

TAGGART GANG AIDS BULL MOOSE BOSSES

Activities of Brewery Machine Workers On Knowledge that Vote for Beveridge Is Half Vote for Fairbanks-Taggart Ticket.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.—The Democratic-Bull Moose-Brewery machine alliance continues active in its efforts to drum up crowds for the Beveridge meetings. The Democratic machine is finding that sentiment against their ticket is so strong that it is almost impossible for them to arouse interest among the rank and file of their party and for this reason they have decided to do everything in their power to fool enough voters into supporting the Beveridge least cause to prevent the election of the Republican state ticket.

The Crawford Fairbanks-Tom Taggart outfit is going pretty strong in its effort to encourage the Bull Moose Bosses. One of the bondsmen of Don M. Roberts, notorious mayor of Terre Haute and a leading figure in the Democratic machine organization, was one of the vice-presidents for the Roosevelt meeting held in Indianapolis last week. All during the recent trial of Roberts on charges of election corruption Deming wore a white badge on which were the following words "I Am With Roberts."

In a number of Indiana towns and villages bands have been engaged and paid for by the Democratic machine organization to play at Beveridge meetings. In more than one place the organization Democrats were discouraged over the small size of the Beveridge meetings. "We wasted money in hiring a band for Beveridge meetings," said one of the leading Democrats in one of the county seats. "The attendance was surprisingly small. They'll have to get up more steam than that or we will spend no more money on them."

Down in Martin county the Taggart machine crowd has done everything in its power to keep a semblance of life in the Beveridge party, using money and every other agency that they could employ. In Jennings county the Democratic machine leaders and the Bull Moose bosses are working in harmony. This is true of every other county in Indiana.

The Democratic leaders know that there is not a chance in a million for them to elect their handpicked ticket unless they can persuade a few thousand voters to support the Beveridge party. That is why they are moving heaven and earth to provide audiences for Beveridge.

"Time was," observed a local Democrat who is supporting the Republican ticket this year "When voters went to a Beveridge meeting to hear what he might have to say. Now they go to see if anyone else is there."

PROTECTION BRINGS GAIN TO THE GREATEST NUMBER

William McKinley: "With me protection is a conviction, not a theory. I believe in it and warmly advocate it, because enveloped in it are my country's highest development and greatest prosperity; out of it comes the greatest gain to the people, the greatest comfort to the masses, the widest encouragement for manly aspiration, the best and largest rewards for honest efforts and a dignifying and elevating citizenship, upon which the safety and purity and permanency of our political system depend."

CATCH 'EM COMING AND GOING

Democrats in state, county and township have not only raised the tax rate throughout Indiana, but they have increased the valuation of taxable property, thereby catching the taxpayers both coming and going and providing funds, even now insufficient to maintain the extravagant administration of public affairs. The fact that at this time the Democratic party is controlled by the Crawford Fairbanks-Terre Haute Brewing Company-Tom Taggart-Donn Roberts-Joe Bell machine precludes the possibility of any relief for the taxpayers of Indiana should the Democratic party carry the election this year. The next legislature, if Democratic, is certain to be more subservient to the ring than the notorious legislature of 1918. Taggart and Fairbanks have already laid their lines, even to the extent of picking their candidate for speaker of the house, should the Democrats win. The great uprising among the voters this year in favor of the Republican cause shows that the taxpayers are unwilling to take another chance.

DEMOCRAT BE- COMES REPUBLICAN.

Newcastle, Ind., Sept. 30.—Robert Boocook, of this city, who has voted the Democratic ticket ever since he came to this country from England, announces that he will vote the straight Republican ticket this year. He gave as his reason dissatisfaction with existing business conditions as the result of the operations of a de-federalizing Democratic tariff law.

PROJECTED RAID ON STATE FUNDS

Coming Election Must Decide
\$2,000,000 Outlay.

ADDITION TO STATE HOUSE

Democrats Want More Room for Job Holders—Seek to Gumsheet the Thing Through—Referendum Vote Alone Will Cost the State \$30,000—Will Mean Another Big Increase in Taxes.

BY CHARLES G. SEFRIT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.—A great many of the people of Indiana do not know at this time, although the election is but little more than a month away, that the voting citizens of the state will be called upon to express themselves at the polls November 3 on a proposal initiated by the recent legislature to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the purpose of erecting another public building at Indianapolis to cost that sum of money.

Ostensibly this proposed new state building is to be erected to serve as a memorial commemorating the centennial anniversary of Indiana's admittance to the union of states. That is the talking point of the advocates of this measure. It is an appeal to a certain sentimental pride the state has in the observance of its one hundredth birthday.

Really this appropriation asked is to supply a building to accommodate the overflow of officers, newly created and prospective. It is to provide quarters for the new swarms of public officers that each succeeding session of the legislature turns out. It is, in fact, to be an annex to the state house.

Indiana's present state house was finished and made ready for occupancy in 1886. It cost the state \$2,000,000. The architect devised the plans of the building on such a scale that it was believed then to be of sufficient size to supply office room for the state officers within the period of the structure's life, which should be at least seventy-five years. Yet here, after only twenty-eight years, it is found to be too small, such has been the tremendous, almost appalling increase in the number of state officers.

So many officers have been added to the list contemplated by the designers of the state house that the corridors of the building, which were devised for light and ventilation, have been partitioned off into new offices, to make room for the constantly growing number. And these all are crowded. A waggish newspaper, I think it was the Princeton Clarion, recently suggested that the congested condition of the offices of the auditor of state is such that appointments to the subordinate places have to be made from men and women with small feet, that in the pursuit of their duties these officers may not tread on one another's toes.

Something of an air of mystery surrounds this scheme of the politicians for a two-million-dollar appropriation for this state house annex. The bill which makes provision for a referendum vote on this subject was not introduced as a separate or an independent measure, but was tacked on as a rider to the act for specific appropriations. Therefore it is not easy to find it in the published acts of the legislature of 1918. But it is there, on page five hundred and twenty-six. It arranges for a referendum "Yes or No" vote, and provides for advertising, separate ballot boxes and the like. This referendum vote will cost the state something like \$25,000 or \$30,000. Probably it is an illegal proceeding. That is, there is no law authorizing such a referendum vote. The bill is so drawn, however, that if a majority of those who vote on this particular measure vote in the affirmative, even though but a few thousands of the citizens vote, the appropriation will be held by its advocates to have carried. Therefore it is imperative that those who are opposed to this appropriation should vote, and vote "No."

Seemingly the promoters of this plan for a two-million-dollar appropriation for an annex to the state house—the Democratic governor, the Democratic legislature that passed the bill and the Democratic state administration—hope to push the appropriation approval through by a gumsheet campaign for it, as they have shown a disposition to avoid discussion of the subject. Governor Ralston, several months ago, did in a newspaper interview speak in justification of the proposed appropriation, but since that time he has been silent.

In view of the facts that the legislature last year made a net increase in the tax levy for state purposes and that the state administration now is borrowing money in sums of a half-million dollars at a time to pay the current running expenses of the state, the imposing of this new burden upon the taxpayers at this time would be little short of criminal negligence of the interests of the great taxpaying population of Indiana. The sensible thing to do would be to cut out these scores of unnecessary and expensive state state officers recently created. Then the state house would be large enough to house the state

officers.

Suppose for the sake of illustration we make a few figures referring to the cost to the individual counties of this proposed state house annex. The total of the taxable property of the state under the recent appropriation is \$1,800,000,000, in round figures. To obtain a revenue of \$2,000,000 from this sum of taxables would require a levy in excess of eleven cents on the \$100. I use the eleven-cent figure for the purpose of clearness, although that would produce but \$1,980,000, which is \$20,000 short of the required sum. Therefore each county, to supply the funds for this building, must submit to what would be equivalent to a levy of eleven cents on each \$100 of its tax valuation. Space forbids the tabulation of all the ninety-two counties, but a few are given herewith:

Knox county, with a tax valuation of \$25,400,000 would have to pay a total sum for this building of \$28,400. Vanderburg county, with \$48,700,000, a total of \$55,570. Allen county, with \$61,000,000, a total of \$69,000. Brown county, with \$2,100,000, a total of \$2,300. Lake county, with \$64,400,000, a total of \$75,000. Jefferson county, with \$8,600,000, a total of \$9,800. And so on. It will be easy for any taxpayer of a county not mentioned here to find how much his county will have to pay, by multiplying the total tax valuation of the county by eleven. Likewise he may ascertain by simple calculations the cost to his own county that other schemes for additional expense in governmental matters will entail.

The newspapers of Indiana should take up this subject and discuss it, that the people may be informed. Then, if they shall vote to appropriate this immense sum, after they have come to understand it, they will be doing so with their eyes open. But they are not likely to vote in the affirmative, if they know it is nothing but a movement by politicians to obtain more room for more public officers. They will vote "No."

DONN ROBERTS'S CANDIDACY.

The candidacy of Donn M. Roberts, notorious mayor of Terre Haute, for the Democratic nomination for governor, is one of the most powerful influences in the present campaign in behalf of the Republican state ticket. Reports from every section of the state are to the effect that law-loving Democrats, thoroughly disgusted at this, the latest move of the brewery organization to strangle their party, have decided to "clean house" this year by voting the straight Republican ticket. They figure, it is said, that it would be better to do this in 1914 than to wait until the presidential election in 1916.

It is said that the feeling among Democrats in southern Indiana is particularly bitter against the candidacies of Roberts and Homer L. Cook, who was the speaker of the 1913 legislature which went down in the history of Indiana as one of the worst ever known. In the Second district the candidacy of "Bill" Cullop for congress is also distasteful to a large per cent of the Democratic voters.

"The candidacy of Donn Roberts is one of the best assets of the Republicans of Indiana this year," remarked a Democratic traveling man after his return from a three-weeks tour through the southern part of the state. "I have heard hundreds of Democrats openly announce their intention of voting the straight Republican ticket this year. I firmly believe that the candidacies of Roberts and Cook will cost the Democratic state ticket 50,000 votes."

DEMOCRATIC PAPER FIGHTS COOK.

The following is from the Jasper County Democrat:

Homer L. Cook, Democratic candidate for secretary of state by virtue of the Taggart-Fairbanks machine and to whom some of the vicious legislation of the last legislature is alleged to be due, including the uncalled-for extension of term of county superintendents for two years more, notified County Supt. Lamson yesterday morning that he would be in Rensselaer that afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Cook will lose thousands of Democratic votes in Indiana and many in Jasper county. It is said that he is enlisting the aid of county superintendents and teachers over the state to offset these losses. Other Democratic candidates for state offices were to be here with Cook.

FIGURES THAT HURT INDIANA TAXPAYERS

The average cost per year of the state government under four administrations—two Democratic and two Republican—follows:

Administration	Cost per year
Durbin (Rep.)	\$2,389,709.44
Manly (Rep.)	2,805,163.29
Marshall (Dem.)	3,673,812.03
Ralston (Dem.)	1 yr 4,433,879.70

These figures, taken from the official records of the state of Indiana, should prove interesting and instructive to the taxpayers of Indiana. Why should it cost \$1,628,716.41 more to run the government of Indiana a year under the present Democratic administration than it did under the last Republican administration?

Do you think this is good business? If not, vote the straight ticket of the Republican party, which is pledged to economy and efficiency in the conduct of state affairs.

50 YEARS A BANDIT HE DIES IN PRISON

"Old Bill" Miner, Who Became a Criminal at 49, Dies While Planning Escape.

HUNTED BY TWO COUNTRIES

Train Robbing His Specialty, With Stage Looting to Keep His Hand In.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Death has freed Bill Miner, notorious robber and jail breaker, from his last prison term. His picturesque career, which included clashes with the laws of more than a score of states, and several Canadian Provinces, ended at the Georgia state prison farm, where he was brought three years ago.

His career is a matter on which there is little authentic information, outside of the records of states' prisons, where he has served sentences at different times for enterprises of his which went wrong.

Shortly after his arrival at the Georgia penitentiary, he gave the first and only account of his life, which is probably as near accuracy as has been obtained. It was a model of brevity.

"Let us begin at the beginning," he said. "I was born in the family of a prosperous and law-abiding farmer in Bowling Green, Ky., in the year of 1843. I attended school until I became 16, when, like the majority of boys, I became imbued with the fever to go west. In company with two of my boy friends, I made for Texas, going on through to California, where my first robbery was turned. That is enough isn't it?"

Throughout the width and breadth of Kentucky, George Anderson—which was his right name—was known before he was 15 years old. Shortly afterward he started west, and four years later was rounded up for robbery, in San Joaquin county.

In 1862, when but 19 years old, he was sentenced to San Joaquin prison, whence he was discharged June 9, of the same year, but July 12, he was sent up from Placer county for a few months.

He was discharged, only to be sent up from Calaveras County—June 20, 1871, but a new trial was granted him and he was taken back February 9, 1872, and returned March 30, 1872. He tried to escape May 7, 1874, and had four years added to his time, but on March 5, 1877, his sentence was commuted to 12 years, and he was discharged July 14, 1880.

It was at this juncture that Bill Miner began his real activities. Meeting up with Bill Leroy, most noted of the western bandits at that time, he formed a partnership with him, going under the name of W. A. Morgan. A month later they robbed the Del Noy stage coach of \$3,500. Poses pursued them and Leroy was captured and lynched, but Bill Miner escaped safely, after shooting up the posse, but only slightly wounding a few of the members.

A little later he was caught in Tuolumne county for robbery and sent up for 25 years, going back to San Quentin. He started work December 21, 1881, and emerged from prison July 17, 1901. Although growing old and having paid a severe penalty, he started out in his career of lawlessness with more force in every way, and two years later he held up a train near Puget Sound on the Canadian side, having two confederates on the job. They robbed all the passengers, looted the express car and made a big haul, but all the robbers were caught except Miner. Resting for a few months, he started again his wild career. With his two aids he held up a train at Mission Junction, B. C., Sept. 10, 1904, and stole \$10,000 in gold.

The government and express authorities became frenzied at his daring robberies and the Dominion government offered \$5,000 reward for him, while the express company offered a similar sum and the Province of British Columbia augmented it by \$2,000 more, making the total \$12,000 to be paid for "Old Bill" Miner, alive or dead.

But the redoubtable fellow laughed at their attempts to corner him. He roamed the wilds of the country until May 9, 1906, when he associated himself with Louis Colquhoun and Tom Dunn and held up an express train at Furrer, British Columbia. They made the engineer uncouple and pull the car a mile away, but to the disgust of "Old Bill" he found only registered mail, the express money being left in another car. He abandoned the loot.

Dug From a Lifer's Cell.

However, the big rewards still were in effect, and the Canadian constabulary took up the trail and rounded up Bill Miner and his two partners, and they were given life sentences in the New Westminster penitentiary in British Columbia.

But "Old Bill" kept up his spirit and August 9, 1907, he dug his way under the prison walls to liberty and traveled to the middle west unharmed. For a period he was quiet, with plenty to live on, but after his board was used up wintering in the south, he started north, and an opportune time seemed to present itself on Feb. 27, 1909, when he found two novices at Gainesville, Ga., and robbed the Southern Express train.

But he was captured and sent to the state penitentiary at Milledgeville under a twenty year sentence. Grizzled, old and gray, he still was undaunted and declared he would escape and this he did on two occasions, only to be retaken.

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POULTRY AND EGGS BUILD HOME

In 24 Years Couple Educated Two Children and Erected \$5,000 House From Profits.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murphy, who live at Sixty-seventh and Monroe streets, have proved that money can be made from chickens without heeding the rules of scientific poultry-raising. Common sense is their recipe for success. Without tramping, keeping books, using incubators or preparing elaborate menus, this couple has erected a \$5,000 home and educated two children from money saved on eggs and poultry during the past twenty-four years.

In addition to this they have materially decreased the high cost of living by using some of their eggs and chickens on their own table. Both the children were given musical educations and the son is now an instructor in the West Side Conservatory of Music in Chicago.

Starting in 1890, the Murphys purchased a few hens and have gradually increased their flock, although it is still a small one. They make no pretense of being poultry farmers, but have hopes some day of going into the business on a large scale. "One can't keep high bred poultry unless he has separate pens and yards for different strains and breeds, and I'm not fixed to do that now," declares Murphy.

"I'm not a scientific poultryman at all. I watch the hens and do the things that seem to bring the most eggs and the best chicken meat. For my purposes, I find that I have to mix the breeds, but I always use the very best stock. Every spring I get a new rooster or so—good ones, not closely related to my hens. I never use roosters hatched from eggs laid by my own hens. I always use Barred Rock males, but I have several breeds of hens, chiefly Barred Rocks, for general purposes. Black Langshans for the meat and Columbian Wyandottes for laying. Every once in a while I get a setting of some other breed.

"The roosters I buy or raise from 'bought' eggs serve just a year and then are sold or traded. We eat the young roosters related to the flock. And the hens are usually gotten rid of after the second year.

"I carry at least five pullets over every winter, and in summer there are usually around two hundred chickens. The roosters, one to every dozen hens, run with them all the year. The pullets in these winter hatches will lay in the fall, and set next winter—there's always one ready to set about the time I need her.

"I haven't any special feeding rules I just give them a variety. In the winter they get plenty of black or red pepper in bran mash twice a week, and plenty of warm water. And I turn 'em loose in the forty-foot lot—they must scratch and roam a bit to keep healthy and happy. I'm careful about feeding the young chicks, for too early feeding causes more losses than anything else. I leave the hens and chicks right on the nest for twenty-four hours after hatching; then I let them run for another twenty-four until they are forty-eight hours old—before giving them anything to eat. And no wet food then. Their first food is dry-oatmeal flakes or crackers."

The Murphys have done all this on a forty-foot "farm"—a vacant lot next to the one on which their house stands.

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