is so great that should the time ever come when the President of our Nation be other than a Democrat with such serious foreign complications arising as have confronted our greatest President, Woodrow Wilson, the Democracy of Marshall county will stand true American citizens and confirm his acts whether right or wrong, but will never admit that any action taken by the President of the greatest and best nation, on subjects of foreign relations, is anything but right.

The Democracy of Marshall county is for peace and composed of loyal American citizens.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MARTIN COUNTY

BY an act of the state legislature in session at Corydon in 1820 Martin county was created, the act becoming effective January 17 of the same year. The county was named Martin in honor of Major Martin of Newport, Kentucky, to whom the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy were a religion.

The county as created at this time was taken from Daviess county, all of which territory was formerly taken from Knox county. The boundaries of the county of Martin did not include at this time the north congressional townships now embraced in the county, but by act of the Legislature of 1828, approved January 24, 1828, the congressional townships numbered 5 north, range 3 and 4 west of the second principal meridian, as attached until otherwise directed by law to Daviess county by the act relative to county boundaries, approved January 31, 1824, were attached to the county of Martin to remain a part of said county for all civil and judicial and other purposes whatsoever. So by this act of the legislature two civil townships known as Baker and McCameron townships were added to Martin county and the boundaries of the county at present remain as established at that time. This act of the Legislature is entitled, "An Act to provide for the relocation of the seat of justice of Martin county and extending of the boundaries thereof." By this act John Murphy and Friend Spears of Daviess county, William Hoggat of Orange county, Simon Morgan of Dubois county and Robert M. Corlton of Lawrence county were appointed commissioners to relocate the seat of justice of Martin county. The seat of justice of the county had heretofore been located at Hindostan. The act provided that if a donation could be procured which, in the judgment of the commissioners, would, together with the probable amount of the sales of lots which may belong to the county as such new county seat, be sufficient to erect public buildings for said county; and if, in their opinion, it would be more to the interest of the people of said county, they should procure said donation to be made and should proceed to relocate the seat of justice of said county; and if they should relocate the said seat of justice, it should be the duty of the agent of the county to lay out the said town on a plan as nearly similar as may be with the town of Hindostan and with a corresponding number of lots, and any and every person who had purchased and paid for lot or lots in Hindostan should have the privilege of exchanging the same for other lot or lots correspondingly situated and numbered in the

new town that might be laid out by said commissioners; and it is further provided that the agent of said county should reserve 10 per cent. out of the proceeds of the sale of said lots for the use of a county library which should be paid over in the same manner as is now provided for by law.

The first lands of Martin county entered of the government were entered on June 2, 1807, by Gen. Washington Johnson, which lands are located on the east side of White River near the Houghton farm at the point where the Houghton bridge crosses the river. These lands were occupied by a man by the name of McGowan in 1811, and the next year, 1812, he was killed on said lands by the Indians.

The first county seat of Martin county was located at Hindostan, Hindostan being located on the east side of White River at the place now known as Hindostan Falls. There is no record of the date of the platting of Hindostan, but it was platted prior to May 29, 1820. The lands on which it was situated were entered from the government in the years of 1814 and 1815. About the time of the platting of Hindostan there was platted on the west side of White River at Hindostan Falls a town known as Greenwich. The west side of White River at the falls being bottom lands, this plat was vacated May 13, 1823. The settlement at and near Hindostan was one of the settlements made in southern Indiana along about the same time as the settlement at Vallonia in Jackson county and of Clarksville near the falls on the Ohio River. The earliest history we have of Hindostan is a notice taken from the diary of W. Fox, who passed through the place in 1819 on his way to the Burkebeck settlement in southern Illinois. It is as follows:

"October 29, 1819—Breakfasted at infant villa, Hindostan, on the falls of White River, a beautiful stream running navigable to the Ohio over a floor of sand and stone, smooth and white as marble. The villa is flourishing and much building is in progress and it promises to be a pleasant and prosperous town before many years. The land, too, is rich and inviting. I now cross White River in my chariot."

At the time of the making of the settlement by Frederick Sholtz at Hindostan there were two other settlements made in this county and they, like the one at Hindostan, were made on the high land along the river. One was at Mt. Pleasant, made by Philip, Davis, Peek, Summers and Hunt families; and one at the present site of Shoals was made by Clement Horsey. James Piles, John Cox,

and other families were also located near the Clement Horsey settlement. In 1816 Daviess county embraced this settlement along with all that is now known as Martin county.

In 1816, it is said by citizens who claim to have known the oldest citizens that a bunch of Indiana Democrats got together and decided to frame a county of their own which they planned should be eternally and everlastingly Democratic. They wanted to make it a sort of a Democratic reservation as it were. History shows that since the date of that political conspiracy of more than 100 years ago the successful carrying out of their designs has been most remarkable. This was true, at least, for more than 80 years or until the Martin county Democrats allowed themselves to be divided by the Populists in 1898, when the Republicans gained a majority of 54. This was the first time in 78 years that the Republicans had had a majority in Martin county.

In 1900, when the Democrats expected to return to their own, they lost in the governor's race by a majority of 52 and while in an off year in 1902 they succeeded in reducing this Republican majority to 26.

The Republicans beat them in 1904, presidential year, by 211 votes for governor. In the same year for presidential electors, Parker being the Democratic nominee, the Republicans led in Martin county by 235.

In 1906, the off year, the Democrats were successful in carrying the county by a small majority, and in 1908 they were able to win by a majority of 83 votes. Since 1908 they have more than held their own, although in 1916 the vote showed a Democratic lead of only 9, Wilson and Marshall leading by 15. However, during the time since the creation of the county the local offices have been filled in the main by Democrats.

At the time of the creation of the county and for many years thereafter the citizenship of the county being good Democrats and having no opposing party with which to quarrel and argue at election times and being all practically of one mind on the question of how to vote, the only thing left for the Democrats to do to keep up excitement was to change the county seat every few days. They broke all records in the State in the number of county seats occupied in their early days, and it is pretty well said that the song entitled "Where Do We Go from Here, Boys?" really originated in Martin county.

The first county seat at Hindostan was established in 1820 and the first circuit court of Martin county met at the house of Joseph E. Clements in the town of Hindostan on Friday, the 17th day of March (St. Patrick's Day), 1820. Those who wore the judicial ermine at this session of court

were John Doty, presiding judge, and the associate judges, Ezekiel Porter and Frederick Sholtz. The probate court of Martin county met at the same house one month later. This was the first judicial court of Martin county, and it is needless to say that the presiding judge as well as the associate judges were Democrats. The first commissioners, all Democrats, of course, met at the same house, which was designated the seat of government of Martin county on March 27 of the same year. These commissioners were Mathew Sholtz, John Merriman and John Mitchelltree.

The first court house in Martin county was begun at Hindostan in 1820, the contract being let on the 5th day of June to Benjamin Adams. This building was to cost \$4,185.80 and was one of the finest court houses of the State contracted for at that time; and on the following day, June 6, 1820, Mathew Sholtz was awarded the contract to erect the jail for the county at Hindostan for the sum of \$1,368.79. These contracts were awarded by the board of commissioners mentioned above.

In connection with the awarding of these contracts it is interesting to note the method of doing county business in those times. One of the matters determined at a meeting of the board was tavern-keepers' rates. On March 29, 1820, the board determined that the rates should be as follows: Keeping one horse one night, 62½ cents; one horse feed, 12½ cents; one lodging, 12½ cents; one meal, 37½ cents; each half-pint of whiskey, 12½ cents; each half-pint of French brandy or other foreign distilled spirits, 62½ cents; for distilled spirits of domestic manufacture, 12½ cents. Just think what an immigration there would be to Martin county if during these dry days in Indiana the board of commissioners would offer whiskey at 12½ cents per half-pint. The board of commissioners also fixed the tax rates for the year as follows: A gold watch, 50 cents; a silver watch, 37½ cents; oxen, 25 cents per head; horses, 37½ cents per head; first-class land, 50 cents per 100 acres; second-class land, 43½ cents per 100 acres; third-class land, 31½ cents per 100 acres. Poll tax was 50 cents. Many of our Republican friends of Martin county would like to return to the good old tax rate when they go to the court house to the treasurer's office to pay their taxes.

When the circuit court met on March 17, 1820, the first business transacted by them was to issue a writ to ascertain what damage would occur by the erection of a water mill on Beaver creek west of the present site of the town of Huron. The petitioner was Charles R. Brown. The county officers were: Thomas G. Printess, clerk and recorder; Julius Johnson, sheriff, and John P. Porter, prosecuting attorney—all Democrats.

About 1826 and 1827 (the exact date is un-

known) the hand of fate smote down upon the town of Hindostan, the streets echoed with the wail of Rachel weeping for her children. The death angel stalked abroad. The cemetery on the hillside grew faster than the town in the valley. There was no resident physician, hence we have no positive account as to the character of the malady which swept from the face of the earth the town of Hindostan. We do know, from tradition and from the fragmentary records, that the toll of death was heavy. It is said that there were more dead than living within the town at times. And the forefathers of the town were gathered to their Father and they all slept together in the bosom of Mother Earth. Entire families died of this malady; others deserted their homes and fled to other sections, and there is not one building or one stone left to mark the place where Hindostan once thrived, only the roar of the waters pouring over the falls remains as in those days of long ago.

On March 14, 1828, the county commissioners ordered the county offices moved from Hindostan to Mt. Pleasant; and on September 1, 1829, the county commissioners held their first session at Mt. Pleasant. On March 8, 1844, the board of commissioners met and ordered the county seat to be changed to Halbert's Bluffs and appointed Mason J. Sherman commissioner to plat a county-seat town. The lands for the platting of said town were donated by Stephen Horsey on what was known at that time as Halbert's Bluffs and now the present site of Shoals, the present county seat. The town was platted as Memphis. Before the county seat was located at the newly platted town of Memphis, in 1845, it was ordered by the board of commissioners to be located at Hillsboro, later called Dover Hill; and the first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at Dover Hill, September 7, 1846. Dover Hill continued to be the county seat from that time on until the Civil war, at which time an effort was made to again move the county seat, and a long and bitter fight was had between the towns of Shoals and Loogootee for the county seat. Finally this fight culminated by a compromise, and on December 11, 1871, the county seat was located at what is now West Shoals, an addition of Shoals. The records were moved from Dover Hill to West Shoals July 4, 1871. The court house in the town of West Shoals burned in 1876, but was immediately rebuilt on the same foundation, and the same is now the county court house. The court house buildings at these respective county seats were all handsome, up-to-date buildings for their time.

From the time Martin county was organized until the Civil war the county was controlled in

its entirety by Democrats. They having an overwhelming majority, the only fight or political contest arising was for the nominations. The county political organization was of little consequence and no records have been preserved that give any information as to the county chairmen for many years. However, in the later days Martin county has maintained a very close fighting organization. Among the early leaders of the party were Abner Davis, Richard A. Clements, Chris O'Brien, Henry A. Peed, Granvel Gates, Argyle H. Inman, Leroy Cave, John P. Davis, John Riley, Lewis Jones, and later Captain C. S. Dobbins, Thomas Clark, Ephraim Moser, Thomas Hart, Philip McGovern, George W. Gates, George W. Freeman, Fabius Gwin, Elijah McFarland, followed by Lorenzo D. Haga, the present county chairman.

The Democratic newspapers of the county were papers edited by such able writers and staunch Democrats as Alexander M. Chomel, Henry A. Peed, Albert C. Hacker, William C. Gruber, William D. Sherfick, J. Will Jackman and Harry G. Strange. All of these editors, running back for more than fifty years, have been forceful with their pens and have been a power in maintaining Martin county in the Democratic column.

Martin county has never had a sufficient population to entitle it to a representative in the state legislature or a senator in the state senate, but at all times had been connected with various other counties at various times with a joint representative and joint senator. Among the Democratic senators who have represented Martin county in the various sessions of the state legislature since 1822 are: 1822-24, Frederick Sholtz; 1825-33, John Ewing; 1834-35, William Wallace; 1836, Henry M. Shaw; 1837-40, Thomas C. Moore; 1840-41, Robert N. Carnam; 1842-44, Abner Davis; 1845-46; Elijah Chapman; 1847, Richard A. Clements; 1853, Gaines H. Roberts; 1855-57, J. T. Freeland; 1859-65, Thomas R. Cobb; 1871-73, Leroy Cave; 1875-77, Henry A. Peed; 1879-81, William A. Traylor; 1883-85, James H. Willard; 1887, C. K. Tharp; 1889, George Walford; 1891-93, William Kennedy; 1903-05, William N. Matthews.

The representatives who have represented Martin county in the various sessions of the state legislature since 1822 are as follows: 1822, James G. Reed; 1823, William H. Routt; 1825-26, William Wallace; 1832, William Wallace; 1834, David McDonald; 1835, Josiah Culbertson and Patrick M. Brett; 1836, Lewis Jones; 1837, John Riley; 1838, Abner Davis; 1839, John Finley; 1840, John Flint; 1844, Silas L. Halbert; 1846, Richard A. Clements; 1847, Z. Walker; 1848, John P. Davis; 1849, Benjamin Goodwin; 1850, William E. Niblack; 1853, Thomas Gootee;

1857-59, Cutler S. Dobbins; 1865, Thomas Clark; 1863-65, John O'Brien; 1867, Argyle H. Inman; 1869, Leroy Cave; 1873, Henry A. Peed; 1875-77, Andrew J. Gossman; 1879-81, Thomas Hart; 1883, Brazil L. Greene; 1887, Thomas M. Clark; 1889, Ernest W. Pickhard; 1891, Ephraim Inman; 1893, William A. Wilson; 1897, Perry McCarty; 1911, Benjamin Johnson; 1913, Miles Roland.

The Democratic judges who have occupied the bench in the judicial circuit in which Martin county is or has been a part are Judge Niblack, who obtained national distinction as a judge;

Judge Cobb, Judge Wilson, Judge Heffron, and Judge Ogdon, the present judge. With the exception of some twelve years the judiciary of Martin county has been Democratic since its organization.

At all times since the organization of the county the county offices have been, in the main, Democratic. Occasionally since 1865 a Republican has been elected to a county office.

The Democratic organization of Martin county for the past fifty years has been one of the best of the state and has been so recognized by all southern Indiana counties.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MIAMI COUNTY

By Joseph A. Faust

IN writing a history of Miami county, Indiana, Democracy, covering a century of time, a writer as a matter of course must collect his facts and information from various sources, such as histories previously written, conversations with participants, and from personal knowledge. For more than forty-five years last past the writer has been a laborer in the Democratic vineyard of Miami county, and that part of this history is personal knowledge. Credit for more ancient data is given to Francis S. McCabe, who wrote a short historical sketch of Miami county in 1865, to John A. Graham (1887), known as the historian of Miami county, and others.

Miami county was named after the Miami tribe of Indians, a branch of the Algonquin family, who were the aboriginal residents of this locality. Miami county was a part of Cass county, and was established by an act of the Legislature January 22, 1834. Alexander Jameson, John W. Miller and John Cruidson were appointed commissioners. October 23, 1826, Joseph Holman had purchased a section of land from John D. Richardville, a Miami Indian, who had obtained the same from the United States by treaty, paying for the same the sum of five hundred dollars. Holman laid off the town of Miamisport March 12, 1829, and here the above named commissioners met June 3, 1834, and transacted the first business of the county as such commissioners. June 9, 1834, at a special session, these commissioners provided for a state and county election, which was held on the first Monday of August, 1834. Benjamin H. Scott, a Democrat, was elected clerk; Jacob Linzee, sheriff; John W. Miller, Alexander Jameson and John Cruidson, county commissioners; Jacob Wilkinson and Stephen G. Shanks, associate judges; Abner Overman, treasurer. Daniel R. Bearss was appointed school commissioner and Joseph Holman, probate judge. At this election but sixty votes were cast.

January 7, 1829, Holman sold to William N. Hood 210 acres off the east end of the section of land purchased from Richardville for the sum of \$500, a sum equal to the purchase price of the whole section. Here Holman laid off the town of Peru. Sessions of the county commissioners were held at Miamisport until May, 1835. On June 9, 1841, the plat of Miamisport was vacated by the county commissioners, and thereafter Peru became the county seat. On the night of March 16, 1843, the court house was completely destroyed by

fire, together with all the records; consequently no official data of the election returns or political affiliations of the candidates can be obtained, if such records were kept.

No files of the *Miami County Sentinel* or other Democratic newspapers are obtainable antedating 1872, hence the names of the Democratic chairmen of the central committee previous to that time are not obtainable. Following is a list of the Democratic county chairmen from that time to the present:

1872, 1874, Henry Dutton; 1876, John M. Jackson; 1878, George H. Geves; 1880, Ed Wile; 1882, David H. Armantrout, who resigned, and Orson Durand; 1884, John R. Porter; 1886, Joseph A. Faust; 1888, Moses Rosenthal; 1890, 1892, 1906, 1908, Frank K. McElheny; 1894, Charles A. Cole; 1896, Andrew J. Parks; 1898, 1900, Joseph N. Tillitt; 1902, Philip S. Sullivan; 1904, Charles S. Dunn; 1910, 1912, 1914, William H. Auger. Mr. Auger, having been appointed postmaster, resigned as chairman and thereafter Homer Jenkins became chairman. In 1916 Albert H. Cole served as chairman and was again chosen in 1918, but resigned, enlisting in the navy, Vites E. Kagy now serving in that capacity.

Following is the presidential vote of Miami county from 1844 to the present time:

1844, Polk, Dem., 517; Clay, Whig, 569.
1848, Cass, Dem., 770; Taylor, Whig, 730.
1852, Pierce, Dem., 1,196; Scott, Whig, 968.
1856, Buchanan, Dem., 1,513; Fremont, Rep., 1,390.
1860, Breckinridge, Dem., 26; Douglas, Ind. Dem., 1,608; Lincoln, Rep., 1,835.
1864, McClellan, Dem., 1,717; Lincoln, Rep., 1,831.
1868, Seymour, Dem., 2,271; Grant, Rep., 2,193.
1872, O'Connor, Dem., 50; Greeley, Dem. and Lib. Rep., 2,119; Grant, Rep., 2,535.
1876, Tilden, Dem., 2,785; Hayes, Rep., 2,724.
1880, Hancock, Dem., 3,006; Garfield, Rep., 3,016.
1884, Cleveland, Dem., 3,310; Blaine, Rep., 2,996.
1888, Cleveland, Dem., 3,491; Harrison, Rep., 3,042.
1892, Cleveland, Dem., 3,433; Harrison, Rep., 2,974.
1896, Bryan, Dem., 3,602; McKinley, Rep., 3,293.
1900, Bryan, Dem., 3,849; McKinley, Rep., 3,812.
1904, Parker, Dem., 3,605; Roosevelt, Rep., 4,124.

1908, Bryan, Dem., 4,176; Taft, Rep., 3,821.

1912, Wilson, Dem., 3,366; Taft, Rep., 1,426; Roosevelt, Pro., 1,995.

1916, Wilson, Dem., 3,854; Hughes, Rep., 3,380.

Other parties, Liberty, Free Soil, National, Prohibition, People's, Socialist and Socialist Labor, received scattering votes, ranging from one vote for the Liberty party in 1844, the lowest, to 423 for the Socialist party in 1912, the highest.

A perusal of the presidential elections 1844 to 1916, inclusive, shows that Miami county gave a Democratic majority in fourteen elections out of eighteen. The vote for state officers was in the same proportion. In 1916 the entire Democratic county ticket was elected with the exception of representative.

Miami county has been represented in the State Legislature by the following named Democrats: 1845, Benjamin Henton; 1848, 1866, Nathan O. Ross; 1850, 1862, Richard F. Donaldson; 1856, Reuben C. Harrison; 1868, 1870, Jonathan D. Cox; 1876, William Zehring; 1880, Charles A. Cole; 1884, 1892, 1900, Henry V. Passage; 1886, Jabez T. Cox; 1888, 1890, William W. Robbins; 1896, David Haifley; 1898, John Cunningham; 1906, Burton Green; 1910, William A. Hammond; 1912, 1914, Jacob A. Cunningham.

Miami county has never had a representative in Congress, nor has any Democrat from the county been elected to any state office or held any prominent position in the public service, either domestic or diplomatic, with the single exception of Charles R. Hughes, who was appointed a member of the Industrial Board by Governor Ralston on March 16, 1915.

Benjamin Henton, James B. Fulwiler, John A. Graham, Henry Dutton, Richard B. Runyan, Richard F. Donaldson, Jonathan D. Cox, John Mitchell, Darius C. Darrow, William S. Todd, William Zehring, Eli J. Jameson, Henry V. Passage, John L. Farrar, Josiah Farrar, John R. Porter and Michael Horan, all deceased, are a few of the old-time Democrats who never wavered in their allegiance to the Democratic party, and who at all times contributed their time and energies for the success of the same.

Other states have had barbecues in their political campaigns, but no city in any state ever had barbecues of such magnitude as the city of Peru, aided by the loyal Democrats of Miami county. A barbecue is defined as "An open-air social or political feast, of which the chief feature is a barbecued animal," generally a beef, hog or sheep, dressed and roasted whole. These were donated by the farmers in each township, all striving to do the most. The committee in charge attended to the roasting, which was superintended by an expert, with able assistants, over trenches filled with

a bed of live coals from hard wood. Buns, pickles, etc., with the barbecued meat, were served on long rows of tables, thoroughly enjoyed by the thousands of visitors which thronged the city. Parades of big wagons from the county, filled with pretty girls, industrial floats, brass and martial bands, were features of these barbecues. The first barbecue was on the 23d day of October, 1884, at which Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Judge Thurman, Jason D. Brown, Durbin Ward and other distinguished Democratic orators spoke. The barbecue day of 1888 was a dismal, rainy day, converting the streets into mud, and the indications were that there would be only a small crowd, but notwithstanding the dismal weather trainloads upon trainloads of people arrived from within a radius of two hundred miles, bringing enthusiastic delegations, which marched behind their bands through the slush and mud, presenting a mass of drenched humanity. Umbrellas, raincoats, oil cloth and anything that would shed water were eagerly purchased by the wet throngs from the merchants, and soon nothing of the kind was obtainable anywhere. As the rain poured down incessantly until far into the night, open-air speaking was an impossibility, necessitating the use of the court house and all other public halls, which were crowded to overflowing. The old Roman, Allen G. Thurman, vice-presidential candidate; Daniel W. Voorhees, Joseph E. McDonald, Isaac P. Gray, C. C. Matson, David Turpie, Robert Miers, A. N. Martin and other speakers were here on this occasion.

In 1892 another mammoth barbecue was held, but in 1896 a Democratic clam-bake and fish-fry took the place of the barbecue. Lack of money and the fact that the "Gold Bugs" withheld their support was the cause of the clam-bake not being the success of previous efforts, but the barbecue of 1904 brought its thousands of enthusiastic Democrats to the city, together with the "Gold Bugs," who had returned to camp. William Jennings Bryan, Judge Gannon of Chicago, Doctor Sebring of Kingston, N. Y., Congressman Burgess of Texas and Major Menzies were the speakers on this occasion. In 1912 it was not deemed necessary to have a barbecue as the Republican party was hopelessly divided, and the Democrats a solid unit. Presidential candidate Wilson, William Jennings Bryan and other prominent men spoke here during that campaign.

The first Democratic paper published in Miami county was published by James B. and John H. Scott, brothers, known as the *Peru Gazette-Peru Democrat*, one-half sheet Whig, the other half Democratic. Six months, lacking one day, was the life of this venture—April 14, 1842, to October 15, 1842. The *Peru Herald* was the next Dem-

ocratic paper, November 28, 1846, to May 20, 1848, edited by John H. Scott.

June 28, 1848, John A. Graham commenced the publication of the *Miami County Sentinel* and published the same for a period of thirteen years, until 1861. W. B. Lockridge was the next owner of the *Sentinel*, followed by Thomas J. McDowell, Lockridge & Foley, Foley, Jameson & Conner, J. A. Miller, Foley & Miller, J. C. Maxey, Miller & Maxey. In 1874 the daily and weekly *Times*, T. J. McDowell & Sons, was consolidated with the *Sentinel* under the name of *Times-Sentinel*, which continued for a year, when the firm dissolved, each party retaining his paper and its name. The *Sentinel* was then conducted by Ewing & Maxey, later by Samuel F. Winter until 1879, Fulwiler & Cole until 1889, C. N. Kenton, April to November, 1889, followed by F. D. and F. A. Haimbaugh; then F. D. Haimbaugh sold his interest to T. J. Finch. The *Sentinel* up to this time had been Democratic, but in 1896 supported and advocated the election of Palmer and Buckner. This action resulted in a loss of patronage, and after the cam-

paigned a company was incorporated for its publication by W. H. Zimmerman, and it was published under his management until his death, November 22, 1913, from injuries received in an automobile accident. Frank K. McElheny, his associate for years on the paper, and now county auditor, and Claude Kiser are the publishers at present. It is a bi-weekly and under the name of *Miami County Sentinel* is in its seventy-first year.

The *Peru Daily Chronicle*, now in its twenty-sixth year, ably edited by Samuel F. Winter, a veteran journalist of the Wabash valley, and his son Charles, is recognized for its staunch support of the Democratic party and its principles at all times.

Persons holding public office are liable to criticism, and especially so if they faithfully and conscientiously perform their duties. Miami county has been fortunate in its Democratic officeholders, as no grave charges have ever been filed against any Democratic official. One and all have been and are held in the highest esteem by all of their fellow citizens.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MONROE COUNTY

MONROE COUNTY was organized under legislative act approved January 14, 1819.

The first election was held in that year under the supervision of John W. Lee, appointed sheriff for that purpose by Governor Jennings. Bartlett Woodward, Michael Buskirk and James Parks, all founders of distinguished Monroe county families, were the first commissioners. William Lowe, who had represented the county, then a part of Lawrence, in the constitutional convention of 1816, was clerk and auditor. The two offices were held in common at that time. The first meeting of the county commissioners was held at the home of Abner Blair, April 10, 1818. Monroe county has thus had a full century of political struggles.

In the early years of the history of the county, at least down to 1828, there were no sharp divisions in politics. All the voters were Jeffersonian Republicans, or, as we generally know them now, "Democrats." It would have been worth almost as much as one's life at that time to have avowed himself a Federalist. In fact, Federalists, horse thieves and counterfeits were all classed together on the lowest level. It is not to be understood from this, however, that there were no political fights in the early days. Baynard Hall has left us a picture of local politics unexcelled in literature, a picture that will answer just as well for any other county in the state of Indiana.

There were two sections in local politics as early as 1820. One of these was led by William Lowe, assisted by Jacob Lowe; the other by Dr. David Maxwell. Maxwell is charged with being the leader of the aristocrats—a charge, perhaps, originating from the fact that he brought some colored servants with him from Kentucky. The Lowes were the leaders of "the common people." When the division came between Clay and Jackson, in 1824 and 1828, the party led by Maxwell became "Whigs" and that led by Lowe became "Jacksonian Democrats."

Practically all of the settlers of Monroe county came from the South, and a substantial majority of the voters up until 1856 were followers of Jackson. This, however, does not mean that the county always went Democratic. About as many state representatives and senators were Whigs as Democrats during this period.

The fight between the Clay and Jackson men was always won by the followers of "Old Hickory." On the other hand Maxwell, when a candidate, was invincible, serving a large part of the time from 1818 until his death as a member of

the legislature. During this time he was the best known man in Monroe county. Following the Lowes were Parris C. Dunning and James Hughes as county leaders of the Democracy. Dunning, from 1835 to the time he became governor, 1848, was the best known Democrat in the county and was everywhere recognized as the party leader. He was known likewise as the leading Democrat of the state, serving most of the time in the legislature. With him were David McDonald, a circuit judge, and Delana Eccles, well known throughout the state and later a United States judge.

James Whitcomb, ninth governor of the state, serving from 1843 to 1848, also began his career in Monroe county. It is probable that in Monroe county he learned to be, as he later was, one of the best campaigners the state has ever produced.

Monroe county was forty years old before a Monroe congressman was elected to represent it. In earlier years it had been represented by such men as John Carr from Clark county, John W. Davis of Sullivan county, once speaker of the house of representatives, and George G. Dunn of Lawrence county. It was not until the convention of 1848 that Willis A. Gorman, a lawyer of Bloomington, and colonel in the Mexican war, was elected from Monroe county to represent the sixth Indiana district. He served two terms and then became territorial governor of Minnesota under President Franklin Pierce.

Until this time the county had always been represented by Democrats, except the one term, 1847 to 1849, when George G. Dunn was representative. He was elected as the result of a bitter three-cornered fight in the Democratic convention between George W. Carr, Dr. John W. Davis and James Hughes. The next representative to be elected from Monroe county was Judge James Hughes, also a lawyer from Bloomington; Hughes was a very strong man but a bitter partisan, and would not take kindly to political advice. More than to any other person, it is due to him that the Democratic party lost its grip on Monroe county. In the anti-slavery fights then going on in Congress he acted with the administration and in opposition to the counsels of his party at home.

One one occasion in congress, when discussing the Lee-Compton constitution bill, he declared that if every Whig in Monroe county were to scourge the slave to his daily toil he would still support the Lee-Compton measure. Most of his Presbyterian constituents resented his extreme stand on the slavery question and when the Republican

party was organized he united with it. Hughes, hence, was defeated in 1858, and became a Republican, or at least said he would, and stood for the United States senatorship, on that ticket.

In later years Daniel W. Voorhees represented the county, though, of course, he was not a native of Monroe. Some of the most interesting political combats ever staged in Monroe county were between Voorhees and Judge Morton C. Hunter of Bloomington. In 1896 Monroe county again broke into the Republican lists when congressman Robert W. Miers of Bloomington was elected to represent the 2nd district, a position which he held for four successive terms, 1897 to 1905.

A few statistics from this period will show the political alignment of this county. In 1840 Van Buren received 715 votes, Harrison 951. Four years later Polk received 1,118 votes, Clay 721. In 1856 Buchanan received 1,191, Fremont on a Republican ticket 498, and Fillmore on the American ticket 392. Here is where the break came. In 1860 Douglas received 716, Breckinridge 395, and Lincoln 1,198, the last receiving 87 more votes than both the Democratic tickets and carrying the county over all by a majority of 33. Since that time usually the county has gone Republican under the national ticket. However, in 1864 the Democrats carried it by eight majority out of a total vote of 2,412.

During the Civil war and down until his death the local leader of the party was Judge Samuel H. Buskirk. He learned politics in the office of Parris C. Dunning; served in the legislature almost continuously from 1848 until 1863, becoming speaker during the latter year. In 1870 he was elected to the supreme bench where he served six years. He was recognized throughout the state as one of the most effectual stump speakers, as well as one of the most brilliant lawyers in the

state. Since the death of Judge Buskirk, the most prominent Democratic leader has been congressman Robert W. Miers, who served four terms in congress; was a member of the state house of representatives in 1879, and later served as prosecuting attorney, circuit judge, and made a number of races for state offices in which he was unsuccessful.

John R. East, who was a member of the Indiana house of representatives in 1897, was one of the leading orators of the state. In his early manhood he was elected clerk of the Monroe county circuit court. As a "spellbinder" he had few superiors in the state. Richard A. Fulk, a member of the state senate, 1890-95, was prominent as a campaigner. Edwin Corr was assistant district attorney; deputy attorney-general; a member of the senate, 1899-1901; a member of the house in 1911; later a member of the public service commission; and for more than twenty-five years a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University.

John W. Cravens was superintendent of the Monroe county schools, 1887-90; clerk of the circuit court, 1890-94; county chairman, 1890-96; member of the house of representatives, 1889-91; district chairman, 1916-18. Thomas J. Sare was active in Democratic circles, was chairman of the city central committee in 1915, and was a member of the Indiana house of representatives, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee. Others who have been prominent in the party affairs of Monroe county, are: Oscar H. Cravens, editor of the *Bloomington World*, postmaster from 1914; John G. Harris, a member of the legislature of 1907, and mayor of the city 1910 to 1918; Rufus H. East, postmaster from 1904 to 1908; Walter E. Hottel, member of the legislature in 1907; and John C. Dolan, member of the legislature in 1889.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

By Justin J. Molony

MONTGOMERY COUNTY was organized March 1, 1823, and consists of a rectangular area of land. Originally it measured twenty-four miles wide by twenty-four miles long, but the Legislature of 1826 reduced it by allotting to Fountain county a strip of land three miles wide by twenty-four miles long. Montgomery has an area of 504 square miles.

The year of the founding of the county saw the planning of the town (now city) of Crawfordsville, which was laid out by Major Whitlock and which became the county seat.

The early history of the boundary lines of the territory which comprises the present limits of Montgomery county is uncertain, but duly authenticated history shows that in 1790 this territory was under the jurisdiction of Knox county. In the year 1817 Sullivan county was designed and the area of Montgomery passed under its control. In 1818 Vigo county became a separate entity and this county came within its limits. In 1821 Parke was set off, including the northern territory to the Michigan-Indiana State line. In 1822 Putnam was set off and its limits ran to the lake. The following year Montgomery was designated and thus came into being as a governmental subdivision.

Montgomery county occupies a central position on the west side of the State. The general elevation of the surface above sea level is between 735 feet in Wayne township and 838 feet in Walnut township. The county is well drained naturally and is chiefly an agricultural district.

The origin of the Democratic party as an organization has long ago passed into history. Stories of its birth form the mythology for this generation. That it was built upon a substantial foundation is attested by the fact that the continuing fight against unequal odds has swung Montgomery county into the Democratic column and at the present time boasts that it has placed into every county office substantial, reliable and efficient business and professional men of its political faith.

We, who are today in the majority in this county, find it extremely easy to enter the political fray for an election battle, but the pleasure of doing so is attributed to those (many of whom have passed away) who fought against ridicule, sarcasm and on the minority side of the battle in days gone by.

Statistics of early county organization have not

been compiled and memory is too uncertain for historical data. But of this we are sure: this party began an aggressive campaign in 1888, with Charles Johnston at its helm as county chairman. It was through the efficiency of his labors as well as the following who took up where he left off that the present success can be credited. Following him in their order came:

1890 James M. Seller.
 1892 Will H. Johnston.
 1894 Jeff J. Mills.
 1896 Taylor Thompson.
 1896 Will H. Johnston (district chairman).
 1898 H. D. Vancleave.
 1900 A. W. Henry.
 1902 Clyde H. Jones.
 1904 J. S. Zuck.
 1906 J. Harvey Canine.
 1908 J. Harvey Canine.
 1910 Basil T. Merrell.
 1912 Basil T. Merrell.
 1914 Q. E. Bundy.

The following tabulation shows the vote of Montgomery county for and in support of the national head of the ticket:

| Year. | Democrat. | Republican. |
|-------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1892 | 3834 | 3832 |
| 1896 | 4124 | 4342 |
| 1900 | 4082 | 4493 |
| 1904 | 3726 | 4620 |
| 1908 | 4227 | 4426 |
| 1912 | 3821 | 2747 |
| 1914 | 3722 | 3314 (vote for Senator) |

Montgomery has sent as Democrats to the State Legislature men who have by their activity and vote brought honor to the party as well as those whom they represented. Among that list and the years they served can be found the following:

1841 Philip Engle.
 1843-44 James Seller.
 1846 S. Hostetter.
 1849-50 James F. Harney.
 1850-51 R. W. McMakin.
 1851 Mahlon D. Manson.
 1869 James G. Johnson.
 1873 Jesse Y. Durham.
 1877 Henry Hulett.
 1879 Maurice Thompson.
 1891 Alfred N. Higgins.
 1893 D. V. McCallister.

1909 M. J. Murphy.

1911-13 S. E. Voris.

The Democracy of Montgomery county has been especially fortunate in having within its ranks men as party workers and former officials whose activities and earnest participation in the affairs of the organization have been the cause of the success which Democracy has obtained here. Among the list, too numerous to mention, can be found many on the honor roll, who, when called upon for support, it made but little difference whether day or night the task assigned was carried to completion, the following:

Allen Byers, Waynetown.
 Stout Zook, Waynetown.
 Vern Livengood, Waynetown.
 William Mullen, Wayne township.
 Lennie Osborn, Wayne township.
 Richard Cording, Wingate.
 Melvin Hatton, Wingate.
 Etna Curtis, Wingate.
 Ora Mason, New Richmond.
 T. J. Jones, New Richmond.
 Charles Foley, Coal Creek township.
 James Parlon, Coal Creek township.
 Dan Harrigan, Madison township.
 John Harrigan, Madison township.
 Fred Shanklin, Madison township.
 Otis Thompson, Madison township.
 Henry Shobe, Madison township.
 Lewis Kirk, Sugar Creek township.
 William Bundy, Sugar Creek township.
 Charles Clouser, Sugar Creek township.
 George Deck, Sugar Creek township.
 John Graham, Sugar Creek township.
 V. Craig, Franklin township.
 Wallace Buchanan, Franklin township.
 Joseph Ragsdale, Franklin township.
 Wallace Cashmer, Franklin township.
 Charles Shannon, Franklin township.
 Sam Shaver, Franklin township.
 John Lane, Scott township.
 Thomas Foster, Scott township.
 Alonzo McLain, Scott township.
 George McLain, Scott township.
 Charles Buser, Scott township.
 Dr. Batman, Clark township.
 Will N. Goodbar, Clark township.
 Wallace Foster, Clark township.
 Cliff Hill, Clark township.
 Ben Clark, Clark township.
 Dave Sparks, Walnut township.
 Harvey Morris, Walnut township.
 Robert Galloway, Walnut township.
 Will Loop, Walnut township.
 O. N. Eddingfield, Walnut township.
 Ed. Laurence, Brown township.
 Charles Johnson, Brown township.

Tom O'Connor, Brown township.

Bruce Pope, Brown township.

Irwin Deer, Brown township.

Charles Canine, Brown township.

James Roberson, Brown township.

Ed. Etter, Ripley township.

John Hopping, Ripley township.

James Elmore, Ripley township.

George Snyder, Ripley township.

Dr. Howard, Ripley township.

The city of Crawfordsville has so many that have been fighting in the trenches that it would be an exhausting task to name them all, but brief mention should be given to Clyde H. Jones, candidate for Congress; ex-State Senator Will H. Johnston, Mayor Murphy, Councilmen Frank McGeath, Mart Burroughs, Henry Schenck, Carl Snyder and John Vanausdall, and the members-elect to the county offices.

The Democracy of Montgomery county is at present ably represented in news circles by the *Crawfordsville Review*. This paper has an honorable history in its fight for Democratic principles that dates back to 1841. The starting of a paper came as a necessity in the days of promulgating the doctrines of Van Buren and Jackson. Bennett Engle, father of the present County Auditor, was the capitalist for the first newspaper venture in behalf of Democracy and Charles Bowen was the editor and mechanical chieftain of the sturdy little journal.

In 1862 the paper was purchased from these men and finally came into the hands of E. C. Voris and was successively owned in whole or in part by T. B. Collins, J. M. Miller, State Senator; James M. Seller, Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, later minister to the Argentine; John E. Hanna, A. B. Cunningham and W. E. Henkel.

In March, 1900, the paper was sold to Samuel M. Coffman, then the proprietor of the *Argus-News*, a rival Democratic paper. The combined sheet was called the *News-Review*, but later assumed the name of the senior paper, the *Review*.

The paper was sold by Mr. Coffman to R. P. Carpenter, the present proprietor of the *Noblesville Times*, and postmaster at that place. Mr. Westlake purchased the plant and in turn sold it to G. H. D. Sutherlin and his partners, who incorporated the company.

In 1913 George Harney assumed the editorial management of the paper and assisted materially in the splendid fight made by the Democrats of the city of Crawfordsville in the election held in the fall of 1913, at which time the Democrats won.

Under the present management the *Review* is a power for good in western Indiana. Its increased and growing circulation is confined to this and neighboring counties and circulates

among all classes of people. While not radical, it has constant and present opportunities to promulgate party doctrines among the large class of intelligent people.

The following is a complete list of officeholders in Montgomery county, showing to what party they belong:

Judge Circuit Court (Twenty-second judicial district)—Jerre West, Democrat.

Clerk Circuit Court—Thomas E. Matthews, Democrat.

Assessor—George Welty, Democrat.

Auditor—Bennett Engle, Democrat.

Treasurer—O. P. Everson, Democrat.

Recorder—Henry D. Servies, Democrat.

Sheriff—James F. Wren, Democrat.

Prosecuting Attorney—Ira Clouser; Democrat.
Coroner—Dr. Chester Howard, Democrat.

Superintendent of Schools—Karl C. James, Democrat.

Health Commissioner—Dr. H. W. Sigmond, Democrat.

Surveyor—M. L. Nees, Democrat.

County Physician—Dr. F. O. Schenck, Democrat.

County Road Superintendent—H. A. Chadwick, Democrat.

County Commissioners—First district, Q. E. Bundy, Democrat; Second district, L. R. Long, Democrat; Third district, M. W. Hatton, Democrat.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MORGAN COUNTY

THE county of Morgan is in many respects one of the most favorably located tracts of country in the State of Indiana. The rich and fertile valley of the West Fork of White river enters the county at its northeast corner, at a point known as the Waverly Bluffs (which is said to be the geographical center of the State).

The capitol was once located at this point and a few buildings erected, but later was removed twelve miles north to Indianapolis, the county seat of Marion county. At that time Indianapolis was a small village, but better located for a great inland city than the Waverly Bluffs.

The county was organized by an Act of the Legislature in 1821-22. This county, before the admission of the State in 1816, was the undisputed home of the Miami tribe of Indians. After the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 the power of the Indians was completely crushed, which led to numerous treaties, whereby the Indians ceded to the government the land occupied by Morgan county, and it gradually became settled up from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

Unfortunately on account of a fire in the court house in the early sixties, the tally sheets of previous elections were destroyed, and the writer, who was born in the county in 1833, can only give the political result of elections from boyhood memory and conversation with pioneer settlers, all of whom are long since dead. His father was an ardent and leading Henry Clay Whig up to the death of the Whig party in 1854. The writer became of age in 1854 and cast his first vote for the Democratic party against Know-nothingism, but was completely snowed under in his first vote in the county by the secret, oath-bound Know-nothing party that had swallowed up the Whig party. The county from 1824 to 1840 was slightly Democratic in national elections, but mixed in the selection of local officers.

The campaign of 1840, the most memorable in the history of politics to that date, between the Whigs and Democrats in this county, was known as the "Log-cabin and Hard-cider campaign" between William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren. It was a singing, shouting and pole-raising campaign. It has been said that the Whigs sung and shouted General Harrison into the presidential chair. The tidal wave for "Tip and Tyler" gave the Whig party complete control of the local government of the county by small majorities, which they again lost in 1844. This was an

exciting political battle nationally between James K. Polk and Henry Clay. Many fights occurred that became the conversation at musters and rallies for years afterward. One worthy of mention, spoken of today by old people, of the campaign of 1840 follows:

Men were measured in those days more by their muscular strength than by their power to grasp fundamental issues of national questions. A quadruple of Whigs, on returning to their homes in the evening (all slightly tee-ed up) met in the road a man and his wife in a covered wagon moving from Indiana back to Ohio. The horseback Whigs hollered "Huzzah for Harrison," the mover and his brave wife hollered for Van Buren. The horseback Whigs faced their horses around to the wagon, and the spokesman, who prided himself on his fighting qualities, said, "Then you are a Democrat?" "I am a Jackson Democrat." "Well, we have got some Whig whisky here and you'll have to take a drink of Harrison whisky." "No," he said, "I have a bottle of Van Buren liquor; you must drink Democratic whisky with me." "No, you have to drink Harrison whisky or take a licking." "Well," said the mover, "a licking is something I have never yet taken." "If you'll get out I'll d—d quick give you one," the other replied. He passed the lines to his wife and commenced getting out. She threw the lines down, picked up a revolver and got out herself. All dismounted and tied their horses to the bushes by the roadside. When all was ready for the fight she cocked her revolver and said: "Gentlemen, this has got to be a fair fight. I will shoot dead the first one who interferes until one of these men hollers 'enough.'" "Oh, madam, we are all gentlemen; have no fears of foul play." "All right, Jack, remember I am here." Everything being ready, the combatants faced each other and began knocking. Newton, the Whig bully, was six feet four, with long arms. Jack, the Democrat, was five ten, built from the ground up and as active as a wild-cat. Newton was placing his blows scientifically and out of reach of Jack. His wife saw his disadvantage and cried out, "Jack, clinch him." Jack sprang at least ten feet, dodging a terrible blow, clinched Newton, and with a dexterous trip threw him on his back in the road, falling on top of him and pounding him right and left, with blow after blow well placed. His friends said, "Let's separate them." "No," said Jack's wife; "not unless you gentlemen acknowledge he is whipped." "We confess it, madam." "Then separate them." After they had washed

the blood off in a ditch by the roadside they all took a drink from the Democratic bottle and the Whig bottle and shook hands as friends. Mr. Newton then said: "I live but half a mile back, have a good barn and comfortable house, plenty to eat, and as the weather is bad and the river rising rapidly, turn your wagon around and go back with me and remain until the weather changes and the river falls so it will be safe to cross." The mover begged to be excused, but Newton would accept no excuse, as it would be unsafe to cross the river. He turned around and went back with his Whig friend and remained for several days, until a change in the weather came. These two men corresponded by letter and were warm friends for the remainder of their lives. Mr. Newton told the writer years afterward that he was whipped, but would have died in the road before he would have cried "enough." He said the sweetest music he ever heard was when his brave wife said: "If you gentlemen acknowledge he is whipped, then you may part them."

In 1844, under the leadership of James K. Polk, the Democrats gained control of the local government of the county, but by small majorities up to 1854, the date of the death of the Whig party and the organization of the Knownothing party, who succeeded through a secret oath-bound organization in an off presidential year in sweeping the county as they did many counties of In-

diana, but that party was short-lived, as the Democracy again came back into power in 1856.

In 1860 there was a very exciting campaign between the Democrats and the Republicans, Lincoln and Douglas being the standard-bearers. Lincoln carried the county by 162 votes that swept into office the entire local ticket, except the writer, who was elected County Treasurer by twenty-five majority, the real beginning of his long and eventful political career.

The Civil war came on after the inauguration of President Lincoln and for a quarter of a century the Republicans controlled almost unbrokenly the local government of the county.

In 1884, in the Cleveland and Blaine campaign, this county became Democratic locally. Since then it has been an uncertain county politically, but principally Republican up to 1910. In the middle of President Taft's administration the disaffection began to show itself in the ranks of the Republican party, which culminated in 1912 in the local government of the county falling entirely into the hands of the Democracy. In this county, like many others in Indiana, the party robes rest loosely on the voter; much criticism can be heard of "boss rule," "machine politics," "public extravagance," "failure to carry out platform promises," etc., etc. The safe thing is to make no written predictions of the future standing of the politics of Morgan county.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEWTON COUNTY

NEWTON COUNTY is the youngest in its political organization and probably the latest in settlement of all the counties in the State. Geographically, it comprises ranges eight, nine and fractional range ten, bordering the Illinois State line, and extends north through townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and at its northeast extremity into township thirty-two; the north boundary line being irregular and limited to the sinuous course of the Kankakee river. It comprises about 420 square miles in area and is divided into three natural subdivisions, the valley of the Iroquois, the Beaver Creek valley and lake basin, and the Kankakee valley.

Prior to its organization this territory was a part of Jasper county, and in 1857 the inhabitants thereof presented a petition to the board of commissioners of Jasper county, asking for the establishment of a new county, and on December 7, 1857, this petition was granted. Zachariah Spittler, John Darroch and David Creek were appointed a committee to establish the boundaries of the proposed new county. In March, 1860, Governor Willard appointed Thomas R. Barker organizing sheriff, who called an election early in April for the purpose of electing county officers. The men chosen at this election met on April 21, 1860, at the town of Kent, now Kentland, were installed in their respective offices and thereupon the county of Newton was declared to be established and organized.

Of those participating in the establishment and organization of the county, Thomas R. Barker, Zachariah Spittler and John Darroch were Democrats and for many years afterwards were recognized leaders in the councils of the party. Thomas R. Barker is deserving particular mention. He was an Englishman by birth, came into this territory when a mere boy and lived among the Indians and acquired his knowledge of life from the Indians; was otherwise uneducated and yet possessed of such a powerful intellect and forceful character that he was recognized by all who knew him as a leader of men, and accepted as a loyal companion and entertainer for the most talented and highly educated. I remember to have heard him tell of being at Danville, Ill., in 1832, where he met a Mr. Forbes, collector of tax for the district extending north to the north boundary of the State, and that Forbes paid the tax on the city of Chicago because it was less than the expense to him of making the trip there to collect it. It was Barker who named this county "Newton" to

further perpetuate the historical friendship of Jasper and Newton.

The first Democratic convention was held at the Darroch school house, then located in the southwest corner of section 28, Beaver township, and as I now recall there was present at this mass convention not to exceed twenty-five men. The candidates were selected by ballots, hats were used for receiving the votes. The nominees of that convention were as follows: For clerk of the circuit court, Zachariah Spittler; for treasurer, Samuel McCullough; for recorder, John Darroch; for sheriff, Elijah I. Shriver; for auditor, Alexander Sharp; for surveyor, Adam Shideler, and for county commissioners, Thomas R. Barker, William Russel and Michael Coffelt. These candidates were all elected but one. John Ade, Republican candidate for recorder, was elected.

The total population of the county at the time was about 2,300. Close upon the political organization of the county came a change in the national administration. Then came the Civil war, and the cause of Democracy in this, as in all other localities of the North, suffered. Some there were who trailed then, as they always trail, with the dominant party. Others there were who confounded a principle with a name and went off after false policies of government on account of prejudice acquired against the word "Democrat."

The first Democratic paper, the *Newton County Democrat*, was established in August, 1862, by William C. Rose, a young lawyer of much prominence and ability, but of very poor health, and by reason of which, in the following spring, John McCarthy became the editor for a time. In 1867 John B. Spotswood became the editor of this paper and, with some interruptions in name and proprietorship of short duration, Mr. Spotswood continued as the editor of this political organ until his demise in 1893. It was then known as the *Kentland Democrat* and under that title is now edited by Edward Steinbaugh. Mr. Spotswood was a bachelor, a descendant of the noted Spotswood family of Virginia, a man well educated, versatile and of marked ability as an editorial writer.

Until about the campaign of 1884 the political organization of the county was nominal rather than practical and effective and not until later years, when the practice of recognizing young men as the working force and casting upon them the burden of campaign, putting them forward

not only as members of the organization with particular duties to be performed, but as delegates to the various conventions and as candidates for the various offices, did the party begin to realize substantial gains.

In 1908 the Republican majorities on the state and national tickets ranged from 232 on the governor to 455 on Republican electors, and in 1908, the Republican boom campaign, the majorities ran from 804 to 852 in a total vote as between the two parties of about 2,700, while in 1912, on account of the better organization of the Democrats and the defection in the Republican party through the progressive movement, the Democrats carried the county by majorities from 89 to 174, and in 1916, with the progressives and stand-patters practically reunited, their majorities on state and national delegates fell below 200, while the Democrats elected the auditor, treasurer and sheriff by substantial majorities.

The political party in the minority locally is not usually productive of local politicians, and more especially is this true where the volume of the vote is small, and no doubt but that, politically,

Newton county "has its mute, inglorious Miltons" and guiltless Cromwells.

Of all our Democrats Patrick Keefe came nearest, perhaps, to the attainment of some distinction as a politician. He was born in Ireland, educated at Thurles, and came to America in 1865. Always active in local politics, in 1896 he came to be recognized as a campaign orator. In 1904 he was a candidate for presidential elector for the Tenth Indiana District, but unfortunately on July 4 of that year, while on his way to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, lost his life in a train wreck at Litchfield, Ill. Mr. Keefe was quite popular among the Democrats in Indiana and Illinois and was recognized in the councils of the party, state and nation.

A becoming modesty, as well as a proper sense of personal security forbids that any living active member of the party should be made the subject of special mention in this article, and the purpose of it forbids that the entire roll of honor be here recorded. Let it be sufficient, therefore, to say that Newton county Democracy is organized, active and efficient and its history is yet to be made as well as yet to be written.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NOBLE COUNTY

By Joseph C. Kimmill

NOBLE COUNTY was organized in 1836. It was included in Allen county from 1824 to 1836. The Democratic central committee was organized in 1868 with Hon. J. B. Stoll as county chairman. The following gentlemen have served as county chairman since that time: H. Wakeman, Owen Black, E. B. Gerber, James M. Denny, David Hough, Charles K. Greene, William N. Showalter, Dr. John W. Morr, J. Frank Stanley, George D. Gaby and John C. Cleland.

Noble county has always been evenly divided politically and neither party has elected the entire ticket save in two or three instances.

The following Democrats have served in the Indiana legislature: David B. Harriman, Henry C. Stanley, Eli B. Gerber, Norman Teal, James Roscoe, James E. McDonald, J. C. Kimmell, Joseph T. Stahl and Marion Franks. In 1906 Dr. John W. Morr of Albion was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but he was defeated by a small majority by Clarence Gilhams of LaGrange. J. B. Stoll was candidate for State Auditor in 1872 and was the party's nominee for Congress in 1878 but unfortunately he met defeat upon both occasions. O. H. Downey was a candidate for State Statistician and Henry G. Zimmerman was nominated for Appellate Judge but these gentlemen both met defeat with the balance of the State ticket. David B. Harriman of Northport represented Noble county in the State Legislature for a number of years and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851.

Among the prominent Noble county Democrats the name of Hon. J. B. Stoll, editor of the History of Indiana Democracy, stands at the head. As founder and publisher of the *National Banner* he contributed more to the Democratic party than perhaps any one man. His fearless editorials did more to mold public opinion than any other medium. I would place the late James E. McDonald, his successor as editor of the *Banner*, next in the list. No one ever doubted where Jim McDonald stood on any public question. No one ever doubted his sincerity. He was, like his predecessor, an able writer and he enjoyed a wide acquaintance. He was a member of the Indiana State Senate and was one of the leaders in that body. He served as Postmaster at Ligonier during Cleveland's first term and was a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture for nearly twenty years. Henry C. Stanley of Green township, David Hough, Eli B. Gerber, Charles

V. Inks, Dr. A. S. Parker, William S. Kiser, Charles K. Greene, George Keehn, James Sweet, David Law, M. M. Merriam, N. P. Eagles, Henry G. Zimmerman, Michael Beck, Samuel E. Alvord, James M. Denny and many others have served their party in various capacities and have held prominent positions in the official life of Noble county.

One of the most remarkable feats in Noble county politics was pulled off in 1870 when James Stewart of Noble township was defeated for the nomination for County Auditor by the Republicans and a week later he was nominated for the same office by the Democrats and triumphantly elected at the ensuing election. He served two terms and remained a Democrat until his death. His son, Virgil, is a resident of Albion and is at present Justice of the Peace of Albion township.

There are two Democratic newspapers in the county, the *Ligonier Banner*, published by W. C. B. Harrison, and the *Albion Democrat*, edited by W. H. McEwen. The *Banner* was founded by the Hon. John B. Stoll of South Bend and was for a number of years called the *National Banner*. He sold the *Banner* to ex-Senator James E. McDonald, who published it until his death. This paper can boast of having had two of the ablest editors in the State of Indiana. The *Albion Democrat* had a stormy career until the present management purchased it and it is now one of the best county newspapers in Northern Indiana. The *Kendallville News*, published for several years by the late A. S. Parker, was merged into the *Standard-News* and is run as an independent paper. Noble county Democracy owes much of its success to the efficiency of the press.

The Noble county court house is practically filled with Democrats at the present time, there being but one Republican on the county pay-roll.

Hon. Luke H. Wrigley was re-elected Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit at the last election. George A. Young, the efficient Auditor, assumed the duties of his office January 1 of this year; William H. Favinger is Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, Wilbert T. Hines is County Treasurer; John C. Cleland, the genial County Sheriff, is completing his second term. Jacob C. Lindsey divides his time between the duties of the County Assessor's office and his favorite pastime—fishing. Edwin Smith, one of the stiffest Democrats in the county, is the Recorder, while Cecil V. Kilgore is

filling the office of County Superintendent of Schools. Noble county never had a more efficient Board of County Commissioners than William Peiper, Amon Spurgeon and Daniel D. Stump. As a fitting recognition of their services the voters of the county have elected each of them to a third term, a new precedent in Noble county politics. The excellent services rendered by the Democratic office-holders has been in a large measure the means of keeping Noble county in the Democratic column.

The Democrats of Noble county are firm be-

lievers in the doctrine that a public office is a public trust and it may be said to their credit that no Democratic official ever betrayed the trust imposed upon him. When the party went down in defeat the unfortunate candidates accepted their defeat gracefully and when victory perched on their banner they accepted their official positions as a sacred trust, believing that he who serves the people best, serves his party best. Noble county can boast of clean politics and honest elections and the Democrats have done their share toward bringing these conditions about.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OHIO COUNTY

ENVIRONMENT and association may have a great deal to do with the shaping of one's political ideas and acts, as well as in other things of life. For instance, in her earlier days, in fact from 1803 to 1844, Ohio county was a part of good old Democratic Dearborn. It was almost impossible even to think in terms other than Democratic. While the Republican minority kept on voting, they never showed any accomplishments for all their labors. They merely voted as a matter of form and "sort of" to preserve an organization, never having enough of a chance of success to make them even hope for such a thing.

Once separated from good political associations, the Republican sentiment and votes began increasing at about the same time, and at the end of the first twenty years, in 1864, both presidential and state ticket majorities commenced going the other way. From that time on there was a steady recording of Republican successes in Ohio county, the majorities being from small to safe, until the campaign of 1908, when the tide turned to Democracy by a very small margin. It has since then been maintained only by most efficient organization.

In the election of 1908 Thomas R. Marshall led his Republican opponent by 14 votes, while the Democratic presidential candidate, William J. Bryan, and his running mate, John Worth Kern, led by only 3 votes.

The records of the state elections since 1856 are sufficiently interesting to bear publication as showing the political complexion of the county:

| | Dem. | Rep. | Prog. |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|
| 1856—Governor | 505 | 465 | ... |
| 1858—Secretary | 476 | 425 | ... |
| 1860—Governor | 503 | 464 | ... |
| 1862—Secretary | 483 | 459 | ... |
| 1864—Governor | 402 | 605 | ... |
| 1866—Secretary | 481 | 628 | ... |
| 1868—Governor | 492 | 599 | ... |
| 1870—Secretary | 491 | 570 | ... |
| 1872—Governor | 574 | 638 | ... |
| 1874—Secretary | 543 | 554 | ... |
| 1876—Governor | 558 | 610 | ... |
| 1878—Secretary | 582 | 671 | ... |
| 1880—Governor | 615 | 722 | ... |
| 1882—Secretary | 552 | 653 | ... |
| 1884—Governor | 588 | 683 | ... |
| 1886—Secretary | 537 | 682 | ... |
| 1888—Governor | 588 | 725 | ... |
| 1890—Secretary | 567 | 649 | ... |
| 1892—Governor | 598 | 659 | ... |
| 1894—Secretary | 563 | 711 | ... |

| | Dem. | Rep. | Prog. |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|
| 1896—Governor | 626 | 696 | ... |
| 1898—Secretary | 597 | 705 | ... |
| 1900—Governor | 622 | 726 | ... |
| 1902—Secretary | 607 | 640 | ... |
| 1904—Governor | 576 | 655 | ... |
| 1908—Governor | 623 | 609 | ... |
| 1910—Secretary | 681 | 628 | ... |
| 1912—Governor | 545 | 400 | 118 |
| 1914—Senator | 560 | 516 | 39 |
| 1916—Governor | 614 | 588 | ... |

The presidential elections since 1864, the time when the Republicans began recording their majorities, resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1864..... | 381 | 592 | ... |
| 1868..... | 465 | 586 | ... |
| 1872..... | 456 | 591 | ... |
| 1876..... | 579 | 629 | ... |
| 1880..... | 588 | 727 | ... |
| 1888..... | 585 | 727 | ... |
| 1892..... | 606 | 662 | ... |
| 1896..... | 634 | 705 | ... |
| 1900..... | 632 | 730 | ... |
| 1904..... | 584 | 662 | ... |
| 1908..... | 622 | 619 | ... |
| 1912..... | 553 | 406 | 120 |
| 1916..... | 632 | 597 | ... |

These Democrats have held office in Ohio county since 1844, when the territory was separated from Dearborn, with Rising Sun as the county seat:

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

| |
|---|
| 1844—Miles C. Eggleston. |
| 1845-50—Courtland Cushing. |
| 1850-58—Alexander C. Downey. |
| 1858-64—Joseph W. Chapman. |
| 1870-73—Henry C. Hanna. |
| 1873-79—Omar F. Robert. |
| 1879-85—Noah S. Givan. |
| 1885-91—W. H. Bainbridge. |
| 1891-97—Alexander C. Downey. |
| 1897-1903—Noah S. Givan. |
| 1903-09—George E. Downey. |
| 1909-13—George E. Downey (resigned to accept place as comptroller of United States Treasury, and later named on court of claims). |
| 1913-15—Warren N. Hauck. |
| 1915—Warren N. Hauck. |

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

| |
|---------------------------|
| 1852-58—Robert Drummond. |
| 1858-60—John J. Hayden. |
| 1860-64—Francis Adkinson. |
| 1864-68—Robert N. Lamb. |
| 1868-72—Scott Carter. |

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

- 1844-47—Samuel Fulton.
 1844-47—Thomas H. Gilmore.
 1847-51—John Hall.
 1847-51—Martin Stewart.

SHERIFFS.

- 1844—William Lanus (appointed).
 1844-46—James B. Smith.
 1846-51—William T. Pate.
 1851-55—Thomas H. Gilmore.
 1859-61—Thomas H. Gilmore.
 1877-79—David H. Durbin.
 1886-88—Daniel P. Truitt.
 1902-07—Harry Rump.
 1906-11—David H. Durbin.
 1910-15—Oliver B. Mitchell.

RECORDERS.

- 1844-50—William T. Lambdin.
 1850-51—John R. Ross.
 1855-63—William Elliott.
 1875-79—John W. Facemire.
 1902-07—Wyman G. Sink.
 1906-15—John T. Dugle.
 1914-19—Oliver B. Mitchell.

CLERKS.

- 1844—James H. Pepper.
 1850—John R. Ross.
 1904-12—William D. Ricketts.
 1910-20—Thomas A. Cooper.

AUDITORS.

- 1845—Joseph M. Vance.
 1879—Joseph P. Hemphill.
 1886-91—Ira Powell.
 1890-95—Malvin W. Fisk.
 1902-08—James Corson.
 1906-16—Joseph P. Hemphill (resigns).
 1914-16—James B. Hemphill (appointed).
 1914-20—James R. Elder, Sr.

TREASURERS.

- 1859—Robert W. Jones.
 1883—John W. Facemire.
 1892-95—Richard A. Steele.
 1896-99—William H. Elliott.
 1906-12—Harry Rump.
 1910-14—David H. Durbin.
 1912-18—William D. Ricketts.
 1916-20—H. Earl Williams.

COMMISSIONERS.

- 1844—William H. Powell, Morris Merrill.
 1845—George Pate.
 1846—James M. Shepherd.
 1847—George Pate (3 years).
 1848—Thomas Summers.

- 1849—Marshall Elliott.
 1851—George Pate (died 1852) and John Hall (appointed to vacancy).
 1852—Charles E. Hamilton and James W. Gibbens.

- 1853—Benjamin Hall.
 1854—George Buchanan.
 1855—Joseph L. Pate.
 1857—Calvin Marble.
 1858—Hiram Barricklow.
 1859—Hugh Anderson.
 1861—William Wooden.
 1862—Hugh Anderson.
 1867—Ezra Lampkin.
 1876—John Hanna, John W. Cofield.
 1886—Hugh Anderson.
 1891—Henry B. Steele.
 1902—George A. Woods.
 1904—George A. Woods, William F. Selmeyer.
 1906—Lawrence V. Turner, William F. Selmeyer.
 1908—Lawrence Turner, Robert Hastings.
 1910—Robert Hastings, Elijah Turner, Lawrence V. Turner.
 1912—Elijah Turner.
 1914—Henry Kaiser, Lucien Lotton, Henry Bushman.

CORONERS.

- 1904-17—William H. Dugle.
 1916-19—William Dilts, Jr. (appointed January 1, 1917).

SURVEYORS.

- 1884-86—George H. Keeney.
 1904-09—Cornelius R. Harris.
 1908-11—George H. Keeney.
 1910-13—Joseph Beckett.
 1912-17—George H. Keeney.
 1916-19—William L. Hartford.

MEMBERS LEGISLATURE FROM OHIO AND SWITZERLAND—JOINT SENATORS.

- 1846-47-48—Martin R. Green.
 1849-50-51—John Woods.
 1852-53—William Powell.
 1855-57—Philander S. Page.
 1859-61—Benjamin L. Robinson.
 1862-65—Alexander C. Downey.
 1867-69—Flavius J. Bellaney.
 —Ohio and Dearborn Counties—
 1871-73—R. Gregg.
 —Ohio, Switzerland and Ripley Counties—
 1875-77—W. Culbertson.
 1879—Lavin J. Woollen.
 —Ohio and Dearborn Counties—
 1881—Lavin J. Woollen.

—Ohio, Dearborn and Switzerland Counties—

1883-85—Columbus Johnson.
1887-93—F. Marion Griffith.
1895-97—Columbus Johnson.

—Ohio, Dearborn and Franklin Counties—

1899-1901—George H. Keeney.
1903-05—William H. O'Brien.
1907-09—Evan L. Patterson.
1911-13—Warren N. Hauck.
1915-17—Joseph P. Hemphill.

REPRESENTATIVES.

—Ohio and Switzerland Counties—

1853—Oliver Dufour, Hazlett E. Dodd.
1855—David Cain.

1875—William T. Pate.

1885—George S. Pleasants.

—Switzerland, Ohio and Dearborn Counties—

1887—George S. Pleasants.

1889—George S. Pleasants.

1891—Thomas M. Kyle.

1893—H. D. McMullen.

1897—A. J. Bowers.

—Switzerland and Ohio Counties—

1899—William M. Green.

1903—William M. Green.

1905—Benjamin S. Potter.

1907—Henry B. Steele.

1909—D. E. Douglass.

1911—George H. Keeney.

1913—Stephen J. Dibble.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ORANGE COUNTY

THE present county of Orange originally comprised portions of Knox and Clark—Knox west of the meridian line and Clark east. March 9, 1813, all of Orange county west of the meridian line and south of the line dividing Sections 20 and 29, township 1 north, became part of Gibson county. December 21, 1813, all of Orange county east of the meridian line except the southern half of township 1 south and the small tract north of Orleans and north of the junction of the Indian boundary lines of 1803 and 1805 became part of Washington county, and September 1, 1814, the last mentioned tract was added to Washington county. The southern half of township 1 south, east of the meridian, remained part of Harrison county.

Zachariah Lindley was the sheriff appointed by the Governor to organize the new county, which was done early in 1816, the first meeting of the newly elected officers being held at the residence of William Lindley, Jr. The county seat was named Paoli after a town in North Carolina whence the Lindleys, who donated the ground for the town, had come. Jonathan Lindley was appointed county agent and was directed to lay out the county seat into lots, which was done in April, 1816, and lots were sold to the amount of \$8,294.40. Many of the descendants of these pioneer Lindleys reside in and about Orange county and have been very influential in the early history and up-building of the county.

Among the early inhabitants of this county were many tribes of Indians, chief of which were the Piankeshaws, Wyandottes, Shawnees and Delawares. Many Indian forts were scattered throughout the county and blockhouses for protection of the settlers were much in evidence. That prehistoric race, the Mound Builders, has also left abundant and convincing evidence of their habitation here long ago.

The political phase of Orange county has been such that each party has for a time been successful and then gone down in defeat. In August, 1816, the county gave Thomas Posey for Governor 419 votes and Jonathan Jennings, his opponent, 64. Many of the subsequent results at gubernatorial elections cannot be given, but records are at hand of about all the presidential elections. The campaign of 1840 was the first of note in Orange county. In May of that year at the Democratic county convention Joel Vandever presided and many representative Democrats were present. Dr. W. A. Bowls, then the leading Democrat

of the county, a man of unusual talent, magnetism and personality, and a representative of the county, delivered a masterly address on the issues of the day. In August of the same year Mr. Bowls was re-elected representative and served his constituents with credit.

In 1844 the Democrats held an enormous barbecue at Orleans, fully 5,000 people being there. A large hickory pole was raised, and Messrs. Down, Smith, Sherritt and Albertson addressed the assemblage. Late in the 40's Dr. W. F. Sherrod became prominent in Democratic politics. He was one of the State electors in 1848 and was chosen to take the returns to Washington City. In 1849 he was elected to the State Legislature.

Up to this time the Whigs and Democrats had made up the leading parties of the county, but in 1851 a movement for the exclusion of the negroes arose and at the election in August, 1851, the question of the exclusion or colonization of the negroes or mulattoes was submitted to the county with the following result: For exclusion, 1,347; against exclusion, 24.

In 1856 politics in the county was in such a chaotic condition that almost the entire Whig vote went to Fillmore, the "American" candidate, only 49 votes being polled for Fremont, while Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, received 1,207. In 1860 again all the political parties received respectable support. In 1865, for the first time in the history of the county, almost the entire Republican ticket was elected. In 1868 the Democratic majority was 109 and in 1872 only 76. The result of the presidential elections for the past seventy years are shown in the following table:

| | Dem. | Whig. | Liberty. | Free Soil. |
|-----------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| 1836..... | 564 | 483 | .... | .... |
| 1840..... | 879 | 707 | .... | .... |
| 1844..... | 1,036 | 707 | 4 | .... |
| 1848..... | 961 | 760 | .... | 6 |
| 1852..... | 1,022 | 747 | .... | .... |
| | | Rep. | Amer-ican. | |
| 1856..... | 1,207 | 49 | 595 | .... |
| | | | Ind. | |
| | | | Rep. | Union. |
| 1860..... | 186 | 848 | 1,114 | 85 |
| 1864..... | 1,020 | 804 | .... | .... |
| 1868..... | 1,370 | 1,261 | .... | .... |
| 1872..... | 1,251 | 1,175 | .... | .... |
| 1876..... | 1,603 | 1,269 | .... | .... |
| 1880..... | 1,521 | 1,421 | .... | .... |
| 1884..... | 1,538 | 1,575 | .... | .... |
| 1888..... | 1,654 | 1,779 | .... | .... |

| | Dem. | Rep. | Prohi. | People's. | |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1892..... | 1,628 | 1,653 | 30 | 212 | |
| | | | | | Gold |
| | | | | | St'dard. |
| 1896..... | 1,742 | 2,044 | 10 | 55 | 14 |
| 1900..... | 1,851 | 2,247 | 45 | 31 | ..... |
| | | | | | Soc. |
| 1904..... | 1,888 | 2,458 | 80 | 3 | 19 |
| 1908..... | 1,934 | 2,433 | 70 | 2 | 44 |
| | | | | | Prog. |
| 1912..... | 1,830 | 1,521 | 55 | 849 | 53 |
| 1916..... | 2,091 | 2,481 | 42 | 16 | 53 |

The following Democrats of Orange county have served on the bench as Circuit Court and Common Pleas Judges: Common Pleas Judges, William Moran 1853 and Milton S. Mavity 1870; Circuit Court Judges, Francis Wilson 1879 and Thomas B. Buskirk 1900 to 1912.

The following is a list of the Democrats of the county who have served in the State Senate: Ezekiel Riley, 1838; Isaac Sands, 1841; D. S. Huffstetter, 1848; Quinton Lomax, 1858; William F. Sherrod, 1866, and James M. Andrew, 1886.

The following Orange county Democrats have filled the office of State Representative in the Legislature: William A. Bowles, 1838; Henry Lingle, 1841; W. A. Bowles, 1843; Joel Vanderveer, 1844; David F. Huffstetter, 1846, 1851 and 1854; William F. Sherrod, 1849 and 1856; Theodore Stackhouse, 1852 and 1866; David Lewis, 1858; Asa M. Black, 1860; Thomas Hunt, 1864; Luke B. Cogswell, 1870; John L. Meginity, 1874, 1884, 1892 and 1896; James F. Stucker, 1878 to 1882; Thomas B. Buskirk, 1886; Volney Trimble, 1890; Perry McCart, 1896; Henry T. Allen, 1902, and Miles Roland, 1912.

Democrats have been elected and served as county officers of Orange county as follows:

Clerk—Jeremiah Wilson, 1844 to 1852; Asa M. Black, 1852 to 1860 and 1863 to 1864; Hugh C. Wible, 1860 to 1863; John L. Meginity, 1864 to 1864 to 1872 and 1873 to 1874; John R. Simpson, 1874 to 1882; Elijah S. Scott, 1898 to 1903.

County Auditor—John Baker, 1841 to 1845; Henry Comingore, 1852 to 1860; Luke B. Cogswell, 1860 to 1868; Abraham Noblitt, 1868 to 1876; David F. Stucker, 1876 to 1879; John D. Carter, 1879 to 1880; George A. Buskirk, 1880 to 1884; Henry T. Allen, 1892 to 1896; Ed. A. Palmer, 1913 to 1917.

County Treasurer—Josiah Hazlewood, 1822 to 1828; Ephraim Doan, 1828 to 1838; A. J. Simpson, 1838 to 1840; Alexander Morris, 1841 to 1847; Benjamin Polson, 1847 to 1850; W. H. Rigney, 1850 to 1852; John C. Albert, 1854 to 1858; Thomas Hunt, 1858 to 1863; James Worrell, 1863 to 1865; H. H. Polson, 1867 to 1872; John Maxedon, 1872 to 1874; Henry Reed, 1874 to 1876; George W. Thomas, 1880 to 1882; John M. Felknor, 1899 to 1901, and J. W. McCullough, 1913 to 1915.

County Recorder—Josiah Hazlewood, 1836 to 1860; Green Hazlewood, 1860 to 1863; M. S. Mavity, 1863 to 1865; T. B. Buskirk, 1865; F. M. Gibner, 1869 to 1874; J. F. Purkiser, 1874 to 1876; John B. Buskirk, 1876; Edward Cornwell, 1884 to 1892; W. W. Stout, 1913 to 1917.

County Sheriff—Josiah Hazlewood, 1828 to 1832; Abraham Morris, 1834 to 1838; Jeremiah Wilson, 1838 to 1842; John Hollowell, 1844 to 1846; W. H. Rigney, 1846 to 1850; David F. Porter, 1850 to 1852; S. W. Rigney, 1852 to 1856; Alexander Morris, 1856 to 1858; James Worrell, 1858 to 1862; William Holiday, 1862 to 1863; Davis Jones, 1863 to 1865; J. P. McCart, 1867 to 1869; J. F. Stucker, 1869 to 1870; T. L. Brown, 1870 to 1874; W. P. Shively, 1874 to 1877; Samuel A. Davis, 1877 to 1878; Elisha Braxton, 1884 to 1886; William T. Kimbrel, 1890 to 1892; T. P. Riester, 1911 to 1915.

In the list of Democrats named herein the name of Judge Thomas B. Buskirk is perhaps more familiar to the Democrats of Orange county than any other. As an attorney in the famous Moody-Jones-Lowery murder case he distinguished himself in the prosecution of the murderers of Thomas Moody and gained popularity with the people which has continued with increasing strength to the present. He served as judge of the 42d Judicial Circuit for twelve years, 1904 to 1916. Prior to that he was a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners and a member of the Legislature and has held other responsible positions.

Among prominent Democrats of the county before and immediately following the Civil war were Arthur J. Simpson, a prominent attorney; William A. Bowles, for many years owner of French Lick Springs; William F. Sherrod, David S. Huffstetter, Thomas Hunt and Henry Comingore.

In the seventies M. S. Mavity, Abraham Noblitt, J. L. Meginity, Luke B. Cogswell, Aaron Speer and Dr. James Sherrod; in later years Judge T. B. Buskirk, Capt. James F. Stucker, John R. Simpson, James Andrew, G. W. Thomas, Dr. U. S. Hon, Dr. L. S. Bowles, Dr. James W. Montgomery, James L. Noblitt, Perry McCart and John J. Lingle.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.

The first Democratic newspaper was issued in the county on May 5, 1832, and was called the *Paoli Times*. It was edited by William A. Bowles. This paper was published only for a few years.

On May 27, 1839, Henry Comingore started the *True American*. This paper was continued until January, 1846. On the 29th day of September, 1848, Henry Comingore issued the first copy of the *American Eagle*. It was a six-column folio

weekly paper and was Democratic in politics. Mr. Comingore continued to publish this paper until 1874, when it was abandoned. Its veteran editor had published this paper twenty-six years and the *True American* for a period of about thirty-five years.

Judge T. B. Buskirk purchased a newspaper outfit and on July 31, 1872, began publishing the *Paoli News*, which he continued to publish until 1879. In that year he sold the paper to John L. Meginity, who published it for about ten years. After that the paper was edited for a few years

by David J. Murr and later by James M. Compton. About 1895 Major John R. Simpson purchased the paper and published it until April, 1906, when he sold the plant to the present owners, L. O. Miller and Bayless Harvey, who have since and are at this time publishing it. The *Paoli News* since its beginning in 1872 has been the Democratic organ of the county. It is at present a seven-column folio and is published weekly.

For the past few years a Democratic paper, the *Springs Valley Herald*, has been published by W. C. Gruber. It is a six-column weekly paper.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF OWEN COUNTY

OWEN COUNTY is one of the oldest counties in the State, having been organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved December the 21st, 1818, and was in force from the date of its passage.

The county was originally a part of Knox county and in that jurisdiction. The first marriage license issued in this county was from Vincennes, and in the division of territory into counties it was so divided that Greene county came between Knox and Owen.

Owen county is bounded on the east by Morgan and Monroe counties, south by Greene, west by Clay and north by Putnam.

That the White river valley had been a favorite place of abode for men in pre-historic times is in evidence by the existence of numerous mounds in the valley and along White river, along the other streams of the county and in close proximity to large springs, and wherever a sufficient supply of water could be reached are found these mounds, with other unmistakable evidences of a large population, whose character and kindred is shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Quite a number of large mounds and a great many small ones have been discovered in close proximity to White river. Most of the smaller ones, owing to the cultivation of the land upon which they stood, have been leveled with the plowshare and other implements of farm husbandry, so that their existence is no longer in evidence. Many others still exist which bear testimony of a race extinct many centuries ago, but have left evidence of their intelligence in the manufacturing of stone implements, pottery and polished flints found in these rude monuments of their toil and handiwork. In many other of these mounds have been found large deposits of human bones and ornaments to adorn and embellish the person, indicating clearly that some of these structures were erected for the resting places of their dead. In others the evidence of fire is found, charred and burnt bones having been found in great quantities in some of the larger mounds, indicating that these were religious or sacrificial mounds. In most instances these mounds were scattered over a wide stretch of country, without any reference to proximity to each other. In other instances they were built together, something like the houses in a village, but irregularly located, but having the appearance of human habitations and constructed for defense in case of an attack. In some parts of this county flint arrow and spear points and battle axes of stone, all highly polished, have been found in great

quantities, indicating a bloody conflict between contending races, but of which we know nothing, only as we have learned from the evidence which they left on their fields of strife and carnage. Many burial places of these pre-historic people have been uncovered. The bones differ in shape. Of what apparently appears to be the oldest remains the bones of the extremities are somewhat curved, indicating that they were an agricultural people and engaged in the pursuits of labor of some character—a people who worked with heavy tools of some character, who bore heavy burdens, as is shown by the heavy stones transported a considerable distance, of which are constructed vaults and other receptacles for the burial of their dead. This first people seem to have gathered the bones of their dead, most likely on particular occasions to celebrate some past event, carefully cleaned the remains and then securely deposited them in large quantities together in some vaults covered with stone and the stone covered with large quantities of dirt. Some of these stones must have been transported from the hill country, as none of their kind is found in the vicinity where these vaults were constructed. This people seem to have been peaceful and inured to labor. A second class and different race of people succeeded this first. The bones of the second race are straight, thus indicating a race of hunters and warriors, and most likely this second class conquered the first, as these subsequent inhabitants occupied these mounds and with different habits in the burial of the dead. The skeletons of this second people are found whole, sometimes two or three buried together, sometimes twenty or thirty, or even a larger number buried together in a circle, with the feet toward the center and their heads outward, and covered with earth.

The Indians, our immediate predecessors, came next as occupants of this country, but they have no knowledge or traditions with reference to the people who preceded them. They knew no more of them than we, who only read their history in the mounds, bones and implements of flint, stone and rude pottery. So perish men and nations from the face of the earth. And who can say that, with all our boasted civilization, we, too, may not pass into oblivion, as the ages progress, as generations come and go on the waves of time and as the intellect and the inventive genius and power of man develops, that a thousand years or more hence a race of people may possess these lands who, upon unearthing some of our implements and habitations we think so complete and so admirable, will

wonder how a people so ignorant and barbarous could have lived. As the Mound Builder walked and carried his heavy burdens on his flattened head and on his bended back, as the later Indian enjoyed his pony and paddled his own canoe, as we of the present age have our various kinds of steam machinery, our railroads, our steamships, telegraphs, wire and wireless telephones and many other conveniences and comforts, so the coming generations may surpass us—but in what, and what shall their achievements be, who shall say?

The inhabitants of Owen county are noted for intelligence, sobriety (not a saloon in the county), hospitality and high intellectual and social attainments. Some of the finest church buildings in the State are found in this county. School houses are ample and sufficient in every township, and education is one of special care, and of which the citizens have an eye single. It is a notable fact, that Owen county, in proportion to its population, will compare favorably with any other county in the State for a high class of teachers educated in this county and gone into different parts of the country to practice their profession. The people are home-loving and law-abiding; we have less litigation than in any of our neighboring counties, and if it were not for the cases coming here on change of venue from other counties around, our courts would have much more leisure and the legal fraternity would find it much to their interest to find some other pursuits in life. Go into any part of Owen county where you will, and you will find an industrious, thriving, generous, hospitable people who will open their doors and give you of the best they have with a pleasant welcome, which cheers the heart and sweetens the homeliest fare. Owen county can show as many handsome, intelligent girls to the square mile as any other county in Indiana, who can get up a "square meal" in first-class style at short notice, and then entertain their company in the parlor with music and intellectual and cultured conversation. And the boys are not behind their fair sisters. They can plow a straight furrow, plant, cultivate and harvest the crops, make rails and build fences, and then analyze the soil they till, tell you the chemical constituents of the grains and grasses they grow, write you an intelligent article on almost any subject and if asked, solve you a problem in algebra.

The territory of which Owen county is a part originally belonged to the Miami, Potawatomie, Delaware and Eel River tribes of Indians and was ceded to the whites by the chiefs of these tribes by the treaty of Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809. Owen county was settled first by the whites in 1816, and for a number of years subsequent to that

time large numbers of Indians gained their subsistence by hunting and fishing—a veritable paradise for the hunter. With very little trouble and in a very short time, the early settler could supply the inmates of his cabin with an abundance of the finest bear meat, venison, wild turkey, and his gig or fish spear, as true to his aim as the needle to the pole, as sure in the water as his unerring rifle on land; he could quickly take all the fish he wanted, taking his choice as to size and kind. Philip Hart with his family was the first white settler in Owen county. Came in October, 1816, and built his cabin where Spencer is located. Other families followed in quick succession and settled in and around Spencer, and ere long a very considerable settlement located in the neighborhood of Philip Hart. And this was the beginning of civilization in Owen county.

The next most important matter for these newcomers to consider was the organization of the county and the location of the seat of justice or the county seat. There was considerable controversy over this question, but the Hart neighborhood being the largest, their voice prevailed and the name Spencer was adopted.

Spencer is a thriving little city, situated on the west bank of the west fork of White river, fifty-three miles southwest of Indianapolis. The United States census of 1910 shows it to have a population of 2,150. The Indianapolis and Vincennes division of the Vandalla railroad passes through the city, which gives first-class accommodations to the traveling public. Spencer is situated in a valley, beautifully located, and has the reputation of being one of the prettiest cities in the State. It is surrounded with majestic hills on all sides, with scenery and a combination of natural views not often seen, and the "Narrows" above and below the city are fine resorts for boating. Boon's Cave, McCormick's Creek, the Falls of Cataract and many other places are popular resorts for many pleasure seekers and the weary in search of rest.

"Lovely village of the plain,

Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed."

The county was named Owen, in memory of Major Abraham Owen, a gallant Kentucky officer who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe and the county seat was named Spencer in honor of Captain Spire Spencer, another gallant Kentucky officer, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first wedding recorded in Owen county, marriage record No. 1, P 1, was Pitman Chance to Nancy Hicks, October 4, 1819. The first white child born in Owen County was John R. K. Dunn,

December 12, 1817. The first court was held in the county March 1, 1818, at the house of John Dunn, Honorable Amory Kinney, President Judge; Hugh Barnes and Joseph Freeland, Associate Judges; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Andrew Evans, Sheriff; John F. Ross, Prosecutor for the State. John Mitchell, Thomas McNaught and John Milner were the first county commissioners. John Bartholomew was the first county treasurer. There were but three townships at the time of the organization of the county, and the western boundary line of Owen was the eastern boundary of Vigo county. The first taxes levied were in 1819, as follows:

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

On first rate lands \$1.00 on each 100 acres.

On second rate lands 87½ cents on each 100 acres.

On third rate lands 62½ cents on each 100 acres.
And on bond servants \$3.00.

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

On first rate lands 50 cents on each 100 acres.

On second rate lands 43½ cents on each 100 acres.

On third rate lands 31½ cents on each 100 acres.
And on horses 37½ cents per head.

The salaries for the following county officers for the year 1819 were allowed by the board of commissioners as follows:

| | |
|---|---------|
| John R. Freeland, County Clerk..... | \$25.00 |
| Andrew Evans, Sheriff | 22.00 |
| William Alexander, Lister (Assessor)..... | 20.00 |

COURT HOUSE ERECTED.

The board of commissioners at its September term, 1819, made an order for the erection of a temple of justice, and the specifications as they appear on the ancient record of these worthy officials are as follows: "A double log house, one room to be 20 feet square, the other 16x20, with a passage between 12 feet wide, all to be covered under one roof, the logs to face 8x12 inches, the story 10 feet high, foundation to be raised 6 inches above the ground, on rock, to be covered with a good clapboard roof, a puncheon floor to be laid in each, each room to be chinked and daubed on the outside, one door and one window in each room, the shutters to be made of plank and hung on iron hinges." Here was the beginning of reckless extravagance and a waste of the people's money. No such thing had ever been heard of in this county as doors on iron hinges. The hinges of these sturdy pioneers upon which the doors were hung were hinges made of wood, and a wooden latch with a wooden catch fastened to the door case into which the latch dropped, and this locked the door, which could only be unlocked by a member of the family on the inside of the cabin. But in order that the

door might be unlocked from the outside, a gimlet hole was bored through the door about 5 or 6 inches above the latch, a string was then attached to the latch and pushed through the gimlet hole and hung down on the outside, and by pulling the string, the latch raised and the door opened. At night when the inmates retired, the string was pulled in and the door was locked. Many who wished to make themselves more secure, bored an auger hole at a proper angle into the door casing which was most usually a hewed log or puncheon, and then a wooden pin inserted, which clamped the edge of the door to the puncheon or door casing. This was thought to be ample security by the inmates as against intruders; the pin serving as a kind of time lock to the latch, and was regarded a burglar-proof protection. The court house was to be finished in the following May, 1820. It was the first house built where the town of Spencer now stands. That unique and primeval structure still stands where it was built, on lot 98 at the southeast corner of the public square. The logs have been weatherboarded on the outside, and the building has been used for a residence for many years.

At the May term of the commissioners' court, among the orders and allowances made by the board at said term was an allowance made to John Dunn, for \$9.87½ for whisky, furnished the county on the day of the sale of town lots in the town of Spencer. At the special session of the board, held August the 11th, 1820, it was ordered that a jail be built on the public square, of the following dimensions: To be 18x36 feet, the timber to be of oak, black walnut, locust or coffee-nut; the logs to be hewn one foot square for walls, floors and ceiling. At the November term, 1820, Lewis Noel was allowed \$338.60 for building the jail, and as the winter was near by and the weather was getting cold, Daniel Harris was appointed to build a chimney to the new court house. The specifications provided that it should be built of "cat and clay," the fireplace to be eight feet wide, back and jambs to be of rock as high as the mantel. Thomas Allen was allowed \$7.50 for whisky furnished the county at the second sale of lots in the town of Spencer. Whisky seems to have been a necessity for the sale of lots. The new brick court house, and the one that supplanted the temple of 1819, was built in 1825. This building accommodated the courts and county officers until 1910, when on May 4, 1910, Governor Thomas R. Marshall delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the new court house. This is one of the handsomest and most gracefully arranged court houses in Indiana. Built out of Bedford limestone, it is a model of perfection and a temple of beauty.

At said November term, 1820, the board of commissioners ordered a public well dug in the court house square of sufficient depth to afford plenty of water, to be well walled with stone, to be provided with a sweep and a bucket with iron bands. At this session it was ordered that the timber on the public square in Spencer be cleared off; all trees under six inches in diameter to be grubbed up, and all six inches and over to be cut not more than six inches above the ground; brush, chips and chunks, with the timber brush and rubbish to be taken off and the square made clear of all obstructions. Philip Hodges was awarded the contract for \$25.00. Owen county, in its primeval state, was one of the finest timbered counties in Indiana. Black walnut, yellow poplar, white oak, bur oak, sugar, ash and other timber, had grown to an enormous size, and to clear the land was no small task, and by the time the farms were cleared and made ready for cultivation most of the pioneers had served their day and generation and their children had taken their places.

The roads were irregular, commenced anywhere and ran nowhere. The road leading toward Terre Haute was ordered opened, all brush to be cleared away, and the road made ten feet wide. Now the timber of the county is practically gone, the highways are constructed from thirty to forty feet wide, and every road in the county of any consequence is macadamized with gravel or crushed stone nine to twelve inches deep.

At the August session of 1820, of the board of commissioners the first road tax was levied and it is as follows:

On first rate land \$1.50 on each 100 acres.

On second rate land \$1.30 on each 100 acres.

On third rate land 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on each 100 acres.

In a sparsely settled county such as Owen the road tax was a mere bagatelle, and these hardy yeomen had to rely on their individual efforts for the construction of these primitive highways. Church service and the education of the children were matters of too much importance to be overlooked. The first "meeting house" in Spencer was built in 1824. This church house was built of logs with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, and hewed puncheons for seats. Hugh Barnes was the first preacher. He was a man of sterling qualities of head and heart and well suited to minister to his frontier congregation. This church house was also used for a school house, in which the children were taught the rudiments of an education.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 1, 1834, to "Regulate the mode of doing county business in this State," it was provided "that in each of the counties of Harrison, Orange, Monroe, Parke, Hen-

dricks, Johnson, Putnam, Owen, Clay, Spencer and Greene, the qualified justices of the peace of said counties shall constitute a board of commissioners in their respective counties." Under this act, Delana R. Eckels became a member of the board of commissioners of Owen county. In after years he became one of the most eminent lawyers in Indiana. He was possessed of an analytical mind and a keen and powerful intellect. He was circuit judge from 1864 to 1870 in a judicial district of eight counties of which Owen was one. President Buchanan appointed him Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, and he discharged the duties of that high office during that administration with distinguished ability.

OWEN COUNTY BAR.

The names of the attorneys living in Owen county in active practice are as follows:

Spencer—Inman H. Fowler, David E. Beem, Willis Hickam, John L. Duncan, Thomas G. Spangler, Homer Elliott, James R. Miller, Herbert A. Rundell and Hubert Hickam.

Gosport—J. C. Henderickson.

Coal City—Henry J. Hochstetler.

The attorneys' roster in this county contains the names of attorneys who practiced law here, and for ability was one of the most distinguished bars in Indiana. We copy from the record the following:

Isaac Blackford, Terre Haute; Elisha M. Huntington, Terre Haute; Joseph A. Wright, Bloomington; John Cowgill, Spencer; George B. Tingle, Spencer; John H. Ross, Vincennes; Samuel P. Judah, Vincennes; Randall Crawford, New Albany; James M. Hanna, Sullivan; Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes; Joseph E. McDonald, Indianapolis; John A. Matson, Greencastle; Moses Huett, Greencastle; John A. Watts, Bloomington; William T. Otto, New Albany; Tilghman A. Howard, Rockville; Daniel McClure, Martinsville; William D. Fairly, Spencer; Thomas F. G. Adams, Spencer; Willis A. Gorman, Bloomington; Isaac N. Pierce, Terre Haute; David McDonald, Bloomington; John T. Gunn, Sullivan; Delana E. Williamson, Greencastle; Delana R. Eckels, Spencer; Craven P. Hester, Bloomington; George G. Dunn, Bedford; James Hughes, Bloomington; James S. Hester, Bloomington; Samuel H. Buskirk, Bloomington; George A. Buskirk, Bloomington; Edward C. Buskirk, Bloomington; John P. Usher, Terre Haute; Hugh L. Livingston, Bloomfield; Hugh O'Neal, Indianapolis; Henry Secrest, Spencer; Basil Champer, Spencer; Richard W. Thompson, Terre Haute; Paris C. Dunning, Bloomington; Allen T. Rose, Spencer; Solomon Claypool, Greencastle; George W. Wiltse, Bowling Green; Daniel W. Voorhees, Terre Haute; Moses F. Dunn, Bedford; Aden G.

Cavins, Bloomfield; Elijah H. C. Cavins, Bloomfield; Thomas R. Cobb, Vincennes; Newton F. Malott, Vincennes; Cyrus F. McNutt, Martinsville; George W. Grubbs, Martinsville; Courtland C. Matson, Greencastle; William R. Harrison, Martinsville; James H. Jordan, Martinsville; Milton H. Parks, Martinsville; William S. Shirley, Martinsville; William W. Carter, Brazil; Silas E. Coffey, Brazil; Samuel W. Curtis, Brazil; George A. Knight, Brazil; Willis G. Neff, Sullivan; James B. Smiley, Greencastle; William Mack, Bloomfield; Albert G. Porter, Indianapolis; Alfred Ennis, Martinsville; George W. Teter, Bowling Green; William E. Taylor, Spencer; John H. Martin, Spencer; Wiley E. Dittmore, Spencer; Alfred Dyar, Spencer; Basil Meek, Spencer; Robert W. Miers, Bloomington; James B. Wilson, Bloomington; John R. East, Bloomington; Rufus East, Bloomington; Joseph E. Henley, Bloomington; John F. Rejester, Bloomington; Cyrus E. Davis, Bloomfield; William M. Franklin, Spencer; John W. Buskirk, Bloomington; Eli K. Millen, Bloomington; George Munson, Bedford; Addison L. Daggy, Greencastle; George W. Friedley, Bedford; Harmon Friedley, Bloomington; James B. Mulky, Bloomington; Addison C. Harris, Indianapolis; Morton C. Hunter, Bloomington; Samuel O. Pickens, Spencer; William A. Pickens, Spencer, and John C. Robinson, Spencer. Many of these attorneys became eminent in their profession, in the halls of legislation, on the bench and in the counsels of the nation. It is questionable whether a greater array of legal ability could be found at the bar in any other county in Indiana.

JUDICIARY.

James Hughes was elected circuit judge and served until 1856, when he was elected to Congress. The judicial district was a large one, being composed of eight counties, as follows: Morgan, Putnam, Clay, Vigo, Sullivan, Greene, Monroe and Owen. The district for many years was known as the 15th. James M. Hanna, of Sullivan county, was elected in 1856 to fill the judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge Hughes. Judge Hanna occupied the circuit court bench until 1858, when he was appointed by Governor Willard to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Samuel B. Gookins, of Terre Haute. The Governor then appointed Solomon Claypool, of Terre Haute, judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Hanna. Judge Claypool served under his appointment until the election in 1858, when he was elected. He served until 1864, at which time Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam county, was elected and served until 1870, when William M. Franklin, of Owen county, was elected, and served un-

til 1876, at which election John C. Robinson was elected and served until 1882, when Ambrose M. Cuning, of Morgan, was elected and served until 1888. George W. Grubbs, of Morgan, was then elected and served until 1902, at which time Milton H. Parks, of Morgan, was elected. He served about four years and died, and Governor Durbin appointed Joseph W. Williams, of Owen, to fill the vacancy. He held the court under his appointment from April, 1904, until the election in 1906, at which election he was elected.

The old 15th district had been divided and subdivided until all that was left of it was Morgan and Owen, and in 1911 the General Assembly again subdivided the district, creating a circuit in Morgan and creating the 10th Judicial Circuit out of Owen and Monroe. Judge James B. Wilson was the presiding judge in Monroe when it was united with Owen and he took the bench here September 4, 1911, and held the court until November, 1914, when Judge Robert W. Miers, judge-elect, took the bench and is now judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit. Many of these gentlemen are among the most eminent lawyers in the State. Judge Hanna made a fine reputation as a jurist while on the supreme bench; Judge Claypool was one of the able attorneys at the Indianapolis bar; Judge Eckels distinguished himself as chief justice of Utah; Judge Franklin was on the Supreme Court Commission for a number of years and proved himself eminent as a jurist; Judge John C. Robinson was one of the brightest lawyers in the State, and his reputation as a jurist was statewide, and he probably had no superior on the bench in Indiana at the time he occupied the bench. All these judges who were elected by a vote in Owen were Democrats, with the exception of Judge Grubbs and Judge Williams. Judge Wilson is a Republican, but he was elected in the judicial district of Lawrence and Monroe. But they all discharged the duties of the high office which they held faithfully, honestly and honorably, and no taint, spot or blemish ever attached to their judicial ermine.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Owen county was about 1842 or 1843, called the *Gospport Chronicle*. John R. Kerr was the editor. It was devoted to foreign, State and home news, and was a four-column folio. About the year 1846 Joseph Reed established an office and began the publication of a newspaper, neutral in politics, which he named the *Western Chronicle*. He did not succeed very well, and some time in the year 1847 or 1848 the paper passed into the hands of William M. Franklin and William E. Taylor, both rising young lawyers and staunch Democrats. They

changed the name of the paper to the *Republican* and made it a Democratic newspaper and the organ of the county Democracy. They sold the paper to a Greene county party after they had published it for about a year, and the office was moved to Greene county. About 1850 Madison H. White commenced the publication of a newspaper at Spencer, called the *Busy World*. This paper suspended after a publication of about two years for lack of patronage. Its politics leaned to the Whig party. The *National Weekly Guard* was published about 1853 or 1854—David L. Lusk editor and proprietor, and was Democratic in politics. This paper was published at Spencer for about two years, when he removed his press and material to Shawneetown, Ill. John F. Harner came to Spencer in September, 1858, and began the publication of the *Owen County Journal*. Mr. Harner was a practical printer as well as an expert engraver in wood. He was a man of fine intelligence, a good writer, and had worked in the *Louisville Journal* office for many years. The paper was well conducted and was well received and well patronized by the reading public. In fact, it was the first real newspaper the county had ever had. The Democrats at Spencer formed a stock company and bought the *Journal* from Mr. Harner, and it became a Democratic newspaper and the organ of the Owen County Democracy, with James W. Archer installed editor, and he edited and conducted the *Journal* through the presidential campaign of 1860 and advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the presidency. Jacob V. Wolf and John C. Robinson afterward occupied the editorial chair, and it was finally sold to Mr. Harner, the first owner. He continued it as the organ of the Democratic party in Owen county until the fall of 1874, when he sold and transferred the office to Mr. John Wayland of Batavia, Ohio. He was thoroughly saturated with Democratic principles, and the *Journal* continued the organ of the Owen County Democracy and was more successful, financially and otherwise, than it had ever been before. Mr. Wayland was a good editor and his wife was a brilliant writer, and during his ownership the *Owen County Journal* was deservedly popular. Mr. Wayland sold the *Journal* to Messrs. Walker Schell and Luther H. Smith. This partnership was of short duration. Smith purchased the Schell interest. Luther H. Smith was not a printer and put his brother, George E. Smith, in the office in charge of the *Journal*. It was finally sold by Smith and passed into the hands of the Republicans, and has ever since and now is the organ of the Republican party in Owen county.

In the fall of 1874 John W. Cooper & Co. commenced the publication of the *Gosport Tribune*,

neutral in politics. This newspaper in Owen county had a brief existence, for in January, 1875, the press with all its material was moved to Bloomfield, Ind.

In the year 1879 James K. Smith started a little paper in Spencer which he called the *Free Press*. Mr. Smith was a brother of Luther H. and George E., eccentric and radical in his opinions and having no qualifications for the newspaper business, he soon merged his *Free Press* into his brother's paper, the *Owen County Journal*, and the two passed together into the hands of the Republicans.

In 1865 Clarence Williams came to Spencer with a press and some material and started the publication of a newspaper and called it the *Owen County Union*. In a short time he sold out to Joel A. Coffey and David E. Beem, who continued its publication. It was Republican. In 1867 they sold the press, material and paper to S. H. Mathes and in 1868 he sold a half interest to Henry C. Painter. They removed the office to Gosport and started the *Gosport Independent*. Mathes shortly after sold his interest to Charles L. Yockey and the office was soon sold and moved to Bloomington. In politics the paper was Republican as long as it remained in this county.

In 1872 Walter Connelly and Charles L. Yockey brought an office from Bedford, Ind., and commenced the publication of the *Owen County News*, independent in politics. This paper took an active part in politics during the Grange movement in Owen county in 1874. A part of the Grange movement made up a ticket for county officers, which they called the Grange ticket, composed of candidates from all the political parties, which was run in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. The *Owen County News* was a supporter of the Grange ticket, which was badly defeated, and the introduction of this political movement killed the Grange organization in Owen county. These owners sold the paper to O. M. Howard, who continued the publication as an independent local newspaper until some time during the year 1875, when he sold out to S. H. H. Mathes. He changed the politics of the paper to a straightout Republican paper and took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1876. His experiment was a financial disaster and he sold out to O. M. Howard, who immediately changed the name of the paper to the *Democrat*, and the name of the paper was a true index of its politics. The paper has been sold and bought several times, but ever since 1876, and now is, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in "Sweet Owen."

In September, 1879, William B. Harris brought an office to Spencer and commenced the publication of a newspaper which he called the *Owen*

County People, Republican in politics. In 1881 he sold out to M. M. Havens, who changed the name to *Spencer Republican*. In 1882 the paper was enlarged and leased to S. H. H. Mathes, who in 1883 bought it and continued the publication as the Republican organ in Owen county. This paper went out of existence some years ago.

On December 13, 1913, the *Owen Leader* made its appearance. It is a progressive newspaper and advocates the principles of the Progressive party in this county. It is published in Spencer. Carl Anderson is the proprietor and editor. The mechanical execution is good, it is well patronized and the editorial department is well conducted.

The *Gospport Reporter*, published at Gospport, has been in existence for a number of years. It has had a diversity of owners and editors. It was started as a Republican paper; in 1912 it became Progressive, and in 1914 it was Republican. It recently changed ownership and will probably be independent. Charles A. Wampler is the present owner and editor.

There are then four political newspapers published in the county—three published at Spencer, the *Democrat*, the *Owen County Journal* and the *Owen Leader*; one at Gospport, the *Gospport Reporter*.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Spencer were held in the log church and in the log court house. The first teachers were James Galletly and Isaac Heaton. Mr. Galletly taught a school in Spencer about the year 1821 and Mr. Heaton about 1825. The schools in Owen county, as in nearly all the counties in the State, were primitive. But the schools in this county would compare favorably with the schools in other parts of the State, all being conducted alike and with the same meager course of study. The methods of teaching then were entirely at variance with the scientific system adopted now. Teachers then were not educated to teach as now. The normal schools have done a wonderful work in preparing the teacher for the school room. Owen county has always taken a lively interest in her schools. The curriculum of former years consisted of reading, writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic. In many instances grammar was condemned as being useless and a waste of time of the pupil. But we have long since passed that period of crude notions as to what constitutes education, and the boy or girl who passes through the high school in Owen county, if he or she has been diligent and faithful, is well educated and well prepared for the duties of life. Owen county is justly proud of her common school systems; her school houses and their comfort and conveniences; her six high school buildings, five of which have been erected

in the last three or four years. An additional high school building was erected in Spencer during the year 1914 at a cost of \$40,000. This is a modern building in every respect and one of the most beautiful buildings in the State.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS CIRCUIT COURT.

John R. Freeland, first clerk.
 Basil Meek, Democrat, 1854 to 1862.
 Inman H. Fowler, Democrat, 1862 to 1870.
 James S. Meek, Democrat, 1870 to 1878.
 Noel W. Williams, Democrat, 1878 to 1882.
 James King, Democrat, 1882 to 1886.
 Winfield S. Johnson, Democrat, 1890 to 1894.
 Parks M. Martin, Democrat, 1894 to 1898.
 George W. Wark, Democrat, 1898 to 1902.
 Eph W. Cassidy, Democrat, 1906 to 1910.
 Louis Schmidt, Democrat, 1910 to 1914.
 Joseph C. Clark, Democrat, 1914 to —.

AUDITORS.

Andrew J. Hays, Democrat, 1862 to 1866.
 George D. Phillips, Democrat, 1867 to 1871.
 William H. Troth, Democrat, 1871 to 1875.
 Frank H. Freeland, Democrat, 1875 to 1879.
 Nathaniel D. Cox, Democrat, 1879 to 1883.
 Thurston Dickerson, Democrat, 1883 to 1887.
 Samuel L. Wallace, Democrat, 1887 to 1891.
 Wilfred Hickam, Democrat, 1891 to 1895.
 Joseph B. Workman, Democrat, 1895 to 1899.
 William M. Free, Democrat, 1899 to 1903.
 George W. Stwalley, Democrat, 1911 to 1915.
 Samuel M. Royer, Democrat, 1915 to —.

RECORDERS.

David Harris, Democrat, 1855 to 1863.
 Adam B. Conder, Democrat, 1863 to 1867.
 David N. Horn, Democrat, 1867 to 1871.
 Emanuel Falk, Democrat, 1871 to 1875.
 George W. Keller, Democrat, 1875 to 1879.
 Jacob Kiphart, Democrat, 1879 to 1883.
 Frank M. Staley, Democrat, 1883 to 1887.
 Rankin McClaren, Democrat, 1887 to 1891.
 Lorenzo D. Coats, Democrat, 1891 to 1893.
 Isaac N. Noel, Democrat, appointment, 1893 to 1894.
 Sylvester E. Atkins, Democrat, 1894 to 1898.
 Henry V. Dunkin, Democrat, 1898 to 1902.
 George W. Parish, Democrat, 1906 to 1910.
 Charles E. Carpenter, Democrat, 1910 to 1914.
 Charles P. Surber, Democrat, 1914 to —.

TREASURERS.

John Bartholomew, first treasurer, — to 1819.
 Philip Hart, — to 1821.
 George W. Moore, Democrat, — to 1833.
 George Parke, Democrat, 1847 to 1856.
 George Dittmore, Democrat, 1856 to 1858.

James W. Dobson, Democrat, 1862 to 1864.
 Jacob V. Wolf, Democrat, 1864 to 1868.
 Vincent E. Williams, Democrat, 1868 to 1872.
 Daniel Harbaugh, Democrat, 1872 to 1876.
 George W. Ellis, Democrat, 1876 to 1880.
 William F. Megenhardt, Democrat, 1880 to 1884.
 William B. Halton, Democrat, 1885 to 1889.
 William F. Cassady, Democrat, 1889 to 1893.
 Robert W. Martin, Democrat, 1893 to 1897.
 Benjamin T. Fisher, Democrat, 1897 to 1901.
 William Gallimore, Democrat, 1901 to 1903.
 William Gallimore, Democrat, 1905 to 1907.
 Harry B. Williams, Democrat, 1911 to 1915.
 Charles E. Shultz, Democrat, 1915 to —.

SHERIFFS.

Andrew Evans, 1819 to 1822.
 Thomas Allen, 1822 to 1826.
 Samuel Scott, Democrat, 1833 to 1834.
 Thomas Allen, 1835 to 1836.
 Martin Snoddy, 1837 to 1839.
 Lindsey C. Abrell, Democrat, 1843 to 1845.
 George Dittmore, Democrat, 1845 to 1846.
 John M. Coleman, Democrat, 1857 to 1861.
 Thomas I. Wells, Democrat, 1861 (died).
 Albert Childress, Democrat, 1861 to 1862.
 Richard T. Abrell, Democrat, 1862 to 1865.
 Isaac S. Lucas, Democrat, 1865 to 1869.
 Richard T. Abrell, Democrat, 1869 to 1874.
 Hamilton Moffett, Democrat, 1874 to 1878.
 Lycurgus H. Wood, Democrat, 1878 to 1882.
 Samuel N. Chambers, Democrat, 1882 to 1886.
 Alex Brice, Democrat, 1886 to 1890.
 Benjamin H. Johnson, Democrat, 1890 to 1894.
 Stephen D. Phillips, Democrat, 1896 to 1900.
 Stephen G. Summers, Democrat, 1900 to 1902.
 William P. Slinkard, Democrat, 1904 to 1908.
 Tecumseh S. McNaught, Democrat, 1908 to 1912.
 William C. Robertson, Democrat, 1912 to 1916.
 Alex. Fulk, Democrat, 1916 to —.

SURVEYORS.

John Getty, 1847 to 1851.
 William McCormick, 1851 to 1854.
 William H. Troth, Democrat, 1858 to 1860.
 William M. Kinnerman, Democrat, 1860 to 1866.
 William H. Troth, Democrat, 1866 to 1868.
 James King, Democrat, 1868 to 1877.
 George D. Phillips, Democrat, 1877 to 1880.
 Joseph F. Rogers, Democrat, 1880 to 1882.
 George D. Phillips, Democrat, 1882 to 1890.
 Parks M. Martin, Democrat, 1890 to 1894.
 Louis L. Drescher, Democrat, 1894 to 1896.
 Clarence L. Day, Democrat, 1896 to 1898.
 Louis L. Drescher, Democrat, 1898 to 1900.
 Clarence L. Day, Democrat, 1900 to 1902.
 Temple G. Pierson, Democrat, 1902 to 1904.
 Emanuel Fulk, Democrat, 1904 to 1906.

Sylvester Atkins, Democrat, 1906 to 1908.
 Emanuel Fulk, Democrat, 1908 to 1910.
 Jason Stucky, Democrat, 1910 to 1912.
 Louis L. Drescher, Democrat, 1912 to 1914.
 Louis L. Drescher, Democrat, 1914 to 1916.
 Frank Hester, Democrat, 1916 to —.

CORONERS.

George J. Grimes, Democrat, 1840 to 1851.
 Anderson B. Mills, Democrat, 1851 to 1856.
 William E. Franklin, Democrat, 1856 to 1858.
 Anderson B. Mills, Democrat, 1858 to 1874.
 George W. Edwards, Greenback, 1874 to 1876.
 Nathaniel D. Cox, Democrat, 1876 to 1878.
 Samuel N. Chambers, Democrat, 1878 to 1880.
 Elisha N. Mullinix, Democrat, 1880 to 1884.
 Walker Schell, Democrat, 1884 to 1888.
 Caleb A. Pritchard, Democrat, 1888 to 1890.
 Fred V. Stucky, Democrat, 1890 to 1892.
 John J. Livingston, Democrat, 1892 to 1894.
 William H. Hixon, Democrat, 1894 to 1898.
 Boaz Yocum, Democrat, 1898 to 1900.
 Samuel N. Quillen, Democrat, 1900 to 1902.
 Ephraim Chenoweth, Democrat, 1906 to 1908.
 Fred V. Stucky, Democrat, 1908 to 1912.
 Francis E. Drescher, Democrat, 1912 to 1915.
 John W. Pryor, Democrat, 1915 to 1917.
 J. Fred Blair, Democrat, 1917 to —.

We here give a full list of the Senators and Representatives from an early date in Indiana legislation to the present time, and if there are any other names of members of either branch of the General Assembly, they do not appear of record.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS FROM OWEN COUNTY.

Knox, Sullivan, Daviess, Vigo and Owen—William Polke, 1819-20, 1820-21.
 Sullivan, Vigo, Greene, Owen and Pike—Thomas H. Blake, 1821-22.
 Sullivan, Vigo, Greene, Owen, Parke and Putnam—John Jenckes, 1822-23.
 Vigo, Sullivan, Parke, Putnam, Owen, Greene, Wabash, Montgomery and Morgan—John Jenckes, 1823-24.
 Vigo, Sullivan, Parke, Putnam, Owen, Greene, Wabash, Montgomery and Morgan—No Senator's name recorded. 1825 (Jan.).
 Sullivan, Vigo, Parke, Montgomery, Vermilion, Clay, Owen, Putnam, Greene, Hendricks and Morgan—John M. Coleman, 1825 (Dec.).
 Monroe, Owen and Greene—James Whitcomb, Democrat, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36.
 Owen and Greene—David M. Dobson, Democrat, 1836-37.
 Owen and Greene and part of Jasper—Simon Terman, 1837-38.

Owen and Greene—David M. Dobson, Democrat, 1843-44.

Greene and Owen—Jesse I. Alexander, Democrat, 1850-51, 1851-52.

Greene and Owen—Andrew Humphreys, Democrat, 1853.

Greene and Owen—J. I. Alexander, Democrat, 1855 to 1857.

Greene and Owen—Jason N. Conley, Democrat, 1859 to 1863.

Greene and Owen—George W. Moore, Democrat, 1863 to 1867.

Greene and Owen—John Humphreys, Democrat, 1867 to 1871.

Greene and Owen—Wiley E. Dittmore, Democrat, 1871 to 1875.

Owen and Clay—Morgan Bryan Ringo, Democrat, 1875 to 1877.

Owen and Clay—Inman H. Fowler, Democrat, 1877 to 1881.

Owen and Clay—Isaac M. Compton, Democrat, 1881 to 1885.

Owen and Clay—Inman H. Fowler, Democrat, 1885 to 1889.

Owen and Clay—George A. Byrd, Democrat, 1889 to 1893.

Owen and Clay—Samuel R. McKelvey, Democrat, 1893 to 1897.

Owen and Clay—Frank A. Horner, Democrat, 1897 to 1901.

Owen and Clay—A. H. Wampler, Democrat, 1901 to 1905.

Owen and Clay—Ralph W. Moss, Democrat, 1905 to 1909.

Greene, Owen and Monroe—James H. Humphreys, Democrat, 1915 to 1917.

Morgan, Owen and Sullivan—Thomas J. Hudgins, 1917 to —.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM OWEN COUNTY.

Combs, William, Democrat, 1861.

Dittmore, Wiley E., Democrat, 1869 to 1885.

Dobson, David M., Democrat, 1848-49.

Dobson, James W., Democrat, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1851-52.

Downey, Luther U., Democrat, 1897.

Duncan, John L., Democrat, 1833 to 1895.

Eckels, Delana R., Democrat, 1836-37.

Franklin, William M., Democrat, 1850-51.

Guthrie, Walker D., Democrat, 1871.

Hauser, Frederick (?), 1844-45.

Hays, Benjamin F., Democrat, 1867.

McKelvey, Samuel R., Democrat, 1889.

Montgomery, John D., Democrat, 1855.

Montgomery, John S., Democrat, 1883 to 1887.

Moore, George W., Democrat, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1839-40, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1845-46, 1857.

Reno, Jesse H., Democrat, 1873, 1875, 1877.

Schweitzer, Bernard, Democrat, 1879 to 1881.

Smith, James L., Democrat, 1891.

Snoddy, Martin (?), 1841-42.

Stuckey, John M., Democrat, 1865.

Wolfe, Jacob V., Democrat, 1863.

Wooden, Robert M. (?), 1831-32, 1832-33.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVES.

Clay and Owen Counties:

Downey, Luther U., Democrat, 1899.

Duncan, John Mason, Democrat, 1911-13.

Horsfield, J. R., Democrat, 1901.

Hickam, Hubert, Democrat, 1915.

Lewis, Tenney P., Democrat, 1903.

Mugg, Benjamin F., Democrat, 1909.

Pierson, Temple G., Democrat, 1905-07.

Greene and Owen Counties:

Adams, Thomas F. G., Democrat, 1827-28.

Dixon, Eli (?), 1826-27, 1829-30.

Young, John M. (?), 1828-29.

Greene, Owen and Morgan Counties:

Dixon, Eli (?), 1821-22, 1823-24.

Harris, Daniel (?), 1825 (Jan.).

Greene, Owen and Monroe:

Dixon, Eli (?), 1822-23 (unseated Hugh Barnes Dec. 5, 1822).

Greene, Owen, Morgan and Clay:

Sims, John (?), 1825 (Dec.).

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PARKE COUNTY

From the Parke County Centennial Memorial, 1916

PARKE COUNTY at the time of its organization included most of its present 440 square miles and all of Vermilion county, west of it. In common with other portions of the Hoosier State, Parke county had her pioneers, giants in stature and muscle, lions in courage to do and dare, and possessed of sublime patience to endure the hardships and privations of the early settlers of a forest frontier. On the last day of the legislative session of 1820-21, January 9, 1821, an act was passed for the foundation of a new county north of Vigo, and Parke county thus came into existence. The county was named in honor of Benjamin Parke, major in the Tippecanoe campaign, first Territorial Representative in Congress and U. S. District Judge.

Governor Jonathan Jennings appointed James Barnes of Owen county, Richard Palmer of Daviess, George Ewing of Knox, Andrew Wilkins of Sullivan and John M. Coleman of Vigo commissioners to "convene at the home of Samuel Blair, in the said county of Parke, on the third Monday of February, 1822, to fix a seat of justice, to be moved as the court may direct, until a permanent seat of justice is established." The first court was held at Roseville, which town did not long hold the county seat, for that distinction was enjoyed by both Armiesburg and Montezuma before the location of the permanent seat at Rockville. As this was in 1822, none of these other places could have held the honor very long. The history of the location of the county seat at Rockville brings to mind some picturesque scenes in our early history. General Joseph Orr, General Arthur Patterson and Colonel Thomas Smith had been appointed commissioners to locate a permanent county seat. They came to the county in 1824 and began to view eligible sites for this purpose. The settlers at Ray's Tavern, as Rockville was then known, invited them to come before making their decision. "On a gloomy day, about the 1st of February," said Beadle, "the commissioners, wet and muddy, reached the hospitable tavern of Andrew Ray and were royally entertained for those times. What personal inducement was offered we cannot guess, but by breakfast time this spot was chosen. The three officials and five male citizens emptied a bottle of old whisky, broke the bottle on the big rock at the highest point of the site, and baptized the town of Rockville, county seat."

Parke county started its career with the pic-

turesque election of 1821. The Jackson men, or Democrats, won the first election, and they retained their majority with the exception of an office here and there, for about fifteen years after the organization of the county. By that time immigration had brought a large Whig element, principally Quakers, into the politics and from 1836 to 1856 the county was sometimes Whig and sometimes Democratic in the various elections. It is probable that the influence of Tilghman A. Howard and Joseph A. Wright as leaders of the Democratic party, not only in Parke county, but in the State, served to offset a Whig immigration that otherwise would have controlled the county at all times. Here, as everywhere in the State, the Democrats took pride in every honor that came to these two men. Howard was elected to Congress, was appointed by President Jackson to settle the claims to Indian lands now embracing the city of Chicago, was the Democratic candidate for Senator in 1839, being defeated by only one vote. The next year he twice headed the Democratic ticket: as candidate for Governor in August and elector-at-large in November. He died as minister to negotiate with the republic of Texas for its admission into the Union. Joseph A. Wright, after being repeatedly elected to Congress, was elected Governor in 1849. He was re-elected to this high office, being the last man in Indiana elected for two terms; was appointed minister to Berlin, and upon his return was appointed United States Senator. Judge William P. Bryant was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon. John G. Davis, after serving twenty years as County Clerk, was elected and re-elected to Congress, and William Nofsinger was elected Treasurer of State.

In 1855 came the complete overthrow of the Democratic party in Parke county. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act brought the new Republican party to the front and they made a clean sweep of all county offices, except Treasurer, to which John R. Miller (John R. Miller was Dick Miller's uncle) was elected, and then re-elected, the last Democrat to carry the county until twenty years afterward, when John T. Collings and O. P. Brown were elected Commissioners. For forty years, from 1856 to 1896, no Democrat represented Parke county in the Legislature. "Silver Dick" Miller broke the record in 1896 and George W. Spencer was elected in 1912, so that

during a period of sixty years only two Democrats had the honor of representing their county.

The politics of Parke county since the war presents many interesting features, many incidents worthy of note, and would make a volume if everything connected with that period was duly considered. It should be remembered that during the war the Republican party was known as the Union party and as such embraced hundreds of "War Democrats," not to mention the many Democrats who became Republicans on the issues arising immediately before and during the war. The Union majority, therefore, was overwhelming.

It was not until 1870 that the first break in the Republican lines came, although as early as 1868 such Republicans as Samuel T. Catlin, Joseph L. Boyd, Captain John T. Campbell and others began to distrust their party on the money question. The Republican State platform that year declared in favor of the greenback, but there was an element opposed to the platform declaration. By 1870 there was a decided deflection from the Republicans. That year John S. Dare, who had been a Republican, and George W. Collins established the *Parke County News*, which was an advocate of greenback currency. Captain John T. Campbell, who had been County Treasurer, led the revolt by becoming a candidate for the State Senate. He was defeated, but Moses T. Dunn, the Republican candidate for Congress, was defeated by Daniel W. Voorhees, the loss of Greenback Republicans being the principal cause.

In the Greeley campaign of 1872 the Republicans had a walkaway, despite the fact that the Democratic candidate had for years been the idol of the radical Republicans of the county: The campaign was a hot one. The Republicans had one or two enormous torchlight processions and the Democrats one rousing rally when Voorhees spoke in the court house yard. Many of the Greenbackers voted for Greeley, but many more Democrats did not.

By 1874 the Greenback party had grown considerably. That year nominations were made for county offices and on some of the candidates the Democrats and Greenbackers united. Dr. Harrison J. Rice of Rockville was Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated. The Greenbackers were mostly recruited from the Republicans, the defection from the Democrats being slight in comparison.

In the meantime the mines had been opened at Sand Creek, and a large increase in the vote resulted. While the miners were not all Republicans, that party gained almost as many from the influx of miners as it lost to the Greenbackers, but twenty or twenty-five years after the war Parke county was, on a basis of its citizenship

as it existed before and during the war, probably Democratic, for at that time on the issues of the tariff and currency many of the Democrats had returned to their party and the prohibition movement had taken from the Democrats many of their Quaker voters, who ultimately became Democrats, and during the transition period exerted a great influence on the young men of the county, who from independent voters became Democrats. But new mining fields were developed, and at one time there were over two hundred negro voters in the county, all Republicans. From the miners and the enfranchisement of the negroes the Republicans recruited enough to hold the county most of the time, in spite of the losses mentioned.

The memorable campaign of 1876 has no parallel in our political history save the equally spectacular campaign twenty years later. It was called the "Bloody Shirt Campaign." Thomas N. Rice was a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination, but lost to Morton C. Hunter. Noval W. Cummings was a candidate for Treasurer of State, and likewise lost. Although the State went Democratic, Parke's Republican ticket was elected.

In 1878 the Republicans suffered their first setback after the Civil War period. The contest started in a three-cornered fight, but a fusion was afterward partially effected. Morton C. Hunter, Republican; A. J. Hostetler, Democrat, and Henry A. White, Greenbacker, were candidates for Congress and Hostetler won in spite of the third party candidate. O. P. Brown and John D. Collings, Democrats, were elected Commissioners, and George W. Collings, Democrat, defeated John H. Burford of Montgomery county for Prosecuting Attorney. It was known that Daniel W. Voorhees would be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, as he had already been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morton, so the loss of both Senator and Representative in Parke county was a serious one, indeed, for the Republicans. The campaign was wholly devoid of pyrotechnics, and few speeches were made by prominent men of either party.

In 1880 Republican enthusiasm was somewhat revived, but compared with 1876 it was very mild. This was the last year the State voted in October. In Parke county the campaign was livened up somewhat by a new Democratic paper, *The Signal*, edited by A. J. Cunningham, who came from Crawfordsville, where he was known by the name of "the raw beef editor." He dealt largely in personal attacks on the Republican candidates, hurting Democracy, and the entire Republican ticket was elected by a greatly increased vote.

The campaign of 1882 was known as the "Lamb Campaign" owing to the advent of John E. Lamb

of Terre Haute, the brilliant young protégé of Senator Voorhees. Mr. Lamb was nominated for Congress at Rockville where the convention was held in Parke county's beautiful new court house, Mr. Lamb being elected in spite of his youth. R. C. McWilliams was nominated for Senator and John H. Beadle for Representative. The former withdrew in favor of Claude Matthews of Vermillion county and the latter withdrew in favor of Samuel T. Catlin, but at the election Mr. Catlin was defeated by William Knowles, but by eight votes only!

In the campaign of 1884 Mr. Lamb was defeated by a small margin, while the State went Democratic.

In 1886 the State was re-districted and Sullivan county was put with Parke and Warren taken out, making, as was supposed, a safely Democratic district. However, John E. Lamb had wobbled somewhat on the tariff question. The "John E. Lamb Protective Tariff Club" had been organized in Terre Haute, which did not look at all good to the more than one thousand Free Traders who had supported him, and he was defeated. The Democrats, however, elected Samuel T. Catlin Auditor, a defeat which utterly demoralized the Republicans.

In 1888 Dr. W. H. Gillum of Parke was a candidate for Congress, his opponent being Judge McNutt of Terre Haute. The contest deadlocked the convention until the Parke county delegation, enraged by the unjust treatment accorded Dr. Gillum by the friends of Judge McNutt, threw their votes to E. V. Brookshire of Montgomery county, who was elected over James T. Johnson by a very close majority. The Democrats might have carried their whole ticket in 1890 had it not been for the fact that their apparent strength brought many rival candidates. The inevitable soreness followed, which lost the county ticket enough votes to defeat every candidate with the exception of Samuel T. Catlin, who received a majority of one hundred and eleven.

In 1892 the entire Republican county ticket was elected, but by small pluralities. The election of 1894 was not a landslide, but an avalanche. Many of the Democrats in Parke county were disgusted with the financial policy of the Cleveland administration, and never before were there so many on the poll books marked "D" who failed to vote.

The campaign in Parke county in 1896 was the most remarkable in the history of the county. This was the time of the first silver movement and the silver men dominated the campaign. Five Democrats or silver men were elected—"Silver" Dick Miller, for Representative; William Rawlings, Treasurer; C. R. Hanger, Sheriff; John Huxford and Henry A. Myers, Commissioners. The

Democratic vote was increased 1,014 over the previous two years.

Previous to the beginning of 1898 it looked as if the Democrats might carry the election. The gold discoveries in the Klondike had not yet increased the volume of money to any great extent, and things were hardly better than in 1896, but the Spanish war came, and with it the Republican appeal to stand by the administration, which, with the impetus given business, made for Republican success.

In 1900 the Republicans were very active and the entire ticket was elected by a majority of 508. This was also the case in 1902 and 1904. At this election, in spite of large Republican pluralities, Mr. John S. McFaddin's vote for Judge was 2,804, 800 more than Parker's, while his opponent defeated him by but a single vote.

July 28, 1906, the Democratic county convention was held and the following ticket was nominated: Representative, Thomas Trueman; Auditor, James E. Elder; Treasurer, Marion Martin; Recorder, A. S. Russell; Sheriff, Alfred S. Boyd; Coroner, C. W. Overpeck. In this campaign the Republicans electioneered Democrats and thus the election was carried by them.

For the first time in eight years the Democrats evinced great enthusiasm in 1908. It was evident that the national convention would consider no other candidate but Bryan, which was very pleasing to the Parke county Democrats. At their county convention the nominations were as follows: Walter Fink, Representative; George L. Laney, Clerk; George W. Spencer, Treasurer; Guy Alden, Sheriff; Dr. C. W. Overpeck, Coroner, of which they elected the Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. Both parties increased their vote over two years before, but the Republicans lost in relative strength.

The year 1910 brought the first real general success of the Democratic party in the State since 1892, a period of 18 years. The Parke county Democrats held their convention September 10, naming the following candidates: Representative, Fred W. Leatherman; Auditor, James E. Elder; Treasurer, George W. Spencer; Sheriff, Guy Alden; Recorder, Hugh Banta, which was defeated with the exception of Auditor and Treasurer.

In 1912 the Democrats nominated the following ticket: Geo. W. Spencer for Representative; Wm. E. Hawkins for Clerk; Harvey Rush for Treasurer; Charles Smith for Sheriff. Of these George W. Spencer and Harvey Rush were elected.

In 1914 the following were nominated:
 Representative—Fred Clark.
 Auditor—James E. Elder.
 Treasurer—J. Harvey Rush.

Sheriff—R. A. Connerly.

Recorder—Hugh Banta.

Of these only the Treasurer was elected.

Among the early Democrats who played a prominent part in the county affairs were: Austin M. Puett resided in the county from its earliest days to the Civil War, when he moved to Putnam county. Mr. Puett married a sister of Jos. A. Wright, and he was not only active but most aggressive in politics and threw all of his energy and enthusiasm into every fight waged by either General Howard or Governor Wright, who regarded him as the faithful and efficient follower he was. He was a leader in the practical work of every campaign, always fighting for the Democratic party, and also filled various public offices—Sheriff, Treasurer, Canal Trustee and State Senator.

When it comes to considering the men who influenced the public mind of Parke county in favor of the Democratic party after the war it is probable that John H. Beadle ranks first. As a journalist he had made a name for himself before returning to his old home at Rockville in 1879 when he became editor and proprietor of the *Rockville Tribune*. As western correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* he traveled over all the territories from the Missouri to the Pacific; later as southern correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* he made three tours of the South. From 1870 to 1880 he wrote three books on the West—“Life in Utah,” “The Undeveloped West,” and “Western Wilds.” Until the tariff became the leading issue he was a Republican, but being a Free Trader he could not honestly advocate a protective tariff. At first he attempted to convert his fellow Republicans, but only met with bitter opposition from the politicians of that party. His paper, the *Rockville Tribune*, however, was quoted widely, and its influence among young Republicans and men open to conviction in Parke county caused a break which ultimately brought to the Democratic party a type of men who greatly strengthened it. Among the young men influenced by Mr. Beadle was Isaac R. Strouse, who as local editor under Mr. Beadle and subsequently his partner, joined in the free trade propaganda, and finally made the *Tribune* a Democratic paper—the only paper of that faith which has survived in the county.

Mr. Beadle had no intellectual superior in all Indiana. He was an authority on a wide range of topics. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan, from which school he enlisted in the 31st Indiana Regiment. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar and spoke several languages fluently. His wonderful memory enabled him to retain everything within the scope of his wide reading, and he was familiar with the history of every

country in the world. It was fortunate, indeed, that the Democratic party in Parke county had such an advocate during the years when it was in a hopeless minority after the Civil War.

Dr. Harrison J. Rice was one of the leading Democrats of the county, being associated with Wright, Hendricks, Voorhees and McDonald. In 1874 he was Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated, although he made a splendid canvass.

Samuel D. Puett, Duncan Puett, as he was known to every man, woman and child in Parke county, was a striking figure in its annals. Upon his graduation from Asbury College in 1872 he entered the law office of Judge S. F. Maxwell and at once plunged into a legal and political career that made him famous. There being a hot campaign in progress and being the only lawyer in Parke county who was a Democrat he at once became the idol of his fellow Democrats, as well as their champion. He became the partner of Judge Maxwell and was associated with him until his death in 1877. For thirty years Duncan Puett was an active participant in the politics of Parke county, always attending the public meetings, caucuses of the party and making speeches, yet never holding any remunerative office. His death occurred in May, 1907.

Samuel T. Catlin was another well-known citizen. In what is known as “practical politics” he was regarded as a wise and far-sighted manager, both in county and State affairs. Acting with the Republican party on the issue of preserving the Union, he was one of the first to abandon that party when, in his opinion, it failed to fulfill its declared purposes. From 1868 to 1886 he acted with the independent faction called the “Greenbackers” and his popularity prompted his frequent nomination for office. In 1882 he was defeated for Legislature by the bare margin of eight votes. Four years later he was elected Auditor of the county in one of the most remarkable campaigns, and was re-elected on the Democratic ticket. Upon the expiration of his term he was chosen President of the Rockville National Bank, which position he held until his death, December 7, 1908.

The Democracy of Parke county can surely take pride in the record it has made in both State and county politics. In the days of Howard, Wright, Davis and Bryant it was unquestionably the foremost county in the State. As has been said, it furnished the leaders who fought the political battles of those days, and for thirty years when it was in a minority its faithful followers never faltered in their work of maintaining their organization and doing all they could, with no hope of reward in the way of office holding.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PERRY COUNTY

PERRY COUNTY is one of the thirteen original counties which existed as the Territory of Indiana when admitted to Statehood, December 11, 1816, having been organized September 4, 1814, by an Act of the Territorial Legislature forming two new counties (Perry and Posey) out of Warrick and a part of Gibson. Official returns certified to by the clerks of all thirteen counties, and forwarded to the Legislature at their session beginning December 4, 1815, showed Indiana's population to be 63,897, of which Perry county contained 1,720, including 350 white males of twenty-one years and upward. Just how many of these, however, were adherents to that Democracy whose living representative was then Thomas Jefferson himself, there is no means of knowing after a century's lapse, and the organization of Spencer county in 1818 soon abridged the limits of Perry county to the space it now occupies, with a consequent reduction in its population and voters.

Most of the pioneer settlers were representatives of Southern blood, having come across the mountains from the Old Dominion along Daniel Boone's trail across the Dark and Bloody Ground, or else down the Ohio river by keel boat, or "broad-horn" flat-boat. Others had journeyed from those colonial States lying still further to the South. Some few of the more prosperous immigrants had brought their slaves, along with other goods and chattels, as is recorded by the tax list of June, 1815, which shows that two negroes were then held in slavery.

To this early influx of Virginian and Carolinian stock may be traced three generations of political affiliation with Southern principles, ultimately asserting itself at the outbreak of the war between the States, although Perry county boasted many "Union Democrats," and was one of the few counties to supply her full quota of soldiers called for by the State as volunteers.

Passing over those first few decades when county politics felt the sway of personal influence more strongly than partisan bias in either direction, it may be noted that the material development of natural resources toward the middle of the nineteenth century brought into the county an immigration of New England settlers, capitalists and men of means, no less than the industrial workers, and among these was a proportion of Democrats, so that the balance of political power underwent no change.

From Connecticut came a man to whom first mention is due, since he held the highest ranking

national office ever filled by a resident of Perry county. Hon. Elisha M. Huntington, grandson of Samuel Huntington, that signer of the Declaration of Independence for whom Huntington county is named, came about 1847 to Cannelton, settling upon an extensive estate, "Mistletoe Lodge," which was his home when appointed in 18... by President as Judge of the Indiana District Federal Court, a position which he held until his death.

Perry county's first citizen elected to a State office was John P. Dunn of Troy, chosen as Auditor of State (then termed Auditor of Public Accounts) in 1852 on the Democratic ticket, headed by Governor Joseph A. Wright. He had been Perry county's representative in the Constitutional Convention of 1851, and to his influence contemporary authorities attribute the provision therein contained for forming a new county out of Perry and Spencer, if desired. It was hoped, of course, that Troy would become the county seat of the new organization, but when submitted to popular vote at the general State election in 1852, the proposition was defeated by 1,041 to 311.

In 1855 Perry county's representative was Ballard Smith, a New Hampshire Democrat, who had settled in Cannelton with two of his brothers. Deserved recognition of his ability was extended by the choice of him as speaker of the lower House for the Thirty-ninth legislative session. Two years later Governor Willard appointed him Circuit Judge, and he was called the most polished man—with the exception of Governor Hovey—who ever occupied the bench of the Third judicial district. After two years of service he moved to Vigo county, where Judge Huntington went about the same time, both spending the remainder of their lives in Terre Haute.

Perry county's first strictly Democratic newspaper was the *Cannelton Mercury*, the first of whose seven issues appeared on January 13, 1855, with J. B. Archer as editor and proprietor. This sheet was in lineal succession from the *Economist*, a notably high-class weekly journal, founded at Cannelton, April 26, 1849. It was of independent politics, as were the *Indiana Weekly Express* and the *Cannelton Reporter*, under which names it had variously appeared with brief intervals of suspension. The defunct *Mercury* was revived in a few weeks, as the *Reporter*, again independent, and two further changes of ownership and name (*Independent Republican* and *Republican Banner*) were undergone before George G. Leming

and Henry Koetter bought out the plant. They took back the name *Reporter*, printing, on December 8, 1856, their first issue as a Democratic paper, under which allegiance it remained for twenty years. Koetter sold his interest March 14, 1857, to Jacob B. Maynard, who took over Leming's interest on January 30, 1858. Colonel Maynard was a born editor, gifted with a command of language both forcible and beautiful. His writings from the first attracted wide attention, as the nation-at-large was in a period of simmering discontent soon to boil over, and among the border States the sentiment on both sides was of deep intensity. This journalistic skill found a more extended field later on the old *Indianapolis Sentinel*, of whose editorial staff he became a member during the sixties. He had sold the *Reporter* on December 25, 1858, to James M. Moffett and George G. Leming, who very soon sold out to J. C. and J. H. Wade, the former being editor. January 7, 1860, Colonel Maynard again took the paper and edited it during the critical Buchanan-Lincoln campaign. In its columns during January, 1861, are detailed the series of resolutions proposed and in part adopted by public meetings of citizens held at various points in Perry county. Cannelton rejected the last paragraph in the series, although the *Reporter* openly favored its sentiment that the Ohio river should not be the dividing line if the Union and the Confederacy became separate nations, the final clause of the resolution reading that "we earnestly desire, if a line is to be drawn between the North and the South, that line shall be found north of us." December 6, 1861, Colonel Maynard sold a one-half interest to Mr. W. L. Moffett, and December 5, 1863, sold his remaining half to Henry N. Wales, who became editor. He bought out Moffett on April 2, 1864, but sold in turn to Joseph W. Snow, October 1, 1864. April 12, 1866, the paper was sold to Major Thomas James de la Hunt, in whose family it remained until the spring of 1876, when it became the property of Hiram P. Brazee and H. Marcus Huff, who conducted it a little over a year as a Republican journal.

The *Cannelton Enquirer* had been founded June 1, 1870, as a Democratic paper by Edwin R. Hatfield, Sydney B. Hatfield and Elisha E. Drumb, the last two being editors. Will N. Underwood bought a one-third interest and became publisher in June, 1873. Drumb and E. R. Hatfield retired in June, 1874, and S. B. Hatfield in June, 1876, leaving Underwood sole proprietor.

The *Tell City Commercial* had been founded May 3, 1873, as an independent sheet by A. P. Mastin, but he sold it December 3, 1873, to Heber J. May, who made it Democratic and continued the publication until January 1, 1876, when he

sold it to W. P. Knight, by whom it was printed several months longer, or until discontinued and removed.

In 1877 William E. Knights, who had been publishing the *Grandview Monitor*, came to Cannelton and associated himself with Underwood through purchase of the *Reporter* and its consolidation with the *Enquirer* under the style of *Cannelton Enquirer and Reporter* under the joint proprietorship of Underwood & Knights. The first number appeared June 21, 1877, as a Democratic issue, Knights remaining only until January 31, 1878, when he returned to Grandview, leaving Underwood as sole editor and publisher of the only Democratic organ in Perry county. The name of *Reporter* was dropped from the title after some years, and October 12, 1892, Underwood sold out to Huston and Miller, who reversed the politics to Republicanism.

Edward H. Schuetz and Joseph Sanderson commenced publication of the *Cannelton Telephone* October 25, 1891, as a Democratic paper. The *Troy Times*, also Democratic, was started about a year later by John B. Bacon, its outfit being owned by Louis J. Early, then residing in Louisville. The *Times*, however, was a losing venture, and Bacon soon suspended publication. Mr. Early then came to Indiana and, removing his plant to Cannelton, consolidated with Schuetz on November 28, 1892, under the name of *Cannelton Times-Telephone*. In May, 1894, he became exclusive owner, and dropping the name of *Times*, has been ever since the editor and proprietor of the *Telephone*.

The *Tell City News* was established as a Democratic paper on Saturday, April 11, 1891, by Philip Zoercher and its history is perhaps the briefest of any here told, as there has been no change of name, politics or day of issue since its founding, and its ownership was transferred after some years to Louis Zoercher (a brother of Philip Zoercher), by whom it is still edited and published.

Reverting to two-score years ago, it must be noted that John C. Shoemaker of Tobin township, who had been Auditor of Perry county from 1853 to 1857, Joint Senator from 1858 to 1863 and Representative from 1869 to 1871, was elected Auditor of State in 1870, after his retirement therefrom becoming principal owner of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

On the State Democratic ticket of 1876 the Clerk of the Supreme Court chosen was Gabriel Schmuck of Cannelton, who had previously served in Perry county as Recorder from 1859 to 1864, Clerk from 1864 to 1870 and Representative from 1872 to 1874.

Heber J. May of Cannelton, who had been

elected Joint Senator in 1882, was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885 as Assistant Attorney-General to Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, who was Attorney-General in the first Cleveland cabinet. Mr. May then made his home in Washington until his death, in 1915.

Philip Zoercher, the founder of the *Tell City News*, who was elected Representative in 1892, was nominated in 1912 for Reporter of the Supreme Court and was elected, with the entire

ticket, to the office which he holds at this writing, having removed his home to Indianapolis and established himself as a citizen of Marion county.

Oscar C. Minor represented the county in the Indiana State Senate from 1899 to 1901, and the present State Senator from Perry county is Joseph M. Hirsh.

All the present county officials are Democrats—not a single Republican has occupied a county office for fifteen years.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PIKE COUNTY

By Philip D. Abell

PREVIOUS to 1817 the territory now comprising the county of Pike was included in Gibson county. By the act for its formation, December 21, 1816, Pike county included a much larger area than it now does. Examination of a map will show that Pike county at that time included all of its present territory, except a part of Clay township, and in addition took in all of what is now Columbia township and a large part of Barton township, Gibson county, a small part of Warrick and Perry counties, all of Dubois county and that part of Martin county south of Lick creek. By acts of the Legislature in regard to the formation of Dubois county, passed during the session of 1817-1818, the present eastern boundary of Pike was established and the General Assembly of 1823 and 1824 fixed the present western limits. Later, at indefinite periods, parts on the north and south were taken off and formed into the present territory comprising the counties of Knox, Warrick and Gibson, respectively. Previous to 1824 the territory now included in Clay township, except the eastern row of sections which were added in 1825, belonged to Gibson county. In that year it was annexed to Pike county and organized as a separate township. In September, 1838, Patoka township, comprising its present territory and what was afterward formed into Marion township, was organized. The others organized were Logan in 1846, Lockhart in 1852 and Marion in 1857. So that not until 1857 was the county completely organized into its present form and size.

The first Board of Commissioners was elected in 1817.

The first Democratic county chairman that we have any record of was Dr. Alexander Leslie and next was William DeBruler. These two men served the county before the war. During the war William Barr was chairman. The following is the list since 1872:

- 1872. Daniel C. Ashby.
- 1876. Ansel J. Patterson.
- 1878 and 1880. E. P. Richardson.
- 1882. Mart Fleener.
- 1884. E. P. Richardson.
- 1886. Henry W. Wiggs.
- 1888. Daniel C. Ashby.
- 1890. T. K. Fleming.
- 1892. Geo. C. Ashby.
- 1894. M. L. Heathman.

- 1896 and 1898. W. J. Richardson.
- 1900. John Cary.
- 1902. W. A. Battles.
- 1904. David D. Corn.
- 1906. Frank Ely.
- 1908-1910 and 1912. Geo. D. Hollon.
- 1914. W. H. Scales.
- Democratic Sheriffs of Pike county:
1840. Meredith Howard (two terms).
- 1844. M. L. Withers (Dem.) and J. C. Graham (Rep.) received the same number of votes. The latter became Sheriff (two terms).
- 1848. David Miley (one term).
- 1850. Marquis L. Withers (two terms).
- 1854. F. M. Whight (two terms).
- 1858. H. Gladish.
- 1863. H. Gladish.
- 1870. J. W. Humphrey (one term).
- 1874. Wm. C. Miller (one term).
- 1878. Thos. J. Scales (two terms).
- 1884. W. J. Shrode (one term).
- 1890. J. W. Stilwell (one term).
- 1896 and 1898. Wm. Ridgeway (two terms).
- 1900. Richard Bass (one term).
- 1910. Marion Nance (two terms), present Sheriff. He was succeeded in 1914 election by Peter R. Miller (Dem.), who will take office Jan. 1914.

Democratic Treasurers of Pike County since 1847 to 1914:

- 1847. Alexander Leslie.
- 1857. James Crow.
- McCrillus Gray appointed 1860. Crow having resigned.
- 1864. Alexander Leslie.
- 1870. McCrillus Gray.
- 1877. Jefferson W. Richardson.
- 1880. Perry W. Chappell.
- 1884. Fred H. Poetker (one term).
- 1886. (Rep.).
- 1888. (Rep.).
- 1890. Owen O. Smith (one term).
- 1892. (Rep.).
- 1894. (Rep.).
- 1896 and 1898. O. O. Smith.
- 1900-1902 and 1904. (Rep.).
- 1906. O. D. Harris (one term).
- 1908. W. H. Scales (two terms).
- 1912. Christian D. Henke. Present Treasurer and succeeds himself in 1914.

Clerks of Pike county:

- 1855. John B. Hannah.
- 1863. Albert H. Logan.
- 1865. Wm. Barr was appointed, Logan having resigned.
- 1871. J. W. Richardson.
- 1874. (Rep.).
- 1878. Dan C. Ashby.
- 1882. Dan C. Ashby.

In 1886 a Republican was elected to the Clerk's office and continued to serve in that office until 1914, when Edward Scales, a Democrat, was elected. He will take his office in Jan. 1915.

Recorders of Pike county:

- 1851. David Miley.
- 1858. John McIntire.
- 1863. (Rep.).
- 1868. Dan C. Ashby.
- 1876. Mark Powers.
- 1884. Joseph C. Ridge.
- 1888. (Rep.).
- 1892. (Rep.).
- 1896. Nathaniel Corn.
- 1900. William A. Battles.
- 1904 and 1908. (Rep.).
- 1912. Philip D. Abell, present Recorder.

Pike county's Democratic Auditors:

- 1855. W. H. DeBruler.
- 1858. David H. Miley.
- 1862. Wm. C. Davenport.
- 1866. (Rep.).
- 1874. Ansel J. Patterson.
- 1878. Frank R. Bilderback.
- 1882. W. J. Bethel.
- 1890. F. R. Bilderback.
- 1894. (Rep.).
- 1898. Harrison Scales.
- 1902. (Rep.).
- 1906. F. R. Bilderback.
- 1910. John D. Gray, present Auditor and succeeds himself in the 1914 election.

The County Commissioners at present are Charles Robertson, James Bottoms and Frank R. Bilderback, all Democrats.

The strength of the two parties at the presidential elections has been very close. The Democrats have had a small majority in most of the presidential elections since 1840. Woodrow Wilson received the best majority of any President.

Among the men who were elected Representatives from Pike and of which Pike was a part of the district were Alvin T. Whight, in 1841; Robert Logan, 1843; A. T. Whight, 1844; James R. Withers, 1849; G. Masey, 1857; W. H. DeBruler, 1863; J. W. Richardson, 1865; Robert Logan, 1869; James D. Barker, 1873; James W. Arnold, 1875; L. W. Stewart, 1877; Joseph D. Barker,

1879; Samuel Hargrove, 1881; Morman Fisher, 1883; L. Hargrove, 1885; M. L. Heathman, 1891; Sasser Sullivan, 1897; D. D. Corn, 1903.

Among the men who were elected Senators were John Hargrave, 1838-40; Benjamin R. Edmundson, 1844-47; Smith Miller, 1847-50; William Hawthorn, 1852-56; James D. Barker, 1864-68; James B. Hendricks, 1875; E. P. Richardson, 1883-87; Henry Wiggs, 1891-95.

Hon. A. H. Taylor was elected Representative to Congress from Pike county in 1893 and served one term.

Hon. E. P. Richardson served as District Chairman in 1886, 1888, 1904 and 1906.

Petersburg, the county seat, has been the residence of several men of prominence in State and national affairs. Among the earlier may be mentioned Major John McIntire, who served with distinction during the war of 1812 in Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment. Soon after the organization of the county he took up his residence in Petersburg and from that time for many years filled the offices of County Clerk and Recorder. John Johnson and Thomas C. Stewart were both men of ability. The former organized the county and represented it in the State Legislature for the first eight years. Stewart was agent of the county for several years and was a member of the State Senate from 1835 to 1838. During the "twenties" George H. Proffitt came to Petersburg and engaged in merchandising. He later turned his attention to law and politics, especially the latter. He was a shrewd politician and an orator of great brilliancy. He served two terms in the State Legislature and two terms as Representative in Congress. Upon the ascension of Tyler to the presidency, he championed the President's cause and was made minister to Brazil. He died in the prime of life and was buried in the old cemetery. Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Spain, is the son of Judge Mathew Foster, and it was here that he was born and spent his early years.

Some of the leading Democrats of Pike county are the following: J. W. Richardson, who attended his first convention in 1848 when he was twenty years old and for fifty years never missed a convention; John McIntire was for a number of years Clerk and Recorder at the same time. Among others are James N. Weathers, John Capehart, Marcellus Chew, Frank White, Jack Davis, John J. Robling, J. J. Bowman, Joseph Morgan, Joseph Hanning, Simeon LeMasters, A. J. Patison, Uncle Rote Nelson, George W. Masey, William J. DeBruler, John Thompson, James and Dan Crow, Lewis Beck, George Fettinger, James and Joseph D. Barker, Daniel Davidson, Peter Burkhart, Rev. Samuel Thompson, Frank Bilder-

back, Dan C. Ashby, Samuel Hargrove, J. P. Rumble, E. J. Whitelock, John E. Cox, A. H. Taylor, C. D. Henke, A. J. Heuring, Henry J. Wiggs and Charles Robertson.

The first newspaper published in Pike county was called the *Patriot*, a small five-column folio and the subscription price was \$1.50 per annum. It purported to be independent in politics and was owned by a few of the leading men. J. N. Evans was the editor and Henry Stoutt was the printer. It was discontinued after running six months. During the campaign in 1856 Samuel Upton began the publication of the first *Pike County Democrat*. It was printed in Washington, Ind., but was ostensibly published in Petersburg. It was discontinued after a few months. In 1865 one McGinnis established a paper called the *Messenger*. It was a strong supporter of Democracy. In 1867 the *Messenger* was bought by S. T. Palmer, who changed the name to *Tribune*, and continued the publication until June, 1869, when he sold out to Malachi Krebs. During the campaign of 1868 James E. Huceby published the *Democratic Press*. He was a staunch Democrat and a firm believer in a "white man's government."

In the fall of 1870 George M. Emack transferred the *Otwell Herald*, which he had published about six months, to Petersburg. It was a five-column paper, devoted to the interest of the Democratic party. He sold a one-half interest to Alexander Leslie, Jr., and the paper, under the name of the *Pike County Democrat*, was enlarged to a six-column folio. Emack became involved in some difficulty and left the town. Leslie continued the publication until after the campaign of 1872, when B. F. Wright became the editor. Under his management the paper was not a financial success, and after two months, not being able to pay some of his bills, he gave up the work. Leslie then leased the office to Oscar McDonald and Monroe Crow, who found that there were not "millions" in it, and in six weeks it reverted back to Leslie. Publication was suspended until No-

vember, 1872, when the office was sold to M. S. Evans & Co. The paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio and H. S. Evans became editor. In June, 1873, the office again changed hands and William P. Knight and M. L. DeMotte became the owners. The following year DeMotte sold his interest to L. C. Campbell and during the campaign of 1874 the paper was conducted under the firm name of Knight & Campbell. In December of that year Leslie foreclosed a mortgage on the office. The publishers went to Vincennes, purchased the material in the *Times* office and, without missing a single issue, continued the *Democrat*. In February, 1875, Campbell sold his interest to Knight and the following November Knight transferred the office to Charles Mitchener. He then went to Tell City, Ind., but in February, 1877, he returned to Petersburg and again became the proprietor of the *Democrat*. He had with him at various times in the editorial management J. M. Doyle, W. D. McSwane, W. F. Townsend and Fremont Arford. At some time between 1877 and 1885 William P. Knight sold the paper to J. L. Mount. M. McStoops, the present owner, bought it from the Mount heirs in 1892.

The *Pike County Democrat* is well managed, enjoys a liberal advertising and job patronage, and is one of the leading organs of the county Democracy. The office has been twice totally destroyed by fire—first on December 2, 1882, and again on May 15, 1884.

The *Winslow Dispatch* was established by Alden J. Heuring in Winslow, Pike county, March 10, 1896. Up to that time there had not been anything much done toward managing a regular newspaper in that town. Mr. Heuring has been a wideawake, untiring editor, and has, since the time the paper started, built up a circulation of 2,100. This is remarkable when we consider that there are only 932 inhabitants in the town. The office is equipped with all new and strictly up-to-date outfit with machinery to supply a much larger circulation.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PORTER COUNTY

By Alfred R. Hardesty

THE foundations of Porter county were of glacial origin, laid in the Devonian Age. Its surface is interspersed with hills and vales, woods and prairies, springs and streams, and dotted with fine homes and beautiful lakes, being one of the most progressive counties in the great State of Indiana.

This territory, over which four flags, those of France, Spain, England and our own Stars and Stripes, have floated, was the scene of a number of battles in the days when the Indians inhabited it. However, the first inhabitants of this territory are supposed to have been the Mound Builders.

It is not known when white men first visited the country out of which Porter county was formed, but the first white settler, Joseph Bailly, settled here in 1822. He was the only white inhabitant for a period of eleven years. The place where he settled on the banks of the Calumet river has always been known as Bailly Town and his old homestead there was owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Miss Frances Howe, until her death in 1917. She was a very cultured and wealthy lady and an author of considerable note, both in this country and abroad. The years 1833 and 1834 were memorable on account of the large number of white inhabitants settling here. Reason Bell, the first white child born in the county, first saw the light of day January 11, 1834. He afterward held the enviable record of having been four times elected county auditor.

The first public sale of Porter county lands was held at Laporte in 1835. This was the home of the Potawatomes and among the first land owners were the following:

Joseph Bailly, Old-Man-Macito, Chop-i-tuck, Kessis-shadonah, Lemis-shadonah, Mis-sink-quo-quak, Mas-coh, Pa-peer-kah, Nas-wau-bees, Wesaw, Mis-no-quis, Che-apo-tuckey, and James, Ira and Joseph Morgan.

The county was first organized in 1835 by the commissioners of Laporte county, who had charge of all the territory in Indiana west of the western line of Laporte county and lying between the Kankakee river on the south and Lake Michigan on the north. They simply divided it into districts or townships for election purposes. But it was not until January, 1836, that the real organization by the State Legislature took place. The first term of the Porter Circuit Court was held by Judge Sample at the home of John Saylor in

October, 1836. The first court house was built in 1837, at a cost of \$1,250, which amount was raised by popular subscription among the residents of the county.

Porter county has been the home of numerous authors and writers of note and educational influence and the seat of various educational institutions, including Valparaiso University, one of the largest universities in America. It had for its founder and, for more than forty years, its president, that prince of Democrats, Henry Baker Brown. Another of our educational institutions of note is the Dodge Institute of Telegraphy, including wireless telegraphy and railway service and accountancy. It is perhaps the largest school of the kind in the world and had for its founder and president that noble young Democrat, George M. Dodge.

The first newspaper, the *Republican*, to be published in the county was established in 1842 by James Castle. It was a weekly and claimed to be independent in politics. In 1844 the name of this sheet was changed to the *Western Ranger* and its politics to Democratic. In 1849, under the editorship of William C. Talcott, the name was changed to the *Practical Observer*. In 1853 Mr. Talcott changed his publication to the *Republican* faith and name, as he was a believer in the doctrines of the new party of that day; and it was largely through his ability, efforts, zeal and influence that Porter county has ever remained one of the strong Republican counties of the State.

In 1859 R. A. Cameron, having become the owner and publisher of the paper, and the last two letters of the name having been lost or destroyed in a fire, the publication continued as the *Republic*. Mr. Cameron was a member of the legislature in 1860, and went to the war in 1862 and his wife continued the publication of the paper for a time, but soon discontinued it, until 1866, after Mr. Cameron's return, when he again began its publication, but the plant was soon sold to the management of the *Vidette*, which had been established about this time as a Republican paper by Aaron Gurney. The well-known B. Wilson Smith became its educational editor. With some slight changes in name and ownership, from time to time, the *Vidette* is still being published as a daily and weekly, and as the leading Republican paper of the county, under the able management of its owner and editor, John M. Mavity.

A Democratic publication, known as the *Porter*

Democrat, and, later, as the *Porter Gazette*, was published with some degree of success, from 1856 to 1860. But, in 1871, Englebert Zimmerman, postmaster of Valparaiso, under President Cleveland's first administration, launched the *Messenger* as a Democratic journal, and it continues as such at the present time and remained under the management of the Zimmerman family until 1915. During all these years it has been the only Democratic paper published in the county. Both daily and weekly editions are published.

Other papers temporarily published in Valparaiso have been the *Valparaiso Herald*, an independent publication; the *Musical Ideal*, the *Normal Mirror*, the *Northern Indiana School Journal*, the *Normal Instructor*, and the *College Current*, all of them being literary and educational publications.

Other papers now published in the county are the *Hebron News*, the *Kouts Tribune*, and the *Chesterton Tribune*, the latter of which was established in 1884, by Arthur J. Bowser, since State Senator, first as an independent in politics, but later changed to a Republican publication. It is still owned, edited and published by its founder and has exerted considerable influence in the political, social and business affairs of the county for many years.

Politically the new county was quite evenly divided between the various parties of those days; but, since the advent of the present Republican party into the political arena, that party has always been largely in the majority in the county. In the last two general elections, however, their majority has been materially reduced and the present Democratic hope is that this majority may be still further reduced in the future.

Although the county has always been strongly Republican, a few Democrats who have been especially strong and popular have been elected to county offices. James R. Malone, an untiring Democratic worker, was twice elected Sheriff. John M. Felton was once elected Clerk and twice elected Treasurer. Cyrus Axe and A. W. Reynolds were each twice elected Treasurer. Ed. C. O'Neil was elected Clerk once and Jos. Sego was elected Sheriff once. Dr. G. H. Stoner was elected Coroner one term and Joseph Quinn is serving as County Commissioner at the present time.

Although Valparaiso is a Republican city, several prominent Democrats have been elected Mayor in times past. Among these were John N. Skinner, twice the nominee of his party for Representative in Congress, who served as Mayor for ten years, and until his death in 1882; then came Frank Jones, a promising young man, whose career was cut short by the inevitable sickle; also,

A. D. Bartholomew, afterward Judge of the Porter Circuit Court, and William F. Spooner, who was elected to this office three times and served eight years, besides serving as chairman of the Democratic county central committee at the same time.

Among other prominent Democrats of the county at the present time are W. E. Pinney, James H. McGill, John T. Scott, present chairman of the county central committee; Walter Fabing, former Prosecuting Attorney; William Daly, former City Attorney; Joseph Doyle, D. E. Kelly, Chas. L. Jeffrey, C. L. Haslett, Gordon Reynolds, Allen Baum, Geo. Gidley, Peter Lyon, Isaac Hoddsden, Bert Hoddsden, Frank Beach, Vernon Beach, B. F. Jones, John W. Freer, William T. Brown, Edward Isbey, Fred Wittenburg, Wallace Wilson, Geo. R. Jones, J. E. Roessler, Englebert Zimmerman, Abe Hermance, A. L. LaBrecque, William Malone, David Fickle, W. K. Mulnix, A. N. Fehrman, R. D. Ross, Alfred Banister, J. D. Stoner, Charles Olfest, John Van Trees, Harve Carey, Newton Anderson, Robert Boone, W. H. Goodwin, Fred Pope, Irvin Talbot, Loren Cornell, Charles Cashon, Cash Brown, John Lawrence, Herman Dye, Ira McConkey, Henry Pahl, W. O. McGinley, J. G. Benkie, A. L. Arnold, Edwin V. Jones, James R. Smiley, H. H. Willing, and E. A. Greene, secretary to Congressman John B. Peterson.

Worthy of notice also are DeFoe Skinner, deceased, a wealthy banker, and twice elected State Senator; and Hubert M. Skinner, a native of this county, a noted scholar, linguist and author, who was Deputy State Superintendent of Schools when John W. Holcomb, who was also a citizen of this county, and a Democrat, was State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and John Brody, former County Chairman of the Democratic central committee and Postmaster under President Cleveland's second administration.

Among past and present Republican citizens of the county are many of more than local political note, among whom may be named the following: Gilbert Pierce, once State Representative, afterward editor of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and later Governor of Dakota and United States Senator for North Dakota. William H. Calkins, State Representative, Congressman, and candidate for Governor of Indiana; Nelson Barnard, State Representative and one of the founders of the Republican party in the county; Marquis L. McClelland, a member of the State Legislature, and private secretary to Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, when that gentleman was a member of Congress; Theophilus Crumpacker, once State Representative. Edgar D. Crumpacker, son of Theophilus, is a brainy man and shrewd and successful politician and represented the Tenth Indiana Congressional District in Congress eight consecutive

terms, being defeated for re-election in 1912 by that sterling Democrat, John B. Peterson. Mark L. DeMotte was another Porter county Republican who represented this district in Congress. S. S. Skinner and Newton Patton were members of the Legislature and held various local offices. John W. Elam was another leading Republican politician and had been postmaster at Valparaiso nearly two terms at the time of his death. Frederick Burstrom was a Swedish worker and holder of various local offices. Among other prominent present day workers in the county might be named Charles S. Peirce, former Clerk; L. H. Coplin, former Treasurer; G. A. Bornholt, present Clerk;

George C. Gregg, twice elected to the Legislature; E. W. Agar, former City Attorney; M. L. Stinchfield, Postmaster at Valparaiso; H. H. Loring, Judge of the Porter Circuit Court; C. A. Blachley, Byron Kinne, Edward Freund, A. O. J. Krieger and L. G. Furness, former State Representative.

We could go on ad infinitum naming those who are perhaps just as worthy of being named in both of the parties, but time and space forbids, and we end a worthy list of honored citizens here, hoping that the future of both parties, in Porter county, may be full of honor and that each may strive for the upbuilding and betterment of her people.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF POSEY COUNTY

By Joel Willis Hiatt, A. M.

POSEY COUNTY lies in the extreme southwest corner of the State. In 1814, by an Act of the Legislature, it was formed from parts of Gibson and Warrick counties. In 1818 a portion of it was taken to form a part of Vanderburg county and it was reduced to 420 square miles, its present area. The population in 1910 was 21,670 and the county seat is Mount Vernon, on the Ohio river.

Since and including 1836, it has invariably given its majority support to the Democratic National ticket. It has only occasionally deviated from this record in State, district and county elections.

The vigor and success of the party in the county has been largely maintained by the ability and high character of its leaders. In the earlier times they embraced Robert Dale Owen, Alvin P. Hovey, Dan Lynn, Magnus T. Carnahan and Judge William Edson; in later times, Gustavus V. Menzies, to whose unselfish, unstinted labors the success of the party in this county has been due more than to any other man, Milton Pearse, James W. French, Judge Herdis F. Clements and George William Curtis.

Credit should also be given to the Democratic press of our county. Without exception it has been honorable and high toned and able in its advocacy of Democratic policies and principles.

Only papers whose editors have been Democrats will be mentioned in this sketch.

The first paper published in the county was the *New Harmony Gazette*. It was edited in part by Robert Dale Owen and William Owen. It was begun October 1, 1825, and continued to October 28, 1828. Its immediate successors were not of political character. In 1842 the *Indiana Statesman*, edited by Alexander Burns, a relative of Robert Burns the poet, was started in New Harmony and continued until 1845. In 1846 James Bennett started the *Western Star*, which he published at New Harmony for a year and then the *Gleaner*, which he discontinued after a year. In 1858 the *Register* was started in New Harmony by Charles Slater and continued until 1861, when its editor enlisted in the army. In 1867 he and J. P. Bennett resumed the publication of the paper and it has been continued by Charles W. Slater and, on his death, by Harry T. Slater, until the present time. The *New Harmony Times* was established in 1892 by Clarence P. Wolfe and continues to be published by him. He is now the Democratic postmaster at New Harmony.

In Mount Vernon the *Democrat* was founded in 1861 by James Huckleby and continued under different publishers until 1864. In 1867 Thomas Collins established the present *Mount Vernon Democrat* and it has continued until the present time under the successive ownerships of Albert A. Sparks, Peter W. and John Roach and its present proprietor, Peter W. Roach. It is issued in daily form. John Roach died April 1, 1918. The *Wochenblatt*, the first and only German paper in the county, was established by John C. Leffel in 1875 and continued until 1881. In 1877 Mr. Leffel founded the *Western Star*, which he continues to publish. It is equipped with a Mergenthaler linotype machine.

In 1882 the *Poseyville News* was established at Poseyville by Joseph A. Leonard and George J. Waters. In 1884 this paper passed under the control of James I. Brydon and became Democratic in politics, and later John S. Williams bought an interest in it. In 1888 Joseph R. Ha'nes, who creditably served the county two terms as Representative in the Legislature and is at present the Democratic County Auditor, bought the paper and is at present publishing it.

No comparisons can be made between the present members of the Democratic press in the county. Each member is a credit to its publisher and a tower of strength to the party.

The State and even the nation owe a debt of gratitude to the Democracy of Posey county by reason of the character, ability and achievements of some of its sons whom it has placed in public positions.

One of the first to be mentioned is Robert Dale Owen. He served in the Indiana House of Representatives three terms. He was first elected in 1835 and served two successive terms and was again elected in 1851. He was a member of the Committee on Education and devoted his energies to the building up of the State Library, the firm establishment and endowment of the common school system and the amelioration of the condition of women under the law. For his services in this latter direction he has been twice publicly honored by the women of Indiana. In 1851 he was presented with a handsome silver pitcher by the women of the State and recently a bronze bust of him, on a handsome pedestal, was erected to his memory in the State House grounds. The money for both testimonials was voluntarily contributed by the women of Indiana.

He was one of the most active members of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. He was chairman of the Committee on Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State and of the Committee on Revision, Arrangement and Phraseology. He endeavored to have incorporated in the constitution a provision guaranteeing to married women the right to own and control property, independent of their husbands. The measure was passed, but reconsidered and defeated.

He served the people of our district two terms in the House of Representatives of the United States (1843-47). He contributed materially to the settlement of the dispute between our government and Great Britain in reference to the Oregon boundary. His speech on that subject in the House was one of great force and erudition.

He introduced and secured the passage of a bill to organize the Smithsonian Institution. The bill which he introduced provided for an agricultural experiment station, a national normal school and an experiment school for "Improvements in agriculture, in manufactures, in trades, and in domestic economy." We have here our modern agricultural experiment stations, vocational schools, domestic science instruction, with the further idea of an advanced school for the perfecting of our manufactures. The Germans have successfully employed this latter idea and thereby achieved a world wide fame as manufacturers. This was in 1845. Robert Dale Owen was in advance of his time. These beneficent and far-sighted provisions were stricken out of the bill in the House and the amended bill, which is now a law, was passed by a vote of 85 to 76. At the beginning of this Congress a special committee was created on Organization of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Owen was made its chairman and had for his colleagues John Quincy Adams, Timothy Jenkins, G. P. Marsb, Alexander D. Sims, Jefferson Davis and David Wilmot. Andrew Johnson was one of the bitterest opponents of the measure.

Mr. Owen served as Minister to Naples under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. His subsequent career, so full of active usefulness, cannot be even touched upon here.

William Owen was a director in the State Bank of Indiana and a profound student of economic science. He exercised an important influence on National legislation in financial matters and his thoroughness and clearness of statement were favorably commented on by Senator James Buchanan.

David Dale Owen was State Geologist of Indiana, Kentucky and Arkansas, successively, and was the first United States Geologist. The headquarters of the United States Geological Survey

were located in New Harmony for six years. His work was thorough and eminently practical. He is held in the highest esteem by the geologists of today. He first analyzed the waters of French Lick Springs, Indiana, and Hot Springs, Arkansas, and called the attention of the world to their remarkable curative properties.

Richard Owen was State Geologist of Indiana from 1859 to 1861. For many years he was Professor of Natural Science in Indiana State University.

This great family of Posey county was greatly honored by the Democratic party and, in turn, reflected great credit upon it.

Edward T. Cox of New Harmony was State Geologist of Indiana from 1869 to 1879 and did more than any other man to bring our coal deposits into prominence before the world. He was a life-long Democrat.

Alvin P. Hovey served as Circuit Judge, Supreme Court Judge and United States District Attorney. He was appointed to the latter place by President Pierce in 1856, and continued in the position under President Buchanan until his activity in behalf of Stephen A. Douglas caused his removal. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850 and served on the Committees on Finance and Taxation. In 1855 he was appointed by the circuit court of Posey county as administrator of the estate and executor of the will of William Maclure of New Harmony, Posey county. In 1839 Mr. Maclure made a will in which he provided that all of his property in and around New Harmony should "be applied for the diffusion of useful knowledge and instruction among the institutes, libraries, clubs and meetings of the working classes." Its operation was to be confined to the United States. Judge Hovey distributed \$150,000 throughout the west, thus becoming the executive agent of the first Andrew Carnegie. Alvin P. Hovey became a major-general during the civil war, was sent as Minister to Peru by President Lincoln and, as a Republican, represented our district in Congress part of one term, when he was elected Governor of Indiana.

Judge John Pitcher, who was a Whig in his early life, became a Democrat towards its close. He was a man of superb intellect and a splendidly equipped lawyer. While living in Spencer county, he loaned to Abraham Lincoln his first law books.

I have spoken of the activity of Hon. Gustavus V. Menzies in the service of the party. He is the leader of the bar in the county, learned in the law, eloquent and forceful as a speaker and of incorruptible integrity. He was educated for and was a lieutenant-commander in the navy. He was united in marriage to Miss Esther Hovey, the only daughter of General Alvin P. Hovey,

with whom, after resigning his commission in the navy, he studied law. He was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876 and has been a delegate to every convention since. He has been Delegate-at-Large to the last four National conventions. On his motion, in 1884, the nomination of Grover Cleveland was made unanimous. In 1904 he was chairman of the State delegation and a member of the Committee on Credentials. In 1878 he represented the counties of Gibson and Posey in the Senate of Indiana. He served on the Judiciary Committee during the first session and was chairman of the Committee on Insurance. In the second session he was a member of the Committee on Revision and Codification of the Laws, and, in conjunction with the Board of Revision, consisting of Judge James Frazer, Hon. David Turpie and Mr. Stotsenburg, codified and revised the laws of Indiana. It was a laborious task and one that is appreciated by the lawyers of the State. He has twice been nominated by his party for Congress, but, the district being largely Republican at that time, he was defeated on both occasions. Mr. Menzies died December 15, 1917.

Hon. James W. French represented the county in the House of Representatives of the State in 1885. He was a member of the Committee on Education. He was chosen to the State Senate in 1887, where he served on the Committee on Education and was chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and State Library, and of Finance. He was afterwards appointed warden of the prison at Michigan City and, because of the excellent record which he made in that position, President Cleveland appointed him warden of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Judge Herdis F. Clements was a representative in the Legislature for one term (1899-1901). He was a professor in the law department of the Indiana State University during the years 1901-2-3. In the House of Representatives he served on the following committees: Education, Judiciary, Phraseology of Bills and Engrossed Bills. He was elected Judge of the Posey Circuit Court and commenced his first term in October, 1909. He is the nominee of his party to succeed himself and no one has been nominated in opposition to him.

Hon. George William Curtis, age thirty-six, represented the counties of Gibson and Posey in the Indiana State Senate (1911-1913). He was chairman of the Committee on Education in both sessions. He wielded a potent influence in securing the advanced legislation on education that characterized those sessions of the legislature. In collaboration with the leading educators of the State, he prepared and secured the passage of

a bill providing for uniform text books in the high schools of the State. He was instrumental in framing a child labor bill which became a law and has taken its place among the best that have been passed in the United States. In the session of 1913, he was President pro tem. of the Senate and, as such, was leader on the floor. He devoted much time to the consideration of the Public Service Utilities, Vocational Education and other educational measures, and his activities were in line with those of the best representatives of the county in the past. He was distinguished for his public duties. Mr. Curtis died October 25, 1917.

Hon. Charles A. Greathouse, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Indiana, was born in Posey county in 1869. He was educated at Indiana University. He was County School Superintendent of Posey county from 1895 to 1905. He was first nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1900. He was nominated by the Indiana Democratic convention for the position in 1910 and elected and re-elected in 1914.

There is a peculiar fitness in selecting the head of the education system of the State from a county that has done so much for the cause of education in the State. The first manual training school in the West was located in this county; the Pestalozzian system of instruction was first employed here; its legislators, from Robert Dale Owen to the present time, have been watchful and earnest in their efforts in behalf of education; one of its sons was for many years a distinguished member of the faculty of Indiana University; other sons are scattered throughout our country, occupying high positions in the higher institutions of learning. After ninety years of advanced and notable effort in the cause of education Posey county places one of her sons at the head of the educational system of the State.

Some of the things that have been accomplished during Mr. Greathouse's first term of office may be briefly stated, as follows:

(a) The office of high school inspector was created, for the better supervision, organization and equipment of the high schools of the State, that they may be made more profitable to a larger number of young people. By means of this office uniform inspection of high schools will be brought about through the services of one man, with a salary of \$2,500, instead of ten, who were allowed five dollars per diem and five cents per mile for traveling expenses.

(b) Uniform text books for the high schools were adopted, to lessen the cost of text books and provide against an expenditure for new books every time a family moved from one corporation to another.

(c) Amendment to the compulsory education

law, raising the age limit to sixteen years, unless children have passed the fifth grade in school work and are employed in gainful occupation.

(d) The vocational law was enacted to provide for the very large per cent. of young people who are not reached by our present curriculum of study and drop out of school unprepared to become useful members of society.

(e) Amendment of the minimum wage law to provide more amply for the teachers of longer experience.

(f) Providing a definite income for the higher institutions of learning, which does not mean an increased expenditure for those institutions, but provision for a regular yearly income that will allow plans for their improvements and enlargements in advance and in accord with a known income.

President Wilson has appointed Mr. Charles A. Greathouse a member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. The board consists of three members. Their duty is to give form and effect to the federal law extending financial aid to voca-

tional education in the States. This law was passed by a Democratic Congress, signed by a Democratic President and a Posey county Democrat, whose early life was given wholly to promoting the educational interests of his county, is chosen as one of the executive agents to effect the operation of the law.

After the lapse of more than seventy years the idea which Robert Dale Owen of this county unsuccessfully sought to make one of the features of the Smithsonian Institution in his bill in Congress establishing that corporate body, has come into fruition, and a member of his own party, from his own county, is chosen to give substance and effect to the federal act.

This is the crowning achievement in the efforts of Posey county Democrats to further the cause of education.

With a record of undeviating loyalty to the National ticket for over three-quarters of a century, Posey county sends greeting to the Democracy of the State.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PULASKI COUNTY

PULASKI COUNTY is located in ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 west, and townships 29, 30 and 31 north. It is eighteen miles by twenty-four miles, including 432 square miles, in twelve townships. The population in 1910 was 13,312.

The political features of the county may be summed up in a few words. It has been stated frequently, and is so understood and maintained in the county, that at no time in the past has the opposition to Democracy succeeded in carrying an election; but when the tally-sheets, which are yet in existence, though yellow and faded by the passage of time, are examined a different tale is told. That the county, even from its organization in 1839, when out in full strength, may have been Democratic, does not alter the fact that at two general elections the Democratic candidates have been retired by small majorities. On the other hand, it is known that the full Democratic strength was not out. Still, owing to the small majority which the successful candidates received there is serious doubt whether the Whigs, in view of the superior numerical strength, were justly entitled to their victory.

At the gubernatorial election in August, 1840, when the polls were opened in but two townships in the county, and when the enthusiasm of the Whigs over the approaching presidential campaign was deep and universal, the county went Whig by the following small majority: For Governor, T. A. Howard, Democrat, 58; Samuel Bigger, Whig, 59. In 1843, at the August election, the following votes were cast: Samuel Bigger, Whig, 99; James Whitcomb, Democrat, 95. In the presidential election of 1840 we find that 60 votes were cast for Van Buren, Democrat, and 51 for Harrison, Whig. In the election of 1860 Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, received 632 votes; Lincoln, 488. In 1864 McClellan received 718, while Lincoln received only 488. In the election of 1868 Seymour received 928 and Grant, Republican, 648. In the election of 1880 Hancock received 1,004 votes; Garfield, Republican, 897. Since that time Pulaski county has always been placed in the Democratic lists, the majorities running from 150 to 700.

This county has never produced a national nor a state officer. Medary M. Hathaway was at one time the Democratic nominee for Congress against A. L. Brick from the Thirteenth Congressional District, but on account of the overwhelming Republican majority in St. Joseph county, was defeated.

Former Superintendent of Schools J. H. Red-

dick was a candidate for the nomination of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but was defeated in convention.

Judge George L. Burson was an elector when Tilden was a candidate for President.

The following men were considered as leaders for the party from 1880 to 1900: M. M. Hathaway, Joseph Steis and Henry Steis. J. H. Reddick, T. B. Hedges, John L. Burton, Judge Burson, J. J. Gorrell, Drs. G. W. and H. W. Thompson, and many others from various parts of the county whose names cannot be recalled.

The recent leaders of the party were M. M. Hathaway, Joseph Steis and Henry Steis, all of whom are deceased, and the present leaders are Ellis Rees, W. B. Henry, T. B. Hedges, William Wendt, H. L. Rogers, Peter Follmar, J. J. Blas-sar, J. D. Gettinger, Burt Burson, Clarence Puk, E. C. and J. J. Gorrell, A. C. James, Frank Dules, William March, D. E. Skillen, E. S. Deck, John Burton and John C. Reidelbach, together with many others, whose loyalty to the party has never been questioned.

Among the Democratic legislators of this county we find the following enrolled in the House of Representatives: E. P. Washburn, Peter Follmar, George L. Burson and Felix Thomas, and in the Senate Dr. H. W. Thompson, William C. Barnett and John C. Reidelbach.

The spirit of loyalty to the county, state and nation has always been shown by the Democracy of Pulaski county. As long as the party lasts that same spirit will be shown. She has faced defeat with that unflinching courage that made her prepare for the next contest; her victories have always been celebrated with that manner that made her friends rather than enemies.

Homer L. Rogers was born September 30, 1885, on a farm in Starke county, where he was reared, attending the county schools and graduating from the Knox High School in 1904. He became a student at Valparaiso University and the Indiana State Normal School, after which he taught for five years and was elected county superintendent of schools of Pulaski county December 26, 1908, which position he held until August, 1917, when he voluntarily retired and moved to his farm.

Mr. Rogers was a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1912 and 1914.

He is married and has one child.

Mr. Rogers is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows and is a member of the Methodist church.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PUTNAM COUNTY

By Courtland P. Gillen

IT seems that the territory now comprising Putnam county was originally a part of Knox county, which in the early history of Indiana, extended as far north as the northern boundary of what is now Putnam and Parke counties. In 1816 the counties of Daviess and Sullivan were formed out of the northern part of Knox county. Later, on January 21, 1818, Vigo county was formed out of territory cut off from Sullivan county, and on December 21 of the same year Owen county was cut out of territory then comprising the counties of Daviess and Sullivan. Before the close of the year 1821, Putnam county was formed out of a part of Vigo and Owen. On December 21, 1822, the boundary lines of Putnam county were changed to the present lines, with the exception of Mill Creek township, which lies northwest of Eel river in Townships 13 and 14 north, in Range 2 west of the second prime meridian, which was annexed from Morgan county in March, 1861.

Putnam county was, from its organization in 1822, inclined to the support of the Democratic party. The voting population crystallized on party lines quite early in the forties. While the majority of the voters were Democrats a Whig was occasionally elected. The first Clerk, Arthur McGaughey, was a Whig, but since his day there has been an unbroken line of Democratic Clerks, except in 1850 to 1855 the office was held by a Whig. In the early days the Sheriff's and Treasurer's offices were occasionally captured by the Whigs, and since 1860 the Treasurer's office has been occupied four terms by Republicans. With these and a few minor exceptions Putnam county offices have always been occupied by Democrats, and it is to be said to the credit of Putnam county that she has never failed since 1852 to return a Democratic plurality or majority for a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State or President of the United States.

Unfortunately, no records have been kept of the various Democratic county organizations in the early days; not as much importance attached to the county chairman and his executive committee as at present. The voting population was much less and each voter was wide awake and made himself a committee of one to further the principles in which he believed and for which he so zealously fought.

The Democrats who have served as county chairmen of the Democratic party for Putnam

county since 1860, and within the memory of some of the old-time Democrats now living, are as follows, in the order named: Clinton Walls, Melvin McKee, Henry B. Martin, Moses Lewman, M. D. Bridges, Willis G. Neff, James J. Smiley, Harrison M. Randel, Pressly O. Colliver, Jacob C. Ratcliff, John R. Gordon, Frank D. Ader, William B. Vestal, John F. Cooper, Alec A. Lane, Arthur J. Hamrick and Wm. M. Sutherland, who is the present county chairman.

Among many prominent Democrats of Putnam county there stands the name of Courtland C. Matson, without special mention of whom the history of the Democratic party in Putnam county would not be complete. Colonel Matson, as he is more familiarly known, was chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1878 and as such did great work for his party. In 1881, 1883, 1885 and 1887 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana, and served his constituents with much credit. He took a great interest in pensioning the old soldier, and while in Congress was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. In the forty-ninth session he introduced a bill and had it passed under a suspension of the rules, known as the "Dependent Pension" bill. In 1888 he received the nomination for Governor of the State of Indiana, but was defeated in the election. He served on the Board of State Tax Commissioners from 1908 to 1912 under appointment of Governor Thomas R. Marshall.

The Democracy of Putnam county has not been so fortunate in electing Democrats to the State Senate as it has to the House of Representatives. This has been due to the fact that Putnam county has nearly always been joined with an adjoining county whose Republican majority was always large enough to offset the Democratic majority in Putnam, consequently the joint Senators have been mostly Republican. Just two Democrats have been elected to the State Senate from Putnam county: Archibald Johnson, who served from 1857 to 1871, and Francis C. Tilden, who served from 1908 to 1912.

That Putnam county is a banner Democratic county will be seen from the long list of members of the House of Representatives of the State Assembly elected from that county. The names of the Democratic Representatives and the order in which they served are as follows:

- 1831-32. Henry Secrest.
 1832-33. John McNary.
 1835-36. Daniel Harrah.
 1838-39. Joseph F. Farley and John McNary.
 1840-41. Daniel Harrah.
 1842-43. William D. Allen, John Reel.
 1848-49. William D. Allen, Archibald Johnson.
 1845-47. Henry Secrest.
 1850-51. Bradford Glazebrook, Archibald Johnson.
 1857. William F. McGinnis.
 1863. Austin M. Puett.
 1865-67. Austin M. Puett, Samuel Colliver.
 1869-71. Willis G. Neff.
 1873. Weller B. Smith.
 1875. James G. Edwards.
 1877. George W. Priest.
 1879. Russell Allen.
 1881-83. Willis G. Neff.
 1883-87. John R. Gordon.
 1889-91. Frank D. Ader.
 1893. John Q. Vermillion.
 1897-01. John H. James.
 1903-05. Jackson Boyd.
 1907-09. David B. Hostetter.
 1911-13. John B. McCabe.
 1915-17. Andrew E. Durham.

There has been no elective State office filled by a Democrat from Putnam county.

James Athey, the first white person to settle in the county, 1818, was a Democrat. He, together with many more of the early settlers, were Democrats, and it was from these that most of the Democrats of today in Putnam county have descended. Among the old-time Democrats may be mentioned the following: Edward Silvey, George and Harvey Jeffries, Jacob Crosby, William Miller, Thomas Batman, Joseph Lafollett, Jesse Hymers, Philip Carpenter, William Sutherland, John Foshier, Edward Newgent, Eli Brackney, Andrew Sigler, John Sigler, Thomas Heady, William Randall, William Todd, Samuel Shinn, Thomas Jackson, James Grooms, John Matson, Henry Secrest, Samuel Wright, John Reel, Thomas McCullough, Daniel Hepler, George Hurst, Absalom Hurst, Thomas Broadstreet, Melville McHaffie, Judge Delano R. Eckles, Judge Solon Turman, James J. Smiley, Willis G. Neff, Tarvin C. Grooms, H. M. Randel, Elijah Grantham, Lewis H. Stewart, Solo-

mon Marshall and many others just as prominent in party affairs, but who cannot be named here for lack of space.

The first Democratic newspaper was the *Press*, published at Greencastle, the county seat, which was established in 1858 by Howard Briggs. He continued its publication until 1887 when it was purchased by Frank A. Arnold who was then publishing the *Star*, and who merged the two under the name of the *Star-Press*. The *Star* had originally been founded by Mr. Arnold and Henry J. Feltus in May, 1874, as an independent paper. When the *Star* and *Press* were united it was announced that the paper would support the principles of the Democratic party. In 1903 it was consolidated with the *Democrat*, a weekly established by H. B. Martin about 1893, and subsequently owned by F. D. Ader and R. F. Carpenter in succession, after which the name was changed to the *Star and Democrat*. A short time after Mr. Carpenter disposed of his holdings in the paper to Charles J. Arnold, who is now sole owner and editor and publishes the paper weekly under the title of *Herald-Democrat*. Mr. Arnold also publishes a daily called the *Herald*. It is said that Putnam county has never failed to return a plurality for a Democratic candidate for President. At least this is true since the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, for whom a plurality of 537 was given. Other Democratic Presidents, of whom we have any record, gave Grover Cleveland, in 1888, 445 plurality, and in 1892, 465 plurality. In 1912 she gave a plurality to Woodrow Wilson of 1,568 votes.

The present office holders are all Democrats and are as follows: James P. Hughes, Judge; Courtland C. Gillen, Prosecuting Attorney; Andrew E. Durham, Representative; Harry W. Moore, Clerk Putnam Circuit Court; Joe M. Allen, Auditor; Howard M. Harris, Sheriff; Henry H. Runyan, Treasurer; John W. Shannon, Recorder; Sylvan A. Vermillion, Assessor; L. G. Wright, Superintendent of Schools; Arthur Plummer, Surveyor; J. C. McCurry, Coroner; Charles W. Dagg, H. Witt Sutherland and Reason E. Larkin, Board of Commissioners; John H. James, County Attorney; Dr. Jerome M. King, County Health Officer; Frank Davis, Clay Bridges, John Sinclair, E. McG. Walls, David Skelton, J. B. Burris and Ora Day, members County Council.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY

By J. L. Smith

THE county of Randolph was organized January 12, 1818, thirteen months after the admission of the State of Indiana into the Federal union. Prior to this date, the land comprising this county and a vast deal more to the northward and westward had been a part of the county of Wayne. After the organization was effected, the northern point extended as far as the present city of Fort Wayne. Indeed, the incorporation papers of that prosperous city are to be found in the records at Wirchester. The early comers were settlers from the Carolinas, Maryland and Virginia. The name of the county was bestowed upon it by some of the pioneers in honor of Randolph county, North Carolina, their old home.

A glance backward through the vistas of one hundred years gives one a thrill of inspiration—of aspiration. James Monroe was then President. The "era of good feeling" had broken down all partisan barriers. The party of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe was supreme. They called themselves Republicans throughout the first two decades of the nineteenth century. During Monroe's second term the party was called Democratic-Republican, and a little later the party name of Democrat became firmly established.

Men of fine mettle, rugged in physique, great in intellect, forceful in character, were dominating factors in the young republic. President Monroe surrounded himself with men of unquestioned greatness. John Quincy Adams, past master of diplomacy, who had been called "Washington's Boy Minister," was made Secretary of State, having renounced Hamiltonian ideas. William H. Crawford, a man of sterling patriotism and fluent tongue, was Secretary of the Treasury. John C. Calhoun, the master logician, was Secretary of War. William Wirt, brilliant in oratory and the author of the "Life of Patrick Henry," was Attorney-General.

Henry Clay was speaker of the House and was acting in harmony with the party in power. Our great Chief Justice, John Marshall, famed also as author of an extended "Life of Washington," was at the head of the Supreme Court, and although a former Federalist, was now in concord with Democratic principles. Daniel Webster had been four years in Congress, and at this period was making learned addresses, setting forth the dire evils resulting to the people from such class of

legislation as was embodied in the doctrine of the protective tariff.

These great men were all imbued with an unwavering zeal to make good the declarations of the preamble to the Constitution. The star of each man was not yet midway to its zenith. Andrew Jackson was the idol of heroism—the soldier behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, who brought low the banner of the haughty Pakenham, and at this particular time was driving the Seminoles into the Everglades of Florida.

In 1818 a new flag was authorized by Congress, providing for thirteen bars and a star for each State. Indiana's star was there. William Hendricks was our sole representative in the lower House, and James Noble and Waller Taylor were the United States Senators. All were Democrats. The county remained under Democratic control until the rise of the Whig party in 1840.

During those years party spirit was but little in evidence among the pioneers of Randolph county. They thought much more of carving out habitable homes for their families than they did of political affairs. There was little to divide the voters. Hamilton's concentration idea and Jefferson's "rule of the people" were practically the only antagonisms in the young Republic. The slavery question was just beginning to effervesce. When Monroe was re-elected in 1820 there was only one electoral vote cast against him, and that was cast by an elector from New Hampshire, who said that he so voted to keep any other candidate for President from rivaling Washington.

Men were usually elected to county offices without references to party fealty, although the greater number of them, if pressed for their views, would have proclaimed themselves disciples of Jefferson.

Charles Conway, an avowed Democrat, was the first clerk of the court elected in 1818. He was regularly re-elected and served until 1839, performing not only the duties of that office, but the duties that now belong to the auditor's office, and also of the recorder's office as well. The same rule of service was frequent with other county offices, particularly the county commissioners.

Ephraim Overman was the first representative to the General Assembly, serving jointly for Wayne county, with Joseph Holman and John Scott. In 1827 Daniel Worth was the sole member from Randolph, but also representing Allen county and the territory north of Madison and

Hamilton counties not attached elsewhere. Andrew Aker, in 1831, was the first to represent Randolph county in the Legislature. In 1834 Andrew Aker represented Randolph, Delaware and Grant counties in the State Senate. In 1840 his brother, Michael Aker, was State Senator. The Aker families were uncompromising Jacksonians in that day.

In 1842 Edward Edger, another of the dyed-in-the-wool type of Democrats, was chosen representative from Randolph county, and that sturdy yeoman started from Deerfield early in December and walked all the way to Indianapolis to attend the session of the General Assembly. He was the father of Edward Shields Edger, present postmaster of Winchester, the latter having been born while the father was serving the State, and the babe was almost three months old before the father saw him. In passing let us be reminded that the present Governor of Indiana, the Hon. James P. Goodrich, is a grandson of that noble old Democrat.

Among the ablest men of affairs in the twenties and thirties were the judges of the courts, who made their extended circuits on horseback. No more renowned members of the Judiciary could have been found in the entire Northwest Territory than the men who held courts in Wayne and Randolph counties in those days. A few of them may be named here: John Watts, Miles C. Eggleston, Samuel Bigger, Isaac Blackford, John Sample, Charles H. Test, Oliver H. Smith, Caleb B. Smith and Jeremiah Smith. All of these men were admitted to the Randolph county bar, and practiced and served as either prosecuting attorney or judge. Few of the foregoing were residents of the county. Jeremiah Smith was an exception, but they all exerted a marked influence on public affairs in the county.

Oliver Hampton Smith was admitted to the Randolph county bar in 1825. He served as prosecuting attorney and also as judge for several years. He was a native of New Jersey, born in 1794, and came to Wayne county with his parents in 1817. He served in the State Legislature in 1827; was elected to Congress as a Jackson Democrat. In 1836, however, he united with the Whig party and was elected to the United States Senate. After his term expired he removed to Indianapolis and engaged largely in railroad enterprises. He was one of the chief promoters of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, the old Bee Line, now a branch of the New York Central from Cleveland to Indianapolis. In 1834 he published "Recollections of a Congressional Life," and in 1857 his "Early Indiana Trials, Sketches and Reminiscences" was published after first ap-

pearing in the columns of the *Indianapolis Journal*. This volume contains many interesting historical facts about Randolph county, men and measures paramount in those pioneer days. Senator Smith died in Indianapolis in 1859.

Charles H. Test was admitted to the Randolph county bar in 1827. He was also prosecuting attorney by judicial appointment. His home was in Centerville, Wayne county, while serving in this district. He was a circuit judge from 1830 to 1838. Later he moved to White county. He served several different counties in the State Legislature, was also a judge of the Lafayette Circuit Court. He was Secretary of State from 1849 to 1853. He finally removed to Indianapolis, and practiced law successfully many years.

Caleb B. Smith was admitted to the bar in this county in 1829. He was also a prosecuting attorney for this circuit. His home was at Connersville. In 1832 he established the *Connersville Sentinel*. In 1834 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and served five terms. From 1843 to 1849 he served in Congress as a Whig. Later removing to Indianapolis he was chosen Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln. He resigned this position in December, 1862, to become circuit judge for Indiana. He died at Indianapolis in January, 1864.

Jeremiah Smith, familiarly called "Jere," was conspicuous as a man of affairs as well as a fine lawyer. He was a native of South Carolina, but in early youth came with his parents and settled in Randolph county in 1817, which, by the way, was a year before the county was organized. He held various public offices and filled all of them with efficient service. He was by turns county surveyor, county treasurer, prosecuting attorney, school examiner and circuit judge two separate terms, and for more than thirty years was a successful lawyer. He was associated with Oliver H. Smith in the building of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, later known as Indianapolis and Cleveland Straight Line Railroad. He became president of this road and also president of the Cincinnati, Union and Fort Wayne road. He was owner of the land and laid out the town of Union City, Indiana. Most of his life was spent in Winchester. He died in 1874, leaving six sons and two daughters. The sons have always been active in promoting the cause of Democracy.

Beattie McClelland, a native of the Emerald Isle, came to Randolph county in early manhood. He was admitted to the Randolph county bar in 1839. He was made probate judge in 1842, serving with credit for a period of seven years. In 1851 he was chosen as Randolph's member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1861 he

moved to Columbus, Indiana, and later served as judge of Bartholomew county. He was a forceful speaker and entertaining because of his Irish wit.

Smith Elkins was another of the prominent judges of the period, who had great force of character, as well as judicial poise. He served one term as probate judge.

Edmund B. Goodrich, grandfather of Governor James P. Goodrich on the paternal side, was also a sterling Democrat, who came from Virginia in 1831, and settled in Randolph county. He was prominent as an attorney and was elected probate judge in 1836, serving six years. He was active in business affairs, as well as in matters legal and political.

Randolph county was always anti-slavery and the Friends Church, strong in the same regard, was one of the foremost factors in molding public sentiment against slavery. With the rise of the Whig party, and later the Republican party, Democrats of prominence became few and far between. Indeed, many Democrats in this part of the country became strong Union men, and during the Civil War and afterward, many were allied with the party of Lincoln. Some became Free-Soilers, and among the staunchest remained Democratic followers of Douglas, who also stood for the preservation of the Union.

After the beginning of the Civil War—from 1860 to 1912—no Democrat was elected to a county office. Consequently, Democrats who had aspirations to enter public life sought more congenial climates, if their political principles were not reversible. Republican majorities kept mounting ever higher until they attained the ratio of about three to one. The Republican party of the county waxed mighty, and eventually became a dominant factor in State politics, and many prominent characters went forward to State and National positions. With political power came domineering arrogance toward the minority. Without hope of any victory whatever, the Democracy of Randolph always put up its ticket for every contest. The party in the county is nothing, if not militant. The fathers and sons of such families as the Smiths, the Akers, the Summers, the Davis', the Lasleys, the Shockneys, Arbogasts, Hindsleys, Fields, Sipes and Walls, not to mention others, have always gone into the tournament with banners flying.

Isaac Pusey Gray came to Randolph county in 1855, and began the practice of law in Union City in 1858. He served in the Civil War as a colonel of the 4th Indiana cavalry. He was first affiliated with the Republican party, served in the State Senate from 1868 to 1872, and the latter year became an active member of the Democratic party. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor with James D. Williams. In the latter part of the year 1880, Governor Williams died and Mr. Gray became acting Governor to the end of the term. In 1884 Governor Gray was elected, serving the full term. He died while minister to Mexico, in 1895, and his body was brought back to Randolph county and reposes within a beautiful mausoleum at Union City. This history elsewhere has a full report of his career.

Governor Gray's two sons, Pierre and Bayard, were men of character and lived the Democratic principles in which they believed. Bayard was the owner and publisher of a Democratic paper at Frankfort, Indiana, for several years. Pierre became a successful attorney at Indianapolis.

John Enos Neff studied law with Thomas M. Browne. In 1874 he was elected Secretary of State and re-elected in 1876. After his term of office he returned to Winchester and took up the practice of law again, with Martin B. Miller, but death cut short what promised to be a brilliant career soon afterward. His Democracy was of the irrefragable brand; and he doffed his hat to no Republican Gesler.

Martin B. Miller was admitted to the bar here in 1859, practicing with Jeremiah Smith. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went forth to fight for the preservation of the Union, a Douglas Democrat, ever remaining loyal to his convictions. At the conclusion of that fratricidal conflict he was mustered out with the rank of brevet colonel. He practiced law in Winchester for many years with splendid success. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him to a responsible position in the Pension Bureau at Washington, which place he retained until his death in 1910.

Levi W. Study was another Democratic lawyer who fought for his party most zealously and indefatigably, but never held a public office. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and achieved marked success. But in 1886 he died, cutting off what promised to be a splendid legal career. Ralph Study, a son, is now a prominent member of the legal fraternity in New York City.

Garland D. Williamson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the Civil War, came to Winchester and began the practice of the law in 1880. In 1894 he was appointed circuit judge by Governor Claude Matthews, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Leander J. Monks to the supreme bench of the State. In 1895 he bought the *Winchester Democrat*, and conducted it several months, selling out to J. L. Smith in October of that year. Judge Williamson was always active in party service and a judicious counselor. The arrogance of the opposition always bumped up against an immovable obstruction when an attempt was made to ride

over him. He was appointed postmaster at Ridgeville by President Wilson in 1913, still serving with commendable faithfulness.

Emerson E. McGriff, now judge of the Jay county Circuit Court, is a native of Randolph county, and began the practice of law here in 1885. In the same year he was appointed by Governor Isaac P. Gray to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, serving until the election in 1886. In 1895 Mr. McGriff moved to Portland, Indiana, where he pursued his profession with honor and the confidence of his clients until he was exalted to the bench by the Democrats of Jay county in 1916.

Frederick S. Caldwell was admitted to the bar in 1890, having served as principal and superintendent of the Winchester schools prior to that time. He has been credited as being one of the foremost lawyers of Indiana, and for many years has been a loyal mainstay of his party in the Democratic county organization. He was appointed to the Appellate Court in 1913, by Governor Samuel M. Ralston, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge A. A. Adams; and was nominated and elected by the Democratic party in 1914, still serving in that tribunal.

At intervals during the period of the Civil War, the Democrats of Randolph county established newspapers in Winchester and Union City, but the tenure of their existence was of brief duration. It was not until 1885 that a newspaper was founded that has enjoyed continued existence up to the present time. This was the *Winchester Democrat*, now at its greatest height in worth and influence. The paper was established by J. R. Polk. In the same year the *Ridgeville Banner* was purchased by Mr. Polk and consolidated with the *Democrat*. A few years later the *Democrat* was sold to Joseph Gorrell, who successfully edited it until 1893 when he sold it to Lew G. Ellingham. Mr. Gorrell went from here to Winamac, Ind., and bought the *Winamac Democrat*, which he still publishes. Mr. Ellingham published the *Democrat* here until the latter part of 1894, when he removed to Adams county and started the *Decatur Democrat*. In 1910 and 1912 Mr. Ellingham was elected Secretary of State, and after his retirement in 1915, he bought a half interest in the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, which is one of the acknowledged leaders in moulding public opinion in harmony with Democratic ideals.

The Fawcett brothers in 1894 brought to the county another plant and continued the *Democrat*, publishing it for a few months, later selling it to Garland D. Williamson. The latter published it until October, 1895, when it was sold to J. L. Smith, former owner of the *Vermilion County Democrat*. Mr. Smith put in an entire new plant,

and conducted the paper until March, 1897, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and became half owner of the *Richmond Sun*. Meanwhile, the *Democrat* was conducted by three of four publishers in 1897 and 1898, in the latter year becoming the property of Alva C. Hindsley, who later served as deputy in the Secretary of State's office, under Mr. Ellingham. Mr. Hindsley sold the paper to L. C. Rockwell in 1911, and in July the same year, D. W. Callahan, the present owner, purchased the plant. For many years the *Democrat* was the only paper in the county advocating Jeffersonian principles.

In 1872 a Democratic paper called the *Independent* was started at Union City by W. R. Hedgepath, and advocated the election of Horace Greeley. It suspended soon after the election of that year.

The *Union City Eagle* was founded in 1863 by L. G. Dines. The paper was Republican in politics, undergoing the common lot of most county newspapers, that of frequent changes of ownership, passing through the hands of half a dozen owners until 1914, when its politics were changed and it became a full-fledged Democratic paper under the control of Don C. Ward. In 1915 Mr. Ward became postmaster at Union City, and a stock company was organized to conduct the paper, which issues both a daily and weekly edition. The paper was instrumental in making Union City a Democratic municipality, and holding control now for more than six years.

Another Democratic paper published at Union City, called the *Plaindealer*, was established by Stephen M. Wentworth in 1877. It was published for about six years, when it was sold and consolidated with another local plant, and Democracy was left without an organ. At the present time the *Winchester Democrat* and the *Union City Eagle* are staunch defenders of the faith of Democracy—ardent backers of Woodrow Wilson.

Because of the fact that no Democratic newspapers, prior to 1885, have enjoyed continuous existence, it is impossible to get any correct data as to the organization of the party in Randolph county earlier than that year. Many times a man was chosen for chairman who served merely during the campaign, and the organization was only temporary. With a Republican opposition three to four times greater, there was but little incentive to maintain an organization. In 1888 Sol C. Brown of Ward township was elected county chairman. Two years later Frederick S. Caldwell was chosen and served two years. He was followed by Erastus C. Lollar; G. D. Williamson served from 1892 to 1894; Charles C. Smith served in 1896 to 1898; Clifton M. Kelley from 1898 to 1900; Edward M. Semans from 1900 to

1904; Alva C. Hindsley from 1904 to 1910; E. S. Edger from 1910 to 1915, and D. W. Callahan from that date to the present time.

On account of the division in the Republican party brought about by the uprising of the Progressive party in 1912, the Democrats elected nearly all of their county ticket that year, the first time that party had elected a candidate since the Civil War. The Hon. Clarence S. Pierce of Union City was elected a member of the General Assembly and served with distinction in the session of 1915. Bert. E. Woodbury was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 25th judicial district, the only Democrat ever chosen in the county to that office. Joseph C. Gard was elected county clerk, and is still faithfully performing the duties of the office. John C. Henning has served two terms as sheriff and won deserved popularity by his ability and generous impulses of heart and hand. William W. Smullen and Clarence Mullen were elected as county commissioners, serving out their terms honorably and retiring with the esteem of all the people. The county coroner, David C. Roney, also a Democrat, was elected, but on account of ill health resigned in 1913 and Dr. Sater Nixon filled out the term. In 1914 the Democrats elected seven of the twelve township trustees of Randolph county. By the aid of the Democratic votes, also, Judge Theodore Shockney, nominated on the Progressive ticket, was exalted to the circuit court bench, where he is serving the people of the county with marked distinction, and with a just sense of equity and clearness of judicial vision.

Contingent upon the election of a Democratic board of county commissioners, came the privilege of appointing numerous other men to office. Dr. J. H. Moroney was appointed as secretary of the county board of health. Henry Judy was appointed superintendent of the County Infirmary. Both of these officers serve four years. Robert A. Jellison was appointed road superintendent. Abner Davis was made custodian of the court house. John A. Shockney became county attorney and Dr. Clifton M. Kelley physician to the poor.

Two townships, namely Jackson and Ward, have for two generations been strongly Democratic. In these the Democrats have always elected their township officers. In municipal af-

fairs Union City has been Democratic for ten or twelve years, electing mayors and a majority of the members of the city council.

Again we repeat that among the faithful none are more faithful than those who stanchly defend their principles against tyrannical majorities. They have met the bristling phalanxes of Republican opposition and have gone down in defeat "with heads bloody but unbowed." With the heroism of an Arnold Wilkenreid they have breasted the spears of the serried ranks of the army of special privilege and came back to the arena again to battle.

Jeffersonian democracy is the fruit of liberty. Its creed is the Declaration of Independence. Its pivotal idea is equal rights to all men. Government must come from the consent of the governed. Democracy means unimpeded progress along the broadway to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." No hereditary bondsman can be a Democrat. No sycophant, no mendicant, no truckler, no hypocrite can utter the language of Democracy. It is not spoken by autocrat or despot except for intrigue and chicanery. Democracy is made counterfeit when the self-seeker feigns to speak for "the people." By treachery he attains tyranny. The golden rule embodies the gospel of Democracy. Every man must be granted that degree of equality that shall enable him to be what God intended he should be. These are some of the fundamental ideals that actuate the Democratic sons of old Randolph. Talk not of Spartan fortitude when courage would be emblazoned on the escutcheon of political integrity—turn to Randolph's Democratic sons. Leonidas at Thermopylae stood for savagery to the death. Democrats of Randolph stand for eternal verities in life as well as death.

"They never fail who die

In a great cause; the block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strong to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping
thoughts,

Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF RIPLEY COUNTY

By Peter Holzer

THE territory of Ripley county belongs to the Grouseland purchase, and with Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jennings and Jefferson counties, was in the possession of the whites soon after the commencement of the present century. The first white person known to have been in the county was a man by the name of Ross. He wandered up Laughery creek, and after reaching the mouth of a little branch at a point on this stream one mile east of the present location of Versailles, he was discovered by the Indians. To make his escape he ran up that little creek, which, in memory of this occurrence, has always been called "Ross' Run." It is supposed by some of the old citizens that this man Ross was one of the Archibald Laughery party that were attacked by Indians in 1781 at the mouth of Laughery creek, on the bank of the Ohio river, within the boundary of the present Ohio county.

The first settlements in the county were made in Shelby township by Daniel and Henry Wooley, in 1814. Daniel entered his land in this township, near Versailles, but he did not come and settle on it until 1817. Soon after Daniel Wooley came and settled in Shelby township, followed shortly after by Henry Yater, Jesse Cole, the Bartlett and Brown families, James King, P. Young, John Kirby, James McKaskey, George Wagner, John McDowell and William McLuser. These all came before the close of the year 1818. John Snodgrass was the first settler in Franklin township. He came in 1815, before the close of the year. Sanfred Hawley, Robertson Gookins, Esquire Robertson, Philip Newfarth, Samuel Montgomery and John Chamberland had settled here. In the spring of 1816 the Wallace, Shanes and Delay families became citizens of the present Franklin township. A settlement was made in 1815 in Adams township by Richard Workman, Thomas Sunman and several families of McKees. At a later date George Clark and Thomas Summerville also settled in this township. Another settlement was made about the same time in Laughery township by a man named Ball. It is supposed that he came in the spring of 1815. Walter Thackery and Robert Birchfield located in the fall of the same year.

The first settlement in Brown township was made by John Herson in 1815. Before the close of the year 1818 the following early settlers were living in Brown township: Richard Galaband, Moses Roberts, James Curry, A. Young, Ira

Young, Isaac Paugh, David Runner, Lewis Meyers, Jacob Hewit, Frederick Buba, James Benham, Thomas Spencer, John Holgarth and Zebulon Brason. The latter was a famous hunter and claimed the honor of killing 108 wolves in Ripley county.

The first settler in Johnson township, about Versailles, was John Hunter, who located in 1816. Before the close of the next year the following persons were living in the township: Benjamin Purcell, Thomas Davis, Thomas Kern, afterward Probate Judge; Charles Lewis, James Muir, Thomas Logiston, Thomas Goodrich and Garrison Bossal. In 1818 Henry Yater, Silas Reed, James Dickerson, William Holman, Joseph McCluska, John Rea—afterward Sheriff of the county; William Holland, Jacob Kiser, Colonel Smith and Presley Gray settled.

Ripley county was organized by an act of the Legislature of 1817-18 and named in honor of General E. W. Ripley, an officer of the war of 1812. The first Circuit Court met at the house of Benjamin Brown at New Marion on the 23d of July, 1818. John Test, presiding Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, and John Richey and Thomas Currie, Associate Judges, were present. The only business transacted at this session was the adoption of a county seal.

The March term, 1819, of the Circuit Court was held at Versailles, according to the orders made at New Marion, at the July session, in 1818. At this term John Watts appeared and presented his commission as presiding Judge and the oath of office was administered to him by Jesse L. Holman. The first case in this court was presented in assumpsit, Jeremiah Burchfield against Cyrus Webster. This case resulted in a personal encounter, in which Burchfield received a severe drubbing. Webster was indicted for assault and battery, and at the October term, 1819, pleading guilty, was fined one dollar and cost.

The first term of the Probate Court was held at New Marion, in the house of Benjamin Brown, November 9, 1818, the associate judges presiding. The court simply met, organized and adjourned, to meet at the house of Joseph Bently, in Versailles, on the 15th day of March, 1819. The first business of this court was the appointment of John Johnson, guardian of Richson Blair, orphan of James Blair, deceased.

The Board of County Commissioners met on the 11th day of May, 1818. Present, the Com-

missioners: James Wooley, William Buchanan and Freeburn Hall. They divided the county at this meeting into three townships—Graham, Perry and Laughery. They ordered an election in each township to elect justices of the peace, and appointed David Wooley inspector of election in Graham township, William Buchanan in Perry, and Samuel Hodes in Laughery.

The county officers then elected were: Clerk and Recorder, Conrad Overturf; Treasurer, Roswell Johnson; Sheriff, Benjamin Kirby; Prosecuting Attorney, Nathaniel French.

The first grand jurors of the county were Henry Banta, Jerry Salyers, Samuel Overturf, James Whitham, Wilson Buchanan, William Buchanan, Charles Divan, Jacob Roberts, Henry O'Neil, Jerry Talbot, Mathew H. Patton, Daniel Wooley, Jacob Kirby, John McDowell, Joseph Clark, Bartless Brown, Carney Goodrich and James Steel. This grand jury met, and having no business, they reported to the court and were discharged.

The first attorneys admitted to practice law in the courts of Ripley county were Nathaniel French and William Hendricks.

Before 1876 politics in Ripley county was largely personal. Political campaigns were not conducted as they are today. County chairmen were not looked upon as of much importance, except to call the county convention, at which the ticket was named. After the ticket was in the field the candidates usually organized the campaign themselves and worked in groups of twos and threes. For instance, the candidate for Sheriff and Treasurer would work one end of the county, while the candidate for Auditor and Representative would be working some other part of the county. The plan was to work for the whole ticket as they went along. But if they found a voter who was displeased with any portion of the ticket they usually made a note of him and notified the candidate who seemed to displease him. He in turn then called upon him and often succeeded in adjusting matters. This method of campaigning was kept up to greater or less extent until possibly 1880, when the county chairman and county organization became a more important factor, and the county began to be organized along lines in which politics is worked today.

No record was kept of the early county chairmen, but the following names have been preserved as chairmen of Ripley county, beginning back with 1882: George R. Griffin, T. L. Hughes, James B. Lloyd, John Spencer, James Lemon, James M. Singer, Nicholas Cornet, James E. Wright, O. R. Jenkins and W. P. Castner, the present County Chairman. During that time the Democrats won twelve complete victories out of seventeen campaigns. They elected the majority

of the county officers in 1886 and in 1888, when the State went Republican.

There is no record of the vote for President in Ripley county prior to 1876, but it is safe to assume that it gave a Republican majority. In 1876 Mr. Tilden carried the county by 215 votes, Mr. Hancock also carrying the county by seventy-one votes, Cleveland in 1884 by 127 votes, Cleveland in 1892 by 192 votes, Bryan in 1896 by 19 votes, and Bryan again in 1908 by 89 votes, and Wilson in 1912 by 939 votes.

Ripley county has been represented in the State Legislature by the following Democrats: Thomas Sunman, Adam G. Hoyer, John B. Kennedy, James B. Lloyd, Davidson Ray, Chester R. Faulkner, Robert Creigmile, L. C. Tucker, Madison Holman, Frank Galbraith, George C. Bos, William Holland, F. M. Alexander, James M. Singer and Rowland Jackson. While none of these men have ever achieved any national prominence, they all served in the State Legislature with credit to themselves and honor to the party. Nor is it on record that any of them is the author of any great constructive piece of legislation. All of them were either farmers, lawyers or business men and returned to their former occupation after leaving the halls of the Legislature. To this general rule there was one exception, Chester R. Faulkner, who became the private secretary of Hon. Daniel W. E. Voorhees, and also held a position as Chief of the Recording Division of the Pension Department, and at the time of his death was superintendent of one of the public buildings at Washington, D. C. Mr. Faulkner came into prominence in 1878 when Ripley, Dearborn and Rush counties were joined together, forming a representative district with a normal Republican majority of 1,000. The republicans had nominated Colonel Wolfe of Rushville, and it seemed almost a forlorn hope to take the nomination against him. Mr. Faulkner volunteered to accept the nomination and make the fight. Of course, it was tendered him by acclamation. He set to work at once to make a personal canvass in the three counties, and imagine Colonel Wolfe's surprise, as well as the surprise of everyone else when Mr. Faulkner was elected. Nicholas Cornet, one of the county chairmen of Ripley county, also served as Auditor of Ripley county for one term and is at present a member of the Joint Land Commission of Panama. One other Ripley county Democrat has also been successful in working his way up to a position in the national government, Kennie F. Rea, son of Davidson Rea, who was appointed a page in the House of Representatives through the influence of Hon. W. S. Holman and is today Chief Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations.

The people of Ripley county are practically an agricultural people, and there are no large cities. The early settlers were kept busy clearing away the forests and draining the "flats," as were also their immediate descendants, and but very little attention was paid to office holding. However, they were not indifferent to the great political questions of the day and kept themselves fully informed on them and the names of her citizens that appear on the roster of the country's defenders attest their patriotism. Ripley county has always kept pace with the other parts of the State in the development of her schools and her farming industries. Being a people devoted largely to agriculture probably accounts for the fact that none of her citizens have aspired to high political honors, and not because they lacked ability, but because their training and business interests led in other directions. The result of their labors are seen today in the splendid farms and farm buildings, of which none better can be found anywhere in this section of our great State.

Ripley county has two Democratic newspapers. The *Osgood Journal*, at Osgood, which is the older of the two, was founded in 1868 by Adam Stockinger and has been owned and edited by the following gentlemen: Samuel Pappet, John B. Day, Nick R. Pappet, George R. Griffin, Charles Gray, Everett and Clarence Shockley, Shockley & Anger and by Richard J. Beer, who is the present owner

and editor. Charles Gray, one of the editors of the *Journal*, was a perfect double of William J. Bryan and was often mistaken for Mr. Bryan. The Democratic *Herald*, at Batesville, was established in October, 1892, and was owned by a stock company. Its first issue appeared on October 13 of that year. Its first editor was Robert Bragg. It was then edited successively by B. F. Jackson, Charles Johnson, Charles Ebel, Charles L. Johnson, A. G. Nusbaumer, Peter Holzer and Peter Holzer and Charles V. Hirt, who are the present owners. Both newspapers enjoy wide popularity and are in excellent financial condition.

The present county officers are all Democrats. They are: State Senator, Rowland Jackson, representing the counties of Ripley, Switzerland and Jefferson; Representative, George Bos; Judge of the Circuit Court, Robert A. Creigmil, for Ripley, Jennings and Scott; Auditor, J. Francis Lochard; Clerk of the Circuit Court, Josiah P. Day; Treasurer, John N. Hess; Recorder, Howard L. Akers; Sheriff, Henry Bultman; Surveyor, James E. Wright; County Superintendent of Schools, Charles R. Hertenstein; County Assessor, Frank Talbett; County Attorney, William Huntington; County Commissioners, Charles Mehrle, Henry Lemon and A. J. Chance; County Coroner, M. L. Samms. Ten of the eleven Township Trustees are Democrats.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF RUSH COUNTY

By Howard E. Barrett, Esq.

RUSH COUNTY lies just a little southeast from our capitol city. Rushville, the county seat, located near the center of the county, is forty miles by rail. By the treaty of St. Marys, Ohio, October 2-6, 1818, the Delaware Indians ceded to the United States all their claims to land in the State of Indiana. Prior to that treaty the region now comprising eastern and central Indiana, from the Ohio northwest to White river, lay in the shadow of an unbroken forest, through which roamed bands of Indian hunters and warriors and the wild beasts native to it. The old boundary of this purchase was about half way between Connersville and the present east line of Rush county, which is a part of the territory thus acquired.

The Legislature of 1821 passed an act for the formation of a new county west of Franklin and Fayette counties and at the suggestion of Dr. William B. Laughlin, who was then a member of the Legislature, the name of the new county was called Rush, in honor of his old preceptor, the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia.

Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of the State of Indiana, approved the act for the formation of the new county December 31, 1821, and the act became effective April 1, 1822, at which time Amaziah Morgan, Jehu Perkins and John Julian, county commissioners, John Hays, sheriff, and Robert Thompson, clerk, met at Perkins' house five miles southeast of the present city of Rushville and proceeded to organize the new county of Rush and ordered an election to be held on the 27th of the same month.

At the second meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held on the 10th day of May, 1822, tavern rates were fixed as follows: Whisky, per half pint, 12½ cents; all foreign spirits, 50 cents per half pint; peach and apple brandy, 25 cents per half pint; gin, 25 cents per half pint; every meal, 25 cents; bed, 6¼ cents; corn or oats, 12½ cents per gallon; horse standing at hay over night, 18½ cents. To provide revenue for public expenses personal property was assessed as follows: Every horse, mare, mule or ass over three years old, 37½ cents; every yoke of oxen over three years old, 25 cents per head; every four-wheeled pleasure carriage, etc., \$1.25; every two-wheeled carriage, \$1.00; every gold watch, 50 cents; every silver watch, 20 cents; on each male person over the age of twenty-one years, 50 cents. The first allowance made out of the county funds

was \$25.00 to Benjamin Sailors for listing the property of the county. The assessed valuation of the real estate in Rush county for the year 1916 was \$14,769,125.00 and the personal property \$5,947,810.00. The total amount of taxes collected for the last year was \$616,050.99.

The early pioneers of Rush county came largely from the South, especially Kentucky and Carolina, and were from Democratic stock. At the first presidential election held in the county, in 1824, Andrew Jackson received 119 votes and Henry Clay received 108 votes. Fifteen votes were cast for Adams. During a period of sixteen years following, the total vote increased to 1,914 and the Democratic majority to 420. But the memorable campaign of 1840 carried the county into the Whig column, Harrison receiving a majority of 356 over Van Buren out of a total vote of 2,696. It remained there till 1856, the birth year of the Republican party, when Buchanan had forty-one plurality over Fremont out of a total vote of 3,414. The fact that a majority of the men of Rush county had southern blood in their veins adds interest to the vote which reflected their political sentiments. In 1860 Breckinridge and Johnson, ultra southern candidates, received only 476 votes; Douglas and Johnson, 1,119; Lincoln and Hamlin, 1,757, and Bell and Everett, 35. With a few exceptions the county has continued to be Republican the greater part of the time since the war, with varying majorities. The Democrats elected their county ticket in 1876, although Hayes received a majority of 266 over Tilden. In 1912 the Democrats elected their ticket and a part of it in 1914.

NEWSPAPERS.

It is no longer possible to make an accurate list of Rush county's newspapers and their owners and editors in their proper order. William D. M. Wickham, the pioneer printer, printed the first paper, a small sheet, about ten by twelve inches, called the *Dog Fennel Gazette*. He printed it on a sycamore stump, using a pole lever to make the impression. Later he built a better one of timbers. In September, 1831, he issued the first number of the *American*, its neat appearance indicating better facilities. It had four four-column pages and lasted about two years. He soon made a third venture with a paper called the *Gazette*, of about the same size but not so attractive in appearance. His papers followed the policies of

Andrew Jackson. Following him Samuel Davis and Thomas Wallace started the *Herald*, a Whig paper. About 1840 Donovan and Tizzard bought it, changed the name to the *Hoosier and Democratic Archive* and switched it over to the Democracy. Samuel Bratton bought them out and renamed it the *Jacksonian*. In 1873 George H. Puntenney and William E. Wallace bought the paper and successfully managed it, most of the time in partnership, for thirty-four years, Mr. Puntenney retiring in 1900. In July, 1907, Mr. Wallace sold the paper to a new company, the *Democrat Publishing Company*. The paper is now owned and published by R. W. Noyer and is run as a daily.

Surely the Democrats have good reason to be proud of the part played by members of their party in the history and development of this county. Among those who have taken a prominent part in this work the writer would mention the following:

Amaziah Morgan, of whom the late Dr. Arnold, in writing a history of Rush county, said: "I must notice a few of our early political leaders. Amaziah Morgan was the most able and distinguished of these. He was one of the first county commissioners, and by his energy and executive ability did much to organize and put in motion the machinery of county business. He was really a great man, fully meeting the requirements of those days, and representing the wishes, wants and feelings of his constituents. He had a strong, practical mind, with all the qualities necessary for a leader in pioneer life. Brave, hospitable, generous and public-spirited, he possessed a rough, earnest eloquence that produced a powerful influence on his auditors, and gave him a wonderful popularity and influence. He served about one year as county commissioner and then resigned, and was elected the first representative of Rush county. He served in this office two years and was then elected to the State Senate, serving about nine or ten years. During this time he was unquestionably the most able and popular politician of our county. He was one of the leading spirits of the Senate, and his influence was felt all over the State. Nature had been generous to him both physically and mentally. Tall and erect, with well-cut and strongly-marked features, a full and clear black eye, alike capable of expressing the fiercest passion or the most tender emotion. A strong, clear voice, an earnest delivery and an imposing presence gave additional force to his impassioned utterances. At home he was careless in his attire, generally wearing linsey pantaloons, a buckskin hunting-shirt, with a belt around the waist, a soft hat or coon-skin cap, no boots or shoes on his feet; with his long rifle on

his shoulder, he looked the genuine backwoodsman, ever ready to help to raise a house or roll the logs for his neighbors and to bear his part in the shooting matches, then so popular."

William S. Hall was elected a justice of the peace for Washington township in 1839 and served until 1847. In 1853 he was elected trustee of the same township and held the office until 1862, when he resigned and accepted the nomination for representative in the State Legislature upon the Democratic ticket. He was elected by a good majority and served during the exciting session of 1863. At the close of his term as legislator he was once more elected trustee of his home township and served continuously until 1878. He was indeed a "forward looking Democrat." His heart was set upon the common schools as the best means of giving the boys and girls a good start in life. His interest in the country schools and the study of how to better them amounted to almost a passion with him. Feeling that the country child, even up to a few years back, was yet hampered as he had been in his chance for a good education, with prophetic foresight he early dreamed of creating a township central school that would, without private outlay, give an education the equal of any academy or high school in the city. He was the pioneer of the centralized county school system, and held the honor of having established the first school of the kind in the United States, and in the little town of Raleigh, Rush county, Indiana. He was the father of a large and influential family, among whom is Hon. Frank J. Hall, Lieutenant-Governor (1909-1913). Mr. Hall died May 5, 1905, at the age of ninety-one years.

One of the most positive and forceful characters among the Democrats of Rush county was George H. Puntenney, lawyer and editor of the *Rushville Jacksonian* from 1873 to 1900. He was known as a lawyer of much originality and marked ability. The *Rushville Jacksonian* while he was its editor was a power for democracy in this section of the State. His early training was according to the Republican faith, but after the Civil War, in which he served for three years, ranking as Sergeant Major, he espoused the cause of democracy and the fearlessness of his tongue and pen were recognized by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. He was a close student of public questions and had the courage of his convictions. He was the first mayor of the city of Rushville.

So far as the writer has been able to learn, Mr. Puntenney was the first to offer proof, in the campaign of 1896, that gold and silver were coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the days of Abraham. From an article on this subject, published in his

paper in the issue of September 10 of that year, I quote the following:

"Now, the silver shekel weighed about one-half ounce. It was twice the weight of the golden shekel and worth 50 to 62½ cents. Now, since the golden shekel was worth \$4.00 and was only half as heavy as the silver shekel was, then two golden shekels were worth \$8.00—sixteen times as much as the silver shekel and about its weight. That is sixteen to one. So the Hebrews came as near having the ratio of sixteen to one as we had before silver was demonetized."

Mr. Puntenny died on June 1, 1910, at the age of eighty-two years.

Ben L. Smith was another of the sturdy Democrats that have done much to make Rush county democracy what it is. A lifelong Democrat, born and reared in the county, educated in its common schools and at Asbury University, a soldier in the Civil War for three years, ranking as captain, prominent and successful as a lawyer for over forty-five years, member of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home near Knightstown, in this county, for a number of years, where he served with honor and credit to himself and his party. He retired from the active practice of the law January 1, 1915, and died at his home here in Rushville on the 25th day of December, 1915, at the age of eighty years.

John L. Robinson was another of the prominent men in the early history of Rush county. He was elected clerk of the Circuit Court in 1843 and was afterwards elected to Congress from the fourth district when Rush county was in that district. He was United States Marshal for the district of Indiana from 1856 to 1860. During all of his long and useful career he was ever ready with voice and pen to advocate the cause of Democracy.

David S. Morgan of this county was one of the very truest and most consistent Democrats among the many that fought the battles of Democracy in this section. He was a prominent attorney at the bar of the Rush Circuit Court for many years and stood at the front rank among the lawyers.

To mention all those who are at present taking an active part in the affairs of the Democratic party would be to practically make a list of the Democratic voters of the county, for Democrats here are awake and are as well organized as any other county in the State. Among those who have occupied positions in the party that gave to them more prominence, perhaps, than others, the writer would mention the following:

Hon. Douglas Morris, judge of the Circuit Court from 1898 to 1904, and judge of the Supreme Court from 1910 to 1916. Ever ready and willing

to do his part to further the interests of the party in any capacity he might be called to work.

Frank J. Hall, lifelong enthusiastic worker for democracy, Lieutenant-Governor from 1909 to 1913, a fearless and consistent Democrat, son of William S. Hall.

Cary Jackson, representative from this county in the State Legislature during the sixty-fifth session and trustee of Washington township from August, 1890, to August, 1895. Elected to represent the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Rush and Fayette, in the State Senate during the session of 1913.

Leonidas H. Mull, lifelong consistent Democrat, always ready with his money and his time to assist the Democrats of the county and the State to hold up the banner of Democracy. He was elected representative from this county to the State Legislature by a handsome majority when all the remainder of the county ticket was defeated.

Will M. McBride, a Democratic descendant from the old stock. Made an enviable record as trustee of our Rushville city schools and was twice elected treasurer of this county, serving from 1910 to 1914.

John D. Megee, for many years past one of the most prominent lawyers of the county and at all times a Democratic worker. State committeeman from the sixth district for a number of years, appointed judge of the Rush Circuit Court by Governor Ralston and served for about two years, his term expiring the first of January, 1915.

Allen R. Holden, for three years a trustee of our city schools and auditor of Rush county from 1912 to 1916, and an enthusiastic Democrat at all times and under all circumstances.

Arie M. Taylor, a royal Democrat, one of the leading educators of the county for a number of years and elected clerk of the Circuit Court, serving from December, 1912, to December, 1916, with much credit to himself, as well as his party.

Voorhees Cavit, county chairman for the last campaign, twice elected sheriff of this county and serving his second term at this time. Popular with all classes and a Democrat without apology.

James T. Arbuckle, Democrat of the old school, always a loyal and enthusiastic worker. Prominent lawyer for many years. Deputy prosecutor from 1900 to 1904, member of the city school board from 1910 to 1913 when he resigned to accept an appointment as member of the State Board of Pardons. tendered him by Governor Ralston. Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1914-1915.

Benjamin A. Black, prominent business man for many years. Served as mayor of the city of

Rushville for four years, 1910 to 1914. Always an enthusiastic worker.

Adolphus Cameron, a young and enthusiastic Democrat. Twice elected county surveyor and served with much credit to himself and all his friends.

Oliver C. Norris, a Silver Republican Democrat since the memorable campaign of 1896, a loyal and enthusiastic worker. Elected to the State Legislature and served during the session of 1915. Great Sachem of the Imp. O. R. M., 1910 to 1911.

George W. Campbell, another Silver Republican Democrat, and one of the prominent lawyers of this county for many years. One time prosecutor of the district composed of Rush and Decatur counties. An able and forceful advocate of Democratic policies.

Wallace Morgan, son of the late David S. Morgan, prominent lawyer at this time. Served as county chairman for two terms, city attorney for two years and county attorney for two years. Always an enthusiastic worker for the Democracy.

Samuel L. Trabue, county chairman for two terms preceding the last campaign. A consistent, loyal and enthusiastic worker for the Democratic party at all times.

Samuel L. Innis, an able attorney and for three years a member of the Rushville city school board, and at all times a Democrat.

Donald L. Smith, an attorney, son of the late Ber L. Smith and prosecuting attorney for Rush county, 1913-1915, by appointment by Governor Ralston.

W. L. Newbold, lawyer, Democratic county chairman for two terms, deputy prosecuting attorney for one term, and afterwards editor and one of the publishers of the *Rushville Jacksonian* for several years.

John E. Gantner, present secretary of the Democratic county committee and for three sessions of the Legislature chief engrossing clerk for the Senate. John Kelley, Sr., chief doorkeeper for the State Senate, session of 1913.

Gesten P. Hunt, always an ardent Democrat and at present postmaster of Rushville. Will S. Meredith, postmaster of Rushville during one of the Cleveland administrations. Mark Purcell, deputy postmaster under Postmaster Meredith

and for two years Democratic county chairman of Rush county.

Will Leach, a staunch Democrat and the present city chairman of Rushville. Rush G. Budd, an old-line Democrat and is at this time one of the trustees of the epileptic village at Newcastle, having been appointed to that position by Governor Ralston in 1915.

In view of the long, tardy recognition of the rights of the women of our country—now about to be shown by all the States—the writer feels that no more fitting close to this article could be made than a few lines from a historical sketch of Rush county, written by the late John F. Moses, entitled, "The Pioneer Woman."

"Men write histories and figure most in them. Up to this point little has been said about woman's part in this wilderness life. The hardships were by no means all man's, nor the toil. She cooked at the open fireplace, stooping at most of this work, with her head exposed to the heat. Her equipment of kitchen furniture was meager. There were a few iron pots, a skillet or two, a 'Dutch oven' for the baking, a crane in the chimney for the mush and hominy pot, a few gourd dippers and a few dishes and knives. She made the soap, hackled the flax, carded the wool, spun and dyed the yarn, wove the cloth, cut and made the family clothing; and blankets, sheets and towels were the product of her industry and skill. She gathered herbs and was the family doctor. She bore and raised the children. With all these manifold duties she found time to help out with the corn planting or hoeing. Her willing hands were ever busy with acts of neighborly kindness. She sat by the sick bed and comforted the troubled. Her womanly virtues and graces gave the hard life of that time such refinement as it had. She was the best part of the church and she taught her daughters to be modest and homekeepers and her sons to be good men. With brave heart she toiled through her allotted years, then slipped away into some little graveyard to rest. It may be that its fences have long since rotted down and the cattle trample upon her grave or the plow goes over it today, but on that last day when the Book of Remembrance is opened, she will come forth to her reward."

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

THE county of St. Joseph is in the middle of the northernmost tier of counties of Indiana. To the east are the counties of Elkhart, LaGrange and Steuben; to the west, those of LaPorte, Porter and Lake. On the south are the counties of Marshall and Starke, and on the North is the county of Berrien, in the State of Michigan. The northern part of the county is in the St. Joseph Valley, and the southern part in the Kankakee region. A goodly number of lakes were once within the territorial limits of the county. Of these most have become extinct through various causes, but those remaining constitute a source of joy to thousands who have a fondness for healthful outings, for invigorating boating, and for exhilarating fishing. The most important of the remaining lakes are the Notre Dame, the Chain and Bass Lakes in Warren township, west of South Bend, and Hudson Lake near New Carlisle.

St. Joseph county's organization was effected under an act of the General Assembly, approved January 29, 1830. The first election in conformity with this act was held on the first Monday in August, 1830. At this election Lathrop M. Taylor was chosen Clerk and Recorder, and Lambert McCombs, Adam Smith and Levi F. Arnold were chosen as justices of the peace. The board of justices held its first meeting at the house of Alexis Coquillard, August 27, 1830. At this meeting John D. Lasly was appointed Treasurer. His bond was fixed at \$1,000. Assessors and collectors were also appointed at this meeting. Licenses were granted the American Fur Company (Alexis Coquillard, agent), and to Samuel Hanna & Co., of Fort Wayne (Lathrop M. Taylor, agent), to vend foreign merchandise within the county of St. Joseph for the term of one year. The fee for this privilege was \$10 each.

The last (fourth) meeting of the board of justices was held November 12, 1830. By an act of the General Assembly, approved January 19, 1831, a board of county commissioners was substituted for the board of justices. Under this act a county government was provided for and the various officers serving thereunder were required to be chosen by popular election. The first board of commissioners chosen was composed of Aaron Stanton, David Miller and Joseph Rohrer. South Bend was in 1831 made the seat of justice for the newly-organized county. Lathrop M. Taylor served seven years as clerk and recorder. This office combined the duties of clerk, auditor and recorder. Taylor was succeeded by Tyra W. Bray,

who also held the office for seven years. John F. Lindsay, the last clerk under the constitution of 1816, was in office from 1844 to 1851. Under the constitution of 1851 the tenure of the county clerk's office was reduced to four years with the right to one re-election. Samuel M. Chord was elected in 1851 and re-elected four years later. Elias V. Clark held the office from 1859 to 1867; George W. Matthews, to 1875; Captain Edwin Nicar, to 1879; Timothy E. Howard, to 1883; George H. Alward succeeded Howard, but died November 11, 1885, and by appointment was succeeded by his son, George H., who served until 1887. In 1886 William C. McMichael was elected clerk, being succeeded by George M. Fountain in 1895. In 1903, George H. Alward became clerk by election, and in 1907 he was succeeded by Frank P. Christoph. The present incumbent of this office is George M. Raab. Fourteen different individuals have filled this important office since the organization of the county. Edwin Nicar was elected by a combination of Independents and Democrats. Timothy E. Howard was the first Democrat to be chosen county clerk. William C. McMichael, Frank P. Christoph and George M. Raab also were later on elected as Democrats. These three were residents of Mishawaka.

As county auditor, L. M. Taylor served from 1830 to 1837; Tyra W. Bray from 1837 to 1845; George W. Matthews from 1845 to 1849; Aaron B. Ellsworth from 1849 to 1859; W. J. Holloway from 1859 to 1867; Alfred Wheeler from 1867 to 1875; William D. Smith from 1875 to 1883; Aaron Jones from 1883 to 1891; Robert Myler from 1891 to 1895; Geo. W. Loughman from 1895 to 1899; John M. Brown, from 1899 to 1903; John W. Harbou from 1903 to 1911; Clarence Sedgwick from 1912 to 1915; Arthur F. Wolf from 1915 to 1919.

Samuel L. Cottrell was the first sheriff of the county. Those succeeding him in that office were: Benjamin McCarty, 1831; Scott West, 1832; Daniel A. Fullerton, 1832 to 1833; Samuel L. Cottrell, 1833 to 1838; Charles M. Tutt, 1838 to 1842; Lott Day, Sr., 1842 to 1846; Lott Day, Jr., 1846 to 1850; Ralph Staples, 1850 to 1852; Benjamin F. Miller, 1852 to 1856; Evan C. Johnson, 1856 to 1860; Nelson Ferris, 1860 to 1864; Solomon W. Palmer, 1864 to 1868; Geo. V. Glover, 1868 to 1872; Joseph Turnock, 1872 to 1876; Robert Hardy, 1876 to 1878; James Dougherty, 1878 to 1880; Zachariah M. Johnson, 1880 to 1884; George Rockstroh, 1884 to 1886; John Finch, 1886 to 1890; Andrew J. Ward, 1890 to 1894; James C.

Eberhart, 1894 to 1898; Charles E. McCarty, 1898 to 1903; Schuyler C. Robinson, 1903 to 1905; David B. J. Schafer, 1905 to 1909; Millard F. Kerr, 1909 to 1913; Edward S. Swanson, 1913 to 1915; Charles E. Bailey, 1915 to 1919. Of these Staples, Dougherty, Rockstroh, Ward and Bailey were elected as Democrats.

As first treasurer of the county John D. Lasly was appointed by the board of justices for the year 1830. September 7, 1831, Aaron Miller was appointed treasurer by the board of county commissioners to hold until his successor was duly appointed and qualified. He was required to give bond in the sum of \$2,000. By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 12, 1841, the office of county treasurer was made elective. From the time when the office was made elective the county treasurers have been: Albert Monson, 1841; John K. Wright, 1850; Robert B. Nicar, 1851; Solomon Miller, 1856; John H. Harper, 1860; Ezekiel Greene, 1864; Hiram Miller, 1868; David B. Creviston, 1872; C. Henry Scheerer, 1876; John Hay, 1878; Frederick Lang, 1880; Emanuel R. Wills, 1884; George H. Stover, 1888; Simon Yenn, 1892; William H. Oren, 1894; John W. Zigler, 1898; Adam Hunsberger, 1903; William C. Stover, 1907; Marshal Hughes, 1909; Fred W. Martin, 1913; Ed. F. Keller, 1917. Of these Hay, Wills, George H. Stover, Yenn, W. C. Stover, Martin and Keller were elected as Democrats.

During the existence of the Whig party the county remained steadfastly of that faith. A pronounced Free-soil sentiment was developed during the forties. In 1848 there was quite a sentiment in favor of the Van Buren and Adams ticket, staunchly supported by Samuel J. Tilden, but the bulk of the Democratic vote was cast for the regular ticket, Cass and Butler. When the Republican party was formed nearly the entire Whig element joined that party, together with some of the Free-soil Democrats. Know-Nothingism never gained much of a foothold in St. Joseph county, though the People's party, preceding the Republican organization, developed much strength during the fifties. In the memorable campaign of 1860 the Democrats stood unflinchingly by Stephen A. Douglas. This was largely due to the attitude of ex-Congressman Norman Eddy, though his defeat as a candidate for re-election to Congress was directly attributable to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in the main brought about through the persistent efforts of the "Little Giant," in the sincere but vain hope of appeasing the South and averting a sectional conflict. John Brownfield, who for many years presided over the conventions of the St. Joseph county Democracy before, during and after the Civil war, maintained a conservative attitude regarding the presidential con-

test of 1860. A native of Pennsylvania, by nature and inclination a conservative, he favored the nomination of James Guthrie of Kentucky as a compromise candidate. But compromise was out of the question, and the great split in the Democratic party of 1860 made it easy for the young, vigorous and enthusiastic Republican party to elect its honored standard-bearer to the presidency.

The first rupture in the Republican party followed the Greeley or Liberal revolt in 1872 and the enactment of the Baxter law by the Indiana Legislature of 1873. This break in the solidity of the Republicans was largely due to the influence exerted by David R. Leeper, who up to that time had been a staunch Republican. He was nominated for the Legislature by a coalition of Democrats and Liberal (or Greeley) Republicans, but declined the nomination. In 1874 he was again nominated for the Legislature and triumphantly elected, and re-elected in 1876. By that time he had become a full-fledged Democrat. In 1878 he was elected state senator for St. Joseph and Starke counties by the phenomenal majority of nearly 800. He made a splendid record in both houses of the General Assembly. As senator he served with marked ability as member of the committees on finance, on railroads, on education, on public buildings, on banks, on several committees of conference on appropriation bills and on other important special committees. He had much to do with shaping legislation for the erection of a new state house at Indianapolis and for the enlargement of the facilities for caring for the insane of the State. By reason of his achievements at Indianapolis he was strongly urged by party leaders to accept a nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Thirteenth District in 1882, but could not be persuaded to do so. Instead, however, he consented to make the race for county auditor, in the hope of retrieving to some extent the financial loss sustained by having gone on the bail bond of a defaulting city treasurer. As a result of tactics first applied during the Hancock-Garfield campaign, the bulldozing of factory employes, the entire Democratic ticket of 1882 was defeated. Mr. Leeper, however, had the proud satisfaction of receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate on his ticket. With these experiences in public life he felt that he had enough of politics. Accordingly he devoted much of his time and attention to travel, literature and music. He wrote a great deal for the public press, and finally turned his attention to formulating a masterpiece in the literary line. This he entitled "The American Idea." The manuscript was submitted to a number of competent critics, all of whom spoke of it as a production of unusual and extraordinary

merit. G. P. Putnam's Sons proposed to produce it in their series of "Questions of the Day," but no conclusion was reached regarding the matter. Quite recently his brother Samuel, president of the American Trust Company at South Bend, decided to perpetuate the author's memory by causing "The American Idea" to be printed in book form and placed within reach of appreciative students of government. The appearance of this exceedingly interesting volume has been greeted with marked favor by some of the leading papers of the country, among them the *New York World*, *San Francisco Chronicle* and numerous other extensively circulating periodicals.

In the spring of 1892 the South Bend Democracy found itself in straits for an available candidate for the mayoralty. Factional troubles had rendered the prospect of success at the polls anything but assuring, so aspirants for the nomination any way desirable were not conspicuously in sight. Leaders put their heads together and finally decided to bring the strongest possible pressure to bear on David R. Leeper to induce him to make the race. It was no easy task to bring him around. Argument upon argument was adduced why he should make the race for this important office. Still he held out. Final pressure was brought to bear on him during the afternoon preceding the nominating convention, which was held in what was then known as Price's Theater, on North Michigan street. He tenaciously held out against it until it was nearly time for the convention to assemble, and as he lived on the outskirts of the city, the person commissioned to extract from him the promise to accept had to make all possible haste to reach the convention hall. No time was lost in placing Mr. Leeper in nomination. Manifestations of genuine joy greeted the announcement and the nomination was acclaimed with vociferous shouting. By a narrow margin his election at the polls was accomplished, only one of his associates on the ticket being fortunate enough to "pull through." The Republicans succeeded in electing the greater part of their nominees. Two years later the party insisted on nominating him for re-election. Determinedly he resisted all efforts in that direction. While pressure was brought to bear on him to yield, the convention proceeded deliberately with the preliminaries, the managers all the while eagerly looking toward the door for the "pressure committee" to put in an appearance. Definite action could no longer be deferred. Nominations were made. Leeper's consent, wrought from him amidst the shedding of tears, could not be obtained until the convention had just about finished its work. A clever young Democrat named George A. McComber headed the ticket. The joy depicted upon Leeper's coun-

tenance upon learning that he would not have to pass through the ordeal of a campaign revealed the true inwardness of his innermost feelings and his deep-seated aversion to making a distasteful race. The election resulted in a sweeping Republican victory—David B. J. Schafer heading the ticket of that party. The panic of 1893 effectually destroyed every prospect of Democratic success at the polls in those perilous days. The only office Mr. Leeper thereafter accepted was that of police commissioner, by appointment of Governor Matthews. It is worthy of note that every nomination conferred upon Mr. Leeper was by unanimous vote and that in every instance he polled more votes than any of his associates on the ticket. Had his ambition been equal to his ability and his sterling worth, he would in all probability have occupied conspicuous places in State and national councils.

By virtue of legislative authorization, dated January 15, 1844, South Bend became an incorporated town that year, with Benjamin F. Price, William H. Patteson, John Brownfield, Abraham Wilson and Ricketson Burroughs as trustees. John Brownfield was made president and William H. Patteson clerk of this board. The first election for town trustee was held March 3, 1845, and resulted in the election of John Brownfield, Benjamin F. Price, William A. Patteson, Ricketson Burroughs and Joseph Andre. This board selected John Brownfield as president, Charles M. Heaton as clerk, Schuyler Colfax as assessor, Albert Monson as treasurer, and William Snavely as marshal. The presidents of subsequent town boards were: 1846, John Brownfield; 1848, John A. Henricks; 1850, Solomon W. Palmer; 1851, Mathias Stover; 1858, Henry Carleton; 1859 and 1860, Benjamin F. Price; 1861, Edmund Pitts Taylor; 1863 and 1864, John A. Henricks; 1865, Henry Carleton.

South Bend became a city in 1865 when, on June 5, William G. George was elected mayor; George H. Alward, clerk; George W. Matthews, treasurer; Daniel Roof, marshal; Washington Saunders, civil engineer; Elisha Sumption, assessor. Subsequent mayors were installed: In 1866, William G. George; 1868, Louis Humphreys, serving four years; 1872, William Miller; 1876, A. N. Thomas; 1878, Lucius G. Tong; 1880, Dr. Levi J. Ham; 1884, George W. Loughman; 1888, William H. Longley; 1892, David R. Leeper; 1894, David B. J. Schafer; 1898, Schuyler Colfax; 1902, Edward J. Fogarty; 1909, Charles L. Goetz; 1913, Fred W. Keller. Dr. Ham was the first Democrat to be elected mayor of South Bend. Other Democratic mayors were Longley, Leeper, Fogarty and Goetz. Keller, though politically a Progressive and Republican, was elected over Pat. A. Joyce

as the nominee of a "conglomeration of incongruous elements" styling itself "Citizens' party." No man in the city was better equipped for the mayoralty than Mr. Joyce. His record as Councilman for the fourth ward stamped him a highly sagacious and ruggedly honest municipal legislator. He was the one man who courageously and conscientiously stood out against the granting of franchises that in subsequent years were utilized to be bartered away to corporations at enormous profits. He repeatedly demonstrated his ability and adaptability to intelligent and efficient municipal service while filling the important office of City Controller during the Goetz administration. Yet he was defeated, partly through duplicity and treachery, partly through hypocrisy and cant, and not inconsiderably at the expense of truth, justice and righteous citizenship. Undeceived and basely betrayed, the electorate of South Bend would, if it could, gladly undo the foolishness of 1913.

The office of postmaster of South Bend, under Democratic administration, was filled by Sorden Lister and Walter Harrigan. The present incumbent is George W. Zinky. Lister was for many years the recognized leader of Democratic forces in city and county. He served a number of years in the city council and had an ambition to become mayor. Factional troubles rendered impossible the gratification of this ambition. Mr. Longley had the honor of defeating one of the strongest and most resourceful Republicans of the city, viz.: "Buffalo" Miller. To Mr. Fogarty belongs the honor of having served longer than any other individual chosen as mayor of this city since its organization. The honor of having been elected by the largest majority ever accorded to an aspirant to the South Bend mayoralty belongs to Charles L. Goetz. He was very reluctant about entering the race, and held out against making it until only a few days before the assembling of the convention. Senator Shively presided. The nominating speeches by Harry Wair, George Ford and F. E. Hering were of a high order. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. The ticket placed in nomination was exceptionally strong. Charles L. Goetz for mayor, G. A. Farabaugh for city judge, and Timothy E. Howard for councilman-at-large, appealed strongly to the electorate. On election day this combination swept everything before it. The majority reached 2,500. Goetz carried every ward and every precinct except one. The campaign was conducted upon a high plane and elicited unstinted commendation. Charley Goetz was a prime favorite with the people. He was a true-hearted man and a superb mixer. The defeat of his friend Joyce in 1913 grieved him sorely. There are those who believe it contributed to his premature death, June 23, 1915,

when only 56 years of age. For a quarter of a century he was among the most efficient party workers and managers in the State. His passing entailed an irreparable loss.

In the General Assembly St. Joseph county was represented, beginning in the seventies, by Representatives David R. Leeper, Wm. C. McMichael, Henry Ginz, Thomas J. Garoutte, William H. Stull, Edward A. Metzger, George H. Stover, George V. Byrket, Joseph F. Suchanek, Charles Weidler, George W. Sands, Charles A. Hagerty, George Y. Hepler, Marion Gorsky and G. A. Haslinger, and by Senators Joseph Henderson, David R. Leeper, Timothy E. Howard, E. Volney Bingham and Charles A. Hagerty.

St. Joseph county Democrats elected to Congress were Norman Eddy, George Ford and Benjamin F. Shively. Eddy and Ford served each one term; Shively, three and a fraction; later on he was twice elected to the U. S. Senate—first by the Legislature and six years later by popular vote. In 1896 he was the Democratic nominee for governor and was defeated by James A. Mount by about 25,000 majority. Schuyler Colfax and Abraham L. Brick were the only Republicans elected to Congress from St. Joseph county. Colfax was first chosen in 1854 to succeed Colonel Eddy and was re-elected to six consecutive terms. Three of his races were made against that forceful debater, David Turpie. In 1868 Colfax was made vice-president of the United States. That was his last public office. He died at Mankato, Minn., January 13, 1885, while on a lecture tour. Brick was first elected in 1898 and re-elected to four consecutive terms. He died at Indianapolis, April 7, 1908.

In 1870 Colonel Norman Eddy was nominated by the Democrats for secretary of state and triumphantly elected by about two thousand majority over Dr. Max F. A. Hoffmann of Logansport. Colonel Eddy died during his term. His son, Owen M., was graciously and generously permitted to serve the remainder of the term, although John F. Farquhar was by the governor named to fill the vacancy. Timothy E. Howard was elected to the supreme bench in 1892 and William P. O'Neill was chosen to the office of lieutenant-governor in 1912. In 1904 Edward J. Fogarty received the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, but with the rest of the ill-fated Alton B. Parker ticket experienced overwhelming defeat.

Upon the death of James D. Reid, warden of the Indiana state prison seven or eight years ago, former Mayor Edward J. Fogarty was appointed to fill the vacancy. He holds the position at this time. By general concurrence that institution has been pronounced the model state

prison in the United States. Several years ago Warden Fogarty installed an extensive binder twine manufacturing plant within the prison walls. This has been operated to marked advantage. Operations therein have been impeded of late on account of the exorbitant advance in the price of sisal, caused by the war in Mexico. In lieu of binder twine production, Warden Fogarty has turned his attention to extensive farming operations in the western part of St. Joseph county. He leased from the Reynolds estate 2,200 acres of choice land in Olive township and the Hubbard farm of 600 acres, near by. Vast quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, peas, beans, etc., have resulted from the first year's experiment. Much greater results are calculated on next year.

At the urgent request of Governor Marshall seven years ago John B. Stoll accepted the tender of a position as trustee on the Indiana prison and parole board. He was made president of the board immediately upon becoming a member thereof, and is now serving his seventh year in that capacity. His commission runs to January, 1921.

At the election of 1912 two South Benders headed the electoral tickets of their respective parties—Aaron Jones, Sr., that of the Roosevelt and Parker ticket, John B. Stoll that of the Wilson and Marshall ticket. Owing to the Republican split the Wilson ticket was elected by an unprecedented plurality—119,883. Mr. Stoll was delegated to convey the result of the Indiana election to the secretary of the Senate at Washington. In 1896 Mr. Stoll headed the Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket, which was defeated by about 18,000.

St. Joseph county has two cities—South Bend with a population of between 60,000 and 70,000, and Mishawaka with about 15,000 inhabitants. There is but little difference between the ages of the two places. In 1835 a town organization under the name of the St. Joseph Iron Works was authorized. In 1838 a reorganization was effected by combining the four different organizations into one. The name Mishawaka was given the merged corporations. For over sixty years this sort of local government was maintained. Early in 1899 a movement was inaugurated to convert the town into a city. There was strong opposition to this movement, but an election ordered to determine for or against the change resulted thus: For city government, 702; against, 336. This test of public sentiment was made February 20, 1899. An election for city officers was thereupon ordered to be held May 2, 1899. It resulted in the election of Manuel M. Fisher as mayor, Henry C. Eggleston as clerk, William M. Clark as treasurer, Charles H. Doolittle as street

commissioner and Grant Needham as marshal. After this election the board of town trustees met for the last time on May 8, 1899, to close up town affairs and turn over the government to the city officers. A cash balance of \$10,746.75 was turned over to the newly installed city treasurer. Thereupon the board of trustees of the town of Mishawaka, after a government extending from January 31, 1835, to May 8, 1899, adjourned sine die, and Mishawaka auspiciously entered upon its career as a city.

May, 1902, Mayor Fisher was succeeded by Melville W. Mix, who subsequently was re-elected in 1904. In November, 1905, Charles Frank succeeded to the mayoralty, and he in turn was succeeded by John A. Herzog, now postmaster of Mishawaka. In 1913 Ralph W. Gaylor, running as the nominee of a citizens' combination, was elected over Melville W. Mix, the Democratic nominee. Fisher, Frank and Gaylor were affiliated with the Republican party; Mix and Herzog are Democrats. For many years E. Volney Bingham served efficiently as member of the school board. Before his election to the state senate he held the position of town attorney. Frank P. Christoph, now generally considered the Democratic wheel-horse of Mishawaka, was in the fall of 1917 the nominee of his party for mayor, with the present incumbent as his successful competitor.

Besides the two cities of South Bend and Mishawaka there are five incorporated towns in St. Joseph county, viz: Walkerton, New Carlisle, North Liberty, Lakeville, Wyatt.

The newspaper field has been well filled from an early period of the county's existence. As fittingly observed by Judge Timothy E. Howard, "The history of our newspapers is co-eval with that of South Bend itself. The editors, in the main, have been intelligent and broad-minded, and have acted on the assumption that their readers were all people of refinement and intelligence. Appeals to passion and prejudice have been the exception. The appeal has been rather to reason, morals, patriotism and good citizenship and the general welfare of the country."

The first paper ventured in the county was called the *Northwestern Pioneer*. It was established November 16, 1831, by John D. and Joseph H. Defrees. There was at that time no paper published north of Indianapolis or west of Detroit. Even Chicago was without a newspaper. Six months later the name was changed to the *St. Joseph Beacon*. In 1833 Joseph H. Defrees sold his interest to his brother and moved to Goshen, where he engaged and prospered in the mercantile business, was repeatedly elected to the General Assembly of Indiana, and in 1864 was made a member of Congress for the Fort Wayne district,

erving one term. John D. Defrees abandoned the South Bend field and moved the *Beacon* to White Pigeon, Mich., where he disposed of the plant to a Mr. Gilbert. Returning to South Bend a short time afterward, Defrees equipped himself for the practice of law, acquired a lucrative practice, was elected to the State Senate, became editor of the *Indianapolis Journal* and was by President Lincoln appointed public printer at Washington. Several years after the war Mr. Defrees modified his political views and in 1872 vigorously supported Horace Greeley for the presidency as against Grant.

South Bend was not to be without a newspaper any length of time. In 1836 William Milligan established the *Free Press*. This paper was fairly well supported, but in 1845 the plant was transferred to Albert W. West and Schuyler Colfax. These gentlemen established the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, the first number of which made its appearance September 12, 1845. It grew rapidly in popular favor. On the slavery question it opposed both abolition and slavery extension. The conservative middle ground on that "burning issue" was chosen and steadfastly maintained, though the editor was uncompromisingly opposed to every scheme for the extension of human slavery into any new territory. After seven months Mr. Colfax became sole proprietor. In 1851 he received his first nomination for Congress, but was defeated at the election. He fared better later on, being first elected in 1854 and thereafter re-elected for seven consecutive terms. In 1869 he became Vice-President of the United States. During his first congressional campaign a bright lawyer and vigorous writer named James Davis occupied the *Register's* editorial chair. During his second race Alfred Wheeler wielded the editorial pen. In April, 1857, Mr. Wheeler became a partner, and later on sole owner. In November, 1865, Archibald Beal, who for eight years had been the publisher of the *Mishawaka Enterprise*, purchased the *Register* in partnership with C. E. Fuller. Two years afterwards Alfred B. Miller and Elmer Crockett, who had been engaged on the paper, purchased Mr. Fuller's interest, and the firm became Beal, Miller & Co. In January, 1872, Mr. Beal purchased the Miller and Crockett interests, and in 1873 Daniel S. Marsh became associate editor. In February, 1874, D. J. Benner acquired a half interest in the *Register* and became one of the editors, Mr. Marsh remaining but a short time longer in that capacity. In August, 1875, The Register Company was formed with Mr. Beal as president. Several changes in management occurred thereafter, but the establishment in 1872 of the *Tribune* by Alfred B. Miller, Elmer Crockett, James H. Banning and Elias W. Hoover

had so undermined the old *Register* that in 1887 it finally yielded to the inevitable and was merged into its more successful and prosperous rival. The *Tribune* was established March 9, 1872. May 28, 1873, a daily issue was added. The publication of the weekly was abandoned after it had been demonstrated that the people in the "rural districts" were desirous of being served daily instead of weekly. The *Tribune* experienced its greatest "lift" during the McKinley campaign in 1896. Mr. Crockett was a member of the Republican state committee and was made chairman of the publicity bureau. There being no limit to Republican campaign funds that year, it was an easy matter to "introduce" the *Tribune* into practically every household in the county for missionary purposes. Besides this very substantial financial reinforcement, Mr. Crockett had for four years been enjoying the emoluments of the South Bend postoffice. All in all, the *Tribune* fared exceedingly well during these years of Democratic tribulation.

Upon the death of Alfred B. Miller, in the fall of 1892, his son, Fred A., became editor-in-chief. The paper is still owned by Miller and the two Crocketts. Its business is quite prosperous.

During the campaign of 1840 Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, publisher of the *Goshen Democrat*, conducted a paper at Mishawaka in the interest of Martin Van Buren. The venture failed to prove remunerative.

In 1841 Wilbur F. Storey, who in later years gained national fame as an editor, established the *Mishawaka Tocsin*. A short time thereafter Storey sold the paper to George Merrifield, who in 1845 unloaded it on Thomas Jernegan. The *Tocsin* was moved to South Bend, where it peacefully passed away. Storey, upon leaving Mishawaka, located in Laporte, where he engaged in the drug business and acquired an interest in the *Herald*, of which he became editor. He did not cut much of a figure in the newspaper field at Laporte, but later on gained quite a reputation as editor and publisher of the *Detroit Free Press*. Shortly before the Civil war he got hold of the *Chicago Times* and made quite a paper out of it. On account of some disloyal utterances in 1863 the *Times* was temporarily suppressed by order of General Burnside. This gave that paper much notoriety, just what Storey wanted. About the time Vallandigham proclaimed his New Departure, early in the seventies, Storey renounced his fealty to Democracy and made the *Times* rampagiously independent. He branded the Democratic party "a putrid reminiscence" and viciously opposed Greeley's candidacy in 1872. The *Chicago Tribune*, then edited by Horace White, on the other hand, earnestly supported Greeley. These

departures in newspaper attitudes proved highly beneficial financially to Storey. He became a very rich man—and correspondingly foolish. A grotesque matrimonial venture unbalanced his mind. At enormous expense he built a castle on a fashionable boulevard of Chicago. It was never entirely finished. A few years later it was torn down. Some of the stone and marble of which the palace had been built was brought to South Bend by heirs of the Storey estate.

In the year 1853 Ariel Euclid Drapier and his son, William H., established the *St. Joseph County Forum* in South Bend. This was the first attempt at conducting a regular Democratic newspaper in St. Joseph county. Under the leadership of Schuyler Co'fax the Whig and later the Republican party were so strongly entrenched in popular favor as to render the Drapier venture exceedingly hazardous. The Drapiers were forceful writers, but their path was strewn with so many obstacles that success proved to be unattainable. On account of some indiscreet utterances regarding the Civil war the *Forum* was for a time suppressed by order of Gen. Milo S. Hascall of Goshen. Some time afterward the plant was sold to Edward Molloy, who had rendered gallant service in the Union army, and who gave the new enterprise the suggestive name, *The National Union*. The paper prospered fairly well. It was ably edited under the wise guidance of Col. Norman Eddy, who at that time held the office of collector of internal revenue by appointment of President Andrew Johnson. In 1870 the *Union* passed under the control and ownership of Judge James D. Osborn, an able Democratic lawyer of Goshen, and an exceedingly forceful political writer. He associated with himself Herbert S. Fassett, up to that time foreman of the *Ligonier Banner*, owned by John B. Stoll, and who "stood good" for a Campbell power press stipulated to be installed as Fassett's interest in the establishment. About two years later Judge Osborn, having tired of unremunerative newspaper life, sold his interest in the *Union* to John Brownfield, Jr., and returned to Goshen. In compliance with persistent clamor for a German newspaper in South Bend, Brownfield and Fassett, in 1873, established *Der Indiana Courier*, with John B. Stoll as editor-in-chief and Gustav Fikentscher as local editor. For six months Mr. Stoll came from his Ligonier home to South Bend the middle of each week to supervise the issuing of the new candidate for popular favor. In course of time *Der Courier* was transferred to Fikentscher & Troeger. In later years various forced changes took place in the management of *Der Courier*, which finally was gently put to sleep by Otto

Sandmayr some time during the first decade of the present century.

About a year after the breaking out of the disastrous panic of 1873 the *Union* was purchased by Charles L. Murray of Goshen, who placed the establishment in charge of his son, Charles T., an exceedingly vigorous and versatile writer. The name of the paper was changed to the *Herald*. So vigorously did young Murray wield his pen that he was shot in the abdomen by a man named Palmer, but luckily not killed. In 1876 the senior Murray moved to South Bend and took personal charge of the *Herald*. He made it an exceedingly interesting publication, but early in the eighties sold the plant to Henry A. Peed, who came very near playing havoc with the staid old *Plymouth Democrat*. Before locating at Plymouth Peed had been a state senator from the southern part of Indiana and had acquired some distinction by ostentatiously attempting to imitate the majestic tread of Daniel W. Voorhees. Peed had but little money and bought the *Union* mainly on credit, pledging the plant as security. Unable to meet his obligations, foreclosure of the mortgage became inevitable. The well-worn type and presses were turned over to Murray, who used the same to publish a prohibition paper called the *Sun*, which a few years later was moved to Indianapolis and issued under the name of *The Indiana Phalanx*.

Peed retained the *Herald* subscription list, which incautiously had not been covered by the mortgage. Meanwhile Peed had organized a stock company to purchase a new outfit wherewith to publish a new paper. He named the paper *South Bend Times*. Every particle of stuff in the shop was mortgaged to Marder, Luse & Co., in Chicago. Poorly conducted as it was, the *Times* failed utterly to ingratiate itself in popular favor. Peed made a desperate effort to find a purchaser. For months he bombarded John B. Stoll to take the concern off his hands. Besides the *Ligonier Banner* Mr. Stoll had a newspaper on his hands in the city of Elkhart. Notwithstanding the ample-ness of these burdens, Mr. Stoll finally consented to take the bankrupt publication off Peed's heavily burdened shoulders. Peed said all he asked was that he be paid for the stock that he personally held in the concern and that in turn he would see to it that all the other stockholders turned their valueless certificates over to the purchaser of the plant. In accordance with this proposition Mr. Stoll went to Chicago and had the mortgage held by Marder, Luse & Co. assigned to him, paying spot cash for the entire claim. Included in this deal was Peed's stock which he represented to hold in his possession. Stopping off at South Bend on his return trip, Mr. Stoll, by appointment, met

Peed and told him he was ready to close the deal upon Peed's turning over his certificates of stock. Going to the *Times* office, Peed went to the little unlocked safe and for quite a while fumbled around, ostensibly to find "his" certificates. Having completed his aimless and fruitless search, he turned around and blandly remarked to Mr. Stoll: "I just happened to remember that I hypothecated this stock to Marder, Luse & Co. for additional security." To this Mr. Stoll replied that he was fully aware of all this. He then drew the certificates out of an envelope in his coat pocket and showed them to Peed. Unabashed by this disclosure, Peed complacently urged that the deal be closed, nevertheless, as he had proposed. Mr. Stoll replied that in point of fact Peed had no claim whatever on the concern. "Notwithstanding all that," Mr. Stoll said, "I am going to pay you dollar for dollar for the stock bearing your name, although as a matter of fact I have already bought it from Marder, Luse & Co. and paid them for it." This was done, and early in April of 1883 Mr. Stoll took possession of the shop, placing Charles A. McDonald in charge until removal to South Bend could be effected. In order to give the institution some standing and prestige, many debts owed by Peed were liquidated by Mr. Stoll, although the latter was under neither legal nor moral obligations so to do. These and other acts of kindness were rewarded later by Peed instituting suit against his fellow stockholders in the sum of \$1,300 for editorial service. Needless to say that Judge pro tem. Lucius Hubbard unceremoniously kicked this absurd case out of court as soon as the facts in the premises had been laid bare. A daily edition of the *Times* was launched December 3, 1883.

Of the *Times* under Mr. Stoll's management Judge Timothy E. Howard in his St. Joseph County History speaks thus on page 469:

"In the spring of 1883 the controlling stock in this corporation was transferred to the Hon. John B. Stoll, the brilliant editor of the *Ligonier Banner*, which Mr. Stoll had made 'the ablest Democratic paper in Indiana,' as William S. Holman declared to the writer years afterwards. Of the succeeding history of the *Times* it is perhaps sufficient to say that the Democrats of the city and county soon became satisfied that they had in that paper one of the very best in the country and in its editor-in-chief one of the ablest and wisest editorial writers in the United States. Closely associated with Mr. Stoll, from 1883 until his lamented death, December 15, 1906, was Charles Albert McDonald. But better than mere party service, however desirable that may be, the *Times* and its accomplished editors had and still have a constituency far beyond all partisan lines. The paper has been in the best sense independent in politics and in all other matters affecting the public welfare. The independence of the press is one of the chief safeguards of the liberties of the

people; and this truth the people themselves are quick to recognize. It does not follow that the independent paper does not sometimes make mistakes, grievous mistakes occasionally; does not at times do violence to the feelings and convictions of its readers and particularly its party supporters. This, however, is far better in the end than to take a cowardly part in the discussion of public questions. Party principles, as in the case of all other principles, must of course control in large degree the sentiments of a party newspaper; any other course would be dishonest with its readers. But within the lines there is ample room for a free and manly course, as was exemplified in the career of Peter Stirling. In this best sense the *Times* has been an independent party paper; and the people, without respect to party, have appreciated the strong, manly course pursued by the *Times* and have accorded to it a most generous support. There is indeed no town in the State, perhaps in the whole country, that has two better newspapers than the *South Bend Times* and the *South Bend Tribune*."

The most trying period through which the *Times* passed was during the free silver agitation in 1896. Nearly the entire local business element of the Democratic party arrayed itself against the 16-to-1 propaganda and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan.

The *Sunday News* was established in April, 1887, by Chauncey N. Fassett, who had previously been editor of the old *Register*. In course of time, late in the nineties, a morning paper called the *News* was launched in connection. This venture was largely engineered by William A. McInerny and one other member of the Fogarty administration. Failing to make it a financial success, McInerny in the summer of 1911 induced Gabriel R. Summers, a wealthy patent medicine man, at present a state senator, to acquire the *South Bend Times* and merge the two plants into one. Summers was already principal owner of the *News*. The morning and evening editions of the *News-Times* are issued from the *Times* building on Colfax avenue. Under the present management and the editorship of John Henry Zuver, these papers espouse the cause of prohibition, woman suffrage and mildly the initiative and referendum, government ownership of public utilities and kindred "progressive" doctrines. The war policy of President Wilson has from the beginning had this paper's unstinted support. McInerny and his immediate followers eliminated themselves from the *News-Times* nearly two years ago. Then Fassett also severed his connection with the *News-Times* and is now a feature writer on the *Tribune*.

About two years ago there was established in South Bend a new German paper called *Germania*. Its publisher is J. Baumbach. He came from Milwaukee, but had previously had some newspaper experience in Iowa.

The *New Era* was originally established in South Bend by Ralph E. Hoyt. March 27, 1880, it fell into the hands of Benjamin F. Shively, who devoted its columns to a vigorous advocacy of the principles of the Greenback party. Shively ran as the Greenback nominee for Congress in 1882, and turned the paper over to D. M. Eveland, in whose hands it gave up the ghost in 1883. Its subscription list was transferred to the *Times*.

Early in the nineties a Michigander named Brown started a morning paper in South Bend that was called the *Post*. He held out about a year, when he unloaded in order to go South for the benefit of his wife's health. The paper passed through several changes and finally gave up the ghost while in the keeping of John W. O'Bannon. The material of this plant was sold to the *Times* during the latter part of the century.

The *Mishawaka Enterprise* was established in 1853, first under the name *Free Press*. Connected with its publication at various times were D. C. Ireland, L. A. Elliott, Archibald Beal, S. T. Montgomery and Norman V. Brower. In 1872 the *Enterprise* became the property of its present owner, Edward A. Jernegan. He has proved himself a capable newspaper man.

A second paper called the *Democrat* was established in Mishawaka in 1891 by William P. O'Neill, who later on was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1912. The paper at no time became remunerative or profitable.

Weekly papers are published at Walkerton and North Liberty. They have been in existence for quite a number of years and seem to be doing fairly well—as well as can reasonably be expected in limited fields.

THE JUDICIARY.

St. Joseph county has been singularly fortunate in the quality and caliber of its judicial officers. The first presiding judge was John R. Porter, 1832. His successors on the bench were Gustavus A. Evarts, Samuel C. Sample, Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, Albert G. Deavitt, Thomas S. Stanfield, John B. Niles, Andrew S. Osborn, Daniel Noyes, Lucius Hubbard, Walter A. Funk, Niles, Osborn and Noyes were residents of LaPorte.

The Superior Court, established in 1907, was first presided over by Vernon W. VanFleet, who

was succeeded by the present incumbent, George Ford.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN EARLIER YEARS.

In 1832 Henry Clay, Whig, was credited with having received 123 votes, as against 121 cast for Andrew Jackson, Democratic Republican. No record has been found of the vote cast in 1836, when Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison were rival candidates for the presidency. Subsequent votes of the county follow:

1840—Martin Van Buren, Dem. Rep., 444; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 809.

1844—James K. Polk, Dem., 683; Henry Clay, Whig, 863; James G. Birney, Abolitionist, 33.

1848—Lewis Cass, Dem., 667; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 817; Martin Van Buren, Free-soil, 332.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Dem., 1,052; Winfield Scott, Whig, 998; John P. Hale, Free-soil, 174.

1856—James Buchanan, Dem., 1,509; John C. Fremont, Rep., 1,812; Millard Fillmore, American, 6.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Dem., 1,489; Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 2,363; John C. Breckinridge, Secessionist, 23; John Bell, Constitutional Union, 5.

1864—George B. McClellan, Dem., 1,558; Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 2,188.

1868—Horatio Seymour, Dem., 2,249; Ulysses S. Grant, Rep., 3,075.

1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Rep. and Dem., 2,402; Ulysses S. Grant, Rep., 3,426; Charles O'Connor, Bourbon Dem., 13.

THE BEST-MANAGED CAMPAIGN IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

It is the consensus of opinion among those qualified to judge of such matters that the best-managed campaign on the Democratic side of the house was made in 1884. Four years before the Republicans had carried the county for General Garfield over the gallant Hancock by 498 majority. By compact organization and by painstaking supervision of public speaking, together with vigorous yet judicious newspaper support, the county was carried for Cleveland, Hendricks and Gray by almost identically the same majority. No speaker from abroad was permitted to be assigned to St. Joseph county until pronounced "sane and safe" by the local management. By superb generalship the St. Joseph county Democracy achieved a signal victory in 1884.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SCOTT COUNTY

SCOTT COUNTY was formerly a part of Jefferson, until 1820, it was made a separate county, and the county seat was located at Lexington, which was founded in 1800. Lexington continued to be the seat of justice until 1873, when the county seat was removed to Scottsburg.

The first court held in the county was July 3, 1820, and the county was in the second judicial circuit.

The first Sheriff of the county was Major Elisha G. English, father of the late William H. English, and grandfather of Hon. W. E. English, of Indianapolis.

Michael G. Bright and his brother, Jesse D. Bright, were naturalized in the court of Scott county. The latter was United States Senator and was noted as one of the great men of Indiana, as well as a national figure. He was an uncle of Hon. Bernard Korbly, Democratic State Chairman, and ex-Congressman Charles Korbly of Indianapolis.

The Democrats were a minority party in Scott county until the advent of the Free Soil and Republican parties in 1856 and 1860. But when the Whig party went on the rocks a large number of them came to the Democratic party, and from that time until the present the Democrats never lost the county on the State and National tickets. But six Republicans have ever been elected to a county office in the county.

Scott county produced two Congressmen, father and son. William H. English was elected to Congress four times, viz., 1852, 1854, 1856, and 1858, from this district, while a resident of Lexington. He was a Democrat, and in 1880 was nominated for Vice-President with Winfield Scott Hancock. His son, Hon. W. E. English, was elected to Congress from the Seventh District in 1882, as a Democrat, but in 1896 left the party on the free silver issue. William H. English was given credit for being the main force who secured the admission of Texas to the union.

Daniel Blocher was a noted Democrat in his day in Scott county, and served as a member of the lower House of the Indiana Legislature in the year 1873. He had the distinction of having shaken hands with every Governor, except Governor Jennings, up to the time of his death, in 1903.

Colonel Charles L. Jewett, now of New Albany, was born and reared in Scott county, and while

a resident was elected to the Legislature, and was twice Speaker of the House. C. W. Cruson, S. B. Wells and Mark Storen, now United States Marshal of Indiana, all Democrats, were members of the Legislature. A strange coincidence is the fact that the first and last United States Marshals were from Scott county, Major Elisha G. English being the first.

Judge Joseph H. Shea of the Appellate Court, a Democrat, is a native of Scott county, and was State Senator, representing Clark, Scott and Jennings counties in the Senate.

Elijah A. Gladden, now Secretary of the State Board of Forestry; Charles W. Cruson, who died in Indianapolis, March 17, 1914; W. L. Morrison, Superintendent of the Scottsburg High School; Noble J. Hays, now in the Internal Revenue service under Hon. Isaac Strouse; Hon. Mark Storen and Hon. Frank Gardner, an attorney of Scottsburg, have been the Democratic county chairmen of Scott county in the last twenty-five years.

The first Democratic newspaper was the *Cornucopia*, published in Lexington while Governor Jennings was Territorial Governor of Indiana.

The *Scott County Democrat* was started in 1873 by John H. J. Seirp.

The *Scott County Journal* was founded by Mark Storen and C. C. Foster at Lexington in 1885, and was purchased and moved to Scottsburg by James F. Ervin in 1886. S. B. Wells purchased the *Scott County Journal* in 1909, and in 1912 purchased the *Scott County Democrat* and consolidated the two, and since that time the *Scott County Journal* is the only Democratic newspaper in the county.

The largest Democratic majority cast in the county for a Presidential candidate was for W. J. Bryan in 1896, 400. In 1900, 358, and in 1908 Bryan carried the county over Taft by but 267 majority.

The majority of Woodrow Wilson over Roosevelt was 502, and over Taft 706, and he had a plurality over both of 275.

Every county office is filled by a Democrat. N. V. Howell is Clerk; Hugh Colvin, Treasurer; Robert Blunt, Auditor; Joseph N. Keith, Recorder; Walter Sarver, Assessor; Allen Maggard, Surveyor; Dr. J. P. Wilson, Coroner; Charles M. Montgomery, Allen Clark and Solon O. Payne, County Commissioners, and Frank Gardner, County Attorney.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SHELBY COUNTY

By Charles A. Hack

THE history of the Democratic party in Shelby county properly begins with the formation of the county in the year 1821. The county is located south and east of the county of Marion, contains 408 square miles, or 261,120 acres of valuable farm land. Shelby county was named after the Hon. Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of the State of Kentucky. Shelbyville, a city of more than 10,000 inhabitants, is located on the main line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, about twenty-seven miles southeast of the city of Indianapolis. The county is devoted largely to agriculture and stock raising.

From the very beginning of the county as an organization Democrats have been prominent in all public affairs; in fact, Shelby county is recognized by politicians throughout the State as one of the "strongholds" of Democracy. Shelby county is noted for its barbecues and pole raisings. In the past pole raisings, barbecues, big tent gatherings and rallies have been conducted by the Democratic organization at almost every campaign, much to the discomfort of the Republicans. The Democrats of the county have always maintained a permanent organization and are so strongly intrenched that a nomination on the Democratic ticket for a county office is looked upon as equivalent to an election.

Beginning with the year 1832, the Democrats carried the county by a plurality, for President, of 248 votes; in 1836 the county was carried by the Whigs by 13 votes; in 1840 the Democrats again carried the county for President by 233 votes; in 1848 by 292 votes; in 1852 by 441 votes; in 1856 by 565 votes; in 1860 by 147 votes; in 1864 by 386 votes; in 1868 by 523 votes; in 1872 by 443 votes; in 1876 by 436 votes; in 1880 by 907 votes; in 1884 by 565 votes; in 1888 by 532 votes; in 1892 by 828 votes; in 1896 by 660 votes; in 1900 by 555 votes; in the presidential election of 1904 the county was carried by Theodore Roosevelt by 110 votes; in the election of 1908 the Democrats carried the county by 506 votes; in 1912, with both Republican and Progressives in the field, by a plurality of 1,463 votes; and in the election of 1916, with the Republicans and Progressives united, the Democrats again carried the county for President by 699 votes.

Among many of the prominent Democrats who have represented the county in the Legislature are: The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Jacob Mutz,

Isaac Odell, Albert F. Wray, James G. Curtis, Oliver J. Glessner, Squire VanPelt, Charles Major, the well-known author; Adam F. May, Everett E. Stroup, Robert Harrison, Harry S. Downey, David Poer, Robert Tomlinson, George Billman, Will A. Yarling, Bellamy S. Sutton, William J. Lowe, and the present incumbent, Maurice Douglas.

The county at this time has a complete set of Democratic officials in the persons of: Alonzo Blair, Judge; Claude R. Henry, Prosecuting Attorney; Frank Fagel, Auditor; Gordon Thurston, Clerk; Thomas Fox, Recorder; Scott A. Brown, Treasurer; Alvin O. Baker, Sheriff; George E. Oltman, Surveyor; Dr. G. I. Inlow, Coroner; Frank Mohr, County Assessor; William Everson, County Superintendent of Schools, and William J. Lowe, William Robertson and John Dobbins, County Commissioners. Lee B. Hoop is the present Mayor of the city of Shelbyville and one of the prominent Democrats of the county.

Among the names of many of the Democrats who have served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee are: Judge Kendall M. Hord, Tilghman A. H. Lee, E. T. Carson, Bellamy S. Sutton, Thomas A. Hawkins, P. P. Fettig, J. H. Deitzer, Thomas H. Campbell, Otto L. Coyle, and Charles A. Hack, the present incumbent.

Some of the different newspapers that have been printed and edited in opposition to Democracy in the county were the *Lancet*, the *Hawkeye*, the *Independent*, the *Scissors and Quill*, the *Banner*, the *Shelby Union* and the present *Shelby Republican*.

The newspapers printed and published in the county at this time are the *Morning News*, the *Shelby Republican* and the *Daily and Weekly Democrat*. The *Shelby Democrat*, as known today, is not the successor of any other Shelby county newspaper. It was established in June, 1878, by Bellamy S. Sutton and W. Scott Ray. In November of the same year Mr. Sutton sold his interest to Albert McCorkle, the Sheriff of the county, after which the paper was published under the name of Ray & McCorkle until 1880. The *Daily Democrat* was established by W. Scott Ray on May 4, 1880. On June 1, 1904, the *Shelby Democrat Publishing Company* was organized, the stockholders of the company being among the leading Democrats of the county. The officers of the company during the time of its existence were: W. W. Ford, President; Peter G. Kemp,

Vice-President, and John D. DePrez, Secretary-Treasurer. After its organization the company purchased the *Weekly and Daily Democrat*. On December 1, 1915, the Democrat Publishing Company was organized with a capital stock of \$15,000. After its organization the new company purchased the old company and continued the publication of both the *Weekly and Daily Democrat*, each of which has a large circulation in Shelby and adjoining counties. The present officers of the new company are: Gordon Thurston, President; Pleas Greenlee, Vice-President, and John D. DePrez, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. DePrez, the editor of the publications, is one of the Democratic leaders of the county and well known throughout the State.

The Democracy of Shelby county has furnished its quota of men who have achieved distinction as statesmen, lawyers and writers of both poetry and prose.

Alonzo Leora Rice, a prominent Democrat of Union township of the county, is widely known throughout the literary world as a writer of poetry. Several volumes of his poems have been published. His productions appear in many of the leading journals and magazines of the country.

The name of Leonard J. Hackney is well known to every leading Democrat and every lawyer in Indiana. Mr. Hackney was one of the Democratic leaders of the county during the eighties. His rise as a lawyer and political leader was rapid. He was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Johnson and Shelby counties in the fall of 1878, and in the year 1888 was nominated and elected Judge by the Democrats of the same counties. In 1892 he was placed on the Democratic State ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and elected. At the close of his career as Supreme Judge he became connected with what was at that time known as the "Big Four" Railroad Company. His rise as a railroad attorney was rapid. At this time he occupies a position as general counsel for the western division of the New York Central railway lines. Mr. Hackney is now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Among writers of fiction none stand higher in our State than Charles Major. Mr. Major was a resident of the county from the time he was fourteen years of age until the time of his death. By profession he was a lawyer. He was admitted to practice law at the Shelby county bar in 1877 and practiced his profession until the later years of his life, which were devoted almost wholly to literary work. He was nominated and elected by the Democrats of the county as Representa-

tive to the Legislature and served during the sessions of 1886 and 1887 with credit to himself and the party. Among some of his literary productions are: "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "The Bears of Blue River," a story for boys; "A Forest Hearth," "Yolanda" and "A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg." His book, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," was dramatized for the famous actress, Julia Marlowe, and became one of the most popular plays of the day.

The rise of Alonzo Blair, the present Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, and one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the county, was rapid. He was admitted to practice law at the Shelby county bar in the year 1890. In the year 1896 he was nominated and elected by the Democrats of Shelby and Johnson counties as Prosecuting Attorney, which office he held for two consecutive terms, at the close of which he was again nominated and elected by the Democrats of Shelby and Rush counties to fill the same position for an additional term of two years. At the close of his career as Prosecuting Attorney he practiced law in the county and soon became one of the leading attorneys. In the summer of 1910 he was nominated, without opposition, by the Democrats of Shelby and Rush counties as their candidate for Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit and elected in the fall of that year. In 1913 Shelby county was made a separate judicial circuit. At the primary held in the spring of 1916 Judge Blair was again nominated without opposition by the Democrats as their candidate for Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court, was elected in the fall of the same year, and entered upon his duties as Judge for a second term on the first day of January, 1917. Judge Blair is well known among the leading Democrats of the State.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, one of the greatest Democratic leaders, and one of the most profound and eminent statesmen of his time, was a resident of Shelby county from the time he was scarcely three years old until the year 1860, a period of more than thirty-eight years. The rapid rise of this great character was phenomenal. He began the practice of law at the Shelby county bar in the year 1843. From the very beginning his career as a lawyer and public man was assured. He soon became one of the leading citizens of the county, as well as one of its most successful lawyers. Following his admission to the bar, he soon became the recognized leader of the Democratic party of the county. In the year 1848 he was nominated and elected to the Legislature by the Democrats, and here proved himself a forcible speaker and sound reasoner. Later he served with distinction as the county's represent-

ative in the constitutional convention which convened in 1850. At the Democratic congressional convention of the Fifth district, held in the city of Indianapolis in 1851, he was nominated on the thirty-third ballot as the Democratic nominee for Congress and afterward elected in the fall of the same year. In the National Congress he rapidly won the respect and admiration of his colleagues and soon became one of the leaders of the Democratic party. His career as United States Senator, as Governor of the State of Indiana and as Vice-President of the nation is familiar to all and

need not here be repeated. He continued to reside in Shelbyville until 1860, when he removed to the city of Indianapolis, where he afterward resided until the time of his death.

The Democrats of Shelby county point with pride to the name of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, once the humblest among them, then their leader, then the State took him from them and placed upon him the mantle of her highest honors—then the Nation took him from the State and recognized him as one of the most eminent and profound statesmen of his time.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SPENCER COUNTY

SPENCER COUNTY was organized under an act of the legislature in 1818, just two years after the state was admitted to the Union. Since that time her political favoritism has not been all shown to one party by any manner of means. Her majorities either way, Democratic, Whig or Republican, have never been anything for either party to brag about. Even in presidential elections Spencer county has been held rather uncertain and results have been sufficiently close to make party organization a very important factor in determining results. In state and county elections not only efficient political organization, but the comparative worth of candidates has been a large determining factor. Such a condition usually contributes to and accomplishes good government by retaining men above the average in public offices.

Although the early election returns, those prior to the election of 1832, were all destroyed in the court house fire which occurred in 1833, most of what happened during these first fourteen years of the county history was brought about through Democratic officials.

It was from 1832 to 1840 that things began to grow more uncertain, and in the years following this condition has grown decidedly more pronounced. For instance, in the presidential election of November, 1832, Jackson, the Democratic candidate, received 191 votes to 106 for Clay, the opposing Whig candidate. Just two years later, in 1834, Noah Noble, the Whig candidate for governor, was given 240 votes against 163 for James G. Reed, the Democratic nominee.

In the presidential election of 1836 came one of those peculiar things that happen in politics, described as a "landslide." In the contest for governor John Dumont, the Democratic nominee, received almost the entire vote, having 544 against David Wallace, the opposing Whig candidate, who received only 40 votes, showing absolute independence of party lines.

In the November election of 1840, wherein Harrison and Van Buren were the contending candidates, Harrison received 589 votes, and Van Buren but 316. Thus the Democrats were defeated by a substantial majority—in fact, receiving almost two to one in the vote cast, while but three years before the Whigs received no consideration whatever.

The population of the county was increasing considerably, making the larger vote, and the Democrats gained something from this in the four years preceding 1844. Clay, the Whig candidate,

in this year received three less votes than Harrison in 1840.

Polk, the Democratic nominee, added 180 to the vote accorded Van Buren in 1840. The vote stood 586 for Clay, and 496 for Polk.

In the election for governor in 1846 Joseph G. Marshall, Whig candidate, received 513, to 490 given James Whitcomb, the Democratic nominee. The Whigs further improved conditions for themselves in 1848, the voters of Spencer county giving to Taylor, the Whig candidate for president, 681, and to Cass, the Democratic nominee, but 471, showing a majority of 210 in the county for the Whig nominee.

Joseph A. Wright, candidate for governor in 1849 on the Democratic ticket, improved conditions for his party both at this election and in that following in 1852. In the first election he received 534 votes, to 591 cast for James A. Matson, the Whig candidate, and in 1852, when Wright opposed Nicholas McCarty, Wright received 757 votes, to 570 given McCarty.

The 1852 election having also been presidential year, Pierce, the Democratic nominee, carried Spencer county with 709 votes, against 685 accorded to Scott, the Whig candidate. That was the last campaign for the Whig party. The name of the political organization was changed to "Republican," and in the first election held under the new name the adherents in Spencer county certainly had much to discourage them. Buchanan, the Democratic nominee, received 1,259 votes, the Republicans only 225 under Fremont, while Fillmore, heading the ticket of the American party, received 808.

In that same year Oliver P. Morton, who was the Republican candidate for governor, fared much better than the presidential part of the ticket, although the state election was held earlier in the year than the presidential, and personal popularity of the candidates had greater chance for consideration. Morton had 1,083 votes as the head of the Republican ticket, while A. P. Willard received 1,295.

November, 1860, brought the famous Lincoln and Douglas campaign to a close, and in Spencer county, as in most of the counties of Indiana, Abraham Lincoln led. Even had the Breckinridge vote of 175 been given to Douglas, the Democratic ticket would still have been shy of enough to carry the county. Lincoln received 1,296 votes, against 1,105 for Douglas.

In the state election of 1860 Spencer county gave Thomas A. Hendricks 1,367 votes, against

1,265 for Henry S. Lane, and two years later, in 1862, James S. Athon, Democratic nominee for secretary of state, had 1,159 votes, to 1,003 given his Republican opponent, W. A. Peelle.

Democratic sentiment and organization continued strong during the war, and when Lincoln appeared for his second election, in 1864, he received 1,558 votes, against 1,417 for McClellan, the Democratic nominee.

In that same year for governor, two men of recognized ability being candidates, Oliver P. Morton, Republican, received 1,577 votes, to 1,468 for Joseph E. McDonald, Democratic nominee.

In 1866 and 1868 the county continued to give Republican majorities, although in the latter year Thomas A. Hendricks was the candidate for governor. He received only 1,872 votes, against 1,943 given to Conrad Baker, Republican nominee.

In the presidential election Grant received 1,982 Spencer county votes, while Seymour, the Democratic nominee, had only 1,849.

Democratic organization succeeded in 1870 in reducing the Republican lead to 13 votes. In fact, in some portions of the ticket the Democrats won, and in 1872 Thomas A. Hendricks in a splendid state campaign was given 2,245 votes in Spencer county, to 2,177 received by Brown.

That was presidential year, and from the appearance of the presidential vote it is easy to determine that the lead accorded Hendricks was brought about by his individual popularity. Grant for president received 2,131 votes, against Greeley with 1,974.

As a result of the Hendricks campaign and success in 1872, two years later the Democrats again carried Spencer county by good majorities; and in 1876, the presidential year, the vote was decidedly Democratic, Hendricks at that time being candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Tilden. The Democratic vote was 2,455, against 2,040 for Hayes.

In that same year Spencer contributed her portion to the success of James D. Williams, candidate for governor, against Benjamin Harrison. Williams was accorded 2,475, while Harrison received 2,123, and other candidates on the two tickets ran in about the same proportion.

Indiana had another vice-presidential candidate in 1880, when Hancock and English were the respective nominees for president and vice-president. They carried Spencer county with 2,475 votes, to 2,363 for Garfield and Arthur. While Franklin Landers, Democratic nominee for governor, in that year was given a good lead in Spencer county, H. E. Porter, the Republican nominee, defeated him in the state.

Democratic leads in 1882 were rather narrow, and in the presidential election and that for gov-

ernor two years later, in 1884, there was very little difference in the vote given the national and state nominees. Cleveland had Hendricks for his running mate in that campaign, and received in Spencer county 2,530 votes, to 2,408 given Blaine and Logan.

From this time forward and until the Progressives broke their lead in 1912, the Republicans did most of the winning—in fact, carrying all of the presidential campaigns, usually by very close majorities. The state elections were a little more fortunate for the Democrats, but even there they encountered a long losing streak.

In the presidential elections, for instance, beginning with 1888 and to 1908, the Spencer county results were these: In 1888, Democratic, 2,685, Republican 2,732; in 1892 only one Democratic elector received a majority over his Republican opponent. This was William H. Bracken, elector-at-large, who received 2,496, against Robert B. F. Pierce, who had 2,478 votes. The other Democratic electors received 2,458 votes and the Republicans 2,464, a majority of only 6, but sufficient to carry the county.

In 1896, Democrats 2,745, Republicans 3,047; in 1900, Democrats 2,816, Republicans 2,979; in 1904, Democrats 2,495, Republicans 3,017; in 1908, Democrats 2,662, Republicans 2,920.

In 1912 came the Progressive campaign. This year the Republicans usually ran third, but in this instance they managed to be second. Spencer county gave the Democrats 2,448, the Republicans 1,268 and the Progressives 1,142 for the presidential electors.

In 1916, the Progressives not being sufficiently strong to make any impression, the Democrats received 2,335, Republicans 2,560.

In the state elections following 1884 the results show, as stated, more favorable for Democracy, although the Democratic party since that time has had nothing to brag about in victories. The results have been these:

In 1884, for governor, Democrats 2,533, Republicans 2,409.

In 1886, for secretary, Democrats 2,555, Republicans, 2,467.

In 1888, for governor, Democrats 2,684, Republicans 2,736—a Republican victory.

In 1890 there was a material falling off in the vote: Democrats 2,256, Republicans 1,855, for secretary of state.

In 1892, for governor, the Republicans had a majority of two in the county: Democrats 2,458, Republicans 2,460.

In 1894, for secretary of state, Democratic 2,420, Republican 2,735.

In 1896, another presidential year, the vote for governor was: Democratic 2,697, Republican

3,014. That was Bryan's first campaign, and he lost the county in about the same proportion as the state ticket suffered.

In 1898, for secretary of state, Democratic 2,543, Republican 2,744.

In 1900, for governor, in Bryan's second race, the vote was 2,778 Democratic to 2,930 Republican.

In 1902, for secretary of state, Democratic 2,499, Republican 2,764.

In 1904, when Parker was a candidate for the presidency, Spencer gave to the Democratic candidate 2,472 and to the Republican candidate 2,973.

In 1908, Democratic 2,635, Republican 2,876.

In 1910, for secretary of state, Democratic 2,673, Republican 2,659.

In 1912, for governor, this being the year when the Progressives predominated, Spencer county cast 2,387 for the Democrats, and 1,244 for the Republicans, giving to the Progressives 1,128.

In 1914 the Progressive campaign was less serious to the Republicans, the vote being Democratic 2,268, Republican 1,878, Progressive 723, these being the votes on United States senator.

In 1916 John A. M. Adair, Democratic nominee for governor, received 2,341 votes, to 2,492 given to James P. Goodrich, his Republican opponent.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF STARKE COUNTY

IN 1838 the territory of northern Indiana, though sparsely settled, was divided by an act of the Legislature into districts or counties and the county boundary lines were established. Starke county was one of these counties thus formed and because of it being so thinly settled it was joined with Marshall county for county purposes and continued to be so joined until 1850, when a call was sent out to the inhabitants of Starke county for a mass-meeting for the purpose of talking over county organization and formulating a plan whereby it could be consummated. This meeting was held as near the center of the county as was convenient, and after some deliberation a committee was appointed to locate and lay out a county seat, which was done on April 1, 1851, by a locating committee consisting of the following named persons: William C. Barnett, L. Chamberlain, William M. Patterson, and named Knox in honor of General Henry Knox of Revolutionary fame. The committee then proceeded in the usual way to perfect the organization of the county and the following named people who, of course, seemed to be the prime movers in the process of organization, were appointed the first officials of the county: Stephen Jackson, county clerk; Jacob G. Black, county auditor; Jacob Bozarth, county recorder; Jacob Tilman, county treasurer; James B. Prettyman, county coroner; Jacob S. Wampler, county sheriff; William Parker, George Esty, John W. Hopkins, county commissioners; John S. Bender, county surveyor. It happens that Starke county was settled principally by men who were leaders in the Jefferson principles of Democracy. So far as can be learned there was no Democratic organization or central committee as we have today. It seems that Charles S. Tibbets can be spoken of as the first Democratic county chairman or leader. In all probability and from the best records obtainable he shared this honor at succeeding elections with James H. Adair, John Good, Solon Whitson, Jacob Black, M. T. Hepner and others between the years 1850 and 1874, at which time W. C. Boyles became county chairman, who, in 1876, was followed by Sylvester McCrackin. In 1878 Robert H. Bender was chosen and served until 1884, when Samuel S. Bonner was selected, who was followed in succession by the following named men: 1886, John G. Kratli; 1888, William B. Sinclair; 1890, Jacob Bozarth, who served until 1898, when James C. Fletcher became county chairman and served until 1902, when he was followed by Robert D. Peters, who in 1904 gave way to George Rogers, who in

turn was succeeded by James C. Fletcher, who served until 1908, when Clarence M. Fuller became the leader and served until 1914, when August H. Knosman, our present county chairman, was chosen. Starke county, though sparsely settled and small in size, was considered a Democratic county with a great degree of certainty from 1850 to 1894, when, for the first time in its career, it was carried by the Republicans on the State ticket. Most of its county officers have been Democrats; in fact, it was a very strange thing that a Republican was elected to office in Starke county from 1850 to 1894; however, occasionally one was successful.

Starke county has never been entitled to a representative in the State Legislature, but has always been joined with some other county for legislative purposes. However, the following named men from Starke county have several times represented the district in the State Legislature: Lloyd Glasebrook, so far as I am able to learn, was the first one, who was succeeded by his son, Dr. Lorenzo Glasebrook; who was followed, possibly not in succession, by William Perry; who gave way to James Peele, and he to Sylvester Bertram, and he to Lon E. Bernethy. These men, from the best information obtainable, served their districts with credit to it and honor to themselves. They were also found steadfast in the cause which they represented and ready and willing to support any worthy cause for the best interest of the State. The only representative in the upper branch of the State Legislature that Starke county can lay claim to is the Hon. Chester A. McCormick, who was elected Joint Senator from Jasper, Newton, White and Starke counties in 1912. He made a very enviable record for himself in both the 68th and 69th sessions of the Legislature. The most prominent Democrats in county affairs that Starke county can claim are perhaps in the order of prominence named as follows: Solon O. Whitson, James H. Adair, R. H. Bender, John S. Bender, M. T. Hepner, A. P. Dial, Wingate Prettyman, Jacob Bozarth, James C. Fletcher and Henry Schricke, of Knox, and Jacob Keller, Charles W. Weninger, Lon E. Bernethy, Chester A. McCormick and others, of North Judson. The Hon. George W. Beeman was also one of the very prominent Democrats of Knox. He was the first and only Democratic Judge of the Forty-fourth Judicial District who lived in Starke county. Of the above named gentlemen Mr. Keller perhaps was the most widely known. He was an energetic merchant and politician and always fa-

vored any movement which would benefit his native town or county. When the new tax law was passed he, against his wishes, was prevailed upon to serve his county in the capacity of county assessor. Starke county has had the honor of having one candidate on the State ticket since its origin in 1850, namely, Prof. William B. Sinclair, who was the choice of his party on two different occasions for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. As has been said before, Starke county has been a Democratic county from its origin until quite recent years. It has invariably returned a Democratic majority in state and national tickets varying from 50 to 300, the cause of the variation being the increase in population.

The first newspaper in Starke county, strong in the support of Democratic principles, was launched in Knox, the county seat, in the summer of 1861 by J. A. Berry, its editor and publisher. This paper was known as the *Starke County Press* and was ably edited until its suspension near the close of the war. The next frontier journalist to link his fortunes with a newspaper in the county was Oliver C. Musselman, who launched the *Starke County Ledger* in Knox during the early months of 1867. Mr. Musselman continued to edit and publish the *Ledger*, with the assistance of his son, Clum Musselman, until 1892, when he sold the plant to J. Don Gorrell, who changed the name of the paper to the *Starke County Democrat* and modernized it in many respects. Mr. Gorrell was an enthusiastic, energetic Jeffersonian Democrat, who brought new life and vigor to the forces of his party in the county. In 1893 he was succeeded by his brother, Samuel M. Gorrell, who continued as editor and publisher of the *Democrat* until September 1, 1908, when Henry F. Schricker, a native son of the county, purchased and took charge of the plant. Mr. Schricker is still at the helm and his strong advocacy of Democratic doctrine has been a source of strength to his party throughout the district. Much can be said in regard to the efficient work of the Democratic paper of this county. In fact, many prominent Democrats believe that it was a very efficient means by which the Democratic candidates were able to win the confidence of the citizens of the county, thus securing their success at the polls. The following is the list of Democratic officeholders, both appointed and elected, from 1850 to 1914:

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Stephen Jackson, appointed 1850.
 Jacob Bozarth, appointed 1851.
 Charles Humphreys, elected 1852.
 John S. Bender, elected 1856.
 Oliver H. P. Howard, elected 1860.
 Andrew W. Porter, elected 1864 and 1868.

Willoughby McCormick, elected 1872 and 1876.
 Mathias T. Hepner, appointed and elected 1877 and 1878.

Jeremiah Good, elected 1882 and 1886.
 James C. Fletcher, elected 1890 and 1894.
 Henry E. White, elected 1898 and 1902.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Jacob S. Black, appointed 1850.
 Charles S. Tibbets, appointed 1850.
 Charles Humphreys, elected 1852.
 John S. Bender, elected 1856.
 James H. Adair, elected 1860 and 1864.
 Robert H. Bender, elected 1868 and 1872.
 William Perry, elected 1880 and 1884.
 Robert H. Bender, appointed and elected 1887 and 1888.
 August H. Knosman, elected 1892 and 1896.
 John W. Kurtz, elected 1900.
 Charles W. Weninger, elected 1912.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Jacob Bozarth, appointed 1850.
 William D. Calkins, elected 1855.
 Willoughby McCormick, elected 1859.
 Sylvester McCrackin, elected 1863.
 Austin P. Dial, appointed and elected 1867 and 1870.
 Michael Kelley, elected 1874 and 1878.
 Jacob Bozarth, elected 1882 and 1886.
 Henry Seegrift, elected 1890 and 1894.
 Jacob Quigley, elected 1898 and 1902.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Jacob Tilman, appointed 1850.
 Adam Lambert, appointed 1853.
 Willoughby McCormick, elected 1853.
 Solon O. Whitson, elected 1857 and 1859.
 Wingate Prettyman, elected 1861 and 1863.
 John Good, elected 1865 and 1867.
 Mathias T. Hepner, elected 1870 and 1872.
 Austin P. Dial, elected 1878 and 1880.
 Franklin Whitson, elected 1884 and 1886.
 Andrew O. Castleman, elected 1888 and 1890.
 Oratio D. Fuller, elected 1892 and 1894.
 Wilbert Pierson, elected 1900 and 1902.
 Frank Joseph, elected 1910 and 1912.
 Henry Luken, elected 1914.

COUNTY CORONERS.

James B. Prettyman, appointed 1850.
 John Lindsey, elected 1852.
 Adam Lambert, elected 1856 and 1858.
 J. K. Crites, elected 1859.
 Samuel Smith, elected 1861.
 Elijah Wood, elected 1864.
 David Favorite, elected 1865 and 1867.
 Wingate Prettyman, elected 1870.
 George W. Schofield, elected 1872.

Israel Uncapher, elected 1874 and 1876.
 Wilson Loring, elected 1878.
 Joseph Hiler, elected 1880 and 1882.
 Thomas R. Lambert, elected 1884 and 1886.
 Leander Conner, elected 1888.
 Mark R. Wright, appointed 1889.
 Mark R. Wright, elected 1890 and 1892.
 Thomas J. Agnew, elected 1898.
 Samuel Bonner, elected 1900.
 Albert Fisher, elected 1908 and 1910.
 Frank Eatinger, elected 1912.
 Thomas C. Hite, elected 1914.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Jacob S. Wampler, appointed 1850.
 A. W. Porter, appointed 1852.
 Solon O. Whitson, elected 1852.
 William P. Chapman, elected 1854.
 Wingate Prettyman, elected 1856 and 1858.
 Mathias T. Hepner, elected 1860 and 1862.
 William Elmandorf, elected 1864 and 1868.
 George Savery, elected 1874 and 1876.
 William Elmandorf, elected 1877 and 1878.
 William Seagraves, elected 1880 and 1882.
 John W. Seagraves, appointed 1884.
 Mathew Kays, elected 1884.
 Jacob VanDerweele, elected 1890 and 1892.
 William Harter, elected 1896 and 1898.
 Sidney Uncapher, elected 1900 and 1902.
 Gabriel Doyle, elected 1908 and 1910.
 George E. Pettis, elected 1912 and 1914.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

William P. Stanton, appointed 1874.
 Jacob Keller, appointed 1891.
 Albert C. Wolfram, elected 1892.
 George W. Harkins, elected 1896.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

John S. Bender, appointed 1850.
 Robert H. Bender, elected 1856 and 1858.
 John P. Kelley, elected 1860 and 1862.
 William C. Boyles, elected 1864, 1866 and 1868.
 John E. Short, elected 1870 and 1872.
 Joseph McCormick, elected 1874 and 1876.
 William C. Boyles, elected 1878, and 1880.
 George Fisher, elected 1882.
 Albert L. Purcell, appointed and elected 1883
 and 1884.
 Joseph McCormick, elected 1888 and 1890.
 John W. Good, elected 1892 and 1894.
 Adam F. Seider, elected 1898.
 Leo M. Kelley, elected 1900.
 Charles A. Good, elected 1912 and 1914.

COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Andrew W. Porter, appointed 1861.
 H. T. Howard, appointed 1864.
 Samuel Jacobs, appointed 1866.

John E. Short, appointed 1868.
 Willoughby McCormick, appointed 1871.
 Uziah Kline, appointed 1872.
 Oliver Musselman, appointed 1876.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Henry C. Rogers, elected 1883.
 William B. Sinclair, elected 1885 and 1887.
 William B. Sinclair, elected 1889, 1891 and 1893.
 William A. Foust, elected 1897.
 George E. Butcher, elected 1899.
 J. Walter Dunn, elected 1903.
 Carroll W. Cannon, elected 1911.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

William Parker, elected 1850.
 George Esty, elected 1850.
 John W. Hopkins, elected 1850.
 Andrew Long, elected 1851.
 Edward Smith, elected 1852.
 Abram Welsh, elected 1853.
 George Feldon, elected 1855.
 John Good, elected 1856.
 William P. Chapman, elected 1858.
 John Fry, elected 1858.
 George Feldon, elected 1858.
 William Swartzell, elected 1859.
 Isaac Reed, elected 1859.
 Jacob Kelver, elected 1859.
 Eli Brown, elected 1860.
 Amasa Green, elected 1860.
 Jacob Kelver, elected 1861.
 Jesse Jackson, elected 1863.
 Jacob Kelver, elected 1864.
 Madison Jones, appointed 1865.
 Elijah W. Geiselman, elected 1865.
 Madison Jones, elected 1865.
 Mathias Hepner, elected 1866.
 Madison Jones, elected 1866.
 Samuel Lafever, elected 1867.
 Elijah W. Geiselman, elected 1868.
 Samuel Lafever, elected 1870.
 Henry Bender, elected 1870.
 Ed. Tucker, elected 1872.
 Christian Kreis, elected 1872.
 Elijah W. Geiselman, elected 1874.
 Jefferson Seagraves, elected 1876.
 Christian Kries, elected 1876.
 Richard Gibbs, elected 1878.
 William L. Scudder, elected 1878.
 Oratio D. Fuller, elected 1880.
 O. D. Fuller, elected 1882.
 George Stoker, elected 1882.
 Richard Gibbs, elected 1884.
 George Stocker, elected 1884.
 Joseph Hiler, elected 1886.
 James M. Toker, elected 1888.
 Daniel H. Stanton, elected 1888.

Daniel Lafever, elected 1888.

Jacob Kries, elected 1898.

Daniel Lafever, elected 1890.

Jacob Kries, elected 1890.

Daniel Stanton, elected 1892.

W. T. Collins, appointed and elected 1892-93-96.

Christian Borchardt, elected 1898-1900.

Henry C. Short, elected 1900.

Henry Luken, elected 1908.

O. D. Fuller, elected 1908.

Lee Wolfe, elected ———.

Peter Mosher, elected ———.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF STEUBEN COUNTY

By Frank B. Van Auken

A REPUBLICAN chairman once exclaimed, "Where the hell is Steuben county?" Well, it is in the cool corner of Indiana adjacent to Michigan and Ohio. Yet, when fifteen hundred Democrats impinge against twenty-five hundred Republicans in campaign times, the heat becomes torrid.

To explain these age-long contests with some account of the captains who have led the fray need not take very long. The results have been so distressing that within the last fifty years only a very few live Democrats have caught any glimpse of the promised land. Does this seem discouraging? Not so. The contest for an equal and just government bequeathed, like "freedom's cause," "from bleeding sire to son," has produced a body of men not lured by the bribe of office, but held together by abiding faith that "ever the truth comes uppermost and ever is justice done." Time has seemed long, but the reward of victory great, for Wilson has written "in letters of living light, no question is ever settled until it is settled right."

The earliest teachers of Democracy in this corner of Indiana was a band of Maumee Indians. They taught by example. Was not every warrior the equal in privilege of every other save as wisdom in council or prowess in war gave him prestige? So Democratic were they that a red man wearing a white man's coat was driven from the tribe in disgrace. They called Steuben county their "good hunting ground." And why not? Did not its many kinds of forests, its prairies and marshes, waving with luxuriant grasses, its streams dammed with great jam piles and much more imposing then than now; and almost a hundred enchanting lakes surrounded with shaded hills—a land abounding with great nut-bearing trees, wild fruit, fish and game—who doubts that this was to the child of the forest a paradise of repose? Resentment against the pale intruders caused the "Great Father" to lead the last remnant of these wild people forever toward the setting sun. They had already heard the tramp of Anthony Wayne's pale warriors as they marched through the magnificent region from Detroit to Fort Wayne, and Tecumseh, the mighty, had read his doom in the dark waters of Tippecanoe.

Between May, 1837, when the county was organized, and the Civil War the Democrats carried the county twice only. Lewis Cass, Democrat, for president in 1848 over Taylor and Van Buren

by a plurality of 37, and Franklin Pierce in 1852 over Winfield Scott and John P. Hale by a plurality of 56, out of a total vote of 1,163. These were the only candidates who ever carried the county in a general election and their success was due probably to the division of the Whigs on the question of slavery and the question of free schools. At all other general elections, before or since the war, the Whigs or the Republicans have been triumphant.

In 1874 the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in a coalition elected part of the county ticket. In 1912, thanks to Taft and "Teddy," the usual majority of 800 to 1,000 was almost annihilated.

The pioneers of the county came from Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, bringing very strong anti-slavery sentiments with them and this has tinged the politics of the county to this day.

The two most prominent pioneer families were the Stayners of Jackson Prairie at the west, and the Powers family who laid their family altars among the sugar groves at the east. The impress of these noted families can still be read in the community life about them. John Stayner, man of property and first settler, represented Steuben and Dekalb in the Legislature of 1850. All four brothers of the Powers family, Clark, Stephen, Winn and Calvin, were noted men, Stephen having been surveyor at different times; Calvin, county commissioner, and Clark, representative in the General Assembly of 1845-6. In 1888 Stephen A., son of Clark Powers, was chosen after a remarkable contest, Circuit Judge by a majority of 7, the district being Steuben, Dekalb and Noble, and in 1908, after a house-to-house canvass, he was elected Joint Senator from Steuben and Dekalb. In the Assembly he was noted as chief opponent of the "Marshall" revision of the constitution. His long gray hair led to much merriment about the capitol, the boys giving him the soubriquet, "Quaker Oats." He was widely known as president of the "Old Settlers," whose meeting became an institution. This fine citizen and patriot died in 1913. His eulogy should be "One of the Kindest of Men."

Frank M., son of Calvin and cousin of Stephen A. Powers, was chosen to the Circuit Court bench of Steuben and Dekalb, the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, in 1910, and elevated to the Appellate Court of Indiana in 1914. His premature death from pneumonia, after a few weeks at the capital, cast a pall of sadness over the entire State. His

fame as a jurist was based upon an insight of justice which, like that of the ancient patriarch, rose above the written statute and made him, to the humble and the great, a plain, wise, just judge.

Cyrus Cline, of Angola, a lawyer and banker by profession, was elected to Congress in 1908, re-elected in 1910, 1912 and 1914, and is the only Steuben county Democrat who ever became a member of that body.

At the election of 1912 two young Democrats of the county were successful, James R. Nyce as Prosecuting Attorney of the Judicial District of Steuben and Dekalb, and Glenn Van Auken as Joint Senator for the same counties.

Among the noted Democrats who have presided over the Steuben County Court are Charles W. Ewing, Henry Chase, John W. Wright, Elza McMahon, James L. Worden, Edwin R. Wilson, Robert Lowry, Hiram Tously, Charles A. O. McClellan, F. M. Powers, and last, but not least, our present Circuit Judge, Daniel M. Link.

Distinguished Democratic lawyers who have graced the county bar, so far as the writer can learn, have been Edward R. May, William G. Croxton, George B. Adams, S. A. and F. M. Powers, Benjamin F. Dawson, Cyrus Cline, Alphonso C. Wood and Charles A. Yotter, for many years able speakers and workers for the county Democracy.

Democrats who have represented the county in the State Senate have been Madison Marsh, 1846; Reuben F. Dawson, 1849; Stephen A. Powers, 1908, and Glenn Van Auken, 1912.

Democrats in the State House of Representatives, as near as can be ascertained, have been George W. Balding, 1846; George W. McConnell, 1851, and Lewis Price, of Lagrange county, in 1912.

A list of Democratic chairmen is more or less incomplete, as some of the early names seem covered with the dust of oblivion. Within forty years the list is: Harmon Freygang, George E. Young, John Somerlott, Cyrus Cline and A. C. Wood.

To Harmon Freygang the writer awards the palm as our greatest Democrat—faithful, wise, adroit, fearful to the enemies of Democracy, yet gracious to all and trusted by all. "Honor and the good repute which follow faithful service as its fruits be unto him whose memory we salute."

In medicine and surgery four brothers, A. C., H. D., T. F. and F. Wood, have given prestige to the county. Three of them have been noted Democrats. Alphonso C., killed in a runaway in 1868, was mourned as our first citizen. In this sketch belong the names of Doctors M. F. Morse, T. B.

Williams, G. W. McConnell and Thomas J. Creel, present Mayor of this beautiful city of Angola.

The first and only Democratic paper, the *Angola Herald*, was founded in January, 1876, by Isaac L. Wiseman, and still enjoys modest prosperity. July, 1877, W. K. Sheffer became owner and editor, continuing for twenty-nine years, to 1906. C. C. Klink and H. W. Morley, present proprietor and editor, complete the list to the present time. W. B. McConnell was for two years part owner and editor. Mr. Sheffer still abides among the faithful as reporter for the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*.

Some account of the campaign of 1848 may be of interest. Cyrus G. Luce, who settled on a wild farm and with his own hands split the rails to fence it, said to the writer: "I made a furious campaign in Steuben and Dekalb counties on a platform of Free Schools and lost." Reuben F. Dawson and Mr. Luce rode from place to place on horseback and in their joint debates abuse played as great a part as argument. The same Mr. Luce was afterward twice Governor of Michigan. How public opinion changes! A leading Republican of those days said to a friend now living, "You don't know what you're doing. This free school law would be the ruination of the country."

The campaign of 1841 sounds like an Indian story, but it is true and illustrates mightily the importance of getting out the last Democratic vote. Dr. Madison Marsh, noted Democrat of the county, lost on the face of the returns by one vote to his Republican opponent, Captain Beall. On a contest it was decided that one vote for Mr. Marsh, that of Henry Shoemaker, whose ballot had been received after the time limit but before the box was closed, had been improperly thrown out and he was declared elected to the Legislature. Edward A. Hannegan was elected United States Senator by one vote, Dr. Marsh casting the deciding vote. Texas was admitted to the Union, it is declared, by a majority of one, Hannegan being the man of destiny to decide the momentous issue. The Mexican war ensued as well as other mighty consequences and all is traced to Steuben or Dekalb county's careless Democratic voter, and as the boys say, "What do you know about that?"

It may be interesting to some Democrats farther south to hear something about an "underground railroad," some of which traversed Steuben county. One of the three main lines through Indiana started at Cincinnati, running to Richmond, Winchester, Portland, Decatur, Fort Wayne and through Steuben county to Coldwater and Battle Creek, the objective point being Windsor, Canada. Of course, their operation was forbidden by both Federal and State law, and therefore their operation was carried on with great se-

crecy. I mention one station on the State road through this county—Farnam—where, to the writer's knowledge, a secret basement was made under the feeding floor of a cattle barn, where "colored gentlemen" were hid and fed during the day and at night taken in a close carriage, or more often in a wagon partly filled with straw, covered with blankets, and delivered in record time to the next station, ten or fifteen miles farther north. For a Democrat to turn the darkies back or cause their arrest would lead to intense denunciation and sometimes to mob violence by the anti-slavery zealotry whose hot rancor has hardly cooled to this half century day. But the war settled the "Impending Crisis," the interne-cine strife of a country "half slave and half free" for all time and made what was a tragedy to one generation an amusing story to the next.

Does this have to do with the Democratic history of a county? Yes; much with the party history of every county in Indiana. These things were done under the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." Did not Lincoln teach his party that on a moral question "one is a majority," and did not Sumner say "on slavery there is no other side?" Democracy was antagonized by a great party ruled by no consideration but expediency. If the constitution or Supreme Court got in the way it was treated with defiance just as Webster said it would be. because did not their ends justify any means to their accomplishment? Witness the throwing out of States to usurp the

Presidency in 1876, the buying of an election in 1880, "blocks of five" in 1888, and in 1896 advocating free silver before election and gold standard after.

The writer organized the first graded schools in the county. Professor H. H. Keep, now head of Science Department, Angola High School; C. C. Sherrard, Dean of the Department of Pharmacy, and Willis A. Fox, of the Tri-State College, are prominent and strong Democrats of the present day.

Steuben county is about twenty miles square, the contour undulating and picturesque, the soil responsive and fertile. It was once covered, except Jackson Prairie, by magnificent forests. Many of the handsomest lakes in Indiana abound. Lakes James, Crooked, Clear, Gage and Fish are widely known as resorts, and increasing in fame from year to year. Clear Lake was the scene in July, 1858, of the most distressing accident in the county's history. Sixteen young people in a pleasure boat were capsized and eleven were drowned. The pilot was in his cups.

The county lies some thousand and twenty feet above the gulf—a glacial drift hundreds of feet thick—producing the finest grains and fruits, a county of great railways, schools and churches. Its 13,000 progressive people descended from the brave pioneers

"Who cleft the forest down
And planted in the wilderness
The hamlet and the town."

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY

By John S. Taylor

ORIGINALLY the lands through the Middle West were peopled and controlled by the American Indian. The French government, through its agents, acquired much land by treaty from these Indians. In 1742, by treaty, certain Frenchmen acquired a vast amount of territory in the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind., later known as the Vincennes district. The general description of the Vincennes district at that time was—"lying between the point above, Pointe Coupee en haut, and the river Blanche, below the village, with as much land on both sides of the Wabash as might be comprised within the said limits." Pointe Coupee was a mile or so above the mouth of Busseron Creek, in the southwest corner of what is now Gill township, in Sullivan county. The village referred to in the treaty was Vincennes, and the river Blanche was White river. The treaty of 1742 thus comprised practically all of Knox county and the southern portion of Sullivan county, besides some lands west of the Wabash river.

By the treaty of June 7, 1803, General Harrison concluded an agreement with a number of Indian tribes whereby more lands were ceded. The line ran in a southeasterly direction from Pointe Coupee. This boundary is the "Old Indian Boundary" which figures in land descriptions in the south part of Sullivan county. The south part of Gill and Jefferson townships and most of Haddon township, in Sullivan county, were included in this cession of 1803. The present town of Carlisle was also included.

By the Indian treaty of September 30, 1809, the Indians ceded all the country between the boundary line established by the treaty of 1803, the Wabash river, and a line drawn from the mouth of Raccoon creek in a southeasterly direction to White river. Raccoon creek is a few miles above Terre Haute. By this treaty the United States public domain was extended from about the locality of Carlisle to about the northern limit of Vigo county. The area gained by this treaty was called the "New Purchase," in distinction from the "Old Purchase," which lay south of the Indian boundary line.

An act of the State Legislature in January, 1816, directed that the townships of Palmyra and Busseron, in Knox county, be extended north to the Harrison Purchase line, meaning thereby the line of the purchase of 1809. This placed, temporarily, all of the territory later comprised in

Sullivan and Vigo counties in the two townships named, and so it remained until the organization of the new county.

In December, 1816, an act was passed providing for the organization of Sullivan county in the following January, Section 1 thereof being as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the 15th day of January next, all that part of the county of Knox contained within the following boundaries shall constitute and form a separate county, viz.: Beginning on the Wabash river where the line dividing Townships Five and Six crosses the same; thence running east with said line until it strikes the west fork of White river; thence up the said fork to the Orange county line; thence with said line to the Indian boundary line; thence with said boundary line crossing the Wabash river to the line dividing the State of Indiana and the Territory of Illinois; thence with said line south to the Wabash river; thence down the said river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning." The following section of the Act states in part that said new county shall be known and designated by the name and style of Sullivan. The north and east boundary lines of the county have been changed from time to time and consequently the area has been somewhat reduced; otherwise there has been no material change since its organization in 1816.

In the early days there was no county organization, so-called, but a few ardent Democrats planned together for the cause of Democracy. The first known county organization took form in 1860.

The first Democratic county chairman in Sullivan county was Dr. Michael Branson. Some members of the committee were A. Van Fossen, W. W. Owens and S. G. Burton.

There was never a man who could remember far enough back to establish the fact or show any well-developed symptom that Sullivan county ever was any but a staunch Democratic county. Occasionally, as must of course happen, the enemy would train its guns on one, or perhaps two, county candidates and slip in a local official, but all Democratic state and national candidates, and as a general rule all the county candidates, have always won in Sullivan county by wide margins. This splendid record has been largely due to qualified and active county chairmen, a list of whose names follow:

1860. Dr. Michael Branson.
 1862. Willis G. Neff.
 1864. Michael Malott.
 1868. W. E. Catlin.
 1870. S. S. Coffman.
 1872. Lafayette Stewart.
 1876. S. S. Coffman.
 1878. David Crawley.
 1880. David Crawley.
 1882. David Crawley.
 1884. W. C. Jamison.
 1886. Thomas J. Mann.
 1888. Charles L. Davis.
 1890. W. C. Jamison.
 1892. William H. Hawkins.
 1894. Thomas J. Mann.
 1896. James M. Lang.
 1898. Wake Giles.
 1900. Robert Taylor.
 1902. James M. Lang.
 1904. Abe Frakes.
 1906. Fred F. Bays.
 1908. William H. Bridwell.
 1910. Gilbert W. Gambill.
 1912. Gilbert W. Gambill.
 1914. Charles H. Bedwell.
 1916. David N. Curry.
- Sullivan county has sent the following Democrats as Representatives to the State Legislature:
1820. John McDonald.
 1822. Henry D. Palmer.
 1824. Josiah Mann.
 1825-30. George Boon.
 1831-32. John W. Davis.
 1833. James DePauw.
 1834. Joseph Latshaw.
 1835. Seth Cushman.
 1838. George Boone.
 1840. George Boone.
 1841. John W. Davis.
 1842. John W. Davis.
 1843. Thomas Turman.
 1845. John H. Wilson.
 Silas Osburn.
 1846. Benjamin Wolfe.
 Silas Osburn.
 1847. Benjamin Wolfe.
 1848. Benjamin Wolfe.
 Silas Osburn.
 1849-50. James O'Haver.
 1850. John H. Wilson.
 1851. John W. Davis.
 Theophilus Chowning.
 1853. Squire McDonald.
 1857. John W. Davis.
 Michael Brown.
 1858. David Usrey.
 1861. W. W. Owens.

1863. S. G. Burton.
 1867. Benjamin Wolfe.
 1869. N. D. Miles.
 1873. S. S. Coffman.
 1875. James L. Nash.
 1877. S. S. Coffman.
 1879. John C. Briggs.
 1881. Charles T. Akin.
 1883. Charles T. Akin.
 James B. Patton.
 1888. John T. Beasley.
 1890. John T. Beasley.
 1894. John Higbee.
 1898. Ira H. Larr.
 1902. David N. Curry.
 1908. James Hedrick.
 1910. James Hedrick.
 1912. Charles H. Bedwell.
 1914. Charles H. Bedwell.
 1916. David Giles.
- Sullivan county has sent the following Democrats to the State Senate:
1818. William Polke.
 1834. George Boone.
 1843. Ransom W. Akin.
 1849. James M. Hanna.
 1855. Michael Combs.
 1861. Henry K. Wilson.
 1865. B. W. Hanna.
 1869. James M. Hanna.
 1871. Joshua Alsop.
 1875. Henry K. Wilson.
 1883. Joshua Ernest.
 1890. Charles T. Akin.
 1902. Dr. George W. Thralls.
 1906. Charles T. Akin.
 1913. Charles T. Akin.

The only representative Sullivan county ever had in Congress was Hon. John W. Davis. He first went in 1835, and was returned three times.

John W. Davis was speaker of the twenty-ninth session of the National House of Representatives. He had the distinction of being the first of three Indiana men who served in that high capacity.

Mr. Davis also served six times in the State Legislature and was three times speaker of that body.

In a county wherein Democrats have thrived so abundantly it is painful to attempt to choose between them for this bit of honorable mention. Would that it were possible to write volumes upon their deeds and valor. It is not that others were less worthy, but that those here named chanced to be the first called to mind, that their names and sketches of their public careers are here given:

Ransom W. Akin. 1804-1880. From Virginia. The pioneer member of the Akin family in the county all of whom are Democrats. A son, Charles

T. Akin, has served three times with honor in the State Senate.

Joshua Alsop. 1807-1876. Born in England. Helped construct the first railroad through the county and he later became a director of the company. He repeatedly refused to accept public office but accepted the nomination and was elected to the State Senate in 1870.

Ferdinand Basler. Born in Switzerland. In 1885 elected Justice of the Peace; was county auditor, 1864 to 1868; was a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1872, and was appointed by that Board a Delegate to the Vienna Exposition of 1873.

William Bledsoe. 1826-1905. A Hoosier and pioneer Democrat. With a record of having killed sixteen deer on three consecutive mornings, he was the most famous hunter the county ever produced. It is said that he killed the last wild deer ever seen in the county.

George Boone. 1784-1841. A descendant of the great Daniel Boone. He was sheriff of the county in 1821; State Senator in 1834; Representative in 1838 and 1840. He was nearly seven feet tall and had very large feet. It is said of him that, while visiting, he undertook to wash his feet in an iron kettle, was unable to get his feet out, and, in order to release him it was necessary to break the kettle.

Murray Briggs. 1830-1896. The pioneer newspaper man of the county. He edited the *Democrat* from 1854 to 1896, a record in the State for continuous service on the same paper. He and his paper formed the backbone of Sullivan County Democracy during the trying times of the Civil War. During his busy career he was school examiner, county auditor and president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School of Terre Haute.

John W. Davis. 1799-1859. Sullivan County Democrats and citizens generally are proud to own such a renowned statesman as was this man. He was the equal of any of his time and the superior of many. Well he wrought for his State and Nation and they are pleased to honor his name.

He graduated from the University of Maryland as a physician in 1821, went West immediately, and, with three cents in his pocket and a young wife to support, arrived at Carlisle. He practiced his profession for some years and entered politics in 1828, becoming probate judge. He served in the State Legislature six terms, and was three times speaker; was sent to Congress four times and was Speaker of the twenty-ninth session of the National House of Representatives. In 1847 President Polk appointed him Commissioner to China. In June, 1852, he was chairman of the

Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Cass and Buchanan were the principal candidates for the nomination. A deadlock developed and Mr. Davis came within one vote of defeating Franklin Pierce of Virginia for the nomination for President. Later President Pierce appointed Dr. Davis Governor of Oregon. His last public appointment was by the Secretary of War as a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and he served as chairman of the board.

It is said of him that during a campaign an auditor inquired of him regarding the advocacy of certain Democratic measures, and he answered: "My friend, to save you trouble and me annoyance, I will say now that I endorse everything the Democratic party ever has done, and everything that it ever will do."

James DePauw. In 1883 he represented Sullivan county in the State Legislature. He was among the first legislators to favor an ad valorem tax rather than a specific tax. He was largely responsible for the passage of the first ad valorem tax in the State. It was his son, Washington DePauw, for whom DePauw University was named.

Alonzo F. Estabrook. 1814-1892. Born in Vermont. A physician and surveyor. He helped survey the Wabash and Erie canal.

William H. Griffin. 1816-1893. A saddle manufacturer. Was county commissioner during the Civil War. Was county treasurer in 1866 and was re-elected in 1868.

Maj. William C. Griffith. 1798-1892. He recruited a company of volunteers for the war of 1812 and was chosen major. He helped burn the brick for and lay stone in the court house in this county, and later served as clerk of the circuit court, 1867.

William Hosea Hawkins. Was county sheriff from 1888 to 1892. Under Cleveland he was appointed a United States Marshal. During the American Railway Union strike he led a posse of deputies, on a special train given him for the purpose, to Hammond, Indiana, read an order of the court to the angry mob and brought the leaders to Indianapolis. He later became prominent in State politics and served as Secretary of the State central committee for four years. He was widely and familiarly known for his ready wit and ability as a "story teller."

Thomas Holder. A pioneer Democrat. He is thought to have built the first cabin put up by a white man north of Knox County.

Thomas J. Mann. A prominent Democrat. He was twice county chairman and was clerk of the circuit court one term.

William W. Owens. 1809-1903. He was, in his later years, known as "Uncle Billy." It is said

that, as a boy, he worked in a butcher shop patronized by Andrew Jackson. He was an ardent Democrat and held county office.

William McKendree Springer. 1836-1903. He was a native of the county and a life-long Democrat. He graduated from Indiana University in 1858 and shortly thereafter moved to Illinois. He was a member of the constitutional convention for Illinois; was in the State Legislature in 1872, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from the Springfield district and served in the Forty-fourth and Fifty-third Congresses. He is credited with leading the fight against the McKinley tariff which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland a second time.

Henry K. Wilson. 1815-1882. A Tennessean. He came to this county in 1831. While a mere lad he served as deputy clerk under Benjamin Wolfe when the county seat was in Merom. In 1843, when the seat was changed to Sullivan, where it has since been, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court. Later he was twice auditor; was also county recorder and served in the State Senate in 1861 and 1875.

John Harvey Wilson. 1811-1904. He was also a Tennessean. On attaining his majority, before leaving for Indiana to make his home, his father, as was customary at a son's majority, presented him with a suit of clothes made by a poor tailor of Greenville, named Andrew Johnson, who was afterward President of the United States. Wilson was a useful citizen, an ardent Democrat and held many county offices.

Benjamin Wolfe. 1799-1868. A Virginian. He served many years as postmaster at Merom and at Bloomington; was clerk of the circuit court two terms; served four terms in the State Legislature and was a member of the constitutional convention—1851-1852.

The first newspaper in the county, a Democratic paper, the *Jacksonian Democrat*, was established in 1844. Jeremiah Young was the editor. It continued through only a few numbers.

James C. Allen and Thomas Marks used the same plant for the publication of the *Carlisle Messenger*. Later George W. Bee & Co. were editors and publishers. A copy, No. 41, of Volume 1, dated November 19, 1845, is preserved by the Helms family of Carlisle.

In 1854 J. J. Mayes of Vincennes came to Sullivan and proposed to start a paper. Five Democrats, Joseph W. Wolfe, John S. Davis, Isaac Stewart, Joseph Gray and William Wilson advanced \$25.00 apiece to make payment on the press and material and endorsed notes for the remainder. Mayes proved unsatisfactory and left shortly. In September of the same year the Democratic leaders got out two more issues, Samuel R.

Hamill writing the editorials. When the election was over publication was again suspended.

In 1854 Murray Briggs, then a printer in Terre Haute, chanced to see an advertisement in the *Democrat*, over the signature of Joseph W. Wolfe, "An editor wanted." Mr. Briggs soon came to Sullivan, bought the office and from that time forward was proprietor and publisher of the *Sullivan Democrat*. Mr. Briggs continued as editor until his death, September 18, 1896. No other editor in the State had a record of so long continuous service on the same paper. For about a year Mr. Briggs' sons issued the *Democrat* and on July 20, 1897, S. Paul Poynter of Greencastle took over the paper and has since conducted the *Democrat*. On July 17, 1905, the *Sullivan Daily Times* came forth from the same plant and is now a thriving daily.

In February, 1878, George W. Basler, publisher, together with Colonel Taylor, editor, begun issuing the *True Democracy*. In 1881 Dr. J. C. Bartlett took over this paper and named it the *Sullivan Times*. D. O. Groff next had it and passed it on in 1885 to C. W. Welman, who continued as editor and manager until 1896. At that time John A. Curry took charge of the *Times* and continued it for a few months when it was sold. Publication was soon discontinued and the plant consolidated with the *Sullivan Democrat*.

In July, 1876, the *Carlisle Register* was established in Carlisle by William Herron. E. H. Bailey took over the paper and changed the name to the *Carlisle Democrat*, and his brother, W. W. Bailey, became editor. In 1879 they moved the plant to Vincennes and consolidated with the *Reporter*.

Sullivan County has given Democratic majorities to Presidents, as far back as can be ascertained, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1856. James Buchanan | 980 |
| 1860. Stephen A. Douglas | 1,002 |
| 1864. George B. McClellan | 1,400 |
| 1868. Horatio Seymour | 1,070 |
| 1872. Horace Greeley | 740 |
| 1876. S. J. Tilden | 1,320 |
| 1880. W. S. Hancock | 1,350 |
| 1884. Grover Cleveland | 1,488 |
| 1888. J. D. Williams | 1,392 |
| 1892. Grover Cleveland | 1,375 |
| 1896. William J. Bryan | 1,693 |
| 1900. William J. Bryan | 1,682 |
| 1904. Alton B. Parker | 621 |
| 1908. William J. Bryan | 1,686 |
| 1912. Woodrow Wilson | 2,301 |
| 1916. Woodrow Wilson | 1,350 |

The present Democratic officials are:

Judge Circuit Court—William H. Bridwell.

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY—1816-1916

Representative to State Legislature—David N.
Curry.
Prosecuting Attorney—Martin L. Pigg.
Sheriff—Orville Hale.
Clerk Circuit Court—David Giles.
Auditor—Frank M. Daniels.
Treasurer—Robert Gambill.
Recorder—Roy Drennan.

Assessor—Frank Hiatt.
Surveyor—William L. Sisson.
Coroner—James H. Neff.
Commissioner, First District—John A. Mattix.
Commissioner, Second District—John Scott.
Commissioner, Third District—John H. Walters,
Sr.
County Superintendent—Richard Park.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SWITZERLAND COUNTY

THE county of Switzerland, with Vevay as the county seat, was organized by an act of the Legislature approved September 7, 1814. It was taken out of what was then Dearborn and Jefferson counties.

The political complexion of the county has been by no means entirely one way, although the Democrats have had more than an equal division, and in later years the majority has always been counted as safely Democratic.

Governor Thomas Posey appointed the several officers who first served the new county.

The first election under the constitution of the new State was held on the 3d day of February, 1817. There was no political division between the political parties, as such in this election.

William Cotton and James McClure were elected associate judges, John Francis Dufour clerk, John Francis Siebenthal sheriff, Frederick Waldo coroner, James Rous, Caleb Mounts and Isaac Stanley county commissioners.

The first term of the circuit court was held on the 17th of March, 1817, with John Test sitting as presiding judge. The county commissioners held their first meeting seven days after their election in Vevay. They ordered that an election be held in the several townships on Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1817, for the purpose of electing justices of the peace. There were various changes in the personnel of the board of county commissioners, brought about through resignation, appointments and new elections, until 1824, when the office of county commissioner was abolished and justices of the peace took over the duties which had previously been assigned to the commissioners. This board of justices elected a president and held regular stated meetings, in addition to attending to the regular duties which still attach to the office of justice of the peace. The law was very strict, requiring that the clerk report to the prosecuting attorney of the county any justices who did not attend these regular meetings, so it was seldom they met without having a quorum or a full attendance.

In the presidential election of 1824 wherein John Quincy Adams was elected sixth president of the United States, Switzerland county cast 250 votes for the Democratic ticket and 126 for the Republican national ticket. Again in 1828 and 1832 the county returned a safe Democratic majority.

In the first election in which William Henry Harrison became a candidate for the presidency, that of 1836, Switzerland county gave him a ma-

ajority over Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate.

In 1840, the memorable campaign in which the Whigs were so intensely interested in electing Indiana's favorite son, William Henry Harrison, Switzerland county joined in returning a majority of 400 for the Republican nominee.

In 1844 the majority returned to the Democrats and remained so until the campaign of 1860, when Lincoln had a small plurality over Douglas and Breckinridge.

In the 1844 campaign Polk, the Democratic nominee, received but 45 majority in the county over Clay, while in 1848 Cass led Taylor, the Republican nominee, by even less than this. Pierce added to the Democratic majority in 1852, and in 1856 it grew even larger with Buchanan as the Democratic nominee.

In 1860 Lincoln received 734 votes, while Douglas, representing the northern wing of the Democracy, received 476; Breckinridge, Southern Democrat, 499, and Bell of the Union party 510. Thus it will be seen that the vote was pretty evenly distributed among the four candidates.

In 1864, however, the county became strongly Republican, and it was twenty years later before the Democrats again carried the county in a presidential campaign.

In 1864 Lincoln's vote was 1,440 against 855 for McClellan. In 1868 General Grant received 1,466, against 1,209 for Pendleton. In 1872 there was no Democratic improvement, Grant receiving 1,444 to 1,116 for Greeley.

In 1876, when Hayes and Tilden appeared as the contending candidates, the Democrats received 1,396 votes and the Republicans 1,495, the Republicans' lead having been reduced to but 99.

In 1880 the Democratic vote for presidential electors, with W. S. Hancock as candidate, was 1,430, as against 1,549 for James A. Garfield, the Republican nominee.

In 1884 came the change, and for the first time in twenty years the Democrats had a majority in the county, although their lead was only 10 votes. The Democratic vote for Grover Cleveland was 1,576, against 1,566 for James G. Blaine.

In 1888 Benjamin Harrison of Indiana was chosen to head the Republican ticket, but Grover Cleveland increased his lead in Switzerland county over that of 1884, polling 1,637, to 1,560 for Benjamin Harrison. The Democratic lead has never been lost since that year, and in 1892, when Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were

again the candidates, Harrison received 1,497, to 1,589 for Cleveland.

The presidential vote in the years following and to 1912 has been as follows:

- 1896—Bryan (D.), 1,742; McKinley (R.), 1,637.
- 1900—Bryan (D.), 1,713; McKinley, (R.), 1,631.
- 1904—Parker (D.), 1,554; Roosevelt (R.), 1,461.
- 1908—Bryan (D.), 1,537; Taft (R.), 1,444.
- 1912—Wilson and Marshall (D.), 1,342; Taft (R.), 882; Roosevelt (Progressive), 322.

This is one of the counties in which the Progressive party did not make a very large impression.

Switzerland county is in the fourth congressional district. Only occasionally since the county was organized has a Republican ever succeeded in representing the district, and less seldom has a Republican congressional candidate secured a majority of the votes in Switzerland county.

The Democrats who have represented the district of which Switzerland county is a part are as follows: Amos Lane, Thomas Smith, John L. Robinson, James H. Lane, Cyrus L. Dunham, James Hughes, Henry W. Harrington, William S. Holman, Jephtha D. New, Leonidas Sexon, William S. Holman, Francis Marion Griffith and Lincoln Dixon.

Lincoln Dixon was first elected in 1904, and each two years thereafter in his re-election his majority increased as the people recognized his special qualifications. Always during his term Washington recognized him as one of the biggest men in the Congress.

These Democrats have served in public office since the organization of Switzerland county:

Territorial officials named by Governor Thomas Posey in September, 1814.

Associate judges, William Cotton and James McClure.

- Sheriff, John Francis Siebenthal.
- Coroner, Ralph Cotton.
- Clerk, John Francis Dufour.
- Recorder, John Francis Dufour.
- Surveyor, Elisha Golay.

Prior to 1830 more thought was given to men than to politics, there being fewer from whom to choose. The government then was mixed politically. Since that date, so far as can be determined at time of publication, this list is intended to contain the names of none but Democrats who have served in office since the county was formed.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- 1817—James Ross, 1 year; Isaac Stanley, 2 years; Caleb Mount, 3 years.
- 1818—Thomas Gilliland.
- 1818—George Craig (vice Stanley, resigned).
- 1818—Dr. John Mendenhal.

- 1819—William Campbell.
- 1820—William Ross.
- 1821—Henry Banta.
- 1822—Thomas Gilliland.
- 1823—William Gard.

1824—Commissioners were abolished and justices of the peace assumed the duties, organizing as a board with this membership:

1824—William C. Keen, president; John Smith, Samuel Jack, Caleb Mount, Joseph Pugh, Joseph McHenry, Thomas Wiles.

1825—Edward Patton, president; members in addition to those attending 1824 meeting were: Johnson Brown, John Elam, Samuel Beal, Edward Patton, William J. Stewart.

In 1826 the legislature substituted a board of supervisors in place of a board of justices, but nevertheless composed of justices of the peace. This board was composed as follows:

1826—Samuel Beal, Amos A. Brown, Joseph Pugh, John Elam, Johnson Brown.

During the years until 1831, while this law lasted, these citizens served as supervisors: Samuel Jack, John Gibbons, Aribert Gazley, Fruit Harvey, George E. Pleasants, Joseph McHenry.

The legislature of 1831 changed the law, returning to the board of three commissioners, this law remaining in force since. Switzerland county has since been served by these commissioners:

1831-34—Lyman W. Mix, William Scudder. Enos Littlefield.

- 1834-37—Eden Edwards.
- 1835-38—Philip Bettens, Jr.
- 1836-39—Colin McNutt.
- 1837-40—Eden Edwards.
- 1838-41—Philip Bettens, Jr.
- 1839-42—Andrew Stewart.
- 1840-43—David Henry.
- 1841-44—John J. P. Schenck.

1841—David Henry, chosen president of the board, and the duties of clerk placed upon John M. King, the county auditor, as provided under new law.

1842-45—Andrew Stewart.
1842-43—William Flynn, succeeding David Henry, resigned, and John J. P. Schenck was chosen president.

- 1843-46—David Shull.
- 1844-47—Lewis W. Beal.
- 1845-48—Arthur Humphrey.
- 1846-49—Harvey Littlefield.
- 1847-50—Daniel Ramseyer.
- 1848-51—William Howe.
- 1849-52—Jacob Shull.
- 1850-53—John Weaver.
- 1851-54—James S. Ferguson.
- 1852-55—Jacob Shull.
- 1853-56—John Weaver.

- 1854-57—Charles A. Gary.
 1856-71—William Anderson.
 1872-75—William M. Patton.
 1854-75—Philip Bettens, William Stewart.
 1857-75—Benjamin L. Simmons, Harvey Littlefield.
 1876-79—Philander Morrison.
 1878-84—William Stewart.
 1879-82—Dilliard R. Drake.
 1882-84—William Brindley and Luther C. Buck.
 1884—John F. Houze and David Armstrong.

SHERIFFS.

- 1814—John F. Siebenthal, appointed by Territorial Governor Posey.
 1816-20—John F. Siebenthal.
 1820-22—Israel R. Whitehead.
 1822-26—John F. Siebenthal.
 1829-33—Henry Banta.
 1837-41—Henry McMakin.
 1843-45—Henry McMakin.
 1845-47—John R. Morerod.
 1851-53—John W. Gray.
 1853-55—Samuel W. Howard.
 1859-63—William Mead.
 1878-80—John P. White.
 1888-92—Oscar Williamson.
 1892-96—David Dyer.
 1896-1900—Ira N. Banta.
 1900-04—Edward C. Shull.
 1904-08—Thomas Pickett.
 1912-16—John C. Heady.
 1916—Thomas Pickett.

CLERKS.

- 1814—John Francis Dufour, appointed by Territorial Governor Thomas Posey.
 1816-24—John Francis Dufour.
 1824-30—Israel R. Whitehead.
 1830-49—Edward Patton, serving until time of death and succeeded by William Patton, by appointment to fill temporary vacancy.
 1849-52—Charles T. Jones, elected to unexpired term.
 1871-79—Joseph H. Netherland.
 1879-87—Robert T. F. Abbott.
 1891-95—Walter C. Benedict.
 1903-11—Clarence R. Drake.
 1915-19—Jesse P. Curry.

TREASURERS.

From 1817 to 1841, when the office was made elective, the following men served the county as treasurer by appointment from the county commissioners:

- 1817-21—Samuel Fallis.
 1821-25—Joseph Malin.
 1825-30—Ira Mendenhall.
 1830-41—George G. Knox.

1841-43—Frederick L. Grisard, first treasurer elected, resigned; James S. Carter, appointed and declined; William Hall, named and accepted.

- 1843-49—William Hall.
 1849-53—John F. Doan.
 1853-55—George H. Kyle.
 1855-59—John R. Morerod.
 1859-61—Ira N. Malin.
 1871-73—Joshua D. Griffith.
 1875-77—Francis M. Griffith.
 1879-81—Americus Benedict.
 1889-93—William Tait.
 1893-97—Joseph D. Froman.
 1897-1901—James P. Orem.
 1901-05—Albert B. Douglass.
 1905-09—Napoleon Miller.
 1913-17—John L. Cunningham.
 1917-19—Charles Panghorn.

RECORDERS.

- 1814—John Francis Dufour, appointed by Territorial Governor Posey.
 1816-24—Thomas Armstrong.
 1824-31—Abraham B. Dumont.
 1831-45—Ira Mendenhall.
 1845-52—Ira N. Malin.
 1853-55—James H. Titus.
 1855-59—William H. H. Kelso.
 1867-71—John T. Schroder.
 1871-79—John P. White.
 1879-87—James P. Orem.
 1891-95—Daniel V. Seavers.
 1895-1901—John W. Barnes.
 1901-09—James D. Miller.
 1913-17—Oliver P. Courtney.

AUDITORS.

- 1841-45—John M. King.
 1875-83—John Gill.
 1883-87—Philip C. Holland.
 1891-99—Joseph E. Hart.
 1899-1901—John F. Houze.
 1901-09—Levin J. Woollen.
 1913-19—John W. Smith.
 1918—Joseph D. Froman, appointed to fill unexpired term of John W. Smith.

COLLECTORS.

Prior to 1841, collectors of taxes were appointed by the county boards, the collection since 1840 being part of the duties of the treasurers.

These men served as collectors:

- 1814-20—John F. Siebenthal.
 1820-22—Israel R. Whitehead.
 1823—Garrett Perkins.
 1824-27—John F. Siebenthal.
 1828—Henry Banta.
 1829—William McCullough.
 1830—Henry Banta.

HISTORY INDIANA DEMOCRACY — 1816-1916

- 1831—Pruit Harvey.
- 1832-33—Henry Banta.
- 1834—Ralph B. Cotton.
- 1840—Henry McMakin.

STATE SENATORS

Switzerland and Jefferson Counties, Joint Senators
Switzerland and Ripley Counties.

- 1822-24—George Craig.
- 1828-30—Stephen C. Stevens.

Switzerland County, a District by Itself.

- 1837-39—Martin Green.
- 1840-41—Joseph C. Eggleston.
- 1842—Daniel Kelso.
- 1843-45—David Henry.

Switzerland and Ohio, One District.

- 1846-48—Martin R. Green.
- 1849-51—John Woods.
- 1852-53—William H. Powell.

New Constitution Adopted.

- 1859-61—Benjamin L. Robinson.
- 1863-65—Alexander C. Downey.

Switzerland and Ripley, One District.

- 1871-73—Moses K. Rosebrough.
- 1875-77—William Culbertson.

Switzerland, Dearborn and Ohio Counties,
One District.

- 1879-81—Dr. L. J. Woollen.
- 1883-85—Columbus R. Johnson.
- 1887-95—Francis Marion Griffith.
- 1895-97—Columbus R. Johnson.

Switzerland, Jefferson and Ripley, One District.

- 1901-05—James M. Singer.
- 1911-17—Rowland H. Jackson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1819—Samuel Merrill.
- 1824—Stephen C. Stevens and William Gard.
- 1825—William Gard and William C. Keen.

1826—Stephen C. Stevens and William Cham-berlain.

- 1828—John Dumont and John F. Dufour.
- 1829—Samuel Jack.
- 1830—John Dumont.
- 1832—William Bradley.
- 1833-34—Daniel Kelso.
- 1835-36—Joseph C. Eggleston,
- 1837-38—James M. Cotton.
- 1839—Elwood Fisher.
- 1840—Hosier J. Durbin.
- 1842—Perret Dufour.
- 1845—Edward Burns.

Switzerland and Ohio Counties

1846—John Tait, Jr.
1847—Samuel F. Covington and Charles T. Jones.

- 1848—Daniel Kelso.
- 1850—Thomas Armstrong.
- 1851—Samuel Porter.
- 1853—Oliver Dufour and Hazlett E. Dodd.
- 1855—George W. Harryman.
- 1858-59—William H. Gregory, the 1858 session being special.

- 1861—Hugh T. Williams.
- 1871—William G. Holland.
- 1875—William T. Pate.
- 1885-87—George S. Pleasants.

Switzerland, Ohio and Dearborn Counties.

- 1889—George S. Pleasants.
- 1891—Thomas M. Kyle.
- 1893—H. D. McMullen.
- 1895-97—Andrew J. Bowers.

Switzerland and Ohio Counties.

- 1899—Cornelius D. Green.
- 1903—William M. Green.
- 1905—Benjamin S. Potter.
- 1907—Henry B. Steele.
- 1909—D. E. Douglass.
- 1911—George H. Keeney.
- 1913-15—Stephen J. Dibble.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY

THE history of the county of Tippecanoe is so rich in historical association that it becomes almost a matter of impossibility to render any account of its various political phases without touching, though briefly, upon some of the main facts having to do with its existence as a county. That Tippecanoe county is a portion of that great northwestern tract of land opened up by the company of Captain Clark and his pioneers is a matter too generally known to permit the indulgence of repetition in this work. That the Battle of Tippecanoe, occurring on the 7th day of November, 1811, when the American forces, commanded by Gen. William H. Harrison, at a point adjoining the present town of Battle Ground, struck the final blow which forever quelled the power of the Indians in this territory, is also a fact that is, or should be, familiar to every school child as well as to the older people who have pride in the advancement of the State, and particularly that portion thereof which forms the subject of this sketch. On that date the precipitancy of "The Prophet," the brother of the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, permitted the waging of the battle that wrecked the plans of Tecumseh, laid low the hopes of the Indian tribes, and gave into the hands of the whites the undisputed ascendancy and control of the most fertile portion of this fertile State. It marked the last great contest on Indiana soil as between the white man and the red, and settlement and civilization continued their onward progress even to the present day.

The county of Tippecanoe embraces territory on both sides of the Wabash river and in area is composed of 504 square miles. To the north lie the counties of Carroll and White; to the south, Montgomery; on the west, Warren, Fountain and Benton, and to the east, Clinton and Carroll. It is one of the most productive agricultural counties of the ninety-two in the State, and at this writing in population approximates 40,000 souls. Its county seat is Lafayette, now embracing a population of 25,000.

As nearly as can be ascertained by research, the first settler in Tippecanoe county proper bore the name of Peter Weaver, and he at a period variously given as 1822 or 1823 established a home on what is now known as the Wea plains. Around him gathered the intrepid spirits—the real pioneers of the locality—forming the nucleus of the present population. The separation of the territory comprising Tippecanoe county from its early amalgamation with other lands occurred on

the 26th of January, 1826, at which time, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, there was passed "An act for the formation of a new county out of the county of Wabash, and for establishing the county seat thereof." This act also specified that the new county bear the name "Tippecanoe." Since that period there has been no alteration in county boundaries then established, the act going into formal effect in May of 1826, whilst in the following month of July what may be said to have been the first important act relative to county government occurred. William Bash, Levi Thornton, Stephen Kennedy and John Russell, provided with commissions from the Governor of the State, who, at that time, was J. Brown Ray, after subscribing to certain oaths, assumed their titles as members of a board of justices and chose William Bush as their president. Under the supervision of this board returns were received which chose Lafayette as the county seat, and tracts of lands given over by patriotic individuals were platted, and the beginning of a city as well as a county was made. In the year 1829 a court house was built, the two-story structure serving as the county seat of the government until 1845. A more commodious structure then placed upon the same site did duty until in 1881-84 the present pretentious structure took its place—a building which cost almost twice the amount of the original contract before completed.

From the beginning in a political way Tippecanoe seems to have assumed great interest in events. With the organization of the Republican party came the intense feeling that has characterized each separate campaign—in most of which, it may be said, the government of county affairs has remained largely in the hands of the Republicans, though on exceptional occasions the customary majority has been disposed of and given partial Democratic successes. As far back as 1836 the future of the county was indicated, though probably not then realized, by the vote for President, wherein William H. Harrison received 1,244 votes and Martin VanBuren 1,044 votes in Tippecanoe.

The list of Tippecanoe Democrats who have achieved distinction is not so large, perhaps, as those in localities more given to the returning of Democratic majorities, yet in its compilation one finds names that have made their impress upon the history of the land as well as upon local and state affairs. Of the notables in these lines John Pettit may be mentioned, he being chosen to Congress in 1843 from the district to which Tippe-

canoe then belonged, though it has since been altered as politicians dictated. Mr. Pettit was three times elected in the congressional capacity and later on advanced to the United States Senate, serving with distinction during 1853-55. President James Buchanan in 1859 chose this distinguished citizen to be chief justice for the district then known as the Territory of Kansas, he serving there for two years. The President's choice fell upon him by reason of the signal ability he had shown as district attorney in Indiana from 1839 to 1843. He was likewise a member of the Constitutional Convention in Indiana in 1852. Many local positions were his to command, his years of official life being unusually extended and varied in their nature.

Joseph E. McDonald, one of the most talented men in Indiana history, lived in Lafayette during his youth, mastering his trade as a saddler, and while his political honors came later in life, after he had left Tippecanoe, his legislative honors were ever admired by those who knew him long before he aspired to become a lawmaker, orator and diplomat.

Daniel Mace served in the Lower House of Congress during 1851-57. He also occupied the position of United States District Attorney for Indiana District in the years 1845-47 and occupied local positions, his career finally terminating by death, at his own hand, while postmaster at Lafayette.

Daniel Voorhees, "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," for some years a leading light in the Congress and Senate of the United States, was temporarily located in this county, his higher honors coming later in life, during the Civil war period, but he always retained a kindly feeling for Tippecanoe and her people.

Thomas B. Ward, a favorite of the people, who held many local positions, being an attorney of ability, was in Congress during 1882-86, he being the last one to occupy that position until 1911 of Democratic persuasion, when John B. Peterson, of Crown Point, was chosen from the district to which Tippecanoe at present belongs—the Tenth. Mr. Ward was somewhat prominent in Washington and at this writing, though some years deceased, still has numerous admirers.

John S. Williams, mayor of Lafayette at one time, banker and newspaper man, was Third Auditor of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

A unique figure in local politics is Furman E. D. McGinley, on seven different occasions chosen mayor of Lafayette, at times when the city was of Republican cast. Mr. McGinley celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday this year (1915). He never sought higher honors, but was never denied when

before the people for their suffrage for the mayoralty.

Francis Johnson, a German-born citizen of more than ordinary ability, served as a Democrat in the State Senate from 1881 to 1885, and was by President Cleveland offered a foreign post in France (now occupied by J. B. Milner, of this county, it is the writer's belief), but refused the same. He held also various minor offices.

John F. McHugh, State Senator and Democratic leader, 1893-95. Conceded to be one of the talented men of the State. Held several local positions.

George R. Durgan, three times mayor of Lafayette, 1904-14. Frequently spoken of for State offices, but never up to this time an aspirant for other positions.

Charles H. Ball, present postmaster, appointed by President Wilson.

John B. Ruger, postmaster during Cleveland's first term.

Michael H. Kennedy, postmaster during Cleveland's second term.

David Turpie, circuit judge in 1855 and common pleas judge in 1854. Afterwards served with distinction in United States Senate. Highly respected and loved.

James Murdock, sheriff, warden prison north, banker, capitalist and member of Democratic National Central Committee. One of the most prominent men in the State during the Hearst-Parker campaign, and his advice sought by Democratic managers all over the country.

Owing to the political strength of Republicanism in Tippecanoe county the government has on all save two occasions rested in Republican hands, but this condition does not at present prevail. In 1912 Peter J. Wall and Thomas J. Gwin, both Democrats, were elected county commissioners. Mr. Wall is serving now the third year of his term and Mr. Gwin has one year to serve after January 1, 1916. In November, 1914, John C. F. Redinbo was elected—a Democrat, who will go into office when Mr. Wall retires, January 1, 1916—leaving the board still Democratic thereafter. The county also has a Democratic sheriff at the present time, Mel. Slayback, re-elected in 1914, and a Democratic surveyor, Henry Kessener, elected in 1914, and succeeding another Democrat, Clyde Richards. The joint representative in the Indiana House, Perry Davis (second election), is also a Democrat, representing this and Montgomery counties. There are also five Democrats in the thirteen trusteeships of the county. The present county road superintendent, D. M. Boyle, and present superintendent of the county farm, Steven Campbell, are Democrats. The rest of the county and township offices (with the exception of several

township assessors) are Republicans. The city is normally Democratic, but change in sentiment from local causes led to the defeat of George R. Durgan at the time of his fourth race in 1913, and with his defeat the city for four years passed out of Democratic control. There seems no reason to doubt, however, Democratic city success in 1917, as with one exception every Democrat on the county ticket carried the city in the county election of 1914. An illustration of the vagaries of the Tippecanoe county vote, however, may be given in mentioning that in 1912 John B. Peterson, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, carried the county by a plurality of 1,073. As a candidate for re-election in 1914 Mr. Peterson lost the county by 60 votes, while one Republican county candidate was elected by 1,510.

In the elections of 1917 the city of Lafayette again became Democratic, George R. Durgan being chosen as the chief executive by a stupendous majority. With the mayoralty Democratic so went every other city elective office—clerk, judge and all of the ten members of the common council. They found a bankrupt city in so far as the general fund was concerned, an inheritance from the previous administration, and are now (1918) striving to place the city of Lafayette once more in the solvent column.

The newspaper history of Tippecanoe county is an interesting one, and might be made the subject of an article of greater extent than permissible here. The oldest paper in Lafayette that survives is the *Lafayette Morning Journal*, and next is the *Evening Courier*. The *Sunday Leader* is next in point of age and is the oldest exclusive Sunday publication in the State. Briefly paraphrased, they may be mentioned thus:

Lafayette Free Press and Commercial Advertiser, established September 29, 1829, by Major John Seamans. The oldest paper in the State except one, *The Potawatomie Times*, begun in 1828, in Logansport, long since deceased. Major Seamans ran this paper until 1841, when he consolidated his plant with the *Tippecanoe Journal*, which was started because Seamans was not sufficiently pronounced a Whig. John D. Smith & Co. were publishers. In 1849 the *Journal* became a daily paper, printed by Bausman & West, and by them sold to James P. Luse & Bro. In 1853 it became the property of W. G. Terrell, and he took in as partners W. S. Lingle and C. M. Terrell, a brother. The Terrells conducted the paper until 1858, when James Luse and Alexander Wilson purchased the plant. Mr. Wilson sold his interest to W. H. Schuyler and J. C. Batchelder, who, with Mr. Luse, ran the paper for years. February 22, 1864, the plant, with all files, was destroyed by fire. Batchelder then sold his part to S. B. Woolworth.

In 1866 John Purdue, founder of Purdue University, bought two-thirds of the plant from Luse, under the impression that it would aid him in a race for Congress. Schuyler and Woolworth had gone out of the firm and C. D. Emmons and D. A. James were given one-third interest. Purdue was beaten, and put Emmons and James in charge of the plant, later on taking in Joseph Odell. Presently all of the others pulled out and left Purdue the white elephant again on hand. He sold to S. Vater and Benjamin Barron (both without money), the latter dying in a short time, leaving Vater in charge. In 1876 Mr. Vater and Albert E. White bought from Purdue's administrators and ran same for years, though Mr. White soon moved to Parkersburg, W. Va. In 1882 Harry L. Wilson, of Crawfordsville, bought the plant. He did not make a success of it, and sold to Florence, Bonnell & Gregory, but later dispossessed them and again took charge. In 1885 he sold to Walter Fraser. In 1887 James W. French and W. Bent Wilson bought the plant at sheriff's sale. It had been Republican until this time and the new firm made it Democratic. French withdrew in three years and was made warden of the prison north. He was killed in Texas in an automobile accident on the 15th of March, 1915. Wilson ran the paper alone until June of 1902, when Thomas Burt and Frank Terry combined their plant with his. Then the paper became Republican again, and is still so. Wilson sold to George P. Haywood. Mr. Terry sold out and Mr. Burt died. Mr. Haywood and his sons bought the plant and sold it eventually to Henry W. Marshall, present proprietor. It is the leading Republican paper in this part of the State.

In 1841 the *Lafayette Advertiser* was started by Mathias Peterson. In a few months he sold to Ellsworth & Co. and they in turn to James P. Jenks. Mr. Jenks changed the name to the *Courier*. Upon his death Wm. R. Ellis bought the plant in 1851, running it as a Democratic paper some years. W. S. Lingle bought the plant in 1857 and made the paper Republican with a large "R." On his death in 1884 the widow and M. M. Mayerstein bought in the plant. Mr. M. later on purchased the entire plant and ran it until his death in 1900. A. A. Mayerstein, his brother, conducts the paper at present. From the time of the Lingle ownership until the 1912 presidential fight the paper had been strongly Republican. In that campaign it joined the Progressive party. It is a very prosperous plant.

The *Sunday Leader* was begun March 1, 1872, John A. Carr being its progenitor. It was purchased in November of the same year by F. E. D. McGinley, and in 1883 was purchased by Charles F. Williams and Ross Gordon. Mr. Gordon

bought his partner's interest and took in his son. Mr. Williams remained as editor of the paper and on the death of both the Gordons purchased the plant from the estate, and still conducts the same. Recently the paper removed to its own building on Ferry street. It is independent politically and prosperous. Of almost equal age is the *Lafayette Leader*, produced at the same plant and conducted as a Democratic paper, issued each Thursday by Charles F. Williams, Jr.

The *Sunday Times* was started by Fred S. Williams in April, 1879. Colonel John S. Williams, his father, once third auditor of the Treasury under Cleveland (first term), was associated with the plant. Mr. J. S. Williams died in 1900, his son preceding him to the grave. The widow continued the publication until March, 1914, her brother, Charles H. Ball, being in charge. When Mr. Ball was appointed postmaster by President Wilson, he conducted a sale of the *Times* to Henry Marshall. The latter shortly after became owner of the *Daily Journal* and began the issuing of a seven days a week paper. The result was not satisfactory, and with the last Sunday in January, 1915, the Sunday paper passed out of existence.

The *Daily Dispatch* was started in April, 1869, by John C. Dobelbower, who came here with ample means from Illinois, at the urgent request of local Democrats to produce a daily Democratic paper of force. He was an experienced newspaper man, but the business for a Democratic paper was not what it should have been, and when Cleveland was elected he was at about the end of his

resources. It was conceded that the post office should go to Mr. Dobelbower, but through the non-understandable meanderings of politics he was deceived, the place upon which he was building to recuperate went to another, and Mr. D. died of grief. The paper stopped at this time, the subscription list being turned over to the *Bulletin*, which was short-lived, published by Parsons and Meek.

The *Call*, established in 1883 by Joseph L. Cox, was a morning paper. It was sold in 1885 to S. Vater, who made it an evening paper and was quite successful; sold to John George, Jr., in 1896; sold to James Walker and George Snyder and George Gray in 1899; sold in March, 1902, to Messrs. Letcher; sold in 1904 to A. E. Blunck; sold in 1905 to the *Evening Courier* to get it out of the way, and was discontinued.

The *Tippicanoe County Democrat* was established in April, 1908, by John F. Metzger; in a few months it fell into the hands of R. M. Isherwood, the present possessor and publisher.

Other papers that have joined the great majority are: *Home Journal*, 1874-1902; *Morning News*, 1887 (lasted five months); *Deutsch-Amerikaner*, 1874 to 1903; *Daily Democrat*, started in March, 1903, by Leroy Armstrong and James K. Risk, perished November, 1904; *Daily Republican*, 1875 (ran six months); *Our Herald*, 1881-1884, sold and moved to Chicago; *Quohosh*, later *Herald*, run by W. S. Haggard, later Lieutenant-Governor, 1890-1899; *Spencer's Paper*, 1874, seven months; *The Comet*, 1885, Orth Stein, editor, lasted twenty-six issues; *Labor World*, 1886-1888, discontinued.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF TIPTON COUNTY

By Wm. R. Dunham

TIPTON COUNTY lies in the north central portion of the State. By an act of the Legislature of 1843 and 1844 it was organized as a distinct county of its own. It is bounded on the north by Howard county, on the east by Grant and Madison counties, on the south by Hamilton and on the west by Clinton county. It is twenty miles long from east to west and thirteen miles from north to south and contains two hundred and sixty square miles. When organized it was considered a howling wilderness, infested with bear, wolves, panthers, wildcats, deer and many fur-bearing animals. Today it is considered the garden spot of Indiana and is first in the State and third in the United States in agriculture.

On March 27, 1844, William Harrington was commissioned sheriff by Governor Whitcomb and empowered to order an election of the necessary officers to organize the new county of Tipton. The 27th day of May, 1844, was selected as the day upon which the first election in the county should be held. Elections were advertised for three Commissioners, two Associate Judges, one Clerk of the Circuit Court and one Recorder for the county. The result was as follows: Clerk, N. J. Jackson, Democrat; Recorder, Sylvester Turpen, Democrat; Associate Judges, Silas Blound, Democrat, and Joseph Goar, Republican; County Commissioners, Thomas Jackson, Democrat, John D. Smith, Republican, and Robert E. Davidson, Democrat. On Monday, June 3, 1844, the three County Commissioners who had been elected met at the house of Jesse Brown to set the official machinery of the county in motion. N. J. Jackson was appointed temporary County Auditor and Jesse Brown, County Assessor. William H. Nelson was appointed County Agent and directed to lay out the new county seat after the design of a plat furnished by the Locating Commissioners. In December, 1844, Charles Thurman was appointed County Surveyor. He and his associates laid out the town of Canton (now Tipton) early in 1845. Jesse Brown was ordered to advertise for sealed bids for a court house 20 by 24 feet, two stories high, and to be completed by June 1, 1845. In February of that year the contract was awarded to George Tucker, who completed the building late in the fall of 1845 for the sum of \$235.50. It had a hall running through from east to west and on each side of the lower story were two rooms for the accommodation of the county officials. The upper story was occu-

piated by the court room. In September, 1846, James Cassler contracted to clear the court house square for \$13.12. At the same time George Tucker under orders secured twelve chairs for the court house. In the autumn quite an extensive addition was built to the court house at a cost of several hundred dollars. This was rendered necessary owing to the crowded condition of the offices. In December, 1855, Samuel Deal and Harvey Goodykoontz were appointed to see after the construction of additional county offices on the public square, the building to be of frame, 14 by 28 feet, 9 feet high, with a partition in the center, the rooms to be ceiled and plastered. The building was completed in June, 1857, at a cost of \$329.09. Soon after this the court house was unfortunately, or fortunately, destroyed by fire and the county courts were forced to meet in the Methodist church, which had been erected about three years previously.

In June, 1858, Nelson Daubenspeck of Noblesville, Ind., contracted to build a new court house for Tipton county within two years for \$10,000. The first story was ten feet high and the second story seven feet high. A hall extended north and south through the first story, on the sides of which were the county offices. The upper story contained the court room. This structure served the public for many years, but as the county grew the demand was greater for better quarters for our county officers, so in February, 1888, the citizens of Tipton county prepared and presented a petition asking the County Commissioners to proceed toward the erection of a new court house and jail. The petition was signed by over one thousand taxpayers. The board considered the petition and immediately granted permission for the work, the plans to be made and other preparations to be executed at once. The contract for the erection of the building was entered into by the board with Messrs. Pearce and Morgan on the 5th day of November, 1892, at the contract price of \$143,760 and for all other contracts, including furniture, heating, grading and numerous other small contracts, the sum of \$39,651.30, making a grand total of \$183,411.30. Work was begun on the 6th day of April, 1893, and completed on the 15th day of October, 1894, and the building was occupied by the officers on that date. The building is sixty-six feet to top of cornice and the tower is 206 feet to top of flagstaff. The building is of the best quality Berler stone, the

foundation being of St. Paul, Ind., limestone. There are forty-five rooms in the building, all of which are heated by steam and the entire building is supplied with water by the county's own water works, located in the basement with the heating machinery. The first floor above the basement is occupied by the various county officers. The second floor is occupied by the judiciary; the two court rooms, the judge's private room, the library room, the grand jury rooms, the witness rooms, the consultation rooms, which are all elegantly furnished and supplied with modern conveniences. The third floor is occupied by large and commodious rooms and halls. The wainscoting from the entrance to the attic is of the finest Tennessee marble. Taken all in all, Tipton county has one of the most elaborate, commodious and best arranged court houses in central Indiana.

In 1855 Drs. A. M. Vickrey and Rooker of Tipton bought an old-fashioned Franklin press and a small quantity of type and began issuing a small six-column folio newspaper, called the *Tipton County Democrat*. The first printer was James Mahaffie, who was succeeded by Archibald Ramsey, who was one of the most valuable journalists in the history of the county. He was a man of incredible energy and his devoted labors to the county press were in a large measure responsible for its success. In 1857 the name of the paper was changed to the *Western Dominion*, with O. P. Baird as editor. Again, in 1858, the paper was sold to G. W. Fisher, who changed the name again to that of the *Tipton County Times*, and began issuing the sheet with John Chambers as principal editor and A. Clark as local editor. Ten of the foremost Democrats now owned the paper, among whom were John Chambers, William Stivers, A. J. Redmon, Hugh Dickey, James V. Cox, A. Clark, Barnabas Geltner and A. M. Vickrey. In 1860 interest in the enterprise became lax and the publication was suspended for six months. Early in 1861 the paper was again issued with James V. Cox in the role of editor-in-chief. Cox wrote the headlines, while the remainder of the composition, typesetting, printing, etc., was done by the faithful Archibald Ramsey, the printer.

Late in the year 1861 Judge Nathan R. Overman secured an interest in the paper and contributed a few short paragraphs. In 1862, for partisan reasons, the name of the paper was changed to the *Democratic Union*, the paper still being Democratic in "color." Early in 1864 the office was sold to William J. Turpin, who was at the time in the army and who contributed very interesting letters from the firing line. He was mustered out before the close of the war and returned to take personal charge and control of the

paper. One of his first moves was the changing of the name to the *Tipton County Times*. He conducted the paper very successfully until 1869, when he sold out to J. C. Brady and removed to Nashville, Tenn. Brady was fairly successful with his new possession and he installed the first job press ever in the county. In 1874 he sold out to Judge N. R. Overman, who employed J. T. Cox to edit the paper. In the spring of 1875 Ensley A. Overman bought a half interest in the paper. At this time the first cylinder power press ever in the county was bought for \$400 and placed in the office. E. A. Overman became editor and financial manager. In January, 1876, William Haw bought the office and issued the paper until January, 1877, when, being unable to pay for it, he relinquished it and the office went back to the Overmans. E. A. Overman conducted it until September, 1878, when he purchased the interest of Judge N. R. Overman and then became sole owner and proprietor. Early in 1880 the office was sold to Perry and John O. Behymer, but a year later reverted to E. A. Overman, who continued it until November, 1881, when it passed to A. Ray Williams, who, in January, 1882, took as a partner David A. Alexander. In September, 1882, Williams retired, leaving Alexander the sole owner, but on April 1, 1883, the latter was joined by Jeremiah Fish, who continued with the paper until May, 1883, when he retired. Shortly afterward the paper became the property of John O. Behymer, who for over a third of a century has conducted it in a business way so as to gain many friends from all parties. The circulation became so large that Mr. Behymer changed from a weekly to that of a daily. This change was consummated early in 1910. An evening paper is issued for the city and a morning edition is sent to the country. A large amount of job printing is done at present at the *Times* office.

The early newspaper was often a "one-man" affair; with a hatful of type, a hand press and radical ideas, the first journalist worked. The individuality of the editor of the early newspaper was more pronounced than it is today. The editor was known and his opinions were quoted as authority on questions of public importance. The editor was a mold of public sentiment, but since rapid transit, free city and rural mail delivery, the farm and the city are brought closer together, and the personality of the editor has not the commanding influence that it once had. The newspaper of today is almost exclusively given over to publicity of current events, rather than creating public sentiment. Efficiency is the keynote of modern journalism; no sooner does an event occur than it is the knowledge of the world.

The first educational work done in Tipton

county was shortly after the completion of the old log court house. This occurred in the winter of 1846-47 and the first teacher was William F. Brady. The next was Joseph M. Askren. School was next held in the cabin of Jackson Reed. Until 1852 the school term covered a period of two or three months out of the year. Teachers were paid by subscription, and were very poorly paid, too, some of them "boarding around" at the homes of different pupils in an endeavor to make both ends meet. Among the men who took most prominent parts in education in these early days were George Kane, A. B. Goodrich, N. J. Jackson, Dr. Isaac Parker, Rev. John Dale, John E. Rumsey, M. P. Evans and Joseph Wilson.

In 1852 a new frame school house was built in Tipton, but was very poor in convenience and capacity. Joseph M. Askren was the first teacher to occupy the new school house, which was occasionally used for religious purposes. Then followed John E. Rumsey, who was there the greater part of the time from 1853 to 1869. The terms not taught by Mr. Rumsey were under the charge of Albert Barnett, M. V. B. Newcomer and a Mr. Lockwood. Rumsey was a teacher who did not favor the application of the "hickory" to induce study. Other teachers of the period would lambast a pupil with a floor puncheon and if this did not have the required effect, would follow it with a sound flogging. These teachers were missionaries, in a sense, working for the progress and uplift of humanity, and they did this on a salary of eight and ten dollars a month with a free will and whole-souled motives. Barnett was an eccentric teacher, little caring which way the wind blew. His English was not very choice, nor did he refrain from using any word that came to his mind. He cared less whether the pupils wore their hats in school or not. He was, nevertheless, a very successful teacher and was accounted one of the best mathematicians of the day.

As Tipton increased in population the need of larger school quarters became imperative. Accordingly, in 1867, the erection of a high school building was begun and finished in 1869. In 1890 another eight-room school building was erected on North Main street that is a model of completeness; the vocational department is fully equipped.

While Tipton has been alive to educational interests the county at large has caught up the spirit and we find high schools at Windfall, Sharpsville, Goldsmith, Hobbs and Curtisville. So, after a long and steady pull, Tipton county takes front rank in the educational interests with her sister counties in the State. Much credit is due our County Superintendents, i. e., B. M. Blount, J. M. Clark, Frank B. Crockett, A. H. Pence, George C. Wood, Jerry Fish and L. D. Summers for the able

manner in which they have handled the educational affairs in Tipton county up to the present time.

The year 1844 was the first presidential year in the history of Tipton county. The Democrats cast 111 votes for Polk and Dallas, while the Whigs cast 100 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Democrats carried the county over the Whigs, and with one exception the Democrats of Tipton county have carried the county over the Republicans for President and Vice-President from its organization to January 1, 1917, covering a period of seventy-two years. It is very doubtful if there is another county in the State that can show such a record. While the Democrats have been true to their faith in national politics, they have not been unmindful of State, county and township affairs. Until recent years we have always been joined with Howard county for Circuit Court judges, but be that as it may, we have been able to elect James O'Brien, C. N. Pollard, N. R. Overman, Lex J. Kirkpatrick and James M. Purvis. While the county has not been able to have a Senator of her own, we have been able with our majorities to elect the Hon. George H. Gifford and the Hon. George C. Wood as Democratic Joint Senator, while in the lower branch of the Legislature the Democrats have been more successful, electing the following State Representatives: Carter T. Jackson, James O'Brien, William Stivers, George Ham, A. M. Vickrey, James I. Parker, Benjamin F. Legg, James M. Fippen, James A. Purvis, James A. Hedgcock and William R. Dunham.

Since the organization of the county in 1844 the Republicans have only been able to elect two auditors, two recorders, three clerks, six treasurers, five sheriffs and one surveyor. The present Democratic officials in the county are Hon. James M. Purvis, Judge; Clyde Porter, Clerk; Oscar Vanesse, Auditor; Christy Haskett, Treasurer; Solomon D. Adams, Recorder; Fred Recobs, Sheriff; Jesse Bowlin, Surveyor; L. D. Summers, County Superintendent, and Richard Rayles, Harvey Bess and John Lininger, County Commissioners.

There is a reason for the county being Democratic from its organization to the present time. Each township is well organized. Out of six trustees the Democrats have five, i. e., Madison township, Mr. Julius; Cicero township, Fletcher Orr; Jefferson township, Oliver D. Weed; Prairie township, Beecher Rayles, and Liberty township, James L. Romack.

We might mention some of our old reliable Democratic workers in the county, i. e., Hon. George C. Wood, John and Aaron Zehner, John Baker, Benjamin Legg, John McCreary, Dr. Long-

fellow, Ed. Todd, Philander Scudder, Morgan Wright, Lemuel Darrow, James Grove, George Myrely, Granville Hobbs, J. P. Kemp, S. D. Adams, J. O. Behymer, Arch Ramsey, Ira O'Banion, William Ryan, R. L. Porter, James M. Purvis, Jesse Coleman, W. L. Berryman, M. Shields, Joseph Moore, N. R. Overman, L. T. Bunch, Seneca Young, Philip Wymer, A. L. Joyce, Add Hinkle, Lewis Vandevender, Charles Hinkle, Jesse F. Mott, O. D. Weed, Harry Henderson, Tilman Fisher, A. J. Griffith, J. B. McCarthy, T. J. Reesem, W. R. Dunham, Elmer Mitzenburg, J. C. McMullen, Drs. W. F. and G. C. Dunham, James L. Romack, Felix Mott, Al. Miller and many others

not mentioned here have done much to keep old Tipton county in the Democratic column.

In concluding the chapter of the history of the Democratic party in Tipton county, we wish to state that from the beginning of its organization to the present time the Democratic party has always taken the public into its confidence and no court houses, jails, public school buildings, gravel roads, ditches or any public improvements have ever been built but what all parties were considered before any improvements were consummated. With this kind of a spirit the party deserves to be continued in power, and the people see to it that they are kept in power.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF UNION COUNTY

By G. W. Robertson

UNION COUNTY, located in the southeastern part of Indiana, was first settled in 1804; organized as a county in 1821; county seat was at Brownsville until 1824, since then Liberty. Size, 12 by 14 miles; area, 168 square miles; population (1910), 6,260; number of votes cast for President in 1912, 1,789; number of registered voters October, 1914, 1,877.

The county was first settled by colonists from South Carolina under the leadership of Robert Hanna and Robert Templeton. The members of this Carolina colony must have been Democrats, as nearly all of their descendants have uniformly voted the Democratic ticket.

John Templeton, who married a daughter of Robert Hanna, was a member of the territorial legislature at the time of the formation of Wayne and Franklin counties and is said to have bestowed the name of Franklin upon the latter. Union county was said to have been formed from territory taken from Wayne, Franklin and Fayette counties. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of Union county and served as president of the Board of Justices when the government of Union county was trusted to them. He was a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat and grandfather of Thomas Jefferson Templeton, the efficient clerk of the Circuit Court of Union county.

John Hanna, "Big John" as he was called, son of Robert Hanna, entered land and settled just east of Dunlapville, in Union county, in 1804. He was a prominent Democrat and took a leading part in the conventions of his party. That he was a prominent member of his party and an esteemed and worthy citizen is shown by the fact that he was elected as the first Treasurer of Union county and served in that capacity in 1823 and 1824.

James Livingston was a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born on the 17th day of March, 1791. He was twice married. His last wife was Nancy Templeton, daughter of Hon. John Templeton. Although he possessed only a common school education, he was an excellent mathematician and by much reading he became a well-informed man. Mr. Livingston, upon the organization of Union county, was chosen its first Clerk in 1821 and served until 1828, and was succeeded by Edgehill Burnside, a Whig. In 1828 and 1829 he represented Union county in the State Legislature. He served as State Senator in the decade between 1850 and 1860. He sur-

veyed and laid out the town of Brownsville in 1815. He was a modest and unassuming man and made no pretensions to public speaking. He was a forcible writer—his power was with his pen, which he wielded when occasion demanded in defense of the principles of the Democratic party, of which he was an honored and useful member.

WILLIAM WATT.

Mr. Watt came to Brownsville from Greensburg, Pa., in 1822. He was a strong and influential Jackson Democrat and took a very prominent part in public affairs, serving as County Commissioner of Union county three terms, a member of the lower house of the State Legislature from 1831 to 1844, and a member of the State Senate for two terms. He was also a delegate to the State constitutional convention held in Indianapolis in 1850 when the State constitution was revised. He served with the rank of major in the State militia. His public and private life alike were above reproach. Major Watt was the maternal grandfather of Lee J. Cully, the well known Brownsville politician and merchant who was State Representative from 1904 to 1908.

WELLINGTON W. DAWSON.

Mr. Dawson was born in Lynchburg, Va., February 19, 1820, and came with his parents to Union county in 1831. He taught school for many years before and after his marriage to Mary Crist in 1855. He was elected County Auditor in 1851 and re-elected in 1855, serving as Auditor for eight years and seven months. Some years later he was a merchant at Clifton and was elected Township Trustee of Brownsville township. In 1876 he moved back to Liberty, where he died very suddenly April 19, 1892. He was a Master Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church and a strong and influential Democrat, who wielded great influence for the best interests of the Democratic party of his county and State.

ADAM PIGMAN.

Adam Pigman, the founder of one of the oldest and most influential families in Union county, was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1789. He helped to build Fort Meigs, in western Ohio. In 1814 he erected the first frame house ever put up in Union county, which dwelling is now owned and occupied by Edward Tay-

lor. In 1817 Mr. Pigman married Mary Eli, a daughter of Adam Eli. He became a prosperous farmer, taking an interesting part in the development of the county and loyally aiding in the structure of the commonwealth of Indiana. He was a Jackson Democrat and served his party as delegate in many local and State conventions, aiding by his counsel and influence the Democrats to win many times by putting good, strong, clean candidates on the ticket. Eli Pigman, his son, was born, lived and died in Harmony township. He was a man of intense patriotism and public spirit, active in the councils and conventions of the Democratic party. It is difficult to estimate the influence for success that he, his father and their descendants have wielded for the Democratic party of the county and State.

Eli Pigman married Rebecca Wilson, a daughter of Garrett Wilson, who was a successful farmer and owned a farm about two miles west of Liberty. He was a popular and influential Democrat and served as County Commissioner of Union county from 1851 to 1861. His son, John T. Wilson, a prominent and useful member of the Democratic party, served fourteen years as Trustee of Liberty township, and Eli Pigman Wilson, his son, was the first Democrat ever elected County Superintendent of Union county, filling that office from June, 1907, until June, 1911.

Eli Pigman was the father of George W. Pigman, the eminent lawyer and Democratic politician of Liberty, who was Prosecuting Attorney of the Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit from 1888 to 1892. Dr. Garrett Pigman, a prominent and successful physician of Liberty, who is named for Garrett Wilson, his maternal uncle, is also a son of Eli Pigman. The influence of Adam and Eli Pigman during their lives and through their descendants has been and shall ever be a great factor for the success of the Democratic party of Union county.

THE SNYDER FAMILY.

One of the prominent old pioneer Democratic families of Union county is that of the Snyders, well represented in Brownsville township since the year 1807, when Michael Snyder, the founder of this family, entered land and settled near Clifton.

They have ever borne their part in the upbuilding and development of this part of the State and have invariably been exponents of progress, believing that the best interests of county, State and nation depended upon the success of the Democratic party. They have used their influence for and uniformly voted the Democratic ticket. Isaac Snyder, a son of Michael Snyder, was one of the County Commissioners of Union county from 1848

to 1858. The voters of the Snyder family have served their party in many county, district and State conventions.

THE STEVENS FAMILY.

The Stevens family is one of the oldest and most worthy Democratic families of eastern Indiana. Spencer Stevens, the first pioneer of the family, settled in Abington township, Wayne county, Indiana, emigrating from North Carolina in 1814. His son, William Stevens, after his marriage to Mary Fouts, located in Brownsville township about one mile northeast of Brownsville. Of his nine sons and one daughter all but one reached mature years, married and raised families. William Stevens was an honorable and just man and an earnest believer in the superiority of the Democratic party and in 1833 served in the office of County Commissioner, acquitting himself with credit. His sons and grandsons have uniformly voted with and served their party as delegates to political conventions and as committeemen through victory and defeat. A great grandson, Jesse E. Stevens, is now chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Union county, which shows that a man's influence lives long after his death.

THE RUDE FAMILY.

It is but putting truth on the pages of history when we record that among the families whose lives, business activities and sterling qualities have placed Union county in its present high position among the counties of the State, none occupies a more conspicuous place than the Rude family and their lives have been so intermingled and intertwined that the sketch of either is to a degree the sketch of the others.

The Rude brothers were descendants of David J. and Maria Rude, who came from Hamilton county, Ohio, and located on a farm near Liberty in 1842. Of the six brothers all are dead except Lafayette M. Rude, who lives on a farm near Clifton. They were all natural mechanics and established the Rude Manufacturing Company, which has been a most potent factor in the industrial development of Liberty and Union county. The Rude corn and wheat drills are known and used by farmers in all parts of the United States.

The father and each of his six sons were sterling Democrats and voted the Democratic ticket during the Civil War period when it was almost dangerous to vote that ticket, as party feeling ran so high in Union county.

One of the Rude brothers, Squire B. Rude, on account of his ability as a man of affairs, was solicited repeatedly to accept public office. He

was elected and served two terms as Joint Representative to the State Legislature for Union and Franklin counties and was a member of the Indiana assembly of 1891, when Dan W. Voorhees was elected to the United States Senate. Squire B. Rude married Anna C. Perkins November 25, 1875, and died April 11, 1914. J. Frank Rude, his only son, is president and general manager of the Rude Manufacturing Company of Liberty, Ind.

THE MAZE FAMILY.

One of the most influential and esteemed Democratic families of Union county is the Maze family, who are descendants of David Maze, whose ancestor came from Pennsylvania and founded the city of Maysville, Ky. In 1811 David Maze emigrated to Union county, Indiana. He married Sarah Pigman and entered land in Section 8, Harmony township, living in the first frame house erected in the county, built by Adam Pigman, brother of Mrs. Maze, in 1814.

A son of David Maze, John W. Maze, after an active life of toil on the farm, now lives in Brownsville, Ind. He is a staunch Democrat, a good and useful citizen, and first of all an honest man. Although an octogenarian, he is still hale and strong. He is the father of eight stalwart sons, all of whom are Democrats, and have served their party faithfully as voters, delegates to local and State conventions, and in official capacities. His son George is now the efficient Township Trustee of Brownsville township, while another son, William, is Trustee-elect for his second term as Trustee of Waterloo township, in Fayette county, Indiana.

JOHN M. BELL.

John M. Bell was a son of William and Mary (Berry) Bell and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1823. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers served in the colonial army in the revolution. He was reared on a farm and received only such an education as the common schools of the day afforded. By the death of his father he came into possession of 160 acres of fertile land in Union township, Union county, Indiana, on which he and his wife, who was Mrs. Mary Luse of Milton, Ind., settled in 1848. To them were born six children, five sons and one daughter. James A. Bell resides at College Corner, Ohio; Albert F. on the home farm, and Joseph E. Bell was Mayor of Indianapolis. Mr. Bell was a staunch Democrat, as are his sons, who have served their party faithfully as committeemen and delegates to conventions, Mr. Bell serving as Joint Representative in our State Legislature for Union and Franklin counties.

Judging from the politics of the men who

served as public officials, we conclude that the voters of Union county were almost equally divided into Whigs and Democrats from the first settlement of the county until the Civil War and that a big majority of the Whigs lived in the eastern part of the county, while the greater number of Democrats resided in the western part. Since the beginning of the Civil War the Democratic and Republican parties have been the leading parties.

In 1860 the Democratic party was split in Union county as elsewhere in the United States and slavery was the wedge that split it asunder. The Whigs changed to Republicans and many Democrats became Republicans, some from principle and some from lack of moral courage, some because others did and some from fear because partisan feeling was so fierce that a man's life was in danger if he openly advocated the principles of Democracy. The result was that the Republican party gained control and elected Republicans to office with few exceptions until 1910, when the Democrats elected the Sheriff, the Clerk, the Auditor and the Recorder.

A FEW EXCEPTIONS.

William M. Clark, a Democrat, was elected County Treasurer and filled that office from 1865 to 1867, which showed his popularity, for Union county then was Republican by several hundred majority. He served as a member of the school board, of which he was treasurer for several years, being elected by a Republican town council. He was a generous, honest, Christian gentleman and an ideal citizen, and while not offensive in politics he was a firm, consistent Democrat, who was very useful to his party during and just after the Civil War.

THE DRULEY FAMILY.

The Druley and Stanley families are so related that the history of one cannot be well related without that of the other. They are both descendants from parents who emigrated from North Carolina and settled in Harrison township, Union county, in 1811.

Few of the family have aspired to political office, being content to serve the Democratic party as voters and workers in the ranks. Zack Stanley, Jr., however, was nominated by his party for County Auditor in 1898 and was so popular with the voters that he was defeated by only eleven votes by an able and worthy Republican when the normal Republican majority was not less than 300 in the county.

Nicholas Druley, Jr., a descendant of Nicholas Druley and Sarah Stanley Druley, was a popular and influential Democrat, who was elected as State Representative to the Legislature in 1852,

having defeated Hon. John Yaryan by twenty-eight votes. Mr. Druley served his party as a candidate several times, but was defeated many times owing to the large majority of the opposite party.

A DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

In 1889 the Republican County Commissioners undertook the building of a new court house in Liberty and when the structure was nearly ready for the roof the wall all tumbled down about 10 o'clock one night, owing to too much weight being placed over the window and door spaces, which was a defect in the plans and specifications of the architect and not of the contractor, who refused to be responsible for what might happen if the plans of the architect were carried out in building the court house. The commissioners insisted that the contractor build it accordingly and the consequence was that it fell down and it cost the taxpayers \$19,000 to rebuild it, which, of course, raised the tax levy of the county. This touched the voters in the tender spot called the pocket-book and they voted for a change at the election of 1890.

With the help of the Republicans the Democrats elected Isaac E. Druley County Commissioner, Ase Braderick County Clerk and Joseph LaFuse County Treasurer, each of whom filled the office to which he was elected with credit to himself and to his party.

THE PRESS OF UNION COUNTY.

The press is a powerful factor in any county, as it is an exponent of the social, industrial, educational, religious and political conditions of its people and is an uplifting force to a higher state of enlightenment and civilization.

The first newspaper printed in the county was the *Flying Roll and Union Advertiser*, the first number of which was issued from the press in Brownsville in May, 1825. It was a four-column folio edited by Carson Buckhalter for John Swayze. It flew the motto, "The Unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence." Like all pioneer papers, it devoted much space to foreign news and little space to local affairs.

The *Sentinel and Star in the West* was published at Philomath for several years—the first issue in 1832—each number containing eight quarto pages, published in the interest of the Universalist church, and had a circulation in ten States. It was edited and published by Samuel Fizzard and J. Kidwell. The *Star and Covenant*, published now in Cincinnati and Chicago, is a lineal descendant of the *Sentinel and Star in the West*.

For a time during the Civil War a Democratic paper, the *Shield*, was published at Liberty.

Jeff Higgs, brother of John Higgs, who owned and published the *Connersville Examiner* for many years, established the *Union County Times*, a paper which advocated the principles of the Democratic party in 1876. This paper was published but a short time until the office and equipment were destroyed by fire.

THE UNION COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

On Saturday, January 7, 1882, the first copy of the *Union County Democrat* was issued to the citizens of Union county from their office in Liberty by the Hill brothers, Charles B. and Hewitt A. Hill of Oxford, Ohio. The *Democrat* at first had but a limited circulation, but by prudent editing and careful management its circulation gradually increased to 1,000 copies. It was an eight-column folio, which strenuously advocated the principles of the Democratic party.

The *Union County Democrat* was succeeded by the *Liberty Review*, a Democratic paper owned by a joint stock company in which Squire B. Rude, Spencer L. Stevens, Wall Snyder, Lafe Rude and Denis Egan were the stockholders, with Squire B. Rude president and Denis Egan editor. Denis Egan was a staunch Democrat of Irish descent, who put pepper as well as great ability into his editorials, which were so much appreciated by his party that he was chosen postmaster of Liberty during the first administration of Grover Cleveland.

In 1888 Charles Drapier, who married a daughter of William Clark, bought the interest of each of the stockholders in the *Review* and became editor and proprietor, continuing to advocate the principles of the Democratic party, but not so fiercely as his predecessor.

In 1903 Mr. Drapier suspended the publication of the *Liberty Review* and P. L. Behymer and son started publication of the *Liberty Express*. In 1906 P. L. Behymer severed his connection with the paper and his son, F. L. Behymer, and C. C. Goodrich, both hustling young men of great ability, became editors and proprietors of the *Liberty Express*. They organized and put into operation the Express Printing Company, which publishes the *Express* and does a large amount of job work, printing many pamphlets, books, magazines, catalogues and much commercial printing. In 1908 C. C. Goodrich severed his connection with the Express Printing Company. In 1909 the firm put in additional equipment, including a linotype machine, and Herbert Hughes, a native of Liberty and a graduate of Miami University, was chosen business manager. He is honest, reliable and competent to fill his respon-

sible position. The Express Printing Company now owns a printing establishment valued at \$25,000, with a gross annual income of \$50,000. They employ fifteen people and do by far the largest and most successful publishing business ever done in Union county and publishes one of the best Democratic weekly newspapers in the State. F. L. Behymer, the hustling editor, recently acquired a half interest in the *Rushville Jacksonian* on condition that he accept the position of business manager of that paper, but still continues his connection with the Express Printing Company of Liberty. In 1917 he sold the *Liberty Express* to A. Somers and moved to Connersville, and is now editor and chief owner of the *Connersville Examiner*, which he edits in connection with his printing establishment, the Express Publishing Company.

LONGEST LANES MUST HAVE A TURNING

With the few exceptions we have mentioned the county officials have been Republicans and many of them ex-union soldiers since the Civil War, but in the election of 1910 the Democrats elected the Clerk, the Auditor, the Sheriff and the Recorder, and re-elected the Sheriff, William O. Line, in 1912. In 1914 they also re-elected the recorder, the clerk, the auditor, and elected E. E. Post, a hustling Democrat, sheriff.

On May 25, 1914, the Democratic voters met in the coliseum in Liberty for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices. Joseph Leach was chosen chairman. G. W. Robertson read and moved the adoption of rules governing the convention in nominating candidates. These rules were adopted and in accordance with these rules the chairman appointed L. J. Cully inspector and Glen Heard and Jesse E. Stevens tellers to receive and count the votes. The chief contest was in nominating a candidate for Sheriff, as there were three candidates for the nomination. On the second ballot Elmer E. Post having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee; Robert Quick was nominated by ballot for County Assessor. Each of the other candidates was nominated by acclamation. It is the consensus of opinion that this convention was the largest, most enthusiastic and the best managed political convention ever yet held in Union county.

At the election held November 3, 1914, Thomas J. Templeton was re-elected Clerk, George Wray was re-elected Auditor and Edmund Fogerty was re-elected Recorder. Elmer E. Post was elected to the office of Sheriff and Dr. Garrett Pigman Coroner, all of whom are Democrats. The above victory was won largely by the men in the trenches whose names and organization is as follows:

UNION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Jesse E. Stevens, Liberty.
Secretary—G. W. Robertson, Liberty.
Treasurer—Jas. P. O'Toole, Liberty.

Precinct Committeemen—Center township, Precinct No. 1, James P. O'Toole, Liberty; Center township, Precinct No. 2, George Stevens, Liberty; Center township, Precinct No. 3, Ed. Shendler, Liberty, R. R. 7; Center township, Precinct No. 4, Albert John, Liberty, R. R. 2; Liberty township, Thomas Moore, Liberty, R. R. 5; Harmony township, Samuel Henry, Liberty, R. R. 4; Brownsville township, North precinct, Charles Stevens, Brownsville; Brownsville township, South precinct, John Maher, Brownsville; Union township, West precinct, Bert Bell, College Corner, Ohio; Union township, East precinct, J. C. Barkley, College Corner, Ohio; Harrison township, George Crosby, Kitchel, R. R. 9.

A. T. Sering, ex-county chairman, an earnest and efficient worker for the Democratic party, is now serving as postmaster, having been recommended for that position by Hon. Finley Gray, Congressman from the Sixth district.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

We are the heirs of all that has gone before and the condition of the Democratic party in nation, State and county is very largely the result of the efforts put forth by the voters, leaders and editors who have lived and worked for the party in the past. Besides the several individuals and families whose labors and lives we have briefly sketched there are many others who are worthy of mention had we the time and space.

CONCLUSION.

The word Democracy is from two Greek words, demos, people kratos, rule; therefore, the word Democracy means, literally, the power or rule of the people. If a man believes that the supreme power of government should be vested in the citizens, or that the people should rule by means of a free, fair expression of their wishes by means of the ballot, he is a Democrat, regardless of the party to which he may claim to belong. The mightiest force at work in the world in the minds of the people today is the principle of Democracy, or rule of the people. This force wrested the rule of the American colonies from England and placed the power in the hands of the people; it freed Mexico from the rule of Spain and Portugal; it freed Switzerland and the South American colonies, and made France a republic. As a result of the terrible war now raging in Europe doubtless more republics will be added to the list.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF VANDERBURG COUNTY

By Hon. John J. Nolan

THE Democracy of Vanderburg county presents a fine example of steadfast but rarely requited devotion to principle. The influx of negroes following the war and the war's prejudices on the border made Vanderburg a reliably Republican county. Always, however, a Spartan band of Democrats contested every inch of the field, winning an occasional notable battle until finally, in 1910, a complete and apparently permanent victory was won, for during the last eight years every county office has been held by a Democrat.

The city of Evansville, the county seat, is also governed by Democrats, with Benjamin Bosse mayor.

Among the pioneers of Democracy in the antebellum days was John Law, lawyer and scholar, who served in Congress from the First District with distinction just before the war.

His immediate successor was William E. Niblack of Knox county, which was then in the First District.

Among the notable Democratic leaders of the early days were Benoni Stinson, Morris Johnson, George W. McBride, C. R. Rudd, A. T. Whittles, James D. Saunders, Sr.; George L. Dixon, who was county chairman during the first successful campaign after the war, and the four Walkers, Dr. George B., Dr. John H., James T. and William H.

The Walker family is still a virile force in Vanderburg county and the name is one of the most honored among our citizens. William H. Walker was mayor of Evansville in the early days, while Dr. John H. Walker held a commission as surgeon in the Union army. His son, Jesse Walker, now deceased, was one of the first Democrats elected to office in Vanderburg county, being chosen clerk of the circuit court in 1876 and again in 1880. Dr. Edwin Walker, a surgeon of widely recognized ability and owner of the Walker Hospital, in Evansville, and his brother, James T. Walker, a leading member of the Evansville bar, are sons of James T. Walker.

The Civil war recruited not only a full quota of Democrats to the ranks of the Federal army, but drew many Democrats to the leadership of the Union forces. The first Indiana officer to fall in battle was Major John Smith Gavitt of the First Indiana Cavalry, who was shot from his horse while riding far in advance of his troops in a charge at Pilot Knob, Mo., in 1862. Major Gavitt

was a picturesque figure in Evansville for many years prior to the war and his name was a household word and the synonym of courage and chivalry for a generation.

He was sheriff of the county while the Erie canal was under construction and when the steamboat "roustabouts" were recruited from the "bad men" of the cities up the river, and when it required courage to keep the peace. The State of Indiana should long since have erected a monument to this gallant officer. His son, William Gavitt, who still resides in Evansville, was governor of the Islands of St. George, in the Arctic, during Cleveland's second administration. Charles Denby was lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Indiana and was a leader at the Vanderburg bar and one of Democracy's ablest champions. President Cleveland appointed him minister to China in 1885, in which post he was retained by his personal friend, President Harrison. Later Colonel Denby served with Dewey as commissioner to the Philippine Islands, where he labored in establishing and stabilizing the first American government.

Other Democrats holding high rank in the Union army were Colonel James Shanklin of the 25th Indiana, and Colonel John Rheinlander of the 24th Regiment. Colonel Rheinlander, after the war, engaged in business in Evansville and was for many years and until his death president of the People's Savings Bank.

Colonel Shanklin, who died during the war, was a brother to John Gilbert Shanklin and George W. Shanklin, editors for many years of the *Evansville Courier* and stalwart leaders of Democracy, well known among the Democrats all over Indiana. These two brothers were men of remarkable intellectual power. Nature had been prodigal in building these two splendid specimens of manhood. They were giants in stature and their hearts and minds were typical of their bodies.

Both were writers of great power and they wielded a fearless pen. They were journalists of the old school. Uninfluenced by the counting-room, they stood for what they believed were the best interests of the people. George believed that he could best serve the people and fulfill his mission outside of public office and he refused to accept any kind of place.

John Gilbert Shanklin was a brilliant orator and in every campaign his services were in demand from the lake to the Ohio river. He was

elected secretary of state in the historic campaign of 1876, when "Blue Jeans" Williams was elected governor and when Thomas A. Hendricks was on the ticket for Vice-President with Tilden.

Mr. Shanklin aspired to be governor of Indiana and his opportunity seemed to present itself in 1892, but his vigorous insistence that Grover Cleveland be given the support of the Indiana Democracy for the presidential nomination arrayed the leaders of the organization against him and he was defeated in convention by Claude Matthews. However, his bold stand for Cleveland succeeded and Indiana instructed her delegates for him at a crisis in the campaign which his supporters were making for him and probably had more influence in nominating him than any other circumstance of that memorable fight.

President Cleveland offered Mr. Shanklin a high place in the diplomatic field, but because of ill health and a desire to enjoy the comforts of home he declined it. He was an ardent champion and friend of William Jennings Bryan and the cause of the free coinage of silver in the great campaign of 1896.

These men are dead, but the example of their unselfish devotion to their city, their party and their friends will long endure.

Thomas B. Byrne, a friend and contemporary of the Shanklins, was another Democrat worthy of note. He was twice nominated in the early "eighties" for treasurer of state, but was defeated with the ticket. He died in 1891.

The Vanderburg Democracy is proud of its dead and proud of those who still remain at the helm. Ten years ago John W. Boehne, a manufacturer, who had come to Evansville from the country a poor boy, and who had made himself into a man of affairs, was called by his party to lead a fight for cleaner government and purer politics. On a platform of fearless challenge to vice and lawlessness and a promise of better things he was elected mayor of Evansville. He carried out his pledges and before he completed his term the Democracy of the district, seeing in him a hope for the recovery of the district from the Republicans, who had held it for 16 years, nominated him for Congress. He was elected in 1908 and again in 1910, but declined to go further in a career which held no attraction for him. He was appointed and now holds the office of director of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district of St. Louis.

Another of Vanderburg's favorite, though adopted, sons is John W. Spencer, now a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Judge Spencer, who was born in Posey county, was elected prosecutor of the First Judicial Circuit, then consisting of Vanderburg and Posey counties, in 1890, and

came to Evansville to administer that office in 1891. His fearless conduct of this office and the striking ability which he brought to it at once impressed the people of southern Indiana. His uncompromising attitude toward the lawbreaker regardless of his strength and influence, struck terror to a class that had long held sway in the county and made young Spencer a leader from the start.

Judge Spencer upon retiring from the prosecutor's office engaged with his erstwhile deputy, John R. Brill, in the practice of law. This was a virile, fighting pair and they were rarely "beaten" in the court room or elsewhere during the 16 years of their partnership.

Governor Marshall appointed Spencer to fill a vacancy on the circuit bench of Vanderburg, where his practicality and his contempt for beaten paths at once aroused the admiration of the bar and the public.

While thus serving the Democratic state convention nominated him for judge of the Supreme Court, to which post he was elected in 1912, but before the election a vacancy occurred on the supreme bench and Governor Marshall appointed Spencer to the place. Judge Spencer therefore enjoys the unique distinction of having been twice appointed to a judgeship by Governor Marshall. Judge Spencer, unlike the generality of men who reach the bench, has never lost interest in the welfare of his party, thus proving that the dignity of the bench may be maintained by one who refuses to give up his party interest for the toga.

Other jurists who were Democrats were Judge William F. Parrett, who served for 30 years on the circuit bench and closed his career by serving two terms in Congress, from 1888 to 1892; Judge Robert D. Richardson, deceased, was appointed by Governor Gray to a vacancy on the circuit bench in 1888 and was afterward elected and served with marked ability.

Hon. Azro Dyer was thrice elected judge of the superior court, in 1878, 1882 and 1886, and served with distinction. Judge Dyer maintains an office downtown, where he gives attention to his personal affairs, and while he is not active at the bar, maintains a lively interest in the profession. He has traveled the world over, is widely read and splendidly typifies the retired jurist. He is cultured, a fine raconteur and would distinguish himself in any company.

The present occupants of the bench are: F. M. Hostetter, judge of the superior court, and Duncan C. Givens, judge of the circuit court, both of whom are able jurists. The other Democratic incumbents in the county are: Charles P. Beard, auditor; Newton W. Thrall, treasurer; William E. Wilson, clerk; William Habbe, sheriff; Fred T.

Stritter, recorder; Paul DeKress, assessor; Charles Erskine, senator, and Eugene Eisterholdt and Louis Waltz, representatives. The county commissioners are: John Wimberg, Henry Heltrich and Fred W. Buente.

Lane B. Osborn is the prosecuting attorney, having been twice elected to that office. No man in Vanderburg county holds in a higher degree the confidence and respect of the people than Albert J. Venemann, present county attorney. He has always given active and loyal support to the Democratic ticket and while making no demand for office, has been called to some important places. He was city attorney in the administration of John W. Boehne and was chosen speaker of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana during the session of 1911. Mr. Venemann, anticipating a constitutional convention in Indiana, has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject of constitutional law. Had the convention been held Mr. Venemann would certainly have gone as a delegate from Vanderburg county by practically a unanimous vote.

The success of Democracy during the past few years is in a large measure due to the leadership of Benjamin Bosse, the present mayor of Evansville and chairman of the First Congressional District. Mr. Bosse is a fine example of the self-made man. Coming to Evansville from an outlying township twenty years ago, without money or influence, he has steadily risen until he is recognized to be the leading spirit and most potent factor in the commercial life of Evansville. His dynamic energy is ceaseless. Every public enter-

prise demands his leadership, and no man in Evansville has given so generously of his time and his money for the public welfare.

While mayor Mr. Bosse has made many splendid public improvements. To his energy we owe the beautiful Coliseum, the Stadium, a modern market house, Garvin Park and the nucleus for a park and boulevard system.

Our congressman is George K. Denton, who was elected to his first term in 1916. Mr. Denton is a native of Kentucky and came to Evansville twenty-five years ago. He is a lawyer of ability, a student of political economy of the progressive school and a man who believes in the people. Mr. Denton has given loyal support in Congress to the policies of Woodrow Wilson.

The Democracy of this section believe the *Evansville Courier* to be the leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana. In 1897 three young men, Henry C. Murphy, Percy P. Carroll and Howard Roosa, came to Evansville and bought the *Courier* at sheriff's sale. They put brains, energy and money into it and have today as fine a newspaper property as can be found in any city of 100,000 in the country.

Mr. Murphy is president, Mr. Carroll business manager and Howard Roosa the editor of the *Courier*. It is the only morning paper published in Evansville and circulates widely in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, where it exerts a powerful influence upon the political, social and commercial life of the people. The *Courier* under the present management has been clean and wholesome and the people believe in it.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF VERMILION COUNTY

VERMILION COUNTY is situated in the middle western part of the State, being a very narrow strip of territory between the state line of Illinois on the west and the Wabash river along the east side. It is in congressional townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen north and principally in range nine west, being about forty miles long north and south and averaging about six miles wide east and west. The county was formerly a part of Vigo county, but in 1821 Vigo was divided and Parke county was organized therefrom, and what is now Vermilion became a part of Parke county. Parke county was divided by an act of the Legislature January 2, 1824, when Vermilion county was formed and commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to locate a county seat. They chose what is now the town of Newport, where the same has remained ever since.

Being geographically located and shaped as it is, the people have very greatly diversified interests and gathering places and hence there has never been as close a bond between the different localities as there should have been for close organization.

Being such a long, narrow county, the north part of the same is situated close to the large city of Danville, Illinois, and the south part close to the city of Terre Haute. The very south part of the county has the city of Clinton, which is a city of 10,000 inhabitants. The county seat, which is situated about the center of the county, has only 700. Hence there is not that commingling of the population into one common center which would induce a close acquaintance of the general populace and make co-operation and organization easy.

So, writing the history of the Democratic party before the last twenty-five years or so is a great deal like the old farmer said upon seeing a giraffe for the first time. To him it was a very curious sight, and after looking at the creature for some time he walked away and said, "Gosh, there ain't no sich durned animal."

Up to the present decade the county was considered a perfectly safe Republican county; consequently the organization of the Democratic party was loose and disconnected, by reason of the fact that the population was small and the Democratic vote was light and by the further reason that we have been connected in a district with Vigo county, which has a large city. Vermilion county has never been able to cut much figure in district or state politics; but, thanks to the untir-

ing efforts of the unterrified few who have worked night and day to overcome the long-standing conditions, the county court house was practically filled with Democrats at the election of 1912.

Owing to the fact that the Democrats did not have a look-in and the consequent loose organization of the party in the county, and because of which facts no Democratic newspapers were able to stem the tide, very little can be found out about the party affairs in the early history of the county. We find that even up to the eighties the Democrats had very little organization; generally a handful of the faithful would meet on campaign years at some law office in Newport and select a county committee and probably chairman and also "select" a county ticket. We find from the files of an old newspaper that the Democrats of the county met at the law office of James C. Sawyer in Newport in 1876 and selected a committee and county ticket. This is the first appearance of Mr. Sawyer in county politics. He was at that time a struggling young lawyer, afterward was elected trustee of Vermilion township, and of late years, until his death in 1910, was associated with the Hon. John E. Lamb in the practice of the law in Terre Haute. Even in 1882 and 1884 we find that the county conventions were held in law offices and selected committees to draft a county ticket.

While all the above is true and nomination upon the Republican county ticket was considered equivalent to an election, yet there have been a very few Democrats elected to county office, owing to the unusual popularity of some candidate or unpopularity of the Republican candidate, or to a split in the Republican ranks, mostly about the time of the Greenback movement. This movement, by the way, worked to the great permanent advantage of the Democratic party in the county, as many who went from the Republican party into the Greenback afterward voted the Democratic ticket. By reason of the movement William Gibson, Democrat, was elected circuit clerk in 1870 by a majority of 42, and W. F. Bales was elected the same year as commissioner by 96. Mr. Gibson, being a very popular man and official, was re-elected clerk in 1874.

H. O. Peters, of Eugene township, who was a dyed-in-the-wool type of Democrat of the old school, a great "mixer," popular and a good campaigner, was elected county treasurer in 1880 by the small plurality of 20, and was re-elected in 1882. Mr. Peters was a most genial business man and banker of Cayuga and was afterward elected township trustee of Eugene township.

In 1890, John B. Groves, of Newport, was elected county recorder by the remarkably small plurality of two votes and the same year Michael Maher, of Clinton, was elected sheriff. Mr. Groves made a popular and accommodating official and was elected trustee of Vermilion township. So far as the writer has been able to determine the above is the entire extent of the Democratic success in the county up to 1910. Notwithstanding the fact that it was safely Republican, the county, through being at different times placed with Democratic counties in representative districts, has had a few representatives to the Legislature.

Hon. Claude Matthews, later Governor of Indiana, was elected in 1876, and served one term; Hon. E. A. Lacey, of Highland township, was elected in 1888; John Redman, of Dana, was elected in 1892; Hon. G. D. Sunkel, of Dana, was elected in 1908, and served two terms, being re-elected in 1910; Hon. Mark W. Lyday, of Clinton, was elected in 1912, and re-elected in the fall of 1914. And for the same reason we have been able to elect one joint senator. Dr. J. F. Adams of Clinton was elected to the senate in 1912, and is the present holder of the office.

The first Democratic prosecuting attorney of this judicial circuit, composed of this and Parke county, was W. A. Satterlee, of Clinton, who was elected in 1910. He was defeated by George D. Sunkel for the re-nomination in 1912. Mr. Sunkel was elected in the fall election, served one term, and was defeated in the election of 1914.

Owing to the fact that the county was so solidly Republican and consequently there being no Democratic patronage, there has been a dearth of Democratic newspapers in the county. The *Perrysville Banner* started out as the Democratic organ in 1838, printed on an old press said to have been brought to Vincennes in 1804 and then brought to Perrysville, but under the existing conditions could not live and died in a very short time. In 1872 Harrison Jump, brother of Joshua Jump, who was at one time judge of the Vermilion circuit court and now of Terre Haute and Trustee of the Indiana State Normal school, started a Democratic newspaper in the county seat which went under the name of the *Vermilion Transcript*; lived only one short year, in which the publisher lost considerable money in the venture. In the early nineties D. B. Gibbons began the publication of the *Cayuga Tribune*, but the paper was of short duration and soon ceased publication. About 1901 Bob Osborne, known as "Fighting Bob" and "Old Blue Pencil," began the publication of a Democratic sheet under the name of the *Blue Pencil*, published at Cayuga in pamphlet form. He was of the radical say-as-he-pleased sort and after a short publication moved the plant to Perrysville,

where his attitude and sayings got him into several difficulties, causing fights, drawn revolvers and, later, some one shot through his window at him. He soon left Perrysville, going to Clinton, where he continued the publication for a short time, and then went "West". At present, there are four Democratic papers in the county. The *Saturday Argus*, printed and published at Clinton, was established by the present editor, L. O. Bishop, who has published the same since about 1881. The *Vermilion Democrat*, edited and published at Clinton by Mont Casey, was established in 1914. The *Dana News*, printed and published Dana by J. H. Jordan, was established October 1, 1885, by M. L. Griffith, by him sold to J. L. Smith, and by him sold to Miss Beatrice Taylor, by her sold to G. W. Sturm, and from him transferred to the present owner, who has successfully operated the same for several years. The *Cayuga Herald* was established in 1889 and was published by numerous persons for several years as an independent paper until the acquisition by the present editor, A. Carter Hutchinson, who purchased the same and came out on the side of Democracy, and has continued to operate the same successfully as a Democratic paper ever since.

As said before, the early organization was loose, but we find that in the seventies one John Stakley was at times the county chairman. In the latter part of the seventies and eighties Joshua Jump, an attorney of Newport, headed the party and acted as county chairman, and upon the formation of the present circuit was appointed judge and served till the next election. From 1890 till 1896 Chas. W. Ward was county chairman; John Redman from 1896 till 1900; M. J. Tucker 1900 to 1902; Dr. W. P. Darroch in 1902; J. D. Smith 1904 and 1906; H. M. Booe 1908; W. A. Satterlee 1910; F. W. Kaufman was elected county chairman in 1912 and Charles N. Fultz was elected in 1916.

The county is divided into five townships, all in a string north and south, being from north to south, respectively, Highland, Eugene, Vermilion, Helt and Clinton. While the county has been strongly Republican, there has been a majority of Democratic trustees elected in the county at times which gave us the county superintendent of schools. A. J. Johnson was elected to fill an unexpired term, 1882, and was re-elected in 1883, and again in 1885. John A. Wiltermood, of Clinton, was elected in 1891, and re-elected in 1893. Prof. John R. Stahl was elected in 1895, and served one term. John B. Butler was elected in 1907 for a four-year term, and was re-elected in 1911, although the Republicans had a majority of the trustees.

During the last decade the Republicans, having

everything their own way, carried everything in a high-handed manner, and the organization bosses ran things to suit themselves rather than the people, till they became dissatisfied and began to pull away; so in the campaign of 1908 the Democrats made great gains and in 1910 elected almost the entire county ticket: Steve McCown, sheriff; Frank R. Johnson, county recorder; A. J. Huxford, treasurer; J. A. Booe, surveyor; J. H. Cole, county assessor; Frank Shew and James Cossey, county commissioners, making the board of commissioners Democratic for the first time in the history of the county. In 1912 A. J. Huxford was re-elected treasurer; J. A. Booe, surveyor, Steve McCown, sheriff; Frank Shew, commissioner; Roy Slater was elected county auditor and Thomas Catlin was elected a new commissioner, thus making a complete Democratic board of commissioners. Thus the year 1912 completely filled the court house with Democrats, with the exception of county clerk, who held over and was not elected that year.

The city of Clinton was so strongly Republican that the Democrats did not always put out a ticket, but at the city convention of 1909 the Republican machine carried things in such a high-handed way to put over the machine candidate for mayor that the Democrats put out an excellent

ticket and elected H. M. Ferguson, a coal operator of Clinton, mayor, by a large majority, giving Clinton its first Democratic administration, which was liked so well that M. J. Tucker, an old-time Democrat, was elected mayor in 1913 and is the incumbent.

Vermilion county has many Democrats of whom she is proud, but standing out from the rest is one whose name is cherished and memory revered—the late Hon. Claude Matthews. Claude Matthews lived on a farm in the west part of Clinton township a few miles west of the city of Clinton. He was always identified with the Democratic activities of the county, being one of the few who stayed with the party under adverse circumstances, but lived to reap the harvest for his labors. As has been said, he was once elected to the Legislature from this county, was nominated by the Democratic state convention in 1890 for secretary of state, and in 1892 was elected governor of Indiana upon the Democratic ticket. Mr. Matthews died several years ago, leaving his wife to mourn him. Mrs. Martha A. R. Matthews, the widow, had the honor and distinction of having been the daughter and also the wife of an Indiana governor, having been the wife of Governor Matthews and the daughter of Governor Whitcomb.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF VIGO COUNTY

ALTHOUGH the first Democratic convention in the United States was held in 1832, it was not until about the close of the Civil War that there was much of note doing in political circles in Vigo county. During the war and immediately thereafter the Republicans had held sway in Terre Haute. In 1865, when Albert Lange, Republican, and Colonel Cookerly, Democrat, were candidates for the mayoralty of the city, there was but one Democratic ward, the Third. There were but five wards in the city at that time. Colonel Cookerly was unterrified by his defeat in this campaign and again became a candidate in 1867. Although two of Terre Haute's papers at that time—the *Express* and the *Journal*—opposed him, one of them announcing on the eve of election that D. A. Conover would be elected, Cookerly comfortably won the office with a majority of 252. It was under Mayor Cookerly's administration that the cornerstone for the Normal Institute was laid.

At the Democratic convention of Vigo county in 1867 Chambers Y. Patterson was nominated for judge; G. B. Hanna for prosecutor; John B. Meyer, recorder; D. Hollingsworth and Benjamin Mewhinney, county commissioners. Patterson was elected by less than 300 votes.

It was in 1868 that Daniel W. Voorhees entered the political arena, coming out at that time for Congress. He was nominated at the Democratic convention, receiving the votes of all present except seven, who cast their ballots for Hon. B. W. Hanna. George H. Pendleton was the choice of Vigo Democracy for President at that time.

Perhaps those of later days think there were dull sessions of political meetings back in the sixties and early seventies. Not so. There were stirring times. Feeling ran high among the men who were Democrats because they just naturally couldn't be anything else and the men who were Republicans because they were born that way. During a campaign of this period, in 1868, the Democrats held a rally at Early's Grove. One of the speakers was their candidate for Vice-President, Gen. Frank P. Blair. In his speech he denied that he had ever said he would "rather sleep with a nigger than a Democrat." Voorhees was elected to Congress that year.

The campaign of 1870 found Voorhees seeking renomination without opposition. The Democratic convention of this year adopted a resolution opposing the taking back of the Wabash & Erie canal, at that time a very prominent political question. The election in 1870 was generally fa-

vorable to the Democrats in Vigo county, that party electing its entire ticket save one member. Samuel Royse beat William Paddock for auditor; W. H. Stewart won over Gordon Lee for sheriff; J. M. Sankey was elected over M. C. Rankin for treasurer; John B. Meyer over Theodore Marxen for recorder; Dr. Gerstmeyer over David L. Christy for coroner; S. C. Davis over I. N. Pierce for prosecutor. That year the Democrats carried the State by about 2,000. The year following, however, brought losses to this party.

An important question accompanied the year 1872, when the problem of whether or not Indiana should endorse Horace Greeley for the Presidency, came up. In Vigo county the voters were divided. Mr. Voorhees, then in Congress, telegraphed to his friends in Terre Haute the following:

"The Democratic party will meet as usual in national convention and through its authorized delegates nominate its candidates and declare its policy. Until then no man has the right to commit the party as to its future action. Its organization and principles should be maintained at all hazards."

This was interpreted as an act of hostility towards Greeley, and on May 13, 1872, Voorhees made his celebrated speech in Congress against Greeley.

The Democratic national convention at Baltimore on July 9, 1872, endorsed Greeley and Brown, the Liberal-Republican nominees. A part of the Democracy in Vigo county openly rebelled. The *Terre Haute Journal* refused to be absorbed in the liberal movement and attacked Greeley bitterly. The *Gazette* with equal warmth espoused the Greeley cause.

At the congressional convention in Spencer, Ind., that year Voorhees was unanimously renominated and there followed the hottest campaign that had ever been waged in Vigo county. The Democrats erected a wigwam on the northeast corner of Eighth and Ohio streets on Dr. Reed's vacant lot. On August 7 the Greeley wigwam was opened by a big meeting. Hendricks, Voorhees and Hanna spoke. In this campaign, for the first time, appeared the name of John E. Lamb, who became second lieutenant for the Greeley escort.

After Voorhees' nomination the third time he would not retract nor qualify a word he had said about Greeley, but stated that he fully recognized that the Baltimore convention at which Greeley was nominated had "legitimate authority and ultimate control." So when Horace Greeley came to

Indianapolis to address a big meeting Voorhees presided at the meeting. A train of eleven coaches carried the Vigo county followers to hear Greeley. Voorhees was defeated in this campaign, however, by Hunter, whose majority was 700.

H. C. Bradsby's History of Vigo County says: "The Democracy of Vigo county was badly demoralized after the Greeley campaign and probably partly from this cause just after that time Terre Haute had quite a craze on the subject of female suffrage. The *Gazette* said, 'It sported the liveliest kind of woman suffrage club, of which O. J. Smith was the recognized head and front.'"

In 1873 the Democrats of Terre Haute nominated John T. Scott for mayor and later elected him. In October of that same year, in the election for the prosecuting attorney in Vigo and Sullivan counties, Samuel R. Hamill was elected over George W. Buff by six votes.

It was in 1874 that a mighty temperance crusade came on, and through it the Vigo county Republican ticket was crushed from top to bottom. The Republicans were denounced in a mass-meeting for their fanatical tendencies and resolutions endorsing the Democratic party were adopted at that time. The Democratic majority on the state ticket in the county was 840.

Voorhees' name appeared again as a candidate for Congress in 1875, but he withdrew before the election. Joseph E. McDonald was elected in his stead.

In 1876 the Democrats nominated Col. W. E. McLean for Congress, endorsed A. B. Carlton for judge of the supreme court, and John E. Lamb for county prosecutor. The Vigo county Democrats made nearly a clean sweep for their ticket at this election, although Hunter beat McLean in the county by 67 votes. Lamb was elected prosecutor.

Spring elections of 1877 resulted in a substantial Democratic success. James B. Edmunds, editor, was elected mayor a second time. Tom Harper was elected city attorney. Edmunds died about two months after his election. Henry Fairbanks was chosen to succeed him and after nine months in office he, too, died.

The never-to-be-forgotten judicial contest in Vigo and Sullivan counties occurred in 1878. Sullivan had no candidate and Vigo had two—C. Y. Patterson and Sidney B. Davis. Judge Carlton was chairman of the convention which was to decide the nomination question. Followers of both candidates were present in large numbers. Confusion reigned after the session had been called.

Davis' men saw they were outwitted and, accompanied by their leaders, went to another hall and nominated their man. Both conventions de-

clared the other irregular. In the election which settled the question, however, Patterson was chosen by a small majority.

It was along in the 70's that confusion over the settlement of certain legal cases became most evident in this section and through an appeal to the Legislature a criminal court was established. Judge Thomas B. Long, a Democrat, was judge of this court for many years until the superior court was established. There are still many of the older residents who will remember that Judge William Mack was for many years Circuit Judge in Vigo county.

One of the figures that stand out prominently in Judge Davis' memory is Bayless W. Hanna, who ran for Congress but was defeated, but who later became Attorney-General and still later was sent as a minister to Argentine Republic.

Judge Cyrus McNutt was judge of the superior court for many years, but he, according to Judge Davis, belonged to the later-day Democrats. The judge is strong in his praise of those early founders of the Democratic party, believing firmly in the principles which they represented.

Only once did Vigo fail to support the elected President. In 1908 William Jennings Bryan carried the county by a small majority, but was defeated for the Presidency. With the exception of that one time since 1860 every time the Democratic party carried the county a Democratic President was elected. It was the same with the Republican party.

From 1860 until 1894 the Democratic party elected one or more city or county officials every year. In 1886 the Democrats carried both the county and city. In 1888 the Republicans carried the county, but several Democratic officials were elected to office.

The Democrats carried the county and city in 1890 and in 1892 a Republican mayor and a Democratic city council was elected. The Democrats carried the county.

The Republicans carried the county and city in 1894. In 1896 the Republicans again carried the county and city, but a Democratic sheriff and treasurer were elected. In 1898 the Democrats elected the mayor, sheriff and treasurer.

In 1900 the Democrats carried the county and re-elected Henry C. Stegg mayor of the city. In 1902 the Republicans again carried the county.

In 1904 the Democrats carried the county and city and in 1906 a Democratic mayor and half of the city officials were Democrats. In 1908 and 1910 the Democrats carried the county and in 1912 the city. In 1914 they again carried the city and in 1916 Democrats elected all officers with the exception of county prosecutor.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WABASH COUNTY

By Arthur N. McCracken

WABASH COUNTY is composed of seven political townships, each of which is much larger than the civil township created by the ordinance of 1787 of six miles square and lies about eighty-four miles north of Indianapolis, and a little east of the center line of the State, and its lands are drained by the famous Wabash river, with its various tributaries, being bi-sected by the Wabash river, which runs in a southwesterly direction through the central portion of this county, while the tributaries known as the Eel river and the Mississinewa river again cross it from northeast to southwest, while the Salamonie river is a tributary of the Mississinewa river and enters its border between the Wabash river and Eel river, forming a junction with the Wabash river at LaGro.

The land of this county is very fertile, mostly of black loam, except in the northwestern and extreme eastern portion and the portions traversed by the various rivers that cross it, which is hilly and rolling.

This county was organized at the beginning of the State's history and at one time included the territory of what is now the county of Miami, and both counties at that time were in a judicial circuit, but the legislature has seen fit to create in each a judicial circuit and now each maintains its own separate government, the county seat of Wabash being located at the city of Wabash, which is located on the Wabash river about the central portion of the county, and is a city of approximately 10,000 people.

The resources of Wabash county have been varied. About 1890 natural gas was found in abundance and this was piped into the city of Wabash and used in its factories as fuel, as well as for domestic purposes, and after about fifteen years' usage, the flow of natural gas ceased, and since that time there has been little or no gas found other than in the vicinity of LaFontaine. Oil was also struck in somewhat paying quantities along the banks of the Wabash river, but this, too, has not held out in recent years. However, there are a few wells left at this time which are being pumped.

The farmers of Wabash county are prosperous. There are many fine farms and fine homes. The land in general is very productive, particularly adapted to the raising of corn, oats and wheat, and many a farmer has become wealthy in the pursuit of raising these cereals, and now one can

see, as he rides about this county, many beautiful homes and residences as a result of the productiveness of the soil and the industry of its people.

The early history of Wabash county was more or less of a struggle. It was occupied by the Miami tribe of Indians, and at this late date there are many evidences of this race still found within its borders. The city of Wabash is entirely laid out upon a section of land donated by the Federal government to Chief Char'cy and John B. Richardville, chiefs of the Miami tribe of Indians, and they have ever since retained their identity in honor of the men to whom the government granted this land.

The location of the county seat of Wabash county in the early history was an intense struggle between the then town of LaGro and what is now the city of Wabash, it being decided in favor of the town of Wabash by popular vote and the city winning by one vote over the town of LaGro. This momentous struggle resulted in all the county buildings being located in the town of Wabash, and this undoubtedly gave impetus to the fact that the city of Wabash is the principal city within the county. However, North Manchester, located in a beautiful farming district on the banks of the Eel river, is a town of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, with beautiful paved streets, many churches and a fine college, and with its various attractions makes it a very desirable place to live, it being situated almost due north of the city of Wabash and connected therewith by the Dixie highway, which also passes through Wabash county, north and south, striking the southwestern border at LaFontaine, and leaving it six miles northwest of North Manchester.

LaFontaine takes its name from a Miami Indian and is an incorporated town of about one thousand people, having its electric lights and paved streets, school system and many churches. LaGro also takes its name from a Miami Indian known as LaGros, and is a town northeast of the city of Wabash on the Wabash railroad and Ft. Wayne and Northern Indiana traction line and has a population of about seven hundred and is in the center of one of the largest townships of the State. In the western end of this township is another prosperous town known as Urbana, having two banks and many churches and is a town of some three hundred inhabitants situated

in the center of a very fertile farming district, while Roann is at the west extremity of Paw Paw township and near the west line of Wabash county on the banks of the Eel river. Roann is a town of approximately eight hundred people and has an electric light and water system. Somerset and Liberty Mills are each old towns situated respectively in the southern and northern extremities of the county, are each situated in a fertile farming district and surrounded by many fine farms of great fertility.

The unincorporated town of Laketon is situated about four miles southwest of North Manchester and is surrounded by many fertile farms, and Pleasant township, the northwest township of the county, is dotted with many fine lakes, affording fishing and pleasure to those who seek recreation along their shores.

Wabash county has four hundred and fifty miles of pike, much of which has been built under the three-mile road law, and has bridges crossing its various streams and rivers which have been erected at great expense to the public, the city of Wabash having three, one of which is just now being completed at a cost of approximately forty-five thousand dollars. The city of Wabash has various industries and is a manufacturing town of considerable extent. There are about two thousand people employed in its various factories, which have afforded a great deal of employment to laborers in times past, as well as at present.

The political history of Wabash county began, of course, with its creation, and has always been steadfastly Republican except within the past ten years. The first Democrat elected to office was Ora Whiteneck, who had the distinction of being elected county surveyor. However, he was subsequently defeated, and in 1912 the Democrats elected their entire county ticket, including a representative in the legislature, and a joint senator from this county and Fulton. In 1914 the Democrats again elected their entire county ticket, save and except the offices of county coroner and county assessor.

The early history of the Democratic party in Wabash county up until recent years has been a history of struggle, lack of organization and a spirit of being licked before the campaign opened, but in later years this spirit has been replaced by better organizations, more interest and a firmer determination to win. In 1912 A. N. McCracken was chairman of the county central committee, and perfected an organization that won every office in the county and who was followed two years later by Dr. James Wilson who also maintained the organization to a high degree of standard, electing the Honorable Nelson G. Hunter Judge of the Wabash Circuit Court, A.

N. McCracken as Prosecuting Attorney for the twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, Norva P. Laven-good as Treasurer, Frank P. Kircher as Auditor, Earl E. Roby as Clerk, Merrit Bannister as Commissioner of the Southern district, William H. Custer as Commissioner of the Northern district and Jesse P. Bell as Surveyor. This was done without the aid of any newspaper and the first two officers were elected without any opposition other than the Republican candidates, while George Rauch, who has ably represented the Eleventh congressional district in Congress for ten years, carried the county by a safe margin, while the vote for President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt, in 1912, was a tie.

The city of Wabash has had three Democratic mayors in its history, Dr. Crabill being the first, who was elected many years ago, and later Horace D. Bannister received the honor of an election while Dr. James Wilson was elected in 1911, and four years later re-elected, and is now the candidate of his party for re-election the third time. The history of politics in this county, as far as Democracy is concerned, points back with pride to some pioneers who were steadfast in their faith and the principles of Jefferson, and never faltered in their duty to their party, notwithstanding the Democratic party was a party of the minority and election after election came and went and not a Democrat was elected to an office. Meredith H. Kidd was one who always carried the banner, while William A. Elward, Charles Freshour, Frank Ramsey, Frank Ireland, John Isenbarger, Charles Wright, Nelson G. Hunter, John Hipskind, V. A. Mattern and James A. Earley were always found at their post under the Democratic ticket and doing everything in their power for the furtherance of Democratic success. In 1898 Gilford M. Naber and A. N. McCracken were their party's choice for Representative and Prosecuting Attorney, respectively, and each made a vigorous campaign through Wabash county, assisted by Judge Hunter, Milo Meredith, Edward E. Eikenbary and many others and reduced the Republican majority that then existed of over twenty-five hundred to less than a thousand.

The *Wabash Times-Star* is a Democratic newspaper putting out daily copies upholding the hands of Democracy in a very able manner under the management of James E. Almond, the editor and manager, a young man of sterling ability and of the highest integrity. The Democracy of this county is in every way a success. It never presented a better organization and more consistent unity of purpose than at the present time, and the leaders believe that in the future Wabash county will return frequent majorities for the Democratic party.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WARREN COUNTY

ONCE in a while a legislative body will pass a law with the direct purpose of setting off to themselves a bunch of citizens who insist upon voting unanimously for this party or that political organization. Whether any such purpose was intended in the creation of Warren county by the legislature, the boundaries of that county were certainly made to include an aggregation of Republicans that no circumstances or conditions have ever been able to change. A history of the Democracy of Warren county is a history of one defeat following another.

In the earlier days, the county having been organized by election of its first set of officers on the 23rd day of June, 1827, there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the majority to be not too severe with the Democratic minority. So in those days the majorities against Democracy were kept within moderate limits. In later years, however, and reaching down to the present time, anything less than two to one in favor of Republicans has been rather unusual.

In 1832, in which campaign Jackson and Van Buren were the Democratic nominees and Clay and Sargent were the Whig nominees, the first decided political division was represented in the voting in Warren county. In this election the Whig ticket received 301 votes, and the Democrats 267. That was not so bad but that the Democrats might some time in the future hope to turn the majority to the other side.

In 1834 and 1836 all parties became pretty well united under the two banners, that of Democracy and that of the Whigs. Local candidates stood fairly on party platforms and divisions. In the presidential contest of that year, Harrison and Granger heading the Whig ticket, and Van Buren and Johnson the Democratic ticket, Warren cast its vote 541 for Harrison, and 329 for Van Buren.

The campaign four years later was the one, however, in which the most intense partisan spirit was demonstrated. This was the famous campaign in which Harrison and Tyler headed the Whig forces, and Van Buren and Johnson again contended as the Democratic nominees. Harrison received more than two votes to Van Buren's one, the relative strength being 740 to 348.

The question of extending the slavery territory was a decided issue in 1844, when Texas was seeking admission to the Union. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay and the Democrats selected James K. Polk as their standard-bearer. While the country went strongly to Polk and the Democratic ticket, Warren county remained firmly and

decidedly Republican, giving 779 votes to Clay, and 470 to Polk.

The campaign of 1848, while still bitterly contested, did not show the interest in Warren county that had prevailed in previous elections. While the population of the county was increasing materially, the vote was considerably less than in 1844, Taylor and Fillmore, the Whig candidates, receiving 708, to 460 for the Democratic candidates.

Advancing still nearer to the time when the question of slavery must be decided one way or the other, interest in the subject among the people of Warren county waxed warmer all the time, so in 1852 there was a fair increase in the vote when Scott and Graham, the Whig candidates, received 850 votes, against 552 for Pierce and King of the Democracy.

Republican majorities continued to grow, and in 1856 Fremont and Dayton were given 1,167, to 767 for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

However, Warren county was not always with the winning side, for many presidential candidates repudiated by the voters of Warren county spent comfortable years in the White House.

In 1860 and 1864 the Republican majorities still continued to grow, and in the election of 1864 Lincoln and Johnson were given 1,373, against 761 for McClellan and Pendleton.

All the new voters who appeared in the next four years appear to have been Republicans, for while the Democratic vote failed to increase, the Republican total and majority grew apace.

Grant and Wilson received 1,504 votes, against 775 for Greeley and Brown.

In 1876, had Hayes and Wheeler done as well in the rest of the country as they did in Warren county, there would have been none of the unpleasantness growing out of the settlement of the election. In this county Hayes and Wheeler received 1,590, against 880 for Tilden and Hendricks. Garfield and Arthur drew still further strength, adding materially to the proportionate majority in 1880, the Republican ticket receiving 1,850, against 901 for Hancock and English.

In 1888 Benjamin Harrison was given a majority of 829 votes, and in 1896 William McKinley added to this, making the majority 945.

Coming down to the later elections, in the campaign of 1908 when Bryan and Kern were the Democratic nominees, another favorite son was being placed before the voters of Indiana. Taft received in Warren county 2,092 votes, while Bryan and Kern were given but 1,017.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WARRICK COUNTY

By Philip Lutz, Jr.

THE history of the Democracy of Warrick County centers itself largely about the activities of certain prominent Democratic families, the members of which have been as true to the principles of the party and as loyal to its welfare as the needle of the compass has been in pointing the direction to the North Pole. Now and then, some differences would arise between members of the party resulting from ambitions for party honor or public office, but it can hardly be said that the party harmony or party success has ever been endangered by any factional differences. The Democracy has no factions such as have ruined the organization in many counties of the State. Warrick county Democrats have been bitter partisans in past years and today they stand loyal to the cause of the party, which they revere and love. Warrick county's democracy has never been questioned and she can always be counted on for a good round Democratic majority for the State and district ticket in every election.

The management of the party has been good. For many years past, nominations have been made for the county offices by means of the township unit, the old Democratic doctrine of home rule, and by this system which has always been fair to the candidates, nominations have always been made according to the dictates of party will. No machine rules the party. The party has no machine rules the party. The party has no machine. The men who have led the party to battle have been the chosen leaders of the party, and the cry of "boss" and "bossism" and "machine" and "ring rule" is not known in the county. So much cannot be said for the Republican party.

By a poll of the county, Democracy has the best of it by a narrow margin. But the margin is so small that for many years past, excepting the years of the Bull Moose divergency, every campaign has been a hot contest. One of the main reasons for this is easily apparent when mention is made of Boonville as the home of James A. Hemenway, former United States Senator, and a Republican leader in the nation. Senator Hemenway belongs to the old school of politicians, who hobnobbed with Mark Hanna, and who knows, therefore, how to do things and does them. In Boonville he is regarded as a good citizen, cares a great deal for his home town, loves the people, and has built up a host of friends. Not only this, but he remembered his friends and his friends remembered him, especially on elec-

tion day, and this fact always cut deep when the influence of Hemenway was against Democracy. He began his career as a prosecutor, then was honored by election to Congress for six terms, and was then elevated to the United States Senate for four years. Some believe Senator Hemenway has even bigger things in waiting, but the Senator says he is done for public office, and devotes the greater part of his time to his private affairs, which are now extensive.

The Democrats are fortunate in having as their party organ *The Boonville Enquirer*, a weekly, edited by that staunch and fearless democratic war horse, Senator G. H. Hazen. The motto, "Democratic at All Times," stands at the masthead of the *Enquirer*, and indicates the true and pronounced party organ that Senator Hazen is editing. In his life as editor, Senator Hazen has seen the party meet many obstacles tending to hinder party progress, but the *Enquirer* has faithfully upheld the party with honor and fidelity. In the days when the shrewd Republican politicians brought the latest political methods of Washington and the East to work them upon the innocents of this section, none were better able to cope with the party problems than the fearless editor of the *Enquirer*.

The *Enquirer* began its existence in Newburg, Warrick county, where it was known as the *Tribune*, but it was moved to Boonville in 1857. At first it was owned by a stock company. Edward White was its editor for a while, but he was soon succeeded in that capacity by Charles Dalrymple, who, after a short time, sold the *Tribune* to John Fleming, a printer, and Judge J. W. B. Moore. The name of the paper was then changed to the *Boonville Enquirer*, and Judge Moore assumed editorial control. The paper advocated the principles of the Democratic party thereafter and accordingly prospered. In December, 1865, John Fleming was succeeded by E. L. Crawford, the paper being then conducted by the firm of Moore & Crawford. In January, 1868, Judge Moore being in feeble health, he retired from the editorial management of the *Enquirer* and sold his interest in it to Thomas H. Martin. Crawford and Martin continued its publication, with Martin as editor. In March, 1870, William Swint purchased the *Enquirer* from them and assumed full control as editor and publisher. Mr. Swint owned, operated and edited the paper for several years, when G. H. Hazen, then a young lawyer, purchased the stock

and has been its owner and manager ever since. The paper is fearless and prosperous and influential and no one has ever dared to begin or even suggest a competitor. It is the only democratic paper in the county, and the counsel of its editorials has assisted in shaping the destinies of the Democracy in Warrick county for the last forty years.

Not only has the Democracy of Warrick county had an able party organ to pilot it through the gloomy as well as the bright days of campaign strife, but the party was fortunate in having wise leaders to direct the party activities. Such old families as the Moores, the Harts, the Roths, the Taylors, the Fullers, the Scales's, the Wilsons, and many others, were pronounced in their belief in the principles of the party of Jefferson and they fought year in and year out for the success of their beloved party.

Some biography of prominent Democrats of the early days is essential in a work of this kind, and one of the early leaders of the party was Judge J. W. B. Moore. Judge Moore was born near Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, on November 5, 1801, but moved to Rockport, Spencer county, in 1827, later moving to Warrick county, where in the course of years he was elected Probate Judge of the county, which he held until elected Clerk of the Warrick Circuit Court. In 1844 he was re-elected Clerk and Recorder for seven years, and it was universally conceded that he was the best Clerk in Southern Indiana. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas District, composed of Warrick and Vanderburgh counties, and served a term of four years. In 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first proclamation for 75,000 men, it created intense excitement in Warrick county. The President was pronounced a tyrant and a usurper, and the call was characterized as unconstitutional and an outrage upon the South. Judge Moore took the side of his country, procured posters to be struck and put up, calling meetings all over the county, at which he appeared, justified the action of the President and urged young men to enlist to maintain the integrity of the Union. In 1862, notwithstanding his age, he enlisted as a private in Captain Pace's Company, First Indiana Cavalry, Governor Baker commanding, and went with his regiment to the Southwest and participated in the battle of Fredericktown. He remained with his regiment nearly two years, but a soldier's life proved too much for his constitution, and he was compelled to accept a discharge, much against his wishes. He was a man of great firmness of will and energy of purpose and strong intellect, and was one of the types that gave courage and strength to the Democracy of the county. He left

two sons, Isaac S. and R. D. O. Moore, both prominent in later politics, as will appear in this history, and the latter being the father of Robert S. Moore, a prominent attorney of Boonville, who died following a sudden illness in July, 1915, in the prime of life before he had a full opportunity to give to his community the fruits of his education, training and experience. R. D. O. Moore, the youngest son of Judge J. W. B. Moore, was born in Boonville, February 25, 1848, and his personality in Democratic politics in the county, though less active, is as forceful in counsel today as it was strong in energy ten and thirty years ago. His education was limited to such advantages as were afforded by the local schools of that time, which were comparatively poor, owing, in part, to the unsettled condition caused by the war. However, he spent one year at Asbury University, now DePauw University. In 1869, he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. Isaac Moore, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and in 1872 was admitted to a partnership. In 1878 he was nominated by the democratic primary election for Clerk of Warrick county and was elected. In 1904 he was elected Auditor of Warrick county, winning in the face of pronounced opposition, and he made an obliging and careful officer. Among the minor offices he held was that of Clerk of Boonville in 1869; Town Treasurer from 1871 to 1875, and Town Attorney two or three years. He wielded great influence in the councils of his party.

There is no better democratic blood in the county than that found in the well known Scales family. Hansel M. Scales, Treasurer of Warrick county from 1880 to 1884, deserves special mention as a prominent democratic leader. He was a self-made man. He was born in Lane township, Warrick county, on November 30, 1841. His father, John Scales, was a son of William Scales. William Scales was a very prominent man in his day. He was twice Assessor of Warrick county. In 1843 he was elected Sheriff of the county and held the office two years. He was elected Treasurer in 1847 and was holding that office at the time of his death. He reared a family of sixteen children. Hansel M. Scales was elected Township Assessor two or three times, and later elected Trustee. He is the father of Luther M. Scales, Clerk of the Warrick Circuit Court at this time, and one of the staunchest Democrats of the county. Raymond Scales, a close relative, served as Sheriff of the county from 1906 to 1910, and it has been said that never was there a more popular or obliging man in office. The Scales family also includes another prominent man in the State in the person of Dr. T. D. Scales, of Boonville, State Tax Commissioner. Dr. Scales began his

political career as one of the best county chairmen the county ever had and was elevated to the district chairmanship. As an evidence of his wonderful power as an organizer it may be stated that when he assumed work as district chairman, nearly every county and city officer, the Congressman and all legislative officers, were Republicans, and when he laid down his work as District Chairman, every county and city officer, including the Congressman and every legislative officer, was a Democrat. Dr. Scales has long been worthy of a seat in Congress and his friends say that he shall go, as the county is in need of a lawmaker of the caliber of Dr. Scales, whose ability and integrity is of the highest grade.

As a producer of high-grade lawyers, Warrick county has taken a front rank among the counties of the State. Some have gone to Indianapolis, others to Evansville, while still others have gone to faraway States. "Abe" Martin, of the *Indianapolis News*, in commenting on this fact, once said, "Lots o' good men come from Boonville. None o' them ever stay there." But among the leading lawyers and jurists who felt that Boonville was good enough should be mentioned John Brackenridge Handy, as able a jurist as could be found anywhere in his day. He began the practice of law with George W. Brackenridge, in 1862, but the partnership lasted only a year, Mr. Brackenridge removing to San Antonio, Tex., where he has amassed an immense fortune as a banker and ranchman. In October, 1872, Mr. Handy was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district comprising the counties of Warrick, Vanderburgh, Gibson and Posey. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Judge of the Second Judicial District, composed then of Warrick, Spencer, Perry and Crawford counties. He wielded great power as a Democratic leader in his day.

A character who stood out prominently in his day as one of force and influence was John L. Taylor, a lawyer, of Boonville, and a member of a very influential democratic family. He was born August 30, 1850, in Anderson township, Warrick county, and was the eldest son of Peter and Jane Taylor. Following a course at Indiana University he returned home and during the winter of 1875-76 taught the graded school at Lynnville, this county. During the intervals of school hours he read law, and at the close of his school in the spring of 1876 he entered the office of Judge John B. Handy and pursued the study of law with avidity.

It was during this year that he first took an active interest in politics, canvassing the county in company with Hon. Benoni S. Fuller, then a

candidate for re-election to Congress, and speaking in the interest of Tilden and the Democratic party. Following this, he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with John T. Thompson, with whom he studied law in Judge Handy's office. After practicing about a year the partnership was dissolved, and in October, 1877, Mr. Taylor entered the Cincinnati Law School, which he attended regularly until his graduation on the 20th of May, 1878. He returned home and two weeks afterward was nominated by the Democratic party for representative of Warrick county. He was elected by an overwhelming majority. Returning home, he formed a partnership with W. H. Patterson. He held the office of Clerk of Boonville for two terms. In 1876 he was appointed deputy prosecutor for Warrick County by G. L. Rheinart, but on entering law school in 1877, resigned. On his return home from the legislature in 1879 he was reappointed to the position. In 1880 he was appointed contingent president elector for the First Congressional District by the Democratic State Convention. He served the party as county chairman and gave a good part of his life to the democratic cause. Later in life he fell into habits which led away from the field of active work. His party nominated him Prosecutor, but he was defeated. He died in 1915 at Newburgh, after living several years of retired life.

The Taylor family, as previously mentioned, always has been and is today, one of the main spokes in the wheel of the Warrick county Democracy. The Taylors of today are the same set of brilliant and influential men that the old ones were, such as Robert Taylor and Gurley Taylor, each of whom were honored by their party with county offices and enjoyed a wide range of influence.

Today we have such prominent members as Isham Taylor, who represented the county in the lower house of the State legislature, with credit and honor; Lewis Taylor, his brother; Simon W. Taylor, a member of the State Board of Agriculture; Charles H. Taylor and William Taylor.

The county democracy has furnished one Congressman to the district in the person of the Hon. Benoni S. Fuller. He was born in 1825 in Warrick county. His father was elected Representative from Warrick county in 1842 and held the office for six consecutive years. Benoni S. Fuller began his public life when he was about thirty years old. At this time he was elected Sheriff of the county and served two terms from 1857 to 1861. In 1862 during the beginning of the troubles in the South he was sent to the State Senate. After this he was twice elected to the Lower House, once in 1866 and again in 1868.

The last time he went he was unanimously chosen Democratic Caucus Chairman. In 1872 he was again elected to the State Senate. In 1874 he was chosen Congressman, and again elected two years later. In 1878 he declined renomination. Only one other man before him from Warrick county had ever represented the district in Congress and he was Ratliff Boon. Therefore, the election of Fuller was a remarkable victory for the Democracy, and it had great influence in cementing the party members into a compact organization for future political conquests.

Most of the old Democratic leaders of forty, thirty, yes, twenty years ago, are either gone to the great beyond, or else are retired to private life, and have left the political work for younger minds. There is one exception in the person of Senator G. H. Hazen, the veteran editor of the *Boonville Enquirer*, who takes great pride in saying that he is a better man and a better Democrat today than he ever has been before. Senator Hazen was born on October 26, 1847. He began reading law with Galen Spencer in Newburg in 1868. He entered the law office of Warren and Mattison, of Evansville, in 1869, and remained with them one year. He entered the law school of the State University in October, 1870, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1871. In 1880 Mr. Hazen began the practice of law in Boonville, forming a partnership with the Hon. S. B. Hatfield. In 1885 Hatfield withdrew from the firm. Hazen continued the practice until 1893 when he bought the *Boonville Enquirer* which he has been editing ever since. He held the following positions of trust: Prosecuting Attorney, twelve years; he was Probate Commissioner one term under G. L. Rheinhardt; served seven years as County Attorney for Warrick county and one year as attorney for the town of Boonville. He was the nominee of his party for Prosecuting Attorney of the Second Judicial District in 1888 on the Democratic ticket, but went down in defeat with his party. In 1914 he was nominated for Joint Senator from Warrick, Spencer and Vanderburg counties, and was elected, leading

his ticket in every county. Senator Hazen is prominent in State politics.

Another such character and companion is Sidney B. Hatfield, of Boonville, who is still actively engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Hatfield lived in Perry county before removing to Warrick, but when he came he brought all his energy and personality with him. He preferred the free lance work in politics seldom seeking political office, and being defeated when he was honored by his party in making the race for Judge of the Second Judicial District by a narrow margin of six votes. Mr. Hatfield feels the burden of declining years, but his wise counsel and weighty influence still continues in the personalities of his two sons, Frank H., of Evansville, and William S., of Boonville, two of the most prominent lawyers of Southern Indiana.

The history of politics of a generation ago and of today are different in many ways. The leaders of the old days are gone and sons, grandsons and great-grandsons are now carrying on the gospel of Democracy which was begun back in the days of Jefferson more than a hundred years ago. Warrick county had her share of spellbinders, a worthy press, and able leaders, and has left a heritage of great worth to the generation of today. The work is in good hands and includes such persons as the following: Frank Phillips, Sheriff and County Chairman; Ivor Robinson, Ray Cherry, Ex-Auditor; Dr. J. T. Samples, William Samples, Frank Koegel, ex-Deputy Treasurer; Jacob Eifer, Postmaster; Melborn Gebtry, Sheriff; Henry Fulling, Caleb Lindsey, Ora Davis, James R. Wilson, Thomp Owens, Rufus Cherry, Dr. N. Spradley, Gaines Bass, County Auditor; Charles H. Bone, County Assessor; William H. Putler, County Treasurer; Raleigh Perigo, County Recorder; Andrew J. Hopkins, County Superintendent; John W. Wilson, Dr. P. E. Wilson, Henry Whittinghill, Dr. N. M. Spradley, Dr. Walter P. Robinson, Louis Meyer, and many others. In short, the Democracy of Warrick county is on the firing line and let the enemy come, she is prepared.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

AN act of the Legislature, approved December 21, 1813, permitted the organization of Washington county, and pursuant to that act, on the 17th day of January, 1814, Washington county was created from the territories of Harrison and Clark counties. At the time of its creation it was composed of much of the territory which is now contained in the counties of Jackson, Orange and Scott.

In 1850 and 1851 the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee was Jehu Hungate and the other members composing such committee were D. C. Shanks, O. Thomas, John Hardin, Jr., C. Prow, David Mull, T. D. Weir and Evans Wright.

Other chairmen of the Democratic Central Committee were W. J. Brown, J. A. Cravens, John L. Menaugh, Hamilton S. McRae, Christian L. Paynter, Lewis N. Smith, Samuel B. Voyles, Virgil Hobbs, Andrew B. Davis, Eli W. Menaugh, Samuel H. Mitchell, John R. Sutherland, George M. Morris, William H. Paynter, Warder W. Stevens, Charles T. Schlagal, Charles R. Morris, Lewis C. Smith; present chairman, Harry C. Barnett.

The county, shortly after it became active as a part of the State, began to send to the Legislature representatives the greater part of whom were Democrats. The following list are Democrats who were members of the lower branch of the Legislature: Samuel Milroy, Alexander Little, Marston G. Clark, Noah Wright, Robert McIntire, Abraham Sargent, John DePauw, John Kingsbury, Ezekial D. Logan, Rodolphus Scoonover, Henry C. Monroe, Woodbridge Parker, Gustavus Clark, Levi P. Lockhart, Valentine Baker, John L. Morrison, William Shanks, George May, John Kelly, Cyrus L. Dunham, Thomas Green, James A. Cravens, William Thompson, John L. Menaugh, James T. Campbell, Henry Paynter, John Hartley, John A. Bowman, William Hancock, Christian Prow, Horace Heffron, Jamison Lee, Aaron L. Hardin, John Lemon, Erasmus W. Shanks, Frederic W. Matthis, John C. Lawler, John H. Oatley, James Rudder, Alfred B. Collins, Samuel H. Mitchell, William E. Patton, Aaron A. Cravens, Asa Elliott, Zach M. Scifres, Robert C. Brown, Emmet C. Mitchell, and the present representative is John Ryan.

In the Senate the county has been represented by the following resident Senators: John DePauw, Marston G. Clark, Samuel Milroy, Ezekial D. Logan, Henry W. Hackett, William Shanks, John I. Morrison, James A. Cravens, Horace Heffron, John A. Bowman, Samuel B. Voyles, Eras-

mus Shanks, Jephth H. Garriott, John C. Lawler and William E. Patton; Wm. A. Arnold, Senator-elect.

James A. Cravens was sent from this county as a representative in Congress for two terms, during which time he was an associate of Vories and Hendricks.

On two different occasions Washington county has furnished the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor for the State of Indiana, being John C. Lawler and Warder W. Stevens. At the present time one of the State offices is filled by a resident of Washington county, being Hon. Milton B. Hotel of the Appellate bench.

Among the prominent Democrats of the earlier period we find Isaac Blackford and John I. Morrison. Blackford was a Judge of the Supreme Court for thirty-five years. John I. Morrison was Treasurer of State and was one of the foremost educators of the time. He was the founder of Morrison academy at Salem, Ind., which bore a national reputation and where many noted scholars sought an education. He was the tutor of such scholars as John Hay, Secretary of the Interior; Newton Booth, who was elected Senator from California to the United States Senate, and later made Governor of the State of California.

The first Democratic newspaper published in the county began about January 1, 1827, and was known as the *Annotator*. It was edited by John Allen until 1829, when William Tannehill became the owner and it was changed to the *Salem Literary Register*, a literary paper. In November, 1847, Morrison and Taylor founded the *Washington Democrat* and sold it in 1849 to Williams and Owens. T. W. Jordan was editor for a few issues, then Williams became the sole owner. In 1852 Horace Heffron became associated with Williams as joint editor and remained so until after the presidential election. Z. S. Garriott then became joint editor and in 1857 he became the proprietor and editor and sold the paper to Levi D. Maxwell, who later disposed of it to Horace Heffron, and Thomas Telle became publisher. In 1861 G. Y. Johnson took charge of the paper because of army service of the owners and issued the paper under the name of *Democratic Banner of Liberty*.

The title of *Washington Democrat* was resumed in 1862, when O. T. Kennedy associated himself with Heffron as editor and publisher. In 1863 George Fultz and William P. Green became the proprietors and in 1872 Stevens and Cravens became the owners, and in 1874 Cravens disposed

of his interest to Warder W. Stevens, who then became the sole owner, and after which time the paper has been known as the *Salem Democrat*. In 1883 Stevens sold the paper to Dr. R. J. Wilson, who for eight years was the sole owner and editor of the *Salem Democrat*, known as the Democratic organ of the county. After successfully running the paper during that period he disposed of the same to David A. Jennings, who ran it for six years. The paper was then bought by Menough brothers, who were the publishers and editors for more than ten years, during which time the circulation continued to increase until it carried the principles of Democracy into nearly every household of the county.

On December 21, 1898, Henry E. Smith and Charles R. Morris, two of the hustling young Democrats of the county, purchased the paper with Morris as editor and Smith as business manager. The paper is still in the hands of Smith and Morris, being the Democratic organ of Washington county and is recognized as one of the leading Democratic newspapers of southern Indiana.

Washington county has always given a Democratic majority for the presidential electors, and since 1844, with but one or two exceptions, has filled the county offices with Democrats. Close organization was a rule back in the forties and fifties, with each township having a Democratic chairman and committee, who had frequent meetings to further Democracy, hence the Democratic majorities in the county.

In 1844 Polk and Dallas received a majority of 511.

In 1848 Cass and Butler received a majority of 495.

In 1852 Pierce and King received a majority of 509.

In 1856 Buchanan and Breckinridge received a majority of 656.

In 1860 Douglas and Johnson received a majority of 531.

In 1864 McClellan and Pendleton received a majority of 557.

In 1868 Seymour and Blair received a majority of 388.

In 1876 Tilden and Hendricks received a majority of 716.

In 1880 Hancock and English received a majority of 811.

In 1888 Cleveland and Thurman received a majority of 539.

In 1892 Cleveland and Stevenson received a majority of 206.

In 1896 Bryan and Sewall received a majority of 232.

In 1900 Bryan and Stevenson received a majority of 515.

In 1904 Parker and Davis received a majority of 113.

In 1908 Bryan and Kern received a majority of 505.

In 1912 Wilson and Marshall received a majority of 284.

In 1916 Wilson and Marshall received a majority of 543.

At the present time the county offices are all filled with Democrats. William H. Paynter is Judge of the Forty-second Judicial Circuit and Thomas P. Masterson is Prosecuting Attorney for the same district. William A. Arnold is Clerk of the Circuit Court; Eli E. Batt, Auditor; Otto C. Zink, Treasurer; Thomas J. Walker, Recorder; Harry C. Barnett, Sheriff; Dr. James F. Kelley, Coroner; John C. Prow, Surveyor; William B. Wright, James S. Hall and James B. Brown, County Commissioners.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WAYNE COUNTY

By Joshua H. Allen

WAYNE COUNTY lies on the eastern boundary line of Indiana, directly east of Indianapolis, the State capital.

Wayne county was born in the early dawn of the last century and was settled by a people whose love of peace and the principles of arbitration was equaled only by their aversion to war and human slavery, i. e., by so-called Quakers—members of the religious Society of Friends. The name of the county, however, was chosen in honor of that fearless and desperate Indian fighter known in history as General Wayne, but then famous as "Mad Anthony," who had so recently succeeded General St. Clair in command of the United States forces and precipitated the decisive battles which resulted in the Greenville Treaty.

The articles of peace were signed by General Wayne and the Indians of the Northwest Territory, August 3, 1795. Indiana Territory was created pursuant to the act of Congress of May 7, 1800, dividing the Northwest Territory, and Wayne county was formed in 1810 from part of Dearborn, the county seat of which was at Lawrenceburg. It, with Clark and Knox, then constituted the single trio of counties in the Territory.

The discovery of the White Water valley, that runs north and south through the eastern part of the county, has been credited to Judge Peter Fleming and Joseph Wasson, a revolutionary soldier, who accompanied the former from Kentucky in 1804, and the first settlement in the valley was made in 1805 by George Holman, Richard Rue and Thomas McCoy.

Wayne county has had three county seats. The first was at a place called Salsbury, which was located about midway between the now city of Richmond and the town of Centerville. The town of Salsbury was once the largest town in the county, but it is now extinct and the land on which it was located is under cultivation. In 1817 the county seat was removed to Centerville. There it remained until 1873, when the county seat was removed to Richmond, where the county government is located in one of the most beautiful, commodious and well-built court houses of any in the State of Indiana.

With the removal of the court house from Salsbury to Centerville began the decadence of Salsbury, which latter now has only a place in memory, where it may be worthy of note to relate that at just this time, August 4, 1823, there was born there the most distinguished personage in the his-

tory of the State. This was the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, whose name will be associated with the leaders of the United States Senate, but whose chief distinction was attained as Indiana's war governor. Oliver Hazard Perry Throck Morton (for thus the name stands in the family register) was the fourth child of James Throckmorton and Sarah.

Throckmorton is an old English name. In the ship with Roger Williams came John Throckmorton, who settled and lived in Providence, in the house next to Roger Williams, but his sons, John Throckmorton, Jr., and Job, went to New Jersey, where they are recorded among its earliest settlers. It is not known why the family name was changed, but a sufficient reason is found in the fact that Morton is more convenient.

During the first ten years of Mr. Morton's adult life he was a Democrat. On the day of the presidential election a young man of large frame with high forehead, dark eyes and with clothes that fitted him none too well, rode into Centerville upon a gray horse bespattered with mud. It was "Ob" Morton, then a student at Miami University, who had come home from Oxford, twenty-eight miles away, to cast his first vote for James K. Polk, the candidate of the Democratic party. For ten years after that he continued to act with the Democracy, but he was among those who feared the dangerous tendencies toward slavery. And he left the Democracy, but did not then join another party. The supporters of the Free Soil movement, who in most of the Northern States now bore the name of Republicans, had as yet no national organization. Oliver P. Morton was elected a delegate from Wayne county to the preliminary convention held in Pittsburgh, so that he was present at the birth of the Republican party.

The fact that Richmond was one of the earliest settled communities in Indiana, was on the National road and on the only railroad that connected Indianapolis with the east, together with the character of her citizens, made her the center of many stirring political events in the early days. Politics in this locality were always, as they are now, very exciting. The county in its early history was strongly Whig. The most exciting incident of the ante-bellum days in this vicinity occurred in the fall of 1844. It was on the first Saturday in October, 1844, that Henry Clay, the candidate for President on the Whig ticket, arrived in Richmond on his way from Dayton, Ohio, to

Indianapolis, he then being on a speech-making tour in his own behalf. His appearance here was known ahead of time and the town was the scene of a wonderful multitude of people, greater than ever before in its history. The Abolitionists had determined to petition him for an interview relative to the freeing of his slaves. A petition with over 2,000 names had been prepared and had been signed by the committee having it in charge.

Excitement ran high and threats of violence were made against any man who would insult Henry Clay by offering him such a petition, for so the Whigs called the action. The privilege to privately present their petition was denied the Abolitionists, it not being supposed they would have the courage to do it openly. The speaking occurred on North Eighth street, between A and B streets, from a temporary stand on the west side of the street. Upon the meeting being called to order the chairman asked that anyone having petitions to present to Mr. Clay would please bring them forward. This was done to force the Abolitionists either to back down or else incur the anger of the hostile crowd of bitter partisans. It was also made known that any petition would be replied to by Mr. Clay at that time. When this announcement was made the Abolitionists, through Hiram Mendenhall, a fearless and stalwart farmer, sent their petition to the stand. When he started with it cries of "Mob him," "Stab him," "Kill him," arose from the crowd, the vast majority of whom were Clay partisans. Seeing the seriousness of the occasion, Clay stepped to the edge of the platform and imperturbed the crowd not to resort to violence. It is said that only his plea saved Mendenhall's life. The petition was handed to the chairman (Clay refusing to touch it) and was read by him. Then Clay made answer. For over an hour he poured down upon the heads of the Abolitionists in general and the petitioners in particular a storm of eloquent sarcasm, ridicule and argument such as was probably never heard in Richmond before or since, because it was only such as Henry Clay could give. He even became abusive and finished by telling the petitioners to "Go home; go home and mind your own business." Of course the speech was a strong one in the eyes of the crowd, but it is said that this very same Richmond speech defeated Clay and elected Polk.

The Democracy of Wayne county had been dependent upon outside newspapers for many years for the source of their political information. Possibly one of the strongest Democratic newspapers the county has ever had was the *Jeffersonian*, a newspaper established in Richmond in 1836 by a Democratic association called the "Hickory Club." Samuel E. Perkins, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and a Mr. Talcott, a

young lawyer, were its editors. It was bought in 1837 by Lynde Elliott. It ceased to appear in 1839, but Mr. Perkins revived the paper in 1840. The same year James Elder took charge and it was continued until 1864.

In 1880 *The Democrat* was published by William Thistlewaite as a campaign paper, but was suspended after the election. In January, 1881, it was revived by Mr. Elder, who published it as *The Richmond Democrat* for ten years. Milton C. Benham was editor and proprietor of it for a time. He afterwards sold it in 1891 to Benjamin F. Wissler and George W. Mickel. Mr. Mickel afterwards retired and it was operated in the campaign of 1896 as the *Daily Sun*. Mr. Wissler sold out in 1907 to the *Palladium* and retired from newspaper work. Since that time the Democracy of Wayne county has not had a local newspaper.

In passing it might be said for Milton C. Benham and Benjamin F. Wissler that they are both residents of Wayne county and stand high in the councils of the Democratic party. In all local conventions where Milton C. Benham is able to attend the privilege is always accorded to him with the greatest of acclaim to make the formal motion that the rooster in the attitude of crowing shall be the emblem of the party on the ticket at the election.

Wayne county has never been a fertile field for the Democrat seeking to hold county office. The exceptions to the rule have been few, Andrew F. Scott, who was clerk of the county in 1845, being one of the first to break into public office. He was followed by an unbroken line of Republican clerks until in 1914 the genial and affable son of the Emerald Isle, Michael W. Kelly, was elected to the office. Charles Marlatt was elected as a Democrat in 1890 to the sheriff's office and at the same time John M. Lontz was elected auditor of Wayne county. This county was represented in Congress for one term by W. S. Holman, the "watch-dog of the treasury," for two years. He and Finley H. Gray have been the only Democrats to represent this county in Congress.

Henry U. Johnson, who was congressman from the Sixth District from 1891 to 1899, was elected as a Republican, but disagreed with the Republican party and the McKinley administration with reference to their foreign policy. He retired from office at the end of his term and has identified himself with the Democratic party since that time. At the Democratic convention in Richmond in 1910 for the nomination of congressman he was sought after by many Democrats to receive the nomination and would no doubt have received the nomination if he had not discouraged his friends by giving them to understand that even though he might be nominated he would refuse to accept it.

Finley H. Gray was nominated and was elected for three successive terms. He was defeated in 1916 by Judge Comstock by a small majority, and at the death of Judge Comstock soon after the beginning of his term Mr. Gray was again a candidate. Henry U. Johnson was chairman of the convention and in his keynote speech, in taking up the questions of the war which had so recently been thrust upon us, he made an appeal to the patriotism of our citizenship that swept the convention with a wave that made them feel the great debt we owe to our forefathers for the great government we now enjoy and to appreciate the burdens we now must carry in order that free government may endure, and that the military despotism of old world dominion must now once for all be ended and wiped from the face of the earth. At the end of his address the convention stood ready to nominate him for Congress, but his refusal to accept even if nominated again discouraged his friends and the nomination afterward fell to Finley H. Gray, who was defeated at the special election.

No story of the Democracy of Wayne county would be complete without a reference to the life of the Hon. Thomas J. Study, who died in the summer of 1914. At the time he was the Demo-

cratic nominee for judge of the Wayne circuit court and he was engaged in an active campaign for the election when he was stricken by an illness that proved fatal. In his youth he was a Republican, but changed early to be a Democrat. He was judge of the Wayne circuit court by appointment in 1896 for a short time. He was one of Wayne county's best lawyers, he was honest and courageous and was always willing to stand up and be counted in defense of any position that he might assume. The history of Wayne county Democracy, as far as holding local offices is concerned, is one that is not pleasant to think about. The officeholders have been few and far between. Successive defeats have not in any sense broken the spirit of the party in the county. They always have another fight in them. They might be likened to the Kentucky patriot in the Spanish-American war, who was about to be shot at a court-martial. He was commanded to turn his back to the firing squad and kneel, to which he replied that a Kentuckian never turns his back upon an enemy and kneels only to his God. Just so the Democracy of Wayne county may be defeated, but its spirit never was and never will be broken so long as the Democratic party remains the potent tool for good that the present day and the past decade have proven it to be.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WELLS COUNTY

AN EARLY history of Wells county tells us that Colonel John Vawter, of Jennings county, chairman of the committee on new counties in the House of Representatives of the State, introduced a bill, which passed and was approved February 7, 1835, which provided for the laying out of the counties of Wells, Jay, Dekalb, Steuben, Whitley, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshall, Starke, Pulaski, Jasper, Newton and Porter.

Wells county was named in honor of Captain William H. Wells, who was killed by the Indians at Chicago. An act was passed and approved February 2, 1837, to organize the county. David Bennett was appointed sheriff by the Legislature to notify the electors to meet at the house of Robert C. Bennett to elect three commissioners. The first election for commissioners was held in June, 1837, and Solomon Johnson, James Scott and R. C. Bennett were elected. The board met at the home of R. C. Bennett on July 21, 1837, in accordance with the above recited act and produced their certificates to the sheriff, showing they had been duly elected. David Bennett produced his commission as sheriff, signed by Governor Noble. Bowen Hale also produced a similar document appointing him clerk of Wells county. Both were certified to and the board organized by electing Solomon Johnson president.

The first order of the first board of commissioners of Wells county was "That W. H. Parmelee be appointed agent of the 3 per cent. fund donated to the county by the State for roads and bridges." Second, "Adnah Hall be appointed treasurer of Wells county; bond \$300." Third, "David Whitman be appointed assessor and collector of revenue."

While the county is now "dry as a bone" and has been since 1906, John Casebeer was the first surveyor for the county.

The first court was organized in 1837 with Hon. C. W. Ewing as judge; Bowen Hale, clerk; Isaac Covert, sheriff; Thomas Johnson, prosecuting attorney. There was no business, and the court adjourned.

Wells county contains about 372 sections of land, the Wabash river traversing the county from east to west. The Salamonie runs through the southwest part of the county.

The first paper published in the county was the *Republican Bugle*, a democratic paper, regardless of its name, the Republican party not having been born at that date, 1847. In 1849 the *Banner*

was launched and still remains in the newspaper field, publishing both daily and weekly. The *Banner* was started by S. G. Upton and L. S. Grove, and has since been edited by T. J. McDowell, George McDowell, James G. Smith, D. J. Callen, T. B. Gutelius, J. H. Smith, Theo. Horton & Co., J. G. Smith, Wm. J. Craig, E. A. K. Hackett, E. Y. Sturgis, P. A. Allen, John H. Ormsby, Geo. L. Saunders, Cecil E. Elliott, and at present by Geo. L. Saunders, he having returned to Bluffton in 1913. The *Bluffton Chronicle*, the other remaining paper in Bluffton, was established in 1855, and was known as the *People's Press*. D. H. Swaim is the present publisher and also issues the *Evening News*, a daily paper, neutral in politics.

Wells county has been Democratic since organization, and only in a very few instances have the Republicans succeeded in getting a man in office. Their greatest success was in 1898, when they made a determined campaign on an "open-the-books" platform. They succeeded in electing two commissioners, the treasurer and clerk. They opened the books and found them correct almost to a cent—simply some little irregularities. Since that campaign just one man on the Republican ticket has succeeded in being elected to office, Mr. O. D. Garrett being elected county auditor in 1908. The city of Bluffton is also safely Democratic.

The city and county have furnished some notable men to the party in the State's existence, and at this date feels proud of the record made and being made by Frank C. Dailey, who as District Attorney, so successfully conducted the cases against the Terre Haute election fraudists, thus gaining fame as a lawyer throughout the United States. His father, Joseph C. Dailey, served the State on the supreme bench. In the 1917 session of the Legislature we have the Hon. Abram Simmons, who has been considered one of the leaders in that body; especially has he been active in state-wide prohibition, woman suffrage and constitutional convention. The present county judge, the Hon. W. H. Eichhorn, has established a reputation throughout the State as a jurist, lawyer and orator that does his county proud. W. A. Kunkel, our present district chairman, has been in the same office for three terms, his work has been of the best, and his counsel for the state committee is valuable. Mr. Kunkel has long been in the Democratic politics of the county.

The present Democratic chairman is the Hon. A. M. Hamilton, while the present county officials are: Abram Simmons, joint state senator for the

counties of Adams, Blackford and Wells; John A. Bonjam, joint representative for the counties of Blackford and Wells; W. H. Eichhorn, judge for the counties of Blackford and Wells; Orville A. Pursley, prosecutor for the counties of Blackford and Wells; Herman F. Lesh, clerk of the court; O. E. Lesh, treasurer; C. T. Kain, auditor; D. T.

Brinneman, recorder; J. A. Johnston, sheriff; T. C. Guldin, surveyor; A. R. Huyette, county superintendent of schools; H. Thoma, coroner; John A. Prough, William A. Redding and Henry Swaim, commissioners, and Harry Grant, county agent, all Democrats. B. A. Batson, an ex-chairman, and a Democrat, is the present postmaster.



HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WHITE COUNTY

By James P. Simons

WHITE COUNTY was organized in 1834 in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of 1834, it having been a part of Carroll county prior to that date. As the Tippecanoe river flows through the county and also forms part of the east boundary line, it was given the name of White county, in honor of Major Isaac White, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. The county occupies a unique position in that the Tippecanoe river here forms the boundary line between what was formerly the great timber region of the country, reaching eastward to the Allegheny mountains, and the Grand Prairie region, stretching westward to the Rockies. Most of the county lies in the Prairie region, being a part of the following tract ceded to the government by the Pottawatomies in a treaty concluded at St. Mary's, October 2, 1818:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash river, thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash river as practicable to a point on the Vermilion river twenty-five miles from the Wabash river, thence down the Vermilion river to its mouth and thence up the Wabash river to the place of beginning."

The earliest record of a division on political lines was in the November election, 1832, when that portion of White county west of the Tippecanoe river still formed a part of Carroll county. In this election twenty-three votes were cast, eighteen votes for the Whig electors and five for the Democratic. It was several years after the organization of the county before political party organizations cut much figure, men being selected to local offices without regard to politics. As one old settler puts it, "The settlers would meet at a house or barn raising, a husking bee or a log rolling and discuss possible candidates in a casual way, the matter being taken up at the next gathering of the kind until finally a ticket was made up; and frequently no opposition ticket was named."

However, in presidential years party lines were more closely drawn. The vote of the county in all these years was as follows:

| Years. | Democrat. | Whig. | Free Soil. |
|------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| 1836..... | 106 | 109 | .... |
| 1840..... | No. Rec. | .... | .... |
| 1844..... | No. Rec. | .... | .... |
| 1848..... | 305 | 268 | 34 |
| 1852..... | 536 | 510 | 13 |
| *1856..... | 746 | 703 | .... |

| Years. | Democrat. | Rep. | Free Soil. |
|------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| †1860..... | 811 | 993 | .... |
| 1864..... | 898 | 939 | .... |
| 1868..... | 1,101 | 1,173 | .... |
| 1872..... | 1,003 | 1,260 | .... |
| 1876..... | 1,450 | 1,502 | .... |
| 1880..... | 1,591 | 1,610 | .... |
| 1884..... | 1,829 | 1,723 | .... |
| 1888..... | 2,017 | 1,942 | .... |
| 1892..... | 1,896 | 1,807 | .... |
| 1896..... | 2,440 | 2,383 | .... |
| 1900..... | 2,510 | 2,562 | .... |
| 1904..... | 2,096 | 2,679 | .... |
| 1908..... | 2,326 | 2,423 | .... |
| †1912..... | 2,059 | 1,613 | .... |

*American, 42. †Breckinridge Dem., 67. ‡Progressive, 822.

From this table it is seen that White county has always been very close politically, with the Democrats seeming to have a little the better of the votes down to 1860. In the six presidential elections between 1856 and 1884 the Republicans carried the county by small pluralities. Then the Democrats were in the majority in four elections and the Republicans again in three. In the campaign of 1912 it appears that both parties lost votes to the Progressives, but the Democrats carried the county by a plurality of 446. However, by 1914 many of the Progressives had returned to the Republican fold and that party had a plurality of five on Secretary of State; but United States Senator Benjamin F. Shively, who headed the State Democratic ticket, carried the county by a plurality of 84. In this election the Democrats also elected the County Treasurer, Surveyor, Coroner and two Commissioners.

In the fifty-four years since 1860 Democrats have occupied the various county offices as follows:

Clerk—Daniel D. Dale, 1867 to 1875; Samuel P. Cowger, 1879 to 1887; Jones Brearley, 1887 to 1895; Samuel L. Callaway, 1899 to 1907, and Wallace Atkins, 1907 to 1911.

Auditor—David M. Carson, 1885 to 1893; Morris J. Holtzman, 1893 to 1901, and Albert G. Fisher, 1909 to date.

Treasurer—Joseph Rothrock, 1862 to 1866; same again, 1868 to 1872; Madison T. Didlake, 1880 to 1884; Robert R. Breckenridge, 1884 to 1888; Hiram A. B. Moorhous, 1888 to 1892; Julius W. Paul, 1892 to 1894; James C. Stockton, 1898 to 1902; William F. Brucker, 1902 to 1904, and Otto C. Middlestadt, 1912 to date.

Recorder—John S. Hurtt, 1862 to 1866; James

P. Simons, 1883 to 1891; Bernard A. Vogel, 1891 to 1895; Charles H. Kleist, 1903 to 1911.

Sheriff—Matthew Henderson, 1860 to 1864; same again, 1866 to 1870; William E. Saunderson, 1870 to 1874; Joseph W. Stewart, 1882 to 1886; James P. Gwin, 1888 to 1892; Robert F. Dobbins, 1892 to 1894; John W. Warner, 1898 to 1902; George W. Stephens, 1902 to 1906; James H. McCully, 1906 to 1908; Thomas F. Downey, 1913 to 1915.

Judge of White Circuit Court—Alfred W. Reynolds, 1888 to 1894.

Prior to 1860 a number of Democrats prominent in the early history of the county had filled various local offices, among these being Hon. David Turpie, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, who resigned his office in 1854 after holding court but one term; Thomas M. Thompson, Ransom McConahay, Joseph D. Cowden, Hugh B. Logan, Jonathan Harbolt, who was known as "The Honest Squire;" James C. Reynolds, Michael A. Berkey, Elisha Warden, James K. Wilson, George Cullen, Andrew Hanna, Sothy K. Timmons and Thomas Downey, Sr.

The present Democratic county officers are: Albert G. Fisher, Auditor; Otto C. Middlestadt, Treasurer; Paul Ward, Surveyor; Dr. Homer B. Gable, Coroner; Andrew F. Nagle and Marshall Personett, Commissioners, and Henry J. Reid, County Superintendent of Schools.

The following White county Democrats have been elected to legislative offices: Rowland Hughes, David Turpie, Thomas Davis, Robert Davis, John Green Timmons, Charles J. Murphy and Patrick Hays to the Legislature; Emory B. Sellers and Thomas W. O'Connor to the State Senate; Dr. William S. Haymond to Congress, and Hon. David Turpie to the United States Senate. Of these Messrs. Murphy, Hays, Sellers and O'Connor are still residents of the county. Mr. Murphy has become prominent in State politics, has been the Tenth district representative on the State Central Committee for some years, and is at present (1915) a member of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Sellers, after the expiration of his senatorial term, was appointed United States District Attorney by President Cleveland and after that returned to the practice of law in Monticello. Mr. O'Connor is president of the Monticello National Bank and in 1914 was a prominent candidate before the Democratic State convention for Treasurer.

By far the most prominent Democrat ever residing in White county was Hon. David Turpie, late United States Senator from Indiana. Mr. Turpie came to Monticello in 1849 and in his autobiography, "Sketches of My Own Times," published in 1903, he has added very materially

to the published history of White and adjoining counties. He early engaged actively in politics, being elected to the Legislature in 1852. He was not a candidate in 1854, when the high tide of Know-Nothingism swept Indiana Democracy from power, but engaged actively in the campaign of 1856, which resulted in the overthrow of this un-American cult and the triumphant election of Ashbel P. Willard as Governor. In 1858 Mr. Turpie was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1860 was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Thomas A. Hendricks. In this campaign he made an extended joint canvass with Oliver P. Morton, Republican candidate for the same office. In 1862 Mr. Turpie was nominated for Congress in his district and held a series of joint debates with his Republican opponent, Hon. Schuyler Colfax. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Bright. In 1864 Mr. Turpie, still a resident of Monticello, enjoyed the unique distinction of being nominated for two important offices. He was again nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, and while making his canvass for that office was again nominated for Congress by the Democrats of his district. He decided to again try conclusions with Mr. Colfax and resigned from the State ticket, his place being filled by General Mahlon D. Manson. Mr. Colfax was re-elected. Still again, in 1866, was Mr. Turpie nominated, and made a third joint canvass of the district with Mr. Colfax, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, only to again go down in defeat. These three successive nominations as the candidate of the minority party and against the same successful competitor, not only illustrates the high esteem in which Mr. Turpie was held by the Democrats of his district, but it is probably unique in the political history of the State. Some time after this Mr. Turpie removed to Indianapolis, where, in 1874, he was again elected to the Legislature; and later, in 1887, he was again elected to the United States Senate, serving two full terms; but this later career belongs more properly to the history of the Democracy of the State. White county and Monticello Democrats have always been proud of the fact that for nearly a quarter of a century they were privileged to claim this distinguished Democrat as one of their number.

The history of White county Democracy cannot be written without a brief reference to a few Democrats of the Jacksonian type who figured in its early history. Among these were P. M. Kent of Brookston, George W. Chamberlain and Benjamin Reynolds of Chalmers, Theodore J. Davis and Harrison S. Stine of Jackson, Isaac and James C. Reynolds, Rowland Hughes and Daniel D. Dale of

Monticello. Of these Mr. Dale was probably the best organizer and the most tireless political worker the county ever had. He died in 1885. All these and many others served the county in the capacity of county chairman in the earlier years. Those serving as chairman since 1880, so far as their names could be ascertained, were as follows: William E. Uhl, Dr. M. T. Didlake, R. R. Breckenridge, A. S. Bordner, D. M. Carson, J. P. Simons, M. J. Holtzman, A. D. Gow, L. T. Kent, G. F. Marvin, Samuel L. Calloway, A. A. Anheier and W. F. Brucker. During the presidential campaigns of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888 much stress was laid on large "rallies," pole raisings, marching clubs and torchlight processions, and many large and enthusiastic gatherings of these various kinds were held. Since 1892, however, more attention has been given to thorough organization, getting an accurate poll and getting out the vote on election day.

The first newspaper in White county was called the *Prairie Chieftain*, founded in 1849 by John K. Lovejoy and Abram V. Reed. The *Chieftain* died in 1854 for lack of sustenance. It was followed shortly by the *Register*, Benjamin F. Tilden editor, and the *Political Frame*, R. W. Sill editor, but both these soon joined the *Chieftain* in the happy hunting grounds, to be succeeded by the *White County Jacksonian* in 1857. The editor, Mr. John H. Scott, was a practical newspaper man and the *Jacksonian* grew rapidly in circulation

and influence. In 1858 Mr. Scott died and the plant was sold to Mr. James W. McEwen, who changed the name to the *White County Democrat*. Some years later the name was changed to *The Constitutionalist* and its publication was continued under the editorship of Mr. McEwen, A. J. Kitt, W. B. Hoover and Jasper Keys until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1880, when it suspended for a short time, to be succeeded by the *Monticello Times*, Cleveland J. Reynolds editor. This paper ceased publication in January, 1882, and for a few months the party was without a paper. In June, 1882, Harry P. Owens and W. E. Uhl, two young Monticello lawyers, resurrected the paper and again named it the *White County Democrat*, and under this name the paper still continues. Those having editorial charge since that time are W. S. Hartman, 1883-4; A. D. Hartman, 1884-6; John A. Rothrock, 1886 to 1894; James P. Simons, 1894 to 1914, when he sold his interest to Mr. C. F. Foster, who is the present editor (1915). Ever since its final resurrection in 1882 the *Democrat* has been under able and aggressive editorial management, enjoying the confidence of a large list of readers and taking rank as one of the cleanest and best party papers in northern Indiana, and the publishers have always had reason to take a pardonable pride in the belief that to the aggressiveness and fairness of the *Democrat* could be attributed much of the local success of the party, sometimes under very adverse circumstances.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WHITLEY COUNTY

BESIDES being distinguished among the counties of Indiana for its consistently good Democratic behavior, Whitley county has the honor of having furnished a candidate for governor who wrested the state from the control of Republicans, where it had remained for a number of years. This in the person of Thomas Riley Marshall, who also has the distinction of being twice elected vice-president of the United States, and serving as presiding officer of the senate through the troublous times of the war with Germany.

Whitley was organized as a county in 1839, and it has very rarely returned anything but Democratic majorities, although these majorities have been usually nothing large enough to brag about, and frequently have been so small as to cause a great anxiety pending the completion of official counts and tabulations.

Although William Henry Harrison carried the county against Van Buren in 1840, when all Indiana was exerting herself in behalf of her distinguished citizen, the Harrison majority was only 7, the vote being 98 to 91. That was the only Whig majority ever given by the party in a presidential election, and up to now (1918) the only Republican majority ever given in a presidential election was to Roosevelt, in 1904, when he carried the county by 78.

At least one historian has figured that the average majority of the Republican successes was 42. Only twice in the first ninety years in the history of Whitley county did the Republicans elect their entire county ticket, but on several occasions in purely local elections where no national candidates were being voted for, and the office of governor was not being filled, some scattering Republicans were placed in office. When this happened it was always the result of extreme personal popularity or vastly superior ability over the opposing candidate.

This notwithstanding the fact that Democratic majorities have been exceedingly small, excepting in one instance which all writers of county history have seen fit to mention as standing out especially prominent. That was in 1870, when Col. I. B. McDonald, Democratic candidate for representative, was elected over Ambrose M. Trumble, Republican. McDonald carried every precinct in the county, a thing which the records show was never done before or since, and his majority was 831. The small Republican majority of 1840 of only 7 which was given to William Henry Harrison, was reversed into a majority of

3 for James K. Polk over Henry Clay in 1844, Polk receiving 219 votes and Clay 216. The vote of the county had increased as shown by the returns from 189 to 435 in the four years. Where the majority was so very small it would not be unreasonable to see the general results changed from year to year, but the Democrats held their lead.

In 1848 Cass, the Democratic presidential nominee, received 355 votes, to 318 for Taylor, the Democratic majority having increased to 37. Considering the newness of the territory, the increase in population and voting strength was fairly rapid, and in 1852 Pierce was given 568 votes, against 497 for Scott, another Democratic majority of 71.

The bitterness and intense interest attending the election of 1856, because of the slavery issue, had little, or, in fact, no effect on the voting in Whitley county, party lines being drawn as on ordinary occasions. Buchanan, the Democratic nominee, received 851 and Fremont 797, the Democratic lead being reduced to 54, or a loss of 17 in four years.

Whitley did not divide her vote on any side issues in the campaign of 1860 and only cast 3 votes for Breckinridge, who represented what was known as the southern wing of the Democratic party. Douglas was recognized as the regular Democratic nominee and received 1,133 votes, against 1,067 for Lincoln. In that year there were 2,203 votes cast in the county, a considerable increase over four years before and raising the Democratic majority from 54 to 66. From that time on the Democratic majorities continued to grow and were large enough to remain absolutely safe until 1900, when they again dropped to less than 100.

In his second election in 1864 Lincoln received in Whitley county 1,074 votes, to 1,337 cast for McClellan, the Democratic majority being 263. And from that time until 1916 the presidential elections show results as follows:

- 1868—Seymour, Democrat, 1,628; Grant, Republican, 1,372; Democratic majority, 256.
- 1872—Greeley, Democrat, 1,650; Grant, Republican, 1,401; Democratic majority, 249.
- 1876—Tilden, Democrat, 2,052; Hayes, Republican, 1,660; Democratic majority, 392.
- 1880—Hancock, Democrat, 2,229; Garfield, Republican, 1,941; Democratic majority, 288.
- 1884—Cleveland, Democrat, 2,365; Blaine, Republican, 2,007; Democratic majority, 358.

- 1888—Cleveland, Democrat, 2,325; Harrison, Republican, 2,133; Democratic majority, 192.
 1892—Cleveland, Democrat, 2,222; Harrison, Republican, 1,951; Democratic majority, 271.
 1896—Bryan, Democrat, 2,494; McKinley, Republican, 2,242; Democratic majority, 252.
 1900—Bryan, Democrat, 2,361; McKinley, Republican, 2,271; Democratic majority, 90.
 1904—Parker, Democrat, 2,281; Roosevelt, Republican, 2,359; Republican majority, 78.
 1908—Bryan, Democrat, 2,493; Taft, Republican, 2,302; Democratic majority, 191.
 1912—Wilson, Democrat, 2,206; Taft, Republican, 1,082; Roosevelt, Progressive, 990; Democratic plurality, 1,124; Democratic majority, 134.
 1916—Wilson, Democrat, 2,510; Hughes, Republican, 2,191; Democratic majority, 319.

The election in 1904 was the first time any change had come since 1840. The Democrats had carried fifteen straight presidential elections, the lowest majority in any one being 3 and the highest majority being 392, in 1876.

In 1878 the Democrats elected a county treasurer by only four majority and a county commissioner by 3. In 1848 candidates for county treasurer tied. In 1890 the Republicans elected a clerk by two votes, and in 1900 one Democratic candidate for county commissioner was defeated by four votes, while the candidate for county assessor was elected by only one majority.

In the landslide of 1904, when Roosevelt defeated Parker, the Republicans had a much smaller majority for their state ticket than that given to Roosevelt. Whitley county elected a Republican candidate for sheriff at that time by 97, while the Democrats had a majority of 65 for Robinson for congress and a good safe majority for all the other local Democratic candidates.

In Whitley county both parties have been thoroughly organized. Party machinery has been most efficient on both sides, which accounts more than anything else for the consistency with which the relative voting strength has been recorded.

With the slender majority recorded by the Democrats in 1844 and continued down to 1874, the Republicans were not allowed to hold a single county office.

In 1874 the citizens decided, being an off year, to nominate a non-partisan ticket, and both Democrats and Republicans were placed upon this ticket under the name of the "People's Party." It lasted only through three campaigns with dwindling support, and in 1878 disappeared entirely, the old parties going back into their original positions with the Democrats in the lead.

In 1882, being an off year, the Republicans decided to make a real campaign in an attempt to

overthrow the Democratic majority. The Democrats were too well organized, however, and the largest Democratic majority for any candidate was 222, and the lowest 45.

In 1888 the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate for sheriff, W. W. Hollipeter, by a majority of 67, as they did until 1894.

In 1892 William F. McNagny, the Democratic candidate for congress, was elected by a majority of 337. The lowest Democratic majority on the ticket that year was 191. Only two years later, 1894, the entire Republican county ticket was elected by majorities of over 100, while the state ticket had a majority of 64.

In 1896 the entire Democratic ticket was again elected by safe majorities, excepting for one candidate, and in 1898 the Democratic majorities were very large.

In the three elections following this the tickets were divided, partly Democrats and partly Republicans, the honors being about even. In 1906 the Republicans elected everything excepting coroner and surveyor.

These Democrats have held public office through the votes of the electors of Whitley county from the first election to the present time; as nearly as can be established by public records and newspaper files:

CONGRESSMEN.

- 1837-41—John H. Rariden.
 1841-43—Andrew Kennedy.
 1842-47—Andrew Kennedy.
 1847-49—William Rockhill.
 1849-51—Andrew J. Harlan.
 1851-53—Samuel Brenton.
 1853-55—Ebenezer M. Chamberlain.
 1855-59—Samuel Brenton.
 1859-61—Charles Case.
 1861-63—William Mitchell.
 1863-65—Joseph K. Edgerton.
 1865-67—Joseph H. Defrees.
 1875-79—Andrew H. Hamilton.
 1879-83—Walpole G. Colerick.
 1883-87—Robert Lowery.
 1889-93—Charles A. O. McClellan.
 1893-95—William F. McNagny.
 1897-05—James M. Robinson.
 1906-16—Cyrus W. Cline.

STATE SENATORS.

- 1838-41—James Trimble.
 1845-47—A. Cuppy.
 1848-51—Henry Day.
 1851-53—T. Washburn.
 1853-55—S. D. Hall.
 1855-58—John Weston.
 1858-63—James R. Slack.
 1863-69—A. J. Douglas.

1881-85—Robert C. Bell.
 1885-87—E. W. Brown.
 1887-89—I. B. McDonald.
 1889-93—Fred J. Hayden.
 1893-97—Ochmig Bird.
 1897-99—Louis J. Robilya.
 1899-1903—F. J. Heller.
 1911-15—Jacob S. Lamont.
 1915-19—Marion H. Maston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1838-39—William Vance.
 1840-41—Morrison Rulon.
 1841-42—Peter L. Runyon.
 1842-44—Abraham Cuppy.
 1844-45—Stephen H. Combs.
 1845-46—David Rippey.
 1846-47—James Gillice.
 1847-48—Henry Swihart.
 1848-49—Samuel Jones.
 1849-50—John S. Cotton.
 1850-51—Henry Swihart.
 1851-53—David Litchfield.
 1855-57—John S. Cotton.
 1857-59—Lewis Adams.
 1859-61—John B. Firestone.
 1861-63—John S. Collins.
 1863-65—Samuel McGauhey.
 1865-67—John R. Coffroth.
 1867-69—A. J. Douglas.
 1869-71—John S. Cotton.
 1871-73—I. B. McDonald.
 1873-75—Cyrus B. Tulley.
 1875-77—Thomas Washburn.
 1877-79—William E. Merriman.
 1879-81—Cyrus B. Tulley.
 1881-85—William Carr.
 1885-89—Martin D. Garrison.
 1889-93—Andrew A. Adams.
 1893-95—Jacob S. Schrader.
 1897-99—Solomon Wiener.
 1901-05—Levi R. Stookey.
 1911-15—Carlin Myers.
 1915-17—Phil M. McNagyn.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1838-42—Abraham Cuppy.
 1855-59—I. B. McDonald.
 1859-63—William E. Merriman.
 1863-71—James B. Edwards.
 1871-75—Eli W. Brown.
 1879-87—James M. Harrison.
 1887-91—Samuel P. Kaler.
 1899-04—Walter J. Tyree.
 1910-14—Joseph R. Harrison.
 1914-19—Otis E. Plattner.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1841-42—Abraham Cuppy.
 1844-55—Thomas Washburn.
 1859-63—John S. Cotton.
 1863-69—Simon H. Wunderlich.
 1869-74—Theodore Reed.
 1877-81—William H. Rutter.
 1881-82—William E. Merriman.
 1882-86—Manford D. Yontz.
 1886-90—Chauncey B. Mattoon.
 1890-94—Christopher Souder.
 1898-1903—W. H. Carter.
 1910-14—Charles E. Kiser.
 1914-16—Thomas A. McLaughlin.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

1838-42—Abraham Cuppy.
 1859-63—Henry Swihart.
 1863-67—Casper W. Lamb.
 1867-71—David A. Quick.
 1871-75—Jeremiah S. Hartsock.
 1883-87—Casper W. Lamb.
 1887-91—John H. Shilts.
 1891-95—John W. Golden.
 1899-04—Frank Raber.
 1912-14—Joseph F. Yontz.
 1914-20—Albert Bordner.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

1838—Richard Baughan.
 1840-44—James B. Simcoke.
 1844-46—Jacob Thomson.
 1846-50—Jacob Wunderlich.
 1850-54—James B. Edwards.
 1854-58—William H. Dunfee.
 1860-62—Adam Avey.
 1862-66—John Wynkoop.
 1866-70—Oliver P. Koontz.
 1870-74—Jacob W. Miller.
 1880-84—Franklin P. Allwein.
 1884-88—Leander Lower.
 1890-94—John W. McNabb.
 1896-1900—Benjamin F. Hull.
 1900-05—Edward L. Gallagher.
 1909-13—Henry A. Schumaker.
 1913-17—Marion Egolf.
 1917-19—James M. Body.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1840-48—Benjamin Grable.
 1848—Joseph H. Pratt.
 1851-52—Jacob Wunderlich.
 1854-56—James T. Long.
 1856-58—Robert Reed.
 1858-60—Jacob Wunderlich.
 1862-64—John S. Cotton.
 1864-66—William Reed.
 1866-70—John Q. Adams.
 1870-74—Henry McLallen.

- 1874-78—Jacob A. Baker.
- 1878-82—Joseph Clark.
- 1882-86—Oliver P. Stewart.
- 1886-90—Joshua P. Chamberlain.
- 1890—Jacob A. Ruch.
- 1890-94—John Gross.
- 1896-1901—William E. Myers.
- 1901-05—Melvin Blain.
- 1905-07—John W. Brand.
- 1909-13—Marion H. Maston.
- 1913-17—Oliver E. Long.

COUNTY CORONERS.

- 1838-41—Seth A. Lucas.
- 1841-47—Asa Shumaker.
- 1847-49—David Richmond.
- 1849-51—William Guy.
- 1853-55—Adam Avey.
- 1855-63—Benjamin F. Beeson.
- 1863-65—William Walter.
- 1867-70—Abraham Y. Swigart.
- 1870-74—John B. Firestone.
- 1874-78—John Richards.
- 1878-82—William Yontz.
- 1882-94—Charles S. Williams.
- 1896-1905—Charles S. Williams.
- 1907-13—Jesse H. Briggs.
- 1913-15—B. Frank Stickler.
- 1915-19—Jesse H. Briggs.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

- 1838-42—John H. Alexander.
- 1842-46—Stephen Martin.
- 1846-48—George Arnold.
- 1848-50—John H. Alexander.
- 1850-51—Jonathan Miller.
- 1856-58—Amasa W. Reed.
- 1858-64—Eli W. Brown.
- 1864—John H. Tucker.
- 1864-65—Thomas B. Hathaway.
- 1865—D. A. Quick.
- 1865-67—Edward A. Mossman.
- 1867-70—Cyrus B. Tulley.
- 1870-72—Charles D. Moe.
- 1872-74—James E. Dorland.
- 1874-76—Herman Thiele.
- 1876-80—Levi Adams.

- 1880-82—R. A. Kaufman.
- 1882-88—Herman A. Hartsock.
- 1888-92—Edward W. Lilly.
- 1892-94—Arvillus N. Miller.
- 1894-96—Henry Lahm.
- 1896-1900—Morton A. Gillespie.
- 1900-03—Oscar T. Schinbeckler.
- 1903-05—Alpheas C. More.
- 1905-09—David A. Walter.
- 1909-13—Henry G. Bollinger.
- 1913-17—J. Earl Plummer.
- 1917-19—David A. Walter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Joseph Parrett, Jr., Lorin Loomis, James L. Henderson, John S. Cotton, Henry H. Smith, Price Goodrich, Christian H. Creagen, Alfred J. Koontz, William Dunlap, John Snodgrass, William Dunlap, Benjamin F. Thompson, Henry Snyder, Samuel B. Albright, John Trier, Henry Norris, Stephen A. Martin, George A. Bowers, Thomas H. Irwin.

Second District—Nathaniel B. Gradeless, John G. Braddock, Adam Creager, Henry Knight, Adam Egolf, Adam Creager, Henry Swihart, Andrew Adams, George Eberhard, George W. Hollinger, Milton B. Emerson, Jacob A. Ramsey, William Tannehill, Peter Creager, Henry W. Miller, Peter S. Hess, Jacob Paulus, Robert B. Boyd, Noah Mullendore.

Third District—Otho W. Gandy, Joseph Pierce, Daniel B. Rice, Thomas Neal, Jacob Nickey, Richard M. Paige, James H. Shaw, George W. Lawrence, William S. Nickey, William Walker, Frederick Nei, Edward Geiger, John M. Mowrey.

PROBATE JUDGES.

- 1838-46—Christopher W. Long.
- 1848-52—Price Goodrich.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

- 1852-1872—Stephen Wildman, James C. Bodley.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Circuit including Whitley and Noble counties—Charles W. Ewing, John W. Wright, James W. Borden, Elza A. McMahan, Edward R. Wilson, Robert Lowry, Elisha V. Long, Joseph W. Adair.

Brief Biographies of Prominent
Democrats in the Several
Counties of Indiana



PHILIP D. ABELL

Mr. Abell has served as recorder of Pike county and has for many years been a prominent factor in the educational affairs of this district and is known throughout the county as a man of sterling qualities.

Mr. Abell is a native Hoosier, born in Dubois county on the 4th day of February, 1877. He attended the public schools of his district, and, after completing the high school course, entered Oakland City College for work in the higher branches. A complete teachers' course was also taken at Indiana State Normal School of Terre Haute, from which he graduated in 1901. Prior to taking this latter course of study, however, he had been engaged in educational work, teaching in the common schools of Pike county, in all ten years. So successful was he in this field of work that he later became an instructor in the high schools of Coe and Velpen, and here for seven years he taught, continuing a successful career.

In the year 1912 he was elected to the position of county recorder for a term of four years, and at present his energies are devoted to this work. He is, however, also engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, finding time to superintend the cultivation of his farm.

Fraternally he is allied with Velpen Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., and numbers among its members many loyal friends.

On the 16th day of April, 1903, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Riggle, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home and a worthy second in his various undertakings, as well as a charming hostess to their many friends.



HERMAN F. ADAM

Herman F. Adam, one of the most active workers in the Marion county Democratic organization and former chief inspector of scales, weights and measures for the city of Indianapolis, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Bueckeburg on the 24th day of January, 1866, the son of William and Dorothea Adam. At the age of nine months, however, he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Indianapolis. There he received his education in the public schools and at an early age became engaged as a commercial traveler, a work in which he was engaged for twenty years.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. Adam was elected representative from Marion county to the legislature, and took an active part in the deliberations of the Assembly of 1913. The following year he was appointed inspector of weights and measures, which position he filled with credit. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club, the Indianapolis Academy of Music, the United Commercial Travelers, the Indiana Commercial Travelers' Insurance Company, and is vice-president of the American Travelers' Association.



CHARLES A. AITKEN

Charles A. Aitken has served as clerk of the Elkhart circuit court and Elkhart superior court, has for many years been well known to the leaders of the Democratic party of Goshen, working zealously during the various campaigns, sparing neither his time nor strength in promoting the best interests of the party.

He was born in Indiana on the 14th day of October, 1875, and in this State his childhood and youth were passed. He attended the common schools of his district and graduated from the high school at Bristol, later going to Chicago, where a course of study was pursued in the Metropolitan College of that city.

On the first day of June, 1897, his marriage to Miss Orleeta Stoutenour was solemnized and their home was established in the city of Goshen, where they have since dwelt, gathering about them a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Aitken in the fall of 1910 was elected clerk of the Elkhart circuit



and superior courts, assuming the duties of his office on the first day of the following January, his tenure of office to expire on the 31st of December, 1914. In assuming the duties of this position he applied himself with conscientious zeal to the administration of the affairs in his charge, using advanced methods wherever possible, and in every way striving for increased efficiency in his department.

Throughout his career he has been a consistent Democrat, voting the ticket and engaging in the various movements for the promotion of the principles promulgated by Jefferson.

REV. CORNELIUS L. AIRHART



Having held various positions of responsibility in the service of the commonwealth, and for many years having been closely identified with both commercial and religious affairs of the county, the Rev. Cornelius L. Airhart is well known to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity.

Mr. Airhart was born in Boone county, Indiana, September 10, 1860; in the schools of that locality received his education and at twenty-five years of age entered the university. At an early age he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and as a successful tiller of the soil he continued until 1912, at which time he retired from the farm.

On the 10th day of June, 1883, Mr. Airhart was united in marriage to Miss Adda May Canine of Montgomery county, and their home was established in Boone county, which remained their abiding place until 1901, in which year they located in Putnam county.

In the year 1885 Mr. Airhart was ordained to the ministry in the old-school Baptist church, and in this field he has labored constantly throughout the succeeding years. While a resident of Boone county he was engaged in the mercantile business for three years, and later at Roachdale, Putnam county, he was proprietor of a store.

In November, 1900, Mr. Airhart was elected to represent Boone county in the Indiana state legislature and served in the following assembly. Four years previously he had entered the race for joint senator, but withdrew before the election. In the year 1912 he was elected auditor of Putnam county for a term of four years, and in that position served the public with zeal and loyalty.

On September 20, 1911, Mr. Airhart married, secondly, Miss Evelyn Van Cleave of New Market, Montgomery county.

CHARLES T. AKIN



The name of Akin is highly esteemed in Sullivan county, being that of honored public officials for many years and comprising several generations. The present representative of the family, Charles T. Akin, was born in Carlisle, Indiana, on the 27th day of October, 1848. His grandfather, a native of Virginia, was one of the pioneers of this state, and his father, an ardent worker in the early Democracy of the state, was the first native-born Hoosier to occupy a seat in the state legislature—serving in the twenty-fifth session of this body and later being returned for the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth general assemblies.

Charles T. Akin was educated in the public schools of his home district and later continued his studies at Merom College. In the year 1880 he represented Sullivan county in the state legislature. He was returned for the following session and in 1890 was elected state senator from his district, having been nominated by acclamation, and in the deliberations of the assembly which followed he was an active participant. Again, in 1910, he was elected to this position, and served with characteristic zeal.

Since the days of his youth Mr. Akin has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and during the campaigns from 1882 to 1890 was a member of the county committee. In municipal affairs, also, he has been vitally interested, having served on the school board and as a

member of various organizations for the betterment of the community. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Carlisle—and has taken an active part in the work of the Masonic order since the year 1872.

Mr. Akin is known as a successful agriculturist and breeder of live stock, and is also largely interested in general merchandising. On December 18, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss M. C. Brace.

JOSHUA H. ALLEN

Among the younger workers in the ranks of Wayne county Democracy, few are more enthusiastic or more loyal to the interests of the party than Joshua H. Allen, a leading attorney of Richmond.

Mr. Allen was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 31st day of January, 1882. He attended the common schools of his district and continued his studies in the high school of Hagerstown, from which he graduated with the class of 1900. A course in law was pursued at the University of Indiana Law School in Indianapolis, his graduation from this institution occurring in 1905. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Wayne county and entered into the active practice of his profession at Hagerstown. Here he remained until the year 1912, at which time he located in Richmond, his present home. From the 22nd day of August, 1912, to January 1, 1913, he served as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, by appointment of the governor, and to this work his abilities and energies were conscientiously applied.

He is affiliated with the order of Knights of Pythias and is an active and enthusiastic worker in this organization.

Mr. Allen has been a staunch adherent to Democratic principles, and during the various campaigns through which he has passed his time and energies have been devoted without stint to the service of the party.

GEORGE ARTHUR ALLISON

Our present subject is a native of the state of Indiana, his birth having occurred on the 24th day of March, 1876, in Nashville, Brown county, where he still resides. His education was obtained in the common schools of Nashville. His father, Alonzo Allison, has for more than twenty years been the editor of the *Brown County Democrat*, and from him the son imbibed the principles of Democracy. His father taught him the printer's trade, and he has since proved an able assistant in the office of the *Democrat*.

When but thirteen years of age George Arthur Allison was page in the Indiana state senate. On the 4th day of January, 1907, he was married to Miss Helen Adams, and to them has been born one child.

Mr. Allison is a member of the Methodist church and is descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors.

GEORGE RUST ALSOP, M. D.

Dr. George Rust Alsop, a well-known banker of Vincennes, is a native of the state of Virginia, born on the 19th day of December, 1851. He attended private schools in Rappahannock and Spotsylvania counties, Virginia, and in 1873 entered the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis. His studies in medical science were continued in 1874 and 1875 in the University of Louisville, and after his graduation from this institution he located in Knox county, where his interests have since centered. In April, 1878, he assumed the duties of township trustee and in this capacity served until 1882. Two years later he became clerk of the circuit court of Knox county, and in this position remained four years.

In the year 1888 he was instrumental in organizing the German National Bank of Vincennes, and since that date has been cashier and president of this institution.

Mrs. Alsop, to whom he was married April 20, 1875, was formerly Miss Nancy Jane McClelland.

T. WAYNE ANGLIN



The name of T. Wayne Anglin is familiar to the citizens of Kosciusko county as that of a leading attorney of the city of Warsaw.

Mr. Anglin was born in Kosciusko county on the 14th day of January, 1874, and received his schooling in the public schools of the county. Later, however, his studies were continued at North Manchester College and at Valparaiso Normal Institute. He taught in the public schools of the county four years, and finally took a course in law at the Indiana University Law School at Indianapolis, his graduation from this institution occurring in the year 1899. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Kosciusko county and entered into the active practice of his profession. His qualifications for success in his chosen work were marked, and in the year 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the 54th judicial circuit for a term of two years; and again in 1912 he was re-elected to the same position (being the only Democrat elected on the county ticket that year), serving with great credit to himself and his constituents.

On the 25th day of December, 1902, his marriage to Miss Pearl V. Lehman was solemnized, and her companionship has since been of great worth to him in his career.

EDWARD AUGUST AUBRY

Edward August Aubry has served as city comptroller of Hammond, has been identified with Lake county in various capacities for a number of years, and always has enjoyed a reputation for integrity and good service in whatever relation he has sustained, either to private business or public affairs. He was born at Canton, Ohio, December 24, 1871, a son of August and Mary Aubry. His parents were substantial farming people. In 1890 the family moved to White county, Indiana. After a public school education, which was finished while he lived in Ohio, Mr. Aubry followed various lines of work until August, 1895. He then entered Valparaiso University, where he spent one year in the department of pharmacy, and graduated in 1897. His home has been in Lake county since 1902. After coming to Indiana he worked for two years in the drug business, taught school from 1892 to 1896 and again from 1898 until 1902, and in the latter year once more entered the drug business as a pharmacist. In 1903 he became a clerk for the railway company at Chicago Junction, and in 1905 went with the Indiana Harbor R. R. at Calumet Park, remaining until March 9, 1911. On the latter date Mayor Smalley appointed Mr. Aubry city comptroller, and in 1914 he was again confirmed in this position. During 1913 Mr. Aubry, as a side-line, built the Aubry theatre at 253 Hohman street. This is one of the small but handsome and well-equipped places of amusement of the city, seating 300 persons.

Mr. Aubry married Miss Mary Paschall of Rochester, Ind., a daughter of Rachel and Henry Paschall, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Aubry are members of All Saints church. Since 1898 he has been affiliated with the Knights of Maccabee, belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is an active member of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

JUDGE H. CLARENCE AUSTILL

Holding a position in the front rank of the legal profession of Madison county and having spent many years in the service of the commonwealth, Judge H. Clarence Austill has fairly won the high reputation which he holds throughout the county of Madison and in the legal profession of the state.

Judge Austill is a native of this state, born in 1876. He attended the public schools of Elwood and continued his studies in the legal department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Following his graduation from that institution in the year 1898, he was admitted to the bar of Madison county and entered into the active practice of his profession. In the following year his marriage to Miss Gloy L. Anderson was solemnized, and the home then established by them has extended hospitality to many friends throughout the county.

In the year 1898, soon after his admission to the bar, Judge Austill was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney, a position he occupied for two years. Four years later he was elected city attorney of Elwood. He has also served as judge of the superior court and in all these positions of trust he established a reputation for conscientious service.

LEONARD MORGAN BANE

Leonard Morgan Bane is a prominent young attorney of Ft. Wayne, who, though he has practiced but six years in this city, has won for himself a place in the front rank of the legal profession of the community and is permitted to practice in the various state courts and the United States circuit court for his district.

He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on the 8th day of November, 1880. There his childhood was spent, and he attended the common schools of his locality, later graduating from Madison Academy at Uniontown, Pa. The ensuing six years were spent as a teacher in the common schools of that State, and at the close of his period he entered the university at Valparaiso, Ind., for the purpose of studying law. After his graduation from this institution he located in the city of Fort Wayne, and here his practice has been built up and his interests centered.

He has proved an active citizen, zealous in his support of the various movements which have risen for the betterment of the community, physically and morally, and at all times a loyal worker for the best interests of the Democratic party. In the year 1914 he was candidate for the nomination for state senator from Allen county.

Mr. Bane is an attendant of the Christian church and an active member of the Ft. Wayne Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias and the Buffalos.

Mr. Bane is unmarried, but is well known socially in the city and has among his many acquaintances a large circle of friends.



ELMORE BARCE

Elmore Barce was born in Will county, Illinois, on the 5th day of December, 1872, and his parents, Lyman M. Barce and Rebecca F. Barce, were of the old Puritan stock of Massachusetts. The grandfather came west in the year 1857 and settled on the prairies of Illinois, having lost four sons who were followers of the sea. Two of his remaining boys entered the Union army in the 100th Illinois Volunteer Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil war.

The father of the subject of this sketch came to Benton county in the spring of 1875, settling on the prairies north of the present town of Fowler. He was a tiller of the soil, an honored and respected man in his community and became trustee of Union township.

Elmore Barce received a common school education and later graduated from the high school in Goodland. After some apprenticeship served in a law office, and after teaching in the public schools of Newton and Benton counties for six years and being editor of the *Fowler Republican* for three years, he entered the practice of law, in the fall of 1903, at Fowler, where he has resided ever since.

About eight years ago he entered the Democratic ranks and was later selected as chairman of the Democratic party of Benton county.

Mr. Barce is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Indiana Historical Society and the American Historical Association, and is a contributor at times to the *Indiana Magazine of History*. He is married and resides at Fowler. His only son, Joseph Edward Barce, is now in Culver Military Academy.



JOSEPH K. BARCLAY

Descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors and being the nephew of nine illustrious Democratic uncles, Joseph K. Barclay has maintained the traditions of the family and is recognized as a leader in the Democracy of the state. He was born in Vernon, Indiana, on the 18th day of September, 1883, and received his schooling in the city of Bloomington. Following his graduation from the high school he entered Indiana University for continued study, taking a four years' course and graduating in 1905. The following year he entered the University of Minnesota, but in 1908 returned to Indiana University for a course in law and was admitted to the bar in the year following. Immediately thereafter he engaged in active practice in Bloomington, and at once evinced marked ability and zeal in his work. In the year 1912 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Monroe county, running six hundred votes ahead of his ticket and carrying the county by nearly thirteen hundred votes.

Mr. Barclay has ever been active in the service of the party, and was secretary of the county committee in 1908 and 1910, and chairman of that body in 1912. During his college days he was a noted athlete and champion mile runner for the Chicago and Philadelphia clubs.

On September 17, 1913, Mr. Barclay was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Bowles.

FRED BARNETT

Mr. Barnett has served with credit as city judge of Hammond. He is one of the most active workers, not only in the ranks of the Democratic party, but in municipal affairs as well. He was born in Hallsville, Dewitt county, Illinois, March 19, 1881. His legal education was received at the Illinois College of Law of Chicago, from which he graduated in the year 1907. On the 29th day of October, of the same year, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Edna McKinney, and their home was established in Hammond. In 1909 he was elected city judge of Hammond for a four-year term, and at the expiration of this period was re-elected, his present term to expire with the close of 1917. He is an active member of the chamber of commerce and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, Free and Accepted Masons, Chapter, Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. Is a member of the Christian church.

COLONEL JOHN T. BARNETT



Col. John T. Barnett, while born in Hendricks county, is really claimed by Marion county on account of his residence and various business interests in Indianapolis. The colonel was the first man in Hendricks county to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; the second to command a regiment in a war, and the only Democratic colonel in the Spanish-American war from the State of Indiana. He has had a long and varied career in the service of his country, and since his retirement, on account of physical disability, he has been no less active in civil life.

The colonel was born three miles west of Danville, September 2, 1851, on the farm which his father, William Barnett, entered from the Government. His parents were William and Nancy (Buchanan) Barnett, his father a native of Virginia and his mother a direct descendant of George Buchanan, the eminent Scottish scholar, historian and poet. His father lived to the age of 71 and his mother 79.

Colonel Barnett received his early education in the district schools of his township and the old Danville Academy. After teaching school a year he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University in 1871, completing the freshman year with the class of 1875. Receiving an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., upon the recommendation of Gen. John Coburn, then Congressman, he entered the academy June, 1873, graduating in June, 1878, number fourteen in his class, standing especially high in mathematics and allied subjects. Colonel Barnett was obliged to remain out of the academy for one year on account of severe illness from typhoid fever. He was assigned to 5th U. S. Cavalry as 2nd lieutenant.

After the customary graduating leave of absence he joined the 5th U. S. Cavalry, October 1st, 1878, at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyo. He was in active service during the next eight years and served at various posts and on detached duty in Wyoming and Texas.

In 1886 he was compelled to retire from active service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, and is now on the retired list of the U. S. Army.

After his retirement he settled in Danville, and in 1893 removed to Indianapolis. His health having somewhat improved, he moved to Piqua, Ohio, in the spring of 1894; and, engaging in the hardware business, became the principal owner, president and manager of the Barnett Hardware Co. at Piqua, remaining as such until 1899, when he disposed of this business and returned to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. Upon his return to Indianapolis he engaged in the pharma-

ceutical business until a return of his old disease caused him to give it up. Improving again in health, he engaged in his present real estate, loan and insurance business at 50 North Delaware street, Indianapolis.

In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Matthews assistant inspector-general of the Indiana National Guard, with the rank of major, which position he held until 1894, resigning on account of absence from the state.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Barnett offered his services to the Secretary of War and the Governors of Indiana and Ohio. The Governor of Indiana gladly availed himself of his valuable services, appointing him colonel and commander of the 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry in May, 1898, and he at once took his regiment to Camp Alger, Va. The regiment was stationed at Camp Alger, Va., Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Camp Meade, Pa., and was mustered out of service at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, about the middle of November, 1898. While at Camp Alger, Colonel Barnett commanded the 2nd Division of the Second Army Corps for a short time and his brigade for about half of the time he was in the service.

On December 18, 1879, Colonel Barnett married Emma Charlotte Piersol, the only daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Piersol, a prominent family of Hendricks county, Isaac Piersol being a successful merchant and banker of Danville, Indiana. To Colonel and Emma C. Barnett two children were born, Wm. P., who died at birth, and Chester P., born January 14, 1887. Emma C. Barnett died in May, 1892, and the following year Colonel Barnett married Cora B. Campbell, daughter of L. M. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Danville, Indiana.

Chester P. Barnett, son and only child of the colonel, is following in the footsteps of his father, having graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and is now a 2nd lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. Chester commanded a battalion, with the rank of major, in the 1st Indiana National Guard in the border warfare with Mexico. He has an estate of some sixty thousand dollars in Hendricks county. He was married in 1911 to Katherine Davis Brown, granddaughter of ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia. To their union a son, Davis Piersol Barnett, was born in February, 1913.

Colonel Barnett was a member of the Sigma Chi Greek letter fraternity while in DePauw University, and was president of the Alumni Chapter at Indianapolis, for one year. He is a member of the Sons of Revolution and served as its president and has been on the board of managers since 1899; has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since he was 21 years of age. As a member of the chamber of commerce he is chairman of its military committee. He is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Spanish War Veterans and Spanish War Camp, of all of which he has been the commander. In politics the colonel has always been identified with the Democratic party and is a member of the Democratic club. He is a member of the Central Christian church. Colonel Barnett leads a very busy life and useful career and has made a name for himself in his profession.

HENRY A. BARNHART

Henry A. Barnhart, Democrat, of Rochester, was born at Twelve Mile, Ind., September 11, 1858, the son of a German Baptist minister, and his family consists of two sons, Deal L. Barnhart, editor and publisher of the *Rochester Sentinel*; Lieut. Hugh A. Barnhart, of the Regular Army; and a foster daughter, the wife of Attorney Henry Stewart Bailey, of Peru, Mrs. Barnhart having died in 1916. After finishing his education he taught school several years, was then elected surveyor of Fulton county, and a year later, in 1886, purchased the *Rochester Sentinel*, of which he is still owner. He has been president of the Rochester Telephone Company since its organization in 1895; president of the National Independent Telephone Association; director of the Indiana Bank and Trust Company; director of the Indiana State Prison; trustee of the Northern Hospital for the Insane; president of both the Democratic and the Northern Indiana Editorial Associations; and was long a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and executive committee thereof. He was elected in 1908 to fill a vacancy in the Sixtieth Congress, caused by the death of Hon. A. L. Brick, and was re-elected to the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses, and for six years of this service was chairman of the Committee on Printing and always active in progressive legislative endeavor. He never had opposition for any of his seven nominations for Congress and was defeated



in his party disaster in 1918, although he ran considerably ahead of his party ticket in the district which has always been largely Republican. In addition to his newspaper, telephone and political activities, Mr. Barnhart has always been interested in farming and is the owner of a farm near Rochester to which he gives a good deal of his time and attention. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Maccabees, for the latter of which he was long a member of the state board of auditors. He has always been active in public affairs and constantly an advocate for better conditions in the public service and better possibilities for the people generally.

H. S. K. BARTHOLOMEW

H. S. K. Bartholomew was born in Elkhart county, October 8, 1862. He attended the district schools until he was sixteen. He also attended Middlebury high school two winters and three terms of ten weeks each at Valparaiso normal school, after which he taught school several terms.

From 1887 to 1899 he engaged in farming and from August, 1899, to March, 1901, was a member of the editorial staff of the *South Bend Times*. From March, 1901, to June, 1904, he was the owner and editor of the *Warsaw Union*, Warsaw, Ind. From September, 1905, he served about six years on the staff of the *Goshen Democrat*. At the present time he is engaged in farming.

For twelve years Mr. Bartholomew has been president of the Elkhart Historical Society.

JUDGE PLINY WEBSTER BARTHOLOMEW



For more than a score of years the name of Pliny W. Bartholomew has been a familiar one to the citizens of Indianapolis, and his reputation as a jurist and judge is so firmly established that no introduction is needed.

He is a native of the State of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in that State on the 4th day of August, 1840. In 1864 he lived in Saratoga county, New York. His education was received in the schools of the East, and he attended Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M.

In the year 1866 he came to Indianapolis, and on the 30th day of January, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Belle Smith of Crawfordsville, Ind. Since 1866 he has engaged in the practice of law, and so successful has he been that in the year 1890 he was elected judge of the superior court, a position which he held until October 26, 1896. In November, 1908, he was again elected judge of the superior court, and served in this capacity until December, 1914. He is an elder in Memorial Presbyterian church, past grand representative and past chancellor of Marion Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias; on the committee of education in the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; a member of the American and Indiana State Bar associations, Indiana Democratic Club; past grand dictator and grand treasurer of the Knights of Honor.

FRED E. BARRETT

It was not until Fred E. Barrett of Indianapolis began his work of obtaining state-wide recognition for the Indiana Democratic Club that he became known in the circles of Democracy, but it was only a short time thereafter until he had fought his way to the position of Democratic county chairman. And the future holds much in store for Mr. Barrett and for Democracy in Indiana, for Mr. Barrett is one of the aggressive young Democrats of the state.

Fred Barrett got his first peep at the world in Greenfield, Ind., on January 12, 1882. His life was that of the average boy of the small city, but he had determined to become an attorney, and it was with this determination that he fought his way through school. As is the result of such ambition and endeavor in most instances, Mr. Barrett was successful, and success has continued to shine upon him in his private law practice in Indianapolis.

Probably the most distinctive work for which Mr. Barrett has become known is his work with the Indiana Democratic Club. Until his election to the presidency the club had not obtained general recognition as a state-wide organization and Indiana Democracy suffered to this extent in its fight with the opponents of the great cause. But Mr. Barrett went to work, gave his time, his study and his effort to the club and concluded an administration as president which started the club forward.

Mr. Barrett makes his home in Indianapolis at the present time. He served his party as city attorney for the city of Indianapolis until his private practice compelled him to give his attention to this work. His effort will be known to future Democrats, as his period of service extends a long distance into the future.

HOWARD E. BARRETT

A leading attorney of Rush county and an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy of this locality is Howard E. Barrett of Rushville.

Mr. Barrett was born in Hancock county, Indiana, on the 23d day of March, 1862. He attended the common schools of his district, the Spiceland Academy and later entered Valparaiso University, where both the commercial and law courses were taken. Following his graduation from this institution on the 27th day of May, 1885, he was admitted to the bar of Rush county and entered into the active practice of the law.

On the 14th day of April, 1887, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Catherine Veatch of Oaklandon, and their home, then established in Rushville, has extended hospitality to many friends.

In the year 1910 he assumed the duties of city attorney for a term of four years, and in this capacity he has demonstrated his abilities as a jurist and his loyalty to the community which he serves. The administration of the affairs of this office has been conducted with the same conscientious zeal which has characterized his work in private practice, and he has fairly won the high esteem rendered him by his constituents and the community at large. At the primary election in 1916 he was nominated by the Democrats for the position of senator of the district composed of Rush, Hancock and Decatur counties, receiving a majority of the votes in these counties. He was, however, defeated at the November election.

In some things Mr. Barrett is known as a conservative man, but in movements affecting the progress and development of Rush county and its moral uplift he is in the front rank of the workers.

Politically he has consistently adhered to the tenets of Thomas Jefferson and sought to promulgate these principles by precept and by example.



OTTO C. BASTIAN

Otto C. Bastian was born in New York state June 8, 1864, and received a public school and normal school education in that state. He then took up the drug business at Danville, N. Y., and in 1887 opened his store in South Bend, Indiana.

He has been very active in both party and civic affairs during the past fifteen years, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited men in the city. He was president of the board of public works from 1910 to 1914, and during that time great projects that had been in contemplation were carried out. A new water station was built, two trunk sewers constructed, and new streets opened. The Washington street elevation was constructed and a vast saving was made through using gravel instead of concrete for street foundations.

Mr. Bastian was president of the old South Bend Business Men's Association, and it was directly through his efforts, seconded by other enterprising men, that the chamber of commerce was established; and he served in the board of directors for four years. No man has the welfare of South Bend more at heart.

Mr. Bastian is always an active Democrat. He was a delegate to the notable state convention of 1888, and has attended nearly all state and congressional conventions since, as well as judicial conventions. He is always active in campaigns and a loyal supporter of his party.

He is a member of the order of Elks, the Indiana Club and several German organizations. He is married, his wife's maiden name being Una Bierhart.



JUDGE CHARLES S. BATT

Throughout the state of Indiana, Judge Charles S. Batt is known as a brilliant light in the legal profession and the author of improved methods of procedure in the courts of Terre Haute and Vigo county.

Judge Batt was born in Salem, Washington county, Indiana, on the second day of February, 1872. He attended the public schools of New Albany, graduating from the high school of that city. In the year 1901 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating three years later, having taken post-graduate work. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Vigo county and engaged in the active practice of his profession at Terre Haute.

In the fall of 1909 he was elected city judge of this place with a majority of over twelve hundred votes in a normally Republican community, and his ability in the discharge of the duties pertaining to this office is well known. In the year 1914 he was appointed city attorney, and in this capacity is demonstrating anew his zeal in the public service.

Since he attained his majority, he has been a consistent adherent to Democratic principles, and has taken an active part in the various campaigns through which he has passed, being much in demand as a political speaker throughout his congressional district. In the year 1912 he was elected alternate to the Baltimore convention and served in the place of the regular delegate to this notable gathering. He is also an extensive farmer, being one of the largest land owners in the county, specializing in feed cattle.

He is affiliated with the Indianapolis Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 32d degree; Zorah Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Terre Haute, and is past eminent commander of the Terre Haute Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar.

Mrs. Batt, to whom he was married July 10, 1907, was formerly Miss Florence M. Wyeth. By her gracious manner and charm in dispensing the hospitality of their home, she has been a large factor in drawing about them a wide circle of friends.

FRED W. BEAL

Fred W. Beal, Democratic candidate for the nomination of judge of the superior court of Vigo county, was reared in Vigo county. He is the son of Mark and Margaret A. Beal, and the grandson of Uncle Jerry Beal, a pioneer settler of Vigo county. Mr. Beal received his early education in the country and city schools of Vigo county and graduated from the Terre Haute high school in 1889, winning the scholarship to Wabash College. He attended the Indiana State Normal School and afterwards taught school in this county. He was a resident of Otter Creek township when admitted to the bar. He attended the University of Michigan Law School and graduated therefrom in 1893. Mr. Beal was admitted to the bar in 1892, a year before his graduation. He began the practice of law in the office of Davis, Reynolds & Davis, and continued with them until he formed a partnership with Sant C. Davis, who was a brother of Judge S. B. Davis, and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. Davis in 1897.

In 1898 Mr. Beal was elected prosecuting attorney of Vigo county and held the office from 1899 to 1903. In 1908 Mr. Beal was nominated by his party as a candidate for state senator when it was found that Louis P. Seeburger was not eligible to make the race, and was elected.

While in the Legislature Mr. Beal was assigned to some of the most important committees in the senate. He was a member of the finance, judiciary, mines and mining and labor committees. On the latter committee he served as chairman. Some of the most important labor legislation came up during the sessions while he was there. Mr. Beal introduced for organized labor a bill known as the employers' liability act and he succeeded in having it passed in 1911. This law eliminates the fellow-servant rule and is one of the greatest laws for the protection of life and limb of the laboring people of this State. Mr. Beal supported all measures in favor of labor, and on the mining committee



gave his support to the weekly wage law, the ventilation bill and other measures directed towards the safety and welfare of the miners of the State. He supported measures also for the protection of the railroad men, introducing the switchmen's bill and being instrumental in having it pass. He supported all measures for the benefit of public health and for the benefit and development of the agricultural interests of the State. As a member of the finance committee he succeeded in getting necessary appropriations for the proper maintenance of the Indiana State Normal School. He was instrumental in having a bill passed changing the method of electing school trustees of Terre Haute, procuring the enactment of a law whereby school trustees for Terre Haute are elected by the direct vote of the people.

His grandfather, Jeremiah Beal, came from Virginia, and was a lifelong Democrat, with which party all of his descendants have been affiliated and have been enthusiastic workers. Mr. Beal has always been a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan. He attended the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896 and heard Mr. Bryan deliver the famous speech which caused his nomination at that convention. Mr. Beal also attended the Democratic national conventions at Chicago in 1892 and at St. Louis in 1904, and in 1912 he attended the Democratic national convention at Baltimore where Woodrow Wilson was nominated. Mr. Beal has always been a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson and exerted himself in behalf of his nomination. Mr. Beal, with the Indiana Democratic Marching Club, made the trip to the inauguration at Washington and saw Mr. Wilson take the oath of office.

STUART A. BEALS

In these days of advanced thought and scientific educational methods the man who has in his charge the task of training the infant minds of the community and guiding the later studies of incipient manhood and womanhood must be one of proven worth in various directions. Not only must he be well educated in the actual studies taught in the classroom, but must have that broader education which comes of ripe experience and constant contact with the practical mental and physical problems of youth. That such a man has been found by the citizens of Crawford county, Indiana, is evidenced by the fact that he has served for eleven years as county superintendent of schools. This gentleman is Stuart A. Beals, a native of Indiana, whose birth occurred on the 31st of October, 1871. On the 28th of May, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa E. McCullum. Mr. Beals attended the common and high schools of the county, later taking the full normal course. He was for a term of years engaged in teaching in the Leavenworth schools, thus demonstrating his eminent fitness for the position which he now holds. Fraternally he is affiliated with Crawford Lodge No. 470, F. and A. M., and with Wyandotte Lodge No. 268, K. of P.



THOMAS O. BECK

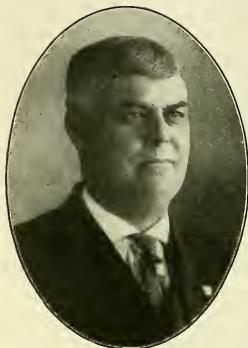
Thomas O. Beck, a prominent citizen of Boone county and resident of the city of Lebanon, was born in the Hoosier State on the 24th day of November, 1858. His childhood and youth were spent in Boone county, and on the 1st day of August, 1881, he was married to Miss Luella Phillips, whose home was also in Lebanon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beck received their education in the schools of Lebanon, he graduating from the high school. He has for many years been successfully engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser, and is in touch with the various new movements for the aid of the modern, scientific farmer.

He has always been a staunch Democrat and from the year 1904 to 1914 (excepting one term of two years) he served as the county chairman of that party. He is now postmaster of the city of Lebanon, appointed for a term of four years, and is an honored member of the Indianapolis Democratic club.

Mr. Beck is the father of four sons—Dr. Herma A., Ora O., Arthur and Thomas O., Jr.; and three daughters—Lola I., Lavona L. and Nina B.



CHARLES BENTON BECK



Charles Benton Beck, now postmaster of the city of Richmond, came to his work after a broad experience in the educational and commercial fields; and the efficiency of his administration of the affairs of this office has demonstrated his fitness for the work.

Mr. Beck was born on a farm near Burlington, Indiana, on the 18th day of June, 1861, and here his boyhood was spent and his early education received. Later he attended the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, and for sixteen years following his graduation he taught in the schools of Cass, Carroll, Vigo and Fulton counties.

On the 16th day of February, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Inez Louise Cockayne.

He became engaged as a traveling salesman, and for seventeen years sold shoes and rubber goods in the central states. Afterward he located in the city of Richmond, and soon became identified with the local organization of the Democratic party. During the campaigns of 1907 to 1911 he served as county chairman, and was a member of the state central committee, acting as district chairman, from 1911 to 1913. In 1910 he was a candidate for representative to the state legislature.

Mr. Beck is descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors on both sides of the family, one grandfather being a loyal Virginia worker, and the other, Isaac Patty, being descended from the French Huguenots.

LAWRENCE BECKER

Lawrence Becker was born August 10, 1869, in Westphalia, Germany. He attended the German public schools until the family emigrated to America, in April, 1879, and settled in Tolleston, now Gary, Ind. In August, 1879, the family moved to Hammond, where young Becker attended the public schools. In May, 1883, the family moved to Montana. Here he worked on ranches during the summer and attended the public schools during the winter, until November, 1892, when he entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., and for two winters prepared himself for the study of law. In the fall of 1894 he entered the law school of that institution, which he finished in June, 1896, when he opened a law office and settled in Hammond.

In March, 1898, he was elected chairman of the Democratic city central committee, and in May was elected city attorney of Hammond, which office he held until September, 1902. In 1903 he was one of the organizers of the Hammond Public Library and was a member of the library board until his removal to Washington, D. C. In May, 1904, he was elected mayor of Hammond, re-elected in 1905 and 1909. In March, 1911, Governor Marshall appointed him judge of the Lake Superior Court. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention. He represented Indiana on the committee of rules and joined the members of that committee who favored the abolition of the unit rule, and when beaten signed the minority report which provided that the unit rule should not apply to delegates who had been elected under a statutory primary election, which was adopted by the convention. In the election of 1914 he was defeated for judge of the superior court by the smallest plurality of any candidate on the Democratic ticket. On March 1, 1915, he was appointed solicitor of the U. S. Treasury by President Wilson.

Judge Becker is known as a student of municipal government and political science, and has drafted many of the laws of our state concerning municipal corporations and elections. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Political Science Association, and other civic organizations. He has farm interests in Indiana and Montana and is a member of the American Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Association. He is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Masons, and also of several insurance orders.

On September 8, 1898, he married Agnes D. Eaton of La Salle county, Illinois, who was a student at Valparaiso. They have three children: a son, Eaton, born in 1901; and two daughters, Inez and Rose.

CHARLES H. BEDWELL

Charles H. Bedwell has attained a position of distinction and prominence in the legal profession of Sullivan county, and is highly esteemed as a legislator and as a public official of this commonwealth.

Mr. Bedwell is a native Hoosier, born on the 16th day of March, 1884. He attended the public schools of his home district and later entered Central Normal College at Danville for study in the higher branches and in pedagogy. Later a course in law was taken at Indiana University, and after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county and engaged in the general practice of his profession in the city of Sullivan. There he soon established an enviable reputation as an attorney of ability and in the year 1910 was appointed to the position of deputy prosecuting attorney, in which capacity he served for a period of two years.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. Bedwell was elected to represent Sullivan county in the lower house of the state legislature, and in the 68th general assembly he served with rare zeal and intelligence. During the years of 1913 and 1914 he served the party in the capacity of county chairman, and in that capacity rendered valuable service to the local organization.

Fraternally, Mr. Bedwell is allied with the order of Free and Accepted Masons and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 22, 1913, Mr. Bedwell was united in marriage to Miss Lulu M. Cain, who has since been the presiding genius of his home and his able assistant in the various undertakings which have marked his career.



JOHN E. BELDING

The name of Mr. John E. Belding is a familiar one to the citizens of Jackson county, being that of a leading hardware merchant of Brownstown and former treasurer of Jackson county.

Mr. Belding was born on the 24th day of August, 1870, on a farm in Grassy Fork township, Jackson county, and in that locality his life has been spent. He attended the public schools, including the high school of Brownstown, and has since been engaged in mercantile lines. He is a faithful Democratic worker, and served one term as county treasurer.

LON E. BERNETHY

Few citizens of Starke county are not familiar with Mr. Lon E. Bernethy, the present station agent and operator at North Judson for the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Bernethy is a native Hoosier, born in Logansport, Cass county, on the 21st day of January, 1856. He attended the schools of Cass county, and in the year 1872 located in North Judson, Starke county. In the fall of 1888 he was elected to represent Laporte, Starke and Pulaski counties in the state legislature, and in the assembly of 1889 was an active participant. He was returned also to the assembly of 1891, and in 1914 was a candidate for nomination for treasurer of state, but with five others was defeated for this office. He has been a diligent worker in the party ranks since in his youth, and has rendered valuable service to the local organization in the various campaigns.



JUDGE HARRY BERNETHA

A prominent attorney in the city of Rochester and an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party is Judge Harry Bernetha. He was born in Indiana on the 12th day of May, 1867, and attended the public schools of his district. After completing his course of study in the high school he continued his work as a teacher in common schools, looking forward to the law as his chosen profession.

In the year 1890, in August, his marriage to Miss Rhoda Delp was solemnized, and in the same year he began the active practice of law in the city of Rochester. In 1896 he assumed the duties of

prosecuting attorney of the 41st Judicial District, serving in this capacity for four years; and so zealous was he in the administration of the affairs of this office that he was nominated in 1902 for the still greater responsibilities of judge of the same district. He was elected, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected and served until the close of the year 1914.

Judge Bernetha is now successfully engaged in the practice of law, a member of the firm of Holman, Bernetha & Bryant; and still retains that clearness of vision and grasp of various phases of intricate legal problems which characterized his decisions for so many years from the bench.

ANDREW TULLY BITTERS

For many years an honored official in the service of the commonwealth and a leading journalist of the community, Andrew Tully Bitters is well known throughout Fulton county.

He was born in the State of Pennsylvania on the 16th day of January, 1841. Here he attended common school, and at the age of fifteen years accompanied his parents to Peru. Mr. Bitters was a member of the 87th Indiana Volunteers and the Mississippi Marine Brigade from 1862 to 1865. In 1869 he located in the city of Rochester, and here his interests have since centered. In the same year he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, serving in this capacity until the close of 1870. Later, also, he held this position for several years. During the period from 1886 to 1890 he served as postmaster of the city of Rochester, and was a member of the city council for a term. On the first day of May, 1910, he was appointed attendance and probation officer, and in this capacity has since served.

His career as a journalist began in the year 1872, at which time he owned and edited the *Rochester Sentinel*, and for fourteen years thereafter he was largely responsible for the molding of public opinion in the community through the influence of this organ. In the year 1886, however, he sold to Mr. Barnhart.

Mr. Bitters was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married January 23, 1867, being Miss Sarah J. St. Clair; and the present Mrs. Bitters, to whom he was married April 28, 1901, having been formerly Miss Eliza Chatten, a native of London, England.



GEORGE A. BITTLER

Successful and popular both in politics and business, knowing that friends are a far greater asset than money in this life that is full of things, setting the pace by becoming the youngest man who ever held the office of treasurer of state in Indiana, George A. Bittler stepped from one place to another in the business world with remarkable speed; all the time, in politics, being filled with enthusiasm and working for the party success, whether as one of the candidates or merely as a private citizen, believing in the righteousness of the party principles.

George A. Bittler was a bank cashier at the age of twenty-seven, and four years later was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket as treasurer of state, with nothing but his own bootstraps, thousands of personal friends of all political affiliations and his ability and character to bring him over the top. These things all combined to not only secure for him the nomination in a strong field, but enabled him to march into the office with 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

Coming from Fort Wayne, where he originally held the position of bank cashier, serving his term as state treasurer, he stepped into the position of vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis, one of the strongest and largest banking institutions in the State, being placed in direct charge of the bond department,



and in this place represented this strong concern in all the war financing drives in the war with Germany, in addition to being in full charge of one of these early and speedily successful campaigns for the community.

The progress made by the Indiana Democratic Club in the accumulation of members from all over the State, and at the same time the construction and enlargement of the handsome club house, was due to the energy, well directed, of Mr. Bittler while he was treasurer of state.

George A. Bittler came of a well-known family. The son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bittler, he was born in Fort Wayne, May 10, 1881. Was educated in the schools of his native city and graduated from the normal school at Woodville, Ohio, in the year 1900, entering the profession of teaching. He was thus engaged at Michigan City for a time. Leaving this profession, he took employment in the motive power office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Fort Wayne, later entering the banking house of Nuttman & Co. as teller and assistant cashier.

Shortly after he was promoted to cashier, which position he held at the time he was appointed in 1908 by Governor Thomas E. Marshall as deputy state examiner on the state board of accounts to fill the unexpired term of William M. Fogarty, who had organized the Fidelity Trust Company of Indianapolis and became its head. As a member of the board of accounts he was reappointed in February, 1910, for a term of four years, serving until September, 1914, after he had been nominated by the Democratic state convention over a field of eight candidates for state treasurer. He resigned his office held by appointment to make this race. In the election which followed, as already stated, he led the remainder of the ticket by over three thousand votes. He took charge of the office of treasurer February 10, 1915.

That he made good in a big way as state treasurer is shown by the public records. During his term he enjoyed the distinction of signing the check that paid off over three millions of state debts which had been inherited from the Republican administration. The Vincennes University bonds amounting to \$120,548 (not due until 1917) and Indiana University bonds amounting to \$340,000 (not due until 1921) were paid in full in 1916, and the entire foreign and domestic debts were liquidated, stopping all interest charges and freeing the State from all debt for the first time in eighty-four years.

At the session of the Legislature in 1917 the state debt sinking fund was abolished. Inasmuch as the State was out of debt there was no further need for this fund. Thus the state tax rate of 40.1 cents on each \$100 of taxables was reduced by 1½ cents, making the rate 38.6 cents on each \$100, and the lowest tax rate of any State in the Middle West.

Mr. Bittler was treasurer of the Teutonia Loan and Savings Association of Fort Wayne, secretary of the Fort Wayne chapter of the American Institute of Banking and secretary of the Jefferson Club of Fort Wayne, the oldest and most active Democratic club of the State. He was a member of the advisory committee of several financial institutions, a director of the Indiana Democratic Club, a member of the Pen and Pencil Club of Indianapolis, member of the University and Commercial clubs of Fort Wayne and a trustee of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church of Indianapolis.

ADOLPH BLICKWEDEL

Adolph Blickwedel was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, April 3, 1861, a son of Frederick J. and Mary (Schultz) Blickwedel. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his country, learning the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed until he came to America, coming direct to Richmond, arriving February 21, 1882. He continued to follow the career of cabinet maker for about ten years, then going to the employ of the Panhandle railway as car repairer. After an accident, which nearly cost him an arm, he embarked in the grocery business in 1892, occupying the same quarters that he now has, and being known as a progressive and reliable man.

Mr. Blickwedel is secretary of the Minck Brewing Co., president South Side Improvement Co., president German Mutual Fire Insurance Association, and treasurer of the German Maennerchor Society. He is also a member of the Young Men's Business Club of Richmond. He takes a lively interest in politics, but has never desired office. He represented the 4th ward in the city council 1896 to 1900, and again 1904 to 1906. On February 21, 1881, he married Mary M. Wieharke, who died in 1889, leaving two children. On April 29, 1890, Mr. Blickwedel married Anna Randkoph.

Mr. Blickwedel is an active member of St. John's Lutheran Church and a member of St. John's Benevolent Society.

BENTON J. BLOOM

The name of Benton J. Bloom is familiar to the citizens of Whitley county, being that of a prominent attorney of Columbia City and formerly an honored public official of that place.

Mr. Bloom was born in this state on October 29, 1879, and received his early schooling in the public schools, graduating from the high school. He attended Indiana University for a course in law, in due time was admitted to the bar of Whitley county, and entered into the active practice of his profession at Columbia City, his ability as an attorney and his loyalty to his clients soon winning for him a large and lucrative practice.

In the year 1910 Mr. Bloom assumed the duties of mayor of his home city, and during his four years of service in that capacity established an enviable record as an official of ability and integrity.

On the 15th day of May, 1912, Mr. Bloom was united in marriage to Miss Marie A. Meyers, who has proved an able second in his career and a charming hostess to their many friends.

MICHAEL C. BLUE



Mr. Blue is best known in Indiana as the "Father of the Wells County Democracy," inasmuch as he has always been called upon to cement slightly fractured friendships, settle disputes, party quarrels—and, although not a lawyer, has frequently even been called upon to adjust family differences, hence the cognomen of "Father."

He was born in Ohio on the 16th day of April, 1836, and God has spared him to a useful and ripe old age, which, to his credit, he has used in helping others rather than helping himself. His parents moved to Indiana in 1840, and he received his education at the country schools and Roanoke College.

On May 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Rhoda Richey, and in 1857, while but 21 years of age, was appointed constable, and two years later, in 1859, was elected township assessor. In 1866 he was elected county surveyor, serving until 1870, and then was elected county auditor, serving from 1870 to 1874. In 1881 he surveyed and admirably laid out the town of Tocsin, and taught the first term of the Tocsin school, as well as being instrumental in securing a postoffice and, with others, in inducing the C. & E. R. R. to put a station at Tocsin.

In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected in 1894; both times proving his popularity and worth to Democracy by running ahead of his party ticket by large majorities. In 1894 he was one of the fifteen Democratic representatives who survived the fierce legislative campaign waged by the Republican party while Claude Matthews was in the governor's chair.

Since his last term in the legislature he has devoted his attention to his large farming interests, being an extensive raiser and shipper of hogs; and yet has never been too busy to give his party his best efforts, financial support and counsel at the primaries and on election day.

In these days of Democratic success, we cannot lose sight of the stalwarts like Michael C. Blue who have made our present supremacy possible by their eternal vigilance in the days gone by, when "corrupt political practices" had to be fought, even in the face of a forlorn hope.

Mr. Blue is a prominent layman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was always active in benevolent and local commercial circles until his age and large farming interests forced his retirement. Wells county, the state and Democratic party are proud of him.

DR. FELTY A. BOLSER

Dr. Felty A. Bolser was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1858, and moved with his parents to Henry county, Indiana, about 1870. During the eighties he attended veterinary college at Toronto, Canada, and took a very thorough course. Setting up an office in Newcastle his practice soon took him in many parts of the state. During the administration of Governor Matthews he was made

state veterinarian, a position he held for nearly six years. Dr. Bolser was several times chairman of the Henry county Democratic committee and has used his splendid organizing ability in every campaign for the last thirty years.

Soon after the election of Governor Ralston he was made assistant state veterinarian and served four years in that capacity. It was during this term that the foot-and-mouth plague took hold in Indiana and Dr. Bolser in connection with federal agents was given the task of stamping it out.

For the last year or more the name of Dr. Bolser has been mentioned in connection with the state committee and when that body reorganized last May he was elected vice-chairman. He is married and has one son, Dr. Harry W. Bolser, who is his business associate at Newcastle.

LEWIS W. BORDERS

Mr. Borders is a native of Hendricks county, his birth having occurred in Franklin township on the 6th day of October, 1863, and is esteemed as one of the substantial citizens of Danville. His education was received in the common schools of the county, and he has since remained in the home of his birth, loyal to Hendricks county and proud of the progress she has made in the many years of his residence within her borders.

Since his youth he has been engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and is a successful breeder of live stock. In October, 1907, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva Worrell. In the fall of 1911 he was elected to the position of auditor of Hendricks county, and so conscientiously did he perform the duties of his position that he was renominated in 1914, serving until January 1, 1916. Always a zealous worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, he served as precinct committeeman for a number of years and attended state conventions as delegate. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and of the order of Masons.

AUGUST C. BORGMAN

August C. Borgman, one of the best known business men of Ft. Wayne, is a native of that city and has lived there all his life. He received his early education in the German parochial schools and at Concordia College, which he attended for a short time. When but a boy he began to work for his father, who was engaged in the excavating business, and was so employed until he attained his majority. At the age of twenty-two he married Elizabeth Horstmeyer and began to shape his own career.

For seven years Mr. Borgman was a member of the Ft. Wayne police force, but resigned to go into the trucking business with his brother, Captain William F. Borgman. Subsequently he was appointed chief of police by Mayor Grice, but resigned after two months' service. He was tendered the same position by Mayor Hosey in January, 1914, but declined the office. In 1910 he was a candidate of sheriff of Allen county.

Mr. Borgman has for years taken an active part in local affairs and is one of the strong Democrats of Ft. Wayne, with many influential friends and a host of adherents. He has been delegate to several conventions and is always active in campaigns. He is an upright and successful business man and has a clean record in every way.

JAMES BOUSLOG

A roster of the prominent citizens of the city of Newcastle would be incomplete were mention made of the present sheriff of Henry county, Mr. James Bouslog. This gentleman is a native of the Hoosier state, and most of his life has been spent in the pursuit of agriculture. His birth occurred on the 25th day of June, 1854, and his education was received in the public schools of Henry county. In the year 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Lenora Bunner, and three children have come to brighten their home.

Mr. Bouslog has since his youth been a staunch Democrat, and in the year 1911 was appointed chief of police of the city of Newcastle. This position he held until the fall of 1914, at which time he was elected sheriff of Henry county. During his incumbency of these important offices, Mr. Bouslog has shown conscientious zeal in the administration of the affairs in his charge, and has served with great credit to himself and his constituents. Though not interested in fraternal affairs, he has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and has won a high position in the esteem of the community at large.

FRANCIS EDWARD BOWSER

Judge Francis Edward Bowser, for many years an honored official of Kosciusko county, is a true product of this county. He was born in Kosciusko county, and here his life has been spent and his interests are firmly established. His birth occurred on the 1st day of February, 1861, and in all the years which have passed since his loyalty to Warsaw has not wavered. Here he attended the public schools, taking both the elementary and high school grades; but when he wished to fit himself for his chosen profession, the law, a course of study was taken at Indiana University, at Bloomington. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar of Kosciusko county and engaged in the active practice of law. In the fall of 1908 he was elected judge of the 54th Judicial Circuit (Kosciusko county), and re-elected in November, 1914.

Mrs. Bowser, to whom he was married June 20, 1894, was formerly Miss Regina Bitner, and to her, as the presiding genius of his home, much credit is due for the success of her husband.

Judge Bowser is a staunch Democrat and has adhered consistently to the tenets of his party.

JOHN P. BOYD



John P. Boyd was born on a farm in Penn township, Jay county, on March 28, 1869. His father, Amor Boyd, located in Montpelier in 1877, where he is still in active business, and the son John has been a resident of Montpelier ever since. He was educated in the schools of Montpelier and was married to Miss Minnie Arnold. Two sons have been born to them, Robert A., born October 31, 1893, and Francis D., born December 18, 1899.

Mr. Boyd chose the legal profession for his activities, studied law, and was admitted to the Blackford county bar. He was made city attorney from 1902 to 1906, and again from 1910 to March 1, 1913, when he resigned on account of pressure of other duties. He also served as deputy prosecuting attorney for Blackford county from 1904 to June 1, 1913, when he resigned. He was also county attorney in 1911 and 1912.

On January 1, 1909, he was appointed receiver of the Montpelier Light & Water Company, which position he held until December, 1913, when the company was re-organized and he was appointed as manager of the new company—the Montpelier Utilities Co. He is also treasurer of the corporation.

Mr. Boyd is president of the board of school trustees and member of the library board and also continues his practice of law. He takes an active interest in his party politics, having been Democratic township chairman for the past twelve years, and continues in that position. Fraternally, he is a member of No. 625 Elks Lodge.

P. S. BRADLEY

Closely identified with the political and business life of the city of Elwood, and one of the most faithful and zealous of the party workers in that city and vicinity, P. S. Bradley is familiarly known to the citizens of Madison county.

Mr. Bradley is a native of the state of New York, born in Brooklyn, May 14, 1854. He received his education in the public and parochial schools of the city of Troy; and in the year 1887, when the natural gas fields were opened in Indiana, came to this state for the purpose of engaging in the business of laying natural gas mains.

Mr. Bradley is descended from a line of Democratic ancestors and throughout the family no other political faith is known. He has often served as precinct committeeman and delegate to county, district and state conventions. He also has been a member of the city council, elected in a Republican stronghold.

After twenty-five years of service for the Standard Oil Company, laying pipe lines, Mr. Bradley organized the Home Storage and Manufacturing Company, a thriving concern, of which he was president. He died December 22, 1917.

DR. GEORGE BALES BREEDLOVE

Dr. George Bales Breedlove, a prominent physician and surgeon of Morgan county, Indiana, who has had charge of the Barnard, Colonial and Highland sanitariums of Martinsville, Ind., but who is now confining himself to the general practice of medicine and surgery in Morgan county, was born in Marion county on the 18th day of May, 1868. He attended the public and high schools of Marion county and later entered Purdue University for further study, and after graduation entered medical college and received his medical degree from the University of Tennessee at Nashville. His post-graduate work in medical science and surgery was taken in Chicago Post-Graduate School and in Cornell and Bellevue hospitals, New York City.



He established himself in Morgan county, where he entered into the active practice of medicine and surgery with marked success. He is now county health commissioner and a member of the county, state and American medical associations, having served as president of the former and was twice delegate to the American Medical Association.

He is now Democratic county chairman, and politically has rendered valued service to his party since his youth.

Fraternally he is allied with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Eagles. He enjoys the distinction of being the best-informed Mason in his county.

He has been very active in fighting the great white plague, tuberculosis, in his county and in rendering conditions sanitary. He is on the advisory board of the Anti-Tubercular Society and has always been a very prominent worker in behalf of the cause.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL FRANKLIN LANDERS BRIDGES

Franklin Landers Bridges, by appointment of Governor Samuel M. Ralston, served as adjutant-general of the Indiana National Guard from January, 1914, to January, 1917. Born in Indianapolis in 1878, educated in the schools of Indianapolis, Indiana University and Butler College, he enlisted in the Indiana National Guard in 1895 and served in the Spanish-American war, receiving promotion to quartermaster sergeant in the organization of the 158th Indiana, and serving until the regiment was mustered out.

While he served as adjutant-general the efficiency of the guard was considerably raised, calling several times for special compliments from General A. L. Mills, then in charge of the militia division of the Federal War Department. It was during the service of Adjutant-General Bridges that for the first time under peace conditions the national guard was called upon to qualify under the standard of the regular army. When called to service on the Mexican border, with most of the men and officers new in service, Indiana was complimented with official recognition several times on its comparatively high standard in organization, personnel, equipment and ability to adapt itself to conditions in the field. Its field hospital was declared the best on the border by representatives of the *Saturday Evening Post* when all the troops arrived at the border for service.



JUDGE GEORGE W. BRILL

A lifelong worker for the cause of Democracy, a delegate to many state conventions and to the national conventions of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore, and a member of the Indiana Democratic Club is Judge George W. Brill of the Hendricks circuit court.

He was born in Hendricks county, December 6, 1859, and attended the public schools of his district, later continuing his studies in the Central Normal School of Danville. Read law with the well-known firm of Hadley, Hogate & Blake. Following his graduation in 1883 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of law, bringing to his work keen intelligence and unflinching zeal. In 1885 he was appointed deputy prosecutor for Hendricks and Martin counties under James F. Mitchell, and in 1912 was elected judge of the Hendricks circuit court, the first Democrat to hold this position since 1887. His wife was formerly Miss Emma L. Gregg.

JUDGE WILLIAM HADEN BRIDWELL



The name of William Haden Bridwell is well known throughout Sullivan county and its environs as that of a public-spirited citizen, a brilliant jurist and an able and just judge.

Judge Bridwell is a native Hoosier, born in Owensburg, Ind., on the 14th day of October, 1871, and descended from sturdy pioneers of this State. He attended the public schools of Owensburg, graduating from the high school of this place with the class of 1888. Then followed a course of study at the normal school of Bloomfield, and in the year 1893 he entered the law department of Indiana University. The following year he was admitted to the bar of Greene county and entered into the active practice of this profession. In 1895 he was appointed to the office of deputy prosecutor of Sullivan county, and in this capacity served for a term of two years.

In 1898 he completed the interrupted course of his legal education and graduated from the university. He was again appointed as deputy prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county in the year of 1900 and served for a period of two years.

In 1895 he located in the city of Sullivan, and has ever since resided in said city.

In 1901 he assumed the duties of county attorney of Sullivan county and served continuously in said capacity until he was appointed by Governor Marshall to the higher responsibilities of judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit, in February, 1911. In the following year he was nominated without opposition for a further term in this office, and was elected with a majority of 1,891 votes.

Judge Bridwell was secretary of the Democratic central committee of Sullivan county in 1904, treasurer in 1906 and chairman in 1908.

Judge Bridwell has been for many years in the van of all movements for the betterment of the community, and is also highly esteemed in the various fraternal orders to which he belongs, including all Masonic bodies in Sullivan, Terre Haute Temple Mystic Shrine, the I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E.

THOMAS DRAKE BROOKSHIRE



Though still in the prime of life and actively engaged in the various movements which arise from time to time for the betterment of the community in which he lives, Thomas Drake Brookshire of Roachdale has attained the goal toward which he started in his youth, and has retired from the arduous labors of the farm to enjoy the fruits of his earlier toil.

Mr. Brookshire is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, born on the 15th day of October, 1861. He attended the public schools of his district, and after completing the high school course continued his studies at the Normal School of Ladoga. His boyhood and youth were spent in the wholesome environment of farm life, and after leaving school he returned to the life of the farm and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture with renewed vigor and increased knowledge. Here, by the application of unbounded energy and progressive methods, he was enabled to amass a competence for his later years, and before age overtook him, wisely retired to a less strenuous life.

In the year 1898 he assumed the duties of county commissioner and for over nine years his best energies were devoted to the service of the commonwealth in this capacity. Prior to this, from 1893 to 1895, he served as chairman of the construction board to oversee the construction of Putnam county's new court house, and in this position won the high esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1913 he served on the famous Dyna mite Jury at Indianapolis.

He is an active member of the Greencastle commandery Knights Templar, among whom he is held in high esteem.

Mrs. Brookshire, to whom he was married November 27, 1884, was formerly Miss Emma Myers.

THOMAS W. BROLLEY

The present state statistician, Thomas W. Brolley, has been for a number of years prominently identified with the workings of the Democratic party in Indiana.

Mr. Brolley was born in Newport, Ky., on the 10th day of February, 1854; but at the age of six years accompanied his parents to Jennings county, where they located and where he has since resided. Here, in the schools of North Vernon, he received his schooling, and in his youth learned the stonecutters' trade, engaging in this work in the year 1872. After working several years as a journeyman he branched out for himself and was soon a general contractor in stone building. Many prominent buildings in North Vernon and vicinity are now evidence of his handiwork.

In the fall of 1906 he was elected representative for Scott and Jennings counties to the state legislature, and in the session of 1907 was an active participant. In the session of 1909, also, he represented his district in this body. In 1910 he was elected to the higher responsibilities of state statistician, assuming the duties of office early in the following year and discharging them with credit to himself and his constituents. In 1912 he was re-elected to this position, and still remains, an honored official and fitting representative of Indiana Democracy.



CLINTON T. BROWN

Clinton T. Brown, attorney-at-law at Tipton, occupies a high position in his profession. Born in Switzerland county, October 28, 1877, a son of Hiram R. and Susan R. Brown, he was reared on his father's farm near Bennington, Switzerland county, and secured his education at the district schools. He began teaching at eighteen and for fifteen terms continued thus engaged. He meanwhile took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar on December 3, 1902. He began to practice at Sharpville, Tipton county, in 1904, where he remained until 1912, when he moved to Tipton. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Tipton county in 1912. In this office he established a remarkable record.

Mr. Brown married Cora Land on December 5, 1897, and they have three children, Willie O., Robert W., and Eva Hazel.

Mr. Brown is a lifelong Democrat and has taken much interest in politics. During his residence in Sharpville he filled an unexpired term of one year as justice of the peace.



JOHN W. BROWN

Former auditor of Elkhart county, Mr. John W. Brown has been long in the service of the public in this county, and is known throughout its confines as a man of sterling worth and integrity.

He was born on the 29th day of December, 1860, and spent his childhood in Elkhart county, this state, beginning his schooling in this locality. On the 14th day of July, 1881, his marriage to Miss Lizzie Brumbaugh was solemnized; and in the year 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Gravelton, Indiana, serving in that capacity until 1889. In 1895 he received the appointment of postmaster of Nappanee, which position he filled with much credit until the year 1899. In 1906 he was elected city clerk of Nappanee, and served until 1910. In the fall of 1910 he was elected to the high position of auditor of Elkhart county, assuming the administration of affairs of this office on the first day of January, 1912. As in his former positions, Mr. Brown served the public with conscientious zeal, continually striving for increased efficiency in his department.

Throughout his career, Mr. Brown has been a consistent Democratic voter and worker, and has done much in his locality to further the cause of the Jeffersonian party.

L. J. BROWN

L. J. Brown, son of Christian and Maria Stoll Brown, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, January 4, 1854. He received a common school education, attending the Dearborn county schools, and took up farming, which pursuit he followed until about thirty years ago. He then engaged in the lumber and grain business in New Trenton, Indiana, and was successfully thus engaged there until the flood of 1913 washed nine of his buildings away, with a loss of \$30,000. He then moved to Cedar Grove, beginning again, and has been successful.

On October 17, 1878, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Himalaya Bower. To this union seven children have been born.

Mr. Brown has always been interested in the politics of his county. He served as trustee of Whitewater township from 1900 to 1905; was county commissioner for several years, and has acted as precinct committeeman in 1914, also served as delegate to the state convention.

He is a member of the Lutheran church.

THEODORE H. BROWN

Theodore H. Brown was born in Prussia, Germany, the son of Christian and Maria Stoll Brown, October 6, 1845. At the age of five years his parents brought him to this country, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his early education was acquired. He learned the trade of a mason and in 1868 moved to Brookville, where he continued to ply this trade until 1899, when he moved to a farm, where he still lives.

Mr. Brown has always been active in politics, and in 1908 was elected trustee of Brookville township, serving until 1915. He was also a member of the city council for fifteen years.

In 1868 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Schaeffer, who died in 1891. He was again married in 1899 to Miss Harriet Bonwell. Of his first marriage four children were born.

AUSTIN BRUMBAUGH

One of the most active and popular workers in the ranks of the Democratic organization of Madison county, and a leader in municipal affairs, is Austin Brumbaugh of Elwood.

Mr. Brumbaugh is a native of Huntington county, Indiana, born September 20, 1868. His schooling was received in Huntington in the grammar and high schools. Early in life he became actively interested in political affairs, and many times served as delegate to the various conventions of the party. In the year 1888 he engaged in the creamery and ice cream business, and in this business he has since remained, at one time operating several thriving factories and spending much of his time traveling about from one to the other. In 1904 he located in Elwood for the purpose of operating an ice cream plant, and here he has since remained. In the year 1910 he was elected mayor of Elwood, serving with distinction until 1914.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, and United Commercial Travelers. Mrs. Brumbaugh, to whom he was married April, 1900, was formerly Miss Anna Henry.

WILLIAM BUEHRLE

Having long since passed the allotted span of man's days, the proverbial three score years and ten, William Buehrle, of Monterey, is still progressive in his ideas and interested in the welfare of his county.

He is a native of Indiana, born November 17, 1840. He received his schooling at New Riegel, Ohio, where he resided for a time. In the year 1869, however, he came to Pulaski county, and this has since remained his home. In the year 1861 he enlisted in the army, but was wounded in battle and this resulted in his disability for further service.

On the 25th of February, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Philomena Riemen, and she has been his faithful helpmate. He was for many years engaged in the general mercantile business, but is now retired from active labor. He served the county as treasurer for two terms of two years each, and was elected county commissioner for three years.

ROLLIN H. BUNCH, M. D.

Dr. Rollin H. Bunch has, for a number of years, been a prominent figure in the professional, business and municipal life of the city of Muncie. He is a native of Indiana, born on the 12th day of December, 1881. He attended the public schools of Muncie and took a course at Culver Military Academy. His medical studies were then pursued at Bennett Medical College and the American Medical College, both Chicago institutions; and after his graduation he returned to Muncie, entering into partnership with his father, Dr. Robert A. Bunch, his brother Fred L. Bunch and Morrel M. Bunch, the latter now of Oshkosh, Wis. This partnership continued until the death of the father in 1912.



In the year 1902 Dr. Bunch was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Racer, who has since presided over his home and dispensed its hospitality.

In the fall of 1909 he was elected city councilman, his term of office expiring with the close of 1913, at which time he was elected to fill the most important office within the gift of the people of Muncie, that of mayor of the city, his tenure of office to cover a period of four years. Throughout his career he has shown the spirit of a conscientious and progressive citizen, and is a man eminently fitted for the great responsibilities in his care.

HENRY WASHINGTON BULLOCK

The name of Henry Washington Bullock is known throughout the state as that of an authority on legal and legislative affairs.

Mr. Bullock was born on a farm in Jackson township, Clay county, Indiana, on the 10th day of September, 1866. He attended the public schools of his district and later continued his studies at the University of Valparaiso.

After he located in the city of Indianapolis, his interests centered there and his activities were marked with success. He took a vital interest in movements for the public welfare, and many of the most effective laws on our statute books were drawn by him, notably the law to establish free employment bureaus, in 1909; to regulate private employment agencies, in the same year; the employer's liability bill and the dangerous occupation bill, both passed in 1911. In 1913 he was chairman of a commission appointed by Governor Ralston to draft a workman's compensation act, and in 1915 and 1916 he was a member of the national commission on uniform state laws. In this connection also he was a frequent contributor to magazines, and an annotator of law books.

The workmen's compensation law was passed by the Democratic Indiana legislature among the first of all the states, and afterwards held its reputation as being one of the best laws on the subject adopted by any legislature anywhere. It stood the test of time and its reputation was such among liability insurance companies of the country, with whom the compensation board has to deal, that other states sent their commissioners and secretaries to Indianapolis to study not only the law, but its workings under the first Indiana board. Most of these other states not only adopted the law but also adopted the rules under which the Indiana Board worked.

Mr. Bullock descended from a long line of patriotic American ancestors, his great grandfather, Nathaniel Bullock, having served in Captain Bryan's company of infantry, McDonald's regiment of N. C. militia, war of 1812; in service under command of Col. John Bowman in 1780 and Col. Benjamin Logan of Virginia in 1782, under General George Rogers Clark in the Revolutionary war. On his mother's side he is the greatgrandson of Peter Helton, of Benj. Goo's company, Austin's regiment, S. C., war of 1812.

Mr. Bullock is a member of the Indiana Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, the Press Club and numerous civic bodies, and prominent in the fraternal order of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, Moose and Red Men.



HENRY BULTMAN, JR.

Henry Bultman, Jr., a native of Ripley county, and known throughout its confines as an active party worker and the incumbent of the office of sheriff, needs no introduction to the citizens of that locality. He was born in Delaware township on November 19, 1870, and received his education in the public schools. Early in life he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture for himself and is now the owner of a fine farm in Delaware township.

On April 26, 1893, Mr. Bultman was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Baylor, who has proved a faithful helpmate and the presiding genius of his home.

Elected to the position of sheriff of the county in 1914, Mr. Bultman was candidate for re-election to this position. He has been an active party worker, serving for several years as precinct committeeman, and attending many county congressional and state conventions. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN W. BURNS



Mr. John W. Burns, a leading citizen and honored public official of Bartholomew county, is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Jackson county on the 27th day of March, 1866.

His boyhood and youth were spent in Jackson county, where he received his schooling, in the public schools of his district. In the year 1882 he came to Bartholomew county, and here, in the city of Columbus, his interests are centered.

On the 24th day of September, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Stader, and their home, then established, has extended hospitality to many friends throughout the county.

In the fall of the year 1912 Mr. Burns was elected sheriff of the county, his term of service extending until January 1, 1915. During his tenure of this office he displayed unusual ability and zeal in the administration of the affairs involved. Indeed it has been stated by those in position to judge that it is agreed by his Democratic constituents and conceded by the Republicans of the county that Mr. Burns proved the best official in this position which Bartholomew county ever had.

He has been a loyal worker in the ranks of the Democratic party since his youth, and has rendered valued services to the local organization.

ROBERT A. BUTLER



Robert A. Butler needs no introduction to the citizens of Warren county, having, for many years, been closely identified with the business and political life of the community, and noted among his constituents as being the only Democrat to hold office in the county, having been elected to this office with a majority of over two hundred.

Mr. Butler is a native of this locality, born in Warren county on the 24th day of September, 1868. His education was received in the public schools of his district, and on the 11th day of November, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Milligan and their permanent home was established. During the years which have since intervened, Mrs. Butler has been his able assistant in his many and varied undertakings.

In the year 1904 he was elected township trustee, and in this capacity served with diligence for a term of four years. In 1908 he was elected to the still greater responsibilities of county commissioner, and for three years these duties were faithfully discharged.

Mr. Butler is well known as an extensive farmer, owning and managing several hundred acres of land; and his abilities as an auctioneer of farms and other utilities are known throughout western Indiana and eastern Illinois. For six months he was president of the Warren County Bank, but resigned in order that his full time might be given to private affairs.

He is an active member of Warren Lodge No. 38 F. and A. M., is also affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, No. 143, of Lafayette, and is an active member of the Jackson Club of that place.

FRANK CALLAHAN

Frank Callahan's election in 1913 as mayor of East Chicago was the elevation to chief executive position of a man whose accomplishments in business had thoroughly justified the honor.

He was born at Flint, Mich., December 11, 1876, son of James and Ellen Callahan.

After completing his schooling he entered his father's office as a contractor, until coming to Indiana Harbor in March, 1904, where he engaged in the same business, building many of the prominent structures of that locality.

Mr. Callahan is secretary-treasurer of the Calumet Laundry; president of the Commercial Club Auxiliary association and one of the organizers of the Commercial Club.

It was as a Democrat in politics, though more particularly in recognition of his qualifications, that he was elected mayor.

He was married to Elizabeth Marwick of Chicago on April 6th, 1905, and to them have been born four sons and one daughter.

Mr. Callahan is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Elks.

VICTOR CAMP

The present treasurer of Lagrange county, Mr. Victor Camp, bears the record of having been a most efficient official, zealous in the performance of his duty and progressive in his methods of work.

Mr. Camp was born in the State of Ohio, near Dundee, on the 12th day of September, 1864, but at the age of six years accompanied his parents to Indiana.

He attended the public schools of his district, the high school of Lagrange and later graduated in the commercial course at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.

In the year 1901 he assumed the duties of assessor of Clay township, Lagrange county, and in this capacity he served a four-year term with much credit. On the 1st of January, 1914, he became the treasurer of the county, the first Democrat to hold this position of responsibility, and so well did he serve that he was renominated in the fall of that year.

Mr. Camp finds his greatest pleasure in the pursuit of agriculture, and in this work also he has been successful.

Mrs. Camp, to whom he was married June 5, 1911, was formerly Miss Bertha Stine.

BARTLETT H. CAMPBELL

Bartlett H. Campbell, a native of Madison county, and now a prominent attorney of Elwood, was born April 14, 1862. He attended the public schools of Anderson, graduating from the high school in June, 1879, and later studied law with the firms of Schwin & McMahan and Robinson & Lovett, being admitted to the bar in May, 1892.

In 1884 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Anderson, serving for four years, after which he became deputy sheriff under James Etchison. He was a member of the school board for six years, resigning in 1892 when he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1896 he served as presidential elector from the Eighth District; and from 1898 to 1900 was chairman of the Democratic county central committee. In 1900 he was elected a member of the state central committee. From 1902 to 1906 he was city attorney of Anderson under Mayor John L. Forkner. In 1907 he located in Elwood, and three years later was elected city attorney, serving until 1914.

Mr. Campbell is now engaged in the practice of law and is known throughout the State as an able attorney and active worker for the cause of Democracy. For the past twenty-five years he has attended all county and state conventions of the party. He is an active member of the Indiana Democratic Club and is also affiliated with the Masons, B. P. O. Elks and Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. Campbell, to whom he was married on July 7, 1883, was formerly Miss Luella Wright.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Mr. Frank E. Campbell, a well known member of the Jay county Democracy, has been for a number of years closely identified with the business life of Redkey and vicinity.

He was born in Jay county on the 2nd day of December, 1869, and attended the schools of Redkey. Following his graduation here, he entered Valparaiso Normal School, completing a business course.

Returning to his home at Redkey, he engaged in contracting, and very successful has he been in his chosen work, many of the leading business buildings and residences of the community being evidence of his handiwork.

Mr. Campbell has, since attaining his majority, been a loyal worker in the ranks of the Democratic organization, and for the past eighteen years has been a member of the county committee. He has been a regular attendant at the district conventions of the party, and in the year 1912 was a delegate to the state convention. He was appointed postmaster of Redkey January 12, 1915.

Mrs. Campbell, to whom he was united in marriage on the 8th day of March, 1911, was formerly Miss Augusta A. Kehrer.

CARROLL W. CANNON

Carroll W. Cannon, a native and life-long resident of Starke county, has demonstrated his ability in various lines of endeavor, but in the educational field his career has been noteworthy.

Mr. Cannon was born in the town of Knox, Starke county, on the 17th day of December, 1883, and here his life has been spent. He attended the public schools of Knox, graduating from the high school with the class of 1902. Later a course in the higher branches was pursued at the university of Valparaiso. Returning to Starke county, he entered the field of education, teaching in the schools of the county with marked success.

On the 21st day of September, 1907, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Edna Myers, and their home, established in Knox, has extended hospitality to many friends during the intervening years. A little daughter, Eleanor Edna, born in 1914, also adds interest to their home.

In 1911 he was elected to the position of county superintendent of schools, and his labors in this field have been marked by a vital interest in his work, rare tact in meeting the many perplexing problems connected with the development of the youthful mind and progressive methods which have placed the schools in his care on a high plane of scholarship.

Mr. Cannon is an active member of the Knox Christian church and an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday-school. He is also heavily interested in farming.

Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 639; Order Eastern Star, Tippecanoe-Winamac No. 96, and the Yellow River Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a member of an old and prominent family, the men of whom have all consistently stood for the principles of Democracy.

THOMAS C. CARMICHAEL

The name of Thomas Carmichael is familiar to every citizen of southeastern Indiana, being that of the present mayor of the city of Aurora and a prominent worker in the Democratic party in this section for many years. He is a native Hoosier, his birth occurring on the first day of February, 1878. He attended the public and high schools of his district, graduating in 1902. On the third day of May, 1905, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Barkley, and in their home life they have gathered about them a wide circle of friends. On the 15th day of September, 1910, he assumed the duties of mayor of Aurora, his term of office expiring January 1, 1914; and in the fall of 1913 was re-elected to this important position for a further term of four years.

Mr. Carmichael is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Red Men.

C. E. CARNEY, M. D.

Dr. C. E. Carney was born in Logansport, Indiana, on the 23rd day of May, 1868, and in this city his schooling was received. Following his graduation from the public schools, he attended the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, graduating in the year 1895, taking up the active practice of medicine in the town of Pymont in the same year. Later a post-graduate course was taken in the Rush Medical College, and in the year 1903 he moved to Delphi. On the 10th day of November, 1898, he was married to Miss Della Pettigean of Tippecanoe county, and to them have been born three children, all of whom are now living. He has always been an active Democratic worker, and in the year 1904 was elected coroner of Carroll county on this ticket. His father was also an energetic worker in the cause of Democracy, and the son assisted at the polls at the age of fifteen years. Dr. Carney has many times been a delegate to county, district and state conventions, and is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club of Indianapolis, the order of Masons and Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES E. CARROLL

Charles E. Carroll of Hartford City is known as one of the substantial farmers of Blackford county. He was born in Blackford county, May 17, 1870. His father was one of the "Forty-niner" emigrants to California and invested his earnings from the California gold fields very wisely in Indiana land. Mr. Carroll was educated in the public schools of Hartford City, and since his majority has served upon the Democratic county committee. In 1910 he was elected a member of the county council of Blackford county, but resigned when elected joint representative for Blackford and

Grant counties in 1912. He was a member of the committee on highways in the legislature of 1913, and was known as one of the hard working members of the committee. One of the notable measures reported by this committee at that session was the Spencer-Hawkins bill. Mr. Carroll is known as one of the most extensive and successful farmers of the state, having managed a farm of 900 acres since he was sixteen years of age. He makes a specialty of high class Poll-Durham and Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Carroll was appointed by the governor in 1904 as Indiana delegate to the Farmers' National Congress, and has been re-appointed biennially since that time. In 1913 he delivered an address to that body which attracted much attention. He has been an active member of the Wool Growers' Association and of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association for the past fifteen years. Notwithstanding Mr. Carroll has always found many duties to perform as a large farmer and stock breeder, and also through his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, he has found time for social and fraternal affairs, being an active member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Eagles.

JOHN A. CARTWRIGHT

One of the ablest, as well as the oldest, citizens of Carroll county is John A. Cartwright. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 17, 1830, educated in the public schools of his district and at Mt. Union Seminary; and after moving to Wells county, Indiana, in 1851, attended Indiana University, graduating in 1855. In 1856 he began his career as a school teacher, taking charge of the schools of Delphi in 1859, which position he held for three years. In 1860 he was married to Susannah Hiatt, of Tippecanoe county, and to them were born five children, three of whom are now living. For fifteen consecutive years, 1872 to 1887, he served as Democratic county chairman, and has been a delegate to many conventions of the party. Was mayor of Delphi one term, county auditor eight years, representative one term, and has the honor of being the oldest Mason in the county. He has been in the banking business twenty years, and is now president of Delphi State Bank.



MARVIN H. CASE

Closely identified with the business interests of Parke county and vicinity and for many years an active worker in the ranks of the party is Marvin H. Case, of Rockville.

Mr. Case is essentially a Parke county product, born within its confines on the 10th day of July, 1835. He received his schooling in the country schools of his district and later attended Bloomingdale Academy. Early in life he entered into the pursuit of agriculture for himself, tilling the soil with characteristic diligence and energy and breeding fine cattle, hogs and sheep extensively. His holdings grew steadily, and before the coming of the years when the heavy labors of the farm became a burden, he had amassed a competence. He is now the holder of about two thousand acres of land abundantly stocked with fine live stock. He is also vice-president of the Rockville National Bank and a heavy stockholder in the McKean National Bank of Terre Haute.

His father, who emigrated to Indiana from New York, was a Whig and late cast his lot with the Republicans, but he has always been an old-line Democrat, adhering strongly to the principles promulgated by Thomas Jefferson. In the year 1880 Mr. Case was elected township trustee, and in this position served for two years. His position in the locality now is one of influence, and disagreements among various families of the neighborhood are frequently brought to him for adjustment and settlement.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Free and Accepted Masons, being an active member of the Catlin Lodge No. 402.

Mrs. Case, to whom he was married March 28, 1863, was formerly Miss Sarah E. Hartman.



GEORGE LEO CASSIDY

George Leo Cassidy, a loyal worker in the cause of true Democracy and an active member of the legal profession in Indianapolis, is a native of the state of Rhode Island, his birth having occurred in that state on the 19th day of February, 1888. He attended the schools of Woonsocket, R. I., and was graduated from the high school of that place. He also took a commercial course in his native state before he came to Indiana. In the year 1910 he entered the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, and after a course there entered the American Central Law School, where his legal studies were completed. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1912.

In the short time devoted to the practice of his profession Mr. Cassidy has evinced keen insight into the various phases of questions before him, and has been diligent and loyal to the interests of his clients, characteristics which inevitably make for success.

In the year 1914 Mr. Cassidy was candidate in the primaries for the legislature, and, although defeated, made a splendid race.

Mr. Cassidy is a member of the Marion county and state bar associations and is taking a deep interest in municipal affairs.

WALTER SCOTT CHAMBERS

Walter Scott Chambers was born in Newcastle, Ind., in June, 1870, and has never strayed from the town of his nativity; was educated in the schools of that city and graduated in 1888. Later he attended Indiana University and Wisconsin University. Not having been born in a log cabin, nor reared on a farm, nor having taught school, he had none of the qualifications of greatness, so settled down to the life of a country editor, although educated for the law. His father was David W. Chambers, an attorney, a captain in the Civil war, twice a member of the Democratic state central committee during the eighties and a candidate for Congress in 1876.

In 1895 the subject of this sketch bought the *Newcastle Democrat* and struggled along with it for several years. In 1909 he started the *Daily Times* and is still publishing these papers. Has been president of Democratic Editorial Association, was appointed by Governor Marshall as a trustee of Central Insane Hospital and served until 1914, when he was elected to the state senate. There he served four years, and at this time is a candidate for re-election. He was several times chairman of the Henry County Democratic committee and for the past six years has been the Sixth District member of the Democratic state committee.

He was married in 1903 to Adaline Beam, of Newcastle. Four children came to brighten the home—Harriett, Scott, Ruth and Mary—but Ruth died in 1911.

In addition to newspaper and political positions Mr. Chambers was one of the organizers and a director of the Central Trust and Savings Company of Newcastle in 1902, and remained with it until the first of 1918, when he resigned to take the presidency of the First National Bank of Newcastle.

ALBERT T. CHAPMAN

Has served as representative from Howard county in the general assembly of the State (elected November 5, 1912); enjoys the unique distinction of being the first Democrat ever elected to office in this county; and this gentleman received a plurality in the last election of 491, truly an enviable showing.

Albert T. Chapman is one of the young men who are forming so strong an element in the present success of the party; and his zeal and loyalty have placed him in the front rank of influential workers in Howard county. He was born near the town of West Middleton, his present home, on the 16th day of January, 1887; and attended the public schools of the township, graduating with the class of 1903. Later a course of study was taken at the Marion Normal College, from which he graduated in the year 1909. The ensuing years were spent in teaching in the county schools, and, though so young, he has for some time held the position of principal of the schools of Alton, the former home of Senator John W. Kern.

Mr. Chapman is of Scotch-Irish descent, and finds his greatest pleasure in the labors of the farm, the pursuit in which he is at present engaged. Fraternally, he is allied with the Order of Masons, and the Red Men, in both of which orders he is well known and highly esteemed.



ALBERT A. CHARLES

Albert A. Charles, a well-known business man of Kokomo, belongs to that element of society which forms the bone and sinew of our society and our body politic, the sterling business man who is yet deeply interested in civic affairs and seeking the best for the community.

Mr. Charles was born in Brighton, New Jersey, December 3, 1852, and there his youth was spent and his schooling obtained. In the year 1887 he came to Indiana and located in Kokomo, where his interests have since centered.

Prior to her marriage, Mr. Charles' wife was Miss Lydia Reiley.

Mr. Charles is now president of the Kokomo Steel Wire Company, and is well known in the business life of the city. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a trustee of the Grace Methodist church.

JOHN C. CHENEY

John C. Cheney, rated as one of the most active and effective workers in the ranks of the Democratic party in Shelby county, like many of the other leading Democrats of that section was born and always lived there. The date of his birth was November 29, 1867. He was the son of John C. Cheney, a Shelbyville merchant.

He completed his education, after the Shelbyville graded and high schools, at the Indiana Law School of the University of Indianapolis, and was admitted to practice in 1897, opening his office at Shelbyville, where he remained in continuous practice. He married Minnie B. Boyd of Shelbyville, in 1894.

Mr. Cheney served for several years as secretary of the Democratic committee of Shelby county. He served as city attorney of Shelbyville from 1904 to 1908 and in the latter year was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, being re-elected in 1910 and 1912, retiring in 1914. In both offices he made a splendid record, as testified in the two return terms by popular vote.

As one of the leading spirits in the event, the people remember the part taken by Mr. Cheney in one of the historical political rallies in Shelby county, this being in 1896, when David B. Hill insisted on seeing one of the barbecues for which the Shelby Democracy had become famous. It is described as "one of the grandest affairs ever staged and one in which the whole county took part, eliminating political lines to hear David B. Hill speak."

CHARLES N. CHRISTEN

The name of Charles N. Christen is so well known to the Democracy of Indiana as to need little introduction. A native of Indiana, he was born on the 17th day of February, 1872, and was married August 12, 1903, to Miss Amelia Smith. His education was received in the schools of Adams county, and later he became identified with the business life of the city of Decatur through his services as an architect and building contractor. He is also president of the plumbing firm of Christen & Smith, and in the year 1906 he was elected councilman of the city, which position he filled conscientiously and loyally until the fall of 1913, at which time he was called to fill the office of mayor of the city of Decatur, taking office January 1, 1914.



FRANK P. CHRISTOPH

Frank P. Christoph's name stands conspicuously forth as that of an official of St. Joseph county. Mr. Christoph was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1858, a son of Frank and Magdalena Christoph, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in their early life. Mr. Christoph received his early education in Erie, attending a Catholic school. At the age of seventeen he engaged in railroad work, and has since been in the employ of many of the big companies from New York to San Francisco. For two years he was with the Mishawaka Woolen Company. In 1906 he was elected clerk of St. Joseph county. He previously had served as marshal of Mishawaka. In 1884 he was married to Miss Minnie Smith of Mishawaka. They have two children, Hazel F. and Frank H.

Mr. Christoph has always been an active Democrat, laboring earnestly for the adoption of the principles which he believes will best advance good government. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



GEORGE WASHINGTON CHOLER



Having achieved success in educational work and demonstrated his ability in the pursuit of agriculture, George Washington Choler has also proved his versatility by being a most efficient incumbent of the office of clerk of the circuit court of Lagrange county.

Mr. Choler was born in Lagrange county, Indiana, on the 24th day of June, 1870, and attended the common schools of his district. In the year 1890 he graduated from the Lagrange high school.

On the 2nd day of August, 1898, his marriage to Miss Maude May Long was solemnized, and the home then established in Lagrange county has extended hospitality to a host of friends.

For ten years after leaving high school he was engaged as instructor in the schools of his home county, later, however, devoting his energies exclusively to farming, in which profession he excelled. In the fall of 1912 he was elected to the position of clerk of the circuit court of Lagrange county, and assumed the duties of office on the first day of the following January.

Since attaining his majority he has been an active party worker and has served as delegate to several state conventions.

JOHN H. CLAMME



John H. Clamme, of Hartford City, was born in Blackford county, September 12, 1876, and was married to Miss Bessie E. Grooves, the only daughter of Aaron Grooves, January 25, 1902. Mr. Clamme is of French origin, his father having emigrated from France to the United States in the year 1872. From early years Mr. Clamme has taken an ardent interest in the success of the Democratic party. In 1906 he was elected sheriff of Blackford county, being at that time the youngest sheriff in the State of Indiana. So general was the satisfaction which he gave to the people of Blackford county in his official capacity that in 1908 he was re-elected by the largest majority ever given in the county to any candidate of either party for any county office. From 1909 to 1913 he served as secretary to the Democratic city central committee.

After his retirement from office he returned to the farm, where he engaged in the breeding of high-class Polled Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, in which business he is widely known in northeastern Indiana.

CHARLES J. CLAMME



Charles J. Clamme of Hartford City was born in Blackford county, March 8, 1878. He was educated in the county schools of Blackford county, and on December 21, 1901, was married to Miss Arminda Emshwiller.

Mr. Clamme has taken an active interest in politics, and has been an ardent Democrat since attaining his majority. In fact, he was elected a member of the Democratic county committee of Blackford county before he became of voting age. He served faithfully as a member of this committee for about eight years. He was elected a member of the county council in 1910, and was unanimously renominated for the same position in 1914.

The name of Clamme Bros. is well known among live stock breeders and farmers. Charles J. Clamme is the largest feeder and shipper of cattle and hogs in Blackford county. He is also general manager of the firm of Clamme Bros., who are general contractors in road and ditch building, and have the reputation of being the largest contractors in their line in north-

ern Indiana. Mr. Clamme has been very successful in a financial way. He was one of the first organizers of the Farmers' Co-operative Club, and was elected the first treasurer of that organization. He is an active member of the Lutheran church.

DAVID M. CLARK

David M. Clark was born on a farm near Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 23rd day of March, 1867. Here his childhood and youth were spent, and his education was received in the public schools of his district. He was united in marriage to Miss Katie Armbruster, and in the year 1895 emigrated to Boone county, taking up his residence on a farm near Jamestown. In 1900 he entered the hardware business at Jamestown. Since that time he has been very closely identified with the business and political life of the place, working zealously for the success of the Democratic party, and winning many friends in the community. In the fall of the year 1910 he was elected to the responsible position of auditor of Boone county for a term of four years; and is now living in the city of Lebanon, devoting himself diligently and conscientiously to the duties of this office.

Mr. Clark has taken a deep interest in fraternal affairs, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment of Jamestown and Canton No. 2, Indianapolis; the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Red Men of Jamestown.



SALEM D. CLARK

To those who have taken an active interest in legislative affairs in Indiana the name of Salem D. Clark, state senator from Marion county in the assemblies of 1909 and 1911, needs no introduction, for his active participation in the affairs of those bodies and the clean record then established are well known.

Senator Clark was born in the year 1872 on a farm in Washington township, Hendricks county, and here, in the environment of God's out-of-doors, his boyhood was spent. He attended the schools of his district, graduating in the year 1889, and continuing his studies at the Central Normal College of Danville. Then followed a course of study at Valparaiso University, and, finally, his legal studies were taken up at the Indiana Law School, from which he graduated in the year 1898. While pursuing his studies in this latter institution, in the city of Indianapolis, he decided to locate in this city, and accordingly was admitted to the bar of Marion county and entered into active practice. Here he has since remained, building for himself a lucrative clientele and establishing an enviable reputation as a lawyer and legislator.



In the fall of 1908 he was elected senator for Marion county in the general assemblies of 1909 and 1911. During his attendance at the deliberations of these bodies Senator Clark was instrumental in passing the registration law, corrupt practices act, employer's liability law, child labor law, bi-monthly pay law, and many other measures of benefit to the public.

Senator Clark is a member of the Broadway Methodist church, Odd Fellows Lodge No. 465, the Independent Turnverein and the Indiana Democratic club. Mrs. Clark, to whom he was married in 1899, was formerly Miss Emma Pence.

WILLIAM F. CLEVELAND, M. D.

The name of Dr. William F. Cleveland is widely known throughout Vanderburg county and vicinity as that of a prominent physician, a public-spirited citizen and a legislator of note.

He was born in Gibson county, Indiana, on the 23rd day of November, 1855. He attended the schools of his district and graduated from the Ft. Branch High School in the year 1874. In the same year he entered the educational field, and taught in the schools of the county for fifteen years, spending the summer months in the pursuit of agriculture. In the year 1889 he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and graduated from this institution with the class of 1892. Locating in the city of Evansville he entered into the active practice of medicine,



and in this field has proved himself a master, soon establishing himself in the front rank of his profession.

Dr. Cleveland takes an active interest in political and municipal affairs and was a member of the city council of Evansville for ten years. He served in the 1913 and 1915 general assembly as senator for Vanderburg county.

He is an active member of the Hendricks club, the Ohio Valley Medical Association and the Vanderburg County Medical Society, and is allied with the fraternal orders of Red Men, Knights and Ladies of Honor and Modern Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Cleveland, to whom he was married November 21, 1882, was formerly Miss Mary E. Prichett.

JOHN J. CLEARY



An active member of Vigo county Democracy since his boyhood and a member of various committees in almost every campaign since before he attained his majority, also closely identified with the business life of Terre Haute for many years, the present postmaster, John J. Cleary, is well known.

He was born in Terre Haute, March 23, 1874, and here he received his schooling, graduating from Wiley High School in June, 1893. Three years later, on the 12th day of August, 1896, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Louise Hammerstein.

At the age of less than twenty years, in 1893, he assumed the duties of deputy county clerk, and in this capacity served four years. In 1899 he became a member of the firm of Hoermann & Cleary, in the seed business, and afterward organized the Cleary Coal & Supply Co. In June, 1904, he disposed of his holdings in this company and became proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he continued until appointed postmaster by President Wilson, March 23, 1914.

He is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute and Travelers' Protective Association, and is an active member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN CLEARY



John Cleary, for many years a prominent Democratic worker of Vigo county, was born in Ireland near the town of Limerick, March 27, 1844. Here he attended school, and later served an apprenticeship in the butcher business in the town. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to America, locating in Terre Haute, and here the remainder of his life was spent. After a brief interval in the meat business, he became a member of the police force of the city, and later served as deputy sheriff under George Carrico and Lewis Hay, demonstrating in marked manner his efficiency and zeal in this capacity. In 1882 he was elected sheriff by a handsome majority in a Republican county, and two years later was re-elected with a large majority.

He was an active member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; and in the local Democratic organization was a valuable worker for many years, serving through many campaigns and nearly always a delegate to the state conventions.

On the 9th day of April, 1892, death claimed him, and his loss was mourned by many friends.

JOHN CLERKIN

John Clerkin is a man of unusual attainments, having won a position of distinction in the educational field before entering the legal profession. He was born on a farm in Jennings county, one mile east of Butlerville, January 22, 1873. He attended the public schools and graduated from Butlerville High School in 1893. He continued his studies in Franklin College, Danville Normal School, Valparaiso College and Indiana University at Bloomington.

In June, 1903, while a student at Bloomington, he was elected county superintendent of Jennings county schools, being the first Democrat elected to this office in Jennings county. His first term was highly successful, and in June, 1907, he was re-elected for a second term of four years, although a majority of the trustees were Republicans. In 1911 he was offered the unanimous vote of the board, but declined a third term for the purpose of entering the practice of law, his ambition since boyhood.

Mr. Clerkin's general education, his experience as superintendent of schools, and extensive acquaintance have been most valuable to him in building up a legal practice. In 1913 he was appointed county attorney of Jennings county, and was reappointed in 1914 and 1915.

Mr. Clerkin comes from a family of old-time Democrats and takes an active interest in politics. In October, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Grace Gant, and they now live in their home on State street in North Vernon.



WILLIAM HENRY COBLE

A well-known and loyal worker in the ranks of Wabash county Democracy is William Henry Coble, a representative citizen, successful farmer and the incumbent of various positions of trust in the public service.

Mr. Coble is a native of this county, born on the 5th day of April, 1869. He attended the common schools of his district, and from his youth engaged in farming. Descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors, however, he has been true to the traditions of the family and has worked at all times zealously for the furtherance of the cause in his community. For several years he served as township and precinct committeeman, and in the year 1912 was elected to the position of sheriff of the county. At the expiration of his term of two years he was again nominated for this position.

Mrs. Coble, to whom he was married September 22, 1892, was formerly Miss Emma R. Crumrine.

JOHN A. CODY

A roster of the loyal Democratic workers of New Albany would be incomplete were mention not made of John A. Cody, one of the most zealous citizens of that place in his efforts in behalf of the party.

Mr. Cody is a native of the city of New Albany, born in that city on March 4, 1872. He attended Holy Trinity parochial school in his youth and after his graduation became connected with the office force of the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad. At the present time he holds the position of chief clerk in the auditor's office of that company.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Cody has worked unceasingly for the success of the Democratic party, was for eighteen years a member of the city committee, and for twelve years acted as chairman of that organization. For ten years he served upon the county central executive committee, and in 1908 was elected president of the Floyd County Democratic Club. In all of these positions of responsibility his conscientious zeal and capacity for organization have stood him in good stead, and he has uniformly served with credit to himself and his constituents. In the year 1914 he was recommended by Congressman W. E. Cox for the position of postmaster of the city of New Albany.

On October 28, 1903, Mr. Cody was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Arnold and their home in the years since has extended its hospitality to a host of friends.

Mr. Cody is an active member of the Knights of Columbus and a deputy in that order.

WILLIAM L. COFFEY



William L. Coffey was born in Nashville, Ind., September 17, 1866. His father, Judge Richard L. Coffey, was born and reared in Monroe county, this State; educated at Franklin College and Indiana University, graduating from the law department of the latter March 1, 1859. He came to Brown county during the Civil war, soon won a commanding position at the Nashville bar and continued to practice his profession until his death, May 1, 1901. Julia M. Mason, his wife, was a native of Bedford, Ind., and bore her husband five children, the subject of this review being the eldest.

William L. Coffey's youth was spent in Nashville, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages the town afforded. After completing the public school course he was assisted and tutored by his father in special subjects. In 1882 he took up the study of medicine, to which he devoted five years. Returning from college in 1888, he was elected county coroner, serving two years. In 1893 he was induced to take charge of the Nashville schools, and, finding enjoyment in the profession of teaching, abandoned the pursuit of medicine and began preparation for his new work.

Mr. Coffey was at the head of the Nashville schools ten years. His success here won him high honors, and in 1903 he was elected county superintendent.

In 1905 he made a campaign in every school district in the county, demanding that the people give attention to the matter of providing high school training for their children. This effort bore fruit. In 1906 a convention of teachers was called which decided to petition the trustee of Washington township asking for a joint high school at Nashville; and in the spring of 1907 a beautiful building with full equipment for high school work adorned the town. This building stands as a monument to Mr. Coffey's fidelity to the educational interests of his county, and it is fitting that he bear the title of "Father of Nashville High School."

In 1907 Mr. Coffey was unanimously re-elected county superintendent. It is said that he dismissed more inefficient teachers and revoked more licenses than all his predecessors together. A state superintendent said, "No county in the State has shown such marked progress in its schools as has Brown county under Mr. Coffey's supervision."

Declining to serve further as superintendent in 1911, after twenty-five years' connection with the schools, he withdrew to devote his time to business enterprises with which he was connected. In 1908 he was chosen president of the Nashville State Bank, which position he held until 1911, when he assumed the duties of cashier, which position he now holds. He has proven a capable, efficient banker, thoroughly familiar with all details of the banking business.

Mr. Coffey has been a lifelong Democrat and always enthusiastic about his party's success. He is president of the city school board, elder in the Presbyterian church, superintendent of the federated Sunday-schools of Nashville, member of the Masons, K. of P. and Modern Woodmen of America.

On July 2, 1893, Mr. Coffey was married to Rosa B. Clark of Brown county, the union resulting in the birth of five children, two girls and three boys—L. Marie, William Wendell, Alton Powell, Arthur Livingston and Eugenia Marguerite.

CHARLES A. COLE

Charles A. Cole, a leading attorney of Miami county, and the holder of various positions of trust during the years since he attained his majority, is highly esteemed throughout the legal profession of the state as legislator and jurist.

He is a native of Indiana, born on the 21st day of March, 1855. He attended the district school of Peru township, Miami county, and later graduated from the Peru High School with the class of 1872. Then followed a course of study at Indiana University. He studied law in the office of Lyman Walker at Peru, Indiana, and in the year 1878 was admitted to the bar and entered the practice of

his profession in Peru. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature of Indiana as representative from Miami county. He also served as county attorney for four years, and was a member of the Peru School Board from 1904 to 1907. In 1908 he became the senior member of the law firm of Cole and Cole, the junior member being his son, Albert Harvey Cole. He is now judge of the Miami Circuit Court, to which position he was elected in 1914.

Mrs. Cole, to whom he was married December 3, 1884, was formerly Miss Elizabeth Shirk.

HUGH COLVIN

An honored public official of Scott county for many years, Hugh Colvin is well known in this locality.

He was born in this county on the 11th day of December, 1856, and attended the public schools of Scott and Clark counties. On the 17th of September, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Annetta Hartman and their home was established in Scottsburg, where he became the proprietor of a thriving blacksmith and implement business. In the year 1886 he was elected township trustee, and in this position served until 1890, at which time he was elected to the position of county treasurer; and at the expiration of two years was re-elected to this position. Again, on the 1st day of January, 1913, he assumed the duties and responsibilities of this position, and in the campaign of 1914 was the candidate for re-election.

He has been an active party worker and has missed but two state conventions in the past twenty-five years.

JOSEPH COMBS

The ancestors of the Combs family were of Holland descent, and settled in New Jersey prior to the Revolutionary war. One of the earliest known, John Combs, served as a captain in the struggle for independence. Joseph Combs is a native of Clinton county, Indiana, and was born on a farm in Washington township, November 15, 1860. His father was Nathan B. Combs, Sr., and was one of the pioneers in that county, locating there in 1856, when the country was one vast forest. He came from Butler county, Ohio. The family has been Democratic from the time of the formation of the party under Thomas Jefferson.

Joseph grew up on the farm and became used to all of the hardships of the early pioneer. About nine months of every year was spent in helping to clear and improve the farm, and about three months in the district school, where he obtained a common school education. He attended several terms of the local county normal, and the state normal school at Terre Haute, and prepared himself for teaching. He taught in the district schools for six years, and then began the study of law in the office of Judge J. C. Suit, in Frankfort, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the 45th Judicial Circuit, and served in that office for two years, making a very creditable record for efficiency and ability. Later he entered the practice of law in the firm of Brumbaugh & Combs, which continued for eight years, and where he was successful as a lawyer. From 1901 to 1908 he practiced law alone, and was city attorney for Frankfort from 1906 to 1908.

In June, 1908, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Clinton Circuit Court, after a hard contest with four members of the Clinton county bar. The county was then very close politically, and after a spirited and exciting campaign he defeated Judge Claybaugh, the Republican candidate, for re-election, by a plurality of 100. From the first his record on the bench has been creditable to himself and his party. He at once gave evidence of his desire to be fair and impartial to all, regardless of whether they had been for or against him in the contest for election. He became a hard worker and gave close attention to all of the business of the court, and long before his first term expired he had practically the unanimous support of his own party, and many warm friends in the Republican party. He was re-nominated by acclamation by the Democrats in 1914, and re-elected by over 900 plurality, the first judge to be re-elected in the district for forty years. He received the support of many Republicans, Progressives, and other parties, leading all the other candidates by many hundreds.



ISAIAH CONNER

Isaiah Conner, one of the most favorably known citizens of Fulton county, was born near Marion, Ind., August 4, 1838, the son of Nelson and Sarah (Boots) Conner, the father being born in South Carolina and the mother in Scotland. They had seven children who survived infancy, Isaiah being the third. He was brought up mostly on a farm. His early education was obtained in the Quaker school near Marion, a school supported by subscription funds, and unquestionably the best in the county. After leaving here he took an academic course at Marion, following which he began the study of law at Marion with the firm of Van Devanter & McDowell, and was there admitted to the bar. He chose other pursuits, however, until 1867, at which time he took up the practice of law, locating in 1869 in Rochester, where he soon had a large clientage and won a good reputation as a lawyer.

In November, 1884, he was elected judge of the Forty-first Judicial Circuit, composing the counties of Fulton and Marshall. He held the office one term, six years, and upon retiring from the bench in November, 1890, the bars of both counties adopted resolutions in which the high esteem in which he was held was expressed, and on the same occasion he received from the Marshall county bar a gold-headed cane and from the Fulton county bar a fine office desk and chair. Since retiring from the office of judge he has continued in the active practice of law and became the head of the well-known firm of Conner & Rowley, which for many years stood in the front of the law practice of northern Indiana.

Mr. Conner has always, since he was old enough to take any part in politics, been a Democrat, and is a great admirer of one of the greatest and most democratic presidents who ever filled that office—Woodrow Wilson.

On January 26, 1862, Mr. Conner married Miss Talitha Line, who was the daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Wallace) Line. She was born near Marion, October 15, 1841, and died at Rochester, July 18, 1895, having been an invalid for many years. No children were born of this marriage and therefore the husband bears alone the sorrows of the greatest grief which can come upon anyone in this world.

JAMES MILO CONAWAY

The name of Conaway is familiar, not only to the adherents of Democracy in Dearborn county, but to the community at large; for the family, consisting of the father and five sons, have for many years been active in the councils and work of the party. One of the brothers, James Milo Conaway, a prominent business man, with whom this review has to deal, has given generously of his time as well as his means to further the Democratic cause in his community. He was born on the 9th day of February, 1882, in Ohio county, Indiana, and received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Dearborn counties. In the year 1904 he cast his first vote for William J. Bryan and since that time has served his party actively in each campaign, attending the various conventions held in the county, district and state, and laboring diligently for the success of the cause.

In March, 1907, Mr. Conaway was united in marriage to Miss Lyda Phillips and they have gathered about them a large circle of friends.

Mr. Conaway has taken a deep interest in the fraternal affairs of Aurora, and is now president of the fraternal order of Eagles, and an active member of the Mutual Aid association. Throughout his career, whether in his own affairs or in the affairs of the public, he has been aggressive and progressive, keeping abreast of the times and evincing a deep interest in all movements tending toward the betterment of the community.

HOMER L. COOK

The official records during his term as secretary of the state of Indiana, and during all the time he served the people as a public official, are sufficient commendation for the good work of Homer L. Cook of Indianapolis. An investigation of the records for the administration of Mr. Cook, and a comparison of these with the records of others in the same place, makes the Cook service stand out conspicuously for its excellence in line of efficiency and economy of management.

Homer L. Cook was born in Wabash, Indiana, in 1867, a member of a large family. It was due to his individual effort, work and ambition that success came to him. When he moved with his parents to Indianapolis, the same industry, energy, ambition and vision carried him forward. He became interested in school work and

was elected county superintendent of schools.



This work led into other fields. He was always an active worker for the Democratic party. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, 1911 and 1913, where he served as speaker during a session in which there was more constructive legislation placed upon the statutes of Indiana than during any other term of any legislature ever assembled. It was all good Democratic legislation, the result of the best thought and combined efforts of the Marshall and Ralston administrations.

Mr. Cook became the candidate of his party for secretary of state and was elected to the term beginning in 1914. Following his retirement from this office he returned to the management of Cook's Educational Agency in Indianapolis.

WALTER DOUGLAS COOK

Since his great-grandfather journeyed from Guilford county, North Carolina, the family of Walter Douglas Cook has been numbered among the representative citizens of Wayne county.

Mr. Cook was born on a farm in this county on the 28th day of October, 1885. Here he attended the schools of his district, graduating from the high school. Later he graduated from the University of Valparaiso with the degree of B. S., and continued his work with a three-year course at the State Normal School of Terre Haute. Special work was also taken at Earlham College, and he entered the educational field well equipped for the work. For twenty-eight years, in Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, he taught in the public schools, but in 1911 became a traveling salesman.

In 1898 he was elected representative for Wayne county to the legislature, polling the largest vote ever given this official in the county.

Mrs. Cook, to whom he was married October 28, 1885, was formerly Miss Cora Lycan; and as the presiding genius of their home she has drawn about them a wide circle of friends.

ALLEN F. COOPER

Has served as county treasurer of Hancock county, coming to the position well equipped for the administration of its affairs, and conversant with municipal matters and their requirements.

Mr. Allen F. Cooper is a native of this state, born in Hancock county on the 10th day of November, 1862. He attended the public schools of Greenfield, and has since remained in the home of his childhood. In the year 1893 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Conn, and she has been his faithful helpmate through the years that have passed.

In 1899 he was elected a member of the city council, serving in this capacity for two years, assuming the duties of the position with the beginning of the following year. In 1912 he was elected county treasurer, his term of office to extend for two years, beginning with 1918. He was re-elected in 1914, thus serving four years in this capacity.

During his long residence in Greenfield, he has won a large circle of friends, and his devotion to the duties entrusted to him is a matter of note in the community.



WALTER G. CORY

Walter G. Cory was born in Marion county, Indiana, July 23, 1874. He attended the public schools and was employed as a messenger boy in Indianapolis. In this capacity he had the honor of carrying to Hon. Benjamin Harrison the notice of his nomination to the presidency of the United States in 1888. Later Mr. Cory found employment in a grocery, but at the age of twenty-four years located upon a farm in Jefferson township, Boone county. Here he was married to Miss Eva Hill, also a resident of Boone county, and here their permanent home was established. The grandfather of Mr. Cory was the first judge in the old court house; his father was in the mail service under President Cleveland; and he himself was a member of the county board of tax review, appointed by Judge Parr. He is now a member of the orders of F. and A. M. and the Knights of Pythias.

JUDGE CHARLES E. COX



In politics one of the most earnest, active and best grounded in reasons for the faith, as an attorney one of the ablest, as a judge recognized by the people of all parties as one of the best jurists who ever sat as a member of the supreme court of the state of Indiana. Nothing could better describe the recognized standing of Judge Charles E. Cox, and the esteem in which he is held by the people.

Charles E. Cox was a native Hoosier, born on a farm in Hamilton county, February 21, 1860. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the patriotic fighting Quakers of North Carolina and a warm friend of General Greene. The family conducted a water-power mill on Deep river at the time of the Revolutionary war and before.

At this mill "The Regulators," an organization born to resist the tyranny of the royal governor of North Carolina, was formed and was responsible for the "Tryon" rebellion in 1769. As a result this great-grandfather, with others, was arrested and charged with treason to the English government. A maternal great-grandfather was a Virginia surveyor and moved into Kentucky with Daniel Boone.

The immediate ancestors of Charles E. Cox were Aaron Cox and Mary A. Skaggs, who were married in Ohio in 1844 and shortly thereafter came to Indiana, where they reared a large family and died in the fullness of years with the respect of all who had known them. Among the children were three who especially made their impress on the history of the state as Democrats, lawyers and judges. These were Jabez T. Cox of Peru, Indiana, the oldest, who served two terms as judge of the circuit court of Miami county; Millard F. Cox, one time judge of the criminal court of Marion county and long actively connected with the publicity bureau of the Democratic state central committee; Charles E. Cox, of whom this brief historical sketch is written.

Charles E. Cox was educated in the public schools of Indiana, and at the age of nineteen moved from the farm to Indianapolis to study law. For this career he had had aspirations which persisted from the time when, as a very small boy, he haunted the court rooms at every opportunity to listen to trials. Shortly after locating in Indianapolis he became a reader of records, briefs and law books pertaining to cases before the supreme court. This work he did for Judge William E. Niblack, then a justice of the state supreme court, this service being required because the sight of the judge was greatly impaired.

Judge Niblack became the kindly and able preceptor in the law of his young aid and the mutual help formed a friendship which continued very close till the death of Judge Niblack. Through this friendship and the young man's interest in the supreme court library, Charles E. Cox was made supreme court librarian and served in this capacity from 1883 to 1889, in which latter year he began the practice of law.

From 1891 to 1894 he was chief deputy under Prosecuting Attorney John W. Holtzman in Marion county. In 1895 he was elected city judge of Indianapolis, the same election in which Thomas Taggart was first elected mayor of Indianapolis. He was elected for a second term, but declined a third term as he wished to return to the practice of his profession.

In 1910 he was elected a judge of the Indiana supreme court, serving in that judgeship for six years. He was nominated for a second term by the Democratic party, but that was the year in which the entire Democratic ticket went to defeat in Indiana, and he lost with the others.

Among the many important cases decided by the supreme court during this period, cases in which Judge Cox wrote the opinions, there were two that attracted especially wide attention, these being the so-called "Marshall constitution" and the "Technical Institute" case.

An intense patriotism, a belief in our governmental structure as being the most effective for the common good ever devised, and in the Democratic party as the most effective instrument to administer it in the spirit in which it was instituted, always characterized Judge Charles E. Cox.

Charles E. Cox and Emma M. Cooley were married in 1884 and have three children: Mrs. Elinor C. Karsten of New York, and two sons, both of whom volunteered in the war against Germany in the

first month after the declaration of war and served until its close—Samuel L. Cox as an infantry lieutenant in the National army and Charles E. Cox, Jr., as a lieutenant pilot of a combat plane in the air service.

IRVIN A. COX

The subject of this brief review is a well-known Democrat and prominent business man of Columbus, Indiana. His birth occurred on the 25th day of October, 1868, near the city of Noblesville, in Hamilton county. He attended the schools of Columbus, taking the full high school course, and later attended the normal school of that place. He married Miss Hallie E. Hunt, of Bartholomew county.

That Mr. Cox is held in high esteem by his constituents is evidenced by the fact that he was twice chosen sheriff of his county, serving in that capacity for four years. For five years he was marshal of the town of Hope. Later he served as local statistician for the United States Agricultural Bureau. For the past seventeen years he has been carrying on a large business in live stock.

In the various positions to which he has been called Mr. Cox has served conscientiously and faithfully, and has at all times consistently stood for the principles of Democracy.

JUDGE JOHN E. COX

In the legal profession of Indiana the name of Judge John E. Cox is recognized as that of a leader; while his decisions from the bench have won for him an enviable reputation for strict integrity and broad knowledge of judicial procedure.

Judge Cox is a true son of Vigo county, born within its borders and educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, graduating from the high school of that city in the year 1886. In the same year he entered DePauw University for work in the higher branches, and three years later was graduated from that institution. During his years in college, he also read law with the firm of Smiley & Neff, and later entered the office of I. N. Pierce of Terre Haute. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar of Vigo county and entered upon the active practice of the law, later forming a partnership with Ora D. Davis. His ability as a jurist soon became apparent, and his loyalty to the interests of his clients won for him a rapidly increasing and lucrative practice.

In the year 1906 John E. Cox was elected to the position of judge of the Superior Court. He assumed the duties of that office with the beginning of the following year and at the expiration of his term of four years was re-elected, his conscientious zeal in the conduct of the affairs of the public having won for him an enviable place in the esteem of the people.

Judge Cox retired from the bench January 1, 1915, and again began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Henry Adamson, the firm name being Cox & Adamson. Business came to such an extent that in 1917 T. P. Gallagher became the junior member of the firm, with offices in the Star Building.

In the campaign of 1918 Judge Cox again became a candidate for judge of the Superior Court of Vigo county against his wishes, being drafted by his party, and was easily elected. He again went on the bench January 1, 1919, for a term of four years.

Politically, Judge Cox has stood firmly for the principles promulgated by Jefferson, and has consistently labored for the furtherance of the Democratic cause. He was one of the original organizers of the Jackson Club in 1884, a unique organization which did excellent work for the cause of Democracy between the years 1884 and 1900, changing uniforms each campaign, but invariably distinguished by the carrying of hickory canes by its members. During the campaigns of 1900 and 1902 he served as county Democratic chairman.

During his years in college Judge Cox became affiliated with the Greek letter fraternity Delta Tau. He is an Elk and belongs to a number of orders.

Judge Cox's hobbies are farming and pure bred cattle, hogs, sheep and bird dogs.



JABEZ THOMAS COX

Holding high rank among the leaders of Indiana Democracy is Judge Jabez Thomas Cox, of Peru. He is a native of Clinton county, Ohio, but was brought by his parents to Indiana in the year 1850, at which time they located in Hamilton county. He attended the public schools, Westfield Academy and later received his legal training at Noblesville and Tipton.

In the year 1864 he enlisted in Company B, 136th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until his regiment was mustered out. In 1867 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jennie Price, of Tipton, and in 1875 their home was established at Hutchinson, Kansas. Four years later they emigrated to Colorado, where Mrs. Cox was called from his side by death. During his residence in Kansas he was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general and ran more than 30,000 votes ahead of the Democratic candidate for governor of that state. Returning to Peru in 1883 he resumed his practice, and four years later became a member of the state legislature. In 1884 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Meinhardt, of Peru, who died in 1893. In 1890 he was elected judge of the circuit court of Miami county for a term of six years, and in 1896 was re-elected to that office.

The present Mrs. Cox, to whom he was married July 9, 1905, was formerly Miss Addie Alleman of Huntington.

He has two children living: Edward E. Cox, postmaster at Hartford City and editor and proprietor of the *News and Telegram*, and Mary Elizabeth Cox, who is a kindergarten teacher at Indianapolis.

JAMES COX

James Cox was born on the 8th of October, 1837. He was a native Hoosier. Early in life he was married to Mary Engle and they were the parents of John E. Cox, who was afterwards elected judge in Vigo county. James Cox was one of the best known men and members of the Democratic party in the early days of Vigo county.

He spent his boyhood in Parke county, attending the district schools of the locality, moving later in life to Vigo county, where he continued to reside.

He was elected and served a term as treasurer in his county. During his incumbency of his office—in fact, prior to his election—because of his scrupulous business methods he became known as "Honest Uncle Jimmy Cox," a title which went with him through his entire life.

WILLIAM ELIJAH COX



William Elijah Cox is one of the most conspicuous political figures in the state of Indiana, holding public offices of importance from the time he began practicing law. His most conspicuous services were as prosecuting attorney of the 57th Judicial District composed of DuBois, Pike and Gibson counties, and for 12 years in the Congress. He was born on a farm near Birdseye, DuBois county, September 6, 1861. His father being James Cox. He was one of eleven children, four boys and seven girls, he being the seventh child. He attended the country school and entered the normal school for a while, retiring to teach in 1880. He taught six years in a country school and graduated in the law department of Lebanon, Tennessee, in June, 1887, taking a post-graduate course in law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, which he completed in June, 1889.

He immediately began the practice of law at Jasper, the county seat of DuBois county, this being his native county. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1892 and re-elected again in 1894 and 1896. He was elected district chairman of the third congressional district in 1898 and 1900, serving through these four years as a member of the State Central Committee. He was first elected to Congress in 1906, entered the sixtieth congress and was re-elected for five successive terms thereafter, serving full six terms or 12 years from the third congressional district of Indiana.

As prosecuting attorney many important cases which were of far more than local interest were handled by him, and handled successfully. The most noted cases which he conducted were against what were known as the "White Caps," who predominated in that part of the state. He succeeded in securing the conviction of the first "White Caps" who were prosecuted and found guilty in Indi-

ana, and broke up the organization by sending a large number of them to the penitentiary. During his public life he was very prominent in the councils of his party in the state and nation and became a leader of much strength in his party councils, on congressional committees and in other activities connected with his position as congressman. Throughout the state he was generally known as "Lige" Cox.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE COX

A history of the Democracy of Indiana would be incomplete were honorable mention not made of Judge Millard Fillmore Cox, a man of remarkable brilliance of intellect, unusual attainments and loyal service to the state.

Judge Cox was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, and attended the common and high schools of Hamilton and Tipton counties. Having completed his school work he came to Indianapolis and entered the law offices of Buel & Bartholomew, and here, under their tutelage, he studied for the legal profession; later was admitted to the bar of Marion county and entered into practice. From 1885 to 1889 he served as deputy reporter of the supreme court of Indiana under Hon. John W. Kern, and the following year was elected judge of the criminal court of Marion county for a four-year term. He was secretary and legal adviser of the state board of accounts from its creation until his death, on the 16th day of March, 1914. He was also for some time chief editorial writer for the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and was director of the press bureau of the Democratic state committee. He was also widely known as the author of "The Legionaries," a romance of Morgan's raid. He was an active member of the Fourth Presbyterian church.

OTTO LORENZO COYLE

Otto Lorenzo Coyle, son of Thomas J. and Jessie (Green) Coyle, was born in Shelby county, November 11, 1878, his parents having been born in the same county and having always lived there. He was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools and the township high school, from which he graduated in 1896. He attended the Central Normal College at Danville, where he graduated as a bachelor of science in 1889. Later he took a post-graduate course at the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, completing this course in 1900.

He taught school and for six years was principal of the high schools. He quit teaching to become deputy clerk of the Shelby county court, in which place he served four years, from 1906 to 1911. In the latter year he became clerk and served in that office until 1915. While serving as clerk he was also Democratic county chairman, and one of the most efficient who ever headed the organization.

He was always most active in all farmers' organizations and served as both secretary and chairman of the Farmers' Agricultural Institute of Shelby county, as well as general superintendent of the Shelby County Fair Association for three years.

He always kept a lively interest in educational affairs and served as a member of the township board of education after retiring as a teacher and as principal. After retiring from the office of county clerk he devoted his attention to his extensive farming interests and attending to his city properties, owning one of the finest farms in Shelby county, located at the edge of the city of Shelbyville.



CHAS. C. CRAMPTON, M. D.

Dr. Charles C. Crampton, son of A. B. Crampton, was born in Logansport on the 15th of June, 1872, and accompanied his parents to Delphi in 1879. He attended the public schools of Logansport and Delphi, and spent one year at Notre Dame. In 1891 he graduated from the pharmacy department of Purdue University, following which he took a two years' course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and received a diploma from the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville in 1893. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed pension examiner under Cleveland, the youngest person on record to hold this position, and honored by receiving the appointment di-

rect from the President. He is now president of the C. I. & L. Railway Surgeons' Association and is their local surgeon; president of the county medical society, president city board of health, member various other societies and Masonic and K. of P. lodges.

JOHN WILLIAM CRAVENS



John William Cravens, of Bloomington, Indiana, is a son of William Reece and Sarah Ruth (Bray) Cravens, and was born on a farm in the southern part of Hendricks county, Indiana, October 1, 1864. He was married October 1, 1891, to Miss Emma Lucille Krueger, who died February 12, 1898. To this union was born a daughter, Miss Ruth Ralston Cravens.

Mr. Cravens was educated in the country schools, Danville High School, Central Normal College (B. S. 1884), and Indiana University (A. B. 1897). While attending the country school he worked on the farm; while attending the high school he clerked in his father's store; while attending normal college he was bookkeeper for the First National Bank; and while attending Indiana University he was registrar of that institution.

Mr. Cravens was editor of the *Danville Gazette*, 1884-85; superintendent Monroe county schools, 1887-90; secretary Monroe county Democratic central committee, 1886-90; chairman, 1890-94; clerk Monroe county court, 1890-94; editor *Bloomington World*, 1894-1906; registrar, Indiana University, 1895-1914; secretary of Indiana University, 1914; member of Indiana legislature, 1899-1903; presidential elector on state Democratic ticket, 1912; vice-president National Association of Collegiate Registrars, 1912; president, 1913; member of First Presbyterian church and for ten years superintendent of the Sabbath-school and president of the board of deacons; member of Phi Gamma Delta, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Elks.

JOSEPH MARSHALL CRAVENS

Among the loyal workers for the success of the Democratic party in Indiana, perhaps none have worked more faithfully than has Joseph Marshall Cravens, of Madison, and to his efforts the success of the organization in Jefferson county is largely due.

Mr. Cravens was born in this state on the 9th day of February, 1859, and attended the public schools of his district, later continuing his studies at Wabash College, from which he graduated with the class of 1882. Returning from college, Mr. Cravens engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and he has since continued in this, his chosen vocation. He has taken an active interest in political affairs and also in all movements for the development and progress of the community in which he resides. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the state legislature, and with such zeal and intelligence did he discharge the duties entrusted to him that he was returned to the assemblies of 1905, 1907, 1911 and 1913.

J. N. CULP

James N. Culp, postmaster at North Vernon, was born in Bartholomew county, October 28, 1877. At an early age he entered the field of journalism and in 1901 purchased the *Vernon Journal*. After conducting this paper successfully for several years during which time the politics of the paper was changed to the Democratic faith, Mr. Culp purchased the *North Vernon Sun* and for eight years was its editor. In July, 1913, however, he relinquished his newspaper business to become postmaster of North Vernon and to this work he has since devoted his energies with conscientious zeal. He is also chairman of the county library board and the secretary of the Jennings county chapter of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Culp was formerly Miss Myra A. Hinchman, the daughter of Henry Hinchman, one of the best known citizens in Jennings county.

J. C. CUMMINS

Well known to the traveling public of eastern Indiana for many years, and later a familiar figure in political and municipal affairs of his home community, J. C. Cummins of Middletown needs no introduction to those of our readers living in that section of the state.

Mr. Cummins was born on March 4, 1878, and received his schooling in the public schools of Middletown. On the 4th day of July, 1910, he was united in marriage to Miss Ethel May Crittenger and established his home in this city.

For seventeen years Mr. Cummins was local freight and ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, working at various points on the Richmond division of the line. In the year 1912 he became a member of the city council. For a time he also was connected with the township advisory board. In the year 1914 he was nominated for the position of township trustee. In the years 1911 and 1914 he was delegate to the state Democratic convention.

GEORGE F. R. CUMMEROW

An active party worker and for many years a leading attorney at law, practicing in Ft. Wayne, Hammond and Gary, is George F. R. Cummerow.

He was born in the State of Ohio on the 3d day of May, 1877. At the age of six months "he suggested to his people" that they move to Indiana. They located in Ft. Wayne and for many years his father, Otto Cummerow, published a daily Democratic paper there. The son attended the schools of Ft. Wayne, later attending the Kent College of Law at Chicago, graduating in the year 1898. He was at once admitted to the bar and entered into the active practice of his profession at Ft. Wayne. In 1900 he came to Hammond and, finally, in 1913, located in Gary. Here he has been an active worker in the Democratic ranks and is at present secretary of the Democratic central committee of this city.

JOSEPH S. DAILEY

An enumeration of those men who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time honored their native state, must of necessity place at the head of the list such men as Joseph S. Dailey. He held distinctive precedence as an able lawyer and judge, having served with signal ability as associate justice of the supreme court of the state of Indiana, and as a judge in other courts. A man of affairs, who wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a determined individuality—these have so entered into his make-up as to render him a natural leader of men and opinion. A native son of Wells county, and this the scene of the greater part of his life's labors, his home being in the city of Bluffton, where, excepting while sitting as judge, he was actively engaged in the practice of the law.

Joseph S. Dailey was born on a farm in Lancaster township, Wells county, Indiana, on the 21st of May, 1844, a representative of one of the worthy pioneer families of the state. He was the fifth in order of birth of the nine children of James and Lydia (Garton) Dailey, and of these children four died in infancy. His brother, Lewis W., died at the age of nineteen, while in command of a company of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. His sister, Mary A., died at the age of eighteen, the other sister being Mrs. Rachel L. Sowards.

As has been said in a previous published article referring to Judge Dailey: "His paternal ancestors were plain, unpretentious men who performed their several duties modestly and without ostentation. They were content to earn an honest living on the farm or in the shop, without seeking official honors or public favor. He is of the fifth generation by direct lineage from Dennis Dailey, who was a native of county Sligo, Ireland, and who emigrated to America before the middle of the eighteenth century, settling in New Jersey. Both of Judge Dailey's grandfathers attested their courage and patriotism by honorable service in the war of 1812. Both of them were natives of New Jersey; both removed to Indiana and became early settlers of Franklin county. Here his father and mother were married and lived until their first three children were born; they then removed to Allen county, where the fourth was born; thence to Wells county, which became their permanent home."

Joseph S. Dailey secured his early education in the public schools of Bluffton and then began his technical preparation for his chosen profession by entering the law office of Newton Burwell, of this place, under whose direction he continued his studies for two years. In order to secure the funds necessary to defray his course in the law department of the state university, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching in the district schools of Wells county and also in the public schools of Bluffton. In 1865 he matriculated in the law department of the university, where he was graduated in 1866, being

admitted to the bar of Indiana in that year. He entered into a professional partnership with George S. Brown, who later removed to the state of Kansas, his death occurring in its capital city a number of years later.

In October, 1866, within the first year of his active practice in Bluffton, Judge Dailey was elected district attorney for the court of common pleas, and in 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district in which Judge Lowry, of Fort Wayne, presided. He was re-elected in 1870, 1872 and 1874, serving four consecutive terms. As a public official he acquired a reputation in the legal profession that brought him a splendid practice when he again retired from public office.

Mr. Dailey was not without ambition. In 1878 he was nominated and elected a member of the state legislature. His record in that body was that of a conservative working member—always persistent, always moderate, yet courageous in the expression of his views. As a member of important committees and in support of measures on the floor he was influential in formulating and securing the passage of much legislation. His uniform courtesy and firmness won for him the esteem of political opponents. His conscientious regard for public duty secured to him the confidence of all his colleagues and associates. Once afterward he yielded to the importunities of partisan friends and became a candidate for political office. In 1882 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress and made a race that was hopeless, because of the adverse partisan majority, though his canvass was highly creditable and entirely honorable. Settling down again to the practice of law, he secured a valuable clientele, extending over a large district.

In 1888 he was elected judge of the Twenty-eighth Circuit, comprising the counties of Huntington and Wells, for a term of six years. His service on the bench was alike acceptable to the bar and the populace. He exercised wise discretion and commendable humanity in dealing with youths convicted of violating penal statutes. In most instances of first offense, if the accused had previously borne a good reputation, sentence was withheld and he was allowed to enjoy liberty, after timely advice and warning by the court, so long as good deportment was maintained. In this way boys were reclaimed and saved for good citizenship instead of a life of crime.

Before the expiration of his term in the circuit, Judge Dailey was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state, by Governor Matthews, receiving his commission to this office July 25, 1893. His qualifications for the office of judge, whether in the trial of causes or in the court of last resort, were unquestionable. First of all, he had the integrity of character. He possessed the natural ability and essential acquirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament. He was able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism and consider only the legal aspects of a question submitted. No labor was too great, however onerous; no application too exacting, however severe, if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a question.

His career on the bench and at the bar offer a noble example and an inspiration, while he never was known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, his career reflects credit upon the judiciary and bar of one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union. Following his retirement from the bench Judge Dailey actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Bluffton, though his range of professional labor far transcends local limitations, as a matter of course. He has as associates in practice his eldest son, Frank C. Dailey, and Abram Simmons, the large and important business being conducted under the firm name of Dailey, Simmons & Dailey. The writer from whose signally able and appreciative estimate we have hitherto liberally quoted continues further, as follows: "The judge is favored in the possession of a healthful, vigorous constitution, robust energy and marked vitality. He is in the prime of middle life, which is conducive to the most effectual utilization of all the mental resources. Candid, earnest and sincere, he is a reliable counselor. His popularity as a citizen is the natural outgrowth of confidence in his ability, integrity and sound judgment."

The domestic chapter in the history of Judge Dailey has been one of ideal character. On the 15th day of March, 1870, Judge Dailey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gutelius, of Bluffton, who is of French extraction, tracing back to a distinguished surgeon in the French army. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, being a daughter of John P. and Henrietta Gutelius. Judge and Mrs. Dailey were the parents of four children—Frank C., who was admitted to the bar and is associated with his father in practice; Lewis W., who was graduated in the Indianapolis Dental College in 1884, and who established an excellent practice in Bluffton; Charles Gutelius, who became principal of the Bluffton high school, and Blanche.

Frank C. Dailey, the eldest son, gained more than a state reputation during his term as district attorney for the federal district of Indiana. He had many cases of unusual importance that attracted

even national repute; and he justified all that the best of his friends might have wished for him. While always consistent in his Democracy, as district attorney he knew only his duty under the law and followed it, but always willing in his practice to temper justice with mercy to the full limit justified by the facts.

When Frank C. Dailey decided to retire from public office, he stepped into an unusually fine legal practice, the result of public confidence in his integrity and ability. He was one of the most active and effective workers and speakers participating in the drives for contributions and loans for the carrying on of the war with Germany. More than this he gave two sons who volunteered and went to France in the active fighting classes and saw service in the thickest of the great battles.

JUDGE WILLIAM DARROCH

Known throughout Newton county as one of the most substantial citizens, and a leading attorney, is Judge William Darroch, of Kentland.

He was born in Indiana on the 31st day of December, 1848, and attended the public schools. Later the regular course in law was taken at Asbury University, Greencastle, from which he graduated, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of Newton county and entered into the active practice of this profession.

On the 23rd day of June, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma V. Sammons, of Donovan, Ill., and their home was established at Morocco. In the same year he was elected township trustee and in this capacity served for a term of four years. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Matthews to the position of judge of the 30th Judicial Circuit. He is an active party worker, and one of the best informed men in the county.



JAMES POWHATAN DAVIS

In business, political and religious circles of the city of Kokomo the name of James P. Davis is well known and highly esteemed, his activity in these varied walks of life having placed him in a position of prominence.

Mr. Davis was born in Henry county, Virginia, and here his education was received in the public schools of the county. Here also, on the 20th day of December, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Finney and their first home was established. In the year 1892, however, the health of Mr. Davis failed, and he sought the benefit of a change of climate and came to Indiana on the third of December, locating in Howard county. The last two years of his residence in Virginia were spent in discharging the duties of justice of the peace; and in the years 1908 and 1912 he was elected joint representative from the counties of Miami, Howard and Carroll to the 66th and 68th General Assemblies of the state of Indiana, taking an active part in the deliberations of that body.

Since his residence in Kokomo, Mr. Davis has built up a lucrative business as general contractor and builder, and is at this time devoting his energies to this profession. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist church; is not interested in fraternal affairs.

PEARLE A. DAVIS

Since the Spanish-American war the name of Pearle A. Davis has been a familiar one to those interested in military affairs in Indiana; and when, on the first day of the year, 1914, he received from Governor Ralston the appointment to the position of quartermaster-general of the state militia it seemed but a fitting reward for his years of zealous service.

Mr. Davis was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 8th day of May, 1880, and attended the common schools of his district. His studies were later continued in the high schools of Frankfort and Kokomo; but when the call came for volunteers in the war against Spain, he left school to enlist in 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was accepted on the 9th day of May, 1898. In August, 1900, he enlisted in the U. S. Army, and for three years he served in Troops F and K, 2nd Cavalry. On the 23rd of August, 1903, he received his discharge from Troop F, with the rank of corporal. On the 30th day of December, 1907, he enlisted in Battery A, Indiana National Guard, and here he served until August 5, 1908, when he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Infantry. On April 29, 1909, he was commissioned Captain of Infantry, and served until appointed quartermaster-general.



Fraternally, Mr. Davis is allied with the North Park Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Raper Commandery No. 1, and Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the prize-winning team of Raper Commandery in the conclave held in Denver in 1913 and is at present second lieutenant of this team.

Politically, he was reared in the faith of the Jeffersonian party and has consistently adhered to these principles. For four years he has been an active member of the Indiana Democratic Club; and is at all times a loyal worker in the ranks of the party.

Mrs. Davis, to whom he was married March 7, 1905, was formerly Miss Portia V. Schwartz; and her abilities as a hostess have drawn to their home a host of cultured friends.

JOSIAH P. DAY

Josiah P. Day, an active party worker at Versailles, for many years a precinct committeeman and attendant at state and congressional conventions, is also widely known as the incumbent of various positions of trust in the public service.

Mr. Day was born in Miami county, Indiana, July 29, 1861. He attended the schools of Marion and Ripley counties and later entered Moores Hill College for further study. On January 31, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Rudie Livingston and established his home in Versailles.

For eighteen years Mr. Day served as deputy clerk of Ripley county, and in the fall of 1912 was elected county clerk, leading his ticket. Later he assumed the responsibilities of clerk of the circuit court, and in this capacity still serves.

He is affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons and is an active member of the Baptist church.

W. A. DEHORITY

Closely identified with the business and political life of Elwood for many years, and bearing the distinction of being that progressive city's first mayor, W. A. Dehority is well known not only in Madison county, but throughout the state.

Mr. Dehority was born in the city of Elwood on October 24, 1868, and received his schooling in the public schools of that city. Following his graduation from the high school his studies were continued at Earlham College. Subsequently he took a commercial course at the Bryant-Stratton Business College in Louisville, Kentucky.

In June, 1888, Mr. Dehority was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Metts and established his permanent home in the city of his birth. In the year 1890 he was appointed deputy treasurer of Madison county, and at the expiration of his term of service in that position in 1891 he assumed the responsibilities of the office of mayor of the city. In this latter capacity he served until September, 1894, since which time he has been connected with the Citizens Gas and Mining Co. He also was one of the organizers of the Elwood State Bank, and is at present associated with the Elwood Lawn Mower Manufacturing Co.

Particularly noteworthy has been Mr. Dehority's work as a member of the state board of accounts from 1909 to 1913, this body being considered a model in its field and attracting attention throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in foreign countries. Prior to his connection with this body, Mr. Dehority was a member of the board of public works of Elwood, and also was connected with the county board of review. His work as a member of the board of equalization in 1896-7, the years of the first high valuation, is also worthy of note.

JOHN W. DEMOSS

Before assuming the duties pertaining to his present responsible position, that of sheriff of Decatur county, John W. Demoss, of Greensburg, was known throughout the county as one of its most successful farmers. He is a native of this locality, born on the 27th of August, 1856, the son of Benjamin L. Demoss. When he was only seven years old his father died a martyr to his country. He had one brother and a sister, and the three went out into the world to earn a living for their widowed mother. The boy John received his education in the public schools; and was married April 12, 1877, to Miss Martha A. Jackson, who died January 1, 1906. Six children have been born to them, all now married and living in the county: Benjamin W., Grover C., Irdo, Birdie Borden, Della Styers and Belle Vanderber. Mr. Demoss is

the owner of a quarter-section of fine land, all bought and paid for by his own labor and effort. He



was elected sheriff of Decatur county in November, 1912, assuming the duties of his office January 1, 1913; was renominated for the same office in April, 1914, without opposition and is at present serving his second term in this position, and is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Demoss is a fine and striking type of the self-made man and has made one of the best sheriffs Decatur county ever had. His term expired January 1, 1917.

JOHN DAY DEPREZ

Born October 1, 1872, at Shelbyville, Indiana, the son of John C. DePrez, who owned and operated a woolen mill at the edge of the city, John Day DePrez was a member of one of the oldest families in Shelby county. In 1874 the woolen mill was converted into a furniture factory owned by Conrey, Waller & DePrez, one of the pioneer furniture factories in the state.

John Day DePrez, after completing the high school course in Shelbyville, attended Hanover College, and for ten years after leaving college he was with the Shelby Bank, afterwards the Shelby National Bank.

At the end of his ten years in the bank he organized a company and bought and became the editor and publisher of the *Shelbyville Democrat*, a prosperous publication that under his direction advocated unrelentingly the principles of the Democratic party.

He was always a leader among the Democrats in his county and an adviser with the state committee at campaign times. He served as a member of the board of education and of the city council, being elected from what had always been one of the strongest Republican city wards. He served several years as Democratic city chairman.

At the time of the organization of the Indiana Democratic Club, with headquarters at Indianapolis, he became an active member and worker in the organization and for several years served as a member of the board of directors. Mason, Elk, Knight of Pythias and Red Man.

Married Emma Senour of Shelbyville, October 28, 1903.



ARTHUR LEROY DENISTON

Arthur LeRoy Deniston, the secretary and general manager of The Rochester Bridge Company, is one of the young workers in the Democratic party of Fulton county, and has forged to the front so rapidly that he is well known throughout his section as a leader in the party, and a prominent business man of the community.

He is a native Hoosier, born on the 9th day of September, 1882, near his present home. His childhood and youth were spent in the city of Rochester, and he attended the common and high schools of the place, later attending Purdue University, and finally taking a course at Wabash College. On the 24th day of June, 1903, his marriage to Miss Ada Rannels was solemnized, and their permanent home established in his home city.

On the first day of January, 1910, he assumed the duties of city councilman, serving in this capacity for a term of four years, showing a remarkable grasp of municipal affairs and conscientious diligence in the performance of the duties pertaining to this position.

In the fall of 1914 he received the nomination for joint representative to the general assembly for Cass and Fulton counties, and was elected in November.

Since attaining his majority, he has been a staunch adherent of the principles of Democracy, consistently voting the ticket, and serving the party loyally during the various campaigns. For this and his many sterling qualities as a citizen, he has won a host of friends throughout the county of Fulton and vicinity, and a brilliant future may be expected for him.



O. T. DICKERSON



O. T. Dickerson, a life-long resident of Owen county, was born one mile south of Spencer on the 23rd day of January, 1852, and on this farm he resided for fifty-six years. He attended the common and high schools of Spencer, and in his twentieth year was married to Miss Mary M. Workman, this event occurring on July 31, 1871.

To them were born four daughters and one son, all of whom are now living and married. The mother, however, was called from her family by death in 1908. On the 21st day of December, 1911, he was again united in marriage to Miss Rosalie Buzzard of Spencer, Indiana.

Mr. Dickerson's father, O. B. Dickerson, was one of the earliest settlers of Owen county, coming from Shelbyville, Ky., in 1830, at which time he moved all his personal effects on horseback to Owen county. Mr. Dickerson has been an active party worker, serving as county chairman from 1884 to 1890, and as delegate to many conventions. From 1883 to 1887 he was auditor of the county, and from 1893 to 1897 was postmaster of Spencer. For the past five years he has been employed as a commercial salesman. His early years were spent as a farmer, being a live stock shipper for twenty years, and the first breeder of pure-bred Poland China hogs in the county.

He is affiliated with the F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Christian church.

LINCOLN DIXON



Lincoln Dixon, during all his service in the congress, held the position of leader, not only in his own delegation, but respected and looked up to by all the members of that body, because of his exceptional ability and excellent judgment and capacity for handling the larger questions which came before that legislative assembly for consideration.

He had many qualifications fitting him especially as a member of the congress and these made him stand out most conspicuously. He served for several years without interruption from the fourth Indiana congressional district. Few men of this or any other state have rendered more efficient service for the people or in promulgating and promoting the interests and principles of the Democratic party.

Lincoln Dixon was born on the 9th day of February, 1860. He attended the public schools and afterward graduated from the high school. He continued his studies at the Indiana State University, where he graduated from the law department. He was admitted to practice at the Jennings county bar, and located his office at North Vernon, where he continued to practice.

He first entered public life when he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jennings county, in 1884, at the age of twenty-four, serving in that office by re-election until 1892. He retired at that time, but only continued his private practice for two years, when he was first nominated in 1894 and elected congressional representative from the fourth congressional district of Indiana, returning always by increased majorities until March 4, 1919.

During his first six years in congress, Lincoln Dixon was chairman of the pension committee, being then promoted to the important committee on ways and means.

While always a Democrat, and one of the strongest members of the party, he never had any of the characteristics of a narrow partisan. He always dealt with broad questions on a broad and patriotic basis, dealing with such matters entirely on their merits as public measures and in view of the benefits and interests of all the people.

Upon retiring from congress, Mr. Dixon resumed practice of his profession at North Vernon. He was married to Miss Kate Story, October 16, 1884.

During his years in college he was affiliated with the Sigma Chi fraternity.

While in the congress he always displayed a lively interest in the affairs of his own county and city, and was a leading spirit in promoting and developing important civic undertakings.

GEORGE W. DONALDSON

Closely identified with business and educational affairs in Knox county is Mr. George W. Donaldson, of Vincennes.

He was born in Knox county on the 11th day of February, 1856, and attended the common and high schools of Vincennes. Following his graduation, he entered the state normal school at Terre Haute, and after completing his work at this institution entered the educational field, teaching in Bicknell, where he was principal for two years.

On the 8th day of October, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Gilmore, and to their home have come three daughters and a son: Myrtle, Bess and Madie, and George R.

In the year 1888 he assumed the duties of treasurer of Knox county, and in this capacity served four years. He has taken an active interest in civic affairs and has attended various state and county conventions of the party.

He organized the Second National Bank of Vincennes in the year of 1893 and was president of same for thirteen years but had to give up the banking business on account of ill health.

He has been a student of our financial system for years, and as far back as 1908 advocated a system of currency almost identical to the one adopted by the last Democratic congress.

CHARLES P. DONEY

Among the loyal Democratic workers of Wayne county, Charles P. Doney holds a prominent position, having been active in the service of the party since he was a lad of twelve years.

Mr. Doney is a true son of Wayne county, born in Cambridge City and educated in her schools, graduating from the high school. The son and grandson of loyal Democrats, he was early taught the principles promulgated by Jefferson and has consistently labored for the furtherance of the cause. Soon after he attained his majority he served as precinct committeeman at various times, and in the campaigns of 1912 and 1914 was county chairman of the Democratic organization.

He is engaged in the insurance business, selling both life and fire policies, and was actively identified with business affairs of Cambridge City until September, 1914, at which time his political efforts were rewarded by an appointment to the Income Tax Department in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Indianapolis. He was later placed in complete charge of that department until his resignation in December, 1917, when he opened offices in Indianapolis, acting as consultant on federal tax matters, specializing on federal tax laws, being the originator of this special kind of service to federal taxpayers within a radius of several hundred miles, his business extending throughout Indiana and adjoining states.

CHARLES B. DONOVAN, JR.

The present postmaster of East Chicago has, since attaining his majority, been an active party worker and has contributed valued service to the local organization during the various campaigns through which he has passed.

Mr. Charles B. Donovan, Jr., was born in Chicago on the 26th day of April, 1880. He attended the public schools of this city until he reached the age of ten years, at which time he accompanied his parents to East Chicago and entered the schools of that place. After finishing school he accepted a position in the office of The Grasselli Chemical Co., and held same until taking up the trade of iron molder. He held the position of assistant foreman for the Green Engineering Co. until the summer of 1913, at which time he received the appointment to the postmastership of East Chicago, assuming the duties of the office on the 1st day of July.



On the 25th day of November, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Farrington, and their home, then established in East Chicago, has extended hospitality to a circle of devoted friends.

As a worker in the ranks of the Democratic party he has been zealous and loyal and was for a number of years secretary of the local organization, resigning only to accept his present position.

WILLIAM V. DOOGS



Among the progressive agriculturists of Perry county, the name of William V. Doogs holds high rank.

He is essentially a product of this locality, born near the site of the present home and educated largely in its schools. Following his graduation from the district schools, however, a course of study in the higher branches was taken at St. Meinrad College, in Spencer county. His father, whose death occurred in 1882, emigrated to this country from Germany in the early fifties, and it was from him that he learned the love of the soil and its cultivation.

In the fall of 1906 he was elected to the position of county clerk, and served in this capacity for a four-year term. At the expiration of this period, he was re-elected and served for a further term, bringing to his work characteristic enthusiasm and unflagging zeal.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Doogs has been a staunch adherent of the tenets of Democracy, and has labored during the various campaigns for the furtherance of the cause. During the campaign of 1914 he served as secretary of the county Democratic committee.

He is essentially a self-made man, laboring since boyhood for the success which is his. He is now the holder of extensive farming interests and is also a stockholder, director and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Cannelton.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Knights of Columbus, being an active member of Cannelton Council No. 1172.

HUGH DOUGHERTY



Hugh Dougherty was born in Darke county, Ohio, July 28, 1844, the son of William and Margaret (Studebaker) Dougherty and the grandson of Hugh Dougherty, a native of Ireland who immigrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, subsequently removing to Darke county, Ohio. His mother was a relative of the famous Studebaker family of Indiana.

Hugh Dougherty received his education in the public schools while living on his father's farm, and became a teacher in the public schools at the age of seventeen. After teaching for one term he enlisted in the Union army and fought during the Civil war with the 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in some of the most important battles. He was made a prisoner of war at Stone River in 1862.

He began his business career in Indiana at Bluffton, in 1865, being employed by his uncle in the grain business. Later he entered the exchange bank of John Studebaker, his uncle, and was a partner in the bank until 1888, when he became president of the institution. In 1904 he resigned the presidency of that bank to take the same office with the Marion Trust Company of Indianapolis, which position he held until the merger of this bank with the Fletcher Trust Company, a much larger institution, of which he became vice-president.

He was one of the leading financiers of the Middle West, and was identified with the Independent Telephone Corporations of Indiana, organizing one of the first independents. When the independent telephone companies organized their national association, Mr. Dougherty served on their most important committees, looking after their contests with the Bell companies. Mr. Dougherty subsequently was made national president of the independent telephone companies. It was through Mr. Dougherty's efforts that the independent companies in many parts of the country were permitted to secure long distance service over the Bell lines into territories which the independents did not reach.

Mr. Dougherty was always a strong and influential member of the Democratic party. He served as state senator from 1871 to 1873, and from that time on until the second election of Woodrow Wilson he was prominently identified with the Democratic state central committee, serving a number of years as their treasurer.

He was a delegate to several national conventions. He also served as a member of many important boards in the management of state institutions. He was married at Milwaukee, Wis., October 25, 1877, to Emma Gilliland, of Indianapolis, and they had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Charles W. Jewett, mayor of Indianapolis.

CHARLES P. DRUMMOND

Hon. Charles P. Drummond is one of the best known men in northern Indiana, and Democrats all over the state recognize him as one of the staunchest members of the party. He was born in Charleston, Clark county, Indiana, and educated in the literary department of Michigan University. There also he began the study of law, which he completed in the office of M. A. O. Packard, being admitted to practice in 1885. He quickly attracted public notice and was elected prosecuting attorney for Marshall and Fulton counties in 1886. In 1888 he was re-elected and served two full terms. In 1894 he was appointed mayor of Plymouth, to fill out an unexpired term, and filled that office for two years. In 1896 he was elected state senator for Marshall and Fulton counties, and served four years. In 1900 he accepted the nomination for attorney-general, but suffered the fate of the whole Democratic ticket in that year. In 1902 Mr. Drummond settled in South Bend, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1914 he was put forward as Democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court, and had a strong following from all parts of the state, but the desire to give a complimentary vote to favorite sons defeated him at the Indianapolis convention.

He has always been active in the support of the party and his worth, ability, and character are highly appreciated all over the state.

Mr. Drummond married Stella H. Packard and they have a daughter, Hortense, and a son, Donald P., who is associated with his father in the law firm of Drummond & Drummond.

FRANK R. DULIN

Frank R. Dulin is not only one of the most prominent of the young attorneys of northeastern Indiana, but is a scion of one of the oldest American families. His ancestors were residents of Kentucky, and his grandfather was the first of the family to settle in Indiana. His father was a farmer and Frank R. Dulin was born near Lebanon, this State, November 6, 1880. After leaving high school he entered the Indiana Law School and was graduated in 1902. In that year also he was admitted to practice. In 1903 he settled in Fort Wayne, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Dulin's ability and personality carried him quickly to the front, and in 1907 he was appointed attorney for the juvenile court by Judge O'Rourke, at that time judge of that court. Mr. Dulin discharged the duties of his position ably for five years, until 1912, when he resigned to accept the position of deputy prosecuting attorney tendered to him by Mr. Hilgeman. In this responsible office he has proved himself an able lawyer and a splendid public official. Mr. Dulin has always been a staunch Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. The Dulins have been Democrats ever since the party came into existence. He takes warm interest in his party's success and is active in all campaigns. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1912.

On August 28, 1912, he was married to Della Hughbanks, and they have one son.

He is an active member of the Jefferson Club; is a 32d Degree Mason, Scottish Rite; a member of the Sol D. Bayless Lodge No. 359, F. & A. M.; the Fort Wayne Consistory, and Mizpah Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S.

JOHN S. DUNCAN

A veteran in the service of the Democratic party, a substantial citizen of Howard county and an honored member of the commonwealth is the subject of this review, John S. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan was born in Rush county, Indiana, on the 10th day of October, 1842, and in that locality he received his education. On the 30th day of August, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth D. North, and she has been his faithful companion throughout life's journey. Since taking up his residence in Kokomo, Mr. Duncan's activities and interests have centered in that

city. He has served as township trustee of Taylor township, and to the duties of that office brought a conscientious zeal and active intelligence. Since his youth he has worked faithfully and loyally for the furtherance of the cause of true Democracy, and has been sent as delegate to the state convention of the party.

ZACHARIAH T. DUNGAN



Zachariah T. Dungan, prominent attorney of Huntington, formerly mayor of that city and closely identified with the business life of the community, was born in Huntington county, December 7, 1859. He attended the country schools of his district, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching. For eleven years he continued in this work, teaching in winter and engaging in newspaper work in the summer. A course of study was also taken at the Danville Normal School, from which he graduated in the year 1878. On the 8th day of December, 1880, the day following his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the bar of Huntington county and entered into the practice of the law.

On the 11th day of May, 1881, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lina C. Close, and their permanent home was established in Huntington, and here they have since drawn about them an ever-widening circle of friends.

In the general assembly of the state of Indiana in 1883 he was one of the assistant clerks of the senate and in 1891 received the united minority vote of all Democratic voters for chief clerk of the senate.

In the year 1892 he was elected mayor of Huntington and in this capacity served two years and six months. Later the law was changed and a four-year term was authorized. In 1898 he was again elected to this position and served for the full term of four years, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company as assistant general claim agent, and this position he still holds. He has always taken an active part in business, municipal and civic affairs, and is at present second vice-president and director of the Huntington Commercial Club and first vice-president and director of the Huntington Young Men's Association. He is also secretary and member of the city board of education and is at present a member of the National Tax Association.

Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America; served as delegate to the court of honor, and for three years was one of their supreme directors.

He has but two children: Harry O., assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Huntington, and Carl M., assistant claim agent of the Wabash railroad, Moberly, Mo.

W. R. DUNHAM

He to whose life history we now direct attention is a member of one of the pioneer families of Tipton county, his grandfather having entered government land along with the earliest settlers of the county.

W. R. Dunham, the present grand high priest of the grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana, and a member of the Democratic state central committee from the ninth congressional district of Indiana, was born near Kempton, Indiana, February 1, 1856. His parents were Samuel G. and Matilda (Reese) Dunham. W. R. Dunham received his early education in the common schools of his township and later graduated from Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind. He then took up the profession of teaching and followed it very successfully for many years, making an enviable record for himself as an excellent instructor. His seven years as superintendent of the Kempton schools show that he was a success as a teacher. During the summer months he worked on a farm and clerked in a dry goods store. In 1912 the Democrats of Hamilton and Tipton counties selected him as the party's candidate for state representative, and at the November election he was elected by an overwhelming plurality. His record in the legislature was such as to commend him to the best citizens of his district.

Mr. Dunham was married April 8, 1881, to Belle Allen, the daughter of Samuel and Harriette Allen, of Sabina, Ohio. Their union has been blessed with three children—Dr. W. F., Dr. G. C. and Bonnie, the wife of Vernon Peters.



In his political faith Mr. Dunham has always been a staunch and unwavering supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masons, K. of P., Odd Fellows (encampment and cantons). Mr. Dunham is a good example of the self-made man, and in everything he has undertaken he has applied all those qualities which characterize successful men. As a teacher, as a county official, as a salesman and as a member of the legislature he has been true to the best impulses within him, and the result is that he is highly respected and honored by all who know him. He is a man of pleasing personality, which, united with his other good qualities, renders him an influential factor in the social and business life of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM BOYER DURBOROW

William Boyer Durborow, the son of Allen C. and Elizabeth Boyer Durborow, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of January, 1855, moving with his parents to Williamsport, Indiana, in the year 1863, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 28, 1914.

He received his primary education at the schools of Williamsport, later attending Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and finishing his collegiate course at Indiana University, graduating in the class of 1876, and graduating from the law department of the university in the class of 1877. Mr. Durborow was admitted to the bar of the Warren Circuit Court, October 14, 1877, and at once entered actively upon the practice of his chosen profession. He continued to devote all his time and energy to his business until compelled by failing health to relinquish it a few weeks prior to his death.

He was a prominent and active member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the order of Maccabees.

Although a leader of the political party with which he affiliated, and taking an active and prominent part in local politics, and though he stood high in the counsel of the leaders of the party and in the confidence of the rank and file, yet he never sought or held a public office.

When Governor Hanly discovered evidences of malfeasance in the offices of certain state officers during his administration as governor he sought for men whose character and standing was well known and was such as to command the confidence of the public to make investigation and report upon the condition of affairs in the offices affected by the misconduct of the corrupt officers. At his earnest personal solicitation Mr. Durborow consented to serve upon this important commission. The work of this commission has gone into the history of the State. It was done so conscientiously as to be above criticism from any source and to meet with uniform approval. In the accomplishment of this result Mr. Durborow bore with the other members of the commission his full share of the responsibility and labor involved.

He was at the time of his death the vice-president and active head of the Warren County Bank, and had a very large clientele in his profession.

Mr. Durborow was married to Miss Mary Lawrence of Williamsport, April 21, 1881, and to them were born two children—H. L. Durborow, now of the faculty of Culver Military Academy, and Mrs. Fred Stevenson of Youngstown, Ohio, both of whom survive him.



ADAM R. EBERT

Adam R. Ebert needs no introduction to the citizens of Lake county. He is a native of Germany, born in Kurhessen, on the 21st of December, 1851. He attended the common schools in Germany, and in 1868 emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, where he remained until August, 1872. At this time he took up his residence in North township, Lake county. On the 29th day of August, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Brunswick, and she has ably seconded his efforts at all times.

In 1887 he became a member of the city council of Hammond, serving in that body until 1891. In 1890 he was elected representative from Lake county to the state legislature of 1891. January 1, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Hammond for a term of four years, was elected justice of the peace in 1900 to 1914, and in May, 1908, was appointed chairman of the board of public works, serving until 1912. Since 1907 he has been president of the Hammond Savings and Trust Company.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS

Prominently identified with public affairs and with the mercantile life of Huntington county, Charles A. Edwards is familiarly known throughout that section of the state.

Mr. Edwards was born in northern Indiana on April 22, 1866, and received his schooling in the schools of Rochester. Miss Ella Rauch of Warren, Indiana, became his wife and Huntington county his permanent home.

Mr. Edwards has been connected with a number of prominent business enterprises in the city of Huntington. He has always been deeply interested in the doings of the Democratic organization in his locality and was appointed president of the board of public works of the city, a position he occupied but sixty days, resigning to accept a position as member of the Indiana state public service commission, to the labors of which commission his time is still devoted. He was also a member of the Democratic county central committee for a period of ten years, serving his party with the same zeal which he has displayed in the conduct of his private affairs.

Mr. Edwards is a stockholder in a bank at Huntington and is an active member of the Commercial club. He is also connected with the Factory Fund association, and is closely identified with the various movements which have arisen from time to time in behalf of civic betterment and the general progress and improvement of the community with which he is so closely associated.

Fraternally, Mr. Edwards is allied with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Maccabees. Socially, he and Mrs. Edwards hold an enviable position and are esteemed by an ever-widening circle of friends.

LOUIS EITEL

A loyal worker in the ranks of the party in Jennings county is Louis Eitel, a prominent citizen of Vernon. Mr. Eitel is a native of this county, having been born in Vernon on the 21st day of February, 1862. He obtained a common school education in the Vernon High Schools. His calling has been that of a salesman and merchant the greater part of his life. He is at the present time a partner in the firm of Eitel Brothers, general merchants, in Vernon.

On the first Monday in March, 1911, he was elected town recorder of Vernon, and assumed the duties of this office the same week in which he was elected, he being the only Democrat elected on the ticket at that time.

Mr. Eitel has always given freely of his time and energy for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy, and during the campaign of 1912 was treasurer of the county central committee.

EDWARD P. ELSNER

Senator Edward P. Elsner of Jackson county bears a state-wide reputation as an able and zealous legislator and has long been known as a leading attorney and able public official of Seymour.

He was born February 7, 1879, in Jackson county, and attended the public schools of Seymour, graduating from the high school. His studies were continued at Indiana University, where he took two years in the liberal arts department and graduated in the law department in 1904. Immediately after, he was admitted to the bar of Jackson county and engaged in the practice of his profession. On the first day of January, 1910, he assumed the duties of city attorney, serving in this capacity for a term of four years. In the fall of 1912 he was elected state senator, and was recognized as one of the leaders in the assembly of 1913 and that of 1915.

Mrs. Elsner was formerly Miss Mayme McDonald of Seymour; and two daughters, Dolores Mae and Mentoria Mabel, have added greatly to his home inspiration.

FREDERICK A. EMERSON

The present postmaster of the city of Angola, Mr. Frederick A. Emerson, has been for many years an active worker in the ranks of the party in Steuben county.

He is a native Hoosier, born on the 20th day of December, 1865, in Steuben county. He attended the public schools of his district and later entered Tri-State College for a course of study in the higher



branches. On the 9th day of May, 1894, he was married to Miss Ina L. Craig, and their home was established in Angola. Here they have drawn about them a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Emerson was, for seventeen years, employed as a traveling salesman; but on the 19th day of March, 1914, was appointed to the position of postmaster of the city, and to this work has since devoted his energies with conscientious zeal. He is well known among the active Democratic workers of the county and has rendered valued service to the local organization.

FRANKLIN A. EMRICK

Franklin A. Emrick was born in Pleasant township, Allen county, Indiana, and received his early education in the public schools. He then took a two-year literary course in Ann Arbor, followed that with a year's course in law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1899. Immediately after his admission he came to Ft. Wayne to take the position of deputy prosecuting attorney under his brother, E. V. Emrick. That position he filled from October 22, 1899, to December 31, 1903. During the past fifteen years he has achieved a high reputation in his profession and has also made a host of friends. In 1907 he was selected as a member of the township advisory board. At the Democratic primary, on April 3, 1914, he was nominated for prosecuting attorney for Allen county by a splendid majority and his election assured.

Mr. Emrick has always been a Democrat and a staunch one, as was his father before him, and is always ready to do his best for party success. His recent nomination is a clear expression of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow Democrats. He is affiliated with many social and fraternal organizations, among them being the Elks, Eagles, Buffalos, Moose, Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the 32nd degree, Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Shrine. His clubs are the Jefferson Club, the Commercial Club and the German Athletic Club.

Franklin A. Emrick married Mary E. Hill, also a native of Indiana, and they have two children.



MARION A. EMSHWILLER, M. D.

Dr. Marion A. Emshwiller is a native Indianian and may likewise be called a native in the cause of Democracy. Dr. Emshwiller was born on October 25, 1869. After a course in the Montpelier high school he attended DePauw University in 1885 and 1886. He then took up the study of medicine, attending the Medical College of Indiana, now a part of the University of Indiana, and received his diploma. This training for his chosen profession he followed in 1911 with a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic, an institution known for its thoroughness.

Dr. Emshwiller is a member of the Blackford county medical society and of the Indiana state medical society. In 1892 he was elected coroner of Blackford county, being the first Democrat ever elected to that office. For the past three years he has been physician for Harrison township.

On October 8, 1891, Dr. Emshwiller was married to Miss Maggie E. Patterson, who passed away on April 1, 1895. In September, 1896, he married Miss Leota E. Adams.

Dr. Emshwiller has ever taken a deep interest in furthering the principles of Democracy. As an active worker for the party he is a familiar figure in the councils of party workers, is always a delegate to the county convention, and was a delegate to the last state convention.

WILLIAM ESPENSCHIED

The gentleman whose name appears above is well known to the citizens of Mt. Vernon and vicinity, he having been a resident of that locality for many years and the holder of various positions of responsibility and trust in the service of the commonwealth.

William Espenschied was born in the state of Kansas on the 27th day of April, 1876, but at the age of two years came with his parents to Indiana, the family locating at Mt. Vernon, where he received his early schooling, graduating from the high school. Later he pursued a course of study at

Indiana University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Posey county and entered into the active practice of his profession at Mt. Vernon.

In the year 1899, Mr. Espenschied was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the 11th Judicial District, and in that capacity served until 1901, when he was elected to the position of prosecuting attorney of the same district for a two-year term. At the expiration of this period he was re-elected to the position of prosecutor, serving until 1905 with much credit to himself and his constituents. He later served as city attorney of Mt. Vernon, displaying in this capacity his characteristic energy and intelligence.

On the 30th day of October, 1901, Mr. Espenschied was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Gounerman. Fraternally, he is an active member of Beulah Lodge No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mt. Vernon Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

MOSES EPSTEIN

The name of Moses Epstein is widely known among the citizens of Frankfort and of Clinton county, for he has been a substantial member of the community for thirty-eight years, closely identified with the business and civil life of the place, and belonging to the class of men who, by their stability and conservative methods add dignity and weight to the various interests with which they are identified.

Mr. Epstein was born on the 5th day of July, 1852, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and received his education in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky. Miss Henrietta Gradwohl became his wife and the mother of his two children, a son and daughter. In the year 1876 he established his home in Frankfort, and since that time has shown an unusually keen interest in civil affairs, particularly those movements which tend to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate. He is at this time a trustee of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, having been appointed in 1911 for a term of four years. He is also a member of the Board of Charities and the Board

of Children's Guardians, and is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Elks and Knights of Pythias. In all these various relations he has proven himself a man of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity.

Politically he is a staunch Democrat and an active worker for the success of the party, giving liberally of his time, as well as his means, to promote the principles of true democracy.

WILLIAM H. EVERROAD

William H. Everroad, a prominent attorney of the city of Columbus, Indiana, senior member of the firm of Everroad & Cooper, was born in the state of Illinois on the 27th day of June, 1858. In childhood he came with his parents to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and here his schooling was received until he entered Hartsville University. On the 25th day of December, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary B. Sweeney, whose birth occurred in Greencastle, Indiana, on the 2nd day of February, 1864. Six years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit of Indiana, which position he held until the expiration of his term in 1891. In the year 1908 he was elected as delegate to the national Democratic convention at Denver for the 4th Congressional District.

WALTER J. FABING

Though still a member of the younger element in the party, Walter J. Fabing of Valparaiso has been, for a number of years, a valued worker in the ranks and has established an enviable reputation among the legal fraternity of this section.

Mr. Fabing was born March 15, 1890, in Porter county, and attended the schools of Valparaiso. Following his graduation from the high school he entered Valparaiso University, and completed a course in law. After graduation he was admitted to the bar of Porter county and entered into the active practice of this profession. In this work he has evinced marked ability and unflagging energy and on the 6th day of March, 1913, was honored by receiving the appointment to the position of prosecuting attorney for the county. Prior to this period he was a law partner of D. E. Kelly.



Since attaining his majority he has been an active party worker, and in the campaign of 1912 was president of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Valparaiso.

Mrs. Fabing, to whom he was married June 3rd, 1913, was formerly Miss Kathryn Reagan; and she has proved a worthy second in his career and a charming hostess to the friends whom they have drawn about them.

JAMES W. FALCONBURY

The gentleman whose name appears at the heading of this article has for many years been a prominent member of the community and an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

James W. Falconbury is a native of Indiana, born on the 18th day of April, 1852. His life has been spent near the site of his present home, and his education was received in the common schools of Marshall county. He has been thrice married and is the father of eighteen children, sixteen of whom are now living, nine sons and seven daughters. His first marriage, to Miss Nancy A. Moffitt, occurred September 17, 1871; his second, to Miss Hattie Rowan, was solemnized November 29, 1875; and on the 7th of May, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Badgley.

In the year 1884 he was appointed postmaster of Rutland, serving for a term of four years, and again, during the period from 1892 to 1896, he discharged the duties of this office. Twice, also, has he been elected to the position of sheriff of Marshall county, his first term beginning January 1, 1911, and his second two years later, when he was re-elected and served until the close of the year 1914.

Mr. Falconbury has, throughout most of his life, found his pleasure as well as his profit in tilling the soil, and his sons have been taught the independence of the life of the agriculturist.

JOSEPH A. FAUST

Joseph A. Faust is a native of the State of Indiana, born at Lafayette, June 15, 1851, the eldest son of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Buffert) Faust, both natives of Germany.

Mr. Faust was educated in the Catholic and public schools of Peru and was one of the seven members of the first graduating class of the Peru High School, that event occurring in 1870.

After his graduation, Mr. Faust taught German in the school he had just left, also teaching the philosophy and astronomy classes, but, not caring to continue in educational work, he became a dry goods salesman, then a book agent, and afterwards worked at his trade, that of cooper, which he had learned while working with his father. At this time he took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in April, 1877. With the exception of a brief time when he was located in Cincinnati, Mr. Faust has been a continuous resident of the city of Peru, practicing his profession, and by his integrity, accomplishments and good citizenship, has taken a prominent

place in the community. At the present time but two members of the Miami county bar antedate the admission of Mr. Faust to the bar.

Mr. Faust was twice a member of the school board, serving each time as secretary, being elected each time without his knowledge or consent, and resigning each time to accept the city attorneyship, which office he held for three terms, aggregating a period of eight years and three months.

While serving his second term on the school board the question of erecting a new high school was before the board, one of the trustees being for and the other against razing the old building. Mr. Faust's vote caused the razing of the school from which he had graduated, and which is replaced by the present magnificent structure, the pride of Peru, equipped with all the improvements applicable to modern schools. Mr. Faust devoted a great deal of his time to this end, being retained by the school board as clerk after his resignation until the building was completed.

Mr. Faust has always been a Democrat. He served as secretary of the central committee in 1884, chairman of the same in 1886 and vice-chairman a number of times since. On all occasions he has devoted his time and energy to further the interests of his party.

Mr. Faust was married May 13, 1879, to Mary Jane Comerford, and to them have been born seven children—Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles A. Gosselin, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Agnes; Anna Louisa, deceased; Mary Josephine; Clara Gladys; Joseph Anton, and Rose, deceased.



EDWARD WEBSTER FELT

Judge Edward Webster Felt, for many years a representative citizen of Hancock county, is a man of wide acquaintance, deep experience and unusual attainments; noted among his constituents for his broad-minded policies, progressive ideas and just decisions. In the discharge of his official duties he has shown a loyalty to the interests of the public combined with the utmost fairness in rendering decisions from the bench, and his position in the legal profession of the State is an enviable one.

Judge Felt is a native of the State of Virginia, his birth having occurred on the 7th day of November, 1859. When less than one year of age, however, his parents came to Indiana, and it was in the schools of the Hoosier State that his education was received. After graduating from the public schools of Hancock county he entered the educational field, teaching school in the winter from the years 1880 to 1886, except the school year of 1883-84. In the meantime, when not teaching he pursued his studies at the Central Normal College of Danville, Ind., from which he graduated with the class of 1884. The following year, on the 17th day of April, his marriage to Miss Mattie L. Thomas was solemnized and their home established in the city of Greenfield, where he continued to teach and study, reading law with James A. New of that place, and being admitted to the bar in the year 1887.

Henceforth Judge Felt entered with characteristic energy and zeal into the active practice of law, and so well did he succeed that but three years elapsed before he held the responsible position of prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, his term of office extending over two terms, from 1890 to 1894. Two years later he assumed the duties of county attorney, serving in this capacity for three years. In the fall of 1900 he was elected to assume the still greater responsibilities of circuit judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit, and in this position he remained for the ensuing six years. In the year 1910 he was elected to the position of judge of the appellate court of Indiana, First District, and in 1914 was re-nominated without opposition and re-elected.

Throughout his career Judge Felt has administered the affairs of the various positions of responsibility with conscientious zeal and loyalty, and richly deserves the trust reposed in him by the entire community of Hancock county and the State of Indiana.

Politically, he has consistently adhered to the tenets of the Jeffersonian party, taking an active part in the counsels of the county organization and acting as county chairman during the years of 1894, 1896 and 1898. He has also evinced a deep interest in the various movements which have arisen from time to time for the betterment and development of the community at large, and has been an active member of all "booster" organizations in his section of the State. He is also a communicant of the Methodist church, and for many years has taught a men's bible class.

In fraternal circles he is also widely known, being an active member of the leading orders of Greenfield and Indianapolis, including the Irvington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Greenfield Commandery of Knights Templar; Eastern Star, Indianapolis Consistory, 32d degree; Murat Temple Chapter, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Indianapolis; Greenfield Lodge No. 135, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias of Greenfield; Order of Red Men; Woodmen of the World, and Maccabees.

Five children have come to the home of Judge and Mrs. Felt, three of whom are now living.

HULBERT M. FERGUSON

To the miners of the state of Indiana the name of Hulbert M. Ferguson is a household word, his activities as an operator and a man who at all times seeks to promote the best interests of the men employed in this work being known to all. As a citizen of Vermilion county he is equally well known, having served the commonwealth as an honored official and having been closely identified with business, political and fraternal affairs in this community for many years.

Mr. Ferguson is a true Hoosier, born in this state on the third day of October, 1869. He attended the public schools of Terre Haute, and early in life became interested in coal mining in the surrounding fields. In Clinton his interests have centered and his activities have been most marked.

On the thirteenth day of June, 1904, he was married to Miss Leora Campbell. Their home, then established in this community, has extended hospitality to a host of friends throughout the state; and in the various enterprises which have been in his care she has proved a worthy second.

In November, 1909, he was elected to the position of mayor of Clinton, and the responsibilities of this office were assumed early in the following year. During his incumbency of this office its affairs were carried on with characteristic energy and zeal. Finding, however, that his private affairs must suffer if his full duty were accomplished in his public capacity, he resigned at the expi-

ration of his second year of service, and has since devoted his energies to carrying forward the work of the Clinton Coal Company, of which he is general manager and a heavy stockholder. For twelve years he has been a member of the executive board of the Indiana Coal Operators' Association. This position has brought him in close touch with work for the rescue of miners and first aid in mine accidents, and in this connection he has contributed valued service in behalf of the employes and operators.

When a movement was instituted for establishing a public library in Clinton Mr. Ferguson was one of the most active promoters, and the consummation of the plan in the fine library which this community now enjoys has been a source of unmixed satisfaction to him. He has been a member of the executive board of this institution since its organization.

In fraternal circles Mr. Ferguson is perhaps best known through his connection with the Knights of Pythias, he having been an active member of this organization for the past twenty-five years, and a member of the Uniform Rank, Terre Haute Company, for eleven years. His work as captain of the Clinton Company Uniform Rank, for the past nine years has won high honor and distinction for himself and his company at the various national and state encampments at which they have drilled. He also enjoys membership in the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, having been associated with this organization for the past ten years.

Politically, Mr. Ferguson has been a consistent adherent to the principles of Jefferson, and has been actively interested in the promotion of the interests of Democracy in his home community.

THOMAS FERGUSON

The career of Thomas Ferguson, elected auditor of Vigo county in 1914, is unique and interesting, and his rapid rise from miner to county auditor is evidence of his remarkable energy and ability.

Mr. Ferguson is a native of this county, born on the first day of February, 1874; and received his education in the common schools of his district. When but fifteen years of age, his father passed from this life, and it fell to the lot of the two sons to support themselves and the mother and sister; so Thomas found employment in a coal mine, and here he labored until the fall of 1908.

At the age of nineteen years he was united in marriage to Miss Stella May Baker, their union being solemnized on the 26th day of April, 1893. On the 15th day of May, 1908, however, death claimed her. On the 26th of November, 1908, he was married to Miss Blanch E. Moore.

In the fall of 1907 he was elected to the office of city councilman for Seelyville, and the following year assumed the duties and greater responsibilities of township trustee. In the fall of 1914 he received the nomination for county auditor, and in the election which followed was elected to this position. When he became township trustee the Democratic poll showed a Republican majority in the township of 165; but Mr. Ferguson received a majority of 44 votes.

Fraternally he is allied with Brazil Lodge No. 264, F. and A. M.; K. of P. Lodge No. 391, and I. O. O. F. No. 865 of Seelyville; and the Eagles and Loyal Order of Moose of Terre Haute.



J. A. FIELDS

A. J. Fields is the scion of a long line of sterling ancestry, his forebears having participated in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812.

Mr. Fields was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, August 26, 1879, and his early education was received in Martin county. He was graduated from the Shoals high school and then entered Indiana University, from which institution he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of bachelor of laws. In September of the same year he entered upon the practice of law and has since been thus successfully engaged.

In 1909 Mr. Fields was elected mayor of Bedford and during his administration the city made great strides, there being made valuable additions to the water works system, new lighting contracts more favorable to the city, an increase in street lighting, the installation of boulevard lights, and, notwithstanding the improvements, more than \$25,000 of Bedford's indebtedness was paid off.

Mr. Fields was the second Democratic mayor to have been elected in Bedford, and in 1913 he was re-elected. His sound business judgment has earned him the commendation of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Fields is a Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Elks and the Moose.

J. C. FISHEL



J. C. Fishel has attained prominence in his native state by unusual business ability, coupled with aggressive, untiring labor at his chosen vocation, that of a breeder of fine poultry. He was born in Hope, Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the 9th day of July, 1858, and here his education was obtained and his life has been spent. In the year 1879 he was married to Miss Miranda Schultz, a graduate of the female seminary of the place. A splendid family have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fishel, and now five sons have added their names to the list of loyal Democrats, and three daughters are their mother's faithful assistants. Mr. Fishel has consistently voted the Democratic ticket throughout his life and is held in high regard by his constituents, as is evidenced by the fact that he was for four years a

member of the town council of Hope and was appointed as postmaster of Hope by President Wilson, in which capacity he is now serving the public. As a business man he has, together with his brother, Ulysses, demonstrated the possibilities of their chosen vocation, breeders of fine poultry, and each in his particular breed of stock is surpassed by none. Diligent, skillful and aggressive, he has added much to the prestige of his native town, and has gained a national reputation.

ULYSSES R. FISHEL



The name of Ulysses R. Fishel is known throughout Indiana as that of a man loyal always to the principles of Democracy, and also as an active and aggressive business man. His birth occurred on the 23rd day of November, 1866, in the little town of Hope, and here he passed through the various stages of childhood and manhood, attending the public schools of the place, and finally developing with the growth of the place into a man of affairs. As breeders of high grade poultry he and his brother have become known not only throughout this state, but throughout the United States, and in farming sections particularly the name of Fishel is a household word. His stock has won prizes in five international expositions and 28 large poultry shows throughout this country.

Mr. Fishel was married to Miss Mary E. Atkesom. Politically, he has never failed to vote and work for the Democratic ticket, and feels that his principles are so firmly established in this regard that the rest of his life will be spent in the ranks of this party. He holds no public office and wants none, but is always anxious to assist his friends secure the offices to which they aspire.

JAMES R. FLEMING



James R. Fleming was born on a farm near Sulphur Springs, Henry county, Indiana, November 8, 1881, his parents being George R. and Sarah Fleming. He graduated from the country schools of Henry county, Elwood High School and from the law department of the University of Michigan, class of 1904. Soon after his graduation he entered the practice of law at Portland, Indiana, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Jay county in 1906 on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1908.

He was the Democratic representative from Jay county in the 68th General Assembly and was elected to the state senate from the district comprising the counties of Jay and Randolph, serving in that capacity in the 69th General Assembly.

He was married in 1906 to Miss Jennie Adair of Portland, and they have one daughter, Marian. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Masons, Elks, Eagles and K. of P. lodges.

He is actively engaged in the practice of his profession and enjoys an extensive legal practice.

HARVEY H. FLORA

The present postmaster of the city of Frankfort is a man of wide acquaintance and broad experience with men; eminently fitted for the important position to which he has been called. Harvey H. Flora is a native Hoosier, his birth having occurred on the 8th day of October, 1866, in Carroll county. He attended the common schools and later the high school in the little town of Flora. Then followed a two years' course in DePauw University at Greencastle. He was united in marriage to Miss Emma T. Dornier. Throughout his career he has, by his genial manner and kindly sympathy, bound to himself many friends; and he has never ceased to labor for the welfare of true Democracy in his locality. On the 2d day of February, 1914, he was appointed to the position of postmaster of the city of Frankfort.

Mr. Flora has taken a deep interest in fraternal affairs and is affiliated with the Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Travelers' Protective Association; and it is a source of pride with him that he has passed through all the degrees of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM MICHAEL FOGARTY

William Michael Fogarty, extensively known and liked as well over the state, was born in Lima, Ohio, November 29, 1873. He lived in Indianapolis almost continuously since 1878. His has been an experience rather out of the ordinary. His father died at an early age, and the young man made his own way. Carrying every newspaper in Indianapolis, shining shoes on the streets, bell-hop in every Indianapolis hotel of any size, messenger boy for the Western Union, Postal, the old Baltimore & Ohio telegraph, and the old District Telegraph company, he earned his way through to the presidency of the Fidelity Trust Company of Indianapolis, to which office he has been continuously elected.

He spent sixteen years in the telegraph business, the last ten years of which was as press operator for the different press associations. As a telegrapher he was known throughout the country as one of the experts. He won the first prize in a telegraph speed contest in 1891. He was entered in both sending and receiving speed contests, but after winning the first receiving prize, which is considered the most important, he withdrew from the sending contest as a courtesy to the other contestants. As a writer of marked ability Mr. Fogarty has contributed much verse to newspapers and magazines. When he was elected city clerk of Indianapolis he was prevailed upon by numerous friends and published a small volume of verse known as "Giggle Time and Others."

He was married in 1895 to Miss Ida Justine Smith. To this happy union have come nine children, five boys and four girls.

Mr. Fogarty was elected county chairman by the Democrats of Marion county in 1908, when the entire Democratic county ticket was elected. When Thomas R. Marshall was elected governor of Indiana he appointed Mr. Fogarty as one of the first members of the Indiana State Board of Accounts. The organization of the Fidelity Trust Company was at that time in Mr. Fogarty's hands and after a year's service for the State he resigned from the accountant board to devote all his time to the trust company. From a capitalization of \$100,000 the company in ten years grew to resources of approximately \$1,500,000, attesting to the attention given the business by Mr. Fogarty and his associates.

Mr. Fogarty's nomination for the office of treasurer of Marion county in 1918 was unopposed. He served several years as treasurer of the Democratic state committee. He has worked and worked hard since he was a mere boy of eleven years. He attended St. Patrick's school in Indianapolis and graduated from the American Central Law School in 1914.

Shortly after the United States entered the war with Germany, attesting his intense Americanism, he offered his services to the Government signal corps and was at once accepted. In September, 1917, he organized a school for wireless telegraphy under the supervision of the Government and the Indianapolis public school authorities. An equipment was rigged up in one of the buildings at the Technical High School and he devoted three nights a week to this work. Later he was transferred to the Manual Training High School and from there to the Indianapolis Board of Trade building, where the classes were held nightly until all the 25 men in the class were called by the Government. This was the nightly offering to our Government of something he could do, and do well.



Mr. Fogarty now receives about 25 letters a month from as many young men scattered over the world who were given a lift prior to entering the service. To understand what this means one must know that the wireless code of telegraphy is not that used by the commercial telegraph companies in the United States. It is the code used by the European countries both on land and sea. Mr. Fogarty had experience in the use of wireless telegraphy on the Atlantic ocean. He realized, perhaps better than many of the Government men not actually in the signal corps service how long it takes to train men for this work, even though they were actually in the telegraph business in this country, on account of the use of the different code, and he began early. As a result 25 men entered the service during 1918 with months of advance practice in the work they were about to take up, all a tribute by Mr. Fogarty to his country's cause.

MICHAEL E. FOLEY

Soon after Michael E. Foley first began to talk he was talking politics. He talked Democracy. When he began to read he would read political history, and he knew the reason for the faith that was in him. He knew why he was a Democrat and why all other people ought to be, and he never enjoyed anything more than the pleasure of speaking to his audiences and telling them these reasons. So it was perfectly natural that he should become and continue to be one of the most attractive campaign speakers in his party, and he always maintained and was able to impart the enthusiasm of his youth through all the campaigns of maturer years.

A native of Indiana, born in Crawfordsville, graduated from Wabash College and from Columbia University Law School, he practiced law at Crawfordsville for ten years as the partner of A. D. Thomas, at the age of thirty-six becoming the principal trial lawyer for the Indiana traction companies and locating his headquarters at Indianapolis.

Aside from his activities as a campaigner he served from 1908 to 1912 as a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was appointed a member of the state prison board by a Republican governor in 1907, and continued to serve under other Democratic and Republican governors in the same position, one in which efficiency rather than politics controlled.

During the war with Germany the call came to him to accept the position of chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, a place to which no salary attached, but where much service could be done toward the winning of the war. The offer of the position came from a Republican governor and Mr. Foley at once retired from his legal practice to undertake the chairmanship, giving the work his exclusive time and attention to the conclusion of the war.

Under the direction of Chairman Foley the Indiana council maintained a position recognized and officially acknowledged by the national council at Washington as leading all the states in doing things effectively and with the promptness and earnestness that are factors in driving to victory.

WILLIAM H. FOLEY

The present messenger of the appellate court of Indiana has been for a number of years an active worker in the ranks of the party, and to the members of the local organization his name is a familiar one.

He is a native of the Hoosier state, born on the 18th of August, 1886. He attended the parochial schools of Indianapolis, later continuing his studies at Manual Training High School.

After completing his school work he studied telegraphy and for a number of years was operator for the Pennsylvania Railway Co. He has always been an enthusiastic worker for party success and served as precinct committeeman for two years. Twice, also, he was delegate to congressional conventions, and was a member of the state convention of 1914. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic club and of the Irish-American Democratic club also.

On the first day of January, 1914, he assumed the duties of messenger of the appellate court for a term of four years.



PETER A. FOLLMAR

Though a native of the "Fatherland" Peter A. Follmar has been for many years an honored citizen of Indiana and a trusted official in the service of the public at various times since his youth.

Mr. Follmar was born on the 6th day of August, 1851, at Blissranch Bach, Germany, but at the age of nine years accompanied his parents to Indiana, they settling in Fulton county, two miles east of Monterey. Here he continued his education, begun in Germany, in the schools of Plymouth and Monterey.

In the year 1873, on the 14th day of October, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Kietzer, and their home was established on a farm east of Monterey until 1880, when Mr. Follmar moved to Monterey.

In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace of Tippecanoe township and in this capacity he served for a period of eight years, winning the esteem of the community by his strict justice to all. During President Cleveland's last administration he served as postmaster for the full term of four years. He also held the position of county commissioner of Pulaski county for a term of six years, and in this capacity also his sterling qualities were demonstrated.

In the fall of 1912, also 1914, he was elected to represent the counties of Starke, Pulaski and St. Joseph in the legislature of the state, and in this position he served with conscientious zeal for the welfare of the community and his constituents and was asked to make a race for a third term, but declined.

GEORGE FORD

A resident of the city of South Bend for nearly seventy years, Mr. George Ford is well known throughout the county and vicinity. His career as attorney at law, prosecuting attorney and congressional representative has been of such a character as to establish an enviable reputation in the community as a man of marked ability and sterling qualities.

Mr. Ford was born on the 11th day of January, 1846, in South Bend, and here his life has been spent. He attended the common schools of the city and law school of Michigan University. In the year 1873 he was appointed by Governor Hendricks prosecuting attorney for the Laporte and St. Joseph circuit courts, and in this capacity served for a period of one year. In 1874 was elected prosecuting attorney for same circuit, and continued to hold the office for the period of ten years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected representative from the Thirteenth district of Indiana to the Congress of the United States, and in the 49th Congress he was an active participant. In 1914 he was elected judge of St. Joseph superior court, and is now serving in that office.

Politically, he has been a staunch adherent to Democratic principles and has rendered valued service to the party.

ERNEST E. FORSYTHE

Ernest E. Forsythe was born April 2, 1873, at Nineveh, Johnson county, Indiana, and educated in the common and high schools of that town and at Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana.

As a profession he engaged in the real estate business and continued that line of work for sixteen years. He became known over the entire State of Indiana through his extensive real estate transactions. His business was always conducted on a high standard and in all his many years of experience it is said that he never had occasion to engage in a single lawsuit, so common to that line of business. In 1902 he moved to Odon, Daviess county, Indiana, and began the development of a large tract of marsh lands in that county and here his extensive business ran into many hundred thousand dollars. It was here he became active in politics. He removed to the county seat, Washington, in 1907, and was made Democratic city chairman in the campaign of 1908. As an organizer he has few equals, and in that hard fought city election he successfully carried the entire Democratic ticket into power. He was then made county chairman and through his close organization, the entire Republican office holdings were replaced with Democrats. He was re-elected county chairman with like results. State Chairman Bernard Korbly commended Mr. Forsythe for his organization work as one of the best of any county chairman in the state. His political activities were of a clean character and he won his victories by close organization. Mr. Forsythe was appointed postmaster of the city of Washington by President Wilson, July 13, 1913, with no opposition, having the solid and undivided support of the Democratic party of his county. He was re-appointed for a second term of four years more, January 1, 1918, and was the first postmaster of the new federal building of that city, costing \$60,000.



Mr. Forsythe was married to Mabel C. Fisher of Franklin, Indiana, June 1, 1900, and has two sons. Mr. Forsythe's activities are not confined to politics. He is an active worker in the church life of his city and is a member of the official board of the Christian church of his city. He has been a leading factor in the Bible school work and gives unsparingly of his time and money in support of that work.

He also is interested in the educational work of the city and served as a member of the Washington city school board of education and during his term of office a manual training building was erected, costing \$70,000, which is the pride of his city.

As a war postmaster he has been one of the hardest workers in support of the government in all its war work, being a member of the Council of Defense committee, Red Cross, and chairman of the county on the Y. M. C. A.

He owns a beautiful residence known as Graham Place, one of the finest in the city of Washington.

FRANK P. FOSTER



Mr. Foster is a native of this state, born in Orange county on the 8th day of January, 1856. He attended the public schools in early youth at Paoli, later at Mitchell, and then at Bloomington, where he finished the high school branches in 1876. In the fall of that year he enrolled as a student at Indiana State University, choosing the classical course, and graduated in 1879. Then he took up the study of law in the office of Howell D. Thompson at Anderson, Indiana, and after three years' preparation was admitted to practice at the Madison county bar, in the supreme court of Indiana and the federal district court. In his work as an attorney, he has evinced ability, conscientious zeal for his clients and the success which usually comes to the faithful practitioner.

He represented Madison county in the lower house of the general assembly of 1877 where he was influential in helping to achieve the nomination and election of David Turpie to the United States Senate; when also he introduced the first bill submitted to an Indiana legislature to do away with the fee system for county officers. He was re-elected to the legislature of 1879, when he gave active and effective support to the reform and progressive measures of that memorable session, among which were the Australian ballot law, the Indiana school book law and the penal law aimed at corrupt practices at elections.

In December, 1891, Mr. Foster happily claimed as his wife Miss Diadema E. Murphy, daughter of William V. T. Murphy of Mitchell, Indiana. Thereupon they established their home in Anderson, where two years afterward a son, Frohman, was born to them, and where the family continued to reside, in the full joy of domestic affection and the sure delight of a genuine hospitality to their legion of friends, until the death of Mrs. Foster, 1911.

Mr. Foster became the mayor of Anderson in 1910 by the preference of a large majority of the voters. The record of his administration as such for economy, progress and high devotion to civic morals and advancement has never been surpassed in his home city or in any municipality. The merits of his work in this field grow as time leaves it behind us, and to which the citizens of Anderson without distinction of party bear witness.

INMAN HENRY FOWLER



Inman Henry Fowler was born June 7, 1834, at Lewisburg, Ohio, eighteen miles from Richmond, Ind., the son of John and Sarah (Kesler) Fowler. His great-grandfather, Jacob Fowler, came from Germany to this country about 1750. Jacob Fowler married an English lady by the name of Sarah Inman, whose maiden name the subject of this sketch bears. January 1, 1831, John Fowler married Sarah Kesler, daughter of George and Catherine Kesler of Lewisburg. George Kesler, the grandfather of Inman H., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. John and Sarah had born to them five children, four sons and one daughter. Inman H. was the third son. In 1836 John Fowler with his family moved from Lewisburg to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. August 25, 1839, the father of Inman H. died, and on September 19th, following, an older brother died. After this the mother

with the remainder of the family returned to Tippecanoe county, settling on a farm near Lafayette, from there moving to Clinton county, where she died December 3, 1887.

Inman H., having been thrown upon his own resources early in life, had to struggle with many adverse fortunes; yet he availed himself of every opportunity to acquire an education, which he did by alternately attending and teaching school. He entered Wabash College in 1852, remaining for three years. In 1858 he located in Owen county at Spencer, teaching school in that town the first year. In 1859 he entered the clerk's office of the Owen circuit court as deputy under Basil Meek, where he remained for two years, until the expiration of Mr. Meek's term. On July 4, 1861, Inman H. was nominated by the Democratic convention of Owen county for clerk of the circuit court to succeed Mr. Meek. His opponents were Philip Buck of Quincy and William S. Bullet of Cataract. On the first ballot Inman H. was nominated, receiving all the votes but five. His opponent before the people was John J. Cooper. Mr. Cooper had just finished an eight-year term as county auditor and had made a very efficient officer, was very popular with his party, was conservative and had a host of warm personal friends among the Democrats. The Civil war had just broken out. Lifelong friends engaged in personal abuse of each other, and in bitter denunciation and arraignment. The election came off, the Democrats were successful, the entire ticket being elected. In 1865 Inman H. was re-nominated by his party for a second term without opposition. The republican candidate for clerk was Major Harry Woodsmall. Again the Democratic party was successful, and Mr. Fowler was elected to a second term. Those who remember the canvass of 1861, as the Civil war opened, and that of 1865, as it closed, remember them as the most remarkable political contests in the history of Owen county politics. Excitement and party zeal were such as had never been witnessed in Owen county in any political contest before or since.

Inman H. served as clerk until October 28, 1870, holding the office for one year longer than the term for which he was elected. This was because the general assembly in 1869 changed the election law from annual to biennial. Mr. Fowler's term would have expired the fall of 1869 had there been an election; there being no election until the next fall, he held over until his successor was elected in October, 1870. Meantime, he prepared himself for the practice of law, having determined to make that his profession and to make every other interest subservient to that one purpose. After retiring from the clerk's office he immediately entered the law department of the Indiana University, graduating in 1871 in a class of thirty-two, the largest law class that had ever graduated from the institution. He returned to Spencer, entering upon the practice of the law with the Hon. John C. Robinson. This partnership continued until the fall of 1876, when Mr. Robinson was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and at the same election Mr. Fowler was elected state senator for the district of Owen and Clay. His opponent in this contest was Dr. David M. McDonald, of Quincy, Owen county. Mr. Fowler's majority in the two counties was over 700.

He was a member of the senate during the regular and special sessions of 1877 and 1879. During his senatorial term he was an active, energetic working member. Placed on some of the most important committees, he always had an eye single to the interests of his constituents. Some of the most important bills introduced at these sessions were framed by him, and are now upon the statute books of the State. Among the bills which became laws, which originated in the house of representatives, one was to compel coal operators to ventilate their coal mines. This bill for four or five previous sessions had passed the house without opposition, but always met with bitter opposition and defeat in the senate. At the regular session of 1879, after the bill had passed the house, it came to the senate and was taken in charge by Senator Fowler. Although there was an organized opposition of the operators, after a heated and bitter contest, it passed the senate, was approved by the governor, became a law and yet remains upon the statute books.

In 1875 Mr. Fowler, with other stockholders, organized the Exchange Bank of Spencer, and was elected president and attorney for the bank, which position he has ever since held; and the success, standing and confidence enjoyed by the bank are largely due to his management of the finances of the institution.

In 1884 Mr. Fowler was again nominated for state senator in the old district of Owen and Clay. Mr. Barty Cusick, a coal miner in Clay county, was his opponent. Mr. Cusick had made a special study of the tariff question and was well informed on the subject. He was a protectionist of the strictest sort; an extremist—so much so that some of his party friends refused to support him. The tariff question was the main issue in the canvass. There was the election of a United States senator involved and Mr. Cusick went down in defeat. Senator Fowler served in the sessions of 1885 and 1887, and no senator in the body stood higher nor one whose opinions were more respected by his fellow senators.

Senator Fowler has passed the meridian of life; though past eighty-one he does not look to be over sixty, if that; is in perfect health and as active as at any time in his life. He is actively engaged in the practice of the law. He has large farming interests which he superintends, as well as superintending other business and financial interests. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, a member of the association of Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Greek fraternity of Phi Kappa Psi. September 20, 1866, he was married to Miss Lovina Hollebeak, daughter of A. A. and Emily Hollebeak, of Springboro, Pa. By this union there have been four children, only one of whom is living, Mrs. John H. Smith, of Spencer.

WALTER J. FRANK

Walter J. Frank is descended from a line of staunch Democratic ancestors, and in his political faith he has lived true to the traditions of his family. His father was a lifelong worker for the principles of the Jeffersonian party, and the cause of Democracy has no stronger adherent than the son to whom we refer. Since he attained his majority he has labored zealously in each campaign, giving freely of his time and means, serving at times as precinct committeeman and as delegate to the various county and state conventions. He is a native of Dearborn county, having been born in the city of Aurora on the twenty-first day of December, 1885, and receiving his education in the schools there, attending the common and high schools. In March, 1899, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Anna Cox, and they have since resided in his home city, gathering around them a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Twenty-six years ago his father established himself in the bakery business, and the son, Walter, has proven first a faithful assistant and later a successful proprietor of this concern.

In the fall of the year 1913 he was elected city councilman, his tenure of office to expire January 1, 1918; and in this capacity he has shown a clear understanding of municipal affairs, progressive in his ideas, yet conservative in his actions on questions of large moment to the commonwealth. In whatever capacity we find him he is diligent in the performance of the duties in his charge, a true servant of the people, as well as a successful business man.

Fraternally, he is allied with the order of Eagles, among whom he is widely acquainted and highly esteemed.

ALVA OTIS FULKERSON

The position of county superintendent of schools is one which requires peculiar abilities in its incumbent; and in the person of Alva Otis Fulkerson Daviess county has happily solved this problem. A man of broad education, high character and rare tact, he has placed the schools of this county upon a high plane of scholarship.

Mr. Fulkerson was born in Daviess county, Indiana, on the 18th day of March, 1868. Here he received his schooling in the public schools of his district, and later continued his studies at the Indiana State Normal School of Terre Haute, graduating from this institution. Later he graduated from Indiana University. Following his graduation he entered the educational field, and as an instructor in the schools was very successful, being progressive in his methods and diligent in his work. On the 7th day of January, 1911, he was elected to the position of county superintendent for the unexpired term, and in June of that year was elected for the following term, receiving the unanimous vote of the trustees. In this position

he continued until August, 1917, constantly increasing the efficiency of the school system under his control. He is now principal of the Washington high school.

On the 5th day of September, 1900, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Minnie E. Casey, and her interest and assistance have perhaps been a large factor in his success. Their home is well known throughout the community and its hospitality has been extended to a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Fulkerson has been actively interested in the local Democratic organization, and has represented his district in several state conventions.



CHARLES E. FULLER

Charles E. Fuller is a man who has truly "risen from the ranks" by virtue of his own unflinching energy and innate ability.

Mr. Fuller was born on the 27th day of August, 1867, on a farm three and one-half miles southwest of Worthington, Indiana. He attended the district schools of the county, and after his graduation from the grammar grades attended the Worthington High School, and later graduated from commercial college at Terre Haute.

For three years thereafter Mr. Fuller held a position in a mine, where he labored digging coal, and here he learned the practical side of the mining industry. At the expiration of this period, however, he became employed as weighmaster for the Shirley Hill Coal Company, holding this position also for a period of three years. He was then promoted to the office as bookkeeper and paymaster, and served in this capacity until the fall of 1910, when he made the race for county recorder and was elected to this position, assuming the duties of office on the 1st day of January, 1912, and being re-elected in 1914 for the second term.

On the 15th day of April, 1890, his marriage to Miss Nellie Spainhower was solemnized, and their home has been the meeting place of many friends during the years which have since elapsed.



JOHN LEWIS FULLING

Known throughout the state as an educator of ability and a public official of unusual attainments, John Lewis Fulling is deserving the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Gibson county.

Mr. Fulling was born in Indiana on the ninth day of August, 1876, and attended the public schools of Gibson county, graduating from the Snake Run graded school and normal school of Princeton. This was followed by a commercial course, and in this latter branch he has developed unusual ability. For nine years Mr. Fulling taught in the schools of Gibson county, and for eight years he held the responsible position of county superintendent of schools, an office demanding unusual qualifications.

On the 29th of May, 1911, he was appointed field examiner of the state board of accounts, and this position he held until July 29, 1913, at which time he assumed the duties of accountant for the Public Service Commission of Indiana, with headquarters at the Capitol in Indianapolis.

Since attaining his majority he has been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, and for six years served as secretary of the county central committee.

Mrs. Fulling, to whom he was married March 6, 1901, was formerly Miss Mabel D. Shanner.



CHARLES N. FULTZ

One of the well-known leaders in the Democratic organization of Vermillion county, and a prominent attorney of Newport, is the gentleman whose portrait appears herewith, Chas. N. Fultz.

Mr. Fultz is a true son of Vermillion county, born on the 21st day of December, 1879, near Eugene, where his ancestors settled about 1827 and have ever since lived. He attended the common and high schools of Eugene, the academic and the law departments of Indiana University and was admitted to the Vermillion county bar in 1903. He was united in marriage April 9, 1902, to Goldie Smith of Georgetown, Illinois, who came from a good Kentucky Democratic parentage.

Upon his admission to the bar he located in Newport, where he has become identified with the business and political life of the community, giving freely of his time and energies for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy, and the promotion of the various movements instituted from time to time for the general progress of the community. In 1908 he served the party as vice-county chairman, and is the present Democratic county chairman.

Fraternally, Mr. Fultz is allied with the orders of Free and Accepted Masons, Newport Lodge No. 209; Royal Arch Masons, Vermillion Chapter No. 125, and Riverside Lodge No. 242, Knights of Pythias of Newport.



JUDGE JAMES F. GALLAHER

The name of Judge James F. Gallaher is familiar to the citizens of Laporte county and particularly to the residents of Michigan City, where he has long been an honored citizen.

Judge Gallaher is a native of the State of Missouri, his birth having occurred on the 22d day of October, 1860. He attended the public schools of his district, and later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for the purpose of studying law. Graduating from this institution in the year 1885, he was admitted to the bar of Michigan, but later came to Laporte county and engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession. In this he has demonstrated marked ability and conscientious zeal for the interest of his clients.

In the year 1910 he was elected judge of the Laporte circuit court, his term of office to expire in 1916.

HARRY M. GARDNER

Harry M. Gardner, Logansport, Ind., was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., September 15, 1880. He came to Indiana February 19, 1905, to work as reporter on the *Logansport Reporter*, independent daily newspaper. He became city editor and continued as such until the fall of 1912, when the paper became the Bull Moose organ of Cass county, so he resigned.

When the *Reporter* and *Logansport Pharos* (Democratic organ) consolidated in 1913 he became city editor of the Democratic organ.

Mr. Gardner was elected to the 1913 General Assembly, representing Cass and Fulton counties. Was not a candidate for renomination in 1914, but instead was candidate for county auditor, being defeated by a small vote in the convention. He was candidate for assistant clerk of the 1915 House of Representatives.

Mr. Gardner is at present employed on the *Logansport Chronicle*; is a member of the Elks No. 66 of Logansport; has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics; prior to coming to Logansport was on newspapers in Denver, Los Angeles, Buffalo and other cities; is a contributor to the magazines.

ANDREW A. GAST

One of the most active party workers of Fulton county, as well as one of the most aggressive and prominent business men of the community, is Andrew A. Gast, a citizen of Akron.

Mr. Gast was born on September 14, 1855, and received his education in the public schools of his home district. In the year 1879 he was married to Miss Laura A. Ball, but death deprived him of her companionship five years later. In the year 1886 his marriage to Miss Flora E. Bitters was solemnized, and she has since been his helpmate and the mistress of his home.

In the year 1885 Mr. Gast received the appointment of postmaster of the town of Akron, serving in that capacity until 1888, in which year he was elected sheriff of Fulton county for a term of four years. He also served his party at one time as county chairman.

Mr. Gast has engaged in numerous business enterprises, showing remarkable ability in this direction, and is now the owner of the Akron Light, Heat and Power Company, a manufacturer of drain tile and brick, a successful farmer, and general contractor.

LOUIS J. GAST



Louis J. Gast is a native of this state, born in Porter county on the 2nd day of March, 1875. He attended the common schools of his district, and in March, 1895, came to Valparaiso without a dollar and began working for J. W. Wood & Son in a grocery store at \$5 per week. Here he remained a year, leaving to go with Fred Beyer in a general store, where he stayed fifteen years, after which he went into business for himself in a general store and grocery, also dealing in real estate, accumulating a fortune of about forty thousand dollars and owning besides his business block, a flat building, his residence and two fine farms west of Valparaiso.

Politically, Mr. Gast has always been a Democrat, and has labored zealously for the cause in this section. In 1910 he was elected city councilman for four years, and re-elected in 1914, his term to expire in 1918. Mrs. Gast, to whom he was married June 1, 1897, was formerly Miss Anna Henderlong.

JOHN GAUCK

An active party worker of Ripley county and closely identified with the business life of the community is John Gauck of Batesville. He is a native of Ripley county, born in Adams township on the 2nd day of March, 1856. He attended the common schools of his district, and in the year 1881 was united in marriage to Miss Clara Hohl, and has a family of six children, four girls and two boys.

Early in life he entered into commercial life, and later established the Western Furniture Co. He also held the position of assistant postmaster of Batesville during President Cleveland's second administration. He was city treasurer for a term of four years, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Batesville. He is now the proprietor of a thriving general merchandise store and actively interested in civic affairs. He has been an active party worker and attended county, district and state conventions. He is affiliated with the Catholic church and an active member of the Knights of Columbus; was nine years treasurer of the board of education and is now secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis cemetery committee.



JAMES W. GENTRY

Mr. James W. Gentry needs no introduction to the people of Hendricks county, for he is a native of this locality and has for many years held a position of influence in the community. He was born in Center township, November 4, 1866, and received his education in the common schools of the county. In January, 1890, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Nettie M. Neaville.

For four years he served as deputy sheriff of Hendricks county under John W. Ador, and in the fall of 1912 was elected to the position of sheriff and re-elected in 1914.

Mr. Gentry has, since his first vote was cast for Cleveland in 1888, been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and has been in close touch with affairs of the county organization, attending many conventions as delegate. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men.



GEORGE WALLACE GILL

George Wallace Gill is descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors, and has since boyhood been an enthusiastic worker in the cause of Democracy.

He was born in Huntington county, on February 11, 1857. His grandfather Gill emigrated from Virginia in the early days, and his mother came from Tennessee in 1838, being one of five families to settle in Huntington county at that time. The son attended the country schools of the locality, and at an early age engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted for a period of twenty-two years.

On the 11th day of February, 1882, his marriage to Miss Ella Downey was solemnized, and to her faithful companionship much of his success in material things and religious work is doubtless due. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are the parents of two sons, Harmon W. Gill, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and Earl E. Gill, secretary-treasurer of the Thermos Silo Company at Huntington.

In the year 1878 he was nominated for justice of the peace of Lancaster township, being defeated by 14 votes, reducing the normal Republican majority of 85 to this figure. In later years he was nominated for county treasurer, and was again defeated by only 92 votes, at a time when the county went Republican by 500 majority. In 1910 he was again nominated for county treasurer, this time being elected by a majority of 67; and in 1912 was re-elected by a majority of 466—truly a remarkable record in a Republican stronghold. He has also been a delegate to several state conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1914, serving faithfully in the campaign of that year.

Mr. Gill is an active member of the First Christian church and the Y. M. C. A. of Huntington.



COURTLAND C. GILLEN



The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is a true product of this locality, his birth having occurred in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 3rd day of July, 1880. He received his schooling also in the common and high schools of the county, and following his graduation from the latter in the year 1897, he entered DePauw University for a year's additional study. Later he attended the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, graduating in the year 1905.

In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Putnam county and located in Greencastle, entering at once into the active practice of the law. In this profession he demonstrated unusual capability, evincing a keen insight into complicated questions and working with unflagging energy for the interests of his clients; and soon a lucrative and steadily increasing practice came to him.

In the year 1909 he assumed the duties of county attorney for his district, and, save for one year and six months, has held this position until the present time, devoting himself conscientiously and zealously to the service of the commonwealth.

In the month of August, 1914, he became a member of the school board of the city of Greencastle, his term of three years to expire in August, 1917.

He has, since attaining his majority, been an enthusiastic worker for the cause of true Democracy, and during the campaign of 1914 held the position of secretary of the Putnam county Democratic central committee.

Mrs. Gillen, to whom he was married November 28, 1900, was formerly Miss Nellie B. Gough, who, as the presiding genius of his home and hostess to their many friends, has proved an able helpmate.

AMIEL C. GLADIEUX



Among the many Democrats of the state of Indiana who have given unselfishly of their time and service for the furtherance, growth and strength of their party, the name of Amiel Gladieux is a familiar one, this gentleman having taken an active part in politics since he cast his first vote, working loyally and conscientiously at the various elections and adhering stanchly at all times to the principles of true Democracy. In fact, the truths promulgated by Thomas Jefferson were instilled into his mind in childhood, as his father was a lifelong Democrat, an active worker in the party ranks, and at one time held the office of county commissioner for nine years.

Mr. Amiel C. Gladieux was born in Jefferson township, Allen county, on a farm, the son of Francis and Mary Gladieux. His birth occurred on the 7th day of March, 1870, and here, in the wholesome atmosphere of the farm, his childhood and youth were passed. Here he attended the district school, and as he grew in years and stature he mastered the many details of the science of farming and entered the profession of agriculture for himself, giving to this work the same zeal and attention to detail which has characterized his career in later life.

On the 29th day of February, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Urbine, and four children have come to bless their home, three daughters and a son. Until the year 1909 Mr. Gladieux successfully carried on the labors of his farm, and his children, in turn, were given the advantage which he had enjoyed as a child of living in God's free out-of-doors; but in that year he became interested in the insurance business and organized the Wayne Health and Accident Insurance Company of Ft. Wayne, of which he is, at the present time, secretary and treasurer.

In the fall of 1912 he was nominated for the position of sheriff of Allen county and elected for a term of two years, assuming the duties of this position with the beginning of the following year.

At the expiration of this period he was re-elected to this responsible position. During the years he has served in this capacity he has taken an active interest in the study of criminology and of the latest methods employed by others in his position. To this end he has organized the Allen County Sheriffs' Protective Association, one of the strongest organizations in the state, of which he is president. He is also president of the State Sheriffs' Association and the Tri-State Sheriffs' Association.

Although taking so active a part in the work of his party for so many years, his present position is the first political position to which he has aspired; but he has brought to the administration of the affairs connected with it the most untiring zeal and devotion to duty, seeking to improve the condition of those unfortunates in his charge with due consideration to the rights of the taxpayers and the public.

During their long residence in Allen county and in their stay in Ft. Wayne, Mr. and Mrs. Gladeux have won for themselves a large circle of friends, many of whom have enjoyed the hospitality of their home and the delightful companionship of the family.

FRANK GILMER

Born in Charlottesville, Va., May 4th, 1891, Frank Gilmer resided in that state until 1909. He graduated in law at Valparaiso University with the class of 1911. In the spring of 1912 he opened his law office in South Bend and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been active in the Democratic party since coming to South Bend, and in 1917 was elected judge of the city court of South Bend, being one of the few Democratic candidates who were successful in that election. He is junior member of the law firm of Shively & Gilmer.

Mr. Gilmer is a member of the Eagles, the Modern Woodmen, the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge Chapter and Council, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Americans and the Loyal Order of Moose, in which he has held the office of dictator in South Bend Lodge No. 555.

The Gilmers have been Democrats since the days of Governor Gilmer, who was governor of Virginia and secretary of the navy under Andrew Jackson. Frank Gilmer (father) was prosecuting attorney in Virginia for twenty years and Mr. Gilmer's brother George now holds that office.



B. GLAZEBROOK

B. Glazebrook was born December 10, 1864, in San Pierre, Starke county, Indiana, a son of Dr. Lorenzo and Addie Bender Glazebrook. The family came originally from England.

Mr. Glazebrook had the advantages of a good education. After finishing a course at the public schools he took up the study of law with the late Judge George W. Beeman at Knox, being admitted to the bar in 1894. He also attended normal schools and Valparaiso University.

Early in his career he was elected prosecuting attorney of the 44th Judicial Circuit, and after completing his term was re-elected. During his practice in Knox he was county attorney of Starke county and also city attorney of Knox.

In 1911 he located in Indiana Harbor, forming a partnership with Newton A. Hembroff. On January 5, 1914, he took up his duties as city attorney of East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, being appointed to this position. He is a member of the bar of the United States supreme court.

Mr. Glazebrook is a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the First State Trust & Savings Bank of Indiana Harbor. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, Knights Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On March 26, 1911, he married Viola Summers Baker of Knox.

CHARLES L. GOETZ

A son of Casper and Mary (Holderied) Goetz, Charles L. Goetz was born in Rome, N. Y., on January 22, 1859. He received his education in the district and parochial schools of Rome, and at the age of fourteen began the trade of cigarmaker. He engaged in this trade until his removal to South Bend on April 29, 1881, and for four years thereafter. He then engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and at the present time has a large plant employing over forty employes and in addition is the owner of one of the finest city blocks in South Bend.

In 1883 Mr. Goetz was married to Emma E. Klingel, also a resident of South Bend, and they have one son, Philip K.

Mr. Goetz has always been active in public affairs in South Bend. For four years he served as deputy oil inspector, was a member of the board of public works and a member of the county council. He is a staunch Democrat, his public duties have always been discharged with promptness and fidelity, and he has supported all measures for the public good. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN C. GORMAN



John C. Gorman is a product of Gibson county, his birth having occurred within its borders on the 12th day of December, 1866. His education was received in the schools of Owensville, his graduation from the high school taking place in the year 1883. On the 30th day of September, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. McGinnis.

It is, perhaps, through his work in the field of journalism that he is most widely known, for he has been engaged in this work since the year 1888. In 1895 he became the proprietor of the *Princeton Democrat*, a paper published daily and semi-weekly. For several years he has borne the honor of being secretary of the Democratic editorial association of the state; is also well known as an active member of the Princeton Commercial Club. He is a charter member of the Owensville Lodge of Knights of Pythias and a charter member of the B. P. O. Elks and Sons of Veterans, Princeton, Ind. In the years 1896 and 1898 he served as secretary of the Democratic county committee, and in 1914, on the 19th day of May, received from President Wilson the appointment to his present position, postmaster of Princeton.

WILLIAM B. GRAY



Few members of the order of the Knights of Pythias throughout the state are not familiar with the name of Brigadier-General Gray, commander of the Indiana brigade, U. R., and the same spirit of loyal endeavor which has characterized his work in this order has also been manifest in his business and political career.

He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 2nd day of December, 1862, and attended the public schools at Wesley and Waynetown, later taking a course at Ladoga Normal School and Purdue University. In the year 1900 he was elected the first mayor of Veedersburg on the Democratic ticket, this place being at that time a strong Republican stronghold, he being the second Democratic officer in this community for thirty years. In 1902 he was re-elected, and in 1906 was elected county auditor. In 1910 he was re-elected to this position, this time receiving a majority of 600 votes, a large gain over his first majority of 160. Thus he demonstrated his ability in the service of the public.

Mr. Gray is also successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Covington and has for many years been prominently identified with fraternal affairs, being an active member of the Elks, Veedersburg Lodge F. and A. M., Indianapolis Consistory Scottish Rite, Murat Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Order of Red Men, and the Knights of Pythias. In this latter order he has been very actively engaged since 1894 in building up its military department, and is known as one of the most successful commanders in the order, receiving the title of brigadier-general in 1911.

His wife, to whom he was married June 19, 1912, was formerly Miss Zoe V. Jones.

WILBUR ALLEN GRAY

Wilbur Allen Gray is essentially a self-made man, and as an aggressive business man and progressive citizen he has made for himself an enviable reputation and position in the community.

He was born near Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the 31st day of May, 1879, and came to this state at the age of thirteen years, residing upon a farm with his grandfather in Cleveland township, Elkhart county. He attended the common and high schools of St. Joseph county, Indiana. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and has given freely of his time to assist the workers of the party in his district. In the year 1910 he assumed the duties of treasurer of the city of Elkhart, which position he held until the close of 1912, resigning that position on account of being elected to the position of treasurer of Elkhart county for a term of two years, assuming the duties of office on the 1st of January, 1913. On November 3, 1914, he was re-elected for a period of two years with an increased majority.

On the 16th of March, 1909, he was married to Miss Edna J. Funk; and the ensuing two years, while acting as treasurer of the city of Elkhart, he studied law in the evenings, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1911.

FRANCIS MARION GRIFFITH

In the roster of prominent members of the Indiana Democracy few names are found of more loyal workers than Francis Marion Griffith, native of Switzerland county. Having distinguished himself in various fields of endeavor, he has justly won the enviable reputation which he bears.

Mr. Griffith was born on the 21st day of August, 1849, and attended the common and high schools of Vevay. Following his graduation from this latter institution, he entered Franklin College for the purpose of continuing his education. Having completed his work here he entered the educational field, and in the year 1873 was elected county superintendent of schools, but resigned at the expiration of a year's service. On the first day of September, 1875, he assumed the duties of county treasurer of Switzerland county, and in this capacity served for a term of two years, establishing a record for zealous and splendid services. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of the county and entered into the practice of law, having acquired his legal education during the preceding years. In this profession he has since remained, demonstrating marked ability as a jurist and early in his career building for himself a lucrative practice.

In the year 1887 he was elected state senator from Ohio and Dearborn counties, and in the assemblies which followed until 1895, inclusive, he was an active and valued participant. In the fall of 1896 he was elected to represent the fourth district in the United States Congress, and in this position remained until 1905. He has also served the party as a member of the state central committee for eight years, and in 1914 was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Indiana.

Mrs. Griffith, to whom he was married December 24, 1874, was formerly Miss Josie D. Saddy, and she has been a worthy second throughout his career.

WILLIAM E. GRINER

Mr. William E. Griner is well known to the residents of the town of Middlebury, Indiana, and throughout the county of Elkhart as well. He is a native Hoosier, born on the 6th day of February, 1864, and spending the years of his life within the boundaries of our state. His education was obtained in the schools of Elkhart county; and on the 22nd day of March, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Bedford, and their permanent residence was established in the home of his childhood. Later he engaged in the retail lumber and coal business, and he has labored diligently for the upbuilding of the concern, which is evidenced by its growth as the years have passed. On the first day of January, 1900, he assumed the duties of township trustee of Middlebury township, serving in this capacity until the close of 1904. On the 1st of October, 1913, he took upon himself the greater responsibilities of county commissioner of Elkhart county, in which position he has remained until the present time.

Since attaining his majority he has been a loyal Democrat, losing no opportunity to further the cause of true Democracy in the community.



FRED C. GRISCHOW



An active party worker for many years, and the incumbent of various positions of responsibility in the service of the commonwealth, Mr. Fred C. Grischow is also closely identified with the business interests of Michigan City.

He is a native of Indiana, born in Michigan City, Laporte county, on the 15th day of May, 1859. He received his education in the schools of Michigan City, and at an early age entered into the commercial and political life of the place.

On the 22nd day of January, 1880, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Clara A. Hill, and their home was established in this city, and here their business interests have centered and their friendships have been made.

In July, 1906, he assumed the duties of police commissioner, and at the expiration of his term of three years in this position was elected city treasurer for a four-year term. In the fall of 1913 he was re-elected to this office, being the only Democrat elected at this election, and with an increased majority over 1907, and entered with renewed enthusiasm upon the duties of this position for a further term, to expire January 5, 1918.

AVERY McDONALD GROVES

Avery McDonald Groves, political editor of the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, was born July 9, 1886, in Milford, Kosciusko county, Indiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton B. Groves. He attended the common schools at Milford, finished high school and completed his education in Illinois.

After leaving school, Mr. Groves, following in the footsteps of his father, took up newspaper work and for many years worked on various papers of the twelfth and thirteenth districts. For some time he was managing editor of the *Garrett Daily Press*, and later took charge of the *Lagrange Democrat*, now the *Lagrange Democrat-Call*.

Eight years ago he accepted a position with the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette* as a proofreader and soon afterward was given a place on the reportorial staff. In 1913 he began writing politics for his paper and has continued in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Groves has always taken a deep interest in Democratic political affairs and much of his time during campaign years is spent on the stump as a public speaker.

FRANK V. GUTHRIE



The name of Frank V. Guthrie is perhaps familiar to every reader of this article, being that of the mayor of the city of Logansport, and for many years a prominent attorney of this place. His birth occurred on the 19th day of August, 1865, in the Hoosier state. His education was received in the public schools of his district, and later in Logansport High School. Since reaching maturity he has continued to study and inform himself upon all questions of interest to the community at large. From 1906 to 1912, inclusive, he was chairman of the Cass county Democratic central committee, and served as county attorney for four years, beginning January 1, 1909. In November, 1913, he was elected mayor of the city, his term of office to expire January 1, 1918.

HAROLD GUTHRIE

Many of our most prominent citizens were reared in the wholesome atmosphere of the farm, and the gentleman whose name appears above is a worthy representative of these. He was born on a farm in Ohio, a descendant of a line of Democratic ancestors, one of whom, his grandfather, fought in the battle of Ft. Wayne with General Anthony Wayne during the war of 1812.

Mr. Guthrie attended the county schools, and accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1864. In the year 1880, on the 14th day of November, occurred his marriage to Miss Elma Kelsey, and their home was established in Huntington county. In 1902 he was nominated for county auditor and defeated, and in 1906 was re-nominated, but, after being declared elected, was defeated by a recount of votes before a Republican judge, losing by three votes. In 1910 he was again nominated and elected, and has continued in the office till the present time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the B. P. O. Elks.

FABIUS GWIN

Fabius Gwin was born July 1, 1867, in Martin county, Indiana, the son of Jesse and Cassandra Reeve Gwin. Reared on farm and attended country district school in winter and did farm work during spring, summer and fall. After completing study in district schools, attended Marengo Academy, at Marengo, Indiana, in 1886 and 1887. Parents not financially able to pay expenses at school, so he got through by working Saturdays on farm, and at stone quarry and unloading stone, and by cutting wood nights and mornings and sweeping college buildings.

After leaving Marengo Academy, taught school during the winter school term in district schools, and attended Central Indiana Normal College at Danville, Indiana, during spring and summer terms of 1888 and 1889.

Took law course. Was admitted to practice at the Martin county bar in the year 1890, and has continued to practice at same place ever since, occupying the same office.

Was a Democrat from infancy, having been born in a Democratic home and of Democratic parentage. While in his teens, became very much interested in politics and became a leader in his township before he was a voter. Before beginning the practice of law was appointed postmaster at Shoals and served in this capacity for about one year. Soon after the beginning of his career as an attorney he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Martin county and held this position for some six years.

In the campaign of 1892 he became the leader of his party in Martin county and was urged to accept the chairmanship of the Democratic county central committee for the following campaign, in the year 1894; served in such capacity for 14 years, and also served as a member of the Democratic state committee for four years, and as vice-chairman of same for two years.

Married Miss Bertha Reichman and has one daughter, Ruth, and two sons, Fabius, Jr., and Thomas Taggart Gwin.



EUGENE HAASE

The present sheriff of Morgan county has for many years been a resident of that locality; in fact, his life has been spent within the confines of Morgan county, and there his interests are centered.

Eugene Haase was born on the 10th day of June, 1868, and received his education in the public schools of Jackson township. From his youth he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, meeting with success in this work. In the year 1900, however, he accepted the agency of the Standard Oil Co. at Martinsville, and in that work continued until the year 1911, laboring with conscientious zeal for the interests of the company which he represented.

On the 19th day of February, 1902, Mr. Haase was united in marriage to Miss Cora M. Adams, and their home was established in Martinsville, where they have a large circle of friends.

Elected sheriff of the county, Mr. Haase demonstrated his ability as an official. He is a strong adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and in the various campaigns has rendered such service as lay in his power for the furtherance of the cause in his home locality.

CHARLES A. HACK

Charles A. Hack, a prominent attorney, educator and public official of Shelby county, was born in Hancock county on the 25th day of April, 1868. At the age of five years his parents located in Shelby county, and here his schooling was received. Later, however, a course of study was taken at the Central Normal College of Danville, from which he graduated in the year 1894. Early in life he entered the educational field as a teacher and continued in the work nine years.

Following his graduation from the normal college, he entered the law office of Hord and Adams, and in the year 1896 was admitted to the bar of Shelby county. Later he was elected prosecuting attorney, in which capacity he served four years. He was also, for three years, a member of the Shelbyville school board. He is now serving his third term as chairman of the Democratic committee of Shelby county.



In 1899 he was married to Etta May Walker. They have two children, Maurice C. Hack and Ruth Jane Hack.

Fraternally, he is a member of the order of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Ben-Hur.

WILLIAM HABERMEL



The man whom the citizens of Harrison chose to represent them in the general assembly of 1914-1915 is certainly well chosen, having had a broad experience and intimate acquaintance with the needs of the commonwealth which he represents.

William Habermel, whose home has for many years been in the city of Corydon, was born in Bradford, Indiana, on the 29th day of October, 1882, and here his childhood and youth were passed. The foundation of his education was obtained in the schools of Bradford, and in the year 1900 he entered the Valparaiso Normal School for a two years' course of study. The year 1902 was passed at the Ohio Valley Normal School of Corydon, the ensuing five years being spent as an instructor. At the expiration of this period he engaged in the business of road building, and for four years he was thus profitably engaged, meanwhile gaining valuable experience in county affairs and extending his acquaintance among representative men. In the year 1909 he was appointed assistant clerk of the Indiana House of

Representatives; and in the year 1914 he was elected representative for Harrison county to this assembly.

Throughout his career Mr. Habermel has been a zealous worker in the cause of Democracy, in this respect following in the footsteps of several generations of Democratic forefathers; and in the year 1908 he acted as secretary of the county central committee, serving his constituents with the zeal which has characterized his work in other lines perhaps more profitable to himself.

His marriage to Miss Kathryn A. Baker was solemnized November 10, 1903, and together they have won a large circle of friends, many of whom have enjoyed the hospitality of their home.

OREN STEPHEN HACK



Born and reared in the Democratic faith, descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors and himself a strict adherent of the principles of Jefferson, it is but fitting that the name of Oren Stephen Hack should hold a high position in the roster of the party leaders of Indiana.

Mr. Hack was born on a farm in Shelby county, and in this wholesome environment he remained until he reached the age of seventeen, attending the district schools and later graduating from the high school of Boggstown. His studies were then continued at the Central Normal College of Danville, from which he graduated in the year 1896, and entered the educational field. For two years he taught in the district schools, and later accepted a position in the Boggstown High School, where he remained for four years. During the year 1897 he served as president of the Shelby County Teachers' Association.

In 1898 he received the degree of LL. B. from the Central Normal College, and in 1901 the degree of LL. B. from the University of Indianapolis, and was admitted to the bar. In 1898 he entered upon the active practice of law, and in this profession he has displayed unusual ability. In November, 1903, he was appointed deputy city attorney for the city of Indianapolis and served in this position until the year 1906. The following year he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Marion county, and for three years he administered the affairs of this office.

On the 16th day of June, 1908, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Miller, the gifted author of "The Yoke," "Saul of Tarsus," "City of Delight," "Daybreak," etc., and she has since presided over his home and extended hospitality to an ever-widening circle of friends. Two daughters and a son have come, also, to add to the inspiration of their home life.

Mr. Hack is a member of the Indianapolis and State Bar Associations, the Contemporary Club, German House and Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, and is affiliated with the F. and A. M. and Royal Arch Masons, Murat Temple Mystic Shrine, Knight Templars and Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE M. HAEHL

The present chief of police of Shelbyville, George M. Haehl, is a native of Ohio, born April 21, 1849. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and in his youth worked at the jewelers' trade. Tiring of this, however, he ran away from home and joined the U. S. Navy, serving three years with the Mississippi Squadron, seeing active service at Hickman, Ky., Island No. 10, Fort Peller, Memphis, Haynes Bluff, Vicksburg, Tallahatchie river, Red river, etc. At the close of the Civil War, in 1865, he received his honorable discharge, and four years later located in Shelby county, where he has since become known as a representative citizen.

Mr. Haehl is affiliated with the Red Men and Grand Army of the Republic. In 1915 he was elected chief of police for a term of four years.

FRANK D. HAIMBAUGH

Frank D. Haimbaugh is a Muncie Democrat always on the job. He was born in Ohio in 1856, and when his parents moved him over to Indiana, in 1863, about the first thing he did was to commence working with the Hoosier Democrats. He never quit it. He liked it even if he never enjoyed the excitement of being a candidate for an elective office.

After graduating from the high school at Rochester he finished the scientific course at Valparaiso University. After graduation he was superintendent of schools for Fulton county for two years, 1885-1887. He was chief doorkeeper of the Indiana house of representatives in the sessions of 1889 and 1891.

From 1900 to 1904 he was a member of the board of police commissioners of Muncie. Served as field man for the state board of accounts from 1913 to 1915. Under the Woodrow Wilson administration was named post-master for Muncie, taking the office in March, 1916. During 1917 and 1918 he served as fuel administrator for his county, this position being without compensation and held during the war with Germany.

Mr. Haimbaugh spent twenty years as publisher of Democratic newspapers and was a delegate to a Democratic state convention before he was old enough to vote. His first newspaper venture was as a partner with a cousin in publishing the *Miami County Sentinel* at Peru. That was in 1889. Two years later he bought an interest in the *Muncie Daily and Weekly Herald*. As editor he worked for the Democracy constantly and won many victories. He founded the *Muncie Press* in 1905 and managed it for four years as an independent Democratic paper and lived to see it become a radical Republican sheet.

Mr. Haimbaugh was married to Miss Emma F. Elginfritz in 1890, and their only son served in the war against Germany. This son, Paul A. Haimbaugh, was commissioned a lieutenant from the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison in August, 1917. He landed in France a month later and saw active service in the heavy field artillery, until at his own request, June, 1918, he was transferred to the tank service, remaining there to the close of the war.



FRANK J. HALL

Frank J. Hall is a son of one of the oldest and most substantial families of Rush county, his parents being the Hon. Wm. S. and Nancy M. Hall. He was born February 16, 1844; was educated in the schools of Rush county and attended Indiana University, from which he graduated, later taking a law course at the same institution. He then became a resident of Rushville and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

In 1904, in the face of an overwhelming Republican majority, his popularity was demonstrated when he was elected mayor of Rushville, serving until 1906. In 1908 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana, which position he held for four years.

Mr. Hall is still practicing law in Rushville.

MARSHALL H. HALL

The commonwealth of Posey county is fortunate in having secured for the office of sheriff a man of known integrity and sterling worth.

The incumbent, Mr. Marshall H. Hall, is a native Hoosier, born in Posey county on the 16th day of December, 1859. He attended the common schools of his district, and here his interests have centered.

On the 20th day of February, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Russell, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home and his faithful assistant in his undertakings.

In the year 1893 he was appointed custodian of the county court house, and for twenty years the duties of this position were discharged faithfully and loyally. In the fall of 1913 he was elected to the larger responsibilities of sheriff, and assumed the duties of office on the first day of the year 1914.

AUGUSTUS W. HAMILTON

To the citizens of Wells county, Augustus W. Hamilton needs no introduction, having been an honored public official of Bluffton for a number of years, and a prominent attorney of this community since 1902.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Indiana on the 30th day of August, 1873. He attended the public schools of his district, and after completing his work in high school entered North Manchester College for the purpose of continuing his education. In the year 1902 he graduated from the law department of Indiana University, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of Wells county and entered into the active practice of his profession at Bluffton in May. In his chosen work he was very successful, bringing to it untiring energy, patience in research and loyalty to the interests of his clients.

In 1906 he was elected to the position of mayor of the city of Bluffton, assuming the duties of office early in 1907, and for four years his time and energies were given to the service of the public.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Hamilton has been a loyal adherent to the principles of Democracy, and has worked for the furtherance of the cause in Wells county. During the campaign of 1913 he served the party as county chairman, and has at various times represented Wells county Democracy in the state conventions of the party.

Mrs. Hamilton, to whom he was married June 30, 1904, was formerly Miss Blanche M. Small; and as the presiding genius of his home she has helped to win for them both a wide circle of friends.

WILL HAMMELL

Among the younger workers within the ranks of the party in Adams county the subject of this article is well known as a loyal and aggressive Democrat. A native of Adams county, Indiana, he was born on the 9th day of February, 1887. A resident of Decatur, he acquired his schooling in this city, graduating from the high school in 1908. The ensuing four years were spent in the study of law under the capable guidance of Judge D. E. Smith, since which time he has practiced in the county and is recognized as a rising lawyer of the community. He has taken an active part in campaign work, and was the successful candidate for clerk of the Adams circuit court of Adams county, Indiana, upon the Democratic ticket in 1914. Mr. Hammell is unmarried, an enthusiastic and conscientious worker and he has shown a remarkable grasp upon the possibilities of his profession.

WILLIAM ADELBERT HAMMOND

The name of William Adelbert Hammond is probably familiar to every citizen of Miami county, serving as mayor of the city of Peru. Mr. Hammond is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Armstrong county on the 13th day of November, 1864. In the year 1898 he emigrated to Indiana, employed as a locomotive engineer by the Wabash Railroad Company. Since attaining his majority he has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, serving on the city committee and as delegate to numerous conventions.

He has also continued an active member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and

shortly after establishing residence in Peru was made chairman of this organization. In the year 1911 he was elected representative from Miami county to the state legislature, and in the fall of 1913 was elected to the position of mayor of the city for a term of four years.

Mrs. Hammond, to whom he was married June 26, 1911, was formerly Miss Norah Almeda Murphy.

STEPHEN J. HANNAGAN

Stephen J. Hannagan, an active party worker of Lafayette, is a native Hoosier, descended from early pioneers who settled in this State in 1844. He was born on the 25th day of May, 1863, and received his education in the parochial schools of Tippecanoe county.

In the year 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Foley, and their home was established in Lafayette.

In the year 1889 he was elected city clerk, and in this capacity served until 1894. In 1896 he assumed the duties of city councilman, which position he held for many years. During the administrations of Governor Marshall and Governor Ralston he served as state oil inspector, and is the incumbent of this position.

He has taken an active part in the various campaigns through which he has passed, rendering valued service to the local organization.

ALFRED R. HARDESTY

A life-long Democrat, an unusually versatile man, and one distinguished in various lines of endeavor, Alfred R. Hardesty is justly held in high esteem in his home town, Valparaiso.

Mr. Hardesty was born in Boone county, Indiana, on the 17th day of January, 1860. He attended the public schools and, after his graduation from high school, entered the university for continued study in the higher branches, and for the courses in law and commerce.

Following his attainment of the degree of B. S., he entered the educational field, and for many years was an instructor in the public schools, during which time he held the position of superintendent of schools at Chesterton for a period of nine years, leaving there of his own accord to accept a similar but better position at Hobart, where he remained six or eight years and where, at that time, was the largest commissioned township high school in the state. For two years following this, under the superintendency of the late Frank E. Cooper, he acted as assistant county superintendent of Lake county, one of the largest and most important counties in the State from the educational point of view. During his incumbency of these positions his progressive methods and rare tact in dealing with the various problems involved in the training of the youthful mind won for him the high esteem of the community. He successfully passed the examination for and is the holder of a life state license to teach in any of the schools of the State. He was also, for a few years, an instructor in the university of Valparaiso.

Wishing to enter a new field of work, however, he passed the examination for accountants, under the public accounting act, and served two years as public accountant under the administration of Governor Marshall. At the expiration of this period he engaged in the real estate business, and now does a general insurance and brokerage business as well. Though a member of the bar of Porter county, Mr. Hardesty has never practiced law, but has kept in touch with legal affairs.

On the 25th day of August, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle E. Fish of Buffalo, N. Y., and their home in Valparaiso has been the meeting place of many friends, who rejoice to accept their hospitality.



HARVEY HARMON

Harvey Harmon, a native and lifelong citizen of Gibson county, is well known throughout the county as a zealous Democratic worker and a prominent attorney-at-law.

Mr. Harmon was born at Owensville on the 12th day of August, 1873, and attended the schools of that place, graduating from the high school. His studies were continued at the Indiana Uni-

versity at Bloomington, and he later entered the law school at DePauw University, from which he was graduated.

On the 14th day of June, 1901, his marriage to Miss Nora McGinnis was solemnized and their home was established in the city of Princeton, where he engaged in the active practice of law. So successful was he in his chosen profession that in the year 1911 he was elected county prosecutor, assuming the duties of office on the first of January, 1912. In the exercise of the duties pertaining to this office Mr. Harmon has shown the same conscientious zeal which has characterized his private undertakings.

He has taken an active part in fraternal affairs and has membership in Prince Lodge 361, F. and A. M.; the Princeton Commandery Knights Templar; the B. P. O. Elks; Hadi Shrine of Evansville; the Delta Tau Delta, Tau Epsilon and Phi Phi Delta Phi educational societies.

JOHN G. HARRIS

John G. Harris, for many years a leading attorney of Bloomington and mayor of this city, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th day of October, 1869. In the year 1876 his parents located in Monroe county, where he received his schooling. Following his graduation from the high school he entered Indiana University, graduating from this institution in June, 1896. In the year 1901 he emigrated to Oklahoma for his health, and in the same year was elected police judge of the city of Hobart. This position he held until 1905, at which time he returned to his home in Bloomington. In the fall of 1908 he was elected joint representative from Monroe and Brown counties to the state legislature, and the following year was elected to the position of mayor of the city for a four-year term. At the expiration of this period, in 1913, he was re-elected. From 1890 to 1894 he served as secretary of the Democratic county committee, and was county chairman from 1906 to 1910, and also in 1914.

Mrs. Harris, to whom he was married April 22, 1889, was formerly Miss Florence Barnes.

COL. JOSEPH RICHARD HARRISON

Joseph Richard Harrison needs no introduction to the citizens of Whitley county, having been the holder of various positions in the service of the commonwealth, and for many years a leading citizen of the community.

Mr. Harrison was born in Green township, Noble county, Indiana, on the 28th day of May, 1862. In his childhood, however, he was brought to Whitley county by his parents, and here his schooling was received in the common schools of his district, and later in the Churubusco High School.

On the 10th day of February, 1881, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jennie E. Stough, but death deprived him of her companionship in the year 1905.

In the year 1879 he assumed the duties of deputy county clerk of Whitley county and in this capacity served for eight years. During the first administration of President Cleveland he held the position of clerk of the United States court of the Fourth District, New Mexico; and four years were spent as clerk of the Whitley circuit court. He is, perhaps, best known for his service as mayor of Columbia City, a position which he held for eight years, entering upon the duties of this office in the year 1902.

Upon retiring from office January 1, 1916, he entered the profession of the law, having been admitted to the Whitley county bar in 1891.

Colonel Harrison is a Spanish war veteran and for 20 years was an officer in the Indiana National Guard, retiring in 1915 as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Indiana Infantry. He has been a Shetland pony breeder for 20 years and is past president of the national club.

CHARLES L. HARTING

A true product of Madison county, serving as city treasurer of Elwood, Charles L. Harting is well known and highly esteemed by the entire community.

He was born on a farm near Elwood, March 6, 1876, the son of Harmon G. Harting and Josephine Mock Harting, both natives of Johnson county. When he was three years of age the family

moved to Elwood, and here the son received his schooling, graduating from the high school. Later a course in electrical engineering was taken at Purdue University, after which he entered the employ of the Elwood Electric Light Co., now known as the Indiana General Service Co. Here he remained for twelve years, resigning to assume the duties of city treasurer, a position to which he was elected in the fall of 1913. He has often served the party as precinct committeeman and delegate to the various conventions. He is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Moose.

Mrs. Harting, to whom he was married June 22, 1904, was formerly Miss Roxana Moore of Kokomo.

BAYLESS HARVEY

The responsibility which falls to the lot of the publisher of a newspaper is great, as the molding of the sentiment of the community is largely in his hands; and seldom is this responsibility borne by one of greater ability or having more interest in the community than the publisher of the *Paoli News*, Bayless Harvey.

Mr. Harvey is a native Hoosier, born on the 12th day of November, 1873. He attended the public schools of his district and graduated from the high school. Later he entered Indiana University at Bloomington for study in the higher branches, and received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1895. The following year he returned for the study of law and in 1896 received the degree of LL. B.

In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Orange county and entered into the practice of his profession at Paoli. The following year he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Orange county, and in this capacity served for nine years, rendering efficient service to the community and establishing a reputation for marked ability in the legal profession.

In the year 1912 he assumed the duties of county attorney, and was the incumbent of this position until 1915. He is now the publisher of the *Paoli News*, and in this venture has demonstrated a marked intelligence in administration.

On the 28th day of November, 1898, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Erma King, and to them has been born a daughter.

During his years in college he became allied with a Greek letter fraternity and is now affiliated with the Royal Arch Masons No. 134 at French Lick and the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge 119, of Paoli, and Bedford Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar. In 1918 he was elected Democratic county chairman of Orange county.

SIDNEY B. HATFIELD

Few citizens of Warrick county are better known or more highly esteemed than Sidney B. Hatfield, for many years a prominent attorney of Boonville.

Mr. Hatfield was born in the state of Kentucky, but at an early age was brought by his mother to Indiana, his father having purchased and located upon a farm in Perry county, near the Ohio river. There he remained until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he entered Indiana University. Following his graduation from the literary department of that institution in 1864, he matriculated in the law department, from which he was graduated in 1866. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the bar of Perry county and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Cannelton. On the 10th day of March, 1872, he assumed the duties of clerk of the Perry circuit court, and in that capacity served for four years. In the fall of 1879 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Perry county, and at the expiration of a two-year term, in 1882, was re-elected for further service of two years. Later he located in Boonville, where he has since been engaged in practice.

During his college days Mr. Hatfield became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Greek Fraternity, and during his residence in Cannelton became affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. He is a member of Strangers' Rest Lodge No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hebron Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Boonville.



Throughout his career Mr. Hatfield has stood for the principles promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, and has consistently voted the Democratic ticket and given his support to the various organizations of the party. Mr. Hatfield ranks as one of the leading attorneys of Southwestern Indiana, and also is regarded as one of the best citizens.

FRED A. HAUSHEER

For many years the incumbent of various positions of responsibility in the service of the commonwealth, Fred A. Hausheer needs no introduction to our readers.

Mr. Hausheer is essentially a product of the Hoosier state, having been born in Indiana on the 14th day of March, 1861. He attended the public schools of Laporte county and early entered into the business life of Laporte.

In the year 1889 Mr. Hausheer was appointed deputy treasurer of Laporte county and for five years he remained in that position, working with conscientious zeal and intelligent effort. In 1906 he was appointed deputy auditor of the county and in that capacity acted for a term of four years. He then was elected county auditor and on the first day of the following January assumed the duties of the office, amply

qualified by his years of service as deputy and thoroughly prepared to administer the affairs of the office in an efficient manner. In the fall of 1914 he was again the candidate of the Democratic party for this position.

On April 22, 1882, Mr. Hausheer was united in marriage to Miss Susie Held.



CHARLES H. HAVENS

Charles H. Havens was born in Kokomo, May 4, 1858, a son of Henry Bascomb Havens, one of the early settlers of Howard county, and a grandson of the Rev. James Havens, noted pioneer Methodist preacher and contemporary of Peter Cartwright. He was carrier-boy for the *Radical Democrat* (afterward the *Kokomo Dispatch*) when it was established in Kokomo by Jap Turpin in 1872. Entering a printing office at the age of fourteen years, he was identified with newspaper work as printers' "devil," printer, reporter and editorial and political writer, with the exception of half a dozen years in which he was engaged in the theatrical business, until his appointment as postmaster for Kokomo, March 1, 1914. He succeeded J. O. Henderson as managing editor of the *Kokomo Daily Dispatch* in 1890, on the election of Mr.

Henderson to the office of auditor of state. He never sought official position, and was recommended for appointment as postmaster for Kokomo by Congressman Martin A. Morrison at a time when Mr. Havens was earnestly advocating the selection of another Democrat for this position.

In 1880 Mr. Havens married Lou Ewing Coate of Paducah, Ky., who died four years later, the issue of the union being one daughter, now Mrs. Paul M. Gerhard of Kokomo. In 1886 he married Orpha D. McKinsey of Kokomo. There were born to them two children, a son who died at the age of five years, and a daughter, Mrs. George Carl Yearling of Kokomo. There are three grandchildren, by whom Postmaster Havens sets great store—Master Charles Logan Gerhard, Master Daniel Havens Gerhard and Mary Louise Yearling.

Mr. Havens devotes his entire time to his duties as postmaster and has been energetic in the promotion of the newer features of the postal service—the parcel post, the postal savings system and the organization of the Kokomo postoffice under the "two-division" plan in operation in offices of the larger cities.

THOMAS HAWKINS

A representative Indiana citizen of the higher type is Thomas Hawkins. Born on a farm, he has mounted steadily upward in business and political circles until he holds the highest office in the gift of the people of Shelbyville, and his administration proved the wisdom of voters who, normally Republican, swung away from party lines and placed him in office with a huge majority as an expression of their confidence.

Mr. Hawkins was born in 1859 in Washington township, Shelby county. Educated in the district schools, he longed for further insight into the rules which governed business, and attended commercial schools of Indianapolis. After finishing his course there he returned to his father's farm and for a few years turned his attention to tilling the soil. Later on he purchased a farm of his

own, buying eighty acres in Washington township, and in 1882 married Ella M. Easley, one of the county's most popular young ladies. In 1893 Mr. Hawkins left the farm and moved to the town of Flat Rock, where he bought out a large store owned by Wesley Nading. After conducting this business for nine years, during which time he showed remarkable business ability, he sold out to O. R. Miller. In 1902 Mr. Hawkins was elected county auditor, and moved with his family to Shelbyville in 1903. He served four years in this position of trust and was elected county chairman in 1906 and 1908.

On November 3, 1909, the crowning act of confidence which the community felt in him was shown when he was elected mayor of the city of Shelbyville. Although Mr. Hawkins was a Democrat in a Republican community, he received a majority of 356 votes.

A man of pleasing personality, Mr. Hawkins makes friends quickly and, it may be said to his credit, holds them long. His business ability has been demonstrated in the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the city since taking hold of the reins of government and it is not too much to say that no chief executive ever justified the confidence imposed in him more fully than has Mayor Hawkins. He is one of the solid citizens of the community in his home life, spending much time with his family, which numbers three, his wife, his son Perry, and his daughter Hazel.

BAILEY HAWKINS

The present representative to the legislature from Hamilton and Tipton counties is eminently fitted for the duties involved in this position of responsibility, having been in the service of the public for many years prior to the election of 1914.

Mr. Bailey Hawkins is a native of this state, his birth having occurred on the 22nd day of April, 1869, in Sullivan county. He attended the public schools of Sullivan county, later taking a course of study at the Indiana State Normal School of Terre Haute. In the year 1897 he assumed the duties of deputy auditor of Putnam county, and this position was retained until the beginning of 1905. On the 25th day of September, 1906, his marriage to Miss Alice W. Wilkinson was solemnized, and the following year they established their residence in Hamilton county, where Mr. Hawkins engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. In 1912 he was elected representative from Hamilton county. Besides his occupation as farmer he is also cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Carmel.



GAINES HOMER HAZEN

Gaines Homer Hazen was born in Newburg, Indiana, on October 26, 1847. He was the eldest son of Albert and Eliza A. Hazen. He received a common school education. Graduated in the Wells & Kliner Commercial College of Evansville, Indiana, in 1866. Began reading law with Galen Spencer in Newburg in 1868. Entered the law office of Warren & Mattison of Evansville in 1869, and remained with them one year. Was admitted to the bar in Evansville in the spring of 1869. Entered the law school of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, in October, 1870, and graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1871. Located in Bloomington and practiced law for two years.

Was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Beatly, of Bloomington, on June 24, 1873. They then removed to Newburg, where he practiced law until November, 1880, when they removed to Boonville and he formed a law partnership with Hon. S. B. Hatfield on November 15, 1880. Mr. Hatfield withdrew from the firm on March 31, 1885. Mr. Hazen continued in the practice of law until July 10, 1893, when he purchased the *Boonville Enquirer*, withdrew from the law and devoted his whole time to its publication. Starting in life poor, he and his wife met many obstacles, but by push and energy they have succeeded fairly well.

He has held the following positions of trust: Treasurer of Newburg for one year; deputy prose-



cuting attorney twelve years, under the following prosecutors: E. R. Hatfield, two years; G. L. Rheinhardt, four years; S. B. Hatfield, four years, and William Land, two years. He was probate commissioner one term under G. L. Rheinhardt. Served seven years as county attorney for Warrick county and one year as attorney for the town of Boonville. He was the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial District in 1888, on the Democratic ticket, but went down in defeat with his party.

He joined the Odd Fellows and the Encampment in Bloomington in 1871, passed through the chairs and represented both branches in the Grand Lodge.

Joined the Knights of Pythias in Newburg in 1874, passed through the chairs and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. Served one year as member of committee of subordinate lodge returns and one year on committee on the state of the order. Served one term each in the offices of grand inner guard, grand master at arms and grand prelate.

Joined Boonville Court No. 59, Tribe of Ben-Hur, on February 14, 1896, and was made past chief on the institution of the lodge. He was elected representative from the State of Indiana to the Supreme Lodge in January, 1900.

He was appointed a member of the executive committee of the Supreme Tribe on August 16, 1901, and has been re-elected by the Supreme Lodge three times since.

He joined Boonville District Court No. 519, Court of Honor, on November 3, 1897, and passed through the chairs of that lodge.

He joined Evansville Lodge No. 116, B. P. O. Elks, on March 9, 1904, and at this time is a member in good standing in all of the above orders.

His marriage to Miss Emma J. Beatly was blessed with one child, a daughter, Nellie A., born October 25, 1874. She received a common school education, graduated in the Boonville High School and later attended college at St. Mary's, Terre Haute, Ind.

She was united in marriage with Mr. Eugene H. Gough on May 10, 1900. This union was blessed with three sons—Harold Hazen, born April 10, 1901; Eugene LeRoy, born January 9, 1904, and Gaines Homer, born May 31, 1912.

HORACE H. HELLER

Among the leaders in the Democratic organization of Parke county is Horace H. Heller, of Rockville.

Mr. Heller is a native of the state of Illinois, born in the city of Quincy on the 2nd day of June, 1871. He attended the schools of this city and later, accompanying his parents to Springfield, completed his schooling, graduating from the high school with the class of 1885.

After leaving school, he went west and was interested in the cattle business in the state of Kansas; but when his father passed from this life, in 1888, Mr. Heller returned to his home in Illinois and learned the trade of a miller, and in this work has continued with marked success until the present time. In this capacity he became connected with the firm of Rohm Bros. of Parke county in the year 1902, and in this locality his interests have since centered. He is now a member of this firm which holds interests in various parts of Parke county, doing an extensive milling and grain business.

On the 2nd day of June, 1905, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Grace M. Hatfield, and she has since been the presiding genius of their home in Rockville and dispensed its hospitality.

Since attaining his majority he has been an active worker for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy and holds a high position in the councils of the party. During the campaign of 1914 he was vice-chairman of the county committee, and has been a member of the executive committee for the past twenty years.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons and the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

FRANKLIN J. HELLER

Franklin J. Heller, a Buckeye by birth, came to Indiana with his parents, Hamilton and Lovina Heller, when a small boy, and grew to manhood in Jay county. After graduating from the Pennville schools he taught for five years. He graduated from the University of Valparaiso in the

scientific course in 1889 and from the law department in 1891. He immediately began his chosen profession at Columbia City and has been successful as a lawyer.

In 1898 he was elected joint senator for the counties of Huntington and Whitley, then a Republican stronghold, by a majority of 143. He served as county attorney for many years and also as a member of the school board for his city.

He is widely known as a fraternalist, especially as a Knight of Pythias, and was their Grand Chancellor for Indiana in 1917-18.

He was always a staunch Democrat and at all times faithful to William J. Bryan. He was a faithful and regular attendant at his party's conventions, county, state and national, giving counsel and assistance in promulgating the principles of Democracy.

He was born February 14, 1865, and was married June 3, 1891, to Miss Florence Pence of Columbia City, and she has been the presiding genius of the home then established. Three daughters have blessed their home, Kate, Grace and Lois. Kate graduated from the University of Chicago in 1918 and has been a successful teacher of English in the high schools of Fort Wayne and Pueblo, Colorado. Grace is married and is living in Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Lois is at home and in the high school.

JOHN HERBERT HELLER

The present managing editor of the *Decatur Daily Democrat*, John Herbert Heller, is widely known throughout the State as a staunch Democrat and active party worker, but also as a newspaper man of unusual intelligence and ability, who has made his paper a real power in the community. He was born on the 4th day of May, 1873, and attended the schools of Decatur, graduating from the high school of that city in June, 1890, continuing his studies in the Indianapolis Law School, Indiana University, graduating therefrom in May, 1897. On the 29th day of November, 1899, his marriage to Miss Martha A. Peterson was solemnized, and in the same year he became connected with the paper which he now controls.

Since attaining his majority he has taken an active interest in the various movements of the Democratic party, in this respect following in the footsteps of his father, Judge D. D. Heller. In the year 1910 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Democratic state convention, and in 1912 and 1914 he served as secretary of these gatherings. In 1912, also, he served as alternate delegate to the national convention at Baltimore. Despite his interest in the doings of the party, however, the only political position which he has ever held has been that of file clerk in the legislature of 1909. He is at present the Eighth District member of the managing committee of the Democratic Editorial Association, and holds an influential position among the newspaper men of the State.

PHILIP BERNARD HEMMIG

Philip Bernard Hemmig was born on a farm one mile west of Radnor, Carroll county, Indiana, January 4, 1873. He lived there with his father, brother and grandmother until 1894, when he moved to Ockley, Ind. He completed the common school course and attended the C. N. C. College. He completed the scientific and law courses.

At eighteen Mr. Hemmig began teaching school. In 1903 he was elected county superintendent of schools and has twice since been re-elected.

As soon as he became of age he took an active interest in politics and under his management Madison township gave the largest majorities for the Democratic ticket.

He is a member of the Red Men, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias lodges, also of all the Masonic bodies. In 1900 he was married to Nora Joy, a native of Indiana. They have a family of six children: Eva, Floyd, Melvin, Dortha, Dora and Arline.

He has been remarkably successful as scholar, school officer, musician and politician. In politics he has always been considered a true-blue Democrat.



JOSEPH P. HEMPHILL



Having served the commonwealth for sixteen years in the capacity of county auditor, and having held other positions of responsibility within the gift of the people, Joseph P. Hemphill is too well known in southeastern Indiana to need an introduction.

Mr. Hemphill was born near the scene of his present home on the 2nd day of September, 1853, and his schooling was received in the schools of Rising Sun. Later, however, a commercial course was taken in Cincinnati. Returning to his home in Rising Sun, he became identified with the business life of the place, reading law under the late Judge A. C. Downey, and soon thereafter became a prominent factor in political affairs. He was elected for four terms of four years each as auditor of Ohio county and three terms as city treasurer of Rising Sun. He has also served the Democratic party as county chairman, and was for years a member of the county central committee. In the fall of 1914 he was elected joint senator to represent the counties of Dearborn, Franklin and Ohio, and in the assembly of 1915 was a prominent member. His political activities are well recognized throughout southeastern Indiana. Aside from his political connections, he has been prominent in business, for 25 years the leading druggist of his city and at all times identified with the uplift of Rising Sun and the promotion of her business interests and the well-doing of her people.

EB. HENDERSON



One of the most interesting members of the Indiana Democracy is Eb. Henderson, a pioneer of Morgan county, born June 2, 1833, on a farm northeast of Martinsville, and, after four score years of residence in the county, still living in the old homestead. His wife, formerly Ann E. Hunt, to whom he was married in October, 1856, is still his faithful companion, now seventy-seven years of age.

Following his graduation from the country schools of the county he attended Indiana University three years, taking a scientific course. In 1854, a year before leaving college, he drove from Bloomington to Martinsville to cast his first Democratic vote, making the trip in one day. In 1860 he was elected county treasurer for a two-year term, the only Democrat elected in the county. In 1868 he was elected joint senator from Johnson and Morgan counties, and in the following assembly was one of two Democrats detailed to stay and register a protest against the enfranchisement of the negro, all other Democratic members resigning. He was returned also to the legislature of 1871, and in 1874 was elected auditor of state over seven other candidates for nomination, including Hon. John B. Stoll, and in this capacity served two terms. During Cleveland's first administration he held the post of assistant commissioner of internal revenue; and in 1910 was elected county assessor, being nominated fifty years to a day after his first nomination to the position of county treasurer. He is perhaps better remembered by the present living Democracy of Indiana as chairman of the state central committee in the Cleveland and Blaine campaign of 1884.

JOSEPH E. HENSLEY



Joseph E. Hensley, treasurer of Monroe county, has won and maintained his position by virtue of his sterling qualities and energetic methods of work.

Mr. Hensley was born in Monroe county, Indiana, February 24, 1869. After his graduation from the common schools of Bloomington he took a course at the Central Normal College at Danville.

On the 22nd day of April, 1894, Mr. Hensley was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda J. Jacobs, and to her he attributes a great share of his business success. Before he attained his majority he entered the educational field, engaging in teaching and farming, and is now the owner of two fine farms and a handsome home; also the father of two charming daughters, of whom he is naturally proud.

In the year 1910 Mr. Hensley was nominated for county commissioner, but he was defeated by 37 votes in a Republican stronghold. Two years later he was unanimously nominated for county

treasurer and was elected by a majority of 666. In 1914 he was again nominated without opposition and was elected for a second term.

Mr. Hensley has been an active worker in the party ranks, serving eight years as township committeeman and otherwise rendering valued service. Fraternally, he is allied with the order of Red Men.

WILLIAM B. HENRY

A representative citizen and successful farmer of Pulaski county is William B. Henry; and as a public official and leader in the ranks of Democracy, his record is most creditable.

Mr. Henry was born in Boone county, Ind., on a farm, on the ninth day of January, 1865. He attended the common schools of his district, and later pursued his studies at Central Normal College of Danville. A course was also taken at the State Normal School of Terre Haute. Following his graduation he entered the educational field, and later engaged in the mercantile business in Lebanon. Here he remained for eleven years, at the expiration of which he came to Pulaski county for residence, where he soon became identified with the business and political life of the community. In 1908 he was elected to the position of county recorder, and in 1912 was re-elected.

Mrs. Henry, to whom he was married at Paris, Illinois, in the year 1884, was formerly Miss Emma A. Harper; and she has proved a worthy helpmate throughout his career.



CHARLES R. HERTENSTEIN

The incumbent of the position of superintendent of schools of Ripley county, Charles R. Hertenstein, is eminently fitted by education, by experience and by his natural qualifications for the position which he occupies.

He is a native of Indiana, born on the 15th day of March, 1879. He attended the common schools of Ripley county, and at an early age entered the educational field, teaching in the schools of the county. In the year 1899 he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute for a course of study in the higher branches and in pedagogy, and following his graduation, in 1909, he was the superintendent of the commissioned high school at Amo, Indiana, two years and then returned to Ripley county for further work in his chosen field.

In the year 1911 he was chosen for the responsibilities of county superintendent, and in this capacity he has since served, placing the schools in his care upon a high plane.

Mrs. Hertenstein, to whom he was married in the year 1909, was formerly Miss Grace Evans, of Terre Haute.

Mr. Hertenstein and family now reside in Versailles, Ind.



JOEL WILLIS HIATT

The subject of this sketch was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, June 10, 1850. He is the son of Harmon and Mary (Harris) Hiatt. He is of unbroken anti-Revolution, Quaker lineage. At eight years of age he moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was educated in the public schools and at Wabash college. He was graduated from that institution in 1873, with the degree of A. B. Subsequently he was a student at Harvard Divinity School. In 1873 he moved to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he was principal of the high school and later was superintendent of the schools at New Harmony.

In 1885 he was appointed document clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, through the influence of Hon. John J. Kleiner. He held this position until 1895, with the exception of the two years of the 50th congress, which was Republican, and went out of office in December, 1895, with his party. In 1889, fifteen years after graduation, he was given the degree of A. M. by Wabash College on account of the reputation which he had gained for knowledge of public documents.



He has been secretary and chairman of the Democratic central committee of Posey county and, since 13 years of age, has been an unwavering Democrat. He is interested in farming, and has concerned himself with the public parks of New Harmony and its public library. For the latter, which embraces about 20,000 volumes, he succeeded in securing an up-to-date organization and management.

DAVID A. HIGGINS

The gentleman whose name appears above is a native and lifelong resident of Hendricks county, and has, since attaining his majority, been prominently identified with the business and political affairs of the community.

David A. Higgins was born in Marion township, Hendricks county, on the 30th of June, 1850. He attended the public schools of the county and later continued his studies at Hopkins Academy, Ladoga.

On December 1, 1881, Mr. Higgins was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Hunt and established his home in Danville.

Mr. Higgins served his party as county chairman for ten consecutive years, beginning this work in the year 1904. Appointed deputy oil inspector for the state of Indiana, this position he now holds. Mr. Higgins is a lifelong Democrat and has attended many conventions as delegate since casting his first vote in 1872. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club, the Masonic order and the Christian church of Danville.

WRIGHT J. HINKLE

Wright J. Hinkle, one of the most zealous workers in the ranks of Indiana Democracy, was born on a farm in Jasper county, on the 15th day of October, 1863. When he was but two years of age his parents moved to White county and in the schools of that locality his education was received.

On December 23, 1884, Mr. Hinkle was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Horner, and to this union have been born three daughters.

Mr. Hinkle is a successful farmer and stock raiser and the proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment in Monon, his home town. He is descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors, and he himself is a most zealous worker for the cause, though refusing to accept office. For twenty years, however, he has served the party as committeeman. He is affiliated with the orders of Knights of Pythias and Red Men and has a wide acquaintance throughout the state.

JOHN HIPSKIND

John Hipskind, a prominent citizen of Wabash, and native of Bavaria, Germany, was born on the 17th day of November, 1850. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to America, the family locating in Wabash. There he attended school, and early became a building contractor, erecting most of the prominent buildings in that city between 1874 and 1907. Since the latter date he has been engaged in the heating and plumbing business.

In 1888 Mr. Hipskind was elected a member of the city council for a two-year term, and again, in 1909, he was elected to membership in that body for a term of four years. He was also a member of the Democratic county central committee for twenty years, beginning in 1884.

Fraternally, Mr. Hipskind is allied with the Catholic Knights of America, the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been treasurer of the Home Telephone Company since its organization, treasurer of a building and loan association for sixteen years and of the county central committee for eight years.

On May 28, 1873, Mr. Hipskind was united in marriage to Miss Barbara S. Fleck.

JOSEPH M. HIRSCH

One of the most successful business men in Perry county, Joseph M. Hirsch is a native of Germany and a self-made man. He was born on the 6th day of August, 1875, and attended the schools of Amberg, Nuremberg, Munich and Heidelberg, Germany. At the age of twenty years,

however, he came to America, arriving here without funds, but managed to continue his studies at St. Meinrad, Indiana.

On the 22nd day of November, 1900, Mr. Hirsch was united in marriage to Miss Katie B. Snyder and established his home in Cannelton, where he has since remained and where his business interests have centered.

Mr. Hirsch is an extensive holder of real estate in Cannelton and a stockholder in the Cannelton National Bank, of which he is assistant cashier. He is also one of the incorporators of the Cannelton Sewer Pipe Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the state.

Politically, Mr. Hirsch is a staunch Democrat, having allied himself with this party soon after his arrival in this country, and he has contributed valuable service to the local organizations. In the fall of 1914 he was nominated for joint senator from Perry, Crawford and DuBois counties and served in the assembly of 1915 with much credit to himself and his constituency.

Mr. Hirsch is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, its state treasurer, and the only fourth degree member of that organization in Perry county. He is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose.

PETER L. HIRSCH

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred on the 10th day of December, 1876; but in his childhood he was brought to the city of Cedar Grove, Indiana, where he has since remained. He attended the schools of Cincinnati for a time and later continued his studies in Cedar Grove. During the years from 1900 to 1904 he was engaged in the grocery business in Cincinnati, but at the expiration of this period resumed his residence in Cedar Grove and became the proprietor of a saloon. He was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Werstefeld. Both are communicants of the Catholic church.

Mr. Hirsch is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Catholic Order of Foresters and enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the county of Franklin. Since attaining his majority he has uniformly voted the Democratic ticket and is known as a loyal party worker.

SAMUEL V. HITE

Samuel V. Hite, surveyor of Huntington county, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 16th day of August, 1866. He attended the public schools of his district and later continued his studies at the Fairfield Union Academy and the National Normal University. Then followed a term in the Northwestern Business University, which he left to assume the duties connected with his mother's farm in Huntington county. Two years later, on the 3rd day of January, he was married to Miss Ella L. Broyles, of Fairfield county.

For twelve years Mr. Hite was engaged in managing various oil properties for large foreign corporations, retiring from this field to accept the position of county surveyor, to which he was nominated without his knowledge or consent and elected in 1912. In 1914 he was renominated by acclamation and again elected.

Mr. Hite is an active member of the Huntington Commercial Club and has passed through all of the chairs in the local lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH O. HOFFMAN

The juvenile court in its methods and results differs from all other courts, seeking primarily to accomplish constructive work in bringing together the warring elements of home life which work to the detriment of children. In this work peculiar characteristics are demanded of the attaches of the court; and in the present prosecutor we find a man eminently fitted for the position.

Joseph O. Hoffman was born in Indiana on the 7th day of November, 1889. He attended the local schools of his home district, continued his studies at St. Mary's College, Kansas, and then took a course at Georgetown University, from the legal department of which he was graduated. Soon afterward he was admitted to the bar of Marion county and entered into the active practice of law in Indianapolis. In this work he has evinced conscientious zeal and loyalty to his clients. On the 14th day of June, 1914, he assumed the position of prosecutor for the juvenile court of Indianapolis.

Politically, Mr. Hoffman has been a staunch and loyal Democrat, rendering efficient service to the local organizations and in every possible way contributing to the success of the party.

EDWARD GEORGE HOFFMAN



Edward George Hoffman, Democratic national committee-man for Indiana for several years from 1916, was born in this state, October 1, 1878. His early education was secured through the public schools and included a course in the Harlan high school. After his graduation there he took a course at Valparaiso College and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1903. Taking up his residence in Fort Wayne, he began the practice of his profession and soon took a high rank at the bar, becoming a member of the well-known firm of Barrett, Morris and Hoffman. This firm was engaged in much of the most important litigation of northeastern Indiana.

Interested from his earliest manhood in politics, Mr. Hoffman became active in the organization work of the Democratic party at an early age and in 1906 served as county chairman in Allen county. Two years later he was made a member of the state committee for the twelfth congressional district, and such was the energy and ability he displayed in this connection that he was re-elected in 1910, 1912 and 1914. From 1909 to 1914 he served the commonwealth as county attorney.

In the senatorial contest of 1909, when Senator Shively was the caucus nominee, Mr. Hoffman, then but thirty-one years of age, was presented as the candidate of the 12th district, and the dignified manner in which his candidacy was urged made a favorable impression on the state and served to fix his status in Indiana politics.

In 1916, on the retirement of Senator Thomas Taggart from the national committee, Mr. Hoffman was unanimously elected as his successor, and he carried to his new position the zeal which characterized him in all the positions he ever held. In 1918 he was appointed by the national alien property custodian the attorney for Indiana, a position in which he served the government without compensation.

A 33rd degree Mason, an Elk, and a Knight of Pythias, Mr. Hoffman also is a member of the Fort Wayne University club, Country club and Chamber of Commerce and of the Indiana Democratic club of Indianapolis. He is actively engaged in business enterprises and is vice-president of the Tri-State Trust Company and secretary-treasurer of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette Company, also secretary and treasurer of the Deister Machine Company.

Mr. Hoffman's wife was Miss Emily R. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, their marriage having been solemnized on the 7th of May, 1912, and in her he has found a worthy second in the various responsibilities and undertakings which came to him.

PETER HOLZER

In the hands of the newspaper editor lie great responsibilities to the community in which he lives and works, and the influence wielded by a man of sterling qualities in this position is great. Appreciating this fact, the subject of this article, Peter Holzer, has been a great force for good in Ripley county and vicinity.

Mr. Holzer is a true product of Ripley county, born in Shelby township on the 4th day of September, 1870. He attended the public schools of his district and later pursued his studies at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute.

On the 12th day of November, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Adda Adams, and their home was established in Batesville.

In the state general assembly of 1911 he held the position of journal clerk, and in this work formed many friendships with noted persons. Since the year 1905 Mr. Holzer has held the position of editor of the *Democratic Herald* of Batesville, a paper whose principles are declared by its name. In February, 1908, a corporation was formed including Mr. Charles V. Hert and Mrs. Adda Holzer, and it is now being published under this management.

The father of Mr. Holzer, now nearing the age of three score years and ten, is also a lifelong

Democrat. The son, Peter Holzer, has been a frequent attendant of county, district and state conventions and in 1914 was precinct committeeman. He is affiliated with the order of Masons at Batesville; also a member of the Eastern Star, Red Men and Fraternal Order of Eagles.

ISAAC HOLTON

Isaac Holton, a well known hotel proprietor of the city of Plainfield, Indiana, and prominently identified with the business interests of the town, was born in the state of Ohio on the 12th day of October, 1853—on a farm—and received his education in the public schools of that state, coming to his present home in his youth. On the 7th day of October, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Christiana Trichler of Bloomington, and she has since been his faithful companion. Following his removal to Plainfield he engaged in the hotel business, and in this field he has continued until the present time, being the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. He also served as postmaster of the city during President Cleveland's last administration. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, serving many times as delegate to congressional and state conventions; and was also alternate delegate to the national convention at Denver in 1908.



THOMAS M. HONAN

Born in Seymour, Indiana. After graduating at Indiana University he entered into the practice of law in his native city. Was appointed city attorney, elected three times to the office of prosecuting attorney in the judicial district comprising Jackson, Washington and Orange counties. Afterwards he was three times the representative of Jackson county, serving as speaker of the 66th General Assembly of the State of Indiana. Attorney-general of the State of Indiana from 1911 to 1914 inclusive. Is now practicing law at Seymour, Indiana.

FRANK ASBURY HORNER

Frank Asbury Horner was born in Washington county, Indiana, in the town of Fredericksburg, April 18, 1849. He was the son of Dr. Jacob S. Horner. He graduated from the University at Greencastle in the class of 1870, and began the practice of law at New Albany. He moved to Brazil in 1871 and made that his permanent home.

He was a member of the Democratic state central committee as chairman of the fifth congressional district from 1896 to 1900. From 1898 to 1902 he was a member of the State senate. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clay county, serving for four years, at the same time being county chairman in the party organization.

He was a candidate of his party for Congress and was defeated in the election. His opponent was Attorney Holliday, his law partner for eighteen years.



WILLIAM O. HORTON

William O. Horton not only has always been one of the liveliest Democratic workers in Hamilton county, but when in public office he was both popular and efficient. He served many years as a member of different political committees and as a delegate to conventions, but was not a candidate for any office until 1912, when he was chosen auditor of the county. He was re-elected in recognition of his efficient service.

Mr. Horton was born and reared on the farm, receiving most of his education in the neighboring schools, and spent most of his successful life as a farmer and in buying and selling live stock, doing the largest business in the county in this line. His farm is one of the models, not only of the county, but of the state. His success in both business and politics has been far above the average.

Mr. Horton was married to Miss Elizabeth Sumner on September 14, 1881.



JUDGE MILTON B. HOTTEL

Recognized throughout the state as an authority in the legal profession, now a resident of Indianapolis and one of her prominent citizens, Judge Milton B. Hottel is best known in Washington county, where most of his life has been spent, and which locality, to him, is "home."

Judge Hottel was born in Harrison county, Indiana, May 1, 1860. During his boyhood he accompanied his parents to Washington county, where the family located. Following his graduation from the high school of Salem, he became engaged in educational work, teaching school for a year. Later he matriculated at Indiana University and in 1882 was graduated from that institution. He spent the following two years in a store with his father, in Salem, and then entered the law office of John A. Zearing for the purpose of reading law. A year later he was admitted to the bar of Washington county and formed a partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Zearing & Hottel, an association which continued until the death of the senior member of the firm in 1898. These years Judge Hottel has always regarded as valued years of growth and development in his profession. From this time forward his rise in the legal profession was rapid, and his abilities as an attorney were soon recognized beyond his home community.

In the year 1910 Judge Hottel was elected to the position of judge of the Appellate court of Indiana for a term of six years, and upon assuming the duties of this office he located in Indianapolis, establishing his residence in Woodruff Place, a beautiful and exclusive residence district of the capital. Judge Hottel's administration of the affairs in his charge evidenced efficiency and conscientious zeal, and his decisions from the bench were characterized by just discrimination and fairness to the various parties in litigation. Renominated by his party, he was elected for a further term of six years, and in this capacity is still serving.

On January 17, 1888, Judge Hottel was united in marriage to Miss Cora H. Harris, who has been a worthy second in her husband's labors. Five children born to this union are living to add inspiration to their home life, and two have been called from the family circle by death.

Notwithstanding his success in the legal profession and in the social world, Judge Hottel has found time to engage in farming upon a large scale, and his large apple orchard and persimmon orchard of three thousand trees bear evidence, in their close and successful culture, that a master hand controls the estate near Salem, in Washington county.

During his years in college Judge Hottel became affiliated with the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. He also is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he has consistently adhered to the principles promulgated by Jefferson, and his influence and service have been highly valued, in the counsels of the local and state organizations of the Democratic party.

E. M. HOWARD

The gentleman named above was the first white child born in the town of Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, this event occurring on the 24th of April, 1848. He attended the common schools of Benton county, but entered the army at the early age of sixteen years, enlisting in the 155th Indiana Volunteers. For the past forty-seven years he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, holding the position of claim agent on the Logansport Division for fourteen years. His father was a prominent Democrat of Benton county, serving as county clerk for three terms, also as auditor, treasurer and recorder. Mr. Howard is a member of the G. A. R. He has always been active in the counsels of the Democratic party, serving as chairman of the county committee for two years, and for many years a delegate to county and state conventions and a visitor to all Democratic national conventions.

WILLIAM F. HOWAT, M. D.

A native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, born in that province on the 2nd day of June, 1869, and educated in its schools, Dr. Howat is none the less a loyal Hoosier and a valued citizen of the city of Hammond.

Following his graduation from the Prince of Wales College, Canada, he entered upon the study of the medical profession at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from this institution in the year 1892. The same year he located in Packerton, Kosciusko county, and for three years engaged in

the active practice of medicine. In this year, also, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Webb, who has since been the presiding genius of his home.

In 1895 they came to Hammond, and here their social and business interests have since centered.

In 1896 he was candidate for coroner. Later he became a member of the school board of Lake county and for more than six years devoted his efforts to the upbuilding of the school system. He has also been a member of the library board since its organization in 1904. During the years 1911-12 he served as president of the state medical society, marked evidence of his high standing in the medical profession of the State. He was a candidate for mayor in the primaries of 1913.

Dr. Howat is affiliated with the Masonic order (32nd degree and Knights Templar) and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

JAMES H. HUMPHREYS

James H. Humphreys was born in Greene county, Indiana, July 22, 1853, being a member of one of the oldest and best known families in the county. His father, Andrew Humphreys, settled in Greene county in 1842 and was one of the best known public men in Southern Indiana, having served more times, either as a representative or a senator in the general assembly, and voted for more United States senators, than perhaps any other man of his day. He served his first session in 1849 and his last session in 1897. In addition to his long service as a legislator, he was Indian agent for the territory of Utah under President Buchanan's administration and was elected and served as a member of Congress to fill the unexpired term of James D. Williams, who was elected as governor of Indiana before his term as congressman expired.



The subject of this sketch, James H. Humphreys, was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mattie Jackson, to whom he was married in 1877. Mrs. Humphreys died in the spring of 1879. His second wife was Miss Eva Schloot, to whom he was married in 1883. He has six children, four sons and two daughters.

Mr. Humphreys, like his father, has always been an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat, believing always in the principles of the Democratic party and in the perpetuity of the same. He was born and reared on a farm, taught school in his early days, was in the mercantile business for several years, and was cashier of the Linton bank for seventeen years.

He has never held but one political office, and that is the one he now holds, a member of the senate of Indiana, being elected for the counties of Greene, Owen and Monroe, on the third day of November, 1914.

LORENZO B. HUMPHRIES

Having been an active worker in the party ranks since his youth and for many years the incumbent of various positions of responsibility and trust in the public service, Lorenzo B. Humphries is well known to the citizens of Parke county.

Mr. Humphries was born in Virginia on October 6, 1853. He attended the county schools of his home district and at the age of nineteen years came to Indiana, an orphan seeking employment. The following year, on the 12th day of October, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel E. Lambert, and she has been a faithful second in all his efforts for advancement.

Since he attained his majority Mr. Humphries has taken an active part in the activities of the Democratic party in Owen county and in 1892 was county chairman. During President Cleveland's administration he held the position of postmaster of the city of Rockville throughout the term of four years, and in 1908 was elected township trustee. During this campaign he was forced on the ticket to fill it up, the township being a Republican stronghold, but he was elected by a majority of 78 and in this position remained until March 15, 1914. On this date he received his appointment from President Wilson to the postmastership of Rockville, and to this work his energies are now devoted.



Mr. Humphries has served the party as delegate to many state and congressional conventions,

and was for four terms chairman of the county organization. Fraternally, he is allied with the order of Knights of Pythias, among the membership of which order he has a wide acquaintance and is held in high esteem.

CHARLES EDGAR HUDSON



The city of Connersville is the home of many citizens in whom it takes just pride, men of progressive ideas and methods who labor zealously for the public good. To this element belonged Charles Edgar Hudson.

This gentleman was a native of Franklin county, his birth having occurred at Fairfield on the 17th day of July, 1870. His education was received in the public schools of that county. His wife was Miss Lola Murray of Matamora.

Mr. Hudson, since his youth, had been an energetic worker for the success of the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1913 was nominated by that party for the position of city treasurer of Connersville, and, being elected, assumed the duties of office January 5, 1914.

Mr. Hudson died on July 13, 1918.

BURDGE H. HURD



Burdge H. Hurd has won distinction as a leading attorney of Huntington county and also in the educational field in Iowa and Indiana.

He was born in Coesse, Whitley county, Indiana, on the 26th day of August, 1864, and attended the schools of this locality until he completed the high school course, when he accompanied his parents to Iowa and entered Tilford Academy at Vinton. Following his graduation here in 1886 he studied at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and finally graduated from the law department of Ann Arbor University in 1890. A period of ten years in South Dakota followed his graduation, and here he was married to Miss Alice Penney of Parker, on the 6th day of March, 1892. Here he engaged in the practice of law, and was for four years postmaster of the city of Parker.

In 1902 Mr. Hurd came to Huntington and continued his legal work; and in 1910 was appointed president of the board of education of Huntington for a term of three years. In 1914 he assumed the duties of county attorney, which position he still holds with great credit. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the State A. O. U. W. and the National Union.

Mr. Hurd was county chairman of the Democratic county central committee in 1903, is a staunch and loyal Democratic worker, and is one of the leaders of that party in the county; has attended every state convention, as a delegate, since his location in Huntington county. No Democrat in the state is more loyal to the true principles of Democracy than he, and he is a tireless worker for their advancement.

OSCAR JAY

A true son of Elkhart county, born and reared within its confines and recognized throughout the community as a representative citizen and the incumbent of various positions of responsibility and trust in the service of the public, is the present prosecuting attorney, Oscar Jay, of Elkhart.

Mr. Jay was born on October 5, 1871, and his childhood was spent near the little town of Wakarusa. He received his early schooling in the public schools of his home district, later taking up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Elkhart county.

On July 16, 1902, Mr. Jay was united in marriage to Miss Viola R. Hess, who died on November 24, 1908.

In January, 1911, Mr. Jay assumed the duties of deputy prosecuting attorney for the 34th judicial circuit, and devoted a year zealously to this work. Retiring to private practice for a season, he again entered the public service as prosecuting attorney for the same district, assuming the duties of this office on January 1, 1914.

Politically, Mr. Jay has been a consistent adherent to the principles of Democracy, giving freely of his time during the various campaigns through which he has passed for the furtherance of the cause.

URIAH STOKES JACKSON

Uriah Stokes Jackson was born in Vernon township, Hancock county, Indiana, July 6, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and resided in the county continuously until his death, June 22, 1912.

On March 8, 1864, he was married to Mary J. Thomas, who died in 1910. To them were born seven children, four of whom survive him: Earl and Omer S. Jackson, and Mrs. Horace Boyd and Mrs. Ora Myers, all of Greenfield, Indiana.

In 1911 Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Grace Gardner.

In early life Mr. Jackson engaged in farming and the buying and selling of live stock. In 1889 he began the practice of law in Greenfield, in partnership with Edward W. Felt, at present one of the judges of the appellate court.

He continued in the practice of his profession and was for many years in partnership with Robert L. Mason, until the latter became circuit judge in 1906. He then formed a partnership with Earl Sample (now the judge of said court) which continued until 1911.

In 1876, Mr. Jackson was elected township trustee of his native township and was re-elected in 1878 and served two terms.

He was elected sheriff of Hancock county in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, when the rest of the Democratic ticket was defeated. In 1888 he was elected county chairman of the Democratic organization and was continued through three successful campaigns.

He was elected chairman of the Sixth congressional district and served as a member of the Democratic state committee through three campaigns.

In 1908 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic state central committee and was re-elected in 1910. He was also the nominee of his party for congress in 1904 and made a good race in the days when no Democrat could win in the Sixth District.

On January 8, 1911, he was elected to the office of sergeant-at-arms of the National House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., which position he continued to hold to the time of his death.

Mr. Jackson was from his early manhood a leader of men. He had a passion for politics and whether in defeat or success never suffered his zeal for the cause of Democracy to abate. He worked incessantly, and in the campaigns of 1908 and 1910 led his party to victory in the State after many years of defeat.

Mr. Jackson was a strong personality and a lovable character. He had an intuitive knowledge of men which served him well in both politics and business. He was a hard fighter and a worthy antagonist. He kept his face turned toward the future and cherished no ill will toward his fellow men on account of things said or done in the many contests in which he was a leading figure.

When he could not trust a man he quietly let him alone, but he clung tenaciously to his many tried and true friends and associates.

He never gave up. To him a defeat only marked the beginning of another contest.

He had a host of friends in his native county and was one of the best and most favorably known Democrats in Indiana. He was a delegate to several national Democratic conventions and had the confidence and esteem of many of the most prominent men in national affairs. For many years he never missed a district, state or national convention. He believed in the principles of Democracy and strove earnestly all his life to place Democrats in public office to carry those principles into effect.

He richly earned all the honors that came to him, and his many friends in his own and other parties rejoiced in the recognition of his loyalty and ability when the National House of Representatives honored him with the position he held at the time of his death.

His untimely death was mourned by many loyal friends, who sincerely regretted that he could not continue to live in the enjoyment of the high office to which he had so worthily attained.



WM. B. JENNINGS

The name of William B. Jennings is a familiar one to the citizens of Johnson county, as he has for a number of years been the holder of positions of responsibility in administering the affairs of the commonwealth.

Mr. Jennings is a native of Johnson county, his birth having occurred in White River township on the fourth day of January, 1852. He attended the public schools and later continued his studies at Hanover College. In the year 1895 his marriage to Miss Claudia B. Cutsinger was solemnized and their home established in Franklin.

For eight years, beginning with 1879, he served as auditor of Franklin county, and in the year 1896 he was elected county treasurer, in which capacity he served for four years. Then followed another term of four years as auditor, after which he retired from public life. His father, William H. Jennings, also was a prominent citizen of Johnson county, having served as sheriff, county treasurer, joint senator from Johnson and Morgan counties, and finally as mayor of Franklin, which position he held until his death.

FREDERICK H. JESSUP

Since the beginning of its political history, Howard county has been noted as a Republican stronghold, and few indeed have been the official positions held by Democrats; so it is a matter of no small moment and a cause for congratulation when the important position of prosecuting attorney of the county is held by a young Democratic worker. Frederick K. Jessup, of Kokomo, is perhaps the first Democratic incumbent of this position, and is justly proud of the honor. He assumed the duties of the office on the 1st day of January, 1913.

Mr. Jessup was born in the village of Greentown, Howard county, and attended the schools of his home town. Later he took a full law course at the law school of Indiana University at Bloomington. On January 20, 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Ina Velaer.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Jessup has taken an unusual interest in political and municipal affairs, and is deeply interested in the various movements for the growth and development of the community in which he lives. During the various campaign activities he has given freely of his time and services for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy, and is recognized as a coming factor in the councils of the party organization in Howard county.

JOSEPH L. JOHANNIE

Joseph L. Johannie, a prominent citizen of Laporte county and a well-known public official, is a true son of northern Indiana and devoted to the interests of his community.

Mr. Johannie was born in Indiana on March 31, 1873, and here his boyhood was spent. He attended the schools of his home district, and at an early age mastered the principles of agriculture and engaged in its pursuit. Since then Mr. Johannie has found his greatest pleasure in tilling the soil, and even when engaged in the greater responsibilities of public life maintained his interest in agricultural affairs and takes pride in the fact that he has "split more rails than Abraham Lincoln."

In the year 1902 Mr. Johannie assumed the duties of township assessor, serving in that capacity for four years, at the expiration of which period he was elected township trustee for a further term of four years, this period of service ending in 1910. In the fall of the following year he was elected county treasurer for a two-year term, assuming the duties of office on January 1, 1912. At the close of this period he was re-elected to this position to serve until January 1, 1916.

On September 9, 1909, Mr. Johannie was united in marriage to Miss Grace E. Ward.

JOHN W. JOHNSON

The present treasurer of Greene county has, since his youth, evinced remarkable energy and ability to accomplish an unusual amount of profitable work for himself and for the community in which he resides.

This gentleman, Mr. John W. Johnson, is a native of Greene county, having been born within its confines on the 20th day of May, 1854. Here, also, his education was received, in the common schools of his district and later at the Bloomfield Normal School. Following his graduation from this latter

institution he engaged in educational work, teaching school in the winter and farming in summer; nor was this double labor all of the accomplishment of this young man, for, out of the fifteen years thus employed, six years, from 1880 to 1887, were devoted also to the performance of the duties of township assessor of Cass township.

On the 6th day of December, 1890, his marriage to Miss Caroline Blackmore was solemnized.

In the fall of 1912 he was elected treasurer of Greene county, assuming the duties of his position on the first day of January, 1913.

Throughout his life, Mr. Johnson has been a consistent Democrat, voting the ticket and laboring zealously for the furtherance of the interests of the party.

BENJAMIN B. JOHNSON

Perhaps no man in the state could be found who is better equipped for the position of private secretary to the governor than is the incumbent of this position, Benjamin B. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was born on a farm near Marlboro, Stark county, Ohio, but at the age of fourteen years accompanied his parents to Kokomo, where he completed his schooling in the high school of that city. In the year 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Clara C. Albaugh, and to them have been born two children, Miss Edna and Fred Bates Johnson.

During their residence in Kokomo Mr. Johnson served for three and one-half years as deputy postmaster, and for six years as bookkeeper of the First National Bank. For six years, also, he discharged the duties of deputy and county treasurer, and was editor and proprietor of the *Kokomo Tribune* for over two years. In the year 1891 he assumed control of the *Richmond Item* and for eight years was editor of this paper. He was also a member of the Richmond board of works for three and one-half years and president of the commercial club of that city. He became affiliated with Indiana Democracy in 1900, opposing high tariff and imperialism; and in January, 1913, was appointed private secretary to Governor Ralston.



MCCLEAN JOHNSON

McClellan Johnson was born in Putnam county, Indiana, September 12, 1864. While still a small boy, his father, Oliver B. Johnson, moved to Clay county, where he resided the rest of his life.

McClellan attended the public school. He was a bright, apt pupil and learned readily. He later attended the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, fitting himself for teaching, which profession he followed from the time he was sixteen years old until within five years of his death.

When a mere boy of eight years he acquired a fondness for politics and a political career by often making the trip to Bowling Green with his father, who was then county commissioner, and loitering around the various rooms of the old court house. He often attended the various sessions of court and intently listened to the men and their discussions of political situations.

He was married to Margaret L. Boyd in 1886. To this union three girls were born, only one of which is now living. In 1888 he settled on a farm adjoining his father's, where he lived, managing the farm, and teaching during the winter until 1910, at which time he moved to Brazil to assume his official duties.

During his entire life he was a loyal, staunch Democrat and a hard worker for the party of his choice. For years he was precinct committeeman and certainly watched everything carefully. In 1907 he made the race for recorder, but was defeated in the primary, only to rise above it and be elected county treasurer in 1910 by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected treasurer in 1912 with a still larger majority.

He died December 3, 1915, of angina pectoris. He had finished his day's work and lacked just four weeks of having completed his second term as county treasurer. By his death the county lost a good citizen, active in civic and political affairs and always supporting those things which were honorable and upright. He was a progressive man and one of high ideals and sterling worth.



WILL H. JOHNSTON



For many years a prominent attorney of Montgomery county and known throughout the legal profession of the state as jurist and legislator, the name of Will H. Johnston is held in high esteem by the citizens of his home county.

Mr. Johnston is a native of this state, born on the 9th day of June, 1858, in Putnam county. He attended the common schools of his district and the academy of Darlington. Later a special course and a course in law was taken at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1881. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county and entered into the active practice of his profession at Crawfordsville. His firm has acted as county attorney continuously since 1907. To this work he brought unflinching energy, keen insight into complicated questions and conscientious loyalty to his clients, which soon placed him in the front rank of the profession.

In the year 1886, on the 20th day of January, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella May McMullen, and their home, then established in Crawfordsville, has since extended hospitality to many devoted friends.

Politically, Mr. Johnston has, since his boyhood, been a staunch adherent of the cause of Democracy, and has loyally devoted his time and energies to the promulgation of the principles taught by Jefferson. He has served the party, at various times, as precinct committeeman, as chairman of the county committee (from 1890 to 1892); and in the campaigns of 1896 and 1898 was a member of the state central committee. In the year 1900 he was elected state senator from Montgomery and Putnam counties and in the assemblies of 1901 and 1903 was an active participant, rendering efficient service. He is an exceptionally fluent speaker, and both as politician and jurist ranks as a leader. Indeed, he is known as the leading Democrat of Montgomery county. January 5, 1916, Mr. Johnston was appointed postmaster for the city of Crawfordsville, Indiana, which position he still holds.

JOHN F. JOYCE

Few adherents to the cause of Democracy have contributed more largely toward its advancement in Vigo county in past years than has John F. Joyce, clerk of the county.

Mr. Joyce's life has been spent in his present environment. Born in Vigo county, December 20, 1863, his education was received in St. Joseph's parochial school at Terre Haute. On June 1, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss May Levan.

In the fall of 1906 Mr. Joyce was elected to represent Vigo county in the state legislature, and in the assembly which followed and in the special session of 1908 he was an active participant, introducing more bills which became enacted into laws than any other member, notwithstanding the fact that it was a Republican body. He was also a member of the sub-committee which drew up the public depository law. In November, 1908, he was elected clerk of the county, and after four years of service in this capacity was elected for a further term of four years. He enjoys the distinction of being the first Democratic incumbent of this office in sixteen years.

During the past twenty years Mr. Joyce has been a delegate to nearly every state convention of the party, and has at all times labored diligently for the furtherance of the cause throughout his district. Fraternally, he is allied with the orders of Knights of Columbus and Red Men. He is a member of the Catholic church.

JOHN P. KEMP

John P. Kemp, son of David and Mary A. (Price) Kemp, was born in Jefferson township, Tipton county, December 14, 1854. He had the advantage of being reared on a farm, attended the neighboring schools, later going to DePauw and the Normal College at Valparaiso, from which later institution he was graduated in 1878. After teaching school five terms he located at Tipton, where he began the study of law under Judge Dan Waugh, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, from which time he has continued in the practice of his profession.

On April 11, 1882, Mr. Kemp was married to Miss Belle Cox, a sister of Judge J. E. Cox of

Peru and of Judge Charles E. Cox of Indianapolis, justice of the Supreme Court. To this union have been born three children—Charles, Walter J. and Ralph.

Mr. Kemp has been a director of the Citizens National Bank of Tipton since its organization. He is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, F. & A. M.; Kempton Lodge No. 482, I. O. O. F., and of the Elks, and is a staunch Democrat.

HORACE MILTON KEAN

Horace Milton Kean, son of Milton W. and Virginia C. Kean, was born at Ireland, Dubois county, Indiana, on April 29, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and taught school in Dubois county for nine years.

He read law during his spare time while he taught and in 1899 graduated from the Chicago Correspondence School of Law, and practiced his profession in Jasper, Indiana, until December 1, 1914.

He served for 10 months as county assessor of Dubois county. For twelve years he was deputy prosecuting attorney of that county. He was elected joint representative for the counties of Dubois and Pike for one term and served in the 1905 session of the general assembly of Indiana. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Indiana in 1908-1909, and was grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World.

He was married June 14, 1908, to Lula B. Miller (nee Bretz) of Huntington, Indiana. They have one son, Horace M. Kean, Jr., who was born October 12, 1913. Mrs. Kean was president of the Rebekah Assembly (I. O. O. F.) of Indiana, 1910-1911, and was a delegate to the Association of Rebekah Assemblies at Winnipeg, Canada, in 1912.

Mr. Kean was appointed assistant attorney-general of Indiana January 1, 1915, by Richard M. Milburn, attorney-general. Upon the death of Mr. Milburn he was retained in said position by Hon. Evan B. Stotsenburg, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Milburn.



SENATOR JOHN WORTH KERN

The story of John Worth Kern is necessarily the history of the Indiana Democracy for at least seventeen years; also of the first administration of President Wilson, during which he was leader of the United States Senate. To even skim the surface of such a crowded life in less than a volume is impossible. His early life and struggles and triumphs in Howard county, where he was born, his commanding position at the bar first in the county of his nativity and later at Indianapolis, his brilliantly promising political activities in early manhood must be dismissed with a mere mention. In 1884 he first became a state figure when he was elected reporter of the supreme court, in which capacity he served for four years, and the seventeen volumes of the reports bearing his name are a monument to this period of his life. Even this early he was marked for leadership. Thomas A. Hendricks about this time predicted a future of distinction predicated upon the young man's eloquence, courage, political acumen, and ardent attachment to the principles of his party. On the termination of his term he formed a law partnership with Leon O. Bailey and resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate; where his commanding political capacity was instantly conceded and where he especially distinguished himself in the fight for the employer's liability law. On the election of Mayor Taggart he was appointed corporation counsel, in which capacity he was called upon to deal with many knotty problems and enhanced his reputation as a lawyer by the manner in which he met them. This closes the first or preparatory period of his great career—a period rich in historical incidents that cannot be touched upon in an ordinary sketch.

In 1900 Mr. Kern reluctantly consented to make the race for governor at a time when there was little hope of carrying the state. He was easily nominated and immediately plunged into the campaign with characteristic vigor and enthusiasm, stumping the state from lake to river, and, while suffering defeat along with the rest of the ticket, running ahead of the national ticket. In 1904



there was another practically unanimous demand that he head the ticket in Indiana. He steadfastly adhered to his determination to fight in the ranks until Alton B. Parker, the nominee for President, summoned him to New York and made an urgent personal appeal on the ground that no other man would add so much strength to the party in Indiana. Again he consented to the sacrifice. In 1908 he was nominated at Denver for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Bryan and in that campaign he covered the country in a speaking tour which made him friends and admirers who were to serve him later. From that year, and some time before, he came to be accepted as Mr. Bryan's chief lieutenant in Indiana and as one of the Nebraskan's principal champions in the nation.

In 1910, at a time when he had firmly determined, for financial reasons, to retire from politics, and notwithstanding his positive declination personally expressed twice to the convention, he was nominated for the United States Senate. In response to the urgent pleas of all the candidates voted for in the convention he again, with reluctance, resumed his old position as the head of the ticket; and in a campaign brilliantly contested by Senator Beveridge, his opponent, was elected. This marked the beginning of his career as one of the nation's leaders.

No other man has ever attained so soon the commanding position that was instantly accorded Senator Kern in the senate. He became immediately the nucleus around which all progressive movements within the party in the senate gathered. Within a week he was leading the fight against the then reactionary organization of the party, and, while he failed this time by a narrow margin, he forced a personal recognition in his selection as one of the members of the steering committee charged with the duty of determining party policies and plans. During the first congress in which he served he particularly distinguished himself as the leader in the long-drawn-out battle to unseat Lorimer, planning the uncovering of the evidence of corruption, acting as leading cross-examiner of witnesses, preparing in large part the minority report, and in a three-days' speech summing up the evidence with such mastery that no other speeches were made and Lorimer was expelled.

He carried the prestige thus won to the Baltimore convention, where he was to play a dramatic and important part as chairman of the committee on platform and as Mr. Bryan's candidate for temporary chairman. He became one of the potential forces working for progressive principles and a progressive ticket, and when the inner story of that remarkable convention is finally written it will be found that no man played a more important part in the result.

At the beginning of his third year in the senate he was elected without any effort on his part to lead the Democratic majority—a meagre majority, upon which rested the heavy responsibility of enacting the Woodrow Wilson policies into law. The next four years of his life were years of ceaseless, life-sapping activity, and the story of these years is the history of the greatest constructive administration in the life of the republic. But for his diplomacy, tact, patience, tireless energy, sleepless vigilance, genius at conciliation, many of the Wilson measures now indelibly stamped upon the country would have failed of passage. Upon no man in public life did the President lean more heavily, to none did he turn more frequently, and the senator's nights as well as days were given ungrudgingly to the public service. The story of the part he played during these four years in the nature of things was not given to the public, but time will disclose the intimacy of his connection with the phenomenal success of the first Wilson administration. It was he to whom the President turned to pilot the child-labor law through the senate, and upon him that the President depended for the management of the eight-hour law, which prevented the most disastrous railroad strike in history. His greatest personal, as differentiated from party, triumph during these four years was his successful fight for an investigation into the unthinkable brutal conditions in the coal mining district of West Virginia—the first signal triumph ever scored by labor in the senate when all the powerful interests were aggressively arrayed upon the other side. In six years he made a record in actual achievement surpassing that of many who have served a generation.

But he paid the penalty in a physical breakdown which came upon him a little before the campaign of 1916, when he came up for re-election. He went through the fight in a sadly broken condition and was defeated along with the rest of the ticket in Indiana.

Broken in health, his voice almost gone, he returned to Washington for the short session beginning in December with the intention of resigning the leadership, but upon the insistence of his colleagues and the president he retained his post and fought the good fight through to the expiration of his term, leaving the senate with the affectionate admiration and respect of his colleagues on both sides the chamber.

Although impressed with the necessity of giving up all labors and recovering his health, his restless nature would not acquiesce, and in May he started out to deliver a patriotic war message in a lecture given on thirty-one consecutive nights in eight southern states. This was followed by a

collapse from which he never recovered. He died at Asheville, North Carolina, in August, 1917, and his body was taken to his country home in the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia, where he had hoped to spend his closing years in the seclusion of "Kerncliffe." On the edge of a cliff, the termination of his favorite walk, he was buried with simple and impressive services, just as the sun dropped behind the mountains.

Of all the leaders of the Indiana Democracy since the Civil war, Senator Kern was the only one who occupied the position of leadership in the national congress when his party carried the responsibility of power in every branch of the government, with the exception of Voorhees during the disastrous last Cleveland administration. Where Voorhees failed, Kern succeeded. That this was not due to mere accident but to his personal qualities of leadership will be disclosed in due time when the historian pushes back the curtains for the truth.

JOSEPH C. KIMMELL

A prominent citizen of Noble county, a loyal worker in the ranks of the party and a trusted official in the service of the commonwealth is Joseph C. Kimmell of Ligonier.

Mr. Kimmell is a native of this state, born on the 28th day of April, 1872. He attended the common schools of Noble county and later entered the Tri-State Normal College of Angola for work in the higher branches and along educational lines.

On the 18th day of May, 1893, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lena A. Keehn of Ligonier, and she has since presided over his home and extended its hospitality to the many friends which they have drawn about them.

In the year 1906 he was elected representative from Noble county to the legislature of the State and served in the following assembly, and also in the special session of 1908. In 1911 he assumed the duties of county auditor, having been elected to this position for a term of four years.

Mr. Kimmell has maintained his interest in the pursuit of agriculture and is the owner of a quarter-section of fine land near Ligonier, the cultivation of which he personally superintends.



FRANK H. KIRKHOFF

Frank H. Kirkhoff, an active worker for the furtherance of the interests of the Democratic party, was born in Hancock county on the 18th day of March, 1863. He attended the schools of his home district and later pursued his studies at the German Science School. On June 20, 1886, he married Miss Annie Eagan of Cambridge City, and established his home in the city of Indianapolis, where he became engaged in business as a steamfitter. In this work he has been quite successful, building up a lucrative business and establishing a reputation as an expert in his line. In the year 1914 he was appointed engineer of the state house, a position requiring real ability.

Mr. Kirkhoff is a member of the Indiana Democratic club and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. His entire family are staunch Democrats.

JUDGE LEX J. KIRKPATRICK

"A just judge" is a term truly applicable to the subject of this article, this reputation having been won by the fairness of his decisions from the bench.

Judge Lex J. Kirkpatrick was born in Rush county on the 6th day of September, 1853, but was brought to Howard county when but three months of age, his parents settling upon a farm near Greentown. In 1871 he came to Kokomo. He attended the common schools of the county and Howard College, later pursuing his studies at the College of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and finally graduating from the Central Law School of Indianapolis in 1875. In the year 1881 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Emma Palmer of Holloway, Michigan. In 1890 he was elected circuit judge of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of Howard and Tipton counties, serving in this capacity for six years. In 1909 a new court was established in this circuit, Howard county being made the Sixty-second Judicial Circuit, and he was appointed judge of the new circuit by Governor Marshall, serving for two years, since which time he has practiced law, a member of the firm of Bell, Kirkpatrick and Voorhis.



MATTHIAS KIRSCH

Matthias Kirsch was born on the 17th day of August, 1856, in the village of Dossenheim, near Heidelberg, Germany. At the age of twelve years he was brought by his father to this country and settled with the family in Adams county, Indiana, where his education was continued. October 6, 1878, he was married to Miss Amanda Langenbacher, and, though not a holder of political office, has since been closely identified with the business life of the county. He is now president of the firm of Kirsch, Sellemeyer & Sons Company, dealers in lumber and building material; cashier of the People's Loan and Trust Company; treasurer of the Ward Manufacturing Company; president of the German Building and Loan Association; member of the county council, and holds numerous other offices of trust for the county and for the German Reformed church of Decatur, of which he is a member.

CHARLES E. KISER

Widely known as a successful farmer of Whitley county and honored as a public official for integrity and zeal is Charles E. Kiser, former auditor of the county.

Mr. Kiser is a native Hoosier, born on the 25th day of December, 1867. His schooling was received in the public schools of Whitley county and later at the Valparaiso Normal School, from which he was graduated. He married Miss Mittie L. Livensparger and established his home at Columbia City.

In the fall of 1910 Mr. Kiser was nominated for the position of county auditor and was elected. During the four years which followed he devoted himself to the service of the commonwealth with conscientious zeal. Politically, he has stood firmly for the Democratic party and its principles, and his influence during the various campaigns has been a factor in the success of the local organization.

EDWARD S. KITCH

For many years a well-known citizen of Marshall county, and having served the commonwealth as a trusted official in various capacities in the past, the name of Edward S. Kitch is a familiar one to the residents of Plymouth and vicinity.

Mr. Kitch was born in northern Indiana on the 6th day of February, 1868. He attended the public schools of his district, and later continued his studies at the Valparaiso Normal School.

On the 18th day of December, 1892, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Della E. Bates, and the home then established by them has extended hospitality to a wide circle of friends.

In the year 1894, Mr. Kitch assumed the duties of town clerk of Bremen, and in this capacity served for two years. Later he was elected justice of the peace for German township, and the duties of this position were faithfully and conscientiously discharged for a term of ten years. In the fall of 1910, he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and he assumed the administration of affairs connected with this position on the first day of January, 1912, this term of service to expire on the first day of the year 1916; and the record which Mr. Kitch is daily establishing for progressive methods and conscientious service is testified to by a wide circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS F. KNOTTS

The first mayor of Gary, Ind., Thomas F. Knotts, has been so closely identified with the city that to many people mention of Gary suggests Mayor Knotts; and it would be impossible to consider the history of Gary, either as a municipality or as a business center, without reference to that enterprising and far-sighted citizen who about ten years ago stood in the midst of sand barrens and scrub oaks and helped plan and plat the lines along which the city has since grown.

Born in Highland county, Ohio, son of F. D. and Margaret K., who in 1866 by team and wagon left Ohio and established a new home on farm four miles from Laporte and later in Medaryville, Ind. Thos. F. Knotts received a common school education in Indiana and taught eight terms in this state and four years was superintendent of Indian school of Dakota territory; superintendent high schools at De Smets, Dakota territory. 1879 to 1884 Mr. Knotts studied at Valparaiso University and completed work in commercial, teachers' and scientific courses. Was a successful teacher, that work, like all his undertakings, being pursued with a thorough energy and ability to get results which is characteristic of him.

In 1891 he became identified with Lake county, when he went to Hammond and engaged in real estate and fire insurance business. While in Hammond he was on police force and also police commissioner. He was one of the first on the ground after plans had been formulated for establishment of a great industrial center at Gary. Resigning his position as police commissioner at Hammond he established his home at Gary. On May 4, 1906, his brother A. F. Knotts, who was connected with the steel corporation, opened the first real estate office and bought the first land outside that acquired by the steel corporation, and in July, 1906, Mr. Knotts was appointed the first postmaster of Gary, then fourth-class, serving only a few dozen patrons. Held this for over three years, being in the meantime otherwise honored. Elected member first town board, July, 1906; president of the board, till November, 1906, when was elected mayor of the new city corporation. Was repeatedly honored with the office until 1915. Head of Knotts-McRoberts Real Estate & Insurance Co., oldest of the kind at Gary and one of the largest.

JACOB C. KOLSEM

Jacob C. Kolsem, prominent in business circles of Terre Haute, Vigo county, and known throughout the State as an efficient and progressive legislator, is a native of Cologne, Germany. Here he was born on the 24th day of July, 1849, but when he reached the age of four years, was brought by his parents to America. They settled in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he received his education in the public and German schools of that city. While still in his boyhood, he obtained employment driving a mule in an adjacent coal mine, and later worked in the iron nail mills of that city. In the year 1868 he came to Greencastle, Ind., and here, also, he worked in the nail mills, going later to Terre Haute, which has since remained his home.

In 1878 he entered the employ of a firm of clothiers and four years later was manager of the When Clothing Store of Terre Haute, Ind., later known as Pixley & Co., Clothiers. In this position he continued for a period of twelve years. Meanwhile he had taken an active interest in municipal affairs and in 1881 was elected to membership in the common council of Terre Haute. Two years later he was re-elected for a further term. In 1885 the high honor of being elected Mayor of the city was conferred upon him, and after two years' incumbency of this office, he was re-elected. Following his retirement from this position in 1889, he was appointed chairman of the metropolitan police board by Governor Matthews, and for four years he discharged the duties of this office with characteristic diligence. Then followed his appointment to a commission to revise and codify the mining laws of the State; and these laws, arranged during the incumbency of Governor Durbin, are still in effect.

In the year 1890 he was elected president of the Terre Haute Water Works Co., and for two or three years he discharged the duties in connection with this position. Later, while still manager of the Pixley & Co. store, he invested a small amount of money in the coal business, and at a reorganization of the company in 1894 was elected secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Jackson Hill Coal and Coke Co., a corporation organized about 1890 and incorporated for \$500,000, paid-up capital. This position of great responsibility he has since held, administering the company's affairs in such manner as to promote a healthy, steady growth and increase in the business of the company.

For ten years, also, he served as president of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, but at the expiration of that period refused to continue in the office. During this time he presided over several international conventions of operators and miners, and at these times succeeded in maintaining harmony among the members and achieving satisfactory results. He has been a strong advocate of union labor and the mutual carrying out of all contracts entered into.

In the fall of 1912 he was elected to represent Vigo county in the State Senate, and in the assemblies of 1913 and 1915 his work was noteworthy. In the former session he was chairman of



the Committee on Mines and Mining, and was the author of a bill to protect the lives and property of workmen engaged in the mining industries. This bill was known as the "Kolssem Bill." He was also the author of a bill passed for the improvement of roadways from the city limits to the township line. He also was the author of a bill in the State Senate authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of four men, two who are familiar with the mining industry from an operators' standpoint, and two who are familiar with the mining industry from a miners' standpoint, to re-codify the present mining laws to fit the improved and modern methods of mining of the present day, which was passed and signed by the Governor. He was otherwise active in forwarding party measures.

Mrs. Kolssem, to whom he was married May 18, 1874, was formerly Miss Mary F. Stakemann, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home.

JUDGE JOHANNES KOPELKE



Judge Johannes Kopelke, a prominent citizen of Crown Point and holding high rank in the legal profession of northern Indiana, is a native of Germany. He was born in the province of Pomerania on the 14th day of June, 1854. Here his youth was spent and his schooling received. At the age of seventeen, however, having nearly completed a course in college, he emigrated to America and completed his collegiate work in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, taking the full course in the law department.

Following his graduation, in 1876, he located in Crown Point and entered into the active practice of the law, and soon demonstrated marked ability in his chosen profession. In the year 1884 he was chosen presidential elector from his district and in the fall of 1890 was elected state senator from Lake and Porter counties, serving with conscientious zeal in the assemblies of 1891 and 1893, taking an active part in the deliberations and work of this body. In 1898, he was a candidate on the Democratic state ticket for judge of the appellate court. On the 23rd day of February, 1911, he was appointed by Governor Marshall a judge of the superior court of Lake county, and at the expiration of his term of service, in November, 1914, was a candidate for election as circuit judge on the Democratic ticket.

Politically, Judge Kopelke has been a staunch adherent to the principles of the Jeffersonian party and has given valuable service to the local and state organization.

BERNARD KORBLY

When Bernard Korbly left Madison, Indiana, in 1895, making the move to Indianapolis with his father, Charles A. Korbly, who had formed a law partnership with Alonzo Green Smith, it was for Bernard Korbly the beginning of the building of one of the best legal businesses enjoyed by any attorney in the state, and at the same time the start of one of the most active and continuous Democratic political workers in Indiana.

He had no sooner landed in Indianapolis than he became precinct committeeman. He served in this capacity in two different wards in which he located during the campaigns when Thomas Taggart was three times candidate for mayor of the city, each time being elected by a larger majority than the campaign preceding.

After five years' service as precinct committeeman, Mr. Korbly became ward committeeman, where he served another five years, becoming chairman of the district and a member of the state central committee from 1906 to 1910, after that time succeeding Joseph Fanning as Democratic state chairman. He served through the three campaigns of 1912, 1914 and 1916 as chairman of the state central committee, all being most interesting campaigns, the first two resulting in the success of the Democratic ticket and the last being a close race in results against the largest campaign fund which was ever spent in the state, the Republicans officially reporting a campaign fund of approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

Because it was impossible for Mr. Korbly to give his attention longer to the state chairmanship, on account of his extensive legal practice, he resigned as head of the Democratic state committee in July, 1917, being succeeded by Charles A. Greathouse.

When the elder Korbly associated with Alonzo Green Smith as a legal firm, under the style of Smith & Korbly, Bernard Korbly took a position in the office, remaining in these same offices

through several reorganizations for more than a quarter of a century. At the time of his father's death in 1900, the firm name remained the same, Bernard Korbly becoming the junior partner. This same association continued until a short time before the death of Mr. Smith in 1907.

After this time and until 1909, Mr. Korbly carried on the practice by himself, at this time forming a partnership with Judge Willard New in order to take care of the increasing business. From that time the firm of Korbly & New became and continued one of the best known and most successful in the entire state.

When Mr. Korbly first moved to Indianapolis he was very proficient in stenography, as his father had been, appreciating the advantage of this accomplishment in the practice of the legal profession.

Mr. Korbly has attended most of the national conventions as a state delegate since his first entrance into politics. He is one of the most efficient organizers and directors of political campaigns in the state which has produced the greatest of political generals. In his capacity as delegate to national conventions he was associated with Thomas Taggart, who has always been one of the most influential factors in such gatherings in the line of shaping policies and selecting the candidates.

STANLEY MICHAEL KRIEG

Stanley Michael Krieg, a prominent attorney of Petersburg and an honored official in the service of the commonwealth, is a native of Pike county, his birth having occurred within its confines on the 16th day of July, 1872. He is, however, of German parentage, his father having come to this country in the year 1851 and his mother in 1839. He attended the schools of his district until he was nineteen years of age. Later he entered the Central Normal College of Danville, where he remained three years, and after completing the law course was admitted to the bar of Pike county and entered into the active practice of his profession. Here he has since remained, building for himself a lucrative practice and establishing a reputation for honesty, ability and sterling worth.

On the 30th day of November, 1904, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Effa Tislow, who has since presided over his home and dispensed its hospitality.

On the 3rd of November, 1914, he was elected to the position of prosecuting attorney for the 57th Judicial Circuit for a term of two years. He has been an active party worker, connected with the county organization since 1896.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Modern Woodmen of America and Improved Order of Red Men; in religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church.



DR. EDWARD HERMAN KRUSE

The name of Dr. Edward Herman Kruse is well known throughout Allen county and to the medical profession of the state, being that of a leading physician and surgeon of Ft. Wayne and an honored official in the service of the county.

Dr. Kruse is a native Hoosier, born on the 15th day of June, 1884. He attended Concordia College, Ft. Wayne. In the year 1902 he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis for a course in medical science, and after his graduation from this institution pursued his studies abroad, attending medical colleges of Berlin and Vienna. This course was completed in the year 1907 and in the same year he entered into the active practice of his profession in the city of Ft. Wayne. Here a lucrative practice soon came to him and a reputation was established for skill and conscientious service.

In the fall of 1912 he was elected to the position of coroner of the county, his term of service to expire in 1916. In this work also he has maintained the reputation established in his private practice, serving the public with conscientious diligence.

Politically, he is an adherent of the tenets of Jefferson, voting and working for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy.

His marriage to Miss Geneva Maxfield, of Angola, Ind., was solemnized in the year 1912, and together they have drawn about them a circle of charming friends.



PETER J. KRUYER



Peter J. Kruyer is a native of Indiana, born in Plymouth, March 27, 1861. After receiving a common school education he took a commercial course. For 22 years Mr. Kruyer was connected with the Hon. Daniel McDonald in the printing business in Plymouth. Mr. Kruyer was twice elected city clerk and once to the city council. In 1884 was nominated without opposition for clerk of the circuit court in Marshall county on the Democratic ticket. At the election there was a Republican landslide and Mr. Kruyer was defeated as was the entire ticket. Mr. Kruyer served as a jury commissioner in Marshall county for fourteen years.

On January 19, 1914, Mr. Kruyer received from President Wilson the appointment of internal revenue collector for the sixth district of Indiana, and has the distinction of being the first federal appointee in the history of the nation who was confirmed by the Senate within fifteen minutes after the nomination was reported.

Mr. Kruyer was married in Plymouth May 2, 1882, to Jennie M. Schoner. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kruyer seven children, four of whom survive—one daughter, Loretta, and three sons, Cletus H., Wilfred and Walter. Mr. Kruyer with his family resides at 615 Portage avenue, South Bend.

JOHN W. KURTZ

John W. Kurtz, who is prominently identified with municipal and business affairs in the town of Knox, was born in the state of Ohio on December 2, 1862; but was brought by his parents in infancy to Starke county. His early schooling was received in the public schools of that county and he later pursued a college course.

In the year 1901 Mr. Kurtz assumed the duties of auditor of Starke county, and in this capacity served until 1904. The following year he became connected with the Farmers' State Bank of Knox, holding the position of cashier of that institution, and in this capacity has since served.

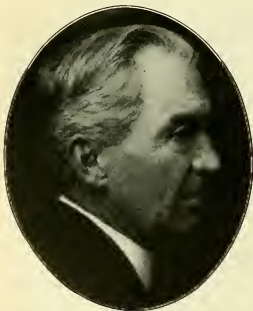
In 1890 Mr. Kurtz was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eigenmann.

MOSES B. LAIRY

Judge Moses B. Lairy, formerly of Logansport, now a resident of Indianapolis, is a man of extended education and broad experience and has marked the imprint of his influence upon his surroundings and upon the legal profession throughout the state.

Judge Lairy was born in this state on the 13th day of August, 1859, and spent his childhood upon a farm, attending the district schools and laying the foundation for that clearness of vision and soundness of judgment which has characterized his decisions from the bench. Following a course at the normal school at Valparaiso he taught school for a period of ten years, beginning in 1878, during which time his vacations were spent largely in the law office of Judge Dudley H. Chase of Logansport, reading law, and in June, 1889, he was enabled to graduate from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The ensuing six years were spent in the practice of law at Logansport and so rapidly did he advance in his chosen profession that in 1895 he was appointed by Governor Matthews to fill the unexpired term of Judge D. B. McConnell, retiring in 1896. The succeeding fourteen years were spent in active practice, in partnership with M. F. Mahoney, a part of which time he served as county attorney of Cass county.

In the year 1910 Judge Lairy was elected to the Indiana appellate bench for the second district.



During his tenure of office Judge Lairy devoted his time conscientiously and diligently to the duties of the bench, giving to each case his best thought and unbiased judgment, bringing to his work a singleness of purpose and withal a dignity of conduct which raised him to a high plane in the estimation of the profession and of the people at large. Therefore, in 1914, it was no occasion for surprise to his friends when he received the nomination and was subsequently elected to the position of judge of the supreme court.

Although Judge Lairy has been honored with positions of great responsibility, he has still found time to take an active interest in all movements tending to the betterment of the community at large; and in this connection it may be noted that he is a member of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis. The feeling of brotherhood which is inspired by the associations of the fraternal organization has also made its appeal to him, and he has taken an active part in the affairs of the Masonic order, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In all these various relations, we find him to be a man of culture, honor and integrity, keenly alive to his opportunities and his responsibilities, performing to the best of his ability the duties that fall to him in the various phases of his life and work.

SAMUEL A. LAMBERT

Samuel A. Lambert, for many years an active and enthusiastic worker in the ranks of the Democratic party in Laporte county, is also widely known as a successful contractor and builder.

Mr. Lambert is a native of this state, born on the 13th day of August, 1857. His education was received in the public schools of Fulton county. Later he located in Laporte county and there engaged in business, ever since taking an active interest in the business life of the community and enlarging his own interests as the years have passed. In the year 1886 he married Miss Lydia Parker.

In the year 1898 Mr. Lambert was elected city councilman for a term of two years, and in this capacity served with much credit to himself and his constituents. In the fall of 1910 he was elected to the still greater responsibilities of county commissioner, and assumed the duties of the office on the first day of the following January.

GEORGE L. LANEY

George L. Laney enjoys the political distinction of being the first Democratic clerk elected in Parke county for 65 years, and receiving the largest vote ever cast for a Democrat for a Parke county office. He was born in Illinois, April 8, 1863, and received his education in the common schools of Parke county, finishing at the Central Normal at Ladoga in 1884. He then taught in the county schools for eight years, worked in the coal mines at Rosedale, Ind., for five years, and then became a builder and contractor. After this he became supervisor of agencies for the Meridian Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis from 1900 to 1904. Was elected township (Florida) trustee in 1904, and at the same time ran a small farm. He resigned as township trustee to run for clerk of Parke county, being elected by the largest vote ever given a Democrat in this county. He refused a renomination for clerk, in 1912. He was elected clerk and treasurer of the town of Rockville in 1913, to serve from January, 1914, to 1916.

Mr. Laney has a strong and pleasing personality, and enjoys the fullest confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, being one of the promoters and builders of the Rockville opera house, and has been secretary of the company since its organization. He might be aptly termed a "jiner," which may have had something to do with his popularity, for he is an active member of Parke Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M.; Parke Chapter No. 37, Indianapolis Consistory A. and A. Rite; 32nd degree member Murat Temple Nobles Mystic Shrine, Indianapolis; I. O. O. F., Rockville Encampment; Knights of Pythias, and the Pythian Sisters and Rebekahs.

Mr. Laney married Miss Rosanna Parker October 9, 1888. He is at present engaged extensively in the lumber industry, owning and operating a saw and planing mill, and is a large operator in Northern Michigan and Southern States timber. He is thoroughly in tune with the high principles of his party and ever ready to give it his best aid financially and otherwise.



JOHN B. LAWLER



The gentleman whose photo appears herewith is well known in the city of Madison, having been for a number of years an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party in Jefferson county, and having held various positions of responsibility in the service of the public.

Mr. John B. Lawler was born on the 22nd day of March, 1864, at Kent, Jefferson county, Ind. He attended the common schools of Jefferson county and later continued his studies at the Independent Normal School at Lexington, Ind. On the 3rd day of October, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Mershon, but eight years later death claimed her and she passed away on the 29th day of July, 1908.

Mr. Lawler has devoted much time to the service of the Democratic party, and from 1908 to 1914, inclusive, he filled the position of county chairman for Jefferson county. He was also a member of the city board of health for several years, and served as jury commissioner for the county for two or three years. In the year 1911 he assumed the duties of deputy state oil inspector, and in this field he was engaged until April 1, 1914, at which time he resigned to assume the duties of postmaster of the city of Madison, a position to which he was appointed by President Wilson, March 27, 1914. In addition to these political positions he has been engaged in the mattress and upholstering business at Madison for a number of years.

B. W. LEADER

The position of county sheriff is one of great responsibility, requiring of its incumbent the combined qualities of firmness of character and humane attitude toward the unfortunate. In the person of B. W. Leader the citizens of Elkhart county have found a man eminently qualified to assume the responsibilities involved in this important position.

Mr. Leader was born in this state on the 25th day of August, 1869, and attended the public schools of Elkhart county. In the year 1896 he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Brindley, since which time their home has been established in the city of Elkhart, where they have a wide circle of friends.

In the fall of 1910 Mr. Leader was elected to the office of sheriff of Elkhart county, and on the first day of the following January he took up the duties of his position and labored zealously in the service of the people who had thus honored him.

Mr. Leader has, for many years, worked diligently for the success of the Jeffersonian party in his community, giving liberally of his time as well as his means to further the principles to which he has himself so strictly adhered.

ANDERSON B. LEE



During the past twenty years Anderson B. Lee has been one of the most active party workers in Madison county, serving as secretary of township and city organizations, precinct committeeman several times, chairman of township committee and delegate to county, district and state conventions. He was born on a farm in Madison county, December 24, 1867, and there he was reared and received his early schooling. Later he pursued a course of study at Fairmount Academy. In 1894 he entered the livery business in Alexandria, and this he successfully conducted for thirteen years, later dealing extensively in live stock. Then he became the proprietor of a buggy and implement concern, and in this business remained until June 25, 1914, at which time he assumed the duties of postmaster of the city of Alexandria.

On November 12, 1891, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Jeanette Vinson of Alexandria. He is affiliated with the orders of Knights of Pythias and Elks, and is actively allied with Alexandria commercial organizations.

CHARLES C. LEISURE

Charles C. Leisure, a well-known citizen of Earl Park, Indiana, was born December 10, 1867, in the state of Indiana. He attended the public schools of Grant county, but later emigrated to Benton county, where his permanent home was established. On the 28th day of June, 1911, he was united in

marriage with Miss Mellie Flinn. For a number of years he was a successful dealer in hardware, but in June, 1913, he was appointed to the position of postmaster of Earl Park, assuming the duties of his office on the 18th day of the month. He has been an active worker for the success of the Democratic party, and is at present secretary of the township committee.

CHARLES LIEB

The old saying, "It is hard to keep a good man down," seems peculiarly applicable to the subject of this article, Mr. Charles Lieb, of Rockport, a gentleman whose career in America began as a lonely immigrant of fourteen years, and continued to the seat of a leader in the Congress of the United States and a highly honored guest of the President.

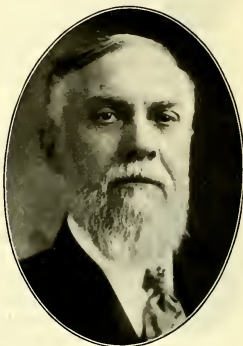
Mr. Lieb is a native of Germany, born in Fleminggen on the 20th day of May, 1852. Here his childhood was spent and here the foundation of his education was laid. Hearing of the opportunities for advancement in the new world, however, and seeing the rose-hued visions of enthusiastic youth, he started at the age of fourteen years for the shores of America and entered the United States alone. Coming directly to the state of Indiana he found employment and continued his education. After completing the course in the public schools he entered Rockport Collegiate Institute and graduated from this institution in the year 1872.

In the year 1877 his marriage to Miss Katherine Mohr was solemnized and their home was established in Rockport. Here they have since remained, gathering about them a wide circle of friends, and becoming substantial and influential members of the community. Mr. Lieb has one daughter, Mrs. Archibald C. Stevenson.

In his early youth, he became a firm adherent to the principles promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, and from the time when he attained his majority his vote was cast and his influence thrown for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy. For more than forty years he has been an influential factor in the organization of Spencer county and the First Congressional District, giving freely of his time and energy during the various campaigns and working zealously and loyally for the cause.

In the fall of 1906 he was elected representative from Spencer county to the legislature of the state, and in the deliberations of the assembly of 1907 and of the special session of 1908 was an active participant. In 1910 also he was elected to this office, and in the legislature of 1911 held the position of Democratic caucus chairman. During this term of service, he was elected to the still higher responsibilities of congressman from the First District of Indiana. At the time of this election, in November, 1912, he received the largest plurality ever given a candidate for Congress in his district; and his services in the 63rd Congress were marked by such loyalty and zeal that he was returned to the 64th Congress with an increased vote. In both of these elections he carried every county in his district, and his labors in Washington have amply justified the confidence reposed in him by his constituents and fellow citizens. At the conclusion of his first term in Congress, he was called to the White House and personally thanked by President Wilson for his unflinching support of the administration in its fundamental policies.

As a business man, also, he has evinced marked capabilities, and is the holder of extensive manufacturing and farming interests in Spencer county. His interest in the pursuit of agriculture is intense, and in the various movements which have arisen for the development of the farming community he has been an active leader. He also holds the position of president of the Farmers' Bank of Rockport, a concern noted for its sound business policies and conservative methods. Other business enterprises in the community, also, have felt the impetus of his investment and influence. A 32nd Degree Mason, he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks, and is a member of the Lutheran church.



JOHN A. LINKE



John A. Linke, federal agent for vocational agricultural education, was born March 6, 1871, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. He graduated from Indiana University in 1903 and received his master degree in 1904. He taught school for a number of years and was superintendent of schools at North Salem, Brownstown and Seymour, afterwards entering Purdue University, receiving his B. S. A. in 1915. After his graduation he was employed in the agricultural extension service for two years in Indiana.

In October, 1917, he was appointed federal agent for vocational agricultural education for the states of Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, these states comprising the greatest and richest agricultural area of the world. This position is one of the most important in the gift of the Federal Vocational Educational Board, and he was appointed for his special abilities more than for any political consideration, although he happened to be one of the liveliest Democrats in the state of Indiana, along with his unusual ability in business lines.

NEHEMIAH LITTLEFIELD



Mr. Littlefield has served as postmaster of the city of Rensselaer and has been since his infancy a resident of Jasper county, and is closely identified with the business and political life of the locality.

Nehemiah Littlefield was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, on the 23rd day of July, 1866, but at the age of two years accompanied his parents to Jasper county, Indiana, where he received his schooling, attending the public schools. On the 31st day of December, 1894, his marriage to Miss Gertrude Erwin was solemnized, and their home established in Rensselaer.

For many years he has been engaged in the real estate business, and has taken a deep interest in the various movements for the progress and development of the community. He has also been an active worker for the success of Democracy in Jasper county, and during the period from 1908 to 1914 served the party as county chairman. On the first day of November, 1913, he assumed the duties of postmaster of the city, and to the administration of the affairs of this office all his energies have been devoted, giving to the public the same whole-hearted service which has been characteristic of his private undertakings.

FRED C. LOCKWOOD



In summing up the career of Fred C. Lockwood, his whole life-story is told when you state that he is a self-made young man. His education was perfected in the schools of Jennings county, supplemented with a special course in journalism.

In 1892 he was given a position on the *North Vernon Republican* in the capacity of "devil" and cub reporter. Later he was employed on the *Vernon Journal* under the supervision of James N. Culp. When that paper was merged with the *North Vernon Sun* in 1905 with Mr. Culp as its editor, he joined the editorial staff as a feature writer for the *Sun*, and has been continuously associated with that paper since 1905, with the exception of four years in the confectionery business at Vernon and one year on the *Caruthersville Republican* and the *Caruthersville Argus*, at Caruthersville, Missouri.

When James N. Culp was appointed postmaster at North Vernon, in June of 1913, Mr. Lockwood was recalled from Missouri to take charge of the editorial management of the *North Vernon Sun*, and he has edited the paper since that time.

Mr. Lockwood is twenty-four years of age and the youngest editor the *Sun* has ever had since it was launched, forty-three years ago.

J. FRANCIS LOCHARD

J. Francis Lochard is a member of a prominent Democratic family, himself, his father and four brothers consistently voting the ticket and laboring for the furtherance of the cause.

He was born in Decatur county, eight miles south of Greensburg, and here attended the common schools. Later a course was pursued at the Ripley County Normal School and he finally entered the State Normal at Terre Haute.

On the 11th day of June, 1903, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ida R. Spencer, who has proved a worthy helpmate in all his undertakings, and the presiding genius of their home in Versailles.

In the year 1910 he was elected auditor of Ripley county, and in the fall of 1914 was re-elected. He has been an attendant at county, congressional and state conventions, and is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Masons and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Baptist church.



HON. HIRAM M. LOGSDON

Hon. Hiram M. Logsdon, a native of Indiana, a descendant of one of that type of sturdy pioneer families which have placed this state in the front rank of the nation, was born in Spencer county about 60 years ago. He was the oldest of the several children of Samuel and Cyrene Osborn Logsdon.

He finished his education at the Indiana State University, graduating in the class of 1875, attaining a high standing in his class and in the University. He commenced the practice of law at Rockport, Indiana, in 1877; entering into partnership with the late Hon. Henry Kramer, he continued the practice there until 1891. By reason of his earnest devotion to his profession, his recognized ability and integrity, his merit and power as an advocate, he, during that time, won a fine practice and became one of the leading members of the profession in that part of the state. In 1885 he made an extended European tour over the countries of the continent, and in England, Scotland and Ireland, interesting accounts of which were given in letters published in his home papers.

In May, 1891, he married Miss Kate Hyland, daughter of Wilmer Hyland, a leading merchant of Rockport, Ind., and they removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he practiced law for over two years. Returning to the state of his nativity,

they located at Evansville, Ind., where he continued in the successful practice of his profession until January, 1913, when he was appointed judge of the probate court of Vanderburg county, Indiana, which office he still occupies, discharging his duties therein with great ability, painstaking, and marked success.

Politically, Mr. Logsdon has always been a Democrat, a firm believer in Democratic principles, and an enthusiastic supporter of his party. His father was an ardent and uncompromising Democrat, and during the Civil war, the time "that tried men's souls," who were of the Democratic faith, so outspoken was he in his espousal of his political creed that he was arrested, as were many other Democrats in Indiana, and was tried by court-martial at Indianapolis, an account of which was given in a book published soon afterwards, entitled "The Arbitrary Arrests of Indiana." The son has always been as ardent politically as his father, but it has never yet been charged against him as a crime. Attention was invited to him early in his professional career on account of his ability and good judgment of men and affairs; and by reason of his being gifted in speech and powers of persuasive argument—so much so that he was called the silvery-tongued orator of his county, and his services on the rostrum and otherwise were soon in demand by his party; and he ever responded to its call, ready and willing for every emergency.

In 1886 he was elected to the legislature of Indiana as state senator from Spencer and Warrick counties, on the Democratic ticket, and in this his popularity was evidenced, as he was thus elected



over Dr. Samuel F. Johnson of Spencer county, a former captain in the Union army, an experienced Republican, politician, and a strong and popular candidate, although the remainder of the Democratic ticket in both counties went down in defeat. It is interesting to note here the great results that sometimes may flow from apparently small causes. It was during Mr. Logsdon's first session that almost the entire session of the legislature was occupied in the fierce contest for the United States Senate between the cohorts of Benjamin Harrison and David Turpie, those intellectual giants of their day, and favorite gladiators of their respective parties, in which finally Senator Turpie was elected by only a bare majority. Had Dr. Johnson defeated Mr. Logsdon in their race, it is probable that General Harrison would have been elected to succeed himself in the United States Senate, of which he was then a member, and in that event his party would hardly have nominated him for President, as Isaac P. Gray, a Democrat, was then the Governor of Indiana, and in case of a vacancy in the U. S. Senatorship he would have appointed a Democrat in Senator Harrison's place. So it would seem that except for the election of Mr. Logsdon to the state senate Benjamin Harrison would not have become President of the United States.

By reason of his first experience in the legislature in this protracted election of United States Senator, Mr. Logsdon, being progressive and alert, and recognizing the necessity of such reform, introduced during that session, and procured its passage by the Indiana senate, a concurrent resolution favoring an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. This is said to be the first time such resolution ever passed a legislative body. His foresight and wisdom in this has been since vindicated by such an amendment of the constitution, and this wholesome provision is now the law of the land, and legislatures may now devote themselves to the business for which they are designed.

Mr. Logsdon also participated actively in other important legislation during his term of office, among which might be mentioned the bill to repeal the so-called intimidation act, the school book law, the Australian ballot law, etc.

Both before and since his occupancy of the bench, Mr. Logsdon has on numerous occasions been called upon to serve as special judge and judge pro tem in both the circuit and superior courts of Vanderburg county, and in other courts, where his courteous bearing, his legal learning, his judicial temperament, his fair and impartial disposition, his cool head and warm heart have made him signally successful, and won the praise of the observing, and a high place among the judiciary of the state.

He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and also of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

Though now in the prime of his life, Mr. Logsdon is still young, and his life gives promise of yet rendering valuable services to his party and state, and of his being still useful to his fellow-men.

GEORGE W. LONG

George W. Long, a prominent attorney of Brown county, was born on November 20, 1877, at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana. In the year 1880 his parents moved to Brown county, and settled upon a farm four miles west of Nashville. George received his elementary education in the schools of the latter county and remained on the farm until he reached the age of eighteen years. In 1901 he was graduated from the law department of Indiana University. He served as deputy prosecuting attorney from August 23, 1902, to January 1, 1907; and was elected state senator for the term 1909 to 1911. He was Democratic county chairman for Brown county from 1906 to 1914, and was many times elected as delegate to various Democratic conventions.

Mr. and Mrs. Long are both members of old-line Democratic families, and were married on June 14, 1903. Two sons and a daughter have come to them. Mr. Long is a member of the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. He has always been an active Democratic worker.

GROVER C. LONG

The present surveyor of Carroll county was born and reared in that county, his birth having occurred on the 9th day of June, 1885, in the town of Cutler, where his boyhood was spent, and in the schools of which place his education was largely received. After graduating from the high school in 1902, he attended Purdue University for two and a half terms. While but a boy he learned the

carpenter's trade, and later engaged in the contracting and building business. His wife was formerly Miss Olga Trobaugh, and they have drawn about them a wide circle of friends.

Fraternally, Mr. Long is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having gone through all the chairs; belongs to the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias and is a Royal Arch Mason.

RALPH H. LONGFIELD

Ralph H. Longfield, superintendent of schools for St. Joseph county, is a staunch Democrat, but is much better known as an educator than as a politician.

Mr. Longfield was born in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, March 18, 1886, and was educated in the common schools, the high school at Bremen, Indiana, and the state normal school at Terre Haute. He taught in both common and high schools, and was teaching a district school when the office of superintendent of schools for St. Joseph county became vacant, in 1909. Young as he was, he had already taken out a superintendent's license, and his record as a teacher was so high that the board elected him to fill the vacancy. His ability and energy in the management of the schools of the county and the affairs of his office speedily became the best endorsement of the board's action, and in 1911 he was re-elected by unanimous vote.

Mr. Longfield is an ardent, though not obtrusive Democrat, and is highly popular, not only because of his splendid success as school superintendent, but because of his character and fine personality. He married Anna Rush, a member of one of the oldest families in America, a family that traces its ancestry direct to Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

WILLIAM EDWARD LONGLEY

William Edward Longley was the first man to fill the position of fire marshal of the state of Indiana, being named for the place by Governor Samuel M. Ralston in March, 1913, when the law first went into effect. This is one of the most useful and beneficial positions in the state government, having been created by a Democratic legislature in response to the demand of the insurance companies as well as the people who are insured, but, far ahead of any of these considerations, for the people generally. It extends protection to lives and property by insuring preventive measures that are effective.

Under Marshal Longley the department was organized in a first-class business manner that at once accomplished efficiency. In connection with the actual workings of the department he established a department of information and publicity, which kept the people informed through all the newspapers of the state on the things required and the things that were being accomplished. In the working out of the legal provisions, safety appliances were provided to cover cases where large numbers of people were employed and where any considerable number of people were housed together. The efficiency of the department was on a par with the efficiency and thoroughness with which Mr. Longley had always conducted his own successful business affairs.

William Edward Longley was born in Noblesville, Indiana, September 26, 1854. He was reared and educated at the same place, later attending Ladoga Academy and entering the office of the *Hamilton County Register* as an apprentice, with a view of remaining in the newspaper field. At the end of three years he retired, however, to accept a place as clerk in a furniture store, but in 1875 went to Indianapolis, where he remained for three years. It was while in Indianapolis he married Miss Clara V. Wright of that city, and one of their sons, William R. Longley, after graduation, accepted the position of professor of mathematics at Yale.

After his marriage Mr. Longley returned to Noblesville and opened a hardware store of his own, remaining in the business for thirty years and building up one of the most substantial business houses in Hamilton county. Mr. Longley was also a director in the Indiana Loan Association and for many years president of the American National Bank of Noblesville.

He was always prominent in Democratic politics in his county and in the state. For a number of years he was chairman of the ninth congressional district Democratic committee, was vice-chairman of the Democratic state central committee and was delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1904. In 1912 he was the personal representative of Samuel M. Ralston as his campaign manager, and it was after the election of Governor Ralston that he was made state fire marshal.

Fraternally, Mr. Longley is a member of the Odd Fellows, being the treasurer of the state Odd Fellows' home at Greencastle for several years. He also is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Red Men.

CLYDE R. LOTTICK



The gentleman whose photo appears herewith is a prominent member of the bar of Harrison county and has for many years been closely and prominently identified with legal affairs of that section of the state.

Clyde R. Lottick was born in this state on the 20th day of March, 1880; and, after graduating from the public schools of his district, attended the Central Normal College of Danville, taking the scientific and law courses of that institution. After his graduation he entered the active practice of law, and has distinguished himself by energetic work and clear-sighted understanding of legal problems involved in his work. In the year 1908 he was elected to the position of prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial District of Indiana, composed of the counties of Harrison, Crawford and Perry, and he assumed the duties of this office on the first day of the following January, serving for the ensuing four years.

At the present time he is engaged in private practice, a member of the firm of Zenor & Lottick, of Corydon.

In fraternal circles of his district he is well known and highly esteemed, acting as present consul of the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the R. & S. fraternity of Central Normal College and president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood of Corydon.

Throughout his career he has consistently labored for the promulgation of Democratic principles, and is active in the counsels of the party, being at this time secretary of the Democratic central committee of Harrison county.

In whatever capacity we view him, Mr. Lottick stands as a conscientious worker, deeply interested in the welfare of the community at large.

WALTER J. LOTZ



A valued member of the legal profession of Indiana and an active worker for the success of the Democratic party since he attained his majority, the name of Walter J. Lotz is a familiar one throughout Lake and Delaware counties.

He was born in the city of Muncie on the 17th day of March, 1880, and here his schooling was received. Following his graduation from the high school with the class of 1899, he entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, receiving his diploma from this institution in 1901. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Delaware county and entered into the active practice of his profession. In 1910, however, he went to Hammond, and there he has continued to advance in the ranks of prominent attorneys of the state.

During the campaigns of 1906 and 1908 he was the Democratic nominee for attorney-general. Mr. Lotz has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, having been taught its principles in youth by his father, Judge O. J. Lotz, ex-judge of the Delaware circuit court, and formerly a member of the appellate court.

Mrs. Lotz, to whom he was married August 25, 1903, was Miss Bessie Bunch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bunch, and sister of Mayor Rollin H. Bunch, all of Muncie.

ALBERT LUEDTKE



Mr. Luedtke has served as auditor of Jackson county and has been for many years a leading contractor and builder of southern Indiana, and many buildings and bridges bear evidence of his handiwork.

Albert Luedtke was born on the 29th day of August, 1848. He received his schooling in the schools of his native land, and at the age of seventeen left its shores in a sailing vessel and for seven weeks journeyed westward to America. After his arrival in this country he made his way to the city of Chicago, and here he learned the trade of stone-cutter. In the year 1870 he came to Jackson county and this locality has been the center of his interests.

In the year 1900 he was elected trustee of Carr township, and he discharged the duties of the office with conscientious zeal. In 1912 he was elected auditor of Jackson county, in which capacity, also, he has served the public faithfully and well, his term of office to expire with the close of 1916.

Mrs. Luedtke, to whom he was married in 1869, was formerly Miss Caroline Wright of Indianapolis.

CORNELIUS LUMAREE

The present postmaster of the city of Wabash, Cornelius Lumaree, has been for many years closely identified with the business life of the community, and has come to his present position well qualified for the duties and responsibilities which devolve upon him.

Mr. Lumaree is a native of Wabash county, born in the city of Wabash on the 28th day of September, 1854. On May 16, 1899, he was united in marriage to Miss Lida Leroy and their home was established at Wabash.

For fifteen years Mr. Lumaree was known as a prominent banker of Wabash, and in the past seventeen years he has been in the real estate, loan and insurance business. On March 24, 1914, he assumed the duties of postmaster, and in this work has continued to the present time. He is affiliated with Wabash Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar.

PETER THOMAS LUTHER

Peter Thomas Luther, Brazil, Clay county, Indiana, was born in the state of Indiana, October 18, 1844, on a farm in Harrison township, Clay county, Indiana. Farmed and taught school until twenty-four years old. Married August 29, 1867, to Mary Elizabeth Crist, who was born March 7, 1847, in Lewis township, Clay county. Was educated principally in the common schools of Clay county; attended State University at Bloomington, but did not graduate. Was elected county surveyor of Clay county in October, 1866; served as such two years. Was elected recorder of Clay county in October, 1868; served as such four years. Was nominated in 1872 by the Democrats for clerk of the Clay Circuit Court; with Greeley on the Democrats' back was defeated with the rest of the Democratic ticket. Served as deputy clerk one year, from the fall of 1877 to the fall of 1878, and deputy sheriff two years, from October, 1878, to October, 1880. Lawyer by profession; a member of the law firm of Luther & Luther (Peter T. Luther and William P. Luther, father and son). Lived in Clay county all his life. Has three children living: Mrs. Minnie Luther Barton, of Indianapolis, Indiana; William Pitt Luther and Nellie Luther Weinfeld, both of Brazil, Indiana. Was a delegate to the Democratic state convention from Harrison township, Clay county, January 8, 1868 (and has attended the Democratic state conventions ever since, with very few exceptions), and assisted to nominate Thomas A. Hendricks for governor. Edited the *Brazil Weekly Echo*, a Democratic newspaper in Brazil, from April, 1875, to the fall of 1877; used the paper in 1876 in support of Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President. Voted the Democratic ticket all his life.



PHILIP LUTZ, JR.

Though still a young man, Philip Lutz, Jr., is well known in Warrick county as one of the leading attorneys at the Boonville bar.

Mr. Lutz is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Boonville on the 28th day of August, 1888. He attended the common and high schools of Boonville, graduating from the latter in 1907. In the same year he entered Indiana University, completing both the literary and law courses, and graduating in 1912. Having been previously admitted to the bar in his home city, Mr. Lutz began the active practice of his profession immediately following graduation with Judge Roscoe Kiper. In 1914 he formed a partnership known as Lutz & Youngblood for the practice of law, which has been highly successful. In his work, Mr. Lutz is known as a man of progressive ideas and unbounded energy, and he possesses a keen insight into complicated questions such as usually come before attorneys for attention.

On the 17th day of June, 1914, his marriage to Miss Lois Vane Ryse, of Decatur county, was solemnized as result of a college romance. In the same year Mr. Lutz was nominated and elected representative to the general assembly from Warrick county, leading the state and local tickets.

While in college and in his home town, Mr. Lutz has taken an active interest in political affairs and social movements. He holds membership in various college clubs, including Delta Sigma Rho, Gamma Eta Gamma, Press Club and others. He is a member of Scottish Rite Masons, Elks, Woodmen of World and Owls.



MARK W. LYDAY

To those who have kept in touch with the career of the brilliant young representative from Vermillion county nothing seems impossible of achievement by him.

He is a native of this county, born on the 14th day of November, 1889. He attended the public schools of Clinton. After completing the common school grades it seemed that his education must stop, but with characteristic energy he set about to earn his way, and by selling papers and shining shoes on the streets of Clinton he was enabled to help defray his expenses through high school, from which he graduated in 1908. The following year he entered Indiana University Law School, but soon left this institution and pursued his legal studies at the Cincinnati Law School.

In the year 1910 he was admitted to the bar of Vermillion county, but it was not until the following year that he entered actively into the practice of the law. In the year 1911 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of the county, and in this capacity served until December 31, 1913, in the meantime being admitted to practice in the supreme and federal courts. In the year 1912 he was elected representative to the state legislature, where he rendered brilliant service in the assembly of 1913. In the fall of 1914 he was re-elected to this position, and again in the assembly of 1915 his activities were notable.

In the year 1914 he was elected city attorney for a term of four years.

In 1913 he was chairman of the city committee, and has at all times been in close touch with the various local organizations. He is also an active member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity; the F. & A. M., Royal Arch Masons, Indianapolis A. & A. Scottish Rite, 32d Degree; Murat Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine; the I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. Elks.

Mrs. Lyday, to whom he was married December 18, 1912, was formerly Miss HulDAH Tursher.

DR. FRANK P. LYONS

Descended from a line of Democratic ancestors, Dr. Frank P. Lyons has been true to family traditions and is recognized as a party leader in his home town, Flora. He was born October 26, 1852, in Fayette county, and received his early schooling in the schools of Fayette, Henry and Howard counties, later entering Valparaiso University. In 1876 he was married to Miss Julia Billings.

After reading medicine in Kokomo for a time Dr. Lyons attended the Medical College of Indiana and was graduated in 1881. The following year he moved to his present home at Flora, in Carroll county, where he has since held a lucrative medical practice. He was county coroner from 1894 to 1898, and has several times been a member of the school board and town board; is now a member of the Democratic executive committee and county committee, and has often served as delegate to the various conventions of the party. Dr. Lyons is the owner of two farms, director in the First National Bank, an active Mason and is interested in the contracting business.

J. E. MCARDLE, M. D.

J. E. McArdle, M. D., was born in Monroe township, Allen county, Indiana, and has always been a resident of that county. He prepared himself for college at the Monroeville high school, after which he entered the medical department of Indiana University and was graduated with the degree of M. D. from this university in the class of 1907. After graduating, Dr. McArdle spent two years in the hospitals of Ft. Wayne, acquiring practical experience, and then became associated in the practice of medicine with the celebrated Dr. L. P. Drayer. During the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 he served as deputy coroner under Dr. Edward H. Krucz.

Dr. McArdle has taken an active part in Democratic affairs in Allen county and was nominated for county coroner at the Democratic primary, April 3, 1914, his majority being a very flattering one. He was successful in the November election and served two years as coroner of Allen county. He is a member of the Elks, Moose, and the Jefferson club. His father, Peter McArdle, has long been an ardent and faithful Democratic worker in Allen county.

FRANK R. McCARTER

A leader among the workers in the Democratic party in Fulton county is Frank R. McCarter, a native of the county and for many years identified with business and political life of the place.

He was born on the 16th of February, 1872, and received his education in the common schools of Rochester, where he still resides. October 15, 1893, his marriage to Miss Anna M. Gregson was solemnized and their residence established in the home of his childhood.

In the fall of 1910 he was elected treasurer of the county and assumed the duties of this office on the first of the following January, serving for a term of four years. He has for a number of years been an active party worker, serving at one time as county chairman. He is now connected with the First National Bank of Rochester and is widely known among the business element of the city.



PATRICK M. McCARTY

Patrick M. McCarty of Huntington is a man of wide experience with men and affairs and fitted by temperament and training for the high positions which he has held.

Mr. McCarty was born in Huntington on the 22nd day of July, 1862, of Irish parentage, his father and mother having emigrated from County Wexford, Ireland, in the year 1850 and settling in Huntington, which remained their home until death claimed them. The son attended the Catholic schools of Huntington and in 1880 and 1881 completed his studies with the Brothers of the Holy Cross at Lafayette. In 1888 he was elected city marshal and served in that capacity for a term of four years. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of Huntington county for a term of two years. The following year he entered the employ of the Erie Railway Company in the capacity of captain of their detective department, his work being between Chicago and Marion, Ohio. At the expiration of four years in this service he again assumed the duties of sheriff and served another term of two years.

During the session of the Indiana general assembly of 1913 Mr. McCarty was appointed assistant doorkeeper of the senate; and in the fall of the same year he was elected to the highest office within the gift of the people of Huntington, mayor of his home city.

Throughout his career Mr. McCarty has never ceased to labor for the success of the Democratic party and for many years has been influential in the counsels of the organization, acting as county chairman in 1912. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America and the B. P. O. Elks; and is an active member of the Commercial Club of Huntington.

On June 26, 1894, Mr. McCarty was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gorman, of Logansport.

RALPH W. McCONNELL

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review is well known in the town of Oxford, Benton county, where he resides, as an active attorney and a broadminded citizen. He is a native of the Hoosier state and was born on the 20th day of November, 1876. In his youth he was married to Miss Lela E. Baum, also a native of Indiana. Mr. McConnell received his education in the schools of his home district, later attending the University of Indiana at Bloomington and finally graduating from the Indiana Law School. He is not an aspirant for political position, but has been for fifteen years a diligent worker in the cause of true Democracy.

ELAM M. McCORD

Elam M. McCord, son of Rev. Elam McCord, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and Jane Free-land McCord, was born in Wayne county, Indiana. Afterwards his parents removed to western Indiana and settled in Putnam county; later to Bloomington, where he graduated from the State University. Taught school three years, returned and graduated from the law school. Located in Martinsville. Was elected prosecutor for the Fifteenth judicial circuit in 1884; was again elected for same circuit in 1908; renominated and elected in 1910; again renominated for same office in 1914.

CHESTER ARTHUR McCORMICK



Chester Arthur McCormick has served as state senator from the counties of Jasper, Newton, Starke and White, son of William G. and Mary E. McCormick, was born in Hamlet, Starke county, Indiana, June 29, 1884. He attended the common schools of Starke county, high school (Knox) and normal school, after which he taught several years. He made his own way through school by selling newspapers and acting as local correspondent for several Chicago and Indianapolis papers. While a high school student he wrote and published a book dealing with the history of Starke county. He has also devoted some attention to literary work, some of his contributions having appeared in some of the leading newspapers and magazines.

At the age of 17 he was the author of a poem on the "Hoosier School Master," which was accepted for publication in a large volume on "Indiana Writers." Mr. McCormick served two terms as clerk of North Judson, one year as deputy clerk of the Starke Circuit Court and two terms as secretary of the Democratic county central committee. For the past eight years he has been editor and publisher of the *North Judson News*, one of the leading weeklies of northern Indiana.

In the fall of 1914 he was elected joint senator from the counties of Jasper, Newton, Starke and White, being the first Democrat to represent that district in a regular session of the legislature, carrying the district by nearly 700, whereas it is normally from 1,800 to 2,800 Republican. Although the youngest member of the senate in the session of 1913, he was the only member to represent as many as four counties. He has the distinction of having carried his town, his township and his county by the highest vote ever accorded to anyone.

He belongs to the K. of P., I. O. O. F., M. W. of A., F. O. E., B. P. O. E., I. O. F. of A., Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors, and the National Editorial Association, Indiana Democratic Editorial Association and the Northern Indiana Editorial Association.

SHULER McCORMICK



Shuler McCormick of Vincennes is known to its citizens as a leading attorney at law and a man of unusual mental attainments.

He is a product of Knox county, having been born within its confines on the 6th day of February, 1886. He attended the public schools of the county, graduating from Vincennes University with the class of 1906. A three years' course in law was then completed in two years at the Cincinnati Law School under the able instruction of Honorable William H. Taft and Judson Harmon. Having received the degree of LL. B. from this institution, he returned to Vincennes to engage in the active practice of his chosen profession, and a lucrative practice was soon established. In the fall of 1910, at the age of twenty-four years, he was elected to the position of prosecuting attorney of the twelfth judicial district, and in this capacity he served from January, 1911, to January, 1913. During this period he established the record of but five felony cases lost out of fifty-six tried.

Since this time he has returned to his practice, and he is now the holder of an enviable position in the legal profession, with offices in the Hellert building.

On the 26th day of November, 1908, he was united in marriage to Miss Edythe Pinkstaff, and two sons have come to brighten their home and lend inspiration for new achievements. These are Charles Donald and Chester Lee.

Mr. McCormick has, since his boyhood, been a constant worker for the cause of Democracy, giving freely of his time during the various campaigns and at all times losing no opportunity to further the principles of the Jeffersonian party.

ERASTUS W. McDANIELS

The incumbent of various positions of responsibility in the public service and a resident of Shelby county since early childhood, Erastus W. McDaniels should be accorded a prominent place in the roster of Shelby county Democracy.

Mr. McDaniels was born in Jasper county, Illinois, on the 28th day of February, 1863; but at the age of four years was brought by his parents to Shelby county, where they located for permanent residence. He attended the common schools of his home district and later entered the Central Normal College of Danville for a full teacher's course, graduating from that institution in the year 1884. Following his graduation he entered the educational field, teaching for a time, and later took up the study of law as a profession.

Admitted to the bar of Shelby county and entering into the active practice of law, later Mr. McDaniels was appointed to the position of county attorney. In this capacity he served for five years, bringing to his work a conscientious zeal and loyalty which placed him high in the esteem of the community at large. He also served as assistant reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, with his office in Indianapolis.

Throughout his career Mr. McDaniels has taken an active interest in the various movements for the improvement of the community at large; and for five years served as secretary of the Shelby county fair association. He is now one of the prominent attorneys of Shelbyville, the senior member of the firm of McDaniels & Rass.

Fraternally, Mr. McDaniels is allied with the B. P. O. Elks, and has been through all the chairs of the I. O. O. F. He also ranks as major in the Patriarchs Militant.

Mrs. McDaniels was Miss Eva Lautz, also of Shelby county.

A. J. McDONALD

Dr. A. J. McDonald is of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was Logan McDonald and his mother Elizabeth Fitzpatrick.

Dr. McDonald was born at Orleans, Indiana, January 16, 1860, and moved with his family to Mitchell at the age of eighteen, where he graduated from the schools. He then taught for one year and entered Louisville Medical College, receiving his degree on March 22, 1882. While studying he won a gold medal for his researches in materia medica and therapeutics.

Dr. McDonald practiced for seven and a half years at Mitchell and in 1889 went to New York and took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic Hospital. Upon the completion of this course, Dr. McDonald located in Bedford, where he has since practiced and where he is now in the front rank among medical men. He has been for a number of years surgeon for the Monon Railroad and is examiner for a number of life insurance companies. He is a close student and is highly regarded because of his attainments.

Dr. McDonald is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Association, member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, Indiana State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He is an active supporter of the Democratic party, although he has never aspired for political honors. He is both a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and is also a Shriner and an Elk.

On June 26, 1886, Dr. McDonald was united in marriage to Hattie Overman of Mitchell.

MALCOLM A. McDONALD

For many years a pillar of the Democratic party and at one time one of the best-known railroad men in the state, Malcolm A. McDonald needs no introduction to most of our readers.

He was born in Crawfordsville on the 28th day of April, 1848, but during his childhood accompanied his parents to Indianapolis, where his schooling was received. Following his graduation from the high school of this place with the class of 1864 he entered Indiana University, leaving this institution at the close of his junior year, however, to accept a position with the engineering corps of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Co. Later he held the position of traveling auditor for the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, running to Peoria, Illinois; and still later held similar positions with the Texas & Pacific and Wabash railways, after which he rose to the position of general manager of the Pittsburg & Western, the Champaign & Havana, and the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago roads. In 1891 he retired to his farm near Williamsport, Ind., where he has since resided, making a specialty of Jersey cattle and standard-bred harness horses.



Mr. McDonald was a member of the state board of agriculture for four years, from 1893 to 1897, and also served as president of the Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association of Indiana. In 1903 he was appointed as one of the Indiana commissioners for the St. Louis World's Fair. He has been county chairman of Warren county for eight years. In his youth, also, he served as captain of the Hickory Sprouts, an organization of boys during the campaign of 1860. He is now affiliated with the West Lebanon Lodge, F. and A. M.; the Royal Arch and Knights Templar lodges of Danville, Ill., and the A. A. 32d Degree Chicago Consistory and Madina Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. McDonald has been twice married, his first wife, who was formerly Miss Jessie Scott, and to whom he was married March 31, 1874, having been called by death January 6, 1879. On the 30th day of November, 1881, his marriage to Miss Miriam Noble was solemnized, and she has since presided over his home.

His five sons and one daughter are all Democrats.

DR. MORDECAI M. McDOWELL



A physician of note, a distinguished legislator, a successful stock-breeder and agriculturist, father of the city's mayor, and withal a citizen of unusual worth was the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, Dr. Mordecai M. McDowell, of Vincennes.

He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 10th day of March, 1845, and accompanied his parents to Indiana in infancy. School facilities at that period being limited, he was deprived of early schooling, but with brave determination acquired for himself an education by studying at odd moments and at night. While but a boy he entered the army, in the year 1862, serving in Company G, 13th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and participating in several important engagements. He was at Appamattox Court House when Lee surrendered. The years following the war were spent in the study of medicine in the office of his father. In 1867 he entered the Medical College of Louisville and the following year received his degree from this institution and entered into the active practice of his profession.

In 1878 he graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville.

In the year 1887 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the county sheriff, whom death had called; the following year was elected to this office for a two-year term and re-elected in 1890. In 1906 he was elected state senator from Knox and Sullivan counties, and in the assemblies which followed rendered distinguished service, being chairman of several important committees and active in the general affairs of the body.

He was an extensive landowner, holding nearly nine hundred acres of fine Knox county ground, stocked with fine stock, notably light harness horses, his reputation as a breeder of these animals being national.

Fraternally, he was allied with the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, B. P. O. Elks, the Knox County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Association.

Mrs. McDowell was formerly Miss Sarah B. McConnell, to whom he was married September 29, 1870, and she was an able second in all his undertakings. On the 8th day of November, 1913, death called him, but many friends are left to revere his memory. His son, Dr. James D. McDowell, was mayor of the city of Vincennes from 1910 to 1914.

JOHN A. MCFARLAND

John A. McFarland, proprietor of a leading grocery of Rensselaer, is well known also as a prominent worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was born in the State of Kentucky on the 25th day of March, 1852, but at the age of ten years accompanied his mother to Indiana (his father having enlisted in the Union army), settling in Parke county. Here he remained until the year 1884, at which time he came to Jasper county.

His education was received during his boyhood in the public schools of his district, and later continued at Wabash College, and finally a course was taken at the Central Normal College of Danville.

On the 8th day of September, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Hendrix.

In the year 1887 he assumed the duties of trustee of Jordan township and continued in this capacity for a term of two years; and he has since that time served as treasurer of the Democratic central committee of the county and chairman of the city Democratic committee. He has also been a candidate for sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, mayor and alderman of the city of Rensselaer.

JOHN S. McFADDIN

John S. McFaddin, a prominent member of the legal profession of the state, is a product of Parke county, his birth having occurred at Rockville, May 21, 1869. He attended the schools of Rockville and graduated from the high school in 1887. Later his studies were pursued at Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1891, receiving the degree of B. S. and later the degree of M. A. February 3, 1892, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law. In 1896 he was a candidate for prosecutor of the 47th circuit, and the following year was appointed county attorney, a position which he held until the year 1900. In 1904 he was the Democratic candidate for circuit judge for the 47th judicial circuit, but was defeated. Two years later he became a member of the Rockville school board and served until 1913, during which time the new high school building was erected and the present standard of the schools established. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Tuberculosis Hospital, and in this work his interest and his sympathies are deeply enlisted.



Politically, he has been one of the most active workers in the ranks of Indiana Democracy. At the Democratic state conventions for the years 1906, 1908 and 1910 he was a member of the committees which drafted the state platforms, and in 1912 was delegate from the Fifth district to the national convention at Baltimore. In the year 1908 he was offered the appointment of judge of the Parke and Vermilion circuit courts, but this honor was declined, and recently on the creation of the new separate circuit for Parke county he declined to consider the appointment as judge.

On the 15th day of January, 1896, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Cora Mehurien, and their home has been blessed with three sons and a daughter.

Fraternally, he is allied with the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and different Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite Masons and Mystic Shrine. He is president of the Indiana Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity.

THOMAS H. McGEORGE, JR.

One of the most widely known and most highly respected citizens of the city of Covington is Thomas H. McGeorge, Jr., not alone by virtue of the offices he has held, but because of his accomplishments in the business, fraternal and political affairs of the community and the active part he has taken in forwarding the various movements for the growth and development of his home city and of Fountain county.

Mr. McGeorge was born in Covington on the 19th day of August, 1868, and received his education in the public schools of that place. On the 30th day of December, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Slattery, and together they have won a large circle of friends.

In the year 1894 Mr. McGeorge was elected city clerk, which position he held until 1906. In the fall of 1909 he was elected mayor by a very large majority, his term of office expiring in 1913, at which time he was re-elected for a further term of four years. Since he attained his majority he has taken an active part in politics, and in 1914 was delegate to the state Democratic convention. He has for many years dealt in farm machinery, vehicles and harness, and holds the position of president of the Tri-State Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association. He is also president of the Young Men's Commercial club and a director in the Covington Fair Association; and is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Order of Ben Hur and F. and A. M.

WILLIAM A. MCLVAINE



The career of William A. McIlvaine, who has occupied the position of superintendent of police of the city of Muncie, has been a varied one and his versatility has been thoroughly demonstrated.

He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th day of February, 1852, and his education was received in the public schools of this place. Here, also, on the 3rd day of August, 1870, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rosa Berry and their home established.

He came to Muncie in 1892 as a puddler in the Darnell rolling mill and was selected as a patrolman on the Muncie police force in 1893, and one year later was promoted to captain of police.

In 1914 he resigned from the force to enter in business for himself.

On February 1, 1910, he was again appointed captain of the police department, and on February 14, 1914, was promoted to the office of superintendent.

ANDREW V. MCKAMEY

A valued worker in the ranks of the Democracy of Putnam county is Andrew V. McKamey of Cloverdale.

Mr. McKamey is a native of the Hoosier state, born on a farm in Putnam county on the 4th day of December, 1863. He attended the common schools of his district, and later continued his studies at the normal school at Danville. Leaving this institution, however, he entered the normal at Ladoga, and here his studies were completed.

On the 16th day of September, 1886, his marriage to Miss Ida M. Hood of Cloverdale was solemnized, and their home was established on a farm three miles east of Cloverdale, where they resided until 1895, at which time they moved to Cloverdale.

In the year 1894 he was elected assessor of Cloverdale township, and in this capacity served for six years. On the 2nd day of February, 1914, he received from President Wilson the appointment to the position of postmaster of Cloverdale for a term of four years. Mr. McKamey is an old-line Democrat, and stanchly adheres to the principles of Jefferson.

BEN F. MCKEY

To the citizens of Boone county, the name of Mr. Ben F. McKey needs no introduction, being that of a life-long citizen of this community and the editor of the leading paper of Lebanon for many years.

Mr. McKey is a native Hoosier, born in Montgomery county, near the town of Darlington, on the 5th day of December, 1857. In his early childhood, however, he accompanied his parents to Boone county, where they located; and here his schooling was received in the common schools of the county.

Early in life he became interested in the newspaper field, and on the first day of January, 1889, assumed control of the *Lebanon Pioneer*, as editor and publisher. In the years which have since intervened, Mr. McKey has met with continued success in this work, and his paper has become known as one of clearly defined principles, conservative in expression and far removed from the theories of so-called "yellow journalism."

Politically, he has been a stanch adherent to the tenets of the Democratic party, and has been of highly valued service to the local organization in the various campaigns through which he has passed.

Mr. McKey has been twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married March 31, 1881, having been formerly Miss Jennie Dyson. On the 28th day of April, 1902, death deprived him of the companionship of this lady; and on the 14th day of July, 1904, was solemnized his marriage to Mrs. Phronia B. Shaw.



DANIEL E. MCKINZIE

A prominent worker in the Democratic party since he cast his first vote for Cleveland in 1882, Daniel F. McKinzie has won for himself a wide acquaintance and many friends throughout the community. His birth occurred on the 27th day of March, 1863, in Dearborn county, fourteen miles east of Aurora. His education was received in the schools of Center township and Aurora, and he has since been prominently identified with the business life of this city, engaging at various times in the livery, ice and restaurant business. In the year 1910 he was a candidate for sheriff, being defeated by the narrow margin of 98 votes; but in 1914 he was chosen for this responsible position with a majority of 738 at the primary, and at the general election in November he received the flattering majority of 976, having the distinction of leading his ticket.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Ella Cox and is affiliated with the order of Eagles and the Royal Arcanum.



HENRY DEWITT McLALLEN

A representative citizen of Whitley county, and one of her loyal Democratic workers, is Mr. Henry DeWitt McLallen.

He is a native Hoosier, born in Whitley county on the 3rd day of January, 1870. Here, in the public schools of his district, his schooling was received, his graduation from the High School of Columbia City occurring in the year 1887. A course of study was then pursued at the Indiana State University at Bloomington.

On the 2nd day of September, 1896, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mabel Liggett, and she has since presided over his home and dispensed its hospitality.

For many years Mr. McLallen has been closely identified with the business life of Columbia City, and now holds the position of vice-president of the First National Bank and secretary of the Provident Trust Company of that place. He is also a director in several manufacturing corporations of importance in the twelfth district.

Although a staunch adherent to Democratic principles, and a loyal worker for the cause, Mr. McLallen has never asked or accepted any favors from the party.

J. C. McMULLAN

One of the most active party workers in Tipton county is J. C. McMullan, a leading undertaker and furniture dealer of Kempton.

Mr. McMullan was born August 21, 1860, on a farm one mile west of Arcadia, in Hamilton county. Here he attended common schools, and early in life engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. On the 11th day of January, 1890, however, he came to Kempton and engaged in his present business, and here he has been an active factor in the business life of the town.

On the 26th day of November, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Lula Rodenbeck, and she has since presided over his home and been his faithful assistant.

Politically, he has been an active Democratic worker, serving on the election board for more than twenty years, and acting as delegate to various conventions. He is allied with the fraternal orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen.



JAMES R. McREYNOLDS

James R. McReynolds, more familiarly known to the citizens of Kokomo as "Bob" McReynolds, has for many years been closely identified with the workings of the Democratic organization in that section. He was born in Tipton county on the 7th day of August, 1858. Upon leaving the common school he took a normal course. His first vote was cast in Tipton county. He later moved to Howard county, residing in Harrison township. In the year 1886 he was elected trustee of that township, a position which he filled with much credit to himself and his constituents. Later he made the race for county sheriff, and was defeated by the Republican nominee by only 850 votes, and this in strong Republican territory.

Mr. McReynolds married Miss Rachel S. Pence.

PHILIP L. MACKLIN

Philip Macklin was born in Adams county, Indiana, on the 2nd day of June, 1882. Here his childhood was spent, and his education was received largely in the schools of the county. After his graduation from the common schools, he attended the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. On the 12th day of September, 1904, he was married to Miss Lola Jackson. Later he became engaged in the clothing business in Decatur, and was soon prominently identified with the business life of the community. He has at all times been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and on the first of January, 1913, he assumed the duties of county surveyor of Adams county.

GEORGE MACOMBER

George Macomber, superintendent of the Masonic Home at Franklin, is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in that state on the 2nd day of December, 1869. He attended the public schools of his home district, and later continued his studies at the State Normal School in Shippensburg, Pa. This was followed by a course at the State College, at Belfonte, Pa.

In the year 1894, after having engaged in educational work in his home state, Mr. Macomber came to Indiana to accept a position as instructor in the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield, and in this work he remained for twelve years. During this period he was chosen superintendent of a state institution in Missouri.

In the year 1908 he returned to Indiana and was elected treasurer of Hendricks county, breaking into a Republican stronghold and being the first Democrat ever elected to this position in that community. So ably did he administer the affairs of the office and with such conscientious zeal did he labor that he was re-elected in 1912 with an increased majority for a further term of two years.

On November 2, 1899, Mr. Macomber was united in marriage to Miss Mattie E. York, of Hendricks county.

FRANCIS W. MACOUGHTRY

Few citizens of Fountain county are so well known as Francis W. Macoughtry, who for many years has occupied various positions of responsibility in the service of the commonwealth, and has served with distinction and credit to himself and his constituents in whatever capacity he has been found.

Mr. Macoughtry was born in what is now West Virginia, May 18, 1842. Bereft by death of his father in infancy he was brought to Indiana at the age of seven years by his mother, who married James Hamilton of Warren county, and their home was established in West Lebanon, where the boy Francis attended his first school. Later his studies were continued in the public schools at Waveland.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Macoughtry enlisted in the 86th Indiana Volunteer Regiment, going to the front with Company E, from Warren county, and served in the army of the Cumberland under Generals Buell and Rosecrans. He received his discharge before the close of the war on account of ill health. On the 23rd of May, 1871, he was married to Miss Rachel Plowman, but death deprived him of his companion in January, 1901. On October 22, 1913, he married Miss Frances Petit, who is now the mistress of his home.

In 1882 Mr. Macoughtry was elected to the position of city councilman of Attica, and two years later became mayor of that city. In 1890 he was elected clerk of the Fountain circuit court, and was appointed postmaster of Attica, February 28, 1914. He has attended most of the county, state and national conventions since 1872, and served six times as county chairman of Fountain county Democracy. Mr. Macoughtry has been an active Mason since 1869.

BERNARD M. MADDEN

The lately retiring treasurer of the city of Alexandria has been for a number of years the incumbent of various positions of trust in the service of the community and also of the Democratic organization of the county.

Bernard M. Madden was born in Rushville on the 29th day of January, 1871. In the public and parochial schools he received his schooling, and at an early age learned the trade of marble cutting. This trade he followed in Rush county and later in Connersville, until the spring of 1897, when he located in Alexandria and entered into the grocery business with his father. Later he also conducted a meat market.

Since the days of his youth Mr. Madden has been active politically and has served the party as precinct committeeman and secretary of the township committee. In the year 1906 he was elected councilman-at-large and in that capacity served till 1910, when he assumed the duties of city clerk, for a four-year term. At the expiration of this period he was elected city treasurer, his term expiring in 1918. He is affiliated with the order of Elks.

H. A. MAKER

H. A. Maker was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, July 21, 1864. He was born in the same house in which his mother was born twenty-five years before, and still stands the same place as one of the interesting landmarks of the county. He is the son of Seth R. and Nancy J. (Hamble) Maker, and was reared on a farm, later attending Central Normal College, where he was a classmate of Governor Samuel M. Ralston, Judge Edward W. Felt, Thomas Duncan, E. E. Barrett and other good Democrats.

After leaving school Mr. Maker taught for a time and then returned to the farm, where he remained until the death of his father, removing to Noblesville in 1907. Mr. Maker is best known for his literary productions, especially the writing of poems of worth, and gave up the study of law to give most of his time to this work. He was a member of the Western Association of writers during the life of that organization. He for some time was secretary of the Hamilton County Historical Association and is generally regarded as the best informed man in the county on local history.

Mr. Maker delivered the closing exercise of the Western Association of Writers—the selection follows:

"OF THE MAKING OF BOOKS THERE IS NO END"

(To Charles Eugene Banks, President Western Association of Writers)

"Of the making of books there is no end;"

Since the very moment when time began

With a master hand to mix and blend

Material things as time but can,—

Wherever we search the infinite span,

The hand of nature the facts extend,

To clearly prove to the mind of man,

"Of the making of books there is no end."

"Of the making of books there is no end;"

The very hills with their strata lines,

And their deep ravines that downward wend

Through ragged shrubs and tangled vines,

Past stately oaks and slender pines,

With their tuneful birds, for aye contend

With an eloquence more than of great divines,

"Of the making of books there is no end."

"Of the making of books there is no end;"

As the soft sweet summer breezes blow,

Making the trees to wave and bend

And their shades on the green sward come and go,

Or their picture change in the lake below,—

Each several change doth a page append
 To the world of books, to clearly show
 "Of the making of books there is no end."

"Of the making of books there is no end;"
 When the frost king reigns, and the winter snows
 In their mighty majesties descend,
 And their mantle white o'er the whole scene throws,
 Bringing man and beast the train of woes
 That ever upon their wake attend,
 All reveal the truth, and the fact disclose,
 "Of the making of books there is no end."

"Of the making of books there is no end;"
 Each one that inhabits this earthly sphere,
 With a fervor he scarce can comprehend,
 As he lives through each succeeding year
 And adds new phases to his career,
 With his every act doth outward send
 The evidence proving, full and clear,
 "Of the making of books there is no end."

"Of the making of books there is no end;"
 As time elapses from age to age,
 And the eras that go in their turns append
 To history's bulk another page,
 Dispensing more light to savant and sage,—
 "To the ending doom" they ever bend
 Their tale to proclaim at every stage,
 "Of the making of books there is no end."

"Of the making of books there is no end;"
 And when we have passed to the end of time,
 To the place where our souls in *Akasa** blend,
 Or enter oblivion's sphere sublime,
 Or wander athwart some ethereal clime,—
 Methinks some tone will there attend,
 And proclaim more loudly than this poor rhyme,
 "Of the making of books there is no end."

November 25th, 1904.

**Akasa* is an untranslated and untranslatable Sanskrit word. Its nearest English equivalent is "ether." It differs from ether in the fact that ether is atomic, while *Akasa* is not.

R. H. MALONE

R. H. Malone has been for many years a resident of Alexandria and actively identified with the business and political affairs of the place. He served as city clerk—making a record for business administration.

He was born in Alexandria on the 13th day of October, 1885, and received his education in the public schools of his district. Early in life he entered the employ of the American Plate Glass Co., and here he remained for a number of years, later forming a connection with the Lippincott Glass Co. where he served as timekeeper for six years.

Since attaining his majority he has been an active worker for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy and was at various times delegate to the county conventions of the party. In the fall of 1913 he was elected city clerk of Alexandria, assuming the duties of office on the first day of the following January, his term of service to expire in 1918.

GOLDEN DAVID MANN

Golden David Mann, one of the active party workers of South Bend, is a native of that section of the state and was born on the 2nd day of July, 1884. He attended the public schools of South Bend and at an early age became an enthusiastic worker for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy. On March 31, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Norris and established his home in South Bend, where he since has resided.

Mr. Mann is the proprietor of a thriving cigar store and pocket billiard hall, and has a wide acquaintance in local business circles. He is an active worker in the ranks of the party and has rendered valued service to the local organization.



CURTIS MARSHALL

Curtis Marshall, former prosecuting attorney of the fifth judicial district and prominent attorney of Jefferson county, was born in the state of Kentucky on the 10th day of March, 1868. At the age of three years he was brought by his parents to Jefferson county, and here he was reared and his interests have centered. He attended the schools of his district, later continuing his studies at Paris Academy, from which he graduated in the year 1885. He taught school and in 1895 he was admitted to the bar and entered into the active practice of the law, and in this profession he has demonstrated marked capability.

Since attaining his majority he has labored zealously for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy in his section of the state, in 1902 serving as chairman of the county committee. In 1904 he held not only this position but that of chairman of the city committee of Madison as well. Throughout ten campaigns he was a member of the central committee, giving freely of his time and energy to further the work. During the period from June 1, 1897, to June 1, 1900, and again from May 15, 1907, to January 1, 1912, discharged the duties of school trustee of the city of Madison; then he became prosecuting attorney of the 5th judicial circuit, which position he continued to hold until his term of office expired, January 1, 1916. In the year 1914 he was nominated for judge of this district, but declined in the interest of party harmony to make the race.

On September 1, 1914, Mr. Marshall was happily married to Miss Daisy Ernst of Madison, and they live in a modest but beautiful little home on West Main street in that city.



JOHN MARSHALL

The element of youthful workers in the ranks of the Democratic party of Kokomo has found a valuable recruit in the person of John Marshall; for, when but three years out of college, he reached a position of influence in the party counsels and in 1914 was candidate for prosecuting attorney of Howard county.

Mr. Marshall was born in Cass county on the 8th of July, 1888, and in that locality received the foundation of his education, attending the public schools of his district and graduating from the high school in the year 1907. At the age of twenty-two he established his residence in Kokomo, at the same time attending the State University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912. While there he became affiliated with the Gamma Eta Gamma fraternity.

Since his graduation Mr. Marshall has taken an active interest in political and municipal affairs, and is particularly zealous for the promotion of movements for the public good.

John Marshall, after graduating in law with the class of 1912 from the State University at Bloomington, Ind., entered into the practice of law at Montpelier, Ind., in the year 1912, under the firm name of Jump & Marshall. The firm of Jump & Marshall consists of Forrest E. Jump and John Marshall. They moved their law offices to the city of Kokomo in March, 1913, and John Marshall has since that time been engaged in the practice of law under this firm name until July, 1918, at which time he enlisted in the military service and was in France, a private in the 325th Field Artillery, 84th Division. He still retains his interest in the law firm of Jump & Marshall.

THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL



There have been other men elected to the office of Vice-President of the United States from Indiana, but Thomas Riley Marshall was the first native of the State to hold that position. His grandfather, Riley Marshall, was one of the early settlers and his father, Dr. Daniel M. Marshall, was born near Winchester, in Randolph county, March 5, 1823. The grandfather, Thomas Marshall, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall. He came to Indiana from Greenbrier county, Virginia, and after some years' residence in Randolph county, located in Grant county, where he served as county clerk from 1832 to 1838.

After the usual course in the common schools, Daniel M. Marshall began reading medicine with Dr. J. S. Shively, of Marion, and then went to Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1845. He entered the practice in Northern Indiana, and remained there with the exception of a brief sojourn in Missouri, before the Civil war. His anti-slavery views made him unpopular there, and he returned to his state, where he acquired an extensive practice in several counties. He finally located at Columbia City, where he died October 13, 1892, survived by the wife of his youth. Her

maiden name was Martha E. Patterson, and she was a descendant of the Carrolls, of Carrollton.

Dr. and Mrs. Marshall had two children, a son and a daughter, the latter now deceased. The son, Thomas Riley, was born at North Manchester, Wabash county, March 14, 1854. He attended the public schools, and then entered Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1873, with the degree of B. A. He then located at Fort Wayne, and began reading law with Judge Walter Olds, later of the supreme bench of Indiana. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and began practicing at Columbia City, being successful in the law from the start. He formed a partnership with W. F. McNagny and P. H. Clugston, and the firm of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston became known as one of the strongest in northern Indiana, Mr. Marshall attaining notable rank as a jury lawyer.

Mr. Marshall's appearance in public life was somewhat meteoric. He was a Democrat from principle, and always took an interest in politics, but without aspiration for office. In 1880 he was induced to take the nomination for prosecuting attorney in a hopelessly Republican district, and was defeated as a matter of course. He was in demand as a campaign speaker, and rendered material service in that way. From 1896 to 1898 he served as chairman of the Democratic committee for the 12th Congressional District. In 1908 the active candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor were Samuel M. Ralston and L. Ert Slack. Mr. Marshall announced himself as a candidate, but made no active canvass for the nomination.

In the convention Ralston had the lead, but could not command enough votes to nominate; and after several ballots he withdrew, and his supporters went to Marshall, nominating him for Governor. The campaign which followed was exciting and peculiar, state issues having an unusual force in a presidential year. The Republicans nominated Congressman James E. Watson for Governor. The presidential candidates were Taft and Bryan. Taft carried the state by 348,993, to Bryan's 338,262; but Marshall defeated Watson by 348,849, to 334,040. The only other Democrats elected on the state ticket were J. Frank Hall for Lieutenant-Governor, with a plurality of 1,672, and Robert J. Aley for Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a plurality of 762. The Democrats carried the House of Representatives, but the Republicans had enough hold-over senators to make the Senate Republican.

This victory, after a long period of Republican rule, indicated a remarkable personal popularity for Governor Marshall; and his administration was apparently popular, for in 1910 the Democrats carried the state by more than 12,000, electing a legislature that was Democratic in both branches. By this time, Governor Marshall had become impressed with the necessity of amendments of the constitution of Indiana, and with the impossibility of amendment in the manner prescribed by it. There are a number of amendments that have been held to be in effect by the Supreme Court, but no one of them was adopted by "a majority of the electors of the state," as re-

quired by the constitution. They were sustained on the legal fiction that when voted on at a special election the court has no means of knowing that there were more voters in the state than voted at the election; and yet the court takes judicial notice of general elections, and at the general election preceding the "adoption" of each of these amendments there were more than twice as many votes cast as were cast for the amendment.

In 1911 there was a special complication arising from the fact that the court had held that when an amendment was submitted to the people, and was not rejected, but failed for lack of a constitutional majority, it was still "pending" and might be voted on at the next election. The constitution provided that when one or more amendments were "pending" no other amendment should be introduced; and at that time "the lawyers' amendment" had been voted on several times, and was still pending under this rule. But the Supreme Court had also said: "The people of the state may form an original constitution, or abrogate an old one and form a new one at any time, without any political restriction except the constitution of the United States." (State vs. Swift, 69 Ind. 505.) And this accords with the express declaration of the constitution itself, that "the people have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government."

As is generally understood, most constitutional provisions are not self-operating; and provision for their operation is a legislative function. For example, it is provided that "all elections shall be free and equal," but elections could not be held at all unless a law provided for their conduct. Governor Marshall adopted the idea of the legislature's submitting a new constitution to the people for adoption; and the legislature passed a law for that purpose. The reactionary forces of the state were at once aroused; and it must be apparent to anyone, by this time, that there are very strong influences in Indiana opposed to any change in the constitution that is beneficial to the public. An injunction was obtained to prevent the submission of the question to the people.

The Supreme Court sustained this ruling that the legislature could not submit to the people a question which the constitution provided the people alone could decide, and which they had at all times an indefeasible right to decide. (Ellingham vs. Dye, 178 Ind. 336.) Governor Marshall appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that our Supreme Court was destroying our republican form of government by usurping and obstructing legislative powers. The Supreme Court of the United States did not decide the question, but dismissed the case on the ground that Governor Marshall appealed in his official capacity, and not as a private individual, who claimed that he had been injured by the decision. (Marshall, Governor, vs. Dye, 231 U. S. 250.)

The violence of the opposition to "the Tom Marshall constitution," as it was called, advertised Governor Marshall throughout the land, for it was denounced by the capitalistic press everywhere. But the denunciation was confined chiefly to the mode of submission, for although the real objection was to the proposed changes, they were of a character that made open criticism inadvisable. The chief one was for the purification of the suffrage. Indiana had been disgraced by election frauds for years, and Governor Marshall saw that the only remedy was in the qualification of voters. The constitution allows aliens to vote—even alien enemies. It has no restrictions of education or payment of taxes. It throws the door wide open to the purchasable class of voters; and the proposed changes corrected these evils.

But the violence of the opposition was a recommendation to intelligent and progressive voters everywhere; and it gave Governor Marshall a national standing as a broad-minded, progressive man, and a man of courage and originality. It was the chief factor in causing the Indiana Democracy to present his name as a candidate for the Presidency in 1912, and in causing the national convention of that year to select him as the running mate for Woodrow Wilson. Their triumphant election in that year, and re-election in 1916, as well as Mr. Marshall's thoroughly acceptable service as Vice-President are well known matters of national history.

On October 2, 1895, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Lois I. Kimsey, of Angola, Ind., whose grace and tact have added greatly to his success in the social relations of official life. She, also, is of an old Indiana family. Her grandfather, Dr. Joseph C. Kimsey, was one of the earliest and most successful practitioners of northeastern Indiana. Her father, William E. Kimsey, was born in Allen county in 1851, and later removed to Angola, where he became one of the leading citizens of Steuben county, and served as clerk of the county from 1891 to 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have no children of their own, but are much devoted to an adopted child.

Vice-President Marshall is a consistent Presbyterian, and has served for years as a trustee of Wabash College. He has always retained his interest in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a popular platform speaker, a great reader, and an agreeable conversationalist. His personal qualities have given him the successes that have placed him among the notable men of Indiana.

VALENTINE A. MATTERN

Valentine A. Mattern, a prominent citizen of Wabash, was born in Wabash county, Indiana, August 23, 1858, the son of a Bavarian who emigrated to America and settled in Indiana.

On the 18th day of October, 1880, Mr. Mattern was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Lauzer. Three years later he became connected with the general merchandise firm of J. W. Busick & Son, and at the expiration of four years entered the firm of Young & Herring, grocers. Later he became interested in the dry goods business and in 1894 became a member of the firm of Connor, Mattern & Connor, jewelers. Six years later this concern embarked in the dry goods business and eventually, the firm dissolving partnership, Mr. Mattern and his brother became the proprietors of the dry goods business. In 1905 Mr. Mattern became the sole proprietor and in 1913 his son, Cecil H. Mattern, became a partner and the name of the firm was changed to V. A. Mattern & Son.

Mr. Mattern was a member of the city hospital board for two years, for some time a member of the Wabash school board, and has served as precinct committeeman since 1902. He is a member of the orders of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and Foresters. He is widely known throughout the county as a member of the firm of Mattern & Tomson, breeders of Chester White hogs.

THEODORE T. MARTIN

Mr. Martin served for a number of years as superintendent of schools of Hendricks county; is a man eminently fitted for the position, combining tact and culture with progressive ideas and a desire for the best methods in his work.

Theodore T. Martin was born in Orange county, August 25, 1882. He attended the public schools and graduated from the high school of Danville. His studies were later continued at the Central Normal College, and finally a course was taken at the state normal at Terre Haute, from which he graduated with the class of 1909. Since boyhood he has evinced an interest in educational affairs, and engaged in teaching for a number of years prior to his election, in June, 1911, to the responsibilities of his present office.

He is a life-long Democrat, having cast his first vote for William J. Bryan and has served as delegate to a number of state conventions. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and a member of the Methodist church.

His marriage to Miss Marie Osborn was solemnized in the year 1906.

EDGAR MAUCK

Edgar Mauck, a leading citizen of Gibson county, was born at Owensville on the 4th day of January, 1854. His forebears were of Irish-German, Revolutionary stock and settled in Indiana at Mauckport, Harrison county, in 1801.

His education was received in the public schools of Princeton until he completed the high school course, after which he attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Immediately thereafter he began his work in the educational field, teaching school in the winter and working on the farm in summer, continuing in this manner for fifteen years.

On the 4th day of April, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Fitzgerald, of Poseyville, Posey county, and she has remained his faithful helpmate. They have three children.

In 1908 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1910, being one of the few Democrats elected in twenty years in Gibson county. He is a member of the county fair association, director in Princeton commercial club and a member I. O. O. F. At present Mr. Mauck is chairman of the Gibson county Democratic central committee. He resides on a splendid farm five miles east of Princeton.

GEORGE ALVA MAXEY

George Alva Maxey is an old-line Democrat, descended from Democratic ancestors, and the son of a Union soldier, his father having fought four years in the Union army.

Mr. Maxey was born in Marshall county, Indiana, on the 8th day of November, 1854. His education was received in the common schools of Pulaski and Marshall counties, where his childhood



was spent. In the year 1877 he located permanently in Marshall county, and here he has since remained and his business and social interests are centered.

On the 16th day of May, 1880, his marriage to Miss Rachel A. Barr was solemnized, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home.

Mr. Maxey has always taken a deep interest in affairs of the commonwealth, and has rendered valuable service to the Democratic party in his section by stanchly adhering to its tenets and endeavoring at all times to further its principles. In the fall of 1910 he was elected county treasurer on this ticket, and assumed the duties of office on the first day of January, 1912, being again elected in November of 1912, his second term expiring December 31, 1915.

THOMAS S. MEEKER

A prominent citizen of the city of Indianapolis and closely identified with its financial and political affairs, Thomas Meeker is also known as a loyal worker for the cause of Democracy.

Thomas S. Meeker was born in New Albany, Indiana, on the first day of June, 1880, and there his boyhood was spent, attending the public schools of the place. Later, however, he accompanied his parents to St. Louis and his education was continued in the high school there, from which he was graduated in the year 1898. Later he came to Indianapolis and here his friendships have since been largely formed and his business interests established. He is now the president of the Meeker Hotel Company and is a stockholder in the Continental National Bank of this city.

Mr. Meeker has been an adherent of Democratic principles since childhood, having come from a long line of prominent Democrats and having the tenets of Jefferson instilled into his mind from childhood. He is a nephew of James H. Rice and of former Treasurer of State James B. Ryan.

In the year 1910 Mr. Meeker organized the Old Hickory Club, of which he is now president, an organization which has contributed largely to the success of the party in this section. He is also an active member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Indianapolis Academy of Music.

On the 17th day of November, 1909, Mr. Meeker was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Jordan, and a little son, Thomas, Jr., is now an important member of the household.



WILLIAM MELCHIOR

Mr. Melchior was county superintendent of schools of Dubois county for a number of years, bringing to his work a broad-minded, progressive spirit, combined with learning, culture and a wide experience in the needs of the human mind.

William Melchior is a native of the Hoosier state, born on the 6th day of November, 1869. He attended the public schools of Jasper, his present home, and after graduating from the schools of this place, continued his studies at Indiana University, later taking a course at Purdue University. He taught for 14 years, in three different states. He traveled extensively and lived for four years on the Pacific coast.

On the 29th day of June, 1903, Mr. Melchior was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Beck, and they have since continued their residence in the home of his childhood, the town of Jasper. In the same year, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Dubois county, and since assuming the duties of his position, has worked zealously and conscientiously to give to the youthful minds of his community the best instruction to be obtained; continually seeking for improved methods and instilling within them the progressive spirit demanded by their time. His term of office expired in August, 1917.

During the years 1907 and 1909 he served as secretary and treasurer of the County Superintendents' Association of Indiana; and notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, found time to serve the Democratic party as secretary of the Democratic county central committee in the years 1904, 1906 and 1908.



ALBERT E. MELCHING



The gentleman whose photo accompanies this article has been for nearly three score years a resident of the city of Fort Wayne, and is known and respected by a host of friends throughout the county. The birth of Mr. Melching occurred on the 17th day of March, 1885, in Mahoning county, Ohio; but while but a year old his parents came to Fort Wayne, then but a village, and here the son grew to manhood, being closely identified with the growth and business life of the place. His education was received in St. Paul's Lutheran school.

On the 17th day of November, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Engelking, and together they have drawn about them a circle of devoted friends.

Always a zealous worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, he was elected in 1896 to the position of sheriff of Allen county, serving in this capacity for a term of four years, administering the affairs of the position in a conscientious, conservative manner. He was also city chairman 1905-1909, and is at present committeeman of the 5th precinct, 2nd ward.

Mr. Melching has for fourteen years been engaged in the undertaking business, being the junior partner in the firm of Klaehn & Melching, the largest establishment in Northern Indiana. He has always shown a deep interest in the various movements for the welfare of the community, and has taken great pride in watching the growth and development of his home city. Being of German parentage he is popular with that class, holding membership in four different societies of Fort Wayne, and is also a member of the commercial club.

CORNELIUS S. MERCER



Cornelius S. Mercer, widely known among journalists throughout the state and a prominent citizen of the city of Seymour, is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born in Guernsey county on the 27th day of June, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and there he learned the printers' trade at an early age. When but nineteen years of age he came to Brownstown, Indiana, to assume the publication of the *Brownstown Banner*, and notwithstanding his youth, he proved a successful editor.

On the first day of May, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Borcharding, and their residence was later established in the state of Iowa, where Mr. Mercer held the position of editor of the *Iowa State Press*, of Iowa City. Here he remained for several years, returning to Indiana to assume control of the *Seymour Daily Democrat*. Later he engaged in the printing business and is now president of the C. S. Mercer Co.

Mr. Mercer is a life-long Democrat, has attended a number of county and state conventions, and has been a delegate to most of the national conventions since the year 1892. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is affiliated with the order of Knights of Pythias and the Masons, having become associated with the latter organization in 1892.

JUDGE ROBERT W. MIERS

The name of Robert W. Miers stands out distinctly among the members of the southern Indiana bar.

Born in Decatur county, January 27, 1848, son of Thomas S. and Mahala Braden Miers, Judge Miers received his early education in the schools of Decatur county, and was for five or six seasons a student at Hartsville College. In 1867 he entered Indiana University, graduating from the literary department in 1870 and from the law department in 1871. He then entered upon the practice of law, and of those who were admitted for practice at that time he is the only survivor. He has been engaged in active practice for forty-four years.

Judge Miers was appointed judge of the circuit court, serving two years, and then was elected to serve the full term of six years, and was again elected circuit judge in 1914, and is now judge of the tenth judicial circuit, thus holding this position fourteen years. From 1875 to 1879 he was prosecuting attorney. He has always stood high in his profession, having shown a profound knowl-

edge of the law and a desire to apply it impartially. From 1896 to 1904 he represented his district in Congress. He was twice nominee for secretary of state, but each time met with defeat. From 1879 to 1891 he served on the board of Indiana University.

He is an Elk, also a member of Beta Theta Pi. On May 9, 1871, he was married to Belle Ryors. They have two children, Bertha, now the wife of Oscar Cravens, and Daniel K.

RICHARD M. MILBURN

Few members of the legal profession in the state have the depth of learning and the clear insight into legal problems which belonged to Richard M. Milburn; and his wide experience touching affairs of the commonwealth enabled him to grasp the various phases of legal problems which were in his care with remarkable skill and accuracy.

He was born on the 24th of September, 1866, and attended the common school of his district, later taking a course in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. This was followed by a course in law at the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee. He held the degree of master of arts from the Indiana University, in which institution he was for several years an instructor in the law department.

In the year 1903-1905 he represented Dubois and Daviess counties in the state senate, taking an active part in the deliberations of that body. In the year 1914 he was elected attorney-general for the state on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Milburn was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Fowler of Portersville, Ind., on the 25th day of December, 1887, and to their home came five children—Miss Norma Milburn, a teacher of English; Lieutenant Frank W., Raymond F., Donald S. and Harold R. He took great interest in fraternal affairs in his home town, Jasper, having been affiliated with the Royal League, Order of Ben-Hur, the B. P. O. Elks, and was a member of the grand tribunal of the Knights of Pythias of this State.



DICK MILLER

There are those whose peculiar fitness, combined with an earnest interest in public affairs, naturally forces them into a conspicuous place in the political world, no matter to what particular party they belong. This fact is especially true when the individual has been successful to an unusual degree in the world of business, and when the business achievements have been the result of personal force after surmounting obstacles at which others have stopped.

All of this may be applied to Dick Miller, one of the Democrats of Indiana who was always ready to fight for the faith that was in him. He would meet the hard contest in politics just as he confronted and overcame business opposition of any sort. He never balked at what appeared a hard job, no matter what. He liked it.

His birthplace happened to be in Parke county, but he would have been the same sort of business and political pusher no matter where he started. His education was in the public schools, Bloomingdale Academy, Indiana University and the Indiana Law School, for he started as a practicing lawyer and chose Terre Haute as his base of operation for four and a half years.

His entry into politics was as a candidate for member of the state legislature from Parke county in 1897, being the first Democrat to represent the county in sixty years. He did not win this success without showing the stuff that was in him, and the introduction which this gave him to men worth while in the State was an important element in his future successes as a man of affairs. The acquaintances and friends formed during that term as a legislator were not only helpful, but he never lost one of these friends.

He removed from Terre Haute to Indianapolis in 1901, and engaged in the business of buying and



selling bonds, soon establishing one of the leading houses of the sort in the State. In this business especially did the friendships over the whole State prove their worth. He had established a reputation that was most valuable. His word was accepted, and those with whom he did business were there for the next call.

In 1917, having been busy as a working Democrat ever since he had been living at the capital, he became the candidate of his party for mayor of Indianapolis. He entered the race at the solicitation of men worth while not only in the Democratic party, but in the Republican party as well. Conditions for Democratic success were not looked upon as promising, even with the most popular of candidates, but he consented to make the race. It was especially recognized that before the Democratic candidate could start he must face the handicap of several thousands of colored voters, who would support the Republican ticket with no question or thought of comparative values.

In the brief campaign which followed Dick Miller added most materially to his already excellent reputation and especially multiplied favorable acquaintances and friends, and after his defeat, for he was not elected, he was one of the most conspicuous workers in all the war activities during the war with Germany. He was at the head of the list of speakers on all occasions, especially in the numerous drives for funds in the many calls which came and were met by the people of Indianapolis.

Following his political campaign Dick Miller became president and head of the City Trust Company, a new and immediately prosperous financial establishment, transferring his bond and securities business to that institution.

ANDREW S. MILLER

An active Democratic worker and leading citizen of Middletown, Henry county, is Andrew S. Miller. He is a native of the State of Virginia, born on the 18th day of December, 1856. He accompanied his parents to Indiana in infancy, however, and his schooling was received largely in this State. After graduating from the public schools a course was taken in the Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio. In the year 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Moore, of Middletown, and their home has since been among the friends of her childhood. Mr. Miller has been for many years successfully engaged in the drug business and other interests, and has taken an active interest in municipal affairs. From 1882 to 1886 he served as township trustee, with much credit to himself and his constituents, and is now president of the town board. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and has represented this party in state convention and also at the national convention at Chicago in 1894.

HON. FRED C. MILLER

Hon. Fred C. Miller is perhaps known to every citizen of Laporte county, having for many years been a prominent member of the community and holding the unique distinction of having held political elective position in the county for fifteen years and four months, consecutively. Needless to add that his reputation as a citizen of sterling worth has long since been established.

Mr. Miller is a native of Germany, born on the 28th day of August, 1866. At the age of six he accompanied his parents to America, locating in Northern Indiana. His education was received in the public schools of Michigan and the parochial schools of St. John's Lutheran church.

Early in life he took an active interest in political affairs, and in the year 1898 he was elected Democratic councilman of the third ward of Michigan City, and was re-elected for two more consecutive terms, serving as councilman up to the time that he assumed the duties as mayor of Michigan City, Indiana, being elected to this office with the highest majority ever received by any candidate.

Mr. Miller devoted his entire time to the office of mayor, and is considered today by the citizens, regardless of party politics, as one of the few men who successfully conducted the affairs of the city; and when Mr. Miller retired from office, January 5, 1914, he had served the people for seven years and four months as mayor, and had fulfilled his original promise to the people of Michigan City, that when he retired as mayor he would leave the city free from indebtedness.



GEORGE T. MILLER

George T. Miller is a native of Boone county, his birth having occurred on the 7th day of November, 1872. His wife was formerly Miss Lydia Etchison, and to her helpful companionship much of his success is no doubt largely due.

Mr. Miller received his education in the common schools of the county, and has identified himself closely with the growth and development of the community. Always a staunch Democrat, he has worked zealously at all times for the success of his party and the promulgation of its principles, but has not himself aspired to hold office within the gift of the public, politically or otherwise.

JAP MILLER



Jap Miller, the best known man in Morgan county and immortalized by James Whitcomb Riley in the well known poem "Jap Miller," was born on a farm in Shelby county, February 22, 1857. In the year 1876 he located in Martinsville, where he entered high school after but two winters of schooling in Shelby county. Though Mr. Miller has contributed valued service to the cause of Democracy he has not been an office seeker, devoting his energies rather to the furtherance of the cause of clean politics in his community. In 1890, however, he became a member of the city council, and in this work he rendered efficient service until 1892. After twenty years' residence in Martinsville he located in Brooklyn, where he has since conducted Jap Miller's Famous Store, dealing in hardware and general merchandise. He was also the proud possessor of the famous cat, "Mr. Tug," which once saved his store from burning and finally died of old age in May, 1914.

Mr. Miller's family consists of himself and his sister, Mrs. Eliza Dalton.

SAMUEL J. MILLER

An active member of the Marion county Democratic organization and favorably known throughout the state for the service he has rendered the cause, Samuel J. Miller is worthy of honorable mention.

Mr. Miller is essentially a product of Marion county, his birth having occurred within its confines on the 26th day of June, 1881. He attended the public schools of Indianapolis and was graduated from Shortridge High School. In the year 1904 he married Miss Katherine Light and established his home near the city of Indianapolis.

Mr. Miller is deeply interested in agricultural affairs and is one of an ever-increasing number of men who are raising this pursuit to the dignity of a profession by the practice of scientific and progressive methods.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. Miller was elected representative to the state assembly of 1913, and in this body took an active part. The following year he served as secretary of the Marion county Democratic committee and was the Democratic candidate for trustee of Wayne township. Fraternally, he is allied with the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Eagles. He also is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club. He attended the national convention in Baltimore in 1912 and is a staunch adherent of the present administration.

MARVIN M. MINNICK

Marvin M. Minnick, a native of Cass county, was born near Walton, December 21, 1867, the son of Elizabeth and Elias A. Minnick. His youth was spent on the farm and his education received at the public schools and the American Normal College. He later entered Hall's Business College at Logansport, and upon his graduation taught school for a period of seventeen years. He became widely known in this profession, resigning to take position as cashier in a bank at Bunker Hill and later at Walton, which two positions he occupied for six years. In 1910, while a resident of Walton, he was Democratic candidate for county treasurer, and in the campaign which followed was elected. After an excellent administration of the affairs of this position he was again elected in 1912.



September 15, 1896, he was married to Miss Lavina H. Green of Walton, and they have three children—Dallas D., Dorothy L. and Dorris P.

Fraternally, Mr. Minnick is a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow.

OSCAR C. MINOR

Among the enthusiastic and loyal workers in the ranks of the Democratic party in Indiana should be numbered Oscar C. Minor, a prominent attorney at law of Cannelton.

Mr. Minor was born in Peery county on the 6th day of April, 1872, and in this locality his youth was spent. He attended the public schools of his district and, after receiving a common school education, entered Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana, taking a complete law course and graduating in the year 1892. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Peery county and entered into the duties of his chosen profession with zeal.

Immediately after he attained his majority he launched into the political field, working zealously for the cause of Democracy; and in the fall of 1898 he was elected joint senator from the counties of Perry, Spencer and Crawford, and in the state legislatures of 1899 and 1901 he was an active member. During these sessions he established a reputation for zealous work and loyalty to his constituency and demonstrated his ability as a legislator.

On the 25th day of September, 1901, his marriage to Miss Margaret Conway of Cannelton, Ind., was solemnized, and their home was established in Cannelton. Here they have remained, drawing about them an ever-widening circle of devoted friends, many of whom have accepted the hospitality of their home.

Mr. Minor is affiliated with the James Lodge No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, among the members of which he is highly esteemed.

JOHN F. MITCHELL

The gentleman whose name heads this article has for many years been a prominent figure in the field of journalism in eastern Indiana, and has been largely responsible for the molding of the political opinion of the citizens of Hancock county.

John F. Mitchell, son of the late William Mitchell, a prominent journalist and worker in the ranks of Indiana Democracy, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th day of April, 1853. When but three years of age, however, he was brought by his father to the city of Greenfield, where he has since remained. He attended the public schools in Greenfield and early in life became interested in the work of the *Hancock Democrat*, a paper established in 1859 by his father, and now enjoying the distinction of being the oldest Democratic newspaper in eastern Indiana and the property of the Mitchell family since its foundation. As Mr. Mitchell grew to manhood he gradually grew into the work of the newspaper office, and in the year 1899 assumed the editorship of the publication, a position which he has since held with credit. In this labor he has not lost sight of the great responsibility which lies in the hands of the editor, that of molding public opinion in large measure, and has conscientiously adhered to the principles which seemed to him just and right, those promulgated by Thomas Jefferson and carried out by the Democratic party.

The *Democrat* is owned by Mr. Mitchell, and in connection with it he has one of the largest printing and binding establishments in Indiana. His son, John F. Mitchell, Jr., is associate editor of the *Democrat* and also manager of this large printing plant. He attended the city schools, from which he graduated. He also graduated from Butler and Yale colleges, and will make newspaper work his life work. He has written several plays and has a number of them with some of the leading producers of the country now. When a small boy he had a full-page article appear in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Mrs. Mitchell, to whom he was married in the year 1879, was formerly Miss Minnie B. Alexander, a native of Mission Valley, Texas, now, however, a loyal Hoosier. She has a great literary taste and has written a number of short sketches, for which she has been complimented by some of the best literary talent of the country, James Whitcomb Riley being one of the many. Her stories are published in children's magazines.

CARL MISHLER

Carl Mishler, long a well-known citizen of Lagrange and at present holding a position of responsibility in the service of the commonwealth, was born in Indiana on the 23rd day of November, 1882. He attended the schools of Topeka and Shipshewana and completed a course in civil engineering.

On the 3rd day of July, 1910, Mr. Mishler was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Wolfe and established his home in Lagrange.

Mr. Mishler has taken a deep interest in the success of the Democratic party in his country and has given freely of his time for the furtherance of the cause.

On the first day of January, 1913, he assumed the duties of county surveyor.

EMMET C. MITCHELL

Though still a young man, Emmet C. Mitchell has won for himself a position of large influence throughout Washington and adjacent counties, being one of the best known attorneys in that section of the state, and had served the commonwealth with great credit as a public official.

Mr. Mitchell is a native Hoosier, born on the 4th day of April, 1883. He attended the public schools of his home district and was graduated from the Salem high school. His studies were continued at Indiana University and in the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis. In the year of his graduation from the latter he was admitted to the bar of Washington county and entered into the active practice of his profession. He now is a member of the law firm of Mitchell & Mitchell, Salem, Ind., and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Politically, Mr. Mitchell has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and an active worker for the furtherance of its principles in state and national affairs. In the fall of 1908 he was elected joint representative for the counties of Clark and Washington to the state legislature, and in the assembly of 1909 rendered such valued service to the party and his constituents that he was returned for the sessions of 1911 and 1913.

On November 26, 1914, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Edith B. Lewis. They have a son, Samuel Lewis Mitchell.



HENRY W. MOCK

The town of English has, perhaps, no citizen of wider experience and greater intelligence than the gentleman commemorated in this article. A native of the Hoosier state, Mr. Henry W. Mock was born in Crawford county on the 7th day of September, 1877. After completing his studies in the public schools of the county, he acquired a knowledge of business affairs and practical commercial work in the New Albany Business College. Then followed a course of study in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, from which he graduated in 1902, and finally a course in Indiana University at Bloomington. He was reared upon the farm, but left it in his youth to take up the work of a school teacher. In this manner he was employed for eleven years, continually advancing in his chosen profession. He was appointed superintendent of schools of Alton, Indiana, which position he held for two years, and later served the town of English in the same capacity for a period of six years. In 1910 he was elected county clerk of Crawford county for a term of four years; and before the expiration of the term was renominated for the same office without opposition and elected, the first clerk who had succeeded himself since 1887. December 31, 1903, he was married to Miss Emma Robertson.

He is affiliated with the Crawford Lodge No. 470, F. and A. M.; New Albany Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Indiana Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masons; New Albany Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar; Indianapolis Consistory, 32d Degree, Scottish Rite, and English Chapter No. 387, Order of Eastern Star.



JUSTIN J. MOLONY



The Democracy of Indiana numbers in its ranks a legion of young men, bright, active and alert, who are as loyal to the principles promulgated by Jefferson and as energetic in the support of the party as were their forefathers; and to this element belongs Justin J. Molony, a well known attorney of Crawfordsville.

Mr. Molony is a native Hoosier, born in Montgomery county on the third day of October, 1886. He attended the public schools of Crawfordsville and graduated from the high school of this city with the class of 1907. Later his studies were continued at the University of Notre Dame, from the law department of which he graduated in June, 1911. In the following September, he was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county and entered upon the active practice of the legal profession at Crawfordsville. Here he has continued in his work, bringing to the service of his clients youthful enthusiasm, untiring diligence in research and a keen intelligence which reaches to the foundation and solution of intricate questions. These characteristics, combined with conscientious loyalty, have brought him the reward of success in his work and placed him in the forefront of the ranks of his profession in this locality.

Politically, he has, since attaining his majority, been a faithful adherent to the tenets of true Democracy, and has worked with zeal for the success of the party during the various campaigns through which he has passed.

JUDGE JAMES J. MORAN

Judge Moran was born in Adams county, Indiana, November 12, 1873. His common school education was supplemented by a course of training in Portland Normal College, Tri-State Normal, Angola, Ind., and University of Ada, Ohio. In May, 1896, he graduated from the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis, Ind. On June 28, 1898, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Somers of Pennville, Ind.

After graduating from law school he was admitted to the bar of Jay county. In November, 1910, he was elected judge of the Jay circuit court, serving in this capacity until appointed to the appellate bench. His decisions were characterized by the same breadth of vision and fair-minded policies he had evinced as a jurist. On February 11, 1914, he was appointed judge of the appellate court by Governor Ralston, and in this capacity still serves. He is known as a forceful speaker, both politically and legally, conservative in thought, but powerful in the expression of his convictions.

CHARLES R. MORRIS



Charles R. Morris needs no introduction to the people of Washington county, having been for many years a representative citizen of Salem and closely identified with the business, civil, political and fraternal life of this locality.

Mr. Morris was born in Washington county on the 8th day of July, 1874, and here he received his early schooling in the public schools of his home district. Following his graduation from the common schools he attended the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell and later continued his studies at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. A commercial course was then taken at the New Albany Business College, from which he was graduated in the year 1896.

On August 15, 1900, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Doyle and established his home in Salem.

In the year 1903 Mr. Morris assumed the duties of deputy auditor of Washington county and in that position continued until 1907. On April 6, 1914, he received from President Wilson the commission which appointed him postmaster of Salem, and on the 1st day of May following he assumed the duties of this office. He was re-commissioned September 5, 1918, for another term of four years. In this work he has demonstrated his efficiency in the public service.

Politically, Mr. Morris has been a zealous worker for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy, and as the editor of the *Salem Democrat* has performed valuable service in molding public

opinion throughout the community. Mr. Morris was for four years vice-president and director of the Salem Building Loan Fund and Savings Association, and for the past ten years has served as secretary of the Salem Fair Association. He also is a member of the Salem Booster Club. Fraternally, he is allied with Salem Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M.; Chapter No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 61, R. & S. M., and Salem Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM Z. MORGAN

Descended from a line of Democratic ancestors extending back for many generations. it is small wonder that William Z. Morgan has, since attaining his majority, been closely allied with the doings of this party in Howard county and is an active factor in its councils.

Mr. Morgan was born on the 11th day of November, 1876, in Howard county, Indiana. He attended the public schools of his district, graduating from the high school in the year 1895, after which a course of study at Franklin College was taken.

In the year 1903 his marriage to Miss Estella B. Wright was solemnized and their permanent residence established in Kokomo. Mr. Morgan has for a number of years taken a prominent part in political affairs, acting as chairman of his home precinct, also as chairman of the Center township committee, and served as police commissioner during the years 1912 and 1913. For several years he acted as delegate to the various conventions of the party. His father, William B. Morgan, was a prominent Democratic worker also; and his great-grandfather was a cousin of Vice-President Hendricks, and, like him, a staunch adherent to the tenets of the Jeffersonian party. Mr. Morgan enjoys an extended acquaintance throughout the county, and is held in high esteem by a host of friends in and out of the Democratic party.

JUDGE DOUGLAS MORRIS

Judge Douglas Morris, a representative citizen and leading lawyer of Rush county, was born on a farm in Henry county, Indiana, on the 5th day of January, 1861. He is a son of John and Hannah Scovell Morris. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, and his grandfather Morris was one of the early Indiana pioneers who came to the unbroken forest and opened the way for the present civilization and culture of the state. The land then entered by him from the Government in 1833—and where the Judge was born—is still in the possession of Judge Morris, now a beautiful, productive farm in Henry county; and the high ideals and sterling qualities of the sturdy pioneer have descended in like manner to the grandson. His grandfather Scovell was a Rush county pioneer, and was active in its early industrial and political life.



Judge Morris attended the schools of his district, and graduated from the high school of Knightstown with the class of 1878. The following year he entered Asbury College, now DePauw University, in the sophomore class, and completed a three-year course in this institution, graduating in 1882. In the summer of the same year he entered the law office of Harrison, Hines & Miller of Indianapolis, and under their guidance completed a course in law. In 1883 he located in Knoxville, Tenn., engaging in the practice of his profession, but two years later decided to return to the Hoosier State, where, in the city of Rushville, he has since remained, building for himself a lucrative practice, won by the application of unbounded energy, conscientious zeal in the interests of his clients and an active intelligence and keen insight into intricate problems brought to him for solution.

In 1898 he was elected by a plurality of more than 2,000 to the position of judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, then embracing Decatur and Rush counties, and in this capacity served for one year.

In 1899, however, his circuit was changed to the Sixteenth, composed of Rush and Shelby counties, where he served the remainder of his six-year term. During this service, in 1902, his brother, John M. Morris, was elected judge of the circuit court of Henry county, thus producing a rare coincidence—two brothers serving at the same time as elected judges in adjoining circuits. In the year 1910 he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Indiana.

During his career on the supreme court bench Judge Morris evinced the same industry and conscientious zeal in the service of the public that characterized his former labors as a jurist.

He is an adherent of the Democratic party. In 1884, while a resident of Knoxville, he made campaign speeches for Cleveland and Hendricks in the mountain counties of east Tennessee. In 1892 he was acting chairman of the Democratic central committee of Rush county. In 1888 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for congress in the then Republican stronghold of the Sixth, or old "Burnt" district.

His uncle, Isaac Morris, elected to the legislature of 1850, was the only Democrat serving in such capacity from Henry county prior to 1913.

During his years in college he became identified with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and in this organization he still takes a friendly interest. He is also an active member of the Presbyterian church of Rushville, where he and his family are held in high esteem.

On the 6th day of October, 1892, occurred his marriage to Miss Pamela A. Spann, daughter of Hon. Jesse J. Spann, state senator and distinguished lawyer. Their home life has stood for the highest ideals and refinements of thought. To them have been born a son and daughter, who have assisted in drawing about the family a wide circle of cultured friends and in dispensing the hospitalities of their charming home.

RALPH W. MOSS

During the first four years of the Woodrow Wilson administration, Ralph W. Moss was more closely identified with the progressive legislation advocated by the President, than any congressman from Indiana. In fact, there were few members of either the Congress or the Senate who were in closer touch with the views of the President, and assisted him more materially in promoting the passage of important bills, than was Congressman Moss.

In 1913 he was sent to Europe on a commission to secure data for drafting the Rural Credits Law, which was one of the most important bills passed during the first term of President Wilson. He was appointed member of the special committee which framed the present farm credit law and introduced the bill in the House. Following the passage of the bill he was consulted by the President in the appointments and in completing the organization of this very important feature of governmental work.

Mr. Moss was first elected to Congress in 1908, being re-elected for three more terms, serving four terms of eight years. He was a nominee of his party without opposition four terms following, when the Republican majority in the district was so large it was impossible even with a lead for him to overcome it.

Another important committee on which Congressman Moss was appointed, was that which investigated the Wiley scandals in the pure food controversy.

He was born in Sugar Ridge township, Clay county, April 21, 1862, spending his life in the same place. After completing the course in the local district schools he went two years to Purdue, after which he taught school for several terms. His entrance into politics was when he was nominated and elected into the State Senate in 1904 from Owen and Clay counties. That was in the famous Roosevelt year and there were but three other Democratic state senators elected in Indiana that year. In addition to his political work he was always most actively identified with farmers' organizations and became very much interested and active in that branch of vocational education undertaken under the Federal Government. In the campaign of 1918, he served as chairman and director of the Democratic League of Indiana which organized with several thousand members. He was well known throughout the state and popular as a campaigner.

CHARLES W. MOUCH

Charles W. Mouch of Newcastle is closely identified with the business and political life of the city and has a wide acquaintance throughout the county.

Mr. Mouch was born in the state of Ohio, July 6, 1863, and received his education in the schools

of Wapakoneta. In his youth he was in the employ of the I. B. & W. Railway Company, and came to the town of Mooreland, Henry county, to assume the duties of station agent. In October, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie F. Moore of Mooreland and that place was for many years their home. During the period from 1895 to 1899 he served as postmaster of the town; but later moved to the town of Newcastle. There he served in the city council from 1910 to 1914, and there also his business interests have centered. He is now president and manager of the Indiana Rolling Mill Co. and president of the Farmers' National Bank.

ALBERT R. MULKINS

Albert R. Mulkins, the present postmaster of the city of Edinburg, has been for many years a resident and well known citizen of that community.

Mr. Mulkins was born at West Point, Harlan county, Kentucky, September 28, 1871, and early in life accompanied his parents to the state of Illinois, where his schooling was largely received. He attended the public schools of his home district and the high school of Chrisman, Illinois. His studies were later continued at the technical school at Jacksonville, Illinois, and this was followed by a year at an academy. A course also was taken at Wabash College. At the age of nineteen years he came to Indiana for permanent abode, and later his marriage to Miss Catherine P. Warner, of Edinburg, was solemnized.

On April 14, 1914, Mr. Mulkins received his appointment to the position of postmaster of Edinburg, and he is still devoting his time to the duties involved.

Mr. Mulkins has taken a deep interest in Democratic affairs and has served on the county executive committee, representing Blue River township.

LEONIDAS H. MULL

In every locality we find a few citizens of sterling worth who are recognized as leaders in the various movements which arise from time to time for the betterment of the community at large, both in its physical features and in its moral uplift. To this class belongs the subject of this article, Leonidas H. Mull, a lifelong citizen of Rush county and closely identified with its business and social interests.

Mr. Mull was born in Manilla township, Rush county, on the 8th day of October, 1866, and in the wholesome environment of farm life his boyhood and youth were spent. He attended the public schools of Manilla and after his graduation from the common school entered the normal school at Lebanon for work in the higher branches and in pedagogy. A commercial course in an Indianapolis business college was also taken, and his work in this institution has since proved of great value in the transaction of his large business interests.

From his youth he has taken a deep interest in agricultural pursuits and is recognized as a progressive farmer and an authority in the breeding of fine live stock. He is now the holder of extensive farming interests and yearly markets fine stock in large quantities. In the development of the various branches of this work he has displayed unflagging zeal and characteristic energy, combined with intelligent method and efficient administration of his affairs.

He is also the holder of stock in the Manilla Bank, and has for a number of years held the responsible position of vice-president of this institution.

Mr. Mull is descended from a line of Democratic ancestors, and he has consistently followed in their footsteps, working loyally and zealously in the various campaigns through which he has passed for the furtherance of the cause. He has been prominently identified with the local organization for many years, serving as precinct committeeman and as delegate to the various conventions of the party, county, state and congressional.

In the year 1898 he was elected to represent Rush county in the state legislature, and in the assembly of 1899 his services were invaluable to the people of the state. During the fierce fight



which occurred during that session for the cause of county reform Mr. Mull and one other, Sylvester Titus of Boone county, were the only Democrats who stood stanchly for the measure, and by their firm stand for what appeared to them the honest and just thing for the people the measure was carried. The nomination for this office came to him unsought, and his conduct as a legislator justified the confidence reposed in him.

Fraternally, Mr. Mull is allied with the orders of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has passed through the thirty-second degree; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men; and he is also an active member of the Indiana Democratic Club. In all of these various orders he is widely known and highly esteemed; and the reputation he has established, not only in Rush county, but throughout the state, as a citizen of sterling worth is an enviable one.

CHARLES B. MULVEY

One of the successful and popular practitioners of Blackford county is Dr. Charles B. Mulvey of Montpelier. He was born at Auburn, in the State of New York, July 21, 1868. Coming to Indiana in 1888 on a pleasure trip, he was so well pleased with the State and with the people he met that he remained to become a citizen of Indiana. Having graduated from the high school at Auburn, N. Y., he entered the Indiana Medical College in 1890 and graduated therefrom in 1894. Following this thorough medical course he formed a partnership with and began the practice of medicine with Dr. John Sellers at Montpelier.

Dr. Mulvey, in addition to careful attention to the duties of his profession, has taken an active interest in public affairs. He has adhered steadily to the principles of the Democratic party, and was elected coroner of Blackford county for 1896-98, being re-elected for 1900-1901. In addition he has been secretary of the city board of health since 1898, was elected to the city council in 1908 and served until his re-election in 1908 for a four-year term. He is also deputy health commissioner.

Dr. Mulvey was married on August 1, 1894, to Miss Mary A. Miller. He is a member of Camden Lodge No. 112, F. & A. M., of the Lodge of Perfection at Fort Wayne, of the Indianapolis Consistory, A. A. Scottish Rite No. 3290.

CHARLES J. MURPHY

The men in the trenches have been the real strength of the Democratic party in Indiana. This is true especially of those who have fought with that enthusiasm and earnestness born of faith in the party principles, minus first thought of personal reward in the emoluments of office.

Among these fighters, always working with an effect worth while, from before his twenty-first birthday, was Charles J. Murphy, of Brookston, or more properly, of the tenth congressional district.

Member of the Indiana house of representatives at twenty-four, this being in 1899, succeeding himself in 1901 and at this second session being chosen caucus chairman, he retired from office-holding to devote himself to his large farming interests and operations in White county.

Later he served six years as Democratic district chairman, retiring from this when Governor Ralston named him as a member of the first public service commission of Indiana. The election laws made it impossible for the holder of an appointive state office to serve as a part of any political organization.

As district chairman Mr. Murphy acquired the reputation of being one of the hardest workers and most efficient leaders in the state when it came to "bringing home the bacon." Both with his party and among workers of the opposition he was also and always reputed as "one of the fairest sort of political warriors."

As a public service commissioner his efficiency was of the same sort, characterized by hard work



and results accomplished; seeking conscientiously in all that he did to treat fairly all parties in interest in his adjudications, and aiming never to forget that most concerned third party, the ultimate consumer. He always advocated adherence to the letter and spirit of the public service law.

In this service the cases that he adjudicated were so correctly adjusted that none of these have since been reviewed by the commission. He tried and worked out the first electric rate case worked out in Indiana, tried and adjudicated the first and only natural gas rate case ever heard in the United States, also the only municipal purchase case worked out in Indiana up to the date of his retirement.

Mr. Murphy retired from the public service commission in the midst of the discussion and settlement of the question of allowing one of the public utilities of the state to capitalize and issue securities with the stamp of state approval, and for amounts which Commissioner Murphy declared were some millions in excess of any values or investment of money actually shown.

As a member of the commission he insisted in all cases upon adherence to figures that he believed were justified by investment and values really existing. The letter and the spirit of the law, by his interpretation, so anticipated and dictated. He maintained that the utility or business that sought to go beyond this limit must suffer in the end, meaning that stockholders and security holders eventually must lose. He declared this to be of far more concern to the general public than the matter of tossing some temporary advantage in dollars and cents or stock control of public properties to some specially selected individuals.

Since the controversy at the particular time was one in which it appeared that the sincere and conscientious opposition of one member of the commission might modify or prevent the granting of the concessions asked, Mr. Murphy, insisting upon thorough inquiry into facts and values, retired from the commission. This was the direct result of his attitude on the point involved. He refused to recede in this or any adjustment from what he considered the right and equitable position, thus following one of his fixed business and political principles.

Mr. Murphy, upon leaving the commission, became the active vice-president of the State Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis, as well as continuing ownership and personal direction of his large farming and manufacturing interests.

"Charlie" Murphy never "used" a friend nor did he ever betray a friend. No temptation could ever be strong enough to develop in his make-up the slightest trace of disloyalty or questionable dealing.

JOHN BERNARD NIEZER

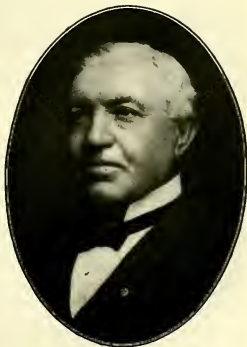
John Bernard Niezer, now deceased, was throughout his life closely identified with the business and political growth of Allen county, and many years were spent in the service of the public.

He was born in Milan township, Allen county, on the 21st day of July, 1846, but in his early childhood his mother came to Ft. Wayne for residence and the boy's education was received in the schools of this city. Here he remained until the year 1865, at which time he engaged in the hardware business in the town of Monroeville, and this place was henceforward the scene of most of his business and political activities.

On the 28th day of April, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah T. Eyanson at Ft. Wayne, and their home was established at Monroeville.

He was president of the Citizens' State Bank of Monroeville, the first banking institution in the county outside of Ft. Wayne, its organization taking place in the year 1892. He was also one of the incorporators of the German-American National Bank and German-American Trust Company of Ft. Wayne, and a director in both of these institutions from the date of their organization until his death.

In 1876 he was elected school trustee and treasurer of



Monroeville, serving until 1879; and in 1880 was elected township trustee of Monroe township for a period of four years. In the year 1886 he assumed the duties of auditor of Allen county, serving in this capacity until 1890; and at the expiration of this period was again elected school trustee of Monroeville, this time serving for a period of eight years.

He was also organizer and president of the firm of Niezer & Co., conducting an extensive shipping business and operating grain elevators.

In the year 1908 he took up his residence in Ft. Wayne, retaining his business interests in Monroeville; and on September 15, 1912, occurred his death at his residence, 524 West Wayne street.

THOMAS L. NEAL



Among the younger element of the Democratic party in Indiana, perhaps none has accomplished more than the gentleman whose name heads this article. A native of Boone county, his birth occurred on the 19th day of June, 1884. He attended the schools of Lebanon, graduating from high school with the class of 1902; and followed this with a three-year course at Franklin College, graduating with the class of 1905. In the spring of 1906 he became assistant general superintendent of the K. of P. Life Insurance Company, covering the states of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

In the year 1908 he returned to Indiana, and, although but twenty-four years of age, assumed the position of general superintendent of the same company, which office he held until he was elected state senator in 1912. This has been his only venture into political affairs, but he proved an active worker during his term of office, and has won distinction as the author of the rural credits law in Indiana. He was also the first president of the local company organized under this statute, the company being capitalized at \$1,000,000. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a 32d Degree Mason.

DAVID J. NORRIS

For many years the holder of various positions of responsibility in the service of the public in Lagrange county, David J. Norris needs but little introduction to the citizens of this commonwealth.

He was born in Huntington, Pa., on the 1st day of February, 1847, and received his education in the public schools of his district. His early life was spent in the wholesome atmosphere of the farm, and when he came to Indiana in the year 1876 he continued in the pursuit of agriculture. In the year 1890 he assumed the duties of trustee of Clay township, in Lagrange county, serving in this capacity until 1895. Eight years later he was again elected to this position and served for a term of four years, retiring in 1907. In the fall of 1913 he was elected county commissioner, and this office he assumed on the 1st day of the following January, his term of service to expire January 1, 1917.

Mrs. Norris, to whom he was married on the 6th day of January, 1870, was formerly Miss Mary A. Heffner of Pennsylvania.

He has been a delegate to all state conventions of the party except the last for the past twenty-five years.

ELDER WILLIAM R. NOWELS



To the citizens of the city of Rensselaer the name of William R. Nowels is a familiar one; for his labors in the ministry in Jasper county have extended over a period of thirty-five years. He was born in this state on the 2nd day of August, 1846, near the site of his present home, and his interests have centered in this section of the state. He attended the public schools of his district, and later pursued his studies at the Battle Ground Seminary, from which he graduated with the class of 1866. He was so fortunate as to spend his childhood in the wholesome environment of the farm, and after his schooling was completed he returned to the farm, where he remained until the year 1904, cultivating the land and preaching in the Baptist church.

On the 14th day of March, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Rock, and she has since presided over his home and been his faithful ally in the labors to which he has given his time. In

later years, however, he has retired from active labor in the field and in the ministry, and for the past six years has found the time to take an active part in the counsels of the Democratic organization, to which he has been a devoted adherent since his youth. In the year 1914 he was candidate for township assessor.

JACOB L. O'BANNON

A true product of Harrison county, Jacob L. O'Bannon has, since his youth, been prominently identified with municipal, educational and legal affairs of Corydon and its surroundings. He is a native of the county, having been born near his present home on the 10th day of March, 1860. He attended the public schools of Corydon, and later his studies were continued at the normal schools of Corydon and Elizabeth. Since this time his life has been a singularly active one, filled with accomplishments along varied lines, demonstrating remarkable energy, intelligence and zeal for the public good.

For twenty years Mr. O'Bannon was actively engaged in educational affairs, teaching in the schools, and in the meantime reading and practicing law. For fifteen years, also, he held the position of general traveler for the Osborne division of the International Harvester Co., gaining in this work a broad experience of men and affairs.

In the years 1896 and 1898 he was elected representative to the state legislature from Harrison county, and was appointed by Governor Claude Matthews to act as delegate to the good roads convention at Nashville, Tenn. In the year 1912, also, he was elected county auditor for a term of four years, and to the administration of the affairs of this office he is devoting his best energies.

Mr. O'Bannon is a lifelong Democrat, and before he attained his majority began the practice of making campaign speeches, and this he has continued till the present time. He has been active in the counsels of the county organization and is now county chairman. He is also actively allied with the fraternal order of Ben-Hur.

Mrs. O'Bannon, to whom he was married December 30, 1885, was formerly Miss Carrie Fox. Together they have won an enviable social position.



LEW M. O'BANNON

Harrison county has produced few citizens with claims to distinction along such varied lines of work as the gentleman whose photo appears herewith.

Lew M. O'Bannon was born in this county on the 18th day of August, 1864, and his education was received in the public schools of his district. In the year 1887 he assumed the duties of county surveyor, serving in this capacity until the fall of 1890, at which time he was elected county recorder, this term of office expiring in 1894. During the years 1896 to 1898 he served the Democratic party as county chairman.

In 1897 occurred two important events in his career, the first his marriage to Miss Lillian Keller of Corydon, on the 27th day of October; and the second his assumption of the duties of private secretary to Congressman William T. Zenor. In this position he remained for ten years, at the expiration of which he took up the active practice of law and also became editor and proprietor of the *Corydon Democrat*. In connection with this enterprise he is the president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. He is also a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America and secretary and attorney for the Savings and Loan Association of Corydon.



WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN

Dearborn county, Indiana, is the most consistently and most persistently Democratic county in the State. It was ever so. William H. O'Brien, more than any other man, was responsible for this condition and for its perpetuity. When the great Liberty Loans, the Red Cross drives, the War Sav-

ings campaigns, the Y. M. C. A. funds and all the other moves for financing the war with Germany were on, Dearborn was the county that always went "over the top" quicker and bigger than any other of the ninety-two counties in Indiana. William H. O'Brien was in all instances the one man of the county that did it.

When men were called to fight the war with Germany the home of William H. O'Brien furnished four of the best young officers who went to the front, two sons and two sons-in-law, and of this one thing William H. O'Brien was prouder than of anything else he ever accomplished.

But to recite the things that William H. O'Brien did in his home county in a political, business or patriotic way would be hardly touching the surface in enumerating the things that should be said of him and what he accomplished. The head of a national bank in his native town of Lawrenceburg, recognized as one of the ablest and shrewdest financiers far beyond the limits of his own State, his reputation always fully sustained and justified in what he did working at the business, both as a public official and in his financial operations in the business world.

In politics always looked to as one of the cleverest men in the Democratic party anywhere, though this came far from being in any sense his business. He liked politics, and it was always simply one of the things in which, as a man of large affairs, he found diversion and real pleasurable recreation.

Born in the city of Lawrenceburg, he always lived there. In his younger days he was editor of the *Lawrenceburg Register*, a Democratic newspaper that he made successful, as he always did all other things that came under his direction. He served for six years as secretary and fourteen years as chairman of the Democratic county central committee of Dearborn county. For the next six years he was the member of the Democratic state central committee from his district and for eight years was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committee. He was also chairman of the Democratic state central committee for six years, and in 1908 he served as treasurer of the Democratic national committee.

The people of Lawrenceburg made him mayor of the city, for in electing a man of his standing, while he was the Democratic candidate, the people did the work of providing the majority at election time. He also served his district as a member of the Indiana state senate, and for two terms he was auditor of state.

It was as auditor of state that William H. O'Brien became best known by his good works to the people of the whole State of Indiana. He accomplished more for the good of all the people, for the State at large, than any other man who ever occupied any office under the dome of the Capitol building. If governors got the credit for much that he accomplished by his unusual ability as a financier and sound business man, William H. O'Brien was the one man who really did it. It is not detracting from what others did, then, to state the facts.

When William H. O'Brien took office as auditor of state and as the head of the financial affairs of Indiana no man ever met with a more deplorable condition. It was at the end of the first two years of the term that Thomas R. Marshall was governor. Republicans had for some years been in charge of the State finances. It was not because he was a Democrat that William H. O'Brien was able to take charge of the condition which existed and put things on a sound basis. It was because he was a man of unusual ability in the handling of such things, and it was because the Democratic party had the good judgment to name such a man for the important office that he had the chance to do what he did.

The State was more than \$3,000,000 in debt the day William H. O'Brien became auditor. The condition to the average politician of any party who might take charge under such circumstances would have not only appeared but would have been hopeless. On his desk were current bills amounting to about \$300,000 and in the treasury was less than \$10,000 with which to pay these bills and keep the state government going. The counties had all been drawn upon for all they could possibly raise for the State, and the State's resources of all kinds had been anticipated and spent for a year in advance.

The State was absolutely bankrupt, and the only thing that kept it out of the bankruptcy court was the fact that it was the State and not an ordinary business institution or corporation. Of course the first thing to do was to borrow some money to operate upon, and this was done, while the Republican partisan press set up an awful howl that the "first thing Democrats do when they get into office is to borrow money." Never a word, of course, of why the borrowing was made necessary. Nothing to tell the public what the Republicans had been doing to make borrowing a thing unavoidable and the only business thing to do.

But William H. O'Brien had been too smart to listen to such things as attacks from the partisan press, or to try to answer them save to keep his course and let the results tell the story when it was all over. So he set about at the job. There were institutions to be built for the better care of the

State's dependents. There were three such state institutions that must be looked after at once. These were of the charitable class. Most of the others had been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that repairs almost amounted to rebuilding. The unfortunates in the charitable institutions and hospitals for the insane and others were not properly housed, clothed or fed.

The schools of the State were not cared for as they should be. The legislature had been called upon for so much for "general purposes," which meant "taking care of the boys" of the party in control, that these more important things had been neglected.

One result had been that each time the legislature met the people of the State must witness the really disgraceful picture of the heads of the state educational institutions and the other boards and heads of the state charitable homes and hospitals pleading as lobbyists for some support. But these were no match for "the boys" who had made their living lobbying as politicians, and legitimate calls usually got what the politician machinists did not demand. In this Indiana was not different from other states.

The William H. O'Brien plan eliminated the necessity for the heads of all these institutions to become lobbyists. He calculated their needs and with the co-operation of other Democratic state officials, when he showed the way, ample provision was made for them all. It was done because it was right, because it was good business, because it was humane, because it was economical, because it was using the money of the taxpayers for the things for which it had always been intended, and to which it had not in the past been applied.

With the elimination of this lobby it might also be stated, incidentally, that the next Democratic legislature eliminated the other lobbyists also, in the same year when the national congress under Woodrow Wilson drove them from Washington.

Under the William H. O'Brien financial plans the institutions that were needed were built. The others were rebuilt or repaired and put in habitable shape. The State's dependents were properly housed and amply clothed and fed. The educational institutions were provided with the funds necessary to place them in a position in the nation second to none. The public schools of the State, so far as the State's end of the work was concerned, never lagged. In all these things, ascribed to the administrations of Governors Marshall and Ralston, the financial and business head and hard work of William H. O'Brien deserves all the credit, save what the others did by way of co-operation. The purpose of any history is to tell the facts, and this is the record here recorded.

But the conclusion of the whole matter. The result of the William H. O'Brien policy in its working out. He spent four years in the office of auditor of state. At the end of his second year, which was the end of his first term, he insisted upon the Democratic platform promising the accomplishment of certain results during the next two years. The planks upon which he insisted went into the platform. The people supported the platform and men. The governor and the members of the legislature kept the pledges and passed the laws making the redemption of the promise possible.

The one result which embraces all the others was the exhibit on the day when Governor Ralston left office and turned over the state government and finances to his successor. All the State institutions that had to be repaired, as already described, had been repaired or rebuilt. All the new institutions had been built and were occupied. The original debt of more than three millions of dollars had been fully paid. The State had ceased to anticipate and spend its resources a year or more in advance. There was no longer any talk of the State being bankrupt, for on the day when the Democratic governor stepped out of office there was in the treasury in round figures about five millions of dollars, with not a bill, not a debt, not a claim of even a penny against the State anywhere.

This is the record of the holding of one office by William H. O'Brien. His whole business life was shaped in the same sane and thorough fashion. Whatever he undertook he finished. He undertook nothing that was not worth finishing. He never quit till he got to the end of the job, and he traveled by the most direct, practical route.

From politics and business to domestic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. William H. O'Brien reared one of the finest families on earth. It was the model to which the people of Lawrenceburg, or anywhere else where they were known, referred to as exceptional. Three sons and three daughters. Cornelius O'Brien, associated with his father in business in Lawrenceburg. Major Robert E. O'Brien of the United States Army, in the war with Germany. Lieutenant-Commander William H. O'Brien of the United States Navy, in the war with Germany. Captain Calvin W. Verity, United States Army, a son-in-law, in the war with Germany. Lieutenant Daniel R. Ingwersen, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army, another son-in-law, in the war with Germany. The other daughter is Frances O'Brien.

The story of William H. O'Brien as a business man, as a politician, as a public official, as an

individual, as the head of a family, all these are fairly illustrated in the few things that have been recited. Many others might be told, but they would be only repetitions of the same general principles, only differing in details. What is told serves only to show, in so far as recital can convey it, why his reputation for all that is good and right and substantial in the world of men and affairs has been on the good side of the ledger.

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN



Closely identified with the political, business and financial life of the place, Cornelius O'Brien is well known in his home city, Lawrenceburg, and throughout Dearborn county. He is a native of Indiana, born on the 12th day of February, 1883, and received the foundation of his education in the public schools of Lawrenceburg. Following this he attended Moores Hill College for two years and later spent one year in Purdue University. Since attaining his majority and casting his first vote, he has been a member of the Democratic county central committee, and is at present treasurer of that body. In business he is associated with A. D. Cook, manufacturer of deep well pumps, and is assistant cashier and director of the Peoples' National Bank, and a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture. On the 14th of

April, 1909, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Belle Cook, and to them has been born one daughter. Mr. O'Brien is past master of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., and past chancellor of Dearborn Lodge No. 49, K. of P.; member of Indiana Delta Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

VICTOR OBERTING



To the citizens of Dearborn county the name of Victor Oberting is a familiar one, as he has for a number of years been closely identified with the business, political and social life of the city of Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Oberting was born in the state of Indiana on the 2nd day of February, 1858, and most of his life has been spent in the home of his childhood, Lawrenceburg, and here his interests are centered. He attended its schools, and at the age of twenty-three years his name was linked with that of one of the leading families of the city, for on the 2nd day of August, 1881, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Garnier, the daughter of John B. Garnier, the founder of the Garnier brewery. At this time Mr. Oberting was a trusted employe of this great plant, and for a number of years was book-keeper for Mr. Garnier. Following the death of this gentleman, Mr. Oberting assumed the management of the institution, and under his direction the business of the concern has tripled itself since the year 1897, truly a remarkable record. Shortly after he assumed control of the business, the manufacture of ice was added to their activities, and much valuable machinery was installed in both departments. An ice plant of 20 tons daily capacity at Aurora, Ind., was also added

to their holdings, and the business has continued to expand and improve each year to the present time.

However, Mr. Oberting is not a man of but a single talent, but has developed capabilities in various directions. He has, throughout his career, taken an active interest in political affairs, being a staunch adherent of the Democratic party; and in the year 1905 he served as representative in the general assembly of the State for Dearborn county, being returned also in 1907 to 1909.

Mr. Oberting has also given freely of his time and money for the furtherance of the cause of Democracy, and has held a position of influence in the councils of the party.

His business activities have reached out in various directions, and his investments in real estate in Lawrenceburg and surrounding territory have been unusually successful and heavy. He is a stockholder in three banks, a director of a gas plant and of the county fair association, a member of the

cemetery board and interested in a thriving carriage factory. In all of these undertakings he has proved himself a leader, a good commander and director and fearless in his transactions, evincing a progressive spirit and aggressive methods, which, combined with unflagging energy, inevitably make for success.

He has taken a deep interest in the various movements for the betterment of the community, and has taken an active interest in civil and municipal affairs, serving at the present time as chief of the fire department. He is also a liberal contributor to religious and charitable institutions and movements.

Mr. Oberting has traveled very extensively, both in his home country and abroad, having visited the chief places of interest in the United States and taken four extensive tours through the various countries of Europe. He is, as a result, cosmopolitan in his acquaintance, cultivated in his tastes and broad-minded in his judgments of others and in his dealings with his fellow men.

To the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oberting have come two sons and a daughter, aged respectively thirty-one, twenty-two and sixteen years, and the charm of youth, together with unbounded hospitality, has brought to their fireside a host of friends.

J. C. ODELL

John C. Odell was born in Carroll county, Indiana, December 6, 1838. He was the oldest son of the Hon. James Odell, who was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Carroll county, and who, during a period of sixty years, was called to fill public office as follows: County commissioner, representative in the general assembly in 1848, state senator from Carroll and Clinton counties in 1860, and clerk of the Carroll circuit court from 1871 to 1879. He cast his first vote for General Jackson for his second term for President, and was a consistent Democrat all his life. His death occurred June 4, 1891.

John C. Odell was educated in the common schools, one year at the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute and two years at Asbury University (now DePauw). In 1863 and 1864 he published the *Delphi Times*, the Democratic organ of the county. He was engaged for several years in teaching public schools, and in 1871 entered the clerk's office as deputy under his father, serving two terms, after which he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Carroll and White counties, and since has served as deputy prosecuting attorney for ten years for Carroll county. In 1915 he published a new history of Carroll county, embracing the entire civil history for 91 years, and the history of the early settlements. As a Democrat he rendered service to his party as a campaigner and writer.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth R. Noland of Loudon county, Virginia, September 11, 1873, and has one son and a daughter.



BERNARD E. O'CONNOR

Prominently identified with the business interests of Indianapolis for many years, and having since his boyhood taken an active part in political affairs in Indianapolis, the name of Bernard E. O'Connor is familiar to the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity.

Mr. O'Connor is a native Hoosier, born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 24th day of April, 1876. He attended St. Joseph's School of Indianapolis, and later pursued his studies at St. Viator's College, Kankakee, Illinois.

On the 22nd day of April, 1908, his marriage to Miss Clementine Martha Cazeneuve, of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, was solemnized and their home established in Indianapolis. Here they have gathered about them a wide circle of friends to whom the hospitality of their home has been extended by its charming mistress.

Mr. O'Connor is an enthusiastic adherent to the principles of true Democracy. He was one of the organizers of the Wilson-Bryan League of Indiana and when the league was organized at Indianapolis, December 30,



1913, he was unanimously chosen as secretary and executive officer, which position he still holds. This league led by Mr. O'Connor and other Democrats was the powerful force behind the Jones direct primary election bill which became a law in the general assembly of 1915. Probably without the active work of the league the primary bill would never have become a law.

Some of the most important work has been done by Mr. O'Connor in Marion county and Indianapolis. He was a member of the grand jury which indicted fifteen Progressives and Democrats for fraud in connection with the primaries that nominated the Democratic county ticket which was defeated in the last election. It was due to the active work and investigation of Mr. O'Connor that this clean-up in Marion county was started, it being his position that political corruption should be uprooted, no matter in what party it existed, and that the best thing to do for his own party would be to make it clean.

This investigation, started in Marion county, resulted in a clean-up movement which extended to all parts of Indiana. Within about one year from the time the ball was set rolling by Mr. O'Connor in Marion county 116 political corruptionists of Vigo county, including the mayor of Terre Haute, had either pleaded guilty to crooked election work or had been found guilty in the federal court. Also investigations of a similar kind had been started in many other cities in the State.

Mr. O'Connor is secretary-treasurer of the wholesale grocery firm of M. O'Connor & Co., a leading concern of the wholesale district of Indianapolis.

JOHN T. OLIPHANT

John T. Oliphant, a leading citizen of the city of Vincennes, is also well known throughout the state as a successful, aggressive man, one of influence in the business and political world.

Mr. Oliphant is a native of this state, his birth having occurred in Monroe county on the 10th day of February, 1867. He attended the public schools of his home district and was graduated from the high school. Later his studies were continued at the Central Normal College of Danville, which he attended for a term of three years, following which he entered the educational field and taught school for three terms, one of which was at Cadiz, Indiana. He later made his home at Vincennes, where his business interests have since been centered, his friendships have been formed and his permanent home established. On July 7, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Etta R. Newby of Newcastle, Indiana.

Throughout his life, Mr. Oliphant has been an energetic worker, bringing to his business affairs a definiteness of purpose, combined with aggressive methods, which have made for unusual success. As president of the Vincennes Bridge Co., the Wasson Coal Co. and the Oliphant-Wasson Coal Co., he has been an active force in bringing these concerns

to their present standard of efficiency in administration; and the characteristics which have accomplished so much in the management of these institutions have placed him in the directorate of the Second National Bank of Vincennes. He is a stockholder in several other large financial institutions, located in Chicago, Illinois, Bruceville and Vincennes, Indiana. He also is deeply interested in agriculture and is a heavy investor in farm lands, as well as having heavy holdings in the oil fields near Sullivan, Indiana, and in the state of Oklahoma.

Though he has borne such heavy responsibilities in a business way, Mr. Oliphant has maintained the deepest interest in municipal affairs and all movements touching the progress and development of the city and the moral uplift of the community at large. He is on the directorate of all the commercial bodies of Vincennes and has been an enthusiastic worker in the interest of the Y. M. C. A., contributing in a large way of his means as well as his time to make possible the erection of the building now occupied by this organization. He has also for a number of years served as trustee of Vincennes University, and has for many years been deeply interested in the financial affairs of that institution. He has also for some time held a position on the official board of the Methodist church, of which he is an active member.



Fraternally, Mr. Oliphant is allied with Vincennes Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery and the B. P. O. Elks.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Oliphant has been a loyal and conscientious worker for the cause of Democracy and has been a delegate to a number of state conventions. In the local organizations his influence has been weighty and he has lost no opportunity to assist in promulgating the principles of Jefferson.

OSCAR OLIVER

For many years the name of Oscar Oliver has been a familiar one in the business circles of Jefferson county and his activities in the ranks of the Democratic organization have contributed in no small measure to its success in that section of the state.

Mr. Oliver is a native of Jefferson county, his birth having occurred on the 15th day of April, 1860. His education was received in the schools of the county, and in the year 1880, on the 16th day of November, he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Armstrong and their home was established in the city of Madison. In the fall of 1913 he was elected to the position of city councilman and assumed his duties with that body on the first day of the following January, his term of office to expire with the close of 1917. For a number of years Mr. Oliver has been engaged in the produce business under the firm name of O. Oliver & Son. At one time he was candidate for trustee of Milton township, but, though he led his ticket, no Democrat was that year elected in the county, so he was defeated.

DENNIS O'RILEY

The name of Dennis O'Riley is a familiar one in every household in the town of Remington, for he has been prominently identified with the business and political interests of the place for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. O'Riley is a native of the state of Ohio, his birth having occurred on the 15th day of February, 1868. He attended the public schools of Van Wert, Ohio, in which town his youth was spent; but in the year 1889 he moved to Frankfort, Indiana, where he remained until 1893, at which time he settled in Jasper county. Two years later he was united in marriage to Miss Janie Shearer, and she has since been a large factor in his success.

Immediately after his arrival in Jasper county Mr. O'Riley engaged in the bakery and restaurant business in Remington, and conducted the business until the year 1912, when he disposed of the concern. He has taken an active interest in party and municipal affairs, having served as city councilman for a term of twelve years, retiring on January 1, 1914. Three months later he was appointed postmaster of Remington, which position he still holds. In the year 1914 he served as chairman of the south precinct Democratic committee.

JUDGE CHARLES J. ORBISON

He was Judge Charles J. Orbison, sitting on the superior court bench at Indianapolis at thirty-six. He might have led political preferment at an earlier period, but he chose to confine himself to building his personal law practice.

Born in Indianapolis, September 28, 1874, the "age of discretion" found him gaining the principles of Democracy, and his regret was that he had to wait until he was twenty-one to vote the Democratic ticket.

When he consented to become the candidate of his party for superior court judge of Marion county, in 1910, he was elected and served four years. He had graduated from the Indianapolis high school in 1893 and from the Indiana Law School, which was a part of the University, in 1896. Before he was judge of the superior court he had been named a member of the Indiana state board of charities, a position which he held under several reappointments.

From 1916 to 1917 Charles J. Orbison served as special counsel of the state board of tax commissioners.



Being a Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner and Knight Templar, serving also in the offices of the grand lodge of Masons, he also identified himself with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and E'ks. With these he found time to serve as president of the Indiana Democratic club and under his direction successful membership drives were made over the state and many extensions and improvements were made in the club house.

EDWARD O'ROURKE



Judge Edward O'Rourke is one of the grand old men of the Democratic party in Indiana. In Allen county he is not only respected, but revered. He was born in New Jersey, October 13, 1841, but came to Indiana in his youth, and after receiving his literary education at the old Methodist College studied law with Worden & Morris. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been actively associated with legal affairs in Allen county since that year. From 1867 to 1872 he was prosecuting attorney in Fort Wayne and in 1876 was elected to the bench as judge of the circuit court, a position which he filled for the long term of 36 years. Since retiring from the bench, he has been occupied in the practice of law. Judge O'Rourke has always been a Democrat, and if not as active as some it was because while he sat upon the bench he considered his judicial position incompatible with political activity.

In 1887 Edward O'Rourke married Ada L. Abrams, a native of Ohio, and they have four grown-up children.

MARTIN HOMER ORMSBY

The molding of the sentiment of a community lies largely in the hands of its press. Therefore in the hands of the journalist lies a responsibility which should be borne only by those of sterling worth and integrity.

In the county of Huntington this fact has been demonstrated by the *Huntington Press*, a paper published in the interest of true Democracy, which has been an important factor in every political battle and prior to 1914 won every political contest waged. Its editor, Martin Homer Ormsby, is a native of Indiana and was born on the 17th day of November, 1875. He attended the public schools of Bluffton and later continued his studies at Boston Latin School, Boston.

On the 17th day of November, 1899, Mr. Ormsby was united in marriage to Miss Erdine Bock, the ceremony being solemnized at her home in Argos, Indiana. Their home was established in the city of Huntington, where they have remained and gathered about them a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Ormsby has, throughout his career, labored zealously and loyally for the general upbuilding and progress of the community, forwarding the various movements which have arisen from time to time to this end and voicing through his paper those principles which make for clean citizenship and right thinking.

GEORGE R. OSBORN, M. D.

Few citizens of Laporte county are not familiar with the name of Dr. George R. Osborn, one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons of that locality.

Although the parents of Dr. Osborn were natives of this state, he himself was born in Iowa on the 17th day of February, 1875. At the age of two years, however, he was brought by his parents to Laporte county, and here he was reared. He attended the public schools of his district and later continued his studies at Valparaiso University. Then followed a course in the science of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois.

Following his graduation in the year 1906, he returned to the city of Laporte and entered into active practice.

During the year 1908 he served as secretary of the city board of health, but on the first day of the following January he assumed the duties of county coroner, a position to which he had been elected twice, serving four years. So efficient were his services in behalf of the public during these years that at the expiration of his two terms as coroner he was immediately appointed to the office of county health commissioner for a term of four years, this period to expire January 1, 1918.

Mrs. Osborn, to whom he was married December 24, 1895, was formerly Miss Adel Bunnell.



JOHN E. OSBORN

John E. Osborn, a prominent attorney of Greensburg, is a product of Decatur county, his birth having occurred within its confines on the 25th day of August, 1872. There also his childhood and youth were spent, his education being obtained in the public schools of his district. Later he took a course in law and he was admitted to the bar in May, 1897. During the period from December, 1891, to March, 1896, he served as deputy county auditor of Decatur county; and throughout his career has been prominently identified with the various movements for the furtherance of the Democratic cause in his community. A man of unusual ability as an organizer and director, he was early recognized as such by the leaders of his party and was appointed a member of the state central committee, assuming his duties on the first of January, 1908, and serving until January, 1912, representing the sixth congressional district. In the year 1910 he took a very active part in the campaign of Finley Gray as candidate for congressman from his district, visiting all the counties and building up the working organizations of the party.

Mr. Osborn in manner is sincere and direct, a convincing speaker and an able thinker. His wife was Miss Grace Gullifer, and they have won for themselves a wide circle of friends since their marriage. Fraternally, he is allied with the Elks Lodge of Greensburg, among whom he has a wide acquaintance and numerous friends.

CHARLES A. PADDOCK, M. D.

Dr. Charles A. Paddock, of Portland, was born in Randolph county on the 7th day of March, 1874, and attended the public schools of Winchester. After his graduation there, a two years' course was taken at the Ridgeville College. This was followed by a course at the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, from which he was graduated in the year 1901. Six years later he filled the chair of anatomy in the same college, teaching until 1938. Following his graduation from this institution, Dr. Paddock engaged in the active practice of medicine, and is at the present time a successful physician of Portland, notwithstanding the various other duties which he has assumed.

In the year 1909 Dr. Paddock was elected mayor of the city of Portland, receiving a majority of 320, the largest ever received by any candidate of either party in this city. At this time, also, the poll of the city showed a Republican majority of 120. At the expiration of his four-year term of office, in 1913, he was again nominated, the election being bitterly fought and his opponent being a life-long Democrat who headed a citizens' ticket composed of all opposing factions, and at this time Dr. Paddock increased his majority by five votes, being elected for a further term of four years.

Dr. Paddock is a member of the Portland Commercial Club, a member of the Jay County Medical Society, and in the year 1912 served as treasurer of the Physio-Medical Association. He is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Paddock, to whom he was married on December 24, 1894, was Miss Pearl M. Edwards.

JOHN R. PAINE

The present postmaster of the city of Clinton, John R. Paine, came to his position well qualified for the fulfillment of the duties involved, and has throughout his service maintained a high standard of efficiency in his office.

Mr. Paine's life has been spent in this locality. He was born on October 15, 1869; attended the common schools of his home district, and later entered Clinton high school, from which he was graduated. His youth was spent upon the farm, until he attained the age of twenty-three years, but he was compelled to leave school before completing his education to assist in the support of his father's family. While but a boy he was appointed by Governor Claude Matthews to the position of messenger to the secretary of state.

In the year 1900 Mr. Paine assumed the duties of secretary and treasurer of the city of Clinton, serving in this capacity for a term of two years; and in the fall of 1909 was elected councilman-at-large, and for four years took an active part in the work of the city council. On March 10, 1914, he received the postmaster's commission from President Wilson, and his ability in the discharge of the duties pertaining to this office is well known.

For many years Mr. Paine was a retail hardware merchant at Clinton and has been active in

the business life of the place. He is a member of Clinton Commercial Club and is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Free and Accepted Masons, Jerusalem Lodge No. 99; Royal Arch Masons, Vermilion Chapter No. 125; Clinton Commandery No. 148, Knights Templar, and the Independent Order of Eagles. On the 19th day of October, 1898, Mr. Paine was united in marriage to Miss Ella Scott.

JUDGE JOHN M. PARIS



To any citizen of Floyd county the name of John M. Paris is a familiar one, as he was actively in the service of the commonwealth, holding various positions of prominence for many years.

Judge Paris was born in the little town of Leavenworth, Indiana, on the 7th day of March, 1878, and his schooling was largely received in the public schools of this place. Following his graduation here he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, and completed the course in 1899, taking up the active practice of his profession and meeting with unusual success.

Six years after his admission to the bar he was elected city judge, serving in this capacity until the office was abolished by act of the legislature four years later. At the time of his election to this position the Democratic candidate for mayor and city clerk were defeated, but Judge Paris ran 1,050 votes ahead of his ticket and won the contest. In the year 1912 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served for two years, being renominated in the fall of 1914 for the same position, but resigned in order

that he might make the race for judge, his nomination to this position having taken place at a special primary held August 14, 1914.

Judge Paris was affiliated with the Jefferson Lodge No. 104, F. and A. M.; Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; New Albany Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar; the B. P. O. Elks; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Manzinetta Tribe No. 276, Red Men, and Friendship Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias.

He was a self-made man, paying his college expenses largely through his own efforts. His wife was Miss Lucile Denton, and their marriage took place May 31, 1908.

ISAAC KANE PARKS



Isaac Kane Parks, one of the most prominent attorneys of northern Indiana, was born September 10, 1879, on the old Santa Fe Trail in eastern Kansas. After completing his studies in the common schools of his native state, Mr. Parks entered Kansas University, where he graduated from the law department in 1897. Coming to South Bend shortly after, he entered the law office of the late Senator B. F. Shively, where he remained for about three years. He then entered upon his journalistic career in the office of the *Mishawaka Democrat*. In April, 1907, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for St. Joseph county by Joseph E. Talbot, prosecuting attorney. Mr. Parks was admitted to the bar in Kansas, and after coming to Indiana, though under legal age, he was allowed, through courtesy of the court, to continue

his practice here. His first case in Indiana, tried before his majority, was against three leading lawyers, now holding responsible positions, one being on the federal bench and one a past attorney-general of Indiana. The suit involved a question of technical practice. The lawyers settled for the loss of their client.

Mr. Parks is a member of the Masonic order. He has always stood high in the councils of his party and been an important factor in the development of his community. He recently served as city attorney of Mishawaka.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. PAYNTER

Among the leaders in the Democracy of Washington county the name of William H. Paynter holds high rank. A man of broad experience, deep culture and unquestioned integrity, his influence in the councils of the party has been marked.

Judge Paynter is a native Hoosier. His childhood was passed and his schooling received in

the public schools of Indiana. Following his graduation from the high school, he entered Indiana State University, matriculating in the law department, and graduating in 1880. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Washington county and entered into the active practice of his profession at Salem. Here his loyalty to his clients, keen perception in regard to intricate questions involved and patience in research won for him a rapidly growing and lucrative practice.

On the 1st day of May, 1884, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Maggie Hobbs, the daughter of G. B. Hobbs, and their permanent home was established in Salem. Two children have been born to them, a daughter, now Mrs. Ora V. Leridan, and a son, La Rue; and they have drawn about them a wide circle of devoted friends, who have enjoyed their hospitality.

In the year 1880 he assumed the duties of prosecuting attorney and in this capacity served for four years. In 1895 he became county attorney, and this position was held until 1912, a remarkable record. Later he was elected to the position of judge of the 42d Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and the responsibilities of this position have been discharged with rare zeal.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Knights of Pythias.

WILLETT H. PARR

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is a representative citizen of Lebanon, Boone county. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born on the 24th day of December, 1878. His childhood was spent in Boone county, where he attended the public schools, later continuing his studies at the State Normal School at Terre Haute and the Marion Normal School of Marion, Ind. On the 16th day of July, 1899, he was married to Miss Carrie B. Billingsly. In the fall of 1908 he was elected to the responsible position of judge of the circuit court of Boone county for a term of six years, and this position he has filled conscientiously with credit to himself and his constituents, who showed their faith in him by re-electing him to this office in November, 1914, for another term of six years.



WILLIAM T. PATTEN

William T. Patten was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, August 10, 1867. Following the county graded and high schools he graduated with a bachelor of arts degree from Indiana University in 1893. Prior to his attending college he taught school in Sullivan county, in 1887 and 1888. He moved from Sullivan county to Indianapolis in 1895 and engaged in the real estate business until 1908, when he was appointed chief deputy auditor of Marion county, serving for four years under Auditor Albert Sahn.

In 1910 he was elected auditor of Marion county, taking office in 1912 and serving until 1916. He was one of the most efficient officers who ever held the position in Marion county.



EDGAR ALMON PERKINS

From 1890 and for a good many years following, Edgar Almon Perkins was one of the leading Democratic workers of the State. For these same years he was also most conspicuous among organized laboring forces, serving from 1893 to 1913 as president of the state federation of labor for Indiana. He resigned in the latter year.

Two of his sons were in the war with Germany, Harry B. Perkins being commissioned a lieutenant of infantry at twenty-four, and Edgar A. Perkins, Jr., enlisting as a private at twenty-two. A third son who wished to go with his brothers, although married and the head of a family, was refused because of defective sight, having shot himself in one eye when a youngster.

Edgar Almon Perkins was born in Indianapolis in 1866. He began work as a printer in 1879, when but thirteen years of age, and this remained his business all his life, working steadily at the trade until 1913, when he was named to his first political office by Governor Samuel M. Ralston.

He was named the chairman of the legislative committee of the state federation of labor in 1893, and two years later was elected president of the same organization. From 1893 to 1913, at which time he retired as a federation official, all labor legislation that was proposed was either drafted by

him or passed through his hands. Even after 1913, while in public office, he was consulted on all such matters though not in active charge. It was during these years that important labor legislation was enacted, Indiana taking the lead of the states in all such matters.

In 1913 he was named chief of the bureau of inspection of Indiana by Governor Ralston, having drawn the bill under which the bureau was formed. Two years later, in 1915, he was named a member and president of the state industrial board for one year, and at the end of the year was named for four years to the same position. He had also had an active part in the framing of the bill creating this department, and in drafting the rules under which the board worked, the Indiana board was recognized throughout the Union as a model, a large number of the states sending their members and working forces to Indianapolis to copy the rules and methods.

Mr. Perkins was also president for eight consecutive terms of the Indianapolis Typographical Union.

CHARLES HAMILTON PETERS



A resident of Starke county since his early childhood and for many years a prominent attorney at law in the town of Knox, Charles Hamilton Peters needs no introduction to the citizens of that locality.

Mr. Peters is a native of the state of Virginia, born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, October 8, 1861. In infancy, however, he was brought by his parents to Indiana. They located in Starke county, where his boyhood was spent and where his schooling was received. After a comprehensive course of study of the law, he was admitted to the bar of Starke county and entered into the active practice of this profession.

On April 9, 1882, Mr. Peters was united in marriage to Miss Ada Bell Dukes, of Winamac, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have a son, Glenn D. Peters, now also a practicing attorney, located at Hammond, Ind.

Mr. Peters has ever been a staunch supporter of the principles of Democracy, and has always exerted the weight of his influence in behalf of the cause.

HAL C. PHELPS

Hal C. Phelps, a valued worker in the Democratic party, was born at Bennett's Switch, Miami county, on the 24th day of December, 1876. His schooling was received in the public schools of his district, and later, in 1895, a year's course of work was taken at the Marion Normal College, of Marion. Then followed continued work at the Tri-State Normal College of Angola, and later a course of study at Hull's School of Manatan, Ohio. In the year 1900 he entered Vories' Business College at Indianapolis; and in 1907 he graduated from the law department of the University of Valparaiso. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the supreme court, and his work since as an attorney has evidenced marked ability in the profession.

During the period from 1908 to 1911 he served as acting deputy prosecuting attorney, and on the 2nd day of May, 1912, was appointed by Governor Marshall to fill the unexpired term of prosecuting attorney of the 51st judicial district of Indiana, comprised of Miami county. In the fall of this year he was elected to this position, and in this capacity has since served, having been again elected to the same office on November 3, 1914.

WILLIAM PICKETT



William Pickett has proven himself an active, aggressive citizen, a capable official and always a loyal Democratic worker. He was born in Logansport on the 30th day of June, 1873; and here his education was received in the public and parochial schools of the place. In his youth he was engaged in the clothing business, continuing until January, 1910, when he assumed the duties of city clerk. So ably did he administer the affairs of this office that he was re-elected in the fall of 1913, his term of office to expire January 1, 1918.

Mr. Pickett is unmarried, the son of Patrick and Mary Pickett, the former deceased. He is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Elks, Knights of Columbus and Eagles.

BERTRAM W. PICKHARDT

The name of Pickhardt is a familiar one to the residents of Huntingburg and vicinity, the family being a prominent one. Ernest W. Pickhardt, the father of the subject of this article, is the popular editor of the *Huntingburg Signal*; and in the literary atmosphere of a refined home the young man laid the foundation for a life of culture and usefulness.

Bertram W. Pickhardt was born on the 30th day of July, 1889, in the city of Huntingburg. Here his childhood was spent, and here he received his first schooling, attending the common and later the high school of the town, his graduation here being followed by a course in law at the Indiana University at Bloomington. In the winter of 1913, when but twenty-four years of age, he received the honor of being appointed enrolling clerk for the legislature; and the following June received from President Wilson the appointment of postmaster of the city of Huntingburg, he being at that time the youngest man ever appointed to a third-class office. Mr. Pickhardt, like his father, has, since attaining his majority, striven for the success of the Democratic party, being much in demand during the campaign as a speaker, and considered throughout this congressional district as a great orator. He is also an active member of the order of Woodmen of the World, among whom he is widely known and highly esteemed. The legal profession of the district has gained, in this young man, a brilliant recruit, and in his chosen work he will in all probability continue to bring credit upon himself and his constituents.



ERNEST W. PICKHARDT

Few residents of Dubois county and its vicinity are not familiar with the name and the work of Ernest W. Pickhardt, the present editor of the *Huntingburg Signal*, and deputy oil inspector.

He was born at Huntingburg on the 24th day of May, 1861, and his entire life has been spent as a citizen of this commonwealth. His education was received in its schools, and here his work has been accomplished. On the 11th day of December, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Moenkhaus, and to their home have come a daughter and three sons, completing a family circle which has stood for the best and noblest in life, true culture and refinement.

During the year 1885 he served as town clerk of Huntingburg; and in the fall of 1888 was elected as representative to the legislature of Indiana from Dubois and Martin counties. In 1890 he was re-elected to this position from a district composed of Dubois, Orange and Lawrence counties. In the year 1893 he was appointed a director of the southern prison at Jeffersonville by Governor Claude Matthews, serving for a term of two years, and has for four terms served as a member of the school board.

He is perhaps best known, however, by his work as editor of the *Signal*, which he published in German from the year 1889 to May 1, 1914, at which time the E. W. Pickhardt Printing Co. was formed and the publication of the paper in English was established. During the period between 1890 and 1905 Mr. Pickhardt was also the publisher of the *Huntingburg News*, this being issued in English.

He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and is affiliated with the order of Woodmen of the World.



WILL H. PIGG



Having attained success in the educational field and later distinguished himself as an attorney at law, the name of Will H. Pigg of Martinsville needs no introduction to the citizens of Morgan county.

He was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 20th day of November, 1871, and attended the public schools of his district. At the age of fourteen years he entered the business world, and earned his way through the higher departments of school. A course was later pursued at the Central Normal College of Danville, and his work in the educational field covered a period of nine years. A two-year law course was completed by him in seven and one-half months, and he was admitted to the bar of Morgan county in 1896. On the 1st of January, 1910, he assumed the duties of county attorney, a position which he held until 1915, with great credit and satisfaction to his constituents and the community at large.

His grandfather was born and reared in Tennessee.

Mrs. Pigg was formerly Miss Julia A. Reeves, of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. R. POLLARD



Seldom is it the good fortune of an individual to be honored by the offer of various positions in the service of the commonwealth until so many years of his life are spent in the service of the public that he is driven to refuse further honors. Such has been the unique experience of Judge C. R. Pollard of Delphi.

Judge Pollard is a true son of the South, born in Alabama, August 9, 1845, the son of Robert P. Pollard and Lydia Garrett Pollard. He attended the common schools of the city of Mobile, and later attended the Tuscaloosa Military Academy, being at the latter school at the beginning of the Civil war. He fought in the Confederate army, engaging in many of the great battles, and surrendering at Meridian, Miss., to Gen. U. S. Canby.

In 1865 he came to Delphi and served as deputy clerk from 1865 to 1867, inclusive. On March 18, 1868, he was married to Miss Lillie M. Piggman of Delphi, and three children were born of this union, one of whom, Mrs. R. M. Isherwood, is now living. In 1869 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of his county by Governor Hendricks, and in 1870 was elected to the same position, serving until 1872. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, and in 1895 was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Montana. Following his term of service there, he returned to Delphi, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of law, in which profession he has met with remarkable success. During his career he has been employed as attorney in 24 murder cases, including the famous Mabbitt case at Indianapolis in 1892, and assisted in the prosecution of the only man ever hung in Carroll county.

Judge Pollard is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He is also one of the most popular members of the Jackson club at Lafayette; and was for many years city and county attorney. Judge Pollard has a large practice, being engaged upon one side of every important civil and criminal case tried in his county, a great orator, and one of the best lawyers in the Wabash valley.

ROBERT E. PROCTOR

Robert E. Proctor was one of the young men of the Democratic party in Indiana who early came to a conspicuous place in the political affairs of the state. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1908, the same year Thomas R. Marshall was chosen governor, succeeding a long list of Republicans at the head of the state government.

In the two sessions of the general assembly in which he represented the Elkhart district, Senator Proctor was prominent as a leader, and his ability as a speaker kept him constantly to the front. Because of this prominence, and for his independence of action on all subjects, he was a special mark for the Republican press of Indianapolis and the state. He was always a Democrat who be-

lieved in the party of which he was a member, and was ready to fight for the things for which it stood.

Robert E. Proctor first acquired an acquaintance in state politics as the campaign manager for Colonel Conn of Elkhart, who was a candidate for the nomination for governor on the Democratic ticket in 1908. Colonel Conn not being the choice of any part of the regular party organization, young Proctor resorted to the use of printer's ink. He filled the newspapers of Indiana with lavish advertisements setting out the claims of his candidate to the support of the state delegates. But he fell short of the mark in results when the convention came to voting, for the delegates were not in sympathy with many of the advanced notions which the Colonel had advocated. To the members of the party who were selecting the candidate he looked too much as Governor Hanly had looked to the Republicans—one who might be the cause of much internal striving.

But Proctor succeeded in being elected to the state senate and was always one of the most active and effective advocates in that body. He was an able young attorney and successful in forcing many of his ideas on important legislation on his associates.

Robert E. Proctor was born in Elkhart, February 15, 1883. His father was Robert T. Proctor, a native of Ohio, and his mother had been Miss Catherine Cavanan, a native of Ireland. He was educated at St. Vincent's parochial school and the Elkhart high school, and secured his degree in law from the University of Notre Dame in 1904. Twenty-one years of age, he began practicing law at Elkhart, the year of his graduation. For eighteen months he was associated with C. C. Raymer, and then until 1912 he practiced alone, forming a partnership in the latter year with Verne G. Cawley, under the style of Proctor & Cawley.

He acquired the habit of hustling for himself while going through school, getting through the university by waiting on tables, acting as correspondent for various newspapers, serving as one of the editors of the *Notre Dame Scholastic*, the college weekly, and being employed in various capacities by the New York Central Railroad. The remainder of his time was spent in study and recitation.

He was a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, the Indiana Democratic Club, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles and Moose.

He was married in 1905 to Miss Evalyn A. Smith, of Huntington, Indiana.

JAMES S. PRITCHETT

For many years an honored official of the city of Vincennes and a leading citizen of Knox county, the late James S. Pritchett was a native of this State, born in Warrenton, Gibson county, July 18, 1844. In his infancy, however, his parents moved to Illinois and there he remained and attended the schools of his home district until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he moved to Knox county with his family.

Following his graduation from the public schools Mr. Pritchett entered and was graduated from Hanover College. Then followed three years of work at the University of Vincennes, during which time he completed the regular four-year course of study.

On September 11, 1872, Mr. Pritchett was united in marriage to Miss Ella Wise. To that union were born three children, two of whom are now living.

Prior to his entrance to Vincennes University Mr. Pritchett taught school for eighteen months. After his graduation he became engaged in the practice of law. He evinced marked ability in the practice of this profession and became more than locally known as an orator. Indeed, it is said he was recognized as the leading speaker in his home county, and his services as an orator were greatly in demand on patriotic occasions, soldiers' reunions and the like, as well as during political campaigns. He also was well known as a friend of union labor, and often was called upon to speak at Labor day celebrations and similar gatherings.

For a period of sixteen years Mr. Pritchett served as a member of the city council. He later was elected to the office of mayor of Vincennes and served in that capacity for six years with great credit.

Fraternally, Mr. Pritchett was allied with the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He often was a delegate to party conventions.



ROYAL E. PURCELL

Royal E. Purcell was for forty-two years editor of the *Western Sun*, published at Vincennes. He was born July 26, 1849, in a small farm house in Johnson township, Knox county, two miles east of Purcell Station, which was named for his father's uncle, Andrew Purcell, who lived on a farm at that point. He was the youngest of four children. His father died in 1850, less than one year after his birth. His education was secured in the very crudest of country schools. They were not public schools, but of the old subscription class where a teacher or an individual with small qualifications would secure a number of pupils and teach them for very small pay for two or three months of the year. When he was able to finish his common school education he attended the first public school in that section of the country at Sand Hill. He finished this part of his studies at home preparing himself for a higher education, securing a license to teach and getting a position at \$1.75 per day, riding on horse back from his home to the school house where he taught. Between working on the farm and teaching this school he was able to secure enough money to take him through Hanover College. Upon leaving college young Purcell's ambition was to engage in newspaper work or journalism. Seeing no possible chance of entering immediately upon that work he went to Vincennes and studied law, later being admitted to the bar and taking the partnership with W. B. Robinson under the firm name of Robinson & Purcell. At the end of two years he found himself practicing alone and, according to his own story many years afterwards, he was earning approximately \$100 per month, which made life worth while. It was at this point that he had an opportunity to enter journalism. Several friends came to him and announced that the *Western Sun*, the newspaper which he was destined to own for the remainder of his life, was for sale. The price was \$6,000. His former partner and two other men agreed to advance the money and allow him to pay it back out of the profits of the business. He began as the editor of the *Sun* in 1876. It was a weekly paper at the time he acquired ownership and in 1879 he established it as a daily, putting up a building in which to publish it in 1881.

When Mr. Purcell retired a few years before his death, which occurred in 1918, his son, Royal E. Purcell, Jr., succeeded him as the editor and head of the paper. He was an active member of the Democratic organization in Knox county all his life. He served as president of the State Editorial Association, many times was chosen on the executive committee of the National Editorial Association and was an Indiana member of the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1892 and 1893. He was postmaster at Vincennes in 1893 and 1897 and served two seasons as state senator, being elected in 1899 and 1901. He was trustee of the Vincennes University, member of the Board of Trustees at Hanover College, president and director of the Second National Bank at Vincennes, director of the Vincennes Light and Power Company, director of the Knox County Home Telephone Company, and connected with many other business enterprises.

O. A. PURSLEY



Orville Andrew Pursley was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 6, 1885. His parents moved to Indiana when he was an infant and resided on a farm near Hartford City. His early life was spent in laboring on his father's farm in the summertime and attending the rural school in the winter. At an early age he graduated from the rural schools of Blackford county, where all of his early training was procured, and began at once to work his way through college in an effort to prepare for the legal profession. His preparation extended over a period of eleven years, as he was forced to spend part of his time in the schoolroom teaching in an effort to obtain money to defray his expenses in college. He attended the Marion Normal College, from which place he obtained his high school training, his B. S. degree and a diploma in the law and scientific course. He later completed his college training by obtaining the degree of bachelor of laws in the McKinley University of Chicago, Illinois.

He became active upon the side of Democracy with his majority and has been since that time precinct committeeman. In 1913 he was appointed deputy prosecutor, and in 1914 was elected city attorney by the common council of the city of Montpelier, Indiana, for a period of four years.

He is known as one of the most active workers in the party, as well as one of the leading young attorneys of his home county.

Mr. Pursley was married to Miss Crystal Van Gordon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Gordon, on November 8, 1907.

SAMUEL GORDON PURDY

Samuel Gordon Purdy is an active worker among the younger element of the Indiana Democracy and is also actively interested in the commercial life of Valparaiso, where he is well known as a leading electrical contractor.

Mr. Purdy is a native of this state, born on the 5th day of August, 1884. He attended the public schools of Valparaiso and graduated from the high school of that city. Early in life he became interested in the science of electricity and perfected himself along this line of work. In the year 1909 he was appointed electrical inspector for the Indiana Inspection Bureau, serving in this capacity until 1911. In the fall of 1913 he was elected to membership in the city council and has been an active member of this body since.

Mrs. Purdy, to whom he was married January 4, 1908, was Miss Maud M. Crowther.

ALEXANDER N. PURSLEY

One of the best-known party workers in Hartford City is Alexander N. Pursley, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, who has always been a Democrat, actively participated in politics even before he became a voter, and has since maintained an unflagging interest in the welfare of the party.

Mr. Pursley was born in Fayette county, Ohio, March 3, 1878, his parents being natives of Ohio. When he was nine years of age they moved to Indiana and settled on a farm in Blackford county. His education was acquired in the county schools, and he was married to Miss Mary J. Sloan on September 26, 1896. They have seven children, all of whom have unusual natural musical ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Pursley moved from the farm to Hartford City in 1897, when Mr. Pursley entered the retail grocery business, to which he gave the same thoughtful and energetic attention that he had given to farming, resulting in an ever-growing business. To an engaging personality, Mr. Pursley adds the natural qualities of a "booster" and evident executive ability. For the past three years he has been elected general manager of the Hartford City Merchants and Farmers' Festival Association. Served as a member of the city council from 1906 until 1909 and as township trustee from 1908 to 1914. He was also elected county chairman in 1912, and re-elected in 1914, and is president of the Indiana Trustees' Association. He is an active member of the Hartford City Commercial Club, Knights of Columbus, K. O. T. M., Red Men, Elks, Eagles and Moose.



JUDGE JAMES M. PURVIS

Judge Purvis has served with distinction on the circuit bench of the 36th judicial circuit, and has been for a number of years an honored official in the service of the commonwealth; and in the various positions to which he has been called he has demonstrated a keen intelligence, loyalty to the public interest and unflagging energy, which have placed him high in the esteem of the community.

Judge Purvis was born on the 4th day of July, 1863. He attended the public schools of Tipton county and later continued his studies at the Central Normal College of Danville. A course in law was acquired in local offices in the city of Tipton, Ind., and in the year 1888 he was admitted to the bar of Tipton county and entered into the practice of this profession in the city of Tipton.

On the 14th day of April, 1897, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Adonis B. Clark, to which union were born five boys, all now living, and their permanent home was established also in this city; and in the same year he served his county as representative in the state legislature. In the year 1907 he was appointed city attorney, and in this capacity served for three and one-half years, and later served as county attorney for a term of two years.

On the 30th day of August, 1912, he assumed the duties of his present high position, and as circuit judge has established an enviable record. His term of service expires January 1, 1919.



PERRY A. RANDALL

Perry A. Randall is known all over Northeastern Indiana as the great advocate of the proposed Chicago and Lake Erie canal, but his intense advocacy of the project is directed toward having the canal pass through Fort Wayne.

He has addressed committees of Congress on this subject and is untiring in his efforts to educate the people of his city and county on the canal and its value to commerce. Mr. Randall was prepared for college at the Fort Wayne High School, entered Michigan University, and was graduated in 1871 after completing the classical course.

He then entered the law department of his alma mater and graduated in 1873, in which year, also, he was admitted to practice. In April, 1873, he settled in Fort Wayne, where he is one of the leading attorneys. He is also proprietor of the Randall hotel. He is a highly educated man, an able speaker and one of the most public-spirited men in the state.

He has always taken a keen interest in the city of Fort Wayne and was one of the principal organizers of the electric works for the city.

WILLIAM F. RANKE

William F. Ranke has served as treasurer of Allen county, and has long been recognized as a representative citizen of Ft. Wayne and has held various positions of responsibility and trust in the service of the commonwealth.

Mr. Ranke is a native Hoosier, born in Allen county on the 20th day of January, 1865. He was educated in the German Lutheran schools, entered the M. E. College of that place for a commercial course and later entered the University of Michigan, matriculating in the pharmacy department.

In the fall of 1906 he was elected state senator from Allen county to the Indiana legislature, and in the assembly which followed, and in the session of 1909 was an active participant. In 1908 he assumed the duties of deputy county treasurer, and in the fall of 1915 was elected county treasurer.

In military circles he is widely known as captain of the Indiana Battery Spanish-American War, and captain 39th Infantry U. S. Volunteers, 1899, and post department commander of United Spanish War Veterans.



SAMUEL MOFFETT RALSTON

Samuel Moffett Ralston was born December 1, 1857, on a farm at New Cumberland, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the son of John and Sarah (Scott) Ralston. In 1865 his parents moved to Owen county, Indiana, living there for eight years. They afterwards moved to Pontanet, Ind., where the father took a coal lease and sunk a shaft with the assistance of his son, but a short while afterwards they moved back to Owen county, near Lancaster, the postoffice being Patrickburg, where they resided on a farm.

In 1876, at the age of nineteen, the younger Ralston began teaching school, afterwards spending one term at Valparaiso, and graduating from the Central Normal College at Danville in 1884. In this year he began reading law with Robinson & Fowler at Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, and January 1, 1886, was admitted to the bar. He located at Lebanon, Ind., in June, 1886, forming a partnership with John A. Abbott, these two practicing together for two years. He then formed a partnership with Michael Keefe, this partnership existing until Mr. Keefe's death in 1899, from which time Mr. Ralston practiced alone.

Mr. Ralston was a presidential elector in 1892 and cast one of Indiana's electoral votes in 1889 for the re-election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. While living in Lebanon Mr. Ralston was President of the Lebanon School Board from 1908 to 1911.

He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana before the Democratic state convention in 1908, but was defeated for the nomination by Thomas R. Marshall, now Vice-President of the United States. At the Democratic state convention in 1912 Mr. Ralston was practically the unanimous choice of his party for Governor and was nominated and elected Governor in that year. He was inaugurated on



the 13th day of January, 1913, his term expiring on the 9th day of January, 1917. During his administration the State debt, long a subject of discussion by political parties, was liquidated in full and the State for the first time in 82 years put out of debt; and upon leaving the office of Governor he turned over to his successor a cash balance largely in excess of three million dollars. Mr. Ralston takes pride in the character of the legislation enacted during his administration. It was progressive. He is content to let his record as Governor speak for itself. He was Indiana's first Centennial Governor.

On December 30, 1889, he married Jennie Craven of Hendricks county, Indiana. To them three children have been born, Emmet Grattan, Julian Craven and Ruth.

EDWARD B. RAUB

For many years a prominent attorney of Indianapolis and actively engaged in municipal affairs, Mr. Edward B. Raub has also contributed largely to the success of the Marion county democracy.

He was born on the 23rd day of December, 1871, at Chalmers, Indiana. He entered DePauw University, receiving the degree of Ph. B. in 1894. In the following year he graduated from the Indiana Law School and entered into the practice of law in Indianapolis. In 1903 he was appointed city attorney for a term of two years, and in the years 1910 and 1911 and again in 1915 held the position of county attorney for Marion county. From 1905 to 1909 he also served the party as chairman. At present, in addition to his work as county attorney, he continues his practice, serving also as general counsel for the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company.

He is affiliated with the college fraternity Delta Upsilon and the legal fraternity Delta Chi; also the Scottish Rite Masons, Indianapolis Consistory; Murat Temple Mystic Shrine; Raper Commandery Knights Templar; and is a member of the board of governors of the board of trade.

Mrs. Raub, to whom he was married December 28th, 1898, was formerly Miss Martha Drapier, of the city of Indianapolis.

JOHN RAUCH

Closely identified with the business life of Indianapolis for many years and later the incumbent of a position of great responsibility in the service of the commonwealth, the name of Mr. John Rauch is well known throughout Marion county and vicinity.

Mr. Rauch is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, his birth having occurred within its confines on the 4th day of August, 1850. Here, in the little town of Southgate, in Highland township, he received his schooling.

At the age of twenty-one years, however, he entered into the cigar manufacturing business in the city of Indianapolis, and here he has since remained, his business increasing in volume as the years have passed, and his influence as a business man of integrity and sterling worth growing also.

On the 18th day of May, 1875, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Catherine Schoen of Cincinnati, and their home, then established in Indianapolis, has never ceased to extend hospitality to many devoted friends.

In the fall of 1910 he was elected to the position of clerk of the circuit court of Marion county, and assumed the duties of office on the first day of the following January. In this capacity he served for a term of four years, bringing to the work conscientious zeal and progressive methods.

Since attaining his majority he has been a consistent adherent to the principles of Democracy, and has labored faithfully and loyally during the various campaigns for the furtherance of the cause, rendering especially valued service to the local organization in late years.



HERMAN RAVE

If variety lends spice to life, Herman Rave must have been filled with peppery things that kept stirring. He said of himself that he was so accustomed to putting off until tomorrow that but for the interest manifested by his friends he would probably not have been a candidate for sheriff of Clark

county until after election days had passed in 1898 and 1900. Since the friends interested themselves in his behalf he was elected and re-elected to the office by majorities which were unusual even in this county of Democrats. He declared the Republicans and Democrats seemed to have united to make him keep up with the days of the month.

Mr. Rave was born in the city of Kiel of "well born and honest parents" by his own admissions. He first attended the preparatory school of the university "where they tried to pound Latin" into him. In his own story, told in his easy chair and smoking his pipe, he explained this was not among the possibilities. "There must have remained some drop of the old Pirates of Kiel, the Victuallers of Victual Brothers as they were called, who very often went to assist the Baltic princes in their quarrels, or of the old rovers who made it uncomfortable for King Arthur and others, for at the age of thirteen I was permitted to go to Mexico. Had to return at sixteen and put in my martyrdom with tutورش in mathematics and learning, or supposed to be learning bookkeeping.

"United state next in 1867. Horrified Mother Steinway by declaring my intention of shipping on a lumber schooner. Instead, went to railroading with shovel and pick, and laughed at my indignant relatives, who thought I ought to be a railroad president, but gave me up for incurable. All this time I had a notion that the writing of verses was my mission, but my old habit of waiting until the next day saved the public that time.

"Cincinnati was next made happy, and there I worked at a number of things, until finally I went broke one winter and took a job to milk cows for Reuben Dailey, then owner of the *Jeffersonville News*, with whom I remained over twenty years. I turned the hand press in the afternoons and the rest of the time wrote the news of the town in verse and prose, and got subscribers. One day I woke up and found the Democrats had nominated me for sheriff, against my wishes, but was elected by the biggest majority cast in many years. They nominated and elected me again, this time the Republicans joining in the conspiracy to keep me working.

"It was funny, very funny. Instead of my treating the boys, they treated me and treated each other for me. I had no money in either campaign, so the boys spent theirs. I made my campaigns mostly on a bicycle, pitched hay for the farmers, told stories and talked very little politics, forgetting very often to tell them my designs on the office. Then the Democrats in the legislature gave me an extra six months' term. Watchaknowaboutthat?

"I quit politics to take a job firing a battery of boilers at Speers cement mills. Who ever heard of an officeholder doing a thing like that before? When I had got good and strong with a year of this the *New Albany Ledger* called me to handle some heavy editorials. Then I resigned and spent my time looking over some fool stocks that I bought with my salary when I was sheriff, because somebody who was a smart salesman told me how much money they would make for me. They all refused to rise by any ingredients I could ever inject into them; but why should I not always be happy with my pipe and arm chair, with no clock to order me around by striking the hours?"

JOHN M. RAWLEY



Few among the workers in the Democratic party in Indiana are more widely known or more highly honored by their constituents than Judge John M. Rawley of Brazil. Judge Rawley is essentially a Clay county man, having been born within its borders on the 6th day of April, 1862, attending its common schools, and eventually identifying himself closely with the political and business life of the community. He attended the Central Normal College of Danville, and on Christmas Day in the year 1901 was married to Miss Lenore Scofield. One child, a daughter, has come to their home, her birth occurring also on Christmas Day, 1903.

In the year 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1898. The ensuing eight years were spent in the practice of law, and during this period his acquaintance widened and his influence grew in the community. In 1906 he was elected circuit judge from Clay and Putnam counties, and in 1912 was re-elected for a term of six years, at this time receiving the remarkable majority of 2,160 votes in his own county.

Judge Rawley is a self-made man, having earned his education largely by teaching in the winter, spending his summers for eight years in school, studying diligently to perfect himself in the knowl-

edge of his profession. He has, throughout his career, labored for the success of his party, and in 1902 and 1904 was county chairman of the Democratic committee. During the last state convention he represented the 5th Congressional District on the resolutions committee.

OREN A. RAWLINS

So closely has Oren A. Rawlins been identified with the business and political affairs of Jay county for the past score or more of years that his name is familiar to the majority of the residents of that community. He was born in Randolph county, March 5, 1871, and received his schooling in the district schools of that county.

On October 19, 1893, Mr. Rawlins was united in marriage to Miss Sarah G. Winters. He established his home in Portland, which has since remained the center of his interests.

Mr. Rawlins for many years has been a successful contractor and builder. He has been an active party worker since he attained his majority, has been a member of the county committee for nearly twenty years and served as county chairman in 1912. On July 1, 1914, he was appointed postmaster of Portland by President Wilson. He is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES J. REEDER

James J. Reeder is a man of wide acquaintance throughout the county and has been closely identified with the development and growth of the community.

Mr. Reeder was born in Howard county on the 29th day of July, 1856, but came to Carroll county when but fifteen years of age, and since this time has taken an active interest in the municipal and civic affairs of his home township and county. He attended the public schools of Howard county, and later the common schools of his district in Carroll county, residing upon the farm of his parents in boyhood, and later engaging in the pursuit of agriculture for himself.

In the year of 1900 he was elected township trustee of Carrollton township, his term of office expiring in 1905. In December, 1909, he left the farm and moved to Camden, where he sold automobiles until June, 1910. At this time he assumed the duties of cashier of the Farmers' State Bank, and later became manager of the Farmers' Elevator. In 1912, however, he was elected clerk of Carroll county, a position which required his undivided attention. His term of office in this position will expire at the close of 1916.

Mr. Reeder is prominent in fraternal circles in Delphi and vicinity, having taken the degrees of Masonry up to the thirty-second, both ways; all degrees save the canton in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the subordinate and uniform rank of Knights of Pythias.

In January, 1885, he was married to Miss Lilly C. Cornell, of Carroll county; and at the age of twenty-one became a member of the Presbyterian church. Five years later, however, his membership was changed to the Lutheran church where he is now an elder.

NORMAN W. C. REEVES

Many of our leading citizens have laid the foundation of a vigorous manhood in the life and labor of the agriculturist, and the subject of this article, Norman W. C. Reeves, is a representative of this class. He was born on the 16th day of June, 1855, on a farm in Rush county, this State, and in this environment he remained until he reached the age of thirty years. Here he received his schooling in the common schools and later attended the high school of Knightstown, Ind.

In the year 1885 he entered the drug business at Knightstown, and here his interests have since centered. Mr. Reeves is a lifelong Democrat and is descended from a line of Democratic ancestors. Although an active party worker, he never aspired to any office; but in the year 1912 he was elected representative to the legislature of



the state from Henry county. He is a charter member of the Knightstown lodge of Knights of Pythias, and has held the position of master of exchequer since the organization was founded, in the year 1889; truly a remarkable record. He is also a charter member and treasurer of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias.

JAMES REID



Judge James Reid needs no introduction to most of our readers, being a prominent citizen of Logansport, and for sixteen years a justice of the peace, and re-elected November 3, 1914, receiving the largest majority on his ticket. In his official capacity he has performed, in that time, many marriage ceremonies, five hundred and twenty-five prior to November 1, 1914; and has for this reason become known throughout the community as "the marrying 'squire." And the majority of lawsuits are filed in his court, more than seven hundred having been filed in the year 1914. Judge Reid was born and reared in White county, Indiana, moving to Logansport in the year 1882, since which time he has made this place his home. His birth occurred on the 27th day of July, 1856, and he has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah

J. Smith, to whom he was united on the 20th of February, 1879; and the second Miss Mary L. Keis, whom he married October 19, 1903. He has for many years been actively engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and at the present time is very actively engaged in colonizing and selling land in the fruit belt of Western Central Michigan.

JOHN G. REIDELBACH



An educator for fifteen years, an attorney at law for a decade, a practical agriculturist since his youth and a lifelong Democrat, is the record held by John G. Reidelbach, joint senator from Cass and Pulaski counties.

Senator Reidelbach is a native of Ohio, born on the 19th of August, 1872. He attended the public schools of this State until he reached the age of thirteen years, at which time he accompanied his parents to Pulaski county. Following his graduation from the public schools of Pulaski county he entered the State Normal at Terre Haute, and here laid the foundation of his work as an educator. Returning to his home county, he entered the educational field and taught in the county schools until the year 1904, at which time he was admitted to the bar and entered the active practice

of law, having studied this profession at Valparaiso, Ind.

Born and reared on a farm, he has never lost his interest in agricultural affairs, and takes great pride in superintending the cultivation of three hundred acres of land in Pulaski county.

At the Democratic convention held by Cass and Pulaski counties at Logansport in April, 1914, he was nominated for joint senator by acclamation.

Mrs. Reidelbach, to whom he was married August 28, 1894, was formerly Miss Anna Higgins, and she has proven a worthy second in his various undertakings.

CHARLES G. REIFEL

The list of zealous Democratic adherents and prominent people of Franklin county would be incomplete were mention not made of Charles G. Reifel, a lifelong resident of this section and present auditor of the county.

Mr. Reifel was born on the 24th day of April, 1865, at Peppertown, Ind., and spent his childhood in this town, attending the schools of the place until he reached the period when a university course should be decided upon. At this time he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, taking a teacher's course of study.

On the 24th day of October, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Strasburger, and their home has since extended its hospitality to numerous friends.

In the fall of 1910 Mr. Reifel was elected to the position of auditor of Franklin county, his tenure of office to expire in 1914. At this time he was again nominated for this important service and again elected. During this period he has served with conscientious zeal, showing a progressive spirit in the administration of the affairs of his office.

He has, throughout his career, been a staunch Democrat, consistently voting the ticket and la-

boring for the furtherance of the cause at all times. He is secretary of the Democratic club of Butler township, and is also a member of the Indiana Democratic Club.

PATRICK REILLY

Patrick Reilly, one of the veteran business men of Hammond, was born in Verplanck's Point, N. Y., January 1, 1848, the son of James and Bridget Reilly, who were born in the old country.

Mr. Reilly received his early education in New York State. On October 23, 1863, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in the United States marine corps and saw service for over five years as a drummer. He then re-enlisted and served four years, during which time he went to Europe on the *Guerriere*. On returning he continued in service as an employe in the Brooklyn navy yard.

In 1884 he came to Hammond to take a position as a superintendent in the Hammond Packing Company. Twelve years later he started in business for himself as a plumber, and was also connected with his sons, James and Edward, in the grocery business.

Mr. Reilly has been prominent in politics, representing the Democrats as councilman from the third ward for eight years, served as acting mayor for eighteen months, and was elected mayor of Hammond, which office he held for four years.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters of Indiana, A. O. United Workmen and the Elks.

He married Miss Mary A. McSweeney, and to this marriage have been born thirteen children, eight of whom are living.

JUDGE CHARLES REMSTER

To the citizens of Marion county and throughout the State the name of Judge Charles Remster is a familiar one. He served the people of Indianapolis and Marion county for a number of years as an honored public official.

Charles Remster was born on a farm near Veedersburg, Ind., on the 28th day of July, 1862. His boyhood and youth were spent on this farm, attending the common and high schools. Following this he took a course at Purdue University, remaining there for three years and three months.

After a course in the law, in 1889, he was admitted to the bar of Fountain county and engaged in the active practice of his profession. He demonstrated his abilities as a jurist and his name became known among attorneys beyond the limits of his county. So in 1895, six years after he began practicing, he removed to Indianapolis, and here, with greater opportunities, he soon acquired a very lucrative practice.

On the 1st day of April, 1907, he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Marion county and for eighteen months served in that capacity. He brought to his work a clear insight into legal problems and an abounding energy which has always characterized his work and which established for him an enviable record.

At the expiration of his service as deputy prosecuting attorney Mr. Remster was elected judge of the Marion circuit court, where he remained for a term of six years. He discharged the duties of this position with conscientious loyalty to the public interests, administering justice as he saw it with no consideration other than impartiality and absolute fairness under the law. While it is sometimes a custom among writers to laud men extravagantly who have served in public office, and to incline to exaggeration of the good qualities, the service of Judge Charles Remster could hardly be spoken of too highly.

Few men have served in so important a capacity and gained in the years of service a reputation for ability, an unswerving effort to administer justice tempered with real human knowledge and sympathy, and left behind a cleaner page than did Judge Remster. His political opponents were most outspoken in their regrets when he retired from the bench in 1914 to engage in private practice. He left a record that makes it no easy task for others to maintain the same standard of efficiency, he having let it be known early in service that, while he was one of the most earnest of all the followers of Jefferson in his political beliefs, this should in no wise enter into the consideration of performance of duty as a public official.

In private practice he is a member of the legal firm of Smith, Remster, Hornbrook and Smith. He is an active and enthusiastic member of the Indiana Democratic Club and of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Remster was Miss Isabelle McDaniel. The marriage was in 1894.

FRANK J. RETTERATH

The present postmaster of the town of Goodland has been a resident of Newton county for more than half a century, and during this period has won the esteem of the community in which he resides.

Frank J. Retterath was born in the state of Ohio on the 10th day of March, 1860, and the following year was brought by his parents to Newton county for residence. Here he attended the public schools, enjoying meanwhile the wholesome environment of farm life and early learning the principles of the science of agriculture.

On the 18th day of February, 1885, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret E. Lewis; and their home was established on a farm, and she has since been his faithful helpmate.

Throughout his life he has been a staunch adherent to the principles of Democracy and has rendered valued service to the party. On the first day of April, 1914, he assumed the duties of postmaster.

GEORGE J. RICHMAN

Hancock county has been singularly fortunate in her choice of superintendent of schools, for the incumbent of this high office possesses in a marked degree those qualities of learning, culture and aggressive policies which are requisite for the successful administration of its affairs.

George J. Richman was born in Hancock county on the 1st day of March, 1875, and attended the public schools of his district. Following his graduation from the public schools of Hancock county, in the year 1891, he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and continued his studies at Butler College. Finally a course was taken in the Indiana Law School, from which he graduated in 1908, and was admitted to the bar of Hancock county. He was then engaged in the active practice of the law in partnership with Samuel J. Offutt of the Hancock bar until his re-election as county superintendent of schools in June, 1911.

Since his youth Mr. Richman has taken an interest in educational affairs, and in the year 1903 was appointed superintendent of the schools of Hancock county, serving in this capacity for a term of four years. In 1911, after a retirement of four years, he again assumed control of the school system of this community, and his success is evidenced by the high plane upon which the schools are conducted.

In the year 1900, on the 25th day of June, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Meek, and their home in Greenfield has extended hospitality to a host of friends.

Mr. Richman is also interested in fraternal affairs in his community and is an active member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES REED RIGGS

Prominently identified with the agricultural and commercial life of Sullivan county and vitally interested in municipal and political affairs of the community, the name of James Reed Riggs is well known throughout the district.

He is a native Hoosier, born on the 17th day of February, 1865, and educated in the schools of Sullivan county, having graduated from the Sullivan high school in May, 1882.

On the 11th day of September, 1895, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Bessie L. Lewman, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home and the able assistant in his various undertakings. To this union four daughters were born.

In March, 1896, he assumed the duties of auditor of Sullivan county, continuing in this position for a term of four years, and establishing an enviable record for business judgment and efficient administration.

Since his youth he has taken a deep interest in agricultural affairs, and is known as a progressive and successful farmer and a judge of live stock.



He is also a stockholder in a bank of Sullivan, a member of its directorate, and is the owner and manager of a modern clay products factory.

Fraternally Mr. Riggs is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Indianapolis Consistory and also of the Terre Haute Commandery No. 16. He is also allied with the orders of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and Red Men, and is highly esteemed by the many friends he has won in these organizations.

Throughout his career he has been known as a staunch adherent to Democratic principles and a loyal worker for the cause.

HON. JOHN WESLEY RINEAR

For more than three-score years the name of Rinear has been closely interwoven with the history of Wells county, and many members of the family have held positions of influence in various departments of the commonwealth. Charles Rinear, the founder of the family in Indiana, was a man well grounded in the attributes of true manhood; being a man of deep religious convictions, his word was as good as his bond. He leaves a record of which few can boast, of having had two sons in the state senate.

Hon. John Wesley Rinear, the oldest of these brothers, who is now an influential citizen of Wells county, was born March 4, 1842, near Cleveland, Ohio. In 1847 he moved with his parents to Huntington county, Indiana, removing to Wells county in 1854, where he was reared on the old home farm, attending school in the district schools of the neighborhood.

On September 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 47th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of New Madrid and Riddles Point, Mo., and Fort Pillow, Tenn., being severely wounded at the mouth of White river. He was discharged from the army soon after being wounded.

On the 2nd day of April, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. First, and in 1913 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They have one daughter, Hattie, the wife of J. B. Funt.

Mr. Rinear laid out the village of Liberty Center, in which he lives, in November, 1878. He served twelve years as justice of the peace of his township, and from May 2, 1877, until January 1, 1880, acted as postmaster of Liberty Center. In the year 1894 he was elected joint senator from Huntington and Wells counties, serving in the assemblies of 1895 and '97. He also served twelve years as a member of the county council, of which body he was president. In 1906 he was appointed trustee of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, which position he still holds, having acted as treasurer of this institution during these years. He has for many years been a member of the Baptist church, I. O. O. F. and Grand Army of the Republic.



HON. ELIAS MONTGOMERY RINEAR

Prominently identified with the business and political life of the county of Wells is the second brother, Hon. Elias Montgomery Rinear.

He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th day of March, 1844, coming with his parents to Indiana in 1847. His education was received in the common schools of Wells county.

On August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 101st Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war.

On the 28th day of September, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Hupp. In February, 1901, death claimed her. On September 15, 1904, he was married to Mrs. Laura E. Mentzer Campbell. He had two children, one daughter, Nettie, deceased, and one son, Dr. Edwin Rinear, of Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Mr. Rinear was twice elected commissioner of his county, and in the fall of 1914 he was elected joint senator from the counties of Blackford, Grant and Wells. On the opening of the legislature in 1915 Mr. Rinear immediately took a leading part in all the affairs of the senate. He was the author of the Rinear state-wide primary election bill. He also led in opposition to the adoption of the Strenberg amend-



ments to the constitution. On June 6, 1915, Mr. Rinear died at the age of 71, death being caused by a breakdown from his work in the session of the 1915 state senate.

Mr. Rinear was for many years a successful druggist in the towns of Liberty Center and Warren, Indiana, but finally retired from active business life, except as a director of the Wells County Bank, of which he was a stockholder.

He was a past commander of Grand Army Post No. 33 of Bluffton, Indiana, and was affiliated with the Masonic Blue Lodge.

GEORGE FRANKLIN RINEAR



George F. Rinear, another member of this interesting family, is a native of Wells county, his birth having occurred on the 27th day of May, 1859. During his boyhood he attended the schools of Liberty Center, and here his youth also was spent. On the 23d day of February, 1883, his marriage to Miss Nannie Daugherty was solemnized, and their home was later established in the city of Bluffton, where Mr. Rinear has been prominently identified with the business and political life and growth of the place.

In the year 1902 he became a member of the city council, and this chair he has held continuously until the present time, being re-elected twice. For twelve years, also, he served upon the county central committee for the Democratic party, having been always a consistent adherent of true Democracy.

At the present time Mr. Rinear is active in the management of one department of the Red Cross Manufacturing Company, a stockholder in the Studebaker Bank, the *Evening Banner* and the interurban railroad, and is also an investor in the moving picture business. He has for many years

been an active member of the Baptist church, and is affiliated with the Bluffton Lodge F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. and the Royal Order of Moose.

EMSLEY ROBERTS



Emsley Roberts, the present postmaster of the city of Mooresville, is a native of Morgan county, born in Eminence, on the 19th day of December, 1881. His schooling was received, however, in Owen county, where he attended the public schools and later entered the Spencer Normal College. Following his graduation from this institution he returned to Morgan county and became identified with the political and business life of Mooresville. In the years which have since elapsed he has been employed variously—in the hardware and grocery business, by the D. M. Parry Buggy Company of Indianapolis and as a railroad brakeman. On the 4th day of March, 1914, he assumed the duties of postmaster of the city, and his energies have since been devoted to this work.

Since attaining his majority he has worked faithfully and loyally in the ranks of the Democratic party, serving during two campaigns as precinct committeeman, and at other times as delegate to county and district conventions.

In October, 1908, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Hallie Suter, also of Morgan county. His parents, B. F. and Tamar Roberts, are, happily, both living. Fraternally, he is allied with the Odd Fellows Lodge of Mooresville.

WILLIAM B. ROBINSON



William B. Robinson, a pioneer of Knox county, has been closely identified with the growth of the Democratic party since he cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He was born on September 9, 1839, near Wheatland, attended the county schools and New Lebanon Academy, and was graduated from the State University in 1867, receiving the degree of LL. B.

Upon his return from the university Mr. Robinson engaged in the practice of law and presently was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney. Two years later he was elected mayor of the city of Vincennes and served in this capacity for two terms, or until 1873. From 1876 to 1884 he discharged the duties of clerk of the circuit court. He also acted as president of a bank for some years. His later years have been spent in farming, and six hundred acres of grain, fifty acres of fruit

and a fine herd of stock evidence his success. He has voted the Democratic ticket at every election, and has attended conventions for nearly forty years, being a delegate to the national convention at Denver in 1908.

Mrs. Robinson, his able second, was Miss Margaret LaHue, daughter of ex-Sheriff James C. LaHue.

GILES W. ROBERTSON

Giles W. Robertson was born near Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia, May 20, 1852. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and his maternal ancestors came from England. Being left an orphan by the death of both of his parents at the age of fourteen, he brought his two younger sisters to Union county, Indiana, where he worked on a farm in the summer and attended district school during the winter, completing his education at the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He was an industrious and apt student, and at the age of nineteen became a teacher. He now holds a life state license and has taught in the counties of Wayne, Fayette and Union. In 1891 he was elected county superintendent of Fayette county and re-elected in 1893. In 1878 he was married to Mary E. Heider of Lyons Station, Ind., and they made their home in Liberty. Mr. Robertson was nominated for auditor of Union county in 1902 and was defeated with the rest of his ticket, owing to the then large Republican majority in the county. He is now the secretary of the Union county Democratic central committee and has ever taken an active interest in the welfare of the party and the political affairs of his county, state and nation, holding this to be the duty of every citizen, since a free and enlightened republic like the United States can only be governed through and by means of political parties.



RICHARD M. ROBINSON

The present postmaster of the city of Vincennes, Richard M. Robinson, is a true product of Knox county, and is honored in his home community as an efficient and trusted public official.

He was born in this county on the 6th day of July, 1864, and attended the country schools of his district. From his boyhood he has taken an active interest in the pursuit of agriculture and breeding of fine live stock, and now operates extensively along these lines.

On the 11th day of February, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Donahue, and she has proven a worthy second in his various undertakings.

In the year 1888 he was elected township trustee for a term of four years, the term being extended for a further year of service, and in 1904 assumed the duties of county treasurer. In this capacity he served for four years. In 1910 he became Democratic county chairman, and this position he held until February 18, 1914, at which time he resigned to assume the duties of postmaster of the city, a position to which he was appointed by President Wilson in January.

He is a stockholder and director in the Second National Bank of Vincennes and president of the Citizens' National Bank of Bicknell since its organization in 1896. He is also a stockholder in the German Bank of Vincennes, and president of the Vincennes Mississippi Land Co., an organization of Knox county farmers owning eight thousand acres of land in the Yazoo valley on which cotton is largely cultivated. He also holds numerous other interests throughout the states of Indiana and Texas.

He is an active member of the Vincennes board of trade and the Pastime club and is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks.



JOHN L. ROBLYER



The present postmaster of the town of Flora has been an active Democratic worker since his boyhood. This gentleman, John L. Roblyer, was born May 6, 1874, on a farm in Carroll county, where he remained until he reached the age of eighteen years, attending the common schools of his district and the high school of Delphi. On the 3d day of July, 1898, he was married to Miss Grace Bowser, and to their home have come two daughters.

After leaving school Mr. Roblyer entered mercantile life, in the year 1893, as a clerk, and continued with the same firm until 1905, when he engaged in the general mercantile business for himself, being the junior member of the firm of Koonsman & Roblyer.

He comes of an old-line Democratic family, his grandfather having served Carroll county as sheriff for two terms when this county was comparatively new, being elected both times on the Democratic ticket, and has himself been a delegate to county, district and state conventions of the party. In June, 1913, he assumed the duties of postmaster of Flora, which position he still holds. He is affiliated with the orders of Masons and Knights of Pythias, by whom he is well known and highly esteemed.

JUDGE JOHN J. ROCHFORD

Nothing ever pleased Judge John J. Rochford so much as a good squared-away fight. It was sort of "born in him" and he never did anything to discourage or lessen the instinct. He never bragged about it and probably never fully realized it, but it "just came natural-like," and advancing age never kept him from "wading in."

He was born a Democrat, never changed, and, most natural to expect, he was a fighting Democrat all the time and always. He explained that he came by his belligerency and his Democracy in perfectly honest fashion, for while he was born on a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York State, both his father and his mother were natives of county Cork, Ireland. His mother came over in 1846 and his father three years later, and they were married in New York, making their first settlement on the Lawrence county farm on which Judge Rochford was born January 13, 1863.

The parents never moved from the farm, but John J., who was the youngest of the family, spent most of his time away at school until he graduated at Lawrence College in his twentieth year and at once "went on the road" as a traveling salesman for a Dayton, Ohio, house.

Young Rochford, even before becoming of voting age, took a live interest in politics, and his ambition was to become a lawyer; so he spent but two years traveling, but began reading law with Judge William H. Martin at Greenfield, Ind., beginning his practice of law in 1888 in Hancock county. Three years afterward Mr. Rochford removed to Indianapolis, and three years after his arrival he was the candidate of the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney, being defeated by Charles S. Wiltzie.

He became county chairman for Marion county in 1896, in the first Bryan campaign, and never after was he divorced from the Democratic party's organized activities, being for the first time elected to the bench in 1910, his first term continuing to 1919 as judge of the Marion county superior court.

In a political campaign, if Judge Rochford had been given the field as a candidate with no opposition, for the sake of a good campaign contest—if he knew he would lose—he would probably have called a convention of some sort to insure opposition.

CORNELIUS RODEMACKER

Cornelius Rodemacker is a native of the Hoosier state, born on the 22nd day of June, 1862, in Decatur, Adams county, Indiana, where his education was received in the public and Catholic schools. While a young man he married Miss Lena Ardner.

In June, 1914, Mr. Rodemacker removed to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he still resides and is engaged in business on Calhoun street. Throughout his life Mr. Rodemacker has been a consistent Democrat, having imbibed these principles from his father, who was also prominent in the councils of the party and served as district committeeman at Decatur. The son, Cornelius, has also attended county and state conventions of the party and taken an active part in each campaign for the furtherance of its principles.

GEORGE ROGERS

Closely identified with the business and municipal life of Knox, George Rogers is well known throughout Starke county as one of its representative citizens.

Mr. Rogers was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 6th day of November, 1861. He attended the schools of Marshall county, and in 1880 entered the high school of Plymouth.

On December 23, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Stull, and their home was established in Knox. Here they gathered about them a circle of friends, his business career was started and his interests have since centered.

In the year 1892 he engaged in the lumber business in this city, and he is at present the sole proprietor.

In 1901 he was elected to membership of the town board and in this capacity served for two terms. In 1904 he served as county chairman of the Democratic organization, and in 1908 was elected to the position of township trustee of Center township for a term of six years. During this term the township voted to centralize; so in 1910 he built a modern centralized school building, the first centralized school in Starke county, and in 1914 was compelled to build an additional building, the immigration to Center township making it necessary to provide more room. This school is a commissioned high school, full four-year course.

Mr. Rogers is a progressive as well as public-spirited man, and during his term of service on the town board introduced the ordinance which provided for brick streets for the town.



JUDGE FRANK B. ROSS

As judge of the probate court of Marion county Frank B. Ross acquired a reputation throughout the State of Indiana as one of the ablest judges who ever sat on the bench. He served in this position for six years, after ten years of active and successful practice in Indianapolis, and at the time he was elected he was one of the youngest judges who had ever been chosen to so important a position in the county.

His success and the splendid record which was made in this court during his incumbency he modestly ascribed to hard work and nothing more. "Any lawyer with a reasonable knowledge of the profession," he would always explain, "would give full satisfaction as a judge in this or any other court if he would sit all day hearing cases and spend the time when other men were sleeping in study of the causes at issue and trying conscientiously to reach right and equitable conclusions. If I ever came near establishing a good record, such as some of my enthusiastic friends have been kind enough to say, it was in my case nothing more than six years of the hardest work a man ever put in, this manual part supplying what was lacking otherwise. Other men might have got along with much less labor and accomplished far better results."

However that may be, at the end of his term of office the newspapers which had opposed Frank B. Ross on political grounds when he was a candidate were loudest in his praises when he had reached the end of the six years, and during the time he was serving. When he retired from the bench to again resume his law practice he was selected a member of the faculty of the Indiana Law School, lecturing on probate law.

Aside from his service in public office Mr. Ross was always an active Democrat. He was always one of the workers in the organization whether a candidate or not. He believed in the principles of the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Woodrow Wilson. As a speaker in local state campaigns he was one of the most in demand, and during the many drives for finances for the winning of the war with Germany both as a speaker and organizer he was one of the most efficient, and so one kept most busy.

Frank B. Ross was born at Monticello, Indiana, September 24, 1875. His education was from the schools of his native city and the University of Valparaiso and University of Indianapolis. His first work after leaving school was as a teacher in the country schools in 1894 and 1895.



He graduated from the Indiana Law School of the University of Indianapolis, class of 1898, and began the practice of law in the office of John Worth Kern. In such an association it would have been impossible to have long lacked interest in politics or in the active work of helping the Democratic party win. Aside from the time while on the bench, he was nominated for judge of the criminal court of Marion county by the Democrats in 1906; and was defeated with the rest of the ticket. It was two years later that he was nominated for judge of the probate court and elected, serving for six years. From 1902 to 1904 he was secretary of the Marion county Democratic central committee and for several years was chairman of the Democratic city committee of Indianapolis.

Frank B. Ross and Miss Gertrude Paetz were married in 1905.

HOMER L. ROGERS

The position of county superintendent of schools is one which requires judgment and educational qualifications and the man who successfully carries on the work of training the minds of the children of a county is deserving the highest esteem of his constituents and the community at large.

In the person of Homer L. Rogers we find a man who has discharged the duties of this position in a highly creditable manner for the past seven years. He was born on the 30th day of September, 1885, and received his schooling in the common and high schools of the city of Knox, Indiana. Later his studies were continued at the University of Valparaiso and the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute. Following his graduation from this institution he entered at once into the educational field, teaching in the schools of the county. At the early age of twenty-three years he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Pulaski county, assuming the duties of the position December 26, 1908. In 1911 he was re-elected by unanimous vote; and his progressive policies and good sense have placed the schools upon a high plane of service to the children and the community.

On the 12th day of August, 1907, his marriage to Miss Grace M. Leighty was solemnized, and their home, then established in Winamac, has been a center of hospitality and culture.

Fraternally, Mr. Rogers is allied with the Winamac Lodge No. 262, Free and Accepted Masons; the North Judson Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; North Judson Council, Eastern Star; Tippecanoe Chapter, I. O. O. F., and Rebekah Lodge No. 122. He is also an active member of the Methodist church.

He is very active in boys' and girls' club work and has accompanied five classes to Purdue, three to Chicago Stock Show and one class to Washington, D. C.

He has been a delegate to the last two state Democratic conventions and an active member of these bodies.

JOHN F. RUSSELL

John F. Russell was born in Indiana on February 14, 1870. On November 22, 1891, he was married to Ella E. Doles.

Mr. Russell graduated from the Greensburg High School in the class of 1888. During the whole of his active life he has been closely identified with the business, political and social life of the city and county.

He has been connected with the Democratic city and county organizations in various capacities for twenty years. For eight years he was secretary of the county organization and he is now serving his eighth year as treasurer. In 1911 he was elected to the city board of education by the common council. In 1914 he was re-elected. He was secretary of the board until late in 1914. It was while he was a

member of the school board that Greensburg's handsome new high school building, the finest in the state, was built.

Mr. Russell represented the fourth congressional district on the resolutions committee in the Democratic state convention of 1914. On September 1, 1914, he resigned from the school board to accept the appointment by Governor Ralston as a member of the board of trustees of the South-western Hospital for the Insane, at Madison. He is secretary of the board.

Mr. Russell is president and manager of the Garland Milling Company, has been a trustee of the Greensburg lodge of Elks nine years, and served two terms as president of the Indiana Millers' Association. He is a director of the local charities and was president two terms. He was also president for two terms of the local commercial club.



JULIUS C. SACHS

An active member of the Marion county organization and a loyal worker for the success of the party is Julius C. Sachs of Indianapolis.

Mr. Sachs is a native Hoosier, born in Indianapolis on the 12th day of September, 1873. He attended the Sixth Ward school and later became engaged in the liquor business, for some time conducting a saloon on South Meridian street. He married Miss Minnie Hoffman, also of Indianapolis, who has ably assisted him in his various affairs.

Mr. Sachs has labored zealously at all times for the success of the Democratic party, and has served as precinct committeeman during a number of campaigns. He has also acted as delegate to county and state conventions and is an active member of the 13th Ward Democratic Club.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Eagle and Druid lodges.



JAMES RUSSELL SAGE

The present postmaster of Milroy, James Russell Sage, has been for a number of years an active party worker and is known as a leader among the younger element of the party, which forms so great a factor of its fighting strength.

Mr. Sage was born in Dubois county, Indiana. In childhood, however, he accompanied his parents to Rush county, and in Milroy his schooling was received. Following his graduation from the Milroy high school he entered Winona Technical Institute for further study in the higher branches. His father, Horace Sage, was an active Democratic worker, and the son has followed in his footsteps. He is a member of the Methodist church of Milroy and is affiliated with the order of Masons.

On September 14, 1910, Mr. Sage was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Root.

ALBERT SAHM

"He never won his way by treading upon the prostrate form of a competitor," is the comment of one writer in discussing Albert Sahn's career of success. "He has occupied the position of a good and worth-while American citizen," was the testimony of still another writer.

"Our glorious victory was only accomplished by the unselfish and patriotic devotion of men like you, who made sacrifices for the great cause of Democracy and the ideal of true Americanism," was wired by Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, to this same Indiana Democrat following the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1916.

The compliments to Albert Sahn were all deserved. His fight for Democracy and Americanism as a member of the personal advisory committee to Woodrow Wilson in the campaign which merited the McCormick appreciation, was followed by a greater sacrifice for Democracy and true Americanism a few months later when Albert Sahn sent a son and son-in-law to France as members of Uncle Sam's army. Too young to fight in the Civil war, being but two years of age, his two brothers went to the front. Too old himself to go in 1917, he contributed two boys—a son and a son-in-law, who both left their wives, babies, business and all future prospects—waiving all and any claims to exemption. In other ways Albert Sahn served the people well and was himself a successful man of business.

He was but twenty-five when he was elected as a Democrat to the responsible position of county commissioner of Marion county. He made such an excellent record as a stickler for economy and square dealing that he was elected to a second term by an increased majority. He resigned because of the press of personal business demands upon his time—being engaged for a number of years in the manufacture of furniture; for over thirty years he was a merchant and manufacturer.

As a good Democrat and as a business man of marked distinction and sterling qualities, he was selected and appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. After four years he retired, in 1898, to attend to his personal business.

In 1900 he was again serving the people as chairman of the Indianapolis Board of Public Works. Here, as elsewhere, he made a record that will be of permanent value to the people of Indianapolis.

It was in 1908 that he became auditor of Marion county, and it was here that his efficiency was

demonstrated to a marked degree through his introduction of many reforms in all the more important county auditing offices of Indiana.

He retired from this office to take the position of secretary and treasurer of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis and was entitled to a full share of the responsibility for the building up of this splendid institution.

His belief in the principles of Democracy was sufficiently sincere to always place his services and resources at the disposal of his party with an enthusiasm that carried conviction to others.

Starting with an education that ended, so far as schools were concerned, at fourteen, he was one of the best educated of men in all the things that count for success. While he did not count or measure success by the dollar mark, he at the same time gained a competency.

HUME L. SAMMONS

The name of Hume L. Sammons is familiar to the citizens of Newton county, being that of a leading attorney and business man of the town of Kentland.

Mr. Sammons was born at Morocco, Indiana, on the second day of April, 1871. He attended the public schools of Newton county, and graduated from the high school of Milford, Illinois, with the class of 1889.

On the fourth day of July, 1897, his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fenwick of Kankakee, Illinois, was solemnized, and their home was established in Kentland, where his interests have since centered.

He has served in the capacity of trustee of the town of Kentland for two terms, and on the first day of July, 1913, he assumed the duties of postmaster of this place, having received his appointment from President Wilson in June.

Throughout his life he has been a staunch adherent to the principles of Democracy, and has given freely of his time and energy for the furtherance of the cause.

WORDEN J. SANDERSON

The Democratic party has been well represented in Carroll county, and to the efforts of its county chairman, Worden J. Sanderson, its success has been largely due. Mr. Sanderson was born on the 9th day of March, 1888, in Michigan, accompanying his parents to Carroll county when eight years of age; and here he attended school, graduating from the high school at Flora. During the years 1909 to 1912, inclusive, he acted as deputy treasurer, assisting his father, prior to which he was engaged in the life and fire insurance business. His wife was Miss Edythe L. Clawson of Carroll county. He is a member of the Blue Council, Royal Arch Masons; the I. O. O. F. Encampment; the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; also a trustee of the Presbyterian church, in the Sabbath school of which he has taught since the age of seventeen years.

GEORGE W. SANDS

George W. Sands is a young lawyer who has not only risen to the front rank among the attorneys of northern Indiana, but is known all over the state as a legislator and an orator of force and power.

He was born in Ohio, February 22, 1889, took both his literary and law courses at Notre Dame, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1910. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession in South Bend. In the years that have elapsed since his majority he has been very active in the Democratic party; has been the chairman of his ward; delegate to the state convention, and sat in the state legislature during the year 1913. He takes an active part in campaigns and is always in demand as a speaker in St. Joseph county. Mr. Sands is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Columbus and the A. O. H.

WILLIS A. SATTERLEE

The loyalty, energy and executive ability of Willis A. Satterlee have been prominent factors in the success of the Democratic party in Vermilion county during the past few years.

Mr. Satterlee is a native of the state of Illinois, born on the ninth day of February, 1878; but

at the age of two years he accompanied his parents to Vermillion county, Indiana, and here his schooling was received. Following his graduation from the common schools of his district, he entered Clinton high school, graduating therefrom. Later a year was spent in Indianapolis at the Voris Business College, where a broad knowledge of business practice and commercial law were acquired. On the 20th day of December, 1909, he was admitted to the bar of Vermillion county and entered into the active practice of law. A thriving real estate business has also been carried on in this connection.

During the campaign of 1908 he served as Democratic chairman of Clinton township, and in 1909 was chairman of the Clinton city organization. In 1910 and 1911 he served as county chairman, and in 1914 was vice-chairman of the county. In the fall of 1910 he was elected to the position of prosecuting attorney for the 47th Judicial District and in this capacity served for a period of two years, being the first Democratic incumbent of this office; and his majority of 135 votes was received in an overwhelming Republican district.

On the 16th day of June, 1904, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jessie M. Foltz, and she has since dispensed the hospitality of their home with rare grace and charm.

HENRY FRED SCHAAL

The present postmaster of Michigan City, Henry Fred Schaal, though a native of Germany, has for many years been an honored resident of this locality.

Mr. Schaal was born in Saxony, Germany, on the second day of June, 1851. There he was reared and received his schooling, attending the graded schools, and later continuing his studies at the Ann Real Schule, a college of Dresden. At the age of twenty-two, however, he came to America and settled in the city of South Bend. In May, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Raatz and their home was established in that city. In the year 1886, however, they moved to Michigan City, and this has since been their home. Here their interests are centered and their friendships have been made.

In the fall of 1896 Mr. Schaal was elected to represent Laporte county in the legislature of the state, and in the assemblies of 1897 and 1899 he was an active member, representing his community and his constituency with great credit. Having received the appointment to the position of postmaster of Michigan City, Mr. Schaal continues to render efficient service in that position.

CLARENCE E. SCHAEFFER

The present postmaster of the town of Howe, Lagrange county, has for many years been known as a successful and progressive farmer of this locality.

Clarence E. Schaeffer is a native of this state, his birth having occurred on the 7th day of October, 1883. He attended the public schools of his district, graduating from the high school at Lima. Then followed a commercial course at Valparaiso College; but his preference for the life of the agriculturist drew him to the farm, and here he has achieved his greatest success. On the first day of September, 1913, he assumed the duties of postmaster of Howe. He has, throughout his life, been an active worker for the interests of the Democratic party, serving upon election boards and contributing liberally of his time and means for the furtherance of the cause.

Mrs. Schaeffer, to whom he was married August 12, 1912, was Miss Fannie Kingsbury.

FRANK M. SCHNEIDER

The gentleman whose name appears above is a well-known citizen of Cedar Grove and a life-long resident of Franklin county. Frank M. Schneider was born on the 9th day of April, 1876, in the southern part of Highland township, his father being George M. Schneider, a well-known Democratic worker of that section. He attended the district school of the community, and was reared in the Catholic faith, to which he still adheres. Mr. Schneider is a man of genial manner and wide acquaintance, and among his colleagues bears the name of "Laughable Schneider," due to his native wit and ready appreciation of humor in others. Since he attained his majority he has voted the Democratic ticket and has been an active worker in the party organization of his section, and has attended various conventions of the party as delegate, including many state conventions at Indianapolis.

ISAAC C. SCHOONOVER

Judge Isaac C. Schoonover of Fountain county has for so many years been the incumbent of various positions of prominence and responsibility that his reputation is more than state-wide, and he is favorably known in the legal profession both as judge and jurist.

Judge Schoonover was born in Warren county on the 22nd day of October, 1849, and in boyhood he attended the county district schools, later continuing his studies at the academy at Williamsport. In the year 1871 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the following year was admitted to the bar and began the active practice of his profession.

On the 18th day of March, 1869, his marriage to Miss Margaret J. Yaeger was solemnized, and their home has since been the meeting place of a host of friends.

In the year 1877 he was elected mayor of Attica for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected three consecutive times, serving in this capacity in all eight years. Later he was elected city attorney, serving for a period of six years; and in the year 1906 was elected judge of the 61st Judicial Circuit, discharging the duties of this position for a term of six years, and, being re-elected, has continued in this office until the present time. At the time of the election of 1906, he was one of three Democrats elected in a Republican county, and in 1912 was the recipient of 125 more votes than any other Democrat on the county ticket.

In the discharge of the duties of judge he has taken a particular interest in the affairs of the juvenile court, and has established the custom of paroling first offenders.

Judge Schoonover is a member of the state and national bar associations and of the Covington Merchants' Association; is affiliated with the Attica Blue Lodge F. and A. M. and the Order of Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 95, Covington Chapter.

He has for many years occupied a position of influence in the party councils, serving as delegate to numerous state conventions.

LOUIS S. C. SCHROEDER

Louis S. C. Schroeder, one of the most prominent citizens of Ft. Wayne, has spent many years in the service of the public. He is a product of Allen county, having been born within its borders on the 10th day of September, 1857; and received his education in the public and parochial schools of his district.

In the year 1879 his marriage to Miss Loretta Bradway was solemnized, and their home in Ft. Wayne has known the presence of a host of friends among the influential people of the place.

During the period from 1884 to 1888 Mr. Schroeder was revenue collector in the stamp department, receiving his appointment under the administration of Grover Cleveland; and in 1911 he took upon himself the duties of president of the city council, serving for a term of three years in this capacity. At present he is the superintendent of the Indiana free employment office.

Throughout his career he has been a zealous worker for the cause of Democracy, serving one term upon the city central committee, and giving six years of his time as secretary of the county central committee.

Fraternally, he is a 32nd degree Mason, belonging to the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. Elks; and, by no means least among the positions of honor which he has held, he is president of the musicians' union of Ft. Wayne.

ALBERT J. SCHUH

Closely identified with the business and municipal life of Kentland is Albert J. Schuh. He is a native of this state, born on the 14th day of July, 1879. He attended the public schools of Newton county, graduating from the high school. Later he attended Purdue University.

On the 24th day of June, 1902, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ida Larkin, and their home, then established in Kentland, has extended hospitality to many friends throughout the county.

In the year 1909 he assumed the duties of county treasurer, and in this capacity served for a term of four years, since which time he has conducted a garage under the firm name of Schuh & Son. He has been a valued worker in the ranks of the party, giving freely and loyally of his services. He has always been regarded as one of Newton county's most substantial citizens.

EDWARD C. SCHUETZ

In the year 1914 President Woodrow Wilson appointed for the city of Brazil a new postmaster, a man who had been in the service of the public for more than a score of years, receiving thereby a training which has rendered him unusually efficient in the administration of his present important duties.

Edward C. Schuetz, the gentleman to whom we refer, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born on the 5th day of December, 1867, in Cadiz, Ky. Mr. Schuetz at the age of five years was left by the death of his father with a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters. He completed the course in the common schools of Kentucky at Cadiz, and later, when time and means would permit, continued his studies at night schools. At the age of 16 years he began learning the printers' trade in the office of the *Kentucky Telephone*, then published at Cadiz, at which office he continued until 1889, when he came to Evansville and accepted a position in the composing room of the *Evansville Journal*, where he was enabled to grasp the many phases of journalism which a true newspaperman must know.

In 1891 Mr. Schuetz established the *Cannelton Telephone*, a Democratic paper, which assisted materially in carrying Perry county for Cleveland in 1892. In 1893 occurred his marriage to Miss Hester C. Tevlin, at Cannelton; and four children, two boys and two girls, have come to bless their union and brighten their home.

In 1894 they established their home at Carbon in Clay county, where Mr. Schuetz launched the *Carbon Chronicle*, a Democratic newspaper, continuing the publication until 1907, when he sold the plant and moved to Brazil.

In 1903 Mr. Schuetz was appointed truant officer of the county by the trustees. At the expiration of the first year, however, he resigned this position to make the race for representative to the general assembly of the state. In 1905 he was appointed to the postmastership of Brazil.

Mr. Schuetz has taken an active interest in the business life of the community, and a few years ago, during the commercial boom of Brazil, was one of the directors of the Brazil Factory Club. For three years, also, Mr. Schuetz represented the Southern Surety Company of St. Louis, as special agent, with headquarters at Brazil. His duties for this company carried him into eleven different states.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Schuetz has been an active member of the order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias.



WILLIAM C. SCHWIER

William C. Schwier, the incumbent of numerous positions in the service of the public of Allen county, has been, since his youth, closely identified with the business and political life of Ft. Wayne.

He is a native of this county, born and reared within its confines; in fact, in the same ward in Ft. Wayne in which he now resides. He attended St. Paul's Parochial School and later pursued his studies at Prof. White-leather's Business College. At the early age of fifteen years he entered the grocery business, and for thirty years continued in this occupation upon the same lot on which he was born. In the year 1913, however, he retired from this work, and since then much of his time has been spent in the public service.

He was for many years a member of the city council, and in the year 1906 he assumed the duties of president of this body, continuing in this capacity until 1910. In the fall of 1912 he was elected commissioner of Allen county for a term of three years, and so efficient were his services that, at the expiration of this period, he was re-elected for a further term of service.

Mr. Schwier has resided in the first ward of the city all his life, and has represented this district in four state Democratic conventions. Among his neighbors in this locality and throughout the county he is known as a man of integrity and honor, standing for clean politics and clean methods of government administration; and it is upon this basis that he has been elected to the various positions which he has so worthily filled.



CURTIS GILES SCOFIELD



The city of Brazil has produced many citizens of sterling worth and has given to the Democratic party of the State many loyal and enthusiastic workers, but few of these hold a more enviable position throughout the community than the gentleman whose name appears above. Mr. Scofield was born in Avena, Ill., on the 2d day of December, 1878. When he was six years of age, however, his parents came to Clay county, Indiana, establishing their home in Brazil, and here the son grew to manhood, receiving his education and graduating from the high school in the year 1896. Later he graduated with honors from the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis. He was married to Miss Anna Brattin.

In the year 1901, when he was twenty-three years of age, he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Clay and Putnam counties, and at the expiration of three years in this position he was elected prosecuting attorney for the two counties, serving until 1907. He served from 1908 to 1915 as county attorney of Clay county, being appointed by the board of commissioners. In November, 1918, he was elected circuit judge for a term of six years.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Masonic order, taking the Royal Arch degree, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the order of Elks.

Though still a young man, he has attained an influence and prestige in the community accorded to few, and hopes to spend the remainder of his life in the city of Brazil practicing the profession of law.

CLARENCE O. SEFTON



Clarence O. Sefton, a lawyer of broad experience and successful practice, has been identified with the Gary bar since 1907.

Born in Louisville, Ills., December 9, 1876, he had the advantage of being reared on a farm. His parents were James S. and Elizabeth Sefton. His education was acquired at Orchard City College, Austin College, and in 1905 he graduated from the law department of Valparaiso College. During seven years of this time he taught school and his earnings from this defrayed most of his expenses while preparing himself for the law.

He practiced one year in Louisville, Ills., followed by a year in South Bend, and in 1907 came to Gary. In 1912 Mr. Sefton was Democratic candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Lake county, and, while he failed of election, he ran far ahead of the ticket, which was a great compliment to his personal standing.

ALBERT T. SERING



Albert T. Sering, the present postmaster of Liberty, has been for many years an active and effective worker in the ranks of the Democratic organization of Union county, and is well and favorably known in Union and adjoining counties as one of the minute men of his party and a sterling citizen of his community.

Mr. Sering was born in Union county on the 19th day of November, 1852. He received his education in the common and academic schools of his county, and is known as a capable business man and farmer. He had served his community as trustee of the Liberty corporation schools and in other positions of trust before he was appointed as postmaster.

On the 27th day of October, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia Barnes, and she has since presided over their home in Liberty.

Mr. Sering is a man of sterling character. He belongs to a family of good old Jeffersonian Democracy. An older brother, William D. Sering, was a gallant Union soldier, and lost his life in the service of his country.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Sering has been an active worker in the cause of Democracy, serving for a number of years as county chairman with great efficiency and good results to his

party. He has also attended every state convention of his party for the past twenty-five years and several of the national conventions. In the year of 1914 he was appointed by President Wilson postmaster of Liberty, and the duties of this office have been discharged with conscientious zeal and results that are most satisfactory to the patrons of the office, and with an eye single to the efficiency of the postal service. He holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, because of his known integrity as a citizen and his courtesy as a neighbor and friend.

WILLIAM A. SERVICE

William A. Service has for many years held a position of influence in the business and political life of Hancock county.

Mr. Service is a native of this State, born on the 30th day of September, 1866. He was reared in the wholesome environment of the farm and attended the country schools of his district. In the year 1888 he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and here for four years his studies were pursued. Following his graduation from this institution in the year 1892, he taught in the Greenfield High School for a term of three years, having previously spent some time as instructor in the country schools. Later, also, a course of study was taken at the State University.

In the year 1906 he was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and for four years he administered the affairs of this office with much credit.

On September 14, 1898, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ella M. Corr, and two children have come to brighten their home—William Corr, now fourteen years of age, and Mary Helen, four years his junior.

Mr. Service was actively engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Greenfield for seventeen years, dealing in shoes and furnishings, and is also the holder of large farm interests. On the 6th of April, 1914, he received from President Wilson his appointment to the postmastership, which he now holds, and in this capacity he has served with zeal and intelligence.

He has taken an active part in Democratic affairs and served as county chairman in the campaigns of 1912 and 1914. He is affiliated with the orders of Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Accepted Masons, and is a communicant of the Christian church.



JUDGE JOSEPH HOOKER SHEA

Jackson county has produced many citizens who have attained positions of prominence in various lines of endeavor, but perhaps none has gone forth from her boundaries of whom she is more justly proud than Judge Joseph Hooker Shea, for as citizen, legislator, jurist or judge he has never failed to uphold the dignity of the position held by him and to add luster to the fair name of the community from which he sprung.

Judge Shea is a native of Indiana, having been born in Scott county. He attended the public schools of his district and graduated from the high school of Lexington with the class of 1883. A course was then taken at the Indiana University, from which he graduated in the year 1889, receiving the degree of A. B. In January of this year he was admitted to the bar at Scottsburg, and here he began the active practice of his profession, bringing to his work that abounding energy and clear insight into complicated questions which are requisite for success in the legal profession.

In the year 1891 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixth judicial circuit, and this position he held for the ensuing four years, administering the affairs of the office with characteristic diligence. In the fall of 1896 he was elected state senator from Scott, Clark and Jennings counties and in the deliberations of the assembly of



1897 he was an active participant. He was re-elected to the next assembly also, and held a position of still greater influence in this body.

In the year 1906 he assumed the duties of judge of the fortieth judicial circuit, and the ensuing six years were spent in administering the affairs of this position; and so ably did he discharge the duties of the office that he steadily rose in the esteem of his constituents. Therefore, it was a matter of congratulation, but not of surprise, when he received the nomination to the still higher position of judge of the appellate court and assumed these greater responsibilities in the year 1912. Here he remained, dispensing justice with conscientious impartiality and keen intelligence, and exercising daily those qualities which prove him a man of sterling worth and integrity, until his appointment by President Wilson as ambassador to Chile.

Judge Shea has at all times taken a deep interest in the various movements which have arisen for the betterment of his home city, Seymour, and the community at large, and is closely identified with the commercial and civic organizations of the place. He is also interested in farming and an advocate of good roads, farmers' institutes and the many movements and methods advanced for the improvement of the agricultural community and profession. He is also a stockholder in one of the leading banks of Seymour.

Not the least of the honors which has come to Judge Shea is the position of trustee of Indiana University, his alma mater, a position which he has held continuously since the year 1893. Particularly near to him are the needs and progress of this institution, and the character of its student body.

Needless to add, Judge Shea enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the state and holds a high position in the legal profession of Indiana; and in the counsels of the Democratic party, to which he has stanchly adhered since his boyhood, he holds a position of influence.

EMORY B. SELLERS

The name of Emory B. Sellers is widely known throughout the legal profession of the state, being that of an authority, the incumbent of various positions of responsibility and trust in the service of the commonwealth and the author of several laws now on the Indiana statute books.

Mr. Sellers was born in Perry county, Ohio. He came to White county, Indiana, in 1865, where he has since resided. He was a prominent member of the senate of the state assembly of 1885 and again in 1887, and succeeded David Turpie as United States attorney upon the latter's election to the United States senate. He was also appointed by Governor Marshall a member of the national conference on uniform laws. Mr. Sellers is a member of the American and state bar associations.

ANDREW J. SHELBY



Andrew J. Shelby, one of the loyal workers in the Democratic party of Boone county, is a native of Hancock county, Indiana, his birth having occurred on the 17th day of September, 1866, near the city of Greenfield. Here, in the schools of the district, he received the basis of his education, later attending the normal school at Danville. At the age of twenty-four years he came to Boone county and established his home. His wife, who was formerly Miss Pearl Ball of Rush county, was called from his side on the 6th day of May, 1909, by the grim reaper, Death.

Mr. Shelby, though a conscientious citizen and loyal party worker, has never aspired to hold political office. He has, however, taken an interest in fraternal affairs, and is affiliated with the Order of Elks, Odd Fellows and Red Men, among whom he is widely known and highly respected. Mr. Shelby is a gentleman of broad intelligence, interested in the various movements for the physical and moral uplift and development of the community, and always a firm adherent to the principles of true Democracy.

Mr. Shelby is one of the leading and best known lawyers in Central Indiana, is counsel for all of the corporations doing business or having business in the courts of his county, and has for many years enjoyed a very lucrative practice.

JOHN B. SHELBY

Always an enterprising citizen and a leader in the business life of the city of Lebanon, John B. Shelby has demonstrated what can be accomplished by ceaseless energy well directed. This gentleman was born in Greenfield, Ind., on the 1st day of April, 1873, and has been a resident of this State since birth, receiving his education in the common and high schools of his district.

In the year 1900 he served as district attorney for Boone county, and has always, since attaining the age of maturity, been an enthusiastic worker for the cause of Democracy. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the hardware business, gradually enlarging his line to include general merchandise, automobiles and other vehicles. In the fall of 1913 he was nominated and elected for the mayoralty of the city of Lebanon. His tenure of office covered a period of four years, beginning January 5, 1914.



BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY

Benjamin F. Shively, United States senator, was a native of St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he resided all his life. His father was Rev. Joel Shively and both his father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania, settling in Indiana in 1854. Benjamin F. Shively was born March 20, 1857. His early experiences were those of the average farm lad. After completing his course in the common schools of his neighborhood, he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, also graduating subsequently from the law department of the University of Michigan. He taught school from 1875 to 1880 after which he engaged in newspaper work.

In 1889 he married Miss Laura Jenks, daughter of the Hon. George A. Jenks of Brookville, Pa., who was solicitor-general of the United States under the first administration of Grover Cleveland.

In redistricting the state for congressional representation, in 1881, the Republican majority in the general assembly formed the 13th Indiana District to be "reliably Republican." When, in 1884, Major William H. Calkins received the Republican nomination for governor and resigned his seat in the congress to make the race, Mr. Shively was nominated for the unexpired term in the congress and as the Democratic candidate carried the district by a majority of 2,275. He again carried his district in 1886 by 1,046, in 1888 by 355, and in 1890 by 2,705.

In each of these campaigns the district was considered safely Republican. In all his contests his opponents were strong men and some of them men of rare force and ability. In his memorable series of joint meetings with Gen. Jasper Packard Mr. Shively splendidly vindicated the record and policies of his party and inspired the rank and file with his courage and enthusiasm.

In 1892 he declined further congressional honors. However, the memory of his wise, capable and aggressive leadership was never dimmed. In 1896, in face of the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party in Indiana two years before, confronted with widespread commercial panic and business depression, facing apparently hopeless division in his own party, Mr. Shively accepted the nomination for governor and conducted a canvass which for courage, dignity, ability and brilliant aggressiveness recalled the best traditions of the old party leaders.

He was defeated, but his party recovered four congressional districts, nearly tripled its representation in the legislature and recovered over twenty counties which had been lost two years before.

In 1904 the Thirteenth congressional district recorded a Republican majority of 7,000. In 1906 Mr. Shively was prevailed upon to again take the congressional nomination for what seemed a hopeless race, but he succeeded in reducing the district Republican majority from 7,000 to 216, carrying Kosciusko county for the first time in its history, and made possible the recovery of the district by the Democrats in the election which followed.



In the first two terms in the congress he was the youngest member of that body. In the first week he addressed the house on an important measure of general legislation and at once commanded the respectful attention if that body. His capability, forceful and attractive manner in handling the subject enabled him to receive applause, breaking the precedent which demanded that "new members keep quiet." As evidence of the confidence and good will inspired from the beginning in his first term, he was elected secretary of the national congressional committee, a position which he held for succeeding terms.

He was selected to accompany Allan G. Thurman on his first speaking tour as candidate for Vice-President in 1888, and in all campaigns while in Washington he was called upon by different States to campaign for the Democratic party. Whether in the committee room, in the executive departments, in legislative work, on the floor of the house or in party council, he was always strong and effective.

He rose to membership on the committee on ways and means at a time when the tariff question was paramount, and at once became conspicuous in shaping the tariff policy of the 52d Congress. At the speaker's request, near the close of the first session of that congress, he prepared tariff arguments which were used during the campaign in all the States. Mr. Shively's addresses in congress on the tariff were of such a character as to challenge comparison with the best standard treatment of the subject within fifty years. The record itself justifies this statement.

In all his life Mr. Shively never conducted a defensive campaign. His campaigns were always aggressive. He never misstated the position of an opponent. His analysis of any subject treated was most complete and convincing. His knowledge of science and philosophy was profound. His advocacy was always dignified and vindicated and strengthened the cause of Democracy. He was never known in any speech to make a special appeal for votes for himself. He put his party and party principles first, and took his chances with the humblest man on his ticket.

When elected to the United States senate in the legislative session of January, 1909, the tariff and kindred questions were paramount. He proved to be a thorough student of these subjects and he was recognized upon his entrance into the senate as the best equipped man in that body to handle these questions from the Democratic standpoint. He had a vast fund of information. Immediately upon his entrance into the senate he was selected to lead in tariff debates. His speeches were circulated as the strongest Democratic doctrine obtainable.

Unfortunately, Senator Shively's health failed while he was serving as senator and he was unable to participate in many debates. Had his health not failed and his death followed, while he was yet senator, his political career appeared by no means ended. He was freely spoken of by members of the senate as presidential timber, his mental ability being sustained and enforced by a splendid presence before the people. His death, occurring shortly after taking his seat at the opening of his second term, to which he was elected by popular vote, was a serious loss to the State and to the nation as well.

WISE W. SHOWALTER

To the agricultural element of a community it must look largely for its wealth; and likewise the foundation of its manhood lies in the free, out-of-door life given its youth upon the farm.

Mr. Wise W. Showalter is an example of the type of man produced under the ideal conditions of an agricultural life—clean minded, conscientious and zealous in the performance of works which tend toward the best interests of the community at large.

He was born on the 8th day of March, 1856, a native of Indiana, and received his education in the common schools of Lagrange county. On the 23rd day of March, 1883, his marriage to Miss Ellen E. Schmidt was solemnized, and she was ever his helpful companion until death claimed her on the 29th day of June, 1910.

Most of the years of his life were spent in the pursuit of agriculture; but in the fall of 1904 he was elected to the position of township trustee of Jefferson township, Elkhart county, assuming the duties of that office on

the 1st of the following January, serving in this capacity until January 1, 1908. In the fall of 1910 he was elected to the still greater responsibilities of county commissioner, his term of office to expire on the 1st of January, 1917.



ATWELL J. SHRINER

Atwell J. Shriner has spent many years of his life in the service of the public, and in each official position to which he has been selected he has served with loyalty and zeal. He was born at Andersonville, Franklin county, Indiana, on the 15th day of November, 1858, and attended the schools of Franklin county. On the 15th day of May, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie W. Spilman, and they have since abode in the county of his birth.

Under Cleveland's administration he held the position of postmaster at Andersonville, and was superintendent of the Franklin county infirmary from September 1, 1901, to January 1, 1909. At the expiration of this period he assumed the duties of recorder of Franklin county, which position he held for four years.

In the spring of 1913 he received from President Wilson the appointment to the position of postmaster of Brookville, and on the 16th day of June of that year began his work in the postal service. He has for many years been an active Democratic worker, serving as precinct committeeman in Posey township and in Brookville, in all, sixteen years; and as county chairman from 1906 to 1913. He is affiliated with the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Red Men.



EDWARD SIMON

A well-known party worker and prominent public official of Lake county is Edward Simon of Hammond.

Mr. Simon is a native of the State of New York, born on the 16th day of March, 1873. He attended the public schools of Buffalo and later entered the preparatory school of St. Joseph's College of that city. In the year 1892 he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Lake county, and later entered into the work of the Democratic local organization, giving freely of his time and energy for the furtherance of the cause. Four years later he was selected Democratic county chairman of Lake county, and in this capacity served throughout the campaigns of 1904, 1906 and 1908. In the year 1907 he was the representative from this county to the legislature of Indiana and served with distinction in the following assembly.

In the year 1912 he was elected to the position of auditor of Lake county, and in this capacity has demonstrated marked efficiency, progressive methods and conscientious zeal for the interests of the public. He has also taken a deep interest in the business affairs of Hammond, his home, where he is well known also as the manufacturer of La Vendor cigars.

Mrs. Simon, to whom he was married April 24, 1894, was formerly Miss Jessie E. Flaherty of Liverpool, Lake county, and as the presiding genius of their family, she has dispensed its hospitality to a host of friends.

Mr. Simon is a member of the progressive element of the community, deeply interested in the various movements for the betterment of the physical conditions of the locality as well as its moral uplift.



JAMES P. SIMONS

The gentleman whose name heads this article is well known throughout the county, having been for many years closely identified with the business life of the community, and having also been the incumbent of various positions in the service of the commonwealth.

James P. Simons, of Monticello, is a true son of White county, born there on November 9, 1856. He attended the public schools and completed his studies at the Burnettsville high school.

For two years Mr. Simons served as township assessor, the duties of that position being discharged with conscientious zeal. He then was elected to the larger responsibilities of county recorder, and in this latter capacity served for two terms



of four years each, establishing an enviable record for ability and fidelity in the conduct of the affairs of his office. In February, 1916, on the recommendation of United States Senators Kern and Shively, President Wilson appointed him postmaster at Monticello. He also is widely known through his connection for twenty years with the *White County Democrat*, published at Monticello.

While serving as a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association Mr. Simons prepared and presented to the association at its mid-winter meeting in February, 1908, the following resolution:

"With a firm belief in the righteousness of the Democratic principle of the rule of the majority, as expressed in a free and untrammelled ballot, we would add to the present laws regulating the liquor traffic a local option law giving to the people of each community opportunity to express their sentiments regarding the sale of liquor in their midst, freed from the turmoil, annoyances and business disturbances in many instances attending the operations of the present remonstrance law."

This was the first local option resolution presented in Indiana, and the law here suggested was intended to be supplementary to the remonstrance law then in force. The resolution was adopted by the Democratic Editorial Association and the principle was incorporated in the Democratic state platform a few weeks later. It created much discussion all over the State, led to the calling of the special session of the legislature in the summer of 1908, forced the Republicans to take a more radical position and resulted in the election of Thomas R. Marshall as governor in November.

Mr. Simons is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Masons and Knights of Pythias, and in the former has attained the Chapter and Council degrees.

Mrs. Simons was formerly Miss Sallie E. Johnson, daughter of Jeremiah B. Johnson, who was killed at the battle of Jackson, Miss., during the Civil war. They had two sons, Walter A. and George B., soldiers in the great world war, both sergeants in Battery C, 137th field artillery, in the famous "Cyclone Division."

HOMER J. SKEETERS

The present incumbent of the office of county superintendent of schools of Parke county, Homer J. Skeeters, is well qualified by nature and by education for the position which he holds. A man of good education, rare tact in his dealings with young and old, a thorough understanding of the various needs of the youthful mind, combined with an earnest desire for the best in methods of imparting knowledge—truly Parke county is to be congratulated in her choice of this official.

Mr. Skeeters was born in Indiana, on the 28th day of April, 1884. He attended the public schools of his home district, was graduated from the high school at Marshall and from Bloomingdale Academy, after which he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. Following his graduation from this latter institution he entered the educational field, teaching school with marked success.

In February, 1911, Mr. Skeeters was appointed to the position of superintendent of the schools of Parke county—and in June of the same year was elected for a further term of four years. During his incumbency of this office the schools in his charge have been maintained upon a high plane of scholarship and progressive methods have been adopted.

During his years in the State Normal School Mr. Skeeters became a member of the Forum Literary Society of that institution. He is also affiliated with the fraternal orders of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. On November 9, 1901, Mr. Skeeters was united in marriage to Miss Madge K. Harrison.

SAMUEL SKEETERS

Samuel Skeeters of Montezuma is one of the early settlers of Parke county and is largely interested in its growth and development. He was born in Mercer county, Missouri, on the 30th day of August, 1851. When he was six months of age, however, his parents came to Indiana, locating in Parke county, where he was reared, attending the common schools of the county. At an early age he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and has labored with such success that he is now the owner of several hundred acres of choice land. He was, for a number of years, president of the First National Bank of Montezuma, but sold his stock on account of other interests.

In the year 1894 Mr. Skeeters was elected township trustee, and in this capacity served for a term of six years. In 1914 he was nominated for county commissioner for the Second district, Parke county.

DE FOREST L. SKINNER

De Forest L. Skinner, a pioneer in the ranks of Indiana Democracy and for more than seventy years an honored resident of Porter county, has contributed in no small measure, in the many years that have passed, to the success of the party in his district and in the state.

Mr. Skinner was born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, on November 1, 1835. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana, where the family residence was established. There he attended the common schools and later entered into the business and political life of the community.

On April 19, 1861, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Maxwell, a native of Wayne county, this state.

During the sessions of the Indiana General Assembly in 1874 and 1878, Mr. Skinner was an active participant in legislative affairs, serving the state as representative from Porter and Lake counties. In 1882 he again was nominated for this position, but was defeated by a small majority, both counties going Republican. In 1886 he declined the honor of a further nomination. In 1882 the late Governor Porter appointed Mr. Skinner a member of the board of commissioners to construct three additional hospitals for the insane, these now being located at Evansville, Richmond and Logansport. He served upon this board during the administrations of Governors Porter, Gray and Hovey. Later he was appointed by Governor Chase to the position of trustee of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, but this honor he declined. In 1893 he represented this State at the World's Congress of Bankers, which met in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition, having been appointed to this position by Governor Claude Matthews.

Mr. Skinner has held prominent rank among the leaders of the Democracy in this State, and in 1880 served as delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati, and in 1888 to the convention at St. Louis.



L. ERT SLACK

L. Ert Slack, who served the people of Indiana in various county, district, state and federal offices, both by appointment and election, a native Hoosier, born October 8, 1874, in Johnson county, was, from the time he was twenty-one years of age, favorably and extensively known throughout the state through his political activities. He obtained his early education in the schools of Johnson county, afterwards attending Indiana Law School and graduating in 1897, when twenty-three years of age.

September 6, in the year of his graduation, he was admitted to the bar at Franklin, the county seat of Johnson county, and at once appointed deputy prosecuting attorney. He held that position only one year, however, resigning November 15, 1898.

He stumped Johnson county for the Democratic ticket in the campaign of that year and never missed participation in a state campaign after that time. Following his resignation as deputy prosecuting attorney, he was appointed county attorney for Johnson county December 4, 1899, and served in that office for six consecutive years.

In the fall of 1900 he was elected a representative from Johnson county and served in the lower house of the general assembly in the session of 1901. He was re-elected to the same position in 1902 and in the session of 1903 received the complimentary Democratic vote for speaker of the house.

He was nominated for joint senator from Johnson and Shelby counties June 7, 1904, being elected and serving in the state senate during the sessions of 1905 and 1907 and in the special session of 1908. His splendid record in both the house and senate attracted the attention of the Democrats of the State and made him a conspicuous candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1908. While at that time, preceding the assembling of the convention, and during the campaign, Samuel M. Ralston seemed most likely to receive the nomination, L. Ert Slack was conceded to be his most dangerous opponent in a large field of candidates. In that historic convention, after the second ballot, the Slack



stock gradually rose, and when the fourth ballot had been taken it was apparent to everyone that the fifth was sure to be a Slack stampede, unless some very decided action was taken to prevent it.

It was at this point that Ralston withdrew, the Ralston forces not concealing the fact that they were favorable to Thomas R. Marshall. The Ralston withdrawal resulted in all other candidates, save L. Ert Slack and Thomas R. Marshall, doing the same thing. This left but the two candidates and by general agreement they withdrew from the hall during the call of the roll on the fifth, and what proved to be the final ballot. Marshall led by just fifty-six votes.

When the candidates returned to the hall to hear the announcement the whole convention rose to greet and cheer Slack when he was called upon to speak. In the final vote 76 of the 92 counties of the State gave some votes to Slack. He led in 43 counties and was given an equal division in many of the others.

In the senatorial contest in the legislative session of 1909, when Benjamin F. Shively was elected United States senator, L. Ert Slack received nineteen votes on the fifth ballot.

Mr. Slack was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, serving through the administrations of Woodrow Wilson.

JUDGE THEODORE ELLIS SLINKARD



Born one mile south of Newberry, Ind., October 1, 1866; received his education in the common schools of Greene county, Indiana, and at the normal schools of the county; taught school and began study of law with his brother, William L. Slinkard, in 1893. Was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Greene and surrounding counties until November 15, 1912, when he qualified as judge of the Greene circuit court, having been elected at the election held that month.

He was married to Miss Mattie Brawand of Linton, Ind., September 1, 1889, and they have a family of four girls.

Judge Slinkard opens court every court day at 8:30 a. m. and closes at 6:00 p. m., and is always to be found at his post of duty.

His home is on West Main street in Bloomfield, where any and all persons who desire to visit his family receive a royal welcome.

Judge Slinkard has always been an active worker in the Democratic ranks and in the party councils, and has a high standing with the rank and file of that party, as well as the confidence of opposing party organizations.

JOHN D. SMALLEY



John D. Smalley, present mayor of Hammond, has been a resident of Indiana for more than twenty years, is a veteran of railway service; has been an official of the city nine years, leaving city comptrollership to take present position. His administration has been more than praiseworthy and many improvements in municipal affairs can be traced to him.

Born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio; graduating from high school there in 1878, he went to Nashville, Tenn.; returned to Ohio in 1880 and entered employ of Pennsylvania railroad, being promoted from one position to another. In 1892 he came to Hammond as agent for the Erie railroad; in 1903 was promoted to be supervising inspector joint rates bureau office, Chicago; retaining, however, his residence in Hammond. May 1, 1905, he was appointed comptroller, and held this position until March 8, 1911, when he filled vacancy as mayor on resignation of Judge Lawrence Becker, and was regularly elected mayor in November, 1913.

J. W. SMITH

For many years J. W. Smith has been a successful farmer and a stock man and is now closely identified with the commercial affairs of the city of Gosport.

Mr. Smith was born on a farm in Owen county, October 2, 1859. In this wholesome environment his youth and boyhood were passed, and he attended the schools of Gosport. Early in life he entered the pursuit of agriculture for himself.

On February 23, 1883, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Vickery, also of Owen county. He established his home on a farm and there remained until the year 1911. He is well known throughout the county as a successful stock raiser and a shipper of grain.

Mr. Smith has been an aggressive party worker and has served as township committeeman and as delegate to county, district and state conventions. Fraternally, he is allied with the order of Free and Accepted Masons.

GLENN A. SMILEY

Glenn A. Smiley is one of the ablest and most popular of the young lawyers of Fort Wayne, and is also regarded as one of the staunchest Democrats in Allen county. He was born in Fayette county, Indiana, April 24, 1885, and was graduated from Indiana University in 1907 with an arts degree, and in 1910 with an LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in 1908 and has since February 11, 1911, been actively engaged in the practice of law in Fort Wayne.

Mr. Smiley takes a warm and lively interest in all public affairs, and is a member of the executive board of the state branch of the American Peace Society, first president of the Associated Christian Works of Fort Wayne, president of the Indiana University Alumni Association in Allen county, was the principal organizer of the Association of the Fort Wayne Coterie Club, and is first president of the Young Men's Forward Congress, of Fort Wayne, an organization which has for its aim civic betterment. His high character and recognized ability induced many of his friends to urge him to enter the Democratic primary in the spring of 1914 as candidate for state senator, and he received the second highest vote in a field of six candidates. It is believed by many that he could easily have had the nomination if he had pledged himself to oppose legislation favorable to state-wide prohibition. Such a stand would have been opposed to his principles, his Democracy and his freedom of action; and his refusal upon this occasion to interfere with the trend of public sentiment, even for his own benefit, must eventually redound to his credit in the promising career that lies ahead of him.



EDWARD SMITH

It is seldom the good fortune of a man to conduct successfully a business concern for forty years, but this is the record of Edward Smith, a leading citizen of Newcastle and proprietor of a thriving drug store since the year 1874. Mr. Smith was born in this state on the 6th day of April, 1859, and received his schooling in the public schools of his present home city. On the 25th day of September, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bouslog, and their home has extended its hospitality to many friends and acquaintances throughout the years that have passed. Six children were born to this union, the only son, Howard R., being a lieutenant in the aviation section, now with the United States forces in Europe.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Smith has been actively engaged in the furtherance of the cause of Democracy, and was a delegate to the national convention at Denver in 1908. In this year, also, he was appointed a member of the school board of the city, serving in this capacity for two years. In the fall of 1909 he was elected councilman, and this position he has since held, until his appointment, in 1914, to the greater responsibilities of postmaster of the city.

JOHN W. SMITH, M. D.

The present Auditor of Switzerland county has evidenced his versatility by having achieved distinction in various lines of endeavor. Dr. John W. Smith is a native of Ontario, Canada, born on the third day of February, 1867. Here he received his schooling, and after completing the grammar grades, attended St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute. Later a course in medicine was taken in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, of Buffalo, N. Y., and after his graduation from this institution he located in the city of Vevay and entered into the active practice of medicine in February, 1885.

On the 29th day of April, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Bettie DuFour.

Since coming to Indiana, he has taken an active part in the various campaigns, laboring loyally for the furtherance of Democratic principles. On the first day of January, 1913, he assumed the duties of auditor of Switzerland county, and in this position still serves with credit and distinction.

JOHN LAWRENCE SMITH



John Lawrence Smith was born in Connecticut, November 30, 1860. His father, a Union soldier, was killed in the Civil war in 1864. His mother died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1866. In May, 1867, the boy was one of two hundred orphan children sent out from New York to find a home in the West. The first stop made by the train was at Williamsport, Ind., where the boy found a home. After much privation and many hardships he attained self-dependence and sought earnestly to acquire an education. Until nineteen years of age he worked on the farm and worked in the winter months for his board and attended three months' terms of school. In 1881 he attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and in 1882 began teaching. He taught for five years, and in 1887 bought the *Vermilion County Democrat*, editing the paper for five years. In 1893 he was appointed post-master at Dana, Ind., by President Cleveland. In 1895 he bought the *Winchester Democrat*, which he published two years, then sold out and bought a half interest in the *Richmond (Ind.) Sun*. In 1899 he returned to Winchester

and again edited the *Democrat* until November, which he has pursued up to the present time.

Mr. Smith is devoted to the principles of the Democratic party and no campaign passes that does not call for a defense from his pen for the faith that is in him. He is credited with owning the largest private library in the state, a good proportion of which is made up of books by Indiana authors and pertaining to Indiana.

OMAR B. SMITH

Omar B. Smith, who bears the distinction of having been the first mayor of the city of Rochester, Indiana, has been for many years closely identified with the business life of that place. He was born in Indiana on the 1st of November, 1868, and attended the common and high schools of Rochester. On the 29th day of December, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Leila N. Copeland, and they have since made this city their home.

In the fall of 1909 the city of Rochester held its first municipal election under its present form of government, and Mr. Smith was chosen mayor, his term of office extending from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1913.

He has for a number of years been engaged in the banking business, and is at present cashier of the First National Bank of Rochester, and president of the Fulton State Bank of Fulton, Indiana.

REUBEN E. SMITH



Reuben E. Smith was born in Owen county, Indiana, September 6, 1879, moving with his family to Clay county in 1882. He was educated in the common schools and in the Brazil Business University, graduating in the class of 1910. He was one of the weighers at the coal mines when he was elected in 1912 to the office of recorder in Clay county, serving in this position for four years. While he was recorder he was also secretary of the Democratic county central committee, and was always an active worker in the party.

R. CHANNING M. SMITH



R. Channing M. Smith of McCordsville, Ind., has for many years been identified with public affairs of Marion and Hancock counties and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends in this section of the State.

He was born in Hanover county, Virginia, near the birthplace of Patrick Henry and of Henry Clay, on the 30th day of January, 1844. He attended the schools of this State until he reached the age of sixteen, at which time his parents came to Marion county, Indiana, settling upon a farm near the town of Acton, and here the son's schooling was continued. On the 3d day of June, 1875, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Teague. During their residence in Marion county he served as trustee of Franklin township one term and as assessor three terms. In the year 1891 he

moved to McCordsville, where he has since remained. Here he conducted a general store until fire destroyed his stock in 1906. He held the position of township trustee of Vernon township, Hancock county, for six years, retiring in 1914. Mr. Smith is a life-long Democrat and descended from a long line of Democratic ancestors.

JAMES P. SNODGRASS

James P. Snodgrass, an active Democratic worker of Hendricks county and resident of Danville, was born in Clinton county, where his early schooling was received. Later his studies were continued at the Indiana State Normal of Terre Haute and Central Normal College of Danville. After his graduation from the latter institution he engaged in educational work, teaching in the public schools, and later occupying the position of principal of the Danville public schools, where he remained from 1909 to 1913. At the expiration of this period of service he assumed the duties of prosecuting attorney for the 55th judicial district, being elected to this position in 1912, and re-elected in 1914.

Since attaining his majority he has held a position of influence in the county organization, first in Clinton county and later in Hendricks, attending the various state and congressional conventions.

He is a member of the Christian church, the Indiana Democratic club and the fraternal orders I. O. O. F. and Masons.



J. FRANK SNYDER

The gentleman whose name appears above has had much to do with the moulding of public opinion in the community in which he has served as a newspaper writer and editor much of the time for the past thirty-five years. He has always stood for the highest ideals of morals in the community, fearless yet considerate in advocacy of things for the community's welfare and uplift.

He was born in the state of Ohio on the 14th day of December, 1852, but in his childhood accompanied his parents to Kosciusko county, Indiana. Here he attended the public school, completed his education, taught for several years, and later became interested in newspaper work. In the year 1879 he came to Lagrange county and established the *Democrat*, the leading organ of the party in that section of the state. During the first administration of President Grover Cleveland he was appointed postmaster of Lagrange and held the position for nearly five years. Most of the time since his entry into the county has been spent in newspaper work. During all these years he has been a consistent adherent of the tenets of Thomas Jefferson and has sought through the organs which he has controlled to promulgate the principles of true Democracy at all times. He, for a time, was one of the editors of the *Lagrange Democrat-Call*, which stands as the Democrat newspaper of the county, and which he established and has been running continuously in party service since 1879, thus exerting a marked influence in the community.

Mrs. Snyder, to whom he was married in Kosciusko county in the year 1878, was formerly Miss Gertrude Hoover, and as the presiding genius of his home her influence has been of inestimable assistance to him in his work. Together they have won a large circle of friends in the city where they have spent so many years of life.

ALBERT SPANAGEL

The present postmaster of the city of Lawrenceburg has been for many years closely identified with the business and political life of the place. He was born in Lawrenceburg on the 20th day of June, 1873, and there his education was received.

On the 14th day of September, 1902, Mr. Spanagel was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Emmerson. To this union have been born four children, George, Lewis, whom death called at the age of four; Emmerson G., Elizabeth and Harry B.

For twelve years Mr. Spanagel was engaged in the men's furnishings business. During the period between 1910 and 1914 he served in the city council, and in the latter year was appointed postmaster at Lawrenceburg.



WILLIAM W. SPENCER



William W. Spencer, who for many years has been a prominent figure in Democratic politics in Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, this state, October 7, 1851. He came of a family which had showed its loyalty and love for the principles of Democracy, so it was only natural that he should follow in the footsteps of those who had gone before.

Mr. Spencer served his first political apprenticeship as a ward committeeman in Marion county in 1880 and the value of his work in that capacity led to a demand that he become a candidate for the position of Democratic county chairman. He was successful as a candidate and successful as a chairman, so successful, in fact, that he was re-elected without trouble. He served his party again as city chairman on two different occasions. And not regarding this service as sufficient to a cause he loved, he gave his time and effort to the work of legal advisor to the Democratic state committee for many years.

Reward, the only reward he ever sought in the way of official position, came when the Democrats sent Mr. Spencer to the Indiana house of representatives, and when they returned him to this position to give further service to the cause. The value of Mr. Spencer's service in this connection was so widely recognized that he has since repeatedly been appointed by Democratic and Republican officials to assist in the interpretation of laws and in other legal work along civic lines.

Mr. Spencer for many years has made his home in Indianapolis, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

ALFRED A. SPHUNG



Alfred A. Sphung, a well-known citizen of North Judson, has had a somewhat varied career, but throughout his life has stood for the principles of Democracy and for the best in municipal government. Mr. Sphung is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born on the 15th day of February, 1853, but was reared in the States, having moved with his parents in his boyhood to the state of Michigan, where he received his schooling. As a youth he entered the employ of a steamship company, serving on the Great Lakes. During a shore leave spent in Chicago he made a hasty trip to Valparaiso and was so well pleased with the place that he decided to remain in Indiana.

In the year 1880 Mr. Sphung was united in marriage to Miss Elmira Jane Adams. After their marriage he and his wife established their home in Starke county, and there they have since remained. Mr. Sphung served for some time as a member of the town board and in 1909 was elected trustee for a term of four years, at the expiration of which period he was re-elected. During this term of service he ever evinced the most conscientious zeal and loyalty in the service of the public and conducted the affairs of his office in a clean, progressive manner.

Mr. Sphung is widely known as a successful dealer in biological material.

WILLIAM F. SPOONER



To the citizens of Porter county William F. Spooner needs no introduction, the various positions of responsibility he has held in Valparaiso, including that of mayor of the city for a period of eight years, having given him a wide and agreeable acquaintance throughout that section of the state.

Mr. Spooner is a native of the state of Massachusetts, born on the 25th of May, 1848. He attended the parochial schools of his home district, later entering Holy Cross College at Worcester, for a course of study in the higher branches. In the year 1869 he came west and located in Chicago, where he became actively interested in the political affairs of the old second ward. In 1882 he moved to Valparaiso, entering there the grocery business in partnership with his brother-in-law,

M. S. Harrold, who then was city treasurer, elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Spooner soon became actively engaged in the business and political life of the place and in 1899 was elected alderman

for a two-year term. In 1902 he was elected to the high office of mayor of the city, and in that capacity served until 1906. In 1910 he again was elected to this position for a further term of four years, and served with much credit to himself and to the party. During the period from 1908 to 1914 Mr. Spooner served also as county chairman for the Democratic organization, and has in every possible way been true to the traditions of Massachusetts Democracy, it having been said of him that he is unchangeable in his party fealty.

On August 18, 1874, Mr. Spooner was married to Miss Anna Harrold of Chicago, who has been a worthy second in the labors that have shaped her husband's career.

ALEXANDER SPYCHALSKI

An active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and one who has contributed valuable services to the local organization is Alexander Spychalski, the present clerk of Michigan City.

He is a native of this State, born on the 3rd day of December, 1888, in Laporte county. His education was received in the St. Stanislaus school of Michigan City, and since his graduation he has taken an active part in business and political affairs of this community. During the various campaigns through which he has passed since attaining his majority Mr. Spychalski has lost no opportunity to labor for the furtherance of the interests of Democracy.

On the 5th day of January, 1914, he assumed the duties of city clerk, his term of office to expire January 1, 1918. Prior to his election to this position of responsibility he was employed as bookkeeper with the Midland Chair & Seating Co.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic order of Foresters and member of St. Stanislaus church.



JOSEPH H. STAHL

Prominently identified with the educational and political life of Fountain county is Joseph H. Stahl. Mr. Stahl was born in Owen county, Ind., on the 9th day of January, 1879, and there his boyhood days were spent. He attended the public schools of Patricksburg and after completing the course offered there entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, graduating in 1906. In the meantime he taught in the public schools of Owen county, and later was assistant in German and chemistry in the Martinsville High School, principal of the Hymera and Thorntown high schools and superintendent of the Newtown schools, and has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to educational advancement.

In the year 1911 he entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, and the following year was admitted to the bar and began the active practice of law, finding in the legal profession a broad field for the exercise of his keen intelligence and abounding energy.

In 1912 he was elected representative for Fountain county, receiving a majority of thirty-six above the combined vote of two other opponents. During his service in the legislature, he was active in its deliberations, serving on important committees and as chairman of the committee on education. He was widely known as the father of the Stahl-Yarling vocational education bill.

He was appointed as business manager of the teachers' and young people's reading circle in 1914 and has taken a deep interest in this work.

On the 22nd day of June, 1906, he was married to Miss Mary Luella Riffle, and she has since presided over his home, extending its hospitality to their many friends. They have a daughter, Gayle Katrine, to share the comforts and add cheer to their home.

Mr. Stahl is an adherent to the Lutheran faith and a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Newtown.



WILLIAM H. STEMM, M. D.

The name of Dr. Stemm is a familiar one to the citizens of Jennings county, being that of one of their number who has won distinction as a physician and surgeon, and also as an honored public official.

Dr. Stemm is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in the town of Hancock, situated on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. During his boyhood he attended a private school in Washington, D. C., and graduated from the high school of Fredericktown, Ohio, with the class of 1880. His studies were further continued at the University of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the medical department in March, 1887.

On the first day of June, 1885, his marriage to Miss Mary New of Vernon, Ind., was solemnized, and their home was established in the city of North Vernon. To this union two children were born: Mrs. Victor C. Lochard and John Dudley Stemm. He entered into the active practice of his profession and has won a position of prominence in medical circles of the state. In 1907 he was unanimously elected first vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Association. He has been a member of the executive and finance committees of the association for the past ten years. He is president of the Jennings county society for the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

In 1910 he was elected mayor of North Vernon, serving for a term of four years. In April, 1910, he was elected chairman of the Jennings county Democratic central committee and was elected to succeed himself twice; he has given freely of his time and energy to discharge the duties of this position.

Dr. Stemm is a life-long Democrat and has attended county, congressional, state and national conventions. He is affiliated with the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, amongst whom he has a large circle of friends.

His son, John Dudley Stemm, at the age of twenty-two years, was nominated and elected to the office of county surveyor in 1914.

JOHN WESLEY STEVENSON

To the citizens of the town of Knox and vicinity the name of John Wesley Stevenson is a familiar one, its bearer being a former official of the township and a business man of the place.

Mr. Stevenson was born in this state on March 6, 1863. His schooling was received in the public schools of Knox and he has since remained in that town, where his friendships have been formed and where his business has been built up.

On October 20, 1895, Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Miss Florence Montgomery, who has proved a faithful assistant in her husband's various undertakings.

For a period of six years Mr. Stevenson served as assessor of his home township, while thus serving bringing to the administration of the affairs of that office conscientious zeal and energy. In the year 1914 he was again a candidate for this position. He also is widely known as a local dealer in metropolitan newspapers, serving the people of his home town with Chicago, Indianapolis and South Bend papers.

Politically, Mr. Stevenson is a staunch Democrat, consistently voting the ticket and working for the cause.

JAMES L. STEWART

James L. Stewart, whose residence is near the city of Kokomo, is a loyal worker in the cause of Democracy in Howard county.

Mr. Stewart is a native of Johnson county, Indiana, born on July 18, 1865. He accompanied his parents to Howard county in his childhood, and there his schooling was received. After his marriage to Miss Lillie J. Sedan he established his home near the site of his former abode. Mr. Stewart was reared in the wholesome environment of the farm and is still interested in the pursuit of agriculture.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Stewart has been a zealous worker for the cause of Democracy and has served faithfully as precinct committeeman and as committeeman of the second district.

GEORGE W. STIDGER

George W. Stidger of Kokomo was born in the State of Ohio on the 6th day of January, 1839, but in his childhood accompanied his parents to the State of Iowa and later to Tennessee, in both of which States he attended school. On the 11th day of June, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss L. L. Henderson. He has been a diligent worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and served in the city council for five and one-half years, at the expiration of which time he assumed the duties of mayor of the city. His administration was marked by progress, always keeping in mind the best interests of the people, and many reforms were undertaken and completed.

H. E. STINGER

One of the most active Democratic workers of Franklin county for many years is H. E. Stinger, a citizen of Brookville and a native of the county. He was born June 6, 1866, on a farm nine miles east of Brookville, and attended the district schools of Springfield township. On the first day of January, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara C. Kimball, and to them have been born nine children, the youngest of whom bears the name Woodrow Wilson. In November, 1905, Mr. Stinger was elected sheriff of the county, assuming the duties of office January 1, 1906, his term of office expiring with the close of 1909. He served his party as precinct committeeman for twenty-five years. He served as doorkeeper of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Indiana for three sessions, and has been a regular attendant at the state conventions of the party. Fraternaly, he is allied with the Knights of Pythias, among whom he has a wide circle of friends.

J. M. STINSON

J. M. Stinson was born in Missouri on March 27, 1875. When but a lad he moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he grew up. At the age of eighteen he borrowed twelve dollars to get to Valparaiso, Indiana, where, without funds, he entered the college at that place. Working his way through, he was graduated at the end of four years, in 1897. In that same year he located in Hammond and has there won success in both law and business. He was admitted to practice in the federal court June 5, 1901.

Mr. Stinson represents several banks and other large businesses as an attorney. He is president of the Gary Granite, Brick & Stone Co., president of the Clarence I. Hoffman Construction Co. and president of Employes Real Estate & Investment Co. at Indiana Harbor. Mr. Stinson is a member of the Hammond Country Club, the Garfield Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Hammond Motor Boat Club. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. He also is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Elks, Modern Woodmen and Royal League.

On August 11, 1897, Mr. Stinson married Florence Anna Wolcott of Glidden, Iowa, and to this union two children have been born.

DR. CHARLES I. STOTELMYER

Dr. Charles I. Stotemyer, a prominent physician of Hagerstown, was born on a farm in Frederick county, Maryland, September 7, 1859. There he received his early schooling, and after his graduation from the high school entered the state normal school for further work. At the age of eighteen years he entered the educational field, and for eight years taught in the public schools. In the year 1885 he became engaged in newspaper work, publishing a weekly paper in Wolfsville, Md., and there served as postmaster under President Cleveland. Three years later he entered the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1892. He also took a clinical course at Johns Hopkins University. Upon the completion of this medical course Dr. Stotemyer came to Indiana, locating at Hagerstown, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

In the year 1884 Dr. Stotemyer was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Hayes, who died in January, 1886, leaving two children. In 1892 the Doctor married, secondly, Miss Sarah A. Brown of Wayne county.

In the fall of 1909 Dr. Stotemyer was elected trustee of Jefferson township, his home township,

for a term of six years. At the expiration of this period he entered the field as candidate for joint senator from Wayne and Union counties.

Dr. Stotelmeyer is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Wayne, Western Wayne and Jefferson township Democratic clubs.

EVAN B. STOTSENBURG



Evan B. Stotsenburg was born at New Albany, Indiana, May 16, 1865, the son of John H. and Jane F. (Miller) Stotsenburg. His father had been a practicing attorney at New Albany since 1852, continuing there to his death, which occurred June 7, 1909.

Evan B. Stotsenburg, after completing the grade and high school course at New Albany, attended the University of Louisville and Kenyon College, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar May 17, 1886, practicing afterward with his father at New Albany. Following his father's retirement and death he continued to practice alone until 1900, when he formed a partnership with John H. Weathers which still continues. He represented his county in the 59th General Assembly and was state senator from 1905 to 1913, in 1911 being president pro tem of the senate. His excellent judgment made him always a leader in the two bodies during his terms.

In 1915 Governor Ralston appointed Mr. Stotsenburg as attorney-general, to fill out the term of Richard M. Milburn, who died while in office.

He was a member of the Floyd county and State bar associations, a Mason, El'k, Knight of Pythias and one of the best Democrats in the State of Indiana. He was always one of the strongest campaigners in the State for the Democratic cause and in several campaigns was selected to make the keynote addresses.

Mr. Stotsenburg was married to Zenobia Borden in 1892.

WILLIAM MARTIN STROBEL

A gentleman who has devoted his time and energies to the upbuilding of the cause of Democracy in Clay county is William Martin Strobel. He was born in Jackson township, Clay county, on the 19th day of September, 1881, the date of the burial of President Garfield. His education was received in the public schools of the county, and later in the State Normal School at Valparaiso. After his graduation, he taught school for a number of years, later taking up clerical work, which he has followed for the past twelve years. He was formerly city councilman for the first ward in Brazil, and in the fall of 1912 was elected clerk of the circuit court, his term of office to expire in 1916. His wife was formerly Miss Mary E. Salladay and to them has been born one son. Mr. Strobel is affiliated with the Masonic and Elks lodges.

FREDERICK STRITTER



Frederick Stritter, an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy of Vanderburg county since the year 1890 and the very efficient incumbent of the office of county recorder, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred on the 23d day of March, 1849, in Wetterau. When but two and one-half years of age, however, he was brought to America by his parents, at which time they located in the East. After a short interval they emigrated to the State of Kentucky and still later settled in Mt. Vernon, Ind. Here the son Frederick received his schooling, but his education has continued until the present, as he is by nature studious and seeking at all times to enlarge his fund of knowledge.

On the 16th day of January, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia K. Schmitt, and later their home was established in Evansville.

During the Civil war Mr. Stritter was thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the Union, and during the years immediately following this struggle he was a member of the Republican party, running for the office of Secretary

of State in 1887. However, in 1890, being a strong adherent of a tariff for revenue only and not being in sympathy with the Republican high tariff ideas of the day, he returned to the ranks of Democracy, and since this time has labored zealously for the advancement of the cause.

Although a staunch adherent of Democratic principles, he has not been known as an office seeker, and it was not until the year 1910 that he actively entered the race for public office. In this year he was elected to the position of county recorder, and in this capacity is now serving his second term, and so far the affairs of the office have been administered with great efficiency and loyalty to the interests of the public.

FREDERICK V. STUCKY, M. D.

Dr. Frederick V. Stucky, physician and druggist of Gosport, was born in that city February 12, 1862. He attended the public schools of his home town and after graduating from the high school entered Earlham College for work in the higher branches. Later a course in medicine was pursued at the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in the year 1884. Returning to Gosport he entered into the active practice of his profession and there he has since remained.

Dr. Stucky is now a member of the board of pension examiners. Three times he was elected to the office of coroner, but in each instance refused to qualify for that service. He holds membership in the county and state medical associations and in the state pharmaceutical society. He also is affiliated with the Methodist church and with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

On December 27, 1888, Dr. Stucky was united in marriage to Miss Magnolia Campbell.

SILAS E. SWAIM

Silas E. Swaim, for a quarter of a century the editor and publisher of the *Hammond Daily*, is known throughout northern Indiana as a leader in the ranks of the Democracy of that section and the consistent promulgator of the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Swaim was born in Boone county on the 6th day of January, 1865, and attended the public schools of Zionsville, and later the Ladoga Normal. Early in his career he launched into the field of journalism at Zionsville, and finding here the profession for which he seemed best fitted, he has remained with rare tenacity of purpose. In the year 1890 he established the *Hammond Daily*, and this organ has been long known and respected for its unvarying position on the side of right and justice and its progressive attitude on questions affecting the development of the community.

On the 1st day of February, 1911, Mr. Swaim was appointed deputy oil inspector, and in this field he has also rendered valuable service to the commonwealth.

Mrs. Swaim, to whom he was united in marriage on the 15th day of September, 1888, was formerly Miss Flota B. Wood, of Zionsville, Ind., and has been associated with Mr. Swaim and a co-worker in all his newspaper career.

Politically, Mr. Swaim has never wavered from the Democratic principles, and in the various campaigns through which he has passed his services to the party, by personal effort and through the columns of the press, have been invaluable. He is considered the best informed man in regard to Democratic affairs in Lake county.

Fraternally, he is allied with K. of P., I. O. O. F., Maccabees and Woodmen.

ALLEN SWOPE

For many years a public official of Seymour and a leading citizen of Jackson county, Allen Swope is so well known that little introduction is needed in speaking of him in that community.

Mr. Swope was born in Vernon township, Jackson county, on the 14th day of January, 1856. He attended the public schools of his district and later continued his studies at Wabash College. After his marriage to Miss Laura Bain, also a native of Jackson county and Vernon township, he established his home in the city of Seymour.

In the year 1880 Mr. Swope was elected trustee of Vernon township, and so faithfully did he perform the duties of that office that he was twice re-elected. In the year 1892 he was elected representative from his county to the state legislature, and again the faithful performance of the duties involved gained his re-election twice. In November, 1909, he was elected mayor and in 1914 was appointed postmaster of Seymour.



ANDREW M. TAFF

A true representative of Jefferson county, born and reared within its borders and for many years identified with the business and political life of the community, Andrew M. Taff is highly esteemed as a representative citizen.

Mr. Taff was born on the 16th day of January, 1855, near his present home, and attended the public schools of Jefferson county, later continuing his studies in the high schools of Scott and Clark counties. He has always taken an active interest in farming and has for many years been the proprietor of a successful livery and undertaking business in the town of Deputy. On the 25th day of April, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Mills.

On the 1st day of January, 1911, Mr. Taff assumed the duties of auditor of Jefferson county, and for three years his time was devoted to this work. He has always taken an active part in the work of the Democratic organization in his community and has given freely of his time and means for the best interest of his party.

SENATOR THOMAS TAGGART



If nothing were ever written of the accomplishments of Senator Thomas Taggart in a political or in any other way until he were induced to talk of them or discuss them personally, then nothing would ever be written. A great part of his schooling in a successful political and business career was to keep his own counsel, to talk of these things only when he talked to some purpose looking to accomplishment. Once accomplished, he was ever too busy with new efforts to stop to discuss what was in the past.

So it happened that whatever was to be told must be from those who had associated with him, or whatever the memory of the writer might revive. With all this there never was in this or in any other State a more interesting personage or career in either business or politics to the general reader, whether acquaintance or not.

It would be overlooking the greatest element that shaped his career of success if the writer did not stop long enough to observe that his spirit of absolute unselfishness and his efforts to serve others, without ostentation, were one of the most potent factors in his phenomenal success. Few men ever had so many friends who were always happy to claim such friendship. To these he assigned a large part of the credit for what

he was able to do. But while he exaggerated this notion in his own mind, he was never inclined to discuss it for the one reason, no doubt, that it might presuppose he had accomplished something unusual.

Sufficient of early history to recite that when he started his business journey at Xenia, Ohio, cleaning out the depot lunch room and beating the old-fashioned gong "when the train comes in," he started as a bare-foot, dirty-face lad, for in that day they were not known as "kids." He was just a plain, uninteresting, freckle-face youngster, when the freckles could be seen under the foreign substance—for one thing he freely admitted, always, was far from caring whether his face was ever washed.

One day some nice woman who thought she saw something out of the ordinary in young Taggart took the trouble to tell him how much nicer he would look if he had a clean face. It sort of set him to thinking, and he began to "spruce up" and he became the cleanest "fixture" in the lunch room. About the same time the man who was bossing the place told him about the corners of the room not being scrubbed clean, and from that time he got busy cleaning the corners and found how much nicer things looked.

He learned something then that stayed with him the rest of his life, and he never forgot the importance of impressing the same notion upon his employes at the French Lick Springs hotel. One

of the greatest of the characteristics of that place is the absolute cleanliness of the grounds and magnificent buildings. They are not only so clean that they would make the gold dust twins or the sun-bonneted Dutch maidens with mops and brooms really ashamed of their untidiness, but the peculiar thing is that the guests about the place never saw any of the cleaning being done. Just how he manages that part of it is the Taggart invention which is different from most other hotels.

But to return to the individual. Naturally, in such a publication as this, a great part of the history of the Democratic party in Indiana must reflect and recite the individual doings of Thomas Taggart. He is a large part of the party history. He must be so from the very nature of things. Yet were the publication incomplete without some direct reference after this fashion to some of the things he did, taking largely some of those which more than anything else serve to illustrate the character and business superiority of the man.

Briefly, forced to earn in order that he might live, education of the school-room variety must take the second place. It was because a certain young public school teacher thought she saw something unusual in the youngster's ability, and his wish to be taught, that she agreed to give him her evenings, or a part of them, for study and recitation of the common-school branches. While working in the Xenia Depot lunch room he got through this teacher whatever he got in the nature of "school learning." The rest of his substantial and practical education came from hard knocks.

When this young man had grown, and when he became United States senator from Indiana, one of the first letters to reach him, and one of the most prized, was from that school teacher. "She is married now and has a fine family of her own," he remarked as he re-read the letter, "but I will address her by her maiden name—the name by which I knew her in my kid days." This letter was laid aside to be answered with pen and ink.

From gong-beater and the freckle-face pusher of brooms and mops, he went by various stages to the management of the lunch room and was glad to raise himself. Then he was transferred to northern Indiana as manager of a larger lunch room, and still later to Indianapolis to run the lunch room in the union depot. That was not only an important step upward, but it was where he started to interest himself in the active political game. The old depot was a sort of center for the leaders who formed the working organization, and Thomas Taggart was soon one of them. Sooner than they had anticipated he was their leader. They were glad to follow him, for he had shown them how to do things that spelled success.

His ambition extended beyond the management of the lunch room even of the Indianapolis union depot, and he opened the Grand hotel, which not only remained the center of the Democratic party activities of the state for a number of years, but also was a most successful hotel property under the Taggart management. It was the beginning of the Taggart hotel successes.

It was about this time that Mr. Taggart decided to become a candidate for office on his own account. He had spent a number of years and much efforts putting others into official positions. That had been his pleasure. He became the candidate of his party for the office of auditor of Marion county. Twice he was elected; each time with an increasingly bitter fight from the opposition press, since his popularity was developing into a dangerous thing for the opposing party to meet.

When first nominated for auditor he was none too flush with funds. So the story has been told that one of those big-hearted, old-fashioned and frugal Irish women who had been in his employ for a long time, one much older than himself, and at least more thoughtful for the future comforts, had saved a good part of her earnings; that she came forward and placed her savings at his disposal with: "Tommy, my boy, you have no money to make your race. You have always spent all your money to get things for the other boys. You are going to be elected sure. Use this to help make it sure."

He took the money. He probably never used a cent of it, but put it in the bank to keep for her. He would not have hurt her feelings by refusing her the happiness of participating in his success. When he became United States senator there was another letter in the mail to congratulate him. It carried a postmark from some place over in Illinois. He read it through several times, for it was brief, and his only comment was, "There is a dear old soul," as he laid it aside for a special answer. It has been told, though not by Senator Taggart, that the woman who wrote the letter is living in a pretty little home over in Illinois, in the town of her nativity.

In his last race for county auditor Mr. Taggart's opponent the morning after a friend and neighbor one who could ill afford the expenses of his campaign. The morning after election day the two of them met on the rear platform going down town. "How much did it cost you, Bill?" was one of the Taggart questions. They rode on down town together. They went to the bank together and in some manner "Bill," no matter about his real name, knew that his bank account had been made whole. He went to his job that morning feeling much better satisfied with the outlook for the wife and kiddies.

During his second term as auditor Mr. Taggart became candidate for mayor of Indianapolis, resigning his county office to make the race. Three times he was elected mayor, and each time with increased newspaper abuse and increased majorities. The newspaper comment on the result on one occasion, following the campaign in which President Benjamin Harrison was called upon to take part and did take part in the fight against him, was that "it was impossible, even with the influence of the president thrown into the fight, to break the solid vote of the Democrats or to keep hundreds of Republicans who are special friends and admirers of Thomas Taggart from voting for him. He led his ticket by at least several hundred." This from the paper that fought him most bitterly.

When Mr. Taggart decided for the time being to retire from holding office and devote himself to his personal affairs, taking over the French Lick Springs hotel properties, the newspapers which had fought him politically rejoiced in the clearing of the political situation and proceeded to do all in their power to destroy or prevent his business success. Nothing known to the art of destroying other men's legitimate business was ever overlooked by these agencies to make whatever he did a failure. He never knew a business failure. The abuse by the press was because he would not retire from political activities of all sorts. Despite the destructive methods used against him, and because of the business acumen of Thomas Taggart, his success grew to one of the most remarkable in rapidity and size of development that has ever been accomplished in the hotel world.

His power in political things never decreased. His one diversion was politics and doing things for his friends. He liked "to help the boys along," as he expressed it. His influence in party affairs for years was national. No other man was ever more continuously and conspicuously a factor in shaping the doings of both state and national conventions. No other man ever did these things more successfully or with so little ostentation or apparent effort. He always chose to make himself the least conspicuous worker about any convention, but his hand was the deciding power in shaping results. In the conventions which named Grover Cleveland, the men who attended from other states have told many times how "Tom Taggart was the general who kept things moving to results."

In 1904 at St. Louis, where Parker was named as the party candidate, Mr. Taggart incurred some eternal enmities because of his opposition to others who, he believed, would be less desirable to the voters of the nation than Alton B. Parker.

In 1908 Mr. Taggart was again the recognized leader of the Democratic national convention at Denver. That was when John Worth Kern was named as the running mate of William Jennings Bryan. At the time of holding the convention Mr. Taggart was national chairman. As a token of their appreciation of his "know-how" in doing things that amount to something, the other leaders who had followed presented him a Rocky Mountain "canary"—one having the largest ears, the most determined looking disposition and the loudest "hee-haw" of the species. They delivered it to his room on the ninth floor of the Brown Palace hotel during his absence, and tied it to the bed.

The convention at Baltimore, one of the most important in the history of the country, as later developments demonstrated beyond any chance of dispute, is best described by William F. McCombs, to whom was ascribed the credit for nominating Woodrow Wilson, and to whose persistent efforts the results were of course due, notwithstanding all that was said of the Bryan performances. But McCombs did not claim it all by a whole lot. He paid tribute to the generalship of Thomas Taggart.

Sitting in the lobby of the big French Lick Springs hotel, some months after Woodrow Wilson had been elected and when the second nomination was the thing before the people, Mr. McCombs pointed to the little office away across the big space and remarked: "There is the real general who made Woodrow Wilson president and Thomas R. Marshall vice-president. I was there and I ought to know. I was given lots of credit for nominating Wilson because I had carried on the fight long before the convention met. Without the seasoned generalship of Tom Taggart in the convention it might never have happened as it did. He knew when and how to make the move and turn. He had worked through the long hours and days and nights, being never far in the foreground, shaping things in such a way that at the proper moment he could control the finishing moves. The big convention had never got to the point, in all the excitement and turmoil, where the proper thing to do could not be shown them.

"The night before the nomination was made I had gone to my room entirely worn out. Sleep had been the last thing to think about. I was afraid if I went to sleep something might happen to my candidate's chances. It was about ten o'clock that night when a boy came to my room and asked if I would please go to the room of William Jennings Bryan. Of course I went, wearing only my bathrobe. When I went in I shall not forget the sight. Bryan standing with his profile facing me; and never turning. His hair was all in a frenzy. Suspenders down. Big trousers bagging at the knees and sagging from the belt. Loose, spreading carpet slippers. Brown Nebraska undershirt. You can imagine the picture as the army of stenographers and secretaries scurried to cover.

"Without turning his face toward me he drew his lips in a tight straight line and proceeded:

"McCombs, Wilson can never be nominated. Clark can never be nominated. Marshall surely can never be nominated. We must put forward a progressive Democrat for the presidency."

"Bryan," I answered him, "I could reach out my hand and touch the progressive Democrat you mention. You have sent for the last man in the convention you ought to have called. If this is all you have to say it is not even interesting. Good night." He made no response and I left him standing looking at the wall.

"I went straight to the room of Tom Taggart. I told him what had passed between Bryan and me. Then I simply said: 'How does Wilson look to you at this time as our man for president?' His answer was: 'McCombs, how does Tom Marshall look to you for vice-president?' 'Fine,' I assured him, 'as the running mate of Woodrow Wilson.' We agreed. The next day, Taggart having his forces entirely ready for action, Wilson was soon nominated.

"Then, as we had agreed, and as both of us like to keep our agreements, I walked through the aisles of the convention, visiting each delegation, and passing the word that Wilson wanted Tom Marshall for his running mate, having Wilson's word to that effect in advance, and the whole job was soon over. It was over and a good job, because Tom Taggart is the sort of general that knows how, and who does things in the proper way and at the proper time."

Added to this testimonial, here is a part that comes by repetition from neither of the principals, but is related by one of two others present. Mr. Taggart was at lunch in the Denison hotel at Indianapolis with two of the Indiana delegates to the Baltimore convention. They had just reached home. Thomas R. Marshall, who was still governor of Indiana, and had just been nominated for vice-president, crossed the dining room to shake hands with the party, saying as he did so: "I want you to know, Tom Taggart, that I know and fully appreciate that you nominated me for vice-president; that it was your work alone that placed me on the ticket; and I want to thank you most heartily."

Mr. Marshall also appreciated that his first entrance into politics as the party nominee for governor of Indiana was due to the efforts of Mr. Taggart. The effort had been to nominate Samuel M. Ralston in the state convention of 1908, and Mr. Taggart had believed it a good thing to give the several candidates some preliminary votes of a complimentary kind. In doing so the combinations were slipping and Mr. Ralston was prevailed upon to retire from the contest, Mr. Taggart taking the floor for Thomas R. Marshall and nominating him on the next ballot. Mr. Taggart was the power dominating and organizing the forces that made possible the election of Marshall that same year. It is violating no confidence to say that Governor Marshall fully expected the nomination for the presidency at Baltimore in 1912, when Mr. Taggart led his forces. He set his mind on the bigger job the day he became governor of Indiana. The effort to make him the presidential nominee resulted in his nomination for second place.

In the Democratic organization Thomas Taggart has served in all capacities, from precinct committeeman to national chairman. For a number of years he was a member of the Democratic national committee and he served as chairman from 1904 to 1908.

In 1916, upon the death of United States Senator Benjamin F. Shively, Governor Samuel M. Ralston named Thomas Taggart his successor. In a few months Senator Taggart attracted more favorable national attention than many senators, accounted great, have attracted to themselves in years of service. He did it by taking hold of the affairs of the government in the same manner he had been used to doing things in his own business. He opposed wasteful extravagance wherever and whenever he found it, and there was little of it that he did not see.

He opposed the use of appropriations intended as "fence building" schemes, no matter for what party or for what member. The fact that Democrats or Republicans opposed or supported a bill was not his reason for doing so. He looked upon it as business and took pride in doing things in business fashion. People who expected him to do politics in his public duties, where such a course would conflict with business principles, were mistaken. He was commended by the press of the whole country with no regard to politics. Even his bitterest political press opponents at home had to recognize, and did recognize, his good work and gave him commendation.

The bitterness with which certain partisan newspapers fought and abused Thomas Taggart was unabating for years, and was a tribute to his power and success as a great leader. On one occasion, in 1914, when Mr. Taggart protested, with some determination in his protest, to assaults by the *Indianapolis News* which he considered beyond all limits of legitimate journalistic license, that newspaper was constrained for the time being to desist and was good enough to give editorial expression to the editor's honest convictions, a leading editorial saying, among other kind things:

"In such a campaign as that in which we are now engaged people are in danger of losing their sense of proportion, and of comparative values. The personal element, for instance, is likely to be

very considerably exaggerated. There are voters who favor a certain ticket simply because they like the men supporting it, or who oppose another ticket because they dislike its backers. There are few men in Indiana, to take one case, who have a greater asset in their personal qualities and characteristics than Mr. Taggart. He is widely popular, stands high in business relations, is of kindly disposition, and true to his friends in personal relationships. And all these are admirable qualities."

ARTHUR W. TAYLOR

Arthur W. Taylor, of Stillwell, is a prominent business man and faithful worker for the interests of the Democratic party.

Mr. Taylor is a true product of Laporte county, having been born in the locality of his present home, November 10, 1873. He attended the schools of his home district, and when he attained manhood's estate entered into the business life of Stillwell.

On January 6, 1896, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Mollie M. Tobin.

In the fall of 1908 Mr. Taylor was elected county commissioner for a term of six years, assuming the duties of the position in a similar line of work, having served as township trustee of Pleasant township from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1909.

Mr. Taylor has been prominently identified with the business growth and development of his home community and is the proprietor of a flourishing general store and grain business.

JOHN S. TAYLOR

John S. Taylor, a well-known attorney of Sullivan and an active worker in the party ranks, is known as a leader in the younger element of Sullivan county Democracy.

Mr. Taylor was born on a farm in Sullivan county on the 22d day of March, 1887. Here his boyhood was spent, and his schooling was received in the public schools of Sullivan. Following his graduation from the high school of this place he entered Indiana University for further study, and in the year 1910 received from that institution the degree of bachelor of arts. Returning the following year, he completed a course in the Law Department, graduating in 1911 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county and entered into the active practice of his profession, demonstrating from the first marked ability in the interpretation and application of the law and unremitting energy in research for the benefit of his clients.

In the year 1913 he was appointed to the position of deputy prosecuting attorney of the Sullivan circuit court, and, at the expiration of a year, was reappointed to the same office. In this work also he established a record for efficient and loyal service.

Politically, he has, since boyhood, been a strong advocate of Democratic principles and has rendered valued service to the local organization, serving in 1912 as secretary of the county central committee.

Religiously, Mr. Taylor is an active and consistent member of the Christian church. Fraternaly, he is a member of Alpha Tau Omega, the college fraternity, and is also allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge 147, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge 911.

MICHAEL CHARLES THORNTON

It has often been said that the self-made man is the successful man, and the truth of this has few more fitting exemplifications than that furnished by the career of Michael Charles Thornton, of New Albany. Mr. Thornton is a native of Floyd county, and was born on the 21st day of September, 1871. He attended the parochial schools of New Albany; but at an early age was compelled to give up his studies for a time and enter the arduous struggle of life in a factory. His father died when he was but nine days of age and the duties of a bread-winner fell upon the shoulders of the son as soon as he was able to bear them. He learned the trade of glassblower, and his inherent

ability as a leader was soon demonstrated, as he became prominent in labor circles at an early age. Later he entered a law office, for five years engaged in the study of the legal profession, and became actively interested in political life and political activities.

On the 31st day of December, 1895, his marriage to Miss Edith W. Tuley was solemnized, and their permanent home was established in New Albany. In the years 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912 he was elected to the state legislature as representative, and while a member of that body was distinguished as an active and original worker. He was for a number of years a member of the cities and towns committee, and was known as the father of the street improvement law, the Lincoln's birthday law, and numerous other measures for the general good of the community at large. In the year 1906 he delivered the nominating speech which placed Senator Shively's name before the house as United States senator.

In the fall of 1914 Mr. Thornton was nominated for joint senator from Floyd and Harrison counties. He is at present engaged in the life insurance business and is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, Red Men and Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAM J. TEN BARGE

The present postmaster of the city of Poseyville is a member of an old-line Democratic family, one which at present contributes 6 votes to the party at each election. These are Mr. Ten Barge and five brothers. Their father was a Democrat before them.

William J. Ten Barge was born in Gibson county on the 15th day of January, 1882. He attended the schools of this county and graduated from the high school of Haubstadt in the year 1899.

On the 30th day of November, 1905, he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Dewig, and their home was established in Poseyville. Here they have since resided, drawing about them an ever-widening circle of friends.

Since attaining his majority he has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy of Indiana, and in the various campaigns through which he has passed has rendered valued service to the local organization. For six years he served as district committeeman, giving without stint of his time and energy for the furtherance of the cause.

On the first day of July, 1913, he was appointed postmaster of Poseyville, being the first Democratic postmaster appointed in this district under the Woodrow Wilson administration. In this position he has served with characteristic energy, devoting his entire time to the position and striving for the best in mail service.

He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, Evansville Council, and the Catholic Knights of America; and is a heavy stockholder in the Conservative Life Insurance Company and the Columbian Life Insurance Company of Indiana.



B. W. TILFORD

B. W. Tilford, city clerk of Martinsville, is a true product of Morgan county, born within its confines on the 8th day of November, 1859. He attended the public schools of Martinsville and was graduated from the high school. Later he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and was graduated from that institution in the year 1881. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of medicine, but after a few years' practice he engaged in the drug business, and was for twenty years thus employed. At the expiration of this period he became superintendent of the Colonial Sanitarium, which position he still holds. From 1886 to 1888 he discharged the duties of city clerk, and in the fall of 1913 was again elected to this position. He is also keeper of records and seal for the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Martinsville.

In August, 1887, Mr. Tilford was united in marriage to Miss Laura J. Drake.

JUDGE JOSEPH NEWTON TILLET

The son of a Virginia Democrat who came to Indiana in 1834 and became a pioneer in Indiana Democracy, Judge Joseph Newton Tillett has also consistently adhered to the tenets of the party and has rendered valued service to the organization.

Judge Tillett was born in Miami county, Ind., November 25, 1865. His early schooling was received in the schools of Peru and following his graduation from the high school there in 1883 he entered Wabash College. In 1888, following his graduation from that institution, he began the study of law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1890 this course was completed and he entered the practice of law at Peru. Two years later he was elected prosecutor and in 1894 was re-elected to that position. In 1902 he was elected judge of the circuit court of Miami county for a six-year term, and at the expiration of this period was re-elected.

On August 10, 1893, Judge Tillett was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, of Washington, Indiana.

M. C. TOWNSEND



M. C. Townsend, of Hartford City, takes a place in the foremost ranks of educators, his efficient work being recognized by his election as the superintendent of schools of Blackford county in 1909, and by his re-election in 1913. His present term will extend until 1917. Mr. Townsend is also president of the Blackford County Chautauqua Association. He is also well known among educators as the author of the "Co-Operative School Register," which is used in a large per cent. of the schools of the Central States. He taught school eight years before his election as county superintendent of schools.

Mr. Townsend was born August 11, 1884, and is a native of Indiana. His education was obtained in the public schools of Blackford county and at the Marion Normal College, from which he graduated in 1907.

On December 25, 1910, he was married to Miss Nora Adele Harris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Harris, of Marion, Ind. They have two children—a boy, Maxwell, born January 10, 1913, and a girl, Lucile, born December 29, 1914. Since he was quite young, Mr. Townsend has taken an active interest in advancing the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an industrious worker in its behalf. In 1912 he was secretary of the Blackford county Democratic central committee, and in 1913 was chairman of the Hartford City campaign. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Elks lodges.

MORGAN J. TUCKER



The roster of prominent Democrats of Vermilion county would be incomplete were mention not made of Morgan J. Tucker, the present mayor of Clinton.

Mr. Tucker was born in Tipton county, Indiana, on the 10th day of April, 1849, and received his education in the public schools of his district. At the age of four years he was left fatherless, and the mother was left with ten children. Hence, at an early age young Morgan was compelled to shift for himself, and his first position was upon a farm, with the munificent salary of eight dollars per month, with board and washing. Thus launched upon a business career, however, his rise was rapid. At the age of eighteen he came to Terre Haute, taking employment with the firm of T. B. Johns, working in charge of a gang of men cutting timber on the banks of the Wabash river. At the expiration of seven years he located in Clinton, and this has since been his home and here his interests have centered. For thirty-two years he was in business for himself in this

city, but finally retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors, living upon the income of his investments in farm lands and bank stocks.

On the first day of the year, 1912, he assumed the duties of mayor of Clinton, and in the fall of 1913 was re-elected for a term of four years by a majority of sixty-six in a Republican stronghold. During the past twenty-five years he has represented Clinton Democracy at the state conventions, and came within three votes of being elected to the Baltimore convention in 1912.

He was elected to the national convention at St. Louis in 1916, and was married to Miss Delia Day Jan. 26, 1916, of this city.

He is an active member of the K. of P. Lodge.

SAMUEL L. TRABUE

Samuel L. Trabue, Rushville, Indiana, son of Samuel H. and Mary McKee Trabue, was born in Rush county, June 29, 1878.

He was educated in the local schools, later attending Valparaiso College, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1900. He was admitted to practice in the Rush Circuit Court and in the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Indiana, and the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts in 1901.

He voluntarily enlisted and was inducted into the F. A. C. O. T. S. at Camp Zachary Taylor, being honorably discharged December 5, 1918.

He is an active member of the Scottish and York Rite Masonic bodies as well as the Shrine, Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges and the Presbyterian church.

He has always taken an active interest in political affairs.



DR. THOMAS S. TURNER

Dr. Thomas S. Turner is an honored member of the medical fraternity of Boone county and an active citizen of Lebanon. He was born in Madison county, Indiana, on the 14th of May, 1863. He attended the common schools of Grant county and, after reading medicine with Dr. D. B. Snodgrass at Marion, attended the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, completing his medical course in the Eclectic College of Cincinnati. Before completing his medical course he entered the practice of medicine at Milledgeville, Boone county, and located there permanently in 1885. Meeting with success, he took a keen interest in politics, casting his first vote in 1884 for Cleveland and Hendricks. He was afterward elected trustee of Harrison township and served in that capacity for five years.

Dr. Turner located in Lebanon about eighteen years ago, and has been a resident of Lebanon ever since. He was elected on the Democratic ticket as councilman from the second ward, and served two years in that capacity. In September, 1913, he was appointed pension examining surgeon for Boone county. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Indiana Eclectic Medical Association, serving as president of the latter organization in 1912. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, and of the Central Christian church of Lebanon, Ind.



HARRY L. UNGER, LL. B.

Harry L. Unger, a prominent lawyer of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, was born at Etna Green, Kosciusko county, Indiana, a son of Sylvanus S. and Frances M. Unger. His father was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was married to Mary Stauffer. To this union there were born two children: Mary, who passed away at the age of twenty years, and J. Francis, who is now a railway conductor and resides in Pittsburgh. Their mother passed away when they were quite young, and the father came to Marshall county, Indiana, and engaged in the lumber business south of Bourbon. He married Frances M. Helsel, who was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and settled near Bourbon with her parents when she was quite young. After their marriage, they took up their residence in Etna Green. To this union were born Harry L., the subject of this review, and Dottie, who is the wife of Jesse A. Zehner, proprietor of the Zehner Mills, Plymouth, Indiana.

When Harry L. Unger was five years of age, his parents moved with him to a farm east of Etna Green. The dwelling on this farm was made of logs and Mr. Unger is proud of the fact that his home during his childhood was a "log cabin." While living on this farm he entered school and in his class with him was only one pupil, Ernest Lutes, and, strange to say, this class of two produced a lawyer and a preacher.

When Mr. Unger reached the age of eight his parents moved with him to a farm about seven



miles west of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, near Donaldson, where he attended school until he graduated, and he then took up the teachers' course and a commercial course at the University of Valparaiso, Valparaiso, Ind. He taught school in Marshall and Kosciusko counties for six years.

While Mr. Unger was quite young his father was elected justice of the peace and lawsuits were held at his home. It was these lawsuits and the arguments of attorneys participating therein that created a desire in him to become a lawyer, and he looked forward to the time when he could take the part and assume the duties of a lawyer. Mr. Unger has always been a great student, a hard and industrious worker and a lover of good books. He is the owner of a splendid private library in his home and a splendid law library.

Upon leaving the farm he began the study of law in the office of Jacob O. Kantz at Nappanee, Ind., where, owing to the large office business of Mr. Kantz, he gained much practical knowledge and valuable experience. He entered the Indiana Law School of the University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind., and, after completing the course, graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1904, and was admitted to practice in the supreme and appellate courts and the United States district court of the State of Indiana. He then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Jacob O. Kantz, at Nappanee, was admitted to the Elkhart county bar and continued with Mr. Kantz until July, 1905, when he decided to cast his lot in the West. He started out in search of a suitable location; but after looking about for some time, decided to return to his old home county, and on October 24, 1905, opened his law office in the city of Plymouth, Marshall county, Ind.

He had all the experiences common to young lawyers, but his friends gave him their business and he succeeded. In 1906 the Democratic county central committee used his office for headquarters. The campaign was a busy one. He made friends and acquaintances all over the county, and at this election, in compliance with the unwritten law of the legal fraternity of Marshall county, that young attorneys must take the office of justice of the peace, he was elected to that office.

In 1908 he resigned his office of justice of the peace after being nominated prosecuting attorney for the 41st judicial circuit of the State of Indiana on the Democratic ticket, to which office he was elected, and re-elected in 1910. He filled this office two terms with credit to himself and honor to his party.

In public office as in his daily life and business affairs, he has always been a man whose honor and credibility was unquestioned and whose word is truth. He is numbered among Marshall county's leading lawyers and has a large and growing practice. He has always been very active in political affairs, a conscientious believer in the principles of Democracy. His ancestors came to America before the Revolution and he is a true, loyal and patriotic American citizen.

In the year 1903 Mr. Unger was united in marriage with Zora A. Rosenberger of Nappanee, Ind. They are the parents of one girl, Béatrice Marcelle, and three boys, Harry L., Jr.; Robert A. and Dale F.

Mr. Unger is a member of the Masonic lodge, order of Knights of Pythias and Court of Honor, a member of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, grand domain of Indiana, and at the present time deputy grand chancellor for the second district of the grand domain of Indiana, order of Knights of Pythias.

FRANK S. VAWTER

The name of Frank S. Vawter is familiar to the citizens of Tipton, being that of a leading druggist for a quarter of a century and the present postmaster of the city.

Mr. Vawter was born on the 2d day of April, 1879, four miles west of Tipton, in the same county. He attended the common and high schools of this city, graduating from the latter. Early in life he engaged in the drug business, and for twenty-five years continued in this work.

On the 1st day of December, 1896, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lena B. Green, and their home, then established in this city, has been a center of hospitality.

Receiving the appointment to the position of postmaster of the city, in this capacity he has served with conscientious diligence and zeal.

Since attaining his majority he has been an active party worker, serving through numerous campaigns as precinct committeeman and delegate to county and district conventions.

Fraternally, he is allied with the orders of Masons, Elks and Odd Fellows; is also an active member of the Tipton Chamber of Commerce and the state and national associations of druggists.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS

Having once decided to go outside its own membership in selecting a state chairman, the Democratic state central committee in 1918 looked about for the liveliest wire available in Indiana for the job. The man selected must possess a peculiar combination of ginger, the sort of pep that meant keeping things stirred and boiling in every part of the party machinery from the bottom up, coupled with an ability for efficient organization that was built to win.

That was no easy task that the committee set to do. To find all these peculiar qualifications covered by one hat was the primary task. When located he would be a man of more than average success in his own business, and so he had to have one other peculiarly fitting ingredient in his make-up. He must be so thoroughly enthusiastic in his grounded belief in the principles on which the Democratic party is built that he would be willing to sacrifice personal interests for the time being and devote his time, thought and energies getting the fighting forces together for victory.

That was a whole lot to find and a whole lot to expect. But he was found and he was willing when unanimous decision went to Frederick Van Nuys. He brought all that was originally required in the specifications, and more, to the big job. For he was also one of the best public speakers in Indiana. He knew why he is a Democrat, and when he was through telling it to his audience the members of that audience usually knew why they ought to be good Democrats if they were not.

He always had a message worth while and he always delivered it with peculiar force. His capacity for personal work was limited only by the number of hours in the day, and he possessed that peculiar characteristic of being able to impart his enthusiasm to the other fellow.

One result early developed was that the Republicans had thrown all their carefully mapped-out and published campaign plans into the scrap heap thirty days after Chairman Van Nuys started, and they had to adopt an entirely new method of procedure to meet the Democratic offensive. For, as chairman, Van Nuys was on the offensive from the moment the engine started. His policy at the bottom of the whole business was: "Always make the Democratic party deserve to win and leave the people to finish the job."

Mr. Van Nuys had been previously induced to become the secretary of the Democratic state central committee, working with Chairman Charles A. Greathouse, this position not anticipating or requiring the same continuous and strenuous performance demanded of the chairman. Chairman Greathouse had then been called upon by President Woodrow Wilson to undertake one of the most important war duties, that of managing the federal vocational educational department which should equip the wounded and maimed members of the American fighting forces, during and after the terrible world war, for positions in the industrial and commercial world where their injuries would be the least possible impediment to success. So Charles A. Greathouse retired from politics to enter war work.

Previous to assuming the chairmanship of the Democratic state central committee, the understanding being that he might retire at the end of the 1918 campaign to devote all his energies to war activities, Mr. Van Nuys had acquired a State acquaintance and reputation as a lawyer and party leader. He had an extensive law business at Anderson, Ind., where he had resided and practiced his profession for a number of years. He had served four years as prosecutor for Madison county, and in 1912 he was sent to the state senate from the same county, serving through the sessions of 1913 and 1915, in the last session being the unanimous choice of the Democratic majority for president pro tem. of the senate and majority floor leader.

In both these sessions Senator Van Nuys was conspicuous as a leader, always standing for or against any proposed legislation as he measured it for the general good. It must be a measure that "deserved to win" if it received his support, just as he made it known as state chairman that the Democratic party "must deserve to win."

At the conclusion of his service as state senator Mr. Van Nuys removed to Indianapolis, where his legal practice continued to grow, he being recognized as one of the leaders among successful and able lawyers of the State.



During the term of his service as state chairman Mr. Van Nuys was one of the most active men in the State in all war work. He added to his political exertions the additional task of making speeches all over the State, and wherever and whenever called upon to do so, in war loan drives of all sorts, forgetting politics in his appeals to patriotism, whether connected with the raising of war loans or contributions or otherwise. No man in the State made a greater number of such speeches or spoke to larger audiences, for his oratorical abilities resulted in unusual demands.

Mr. Van Nuys graduated from Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., and from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, beginning the practice of law in 1900.

Without being exact in recording the date of this writing—July, 1918—it would not be safe to assume that this information would remain historically accurate, "Mr. Van Nuys is a bachelor."

H. KARL VOLLAND



H. Karl Volland, the popular mayor of Columbus, Ind., was born in the city over which he now presides as chief executive on the 20th day of May, 1875.

He is the son of Frederick and Mary Volland, two of Columbus' most highly respected German citizens. In public and private schools of the city of Columbus H. Karl Volland obtained his education and was graduated with honors on the completion of the high school course in the spring of 1896. He was employed as a clerk in his father's hardware store, now one of the oldest in the State, from that time—1896—until the 1st day of September, 1902, when he entered upon the duties of city clerk of Columbus, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket in the month of May of that year, all of the other city officers elected being Republicans. The Democratic candidate for mayor that year was defeated by 80 votes and Mr. Volland was elected by 142, which shows that he ran 222 votes ahead of his ticket. This is certainly a splendid compliment to his personal worth and the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

In 1905 he was unanimously elected by the common council for a term of three years as a member of the board of education of Columbus, serving with distinction and in turn as secretary, treasurer and president of said board. He was the first alumnus to hold membership on the board of education. He is the life president of the High School Alumni Association as well as of the class in which he graduated in 1896.

It is conceded that he has done more to stimulate interest in the educational advantages offered by his alma mater than any graduate who ever left its portals.

In 1896, while attending school and before reaching his majority, he was elected a Democratic committeeman and helped carry his precinct and ward for the Democratic candidate for alderman by a large majority. In 1898 he was elected secretary of the Democratic city central committee. In 1906 he was elected to the position of bookkeeper of the People's Savings and Trust Company of Columbus by the directors of said institution, holding that position with credit and honor until June, 1907, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. Having recovered his health sufficiently, Mr. Volland returned to the hardware business in 1908 and was connected with it until the spring of 1913, when he announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of his native city.

In the nominating primary which followed in May of that year he was opposed by two other candidates, but he was easily nominated, receiving twice as many votes as his opponents combined. In the election that followed in November he was elected to the office of mayor by one of the largest votes ever given a candidate for that office. With four opponents of as many different parties, he received a handsome majority over all, carrying every candidate on the ticket into office with him.

Mr. Volland is one of the youngest mayors Columbus has ever had. The policy of his administration is business, economy and law enforcement, and he is fulfilling every campaign pledge so made. His administration of the city's affairs is giving universal satisfaction and is receiving the endorsement of all good citizens.

He helped organize the first Indiana mayors' association and is a member of its executive committee. At the annual meeting of the Indiana Municipal League, held July 6, 7 and 8, 1915, he was unanimously elected as president. He is the local treasurer of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Church, with which church he has been affiliated since his birth. He is a member of the Commercial Club and the Retail Merchants' Association and many other clubs and organizations of his city, and he always displays a deep interest and is active in all matters pertaining to the progress and welfare of his native city. In 1910 he was married to Miss Lillian Marie Rost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Rost, of the same city. One child has been born of this union, a son, who has been named H. Karl Volland, Jr.

Mr. Volland has always endorsed the principles of the Democratic party and has labored earnestly and faithfully for its welfare and for the adoption of its platform. He was one of the original Woodrow Wilson-for-President admirers and Democrats in Indiana.

He has a bright future before him. He comes of a family closely connected with the aristocracy of Germany. Mr. Volland is a true American patriot, a great admirer of his country's flag and all that that emblem represents and stands for.

Should he decide to devote much of his time to political labors he will undoubtedly win further successes and distinction, because, added to his keen insight and capability as a political manager, are a stalwart devotion to the general good and unquestioned loyalty to the right.

WILLIAM H. VOLLMER

Few men who have ever lived anywhere have been possessed of so many excellent qualities that accumulated and perpetuated warm friendships such as those enjoyed by William H. Vollmer of Vincennes.

Starting as a farm hand on the "thin lands" of Knox county, with nothing to depend upon but his meager wage, with few educational advantages outside of the "school of hard knocks," he rose to a position of wealth and influence and leadership in the community.

His friends were in number corresponding with his acquaintances. There was a sincerity and genuineness in all he did, a cordiality unassumed in all his intercourse, a business and personal integrity and stability from which he never swerved, and with it all a generosity and the heart of a big man of human sympathy and charity for all men that drew others to him.

While his business interests were concentrated largely at Vincennes, thus holding him pretty closely to his home city, he had a large acquaintance and was deservedly popular all over the State. He was a consistent and constant Democrat in politics always, but not of the narrow sort who would view with suspicion or distrust the men of the opposition. He respected the honest opinions of others in politics as in all other things, just as honest men of opposing views respected his.

It was at the end of the second year of the administration of Governor Thomas R. Marshall that William H. Vollmer was elected treasurer of state. The same year William H. O'Brien was elected auditor of state. Two abler and more conscientious men could not have been found in the State of Indiana to undertake the difficult task of straightening out a deplorable condition of state finances. They were also lifelong and congenial friends.

The retiring Republican administration had accumulated a debt of three millions of dollars, had allowed all the state institutions to become dilapidated, both as related to buildings and equipment. The state institutional and educational accounts were all overdrawn, all the state revenues had been anticipated and disbursed a year in advance, and there was not \$10,000 cash in the treasury.

William H. Vollmer and William H. O'Brien put their joint ability to the task. In the six years following their induction into office the State made greater strides than in any period in its hundred years of history. State institutions were rebuilt and properly equipped and the State's unfortunates were cared for as they should be, and as they had not been for years before. New institutions were built, equipped, paid for and occupied. The Republican debt of three millions was entirely wiped out.

With the co-operation of Charles A. Greathouse, who was state superintendent of public instruction, the three worked together to a development of a system of schools and educational advancement in Indiana which has no equal in any other State in the Union, and it was all paid for and a surplus of appropriations remained in the treasury.

It is a monument to the memory of William H. Vollmer and his service to the people as state treasurer that at the end of the six years mentioned these institutions were turned over in first-class shape, in better condition than they had ever been, with better buildings and better equipment

than ever before, all on a financial basis that would perpetually sustain them, if not disturbed; that, with not a penny of debt, the James P. Goodrich administration came into office with five millions of accumulated cash balance on hand. The master financial ability of William H. Vollmer and William H. O'Brien had done this much for the people of Indiana.

William H. Vollmer was born near Freelandsville, Knox county, Indiana, on the 24th day of October, 1856. He was the son of Frederick and Hannah (Baker) Vollmer. After leaving school in 1872, having in the meantime worked as a farm hand, he entered the grocery business as a clerk. In 1888 he embarked in the firm of Vollmer & Recker. In 1896 he was elected county treasurer of Knox county and re-elected in 1898. He formed a co-partnership with C. C. Winkler in the commission business and at the time of his death they conducted the largest melon commission firm in the country. To their credit is largely due the development of the melon industry in Knox county. This firm handled the crop of several counties.

Mr. Vollmer was married May 3, 1882, to Miss Julia Ritterskamp. One son was born to them December 25, 1895, dying at the age of six years.

Mr. Vollmer was interested in many forms of business. He was vice-president and director of the Aetna Trust Company of Indianapolis, was a director of the American Oil and Gas Company of Oklahoma, was president and director of the Citizens' Trust Company of Vincennes, a large stockholder in the German National Bank of Vincennes, director of the Vincennes Y. M. C. A., trustee of the Vincennes University, president of the Blackford Window Glass Company, director of the Vincennes Furniture Manufacturing Company, director and one of the organizers of the Reel-Osterhage Lumber Company and of the Brock-Willis Monument Company, president and director of the Southside Elevator Company, a former member of the Vincennes School Board, serving a term as its president; a former director and president of the Vincennes Board of Trade and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and held stock in numerous other corporations. He held large farming interests in Knox county also.

Mr. Vollmer was a lifelong member of the German Evangelical Church, a member of the Elks, of the Pastime Club, Rotary and Harmonie Verein clubs. He was elected to Masonry, but died before he was able to take his initiation.

In politics Mr. Vollmer was always an active Democrat. He served as county chairman for three campaigns. After his service as county treasurer he was called upon by his friends to enter the race for state treasurer. He did this and was elected in 1910 and re-elected in 1912.

After the death of Dr. Archer, the chairman of the Second congressional district, Mr. Vollmer was elected district chairman by the Democratic central committee. He was a thorough organizer and a most efficient chairman. His persistency to details made his campaigns victorious.

Mr. Vollmer died at the Good Samaritan Hospital in the city of Vincennes, Ind., on January 6, 1917, following an operation. He was sixty years of age at the time of his death.

HON. S. E. VORIS

S. E. Voris was born in the city of Dayton, Ohio, in 1854. His schooling was received in the common schools of Butler county, Ohio, and here the early years of his business career were spent.

In 1887 he removed to Indiana, locating in Crawfordsville, where he engaged in the insurance business. With characteristic zeal, energy, and indomitable perseverance he entered into the business life of the place, and took an active interest in political and municipal affairs.

In 1893 he was appointed postmaster of the city of Crawfordsville, serving in this capacity until 1897. In 1904 he was elected to the high position of mayor, and for six years his best efforts were given to the work, carrying on a progressive and very efficient city government. Mr. Voris was the first Democrat to be elected to this high office. In 1910, and again in 1912, he was elected to represent Montgomery county in the state legislature, and served in the sessions of 1911 and 1913. Here he took an active part, serving with credit to himself and constituency, and one of the crowning achievements of his labor was the introduction and passage of the bill which made the penal farm a reality.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Knights of Pythias, Elks, is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, member of the Mystic Shrine, and supreme treasurer of the Tribe of Ben Hur.



HON. FRANCIS J. VURPILLAT

Descended from a line of Democratic ancestors, and the son of a leader in party affairs, Hon. Francis J. Vurpillat has continued the work and has rendered valuable service to the party.

He was born on the 26th day of August, 1871, and received his schooling in the public schools of Winamac. Later he attended Notre Dame University, graduating in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of laws; and the following year returning to receive the degree of bachelor of letters.

On the 5th day of June, 1894, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Iva Bunnell of Frankfort, Indiana, and the home then established by them in Winamac has been a center of hospitality and culture.

In the year 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the 44th judicial circuit, and was twice re-elected, devoting six years to this work. Later he was appointed county attorney for Pulaski county, and was also city attorney of Winamac for one term.

In the fall of 1908 he was elected to the bench of the 44th judicial circuit, including Starke and Pulaski counties, and his decisions as judge have been rendered with justice and impartiality. He is a son of Joseph D. Vurpillat, ex-county treasurer and a pioneer in the Democracy of the state.

Judge Vurpillat is now a resident of South Bend, Indiana, having accepted a permanent position as judge of the court and lecturer in the law department of Notre Dame University.



JAMES S. WALES

James S. Wales, the present mayor of Alexandria, has, for many years, been prominently identified with business and municipal affairs of this locality. He was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, but during his boyhood accompanied his parents to Union county, where his schooling was received. In 1893 they located in Madison county, and here his interests have centered. In 1894 he was elected city treasurer, and in this capacity served until 1910, at which time he was appointed deputy county treasurer. In 1914 he was elected mayor of the city for a term of four years. He has been actively interested in the business life of the place, serving for a number of years as assistant cashier of the Alexandria Bank and conducting a thriving real estate and insurance business. He has served the party many times as precinct committeeman and as delegate to the various conventions.

Fraternally, he is allied with the Orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Knights of Pythias and has held official position in all.

JOHN J. WALSH

For many years a leader in labor circles of the state, and at present a member of the state bureau of inspection, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is a well-known figure in the city of Indianapolis.

John J. Walsh was born at Vincennes, Indiana, on the 27th day of April, 1874. He was educated in the parochial schools of that city and graduated therefrom in the year 1888.

On the 6th day of June, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Daisy A. Davis, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home.

Early in life he became interested in mechanics, and so rapidly did he advance in the knowledge of machinery that he soon became known as an expert and was the holder of several important positions in the mechanical departments of railroads entering this state. He also took a vital interest in problems affecting the laboring men of the state, and their confidence in him and his judgment was soon evidenced by his election to important positions in their organizations.

During the 1911 session of the legislature he served as chief doorkeeper of the house of representatives; and on the first day of July of that year he was appointed head of the department of buildings, factories and workshops of the state bureau of inspection, his term of office to continue for a period of four years.

Mr. Walsh is an active member of the order of Knights of Columbus and of the International Association of Machinists. He has, throughout his career, been an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Democratic party and has rendered valuable service to the various local organizations of the community.

ESTAL E. WALKER

The name of Estal E. Walker of North Vernon is a familiar one to the citizens of both Jennings and Brown counties, for he has held positions of trust in both counties. He was born in Brown county January 5, 1879, attended the common schools of his native county and continued his studies at Lexington, Ky. He married Miss Kathryn Rubottom of Columbus, Ind.

During his residence in Nashville, Brown county, Mr. Walker held the position of city clerk for a term of four years and for two years also discharged the duties of deputy treasurer and deputy auditor of that county. Later he made his home in North Vernon, and there also he held the position of city clerk for a term of four years. He has for a number of years been engaged in the hardware business in that city.

WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, M. D.

Dr. William Walkinshaw, though a native of Canada, has for many years been a distinguished resident of the town of Stillwell, Laporte county, and his interests in and labors for the advancement of the community in which he resides are worthy of note.

Dr. Walkinshaw received his education in the schools of his native Canada. After completing his studies in the regular school grades he entered Queen's University, where he pursued his studies in medical science and was graduated.

On January 18, 1893, Dr. Walkinshaw was united in marriage to Miss Anna Maude Copley, and together they came to Indiana and established their home, he entering into the active practice of his profession, in which he has been successful.

On January 1, 1913, Dr. Walkinshaw assumed the duties of coroner of Laporte county and in that capacity served until the beginning of the year 1915, since which time he has devoted his time and energies to his large and growing practice.

JAMES B. WALLACE

James B. Wallace of Newcastle is a native of the State of Ohio, but he received his schooling in the schools of Union City, Ind. He was born on July 25, 1872, and in 1901 became a permanent resident of Henry county. Mr. Wallace has been twice married, his present wife, to whom he was married in the year 1913, having been Miss Margaret New, a resident of Hancock county.

On December 22, 1909, Mr. Wallace assumed the duties of treasurer of the city of Newcastle, and so efficiently did he administer the affairs of this office that at the expiration of his term of service he was elected to discharge the still greater responsibilities of treasurer of the county. The fact is worthy of note also that he is the first Democratic treasurer ever elected in the city or county. Mr. Wallace has been an active Democrat and has further served his party as a delegate to the state convention. He is also widely known as a successful dealer in general merchandise.

AARON M. WALTZ

Aaron M. Waltz of Hartford City was born at Hagerstown, Indiana, May 6, 1864. Following a public school education, he attended Valparaiso Normal College in 1882-83. He read law, was elected a justice of the peace and was appointed prosecuting attorney by the Republicans. Coming to Blackford county in 1890 he became Democratic county chairman in 1891. Was roll clerk in the Indiana state senate in 1893, and was again county chairman in 1896 and in 1898. He was elected prosecuting attorney the same year and re-elected in 1898. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1900 and contingent elector in 1912. He was county attorney in 1912-13 and re-appointed for 1914-15. Since 1891 Mr. Waltz has been connected with the Democratic county committee as chairman or as a member of the executive committee. He has been frequently a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and has served on the committee on rules and organization, and the committee on credentials. He is an active member and past exalted ruler of the Elks and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen.

FRANK E. WATSON

The present postmaster of the city of Corydon, appointed by President Wilson April 21, 1914, for a term of four years, is a man eminently fitted to assume the responsibilities of this position, being a man of broad experience and thoroughly conversant with the community and its needs.

Mr. Frank E. Watson was born in Indiana on the 11th day of July, 1877, and attended the public schools of his district, later taking a course of study at the Central Normal College of Danville, from which he graduated.

On the 19th day of November, 1903, his marriage to Miss Henrietta Marshall was solemnized, and their home has since extended its hospitality to a host of friends. In the same year, also, he was appointed county auditor, serving under this appointment for a term of nine months, at the expiration of which he was elected to this position for a term of four years, being at that time the youngest auditor elected in the State. Later he became interested in the First National Bank of Corydon, and is now a director in this institution. His energies at present, however, are centered in the administration of the affairs of the postal service, in which he finds deep interest.

Mr. Watson is a lifelong adherent to Democratic principles, and has devoted his time and services for the furtherance of the influence of this party, attending the various state conventions as delegate for many years. He was appointed by Governor Ralston as delegate to the good roads convention at St. Louis in April, 1914.

Fraternally, he is allied with the order of Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, among the membership of which he has a wide acquaintance.

LOUIS LATOUR WATSON

Louis Latour Watson, an early pioneer of the state of Indiana and a loyal worker in the ranks of the party for three-quarters of a century, still lives in the memory and in the hearts of many citizens of Vincennes.

He was born in Vincennes, then but a trading post, on the 13th day of April, 1809. Here his boyhood and youth were spent, sharing the hardships and joys of the early settler, knowing nothing of our present school system, but managing to acquire an education sufficient to enable him to compete with the more fortunate younger generation.

On the 6th day of November, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia E. Fellows, and their home was established in Vincennes. Here their lives were spent, loyal to the home of their birth and rejoicing in its growth and progress until death called them.

After the coming of the railroad he entered the employ of the Evansville and Crawfordsville road, serving as station agent and contractor, and was later purchasing agent for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. During the administration of President Taylor, 1849 to 1853, he held the position of postmaster of Vincennes, and was later elected county assessor and city councilman, in both of which capacities he served the commonwealth efficiently and loyally.

Always a devoted worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, he rendered valued service to the local and state organizations, and his memory is revered by a host of younger workers.

On the 4th day of May, 1902, death called him from his home at Vincennes; but the record of his work and his sterling qualities will long continue in the community where his life was spent.

He was born and died at Vincennes, and at his death was the oldest native.



S. HORACE WEBER

S. Horace Weber was born on the 13th day of April, 1889, at Oakville, Delaware county. He attended the public schools of Muncie and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1906. A course of work was then taken at Indiana University, followed by teaching school in Delaware county for seven years, five of which were as principal. He then located in Muncie and engaged in his chosen work, surveying. In 1912 he was elected surveyor of Delaware county, the first Democratic surveyor ever elected there, and, though but twenty-four years of age, his work in this department was so efficiently administered that he was re-elected at the close of a two-year term.

On December 10, 1914, Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Helen C. Stephens. Mr. Weber is a member of the Elks lodge at Muncie and is a 32d degree Mason.

SAMUEL B. WELLS



A leader in the Democratic organization of Scott county, for many years a prominent attorney of Scottsburg, and a journalist of wide influence, Samuel B. Wells needs no introduction to the citizens of Scott county and vicinity.

He was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on the 28th day of September, 1860. He attended the public schools of his district, and after his graduation, in the year 1885, entered De Pauw University at Greencastle for the purpose of taking a course in law. Graduating from this institution with the class of 1887, he was in the same year admitted to the bar in Jefferson county, and in 1889 removed to Scott county and entered into the active practice of his profession.

In the year 1887 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rachel P. Marshall of Olney, Ill., and their home was established in Madison until they removed to Scottsburg. Here their friendships have been made and their interests centered.

During the period from 1900 to 1904 he held the position of prosecuting attorney of the sixth judicial district, and discharged the duties involved with much credit. In the fall of 1910 he was elected representative from Scott and Jennings counties to the state legislature, and in the assembly of 1911 was an active participant.

Mr. Wells is widely known, also, as the editor of the *Scott County Journal*, a paper whose principles are proverbially sound and progressive.

CHARLES W. WENINGER



The present auditor of Starke county, Charles W. Weninger, has been for many years closely identified with the business life of North Judson and is a recognized leader in all movements for the betterment of the community in which he resides.

He is a native Hoosier, born on the 23rd day of May, 1873, and educated in the schools of North Judson. At the age of twenty years he was appointed deputy postmaster of North Judson, and in this capacity served for a term of four years. He also held the position of town clerk for two terms and was a member of the North Judson school board for a term of two years. In the year 1900 he served in the capacity of township trustee, and in the fall of 1912 was elected to the position which he now holds, that of county auditor.

Aside from his labors in the public service, he has taken a very active part in the business life of the place, and is now president of the First State Bank of North Judson, president of the Perpetual Building and Loan Association, and an active real estate and insurance man.

On the 29th day of September, 1897, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Maude Collier, and she has since been the presiding genius of his home, dispensing its hospitality to their many friends and creating the true home atmosphere.

RICHARD A. WERNEKE



The name of Richard A. Werneke is known throughout the State as one of the most active and efficient workers in the ranks of the party.

He is a native of the Hoosier State, born on the 1st day of May, 1883, and his schooling was received in the public and parochial schools of Terre Haute.

On the 10th day of September, 1910, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Nina C. Wynn, and she has since presided over their home with rare grace, dispensing hospitality to a host of friends.

At the early age of twenty years he served the party in the capacity of precinct and county committeeman, and again in 1905 was connected with the local organization. In the year 1912 he was elected to the important position of prosecuting attorney of Terre Haute, and the year following he assumed the duties of chairman of the city central committee. During his incumbency of this position, for the first time in the history of Vigo county, every candidate on the Democratic ticket was elected. Al-

though one of the youngest public officials ever elected to office in the county, his abilities as prosecuting attorney were so marked that he was re-elected in 1914.

Throughout his career, since he attained his majority, Mr. Werneke has borne a prominent part in every Democratic movement in the county, and has served the party as delegate to all conventions, being recognized as one of the strongest leaders in the organization.

JESSE F. WEISMAN

Jesse F. Weisman, a leading attorney of the city of Linton, has for a number of years been well known to the citizens of Greene county. He is a native of the Hoosier State, his birth having occurred near the city of Anderson on the 15th day of May, 1881. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school at Oxford, Ohio, later attending Miami University, and completing his legal education at the Cincinnati Law School, followed by his admission to the bar of Greene county and his entrance upon the active practice of his profession.

On the 22d day of December, 1906, his marriage to Miss Bertha A. Riddle was solemnized, and she has since presided over his home and dispensed its hospitality.

In 1906 he assumed the duties of city attorney of Linton, which position he held for eight years, retiring in 1914. In the fall of 1912 he was elected representative from Greene county to the general assembly of the state and in the legislature of 1913 he was an active member, always guarding the interests of the people in legislative matters.

Since boyhood he has been actively engaged in the service of the Democratic party, working with the local organizations and at all times seeking to promulgate the principles of true Democracy.

FERNANDO WOOD WESNER

Fernando Wood Wesner, whose photo appears herewith, is a native of Washington county, as were also his parents, and is of German-Irish descent. For many years he has been closely identified with the political life of Jackson county and esteemed as one of her worthy, progressive citizens.

Mr. Wesner was born and reared on a farm, attending the country schools until the age of 17, when he became a teacher. For several winters he followed this profession with great success. He is a graduate of Eikso Academy, Salem, Indiana, class of 1892, in the scientific course. For a time he attended the Normal College at Mitchell, Indiana, taking a teachers' course, and did two years' work in the law and literary departments of Indiana University, in a special course. He has been in the active practice of law at Seymour, Ind., since February, 1899. During his residence in Seymour he has held the offices of city commissioner, city judge, and deputy prosecuting attorney for Jackson county.

On the 17th day of June, 1903, he was married to Miss Lura Maude Hamer, a native of Seymour, and the most estimable and intelligent young woman. To this union a daughter and son have been born.

Mr. Wesner is a sterling Democrat and stands high in his party councils.



JOHN WESSEL, JR.

John Wessel is well known to the leaders of Democracy in Allen county and Indiana as one of the most active among the younger workers in the party. He has also, by his progressive policies and aggressive methods, won for himself an enviable position in the business life of the community. He was born on the 19th day of November, 1882, and after graduating from the common and high schools, attended St. Joseph's College at Rensselaer, Indiana, graduating with the class of 1902.

Later, after having taken up his business life, he showed a deep interest in political matters; and was appointed reading clerk of the house of representatives of the 66th and 67th general assemblies of the state of Indiana. During the campaign of 1912 he was appointed secretary of the Allen county central committee, working zealously and loyally for the success of Woodrow Wilson and the other candidates on the Democratic ticket.



As a business man he has been remarkably successful, showing throughout his career unusual ability in organization and management, and, though still a young man, holds the responsible position of secretary and manager of the Ft. Wayne Municipal Electric Light and Power Works.

HENRY E. WHITE



The career of Henry E. White has been a varied one, and his versatility has been demonstrated in a marked degree by his successful endeavors in various lines.

He was born in Pulaski county, Indiana, on the 18th day of December, 1866, and his schooling was received in the public schools of Starke county. Later, however, a course of study in the higher branches and in law was taken at Valparaiso University. For a period of five years he taught in the public schools of Starke county, and for one year was the proprietor of a store. Later he engaged in the lumber business in North Judson, Indiana, and for six years his energies were devoted to this work. He was one of the organizers and the first cashier of the Fountain Square State Bank of Indianapolis, and for one year was cashier of the Bank of Starke County, of Hamlet. He has been actively interested in the municipal affairs of North Judson, and was for two terms a member of the school board of that place. In the year 1898 he was elected clerk of the Starke circuit court and at the expiration of his first term of four years was re-elected to this position. For six months, also, he served as deputy in the circuit court of Kosciusko county.

Mrs. White, to whom he was married August 3, 1893, was formerly Miss Estelle E. Collins of Wayne township. They have three sons: Rex Seymour, Victor Ehdy and Maxwell Richard.

RICHARD WHITE

Since attaining the age of twenty-one years Richard White has been closely allied with the workings of the Democratic party in Dearborn county and has served as precinct committeeman in every campaign since the year 1895, as well as attending every state and district convention and finally being present at the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912.

He is a product of Dearborn county, born in the city of Aurora on the 15th day of December, 1876. In his childhood he moved, with his parents, to the town of Cochran, and here he was educated in the public and parochial schools of his district. Here also he held his first position in the service of the public, being elected clerk of Cochran for two terms. Later he served as deputy assessor, and in the year 1906 was elected sheriff of Dearborn county, which position he filled with great satisfaction to the people, and much credit to himself. The ensuing three years were spent in the city of Washington, D. C., having received the appointment of assistant sergeant-at-arms under Stokes Jackson for the 62nd and 63rd Congressional Assemblies. At present he holds the position of pure food inspector.

Mr. White enjoys an exceedingly wide acquaintance and numbers among his friends many of the most prominent statesmen of our state and country.

DAVID VOORHEES WHITELEATHER

The name of David Voorhees Whiteleather is a familiar one to the citizens of Columbia City and vicinity, being an attorney-at-law with an extensive practice in Whitley and the surrounding counties.

Mr. Whiteleather was born on a farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 4, 1866, where he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, and subsequently Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio.

He became a citizen of the State of Indiana in 1889, when he was selected principal of the public schools at Larwill, Indiana, which position he held for a period of five years. After reading law in the law offices of Eph. K. Strong and P. H. Clugston, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1894, began the practice of his profession on January 1, 1895, and has continued in his profession since said time.

In 1895 he married Miss Keturah H. Essick. During the political campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900, Mr. Whiteleather served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Whitley county.

In 1898 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Whitley and Noble, and was re-elected to said office in 1900. He was selected as chairman of the County Council of Defense for Whitley county and served in that capacity during the continuation of the world's war.

JUDGE HUGH DEVINE WICKENS

Judge Hugh Devine Wickens stands in the foremost rank not only among the representatives of Democracy, but in the legal profession as well, of Decatur county. He is a native of Jennings county, born in 1870, and here he attended common schools, later graduating from the high school of North Vernon. His legal education was received in the Indiana Law School. In the year 1910 he assumed the duties of judge of the ninth judicial district, including Bartholomew and Decatur counties, enjoying the unique distinction of being the first Democratic candidate for judge carrying Decatur county since the Civil war, and the first Democrat elected in the circuit for twelve years. For four years he has devoted his time with conscientious diligence to the affairs of his office, gaining an enviable reputation in the legal profession of the section. His wife, formerly Miss Adele Gallagher, has also a wide circle of friends in their home city, Greensburg.



HENRY A. WIEBKE

Well known throughout the business section of Ft. Wayne is Henry A. Wiebke, the proprietor of The Hof Brau restaurant and bar on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets. Mr. Wiebke is a native of the Hoosier state, his birth having occurred on the first day of September, 1867. He attended St. Paul's Lutheran parochial school, and after he attained his majority became prominently identified with the Democratic organization of this city, having many times attended the various conventions of the city, county and state in the capacity of delegate. During the years 1902 to 1905, inclusive, he served the city as councilman, showing an unusual grasp of the business affairs of the city, giving his support only to those measures which appeared to him for the real good of the community.



On the 13th day of January, 1896, his marriage to Mrs. Louise Mosshammer, formerly Miss Ritter, was solemnized; and their home has extended its hospitality to numerous friends. Mr. Wiebke comes of a Democratic family, his father and brothers having always been staunch adherents of this party.

CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, JR.

Known throughout Tippecanoe county as the editor of the *Sunday* and *Thursday Leader*, and fully equipped by nature and by training for the responsibilities which rest on the newspaper man, is Charles F. Williams, Jr.

He is a native of Tippecanoe county, born within its confines on the 30th day of December, 1869. He attended the schools of Lafayette, and later entered Purdue University for work in the higher branches.

On the 12th day of June, 1889, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Frances V. Sullins, and their home, then established in Lafayette, has been a center of hospitality extended to a wide circle of friends.

In September, 1902, he assumed the duties of city clerk, and in this capacity served until September, 1904. At the expiration of this period he re-entered the field of journalism, and in it has found an occupation to which he is eminently adapted. In his work as editor of the *Sunday* and *Thursday Leader* he has shown marked capability.

Fraternally, he is allied with the orders of Free and Accepted Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Druids, Elks and Woodmen of the World.

Politically, he has been a staunch adherent to the principles of Democracy, and in the various campaigns through which he has passed has consistently labored for the success of the cause.



FRANCIS M. WILLIAMS

Francis M. Williams, who in 1911 was elected auditor of Delaware county, was born in Indiana on February 3, 1872. He attended the public schools of Grant county, and later accompanied his parents to Howard county, where his schooling was continued. In September, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Spradling.

In the year 1911 Mr. Williams was elected to the position of county auditor, and in that capacity served with marked ability.

HARRY B. WILLIAMS

Harry B. Williams was born on February 13, 1872, on a farm in Owen county. His grandfather was the first white child born in Indiana, his birth having occurred at old Fort Knox, the present site of Vincennes. This gentleman, William Williams, a cousin of Governor "Blue Jeans" Williams, settled in Owen county eighty years ago.

Harry B. Williams received his education in the schools of Owen county and after his graduation entered the educational field, teaching in the county schools for two years. At the expiration of this period he entered the pursuit of agriculture and in this field labored successfully. He has been an active party worker, serving as precinct committeeman and delegate to many conventions. He was elected county treasurer in 1910 by a majority of 98, and again in 1912 by 546.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Maud Plew. He is affiliated with the Masons, I. O. O. F. and Red Men.

H. THORNTON WILLIS



A leading name in the roster of the Indiana Democracy is that of H. Thornton Willis, of Knox county.

He was born on a farm near Bruceville, Knox county, and attended the schools of his district. Later a course of study was taken at the State Normal School at Terre Haute, after which he entered the educational field, teaching in the schools of the county for six years. At the expiration of this period he became city editor of the *Vincennes Daily Sun* and here remained for five years. He was also widely known as the manager of the Union Depot hotel for thirteen years. After a year's service with the Second National Bank he returned to the newspaper field, becoming general manager of the *Vincennes Daily and Weekly Sun*, resigning this position in February, 1911, to accept the appointment to the position of deputy state treasurer, serving two terms, being reappointed in February, 1915, for a second term under the new treasurer.

He was for three years a member of the Vincennes school board, and secretary of the county Democratic committee for four years. He also served as secretary of the Vincennes board of trade for fourteen years, and is still active in this organization.

Fraternally, he is allied with the order of Ben Hur, Royal Arcanum and Travelers' Protective Association.

Mrs. Willis, to whom he was married June 17, 1896, was formerly Miss Grace Burnet.

THOMAS E. WILLSON



The grandson of the first treasurer of Ripley county, elected in 1818, and the son of the first county associate judge, Thomas E. Willson, an attorney of Osgood, is also widely known and highly esteemed as an active party worker, and former holder of various positions of trust in the public service.

He was born at Versailles, Indiana, on the 16th day of December, 1845, and attended the public schools at that place. August 22, 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted, as a private, in Company A, 83rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry; in the latter part of the year 1863 he was transferred to the 5th regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and was honorably discharged, as a sergeant, July 5, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. For two and one-half years after the war he was a student of Moores Hill College.

On the 22nd of November, 1870, he was married to Miss Melvina H. Francis, and one month later their home was established at Osgood. Here they have since remained and are now the parents of three children.

In the year 1875 he was elected, without opposition, as one of the members of the first board of town trustees of Osgood and served two terms. In 1866 he was elected to the position of county auditor of Ripley county, and after the expiration of his term of four years was re-elected.

He is a member of the Ripley county bar and a member, in good standing, of the G. A. R., Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM O. WILSON

To the citizens of Posey county the name of William O. Wilson is a familiar one and one held in high esteem, this gentleman having served the commonwealth in various positions of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Wilson is a native Hoosier, born on the 22nd day of September, 1878, and educated in the public schools of his district. Following his graduation from the high school of Mt. Vernon he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and after receiving a year's work in this institution entered Indiana University for further study. Following his graduation here after having completed a three years' course of work, he entered the educational field, and for a number of years taught in the schools of Posey county with marked success. On the 24th day of August, 1905, he was elected county superintendent of schools and in this capacity served until February 16, 1914. During this period his work was characterized by marked intelligence and zeal for the advancement of the school system and the progress of the children of the community, and the high plane of scholarship which was set before the youthful mind as a standard did much to place the schools of the community upon their present foundation.

In the year 1914 he was appointed to the position of postmaster of Mt. Vernon, and in this capacity has continued to render efficient and intelligent service.

On the 29th day of June, 1910, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet Brinkman, and their home, then established in Mt. Vernon, has extended hospitality to a host of interesting friends.

During his years in college he became affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity; is now affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons and B. P. O. Elks, all of Mt. Vernon.

HENRY WIMBERG

Closely identified with political and business affairs of the city of Evansville for many years, the name of Henry Wimberg ranks high in the roster of prominent Democratic workers in Vanderburg county.

Mr. Wimberg is a native of Germany, born in the city of Oldenburg on the 30th day of December, 1851. Here his boyhood was spent and his schooling received. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Emge, and she has proven a devoted companion and helpmate.

Mr. Wimberg's residence in Evansville has been fraught with various activities in the service of the commonwealth.

He was elected to membership in the city council and for six years took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He has also served on the police and fire board for a period of three years, and has been actively interested in the various movements which have arisen from time to time for the general progress and development of the community.

Mr. Wimberg is also widely known as president of the Evansville Brewing Association and as president of the Vendome Hotel Company. He is regarded as one of the progressive business men of Evansville.



HUGO WINTERHOFF

The Fatherland has sent to our shores in the years that have passed many citizens who have risen to prominence in our own country through their interest in business and civic affairs; and this is clearly exemplified in the case of Hugo Winterhoff. This gentleman was born in Germany on the fifth

day of June, 1864, and in his childhood he attended the schools of his native state. In the year 1881, however, when a lad of sixteen, he came to this country with his parents, settling in the city of Elkhart, Indiana, and here his schooling was continued. On the 14th day of September, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Haslanger, whose home was in South Bend, Indiana; but on the 7th of March, 1913, death deprived him of the companionship of his helpmate.

In the fall of 1911 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the important position of county recorder, assuming the duties of his position on the first day of the following January, his term of office expiring on the 31st of December, 1915.

In the years since he attained his majority Mr. Winterhoff has performed much valued service in the ranks of the Democratic party, and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his constituents and the community at large.

FRANK H. WOLFE

Any reference to the active workers in the ranks of Shelby county Democracy should include mention of the name of Frank H. Wolfe.

Mr. Wolfe was born in Decatur county, Indiana, May 22, 1881. He attended the schools of his home district and at the age of twenty-four years he located in Shelby county, where his permanent home was established after his marriage to Miss Ives Pyle.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Wolfe served as a sergeant-major. Later he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Shelby county. During the campaign of 1914 he was an active participant in the work of the Democratic organization and was the party's nominee for prosecuting attorney.

ALPHONSO C. WOOD

Alphonso C. Wood was born on the 23rd day of January, 1874, in Steuben county, Indiana.

He attended the public schools of his county and later continued his studies at the Tri-State College of Angola, from which institution he graduated in the classical course in July, 1895. In 1896 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and after completing a three-year course was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in the active practice of law ever since. In 1901 he was elected town clerk of the town of Angola for a two-year term, was re-elected in 1903, and at the expiration of this term of office he was appointed city attorney for the city of Angola. From March, 1909, until November, 1910, he held the position of secretary to Congressman Cyrus Cline, of the 12th district of Indiana. In February, 1911, he was appointed deputy oil inspector, which position he held until March, 1915.

He is an active party worker, holding the position of secretary of the county central committee from 1900 until 1908, at which time he was elected county chairman, which position he has since held.

His marriage to Miss Mayme Moffett occurred June 28, 1899. They have one son, Theodore Thomas Wood, born February 2, 1905.

DE VERE YEOMAN

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review is among the ablest of the younger workers in the ranks of the Democratic party in Jasper county. He is a native of this state, born on July 25, 1887.

After his graduation from the public schools of his home district Mr. Yeoman's studies were continued at Purdue University, and later a course was taken in civil engineering at Valparaiso College.

On July 1, 1911, Mr. Yeoman was united in marriage to Miss Blanche McCarthy of Rensselaer, and in that city their home was established. In the beginning of the year 1913 he assumed the duties of county surveyor, and in that position he brought to his work that abounding energy and conscientious zeal which make for assured success. He is an active worker for the success of Democracy and is well known among the members of the county organization.

CHARLES A. YOTTER

The gentleman whose name heads this review has long been known in Steuben county as an active worker in the ranks of the party and a staunch adherent to Democratic principles.

Charles A. Yotter is a native of the state of Iowa, born on the 16th day of January, 1864. In the year 1887 he came to Indiana for the purpose of continuing his schooling at the Tri-State College at Angola, having previously attended Denmark Academy and Iowa Wesleyan University, both in Iowa. In the year 1892 he was admitted to the bar of Steuben county and in that county has since been actively engaged in the practice of the law, having his home and office at Angola.

Mr. Yotter has been a consistent party worker, making political speeches since 1888, but has not been an aspirant for public office.

Mr. Yotter has been twice married. On October 19, 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Gussie B. Best, who died in 1900. On January 1, 1902, he married Miss Rena S. Sears.

PHILIP ZOERCHER

Since the year 1889, when Philip Zoercher was little more than a boy, he has held various positions in the service of the commonwealth, and in all of these has demonstrated unusual ability and loyalty to the interests of the community at large.

He is a native of this locality, born in Tell City on the first day of October, 1866. Here his boyhood and youth were spent, attending the public schools of his district; following the completion of the high school course, his studies were continued at the Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana.

In the fall of 1888, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he was elected representative from Perry county to the legislature of the state, and so well did he serve and such ability did he display in the assembly of 1889 that he was returned for the session of 1891. In this same year, also, he founded the *Tell City News*, and this thriving paper was continued under his control until the year 1900, when he disposed of it to his youngest brother.

From boyhood he was an enthusiastic worker for the cause of Democracy, and in the year 1892, at the state convention, he was appointed a delegate to the national convention from the first Indiana district. The following year he was appointed postmaster of Tell City and in this capacity he served for four years, throughout the second administration of President Cleveland. During these years, however, he again found time to take up the study of the law, which he temporarily dropped when he took up newspaper work, as he had been a member of Judge Clark's law class at Danville, Indiana, in 1889-90; and was admitted to the bar of Perry county in November, 1890. In 1898 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Perry county and in the year 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the second judicial circuit. At the expiration of his term of two years in this office, he again engaged in private practice, building for himself a lucrative and increasing clientele.

In November, 1912, he was elected court reporter for the supreme court, and his services in this work have been invaluable to the court. Judge Monks, formerly on the supreme bench, stated that the reports as now issued, with annotations, are the best ever produced in the history of the state, a rare tribute to the intelligence and conscientious zeal displayed by Mr. Zoercher.

Throughout his career he has been a consistent adherent to Democratic principles and has sought at all times to further the cause; and when making the race for representative in 1888 he was a most eloquent speaker during the campaign, meeting his opponent in joint debates and otherwise rendering valuable service to the local organization. His debate with E. T. Franks at Cannelton in 1892 is still remembered by many.

He is also vitally interested in fraternal affairs, and is affiliated with the Tell City Lodge No. 203 Knights of Pythias; Tell City Lodge No. 206 I. O. O. F.; Allemania Encampment No. 156; Tell



City Lodge No. 623 F. and A. M.; Indianapolis Consistory 32nd degree A. and A. Scottish Rite and Tell City Chapter No. 272 O. E. S.

Mrs. Zoercher, to whom he was married on the 26th day of June, 1892, was formerly Miss Martha J. McAdams, and their home life has demonstrated her true worth as a helpmate.

LOUIS ZOERCHER

The present postmaster of Tell City has for many years been a prominent citizen in that locality and an important factor in shaping the thought of the community, having been a leader in the field of journalism in that locality.

Louis Zoercher was born near the site of his present home on the 16th day of May, 1880. He received his education in the schools of Tell City, and when he attained to manhood's estate engaged in business. He entered the service of Congressman W. E. Cox in the capacity of private secretary, and in this work demonstrated unusual skill and tact.

Later he assumed control of the *Tell City News*, a paper founded by his elder brother and published by him until the transfer was effected. He is also proprietor of the *Jasper Herald*, and through these organs has been a dominant factor in political affairs in the community. In this work he has pursued progressive policies, standing firmly for all movements which make for the betterment of the community, physically and morally.

On the 7th day of June, 1905, Mr. Zoercher was united in marriage to Miss Alice Patrick, and their home, then established, has extended hospitality to a host of friends.

On the 4th day of April, 1914, he received from President Wilson his appointment to the postmastership of Tell City, and in this capacity his aggressive methods are evident.

He is affiliated with the fraternal orders of Free and Accepted Masons, Order of Eastern Star, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Allemania Encampment, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

FRED E. ZOLLARS

Fred E. Zollars is known not only in Fort Wayne, but throughout the county as an able lawyer and a staunch Democrat who is always ready to do all he can for the success of his party, but never looks for any personal preferment. He was born in Fort Wayne, received his literary and preliminary legal training at Miami University, completed his legal studies with Zollars, Worden & Zollars, and was admitted to practice in 1897. Mr. Worden dropped out in 1902 and the firm became Zollars & Zollars. In December, 1909, Judge Zollars died, and in April, 1910, the present firm of Leonard, Rose & Zollars was formed. It is one of the strong legal firms of the state. F. E. Zollars gives to the cause of Democracy what time he can spare from a very active legal career. He has been affiliated with Democratic committees for years and has been a delegate to several state and congressional conventions. His advice on political matters is highly respected by his fellow Democrats, and he is held in constant touch with the party in Allen county. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Shrine; also of the Elks and order of Moose.

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