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To The Parents and Relatives of Dubois County Soldiers and Sailors of the Great World War



The Dubois County Historical Committee, composed of Ed. H. Dufendach of Huntingburg, President; Miss Margaret A. Wilson of Jasper, Secretary; and Supt. N. F. Hutchinson, of Huntingburg, is endeavoring to compile a complete record of each soldier and sailor in Dubois Co. Below you will find a blank which kindly fill out and mail to the Secretary, Miss Margaret A. Wilson, Jasper, Indiana. This record is to be used in the compilation of a History of Indiana in which the great work of the Dubois county boys in the War for Humanity is to be set out.

The Committee requests that all persons interested lend every assistance possible in securing all the data possible bearing on the subject.

Particulars especially urged to be filled in making this record are: Name, rank, company, regiment, date of enlistment, where enlisted, where first sent, where first assigned, where trained, where assigned later, if change was made, when actual service began, whether in foreign service, when and where he left the U. S. A., where and when he was wounded, in what battle and where wounded, if died in service of his country, in what camp or in what battle, date of death, cause of death, promotions, mustered out, where and when.

- Name
- Rank
- Birth—when and where
- Present Address
- Parents' full name
- Occupation
- Date of Enlistment
- Was the enlistment voluntary or by call?
- Where
- Class of service—Army or Navy?
- Camp to which he was first sent
- Company and Regiment to which first assigned
- Trained where
- Company and Regiment to which assigned later, if change was made
- Began actual service when?
- Was the soldier in foreign service?
- If so, when did he leave the U. S. A.?
- Where and when did he serve?
- Was he wounded in service, in what battle and where wounded
- If died in service of his country, in what camp or in what battle?
- Date of death
- Cause of death
- Promotions
- Mustered out, where and when

Name of Relative
Relationship

A CROOKED BOUNDARY.

Cause of the Peculiar Lines That Divide Two States.

If you will look on the map of New England you will see two curious irregularities in the dividing line between Massachusetts and Connecticut. One of them is in Granby township, a little north-west of Hartford, and the other is in Enfield township, on the Connecticut river, south of Springfield. It is a standing conundrum why, so long as the boundary is imaginary, they did not make it straight instead of crooked. But there hangs a tale.

Those two little jogs on the map are monuments to human obstinacy and to the persistency which is one of the chief traits of the Yankee character. The ancestors of the farmers who own those little spots of ground preferred to live in Massachusetts rather than in Connecticut and fought for their preference until they had their way.

The controversy began in 1713 and continued for 112 years before it was finally decided. In 1724 the question was appealed to England, but the government was so much engrossed in the Seven Years' war that it never brought to the attention of the crown. Up to the outbreak of the Revolution both states continued to levy taxes and send notices of fast days and elections to the farmers who occupied the land, and there is no record of how they avoided one or whether they paid both. Later, however, they voted and paid taxes in Massachusetts only, notwithstanding the protest of the county authorities in Connecticut.

In 1793, after peace was restored, both states appointed commissioners, but the dispute was carried on until 1804, when a compromise was reached. There were several similar disputes between the two states besides those which now appear upon the map, and an agreement was reached by which Massachusetts consented to surrender her claim to a strip of territory in Woodstock and Suffield townships, provided Connecticut would yield her claims to the other tracts in dispute. No action, however, was taken upon the report.

In 1810 the controversy was revived by some legal proceeding, and another commission was appointed, but if it ever reached a conclusion there is no record to be found. In 1820 a third commission was instituted with the settlement, and after two years they decided upon the present boundary line, which was adopted by the legislature of both states.—Exchange.

"You wouldn't be the kind of fellow who would \$1,000,000, would you?" "Gracious, no!" "Well, he isn't!"—Philadelphia Press.



His Thrifty Son

"Are all your boys making money?" "No, only three. Two were shot by the baron while he was hunting, and one was run over by an automobile. They all received pensions, but my other boy is good for nothing."—Village Blade.

Cooked Food. Clean a shad and stuff with mashed potatoes to which is added a teaspoon of finely minced parsley. Lay the fish on a baking dish on several slices of salt pork. Bake and baste often with the fat from the pork.

At times three forces run a business or factory—labor, capital and executive management.

Men who betray their country are not the only traitors. There are also men who betray their employers, their families and their friends. Safety first—Industrial patriotism always.

Industry is of the people, by the people, for the people. Let us all get going.

LABOR AND CAPITAL MUST PATCH UP DIFFERENCES

Better Understanding Between the Two Factors Essential to Business Prosperity.

"More than anything else in this country we need a better understanding between capital and labor," says George E. Roberts, former director of the United States mint. "The wage earner must come to see that the problem of increasing production and lowering costs is his problem as well as the employer's. An appeal must somehow be made to his spirit to his creative powers, which will enlist his willing cooperation and develop his latent capabilities."

"We have the highest wage scale in the world, and we want it to be still higher, but you cannot make wages higher by increasing production costs. Higher costs and prices simply go around to the rear entrance and settle down on the same premises."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

MUST ELECT BUSINESS MEN.

Country Needs Them as Officeholders, Says E. W. Rice.

"If our government is to continue to regulate business," says E. W. Rice, president of the General Electric company, "it is essential that the men we elect to the legislatures and to government offices should be possessed of accurate knowledge of modern business."

"Modern business is highly complex. Our political bodies as at present constituted cannot possibly administer such a delicate and intricate situation with success."

"It is also vital that we should take an interest in those whom we select to represent us in our government offices."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

WHY IS INDUSTRY LIKE A THREE LEGGED STOOL?

For a Solution of the Conundrum Read the Following Terse Interviews.

Andrew Carnegie, who since his retirement from active life has devoted himself to the study of human relations, was recently asked which he considered the most important factor in industry—labor, capital or brains? The canny Scot replied, with a merry twinkle in his eye:

"Which is the most important leg of a three legged stool?"

For all the factors in industry there is a tabloid sermon in the steel man's terse reply, a sermon which brings home more effectively than any lengthy discussion could possibly do, the interdependence of employers and employees and the necessity for their working together with the public to protect the prosperity of industry.

But Mr. Carnegie is only one of the many authorities who have laid stress upon this theme. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation and president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, recently expressed the same idea from another viewpoint—namely, the value of loyalty in employees and the necessity for cultivating this loyalty.

"It is well," said Judge Gary, "for the large number of employees to bear in mind that they cannot successfully carry on their affairs without having the labor and loyalty of their employees. The work of multitudes will always be needed for the successful operation of business, but it is clear that the skilled laborer or the fitly educated or experienced employee would not without abundant capital accomplish pronounced success."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

BETTERED CONDITIONS DUE TO EMPLOYERS

Demagogue Deserves No Credit For Improving the Lot of the Wage Earner, Says Manufacturer.

"Manufacturers as a rule are not opposed to the highest wages consistent with personal efficiency, decent hours and the necessary provisions of social legislation," says a prominent Milwaukee manufacturer. "Employers as a class have come to realize that the contented, healthy workman is the most efficient workman and that in consequence high wages, reasonable hours, good regulation for safety, sanitation, welfare, etc., are splendid investments."

"The trouble is that the demagogue does not give the manufacturer credit for bringing about better conditions, but with silvery tongued oratory leads the workman into pitfalls from which he is unable to recover for years. Undoubtedly every employee can do better by stating any grievance which he may have to his employer instead of preaching it to men who have no interest in him or in the industry in which he is working."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

THE VOICE IN THE DARK

A Memory of Pickett's Brigade and Night Attack.

Some years after the civil war a gathering of veterans of both sides was exchanging reminiscences at a banquet given by the board of trade of New York, writes Mrs. La Sall Corbell Pickett in Lippincott. The presiding officer was Colonel J. J. Phillips of the Ninth Vermont regiment, Pickett's division. He was speaking of night attacks and recalled one in particular, not because of its startling horror, but because of a peculiar circumstance almost resulting in the compulsory disobedience of orders—the story being, as it were, of a higher command than that of earth.

"The point of attack had been carefully selected," said Colonel Phillips, "the awaited dark night had arrived, and my command was to fire when General Pickett should signal the order."

"There was that dread, indescribable stillness, that weird, ominous silence, that always settles over everything before a fight. You felt that nowhere in the universe was there any voice or motion."

"Suddenly the awesome silence was broken by the sound of a deep, full voice rolling over the black void like the billow of a great sea directly in line with our guns. It was singing the old hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'"

"I have heard that grand old music many times in circumstances which intensified its impressiveness, but never had it seemed so solemn as when it broke the stillness in which we waited for the order to fire. Just as it was given there rang through the night the words:

"Cover my defenseless head With the shadow of thy wing."

"Ready! Aim! Fire to the left, boys!" I said.

"The guns were shifted, the volley that blazed out assuaged some and that defenseless head was 'covered' with the shadow of his wing."

A Federal veteran who had been listening looked up suddenly and said:

"I remember that night, colored and that midnight attack which carried off so many of my comrades. I was the singer."

There was a second of silence then "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," rang across that banquet board as on that black night in 1864 it had rung across the lines at Bermuda Hundred.

Left Him Called For. When Wilkinson went to the face one day last week he felt cold and contented. He had at last to worry about his wife's laundry, for he had bought a capital watchdog for her.

But alas, when he arrived home his wife met him with the deplorable news—that the dog had gone.

"The dog," said Wilkinson, "did he break the chain, then?"

"No," she replied, "but a strangely looking tramp came here and acted so impudently that I let the dog loose. But instead of tearing the tramp to pieces the nasty c went off with him."

"Great Scott!" said Wilkinson. "That must have been the tramp who bought him from"—London Press.

A Peculiar Couple

Conversation had turned to the subject of two men, utterly dissimilar, who nevertheless roomed together. One of these men was generally conceded to be a "freak." His name was John.

"John and Jim are certainly a queer pair," quipped somebody.

"John and somebody are a queer pair," opined somebody else.

Poor John.—Exchange.



Outlate (returning to his hotel at 3 a. m. and mistaking his room—Good gracious, I must be in bed already. Here are my feet.—Pale Mail.

GOOD CROP FOR INDIANA.

Farmers Find Profit in Sugar Beets and Increased Yield of Other Crops.

How sugar beet growing in Indiana has worked out thus far in actual practice may be seen by a few instances of Indiana farmers who have planted the new crop and have kept a record of cost and profit. H. Haggard of Monroe put twenty acres into sugar beets. He gathered fifteen tons per acre, a little above the average crop, and made a profit of \$900, or \$45 an acre. John Hively of Bluffton got a crop of sixteen tons per acre from a field of fifteen acres. His profit after deducting all expenses was \$60 an acre. This amount was the largest profit he had ever made on farming land.

Frank Cook of Bluffton kept a careful record of his 1917 crop. His own land was a profit of \$28 an acre, his own \$18, and twelve and a half acres of sugar beets gave him \$52 an acre above expenses. This, he said, proved to his satisfaction that "beet growing is a money maker for the farmer, aside from the vast amount of good his land derives from beets and the lesson in scientific farming they teach him."

Fifteen acres in sugar beets gave a yield of eleven tons to the acre on the farm of E. W. Bushy of Monroe. Mr. Bushy declared that he was well pleased with the outcome of his first season with the crop.

"We had an unusual rainfall hereabouts," he said, "which injured all our crops, and I feel sure that with the usual weather I could almost double my tonnage per acre. As it was, I made a profit of about \$25 per acre, and, although I have not had any personal experience of the good the land receives from cultivating beets, I have seen other farmers who have almost doubled their oat crop by rotation with beets."

William Caesar of Preble had raised beets in Michigan for seven years before coming to Indiana. He said that the rainy season of last year did not give a fair test of the Indiana soil, yet he found his new land better fitted for the crop than the farm he had left in Michigan. Even with last year's rainy weather he averaged thirteen tons of beets to the acre and looked for from fifteen to twenty in the coming season. He planted fourteen acres last year and this spring will plant forty.

"I know from actual experience," he said, "that a farmer can harvest from twenty-five to thirty bushels more oats per acre on the land he has sown to beets than he could before growing them."

L. A. Thomas of Monroe, who was growing beets for the second time last year, said that his beet crop had dropped from twenty tons to the acre to eleven an account of the unfavorable weather, but that he felt he had made a big profit notwithstanding. The oats which he planted on his former beet land yielded double the amount he had been accustomed to harvest because of the added fertility of the soil produced by beet cultivation.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Wages and Prices of Beets Much Higher in the United States.

The difference between the conditions under which beet sugar is produced in the United States and Europe is strikingly shown by a report just published as a United States senate document. Summarizing 117 reports from various European countries, this document shows that 65 cents a day was the highest rate earned by men working in the European beet fields, while 40 cents was the average rate. In all the European countries, however, the greater part of the field labor is done by women and children at wages ranging from 10 cents a day for children in Russia to 20 cents a day for women in Denmark. To these poor laborers the \$2.00 a day, which represents the average earnings of field workers in the United States, must appear a princely income.

Among the factory workers engaged in beet sugar production the difference is equally striking. The men working in the factories of the great European sugar making countries, France and Germany, receive an average daily wage of 84 cents, according to official figures published by their own governments. The average American wage for employees in the beet sugar factories, \$2.50 a day, is more than three times as great.

Likewise the farmers who grow the beets in Europe receive only \$4 to \$4.50 a ton for their crops, although they pay four to five times as much rent for their land as the American farmer does.

While these figures serve to show why it is that Europe can produce sugar cheaper than the United States, it is an interesting fact that the only important country of Europe where the people are able to buy sugar cheaper than in the United States is England. Even in England the price paid for the sugar must generally equal or be as high as the price paid here. On the whole, the lot of an American sugar beet grower or worker must be considered preferable to that of his European competitor.

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