

## THE HERALD

Founded ..... 1868  
PUBLISHED EVENING  
Except Sunday by the Star and Demo-  
cratic Publishing Company at 17 and 19  
South Jackson Street, Greencastle, Ind.

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Editors

Terms of Subscription  
One Year, in adv. .... \$1.00  
By Carrier in city, per week .. 6 cents  
Single Copies ..... 2 cents

Advertising Rates Upon Application

WEEKLY STAR-DEMOCRAT  
Established ..... 1858  
The official county paper, sent to any  
address in the United States, for \$1.00  
a year—Payable strictly in advance.  
Entered as second class mail matter  
at the Greencastle, Ind. Postoffice.

Telephone ..... No. 65

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
Frank J. Hall, Rushville.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
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Marion Bailey, Linton.

TREASURER OF STATE,  
John Isenbarger, N. Manchester.

APPELLATE JUDGE,  
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FOR PROSECUTOR  
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FOR JOINT SENATOR  
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## THE GOMPERS SPEECH.

It is probably fair to say that few people who went to hear Samuel Gompers Saturday night expected just the sort of speech he made. They had not looked for such plain, unqualified statements of the unfitness of Watson and Taft for the offices they seek. It came as a surprise in Greencastle because that which is the paramount issue with labor has not been the issue here. There are many in Greencastle that have believed that the temperance issue was claiming the entire attention of all the people of the state. Others have felt that the tariff was an important question of the campaign. To the laboring men both these issues are secondary to certain propositions which they believe will vitally affect labor. The attitude of men who are candidates toward these propositions is, to laboring men, the thing of prime importance. The record of Watson and Taft has not been such as to please labor. And labor is not to be satisfied with political promises. It believes that the leopard can not change its spots. By their record they judge them. The temperance Republicans are willing to take Watson upon his promise, ignoring his past, ignoring his record of broken political pledges. Labor runs no such risk. And Saturday night, in speaking here, Mr. Gompers assumed that he was speaking to an audience of union men, men familiar with the record of every one who has had to do with legislation, and who now seeks re-election. To such men it was only necessary to mention the record of Watson and Taft. The earnestness, the striking personality of the speaker, the directness of his charge of unfitness, the solemnity of his appeal had its effect even upon the comparatively unsympathetic crowd, unsympathetic only because non-union. No wonder with those men who have been accustomed to look upon Mr. Gompers as their leader in battles innumerable, their adviser in times of stress and trouble, his words are a burning call to duty. And labor is hearing the call of Samuel Gompers.

## PREPARE FOR THE 'SCARES'

Last Weeks of the Campaign to be Used by the Republicans in Desperate Attempt to Frighten Votes Into That Party's Banks.

## BUSINESS MEN MEET AT NOON

Indianapolis, Oct. 19.—(Special to The Herald.)—The last two weeks of the campaign are at hand and the time until the election will soon be reckoned by days. And this means the "roarback" period that has been depended on for helpful "scare" etc. by Republican managers in many campaigns. The men in charge of the Republican organization this year are especially desperate. They see defeat staring them in the face and it is believed that they will not hesitate to use any trick or device if it promises a return in the way of votes.

Already immense and flaming "posters" have been put up in many parts of the state, evidently in the hope that temperance Democrats will take the bait and vote the Republican ticket on the county option question. No Democrat should allow himself to be diverted from the vital issues of the campaign by these "posters" or any similar scheme, no matter who is behind it.

It has been learned that a large number of men in the pay of the Republican committees have been sent into all corners of the state—particularly into the labor centers—to distribute Taft and Watson literature and to try to break down the work of the labor organizations. It is said that these men have been supplied by Mulhall, political blackmailer and enemy of labor, and that they work under his direction. The Republican managers at first tried to deny that they had any connection with Mulhall and his underlings are still in the service of the Republican committees and of the Van Cleave "manufacturers" association, and they are still doing their sneaking work in various parts of the state according to reports that reach here.

The tide has set in so strongly for the Democrats that no amount or kind of "roarbacks," political liars or blackmailers, circus "posters" or anything else can prevent a Democratic victory in Indiana for Bryan and Kern or Marshall. Conservative Republicans who have no connection with the machine that is fighting for its life are not backward about conceding the defeat of their party next month. The machine itself knows that it is beaten to a standstill unless it can turn the tide by the use of money or by resorting to other disreputable tactics. But the Democrats, of course, will be on their guard against all forms of crookedness during the closing days. It is generally admitted here by observers in both parties that the estimate of 30,000 plurality in Indiana for Bryan given by Walter Wellman in the Chicago Record-Herald, a Taft paper, is not a bit too high. It will probably be greater.

As an indication of the spirit that exists in Indianapolis among Democrats, it is worth while to speak of the Democratic business men's noon-day meetings that are to be held until the election. At two downtown places in the city, one on Pennsylvania street and the other on Delaware street, rallying speeches will be made during the noon hour. Business men are thoroughly alive to the importance of Democratic success in this campaign, and the work that will be done at these "ginger shop" gatherings will be immensely valuable.

The New York World has cartoons showing Standard Oil can taking the place of the dome in a picture of the Capitol at Washington. Good! It is another evidence that the people do not rule at Washington, but that the trusts rule through the agency of the Republican party. As to legislation, Mr. Sherman, candidate for vice-president, said, "The Republican party is willing and ready to accept full responsibility." Exactly. And the Standard Oil and other trusts rule through that party. The only way to prevent such rule is to elect Bryan.

## Where Bullets Flew.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done is worth more than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." 50¢ at the Owl Drug Store.

## HOW TO VOTE

## All Voters Should Read Carefully the Following Specific Instructions.

Every voter who goes to the polls is interested in making his ballot effective. Instruction in voting, therefore, cannot be too thorough. Not only is this especially true as to first voters, who will have their first experience with the Australian ballot system, but it is true of all others because of the changes that have been made in the law since it was originally passed. At public meetings and privately voters should be given accurate information as to what is required in casting a ballot. The following instructions, therefore, should be studied, as they will be found of value:

The device at the head of the Democratic ticket is a rooster.

The device at the head of the Republican ticket is an eagle.

The Democratic ticket is in the first column, the Republican ticket is in the second column, and so on.

Below is a sample of the heading of the Democratic and Republican Electoral and State tickets, with the respective party devices, in the order in which they will appear on the ballot. The names of the fifteen Presidential Electors come first and are followed by the names of the candidates for state offices.



## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

DEM. For Presidential Elector-  
at-Large,  
ADAM HEIMBERGER.

When you go into your voting place you will be handed three ballots:

The State ballot—On red paper, containing the candidates to be voted on for State offices, except for Senator and Representative.

The county ballot—Printed on white paper.

The township ballot—Printed on yellow paper, containing the township candidates.

If you want to vote a straight Democratic ticket, make a cross within the circle containing the rooster at the head of the first column of the ballot.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

First. You must get your ballot and the blue pencil from the Polling Clerks in the election room.

Second. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, then make a cross, thus, X, within the large circle at the head of the ticket containing the device of the party for whose candidates you desire to vote. If you do not desire to vote a straight ticket, you must not make a cross in the large circle containing the device of a party, but must make a cross, thus, X, on the small square to the left of the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote, on whatever list of candidates it may be. If the large circle at the head of the ticket is marked with a cross or otherwise and the ballot is marked with a cross or otherwise at any other place, it will be void and cannot be counted, unless there be no candidate for some office in the list printed under such marked device, in which case you may indicate your choice for such office by making a cross, thus, X, on the square to the left of the name of any candidate for such office on any other list. The cross must be placed within or on the circle or square, or the ballot will be void and can not be counted.

Third. Do not mutilate your ballots, nor mark them, either by scratching off a name or writing one upon them, nor in any other way put a mark upon them, except by placing one in the circle or on the squares, as above described. Otherwise the ballot will not be counted. You must not put any mark of any kind upon your ballot except in the manner above described.

Fourth. After you have marked your ballots, and before you leave the election booth, fold them up separately so that the face of each one can not be seen, and so the initial letters of the names of the Polling Clerks on the back thereof can be seen. Then hand your ballots to the inspector, the pencil to the Polling Clerks, and immediately leave the election room.

Fifth. If you are physically unable to mark your ballots, or can not read English, so inform the Polling Clerks, and make an affidavit to that effect. They will then go with you into the election booth, and you can then tell them how you desire to vote, and they will mark your ballot for you. Neither you nor the Polling Clerks must permit any other person to hear or see how your ballot is marked. It is a penal offense to declare you can not read English or can not mark your ballot, if, in fact, you can.

[In no case can the ballots be marked by the Polling Clerks if the voter can read the English language and is physically able to mark his ballot. Nor can they mark it until the voter has made the proper affidavit.]

Sixth. If you should accidentally, or by mistake, deface, mutilate or spoil one of our ballots, return it to the Poll Clerks and get another one of the same kind.

Seventh. You must not accept a ballot from any person outside of the election room. Any ballot outside is fraudulent; and it is a penitentiary offense to have it in your possession, whether you attempt to vote it or not.

Eighth. You must not attempt to hold any conversation in the election room except with members of the Election Board and the Polling Clerks.

Ninth. Use only the blue pencil handed you by the Polling Clerks in marking your ballots. If you mark with any other pencil, your ballot so marked will be void, and will not be counted.

Tenth. You must not put any mark of any kind on your ballot, except as above described.

## VOTING BY MACHINE.

If you are unable to vote by machine on account of physical disability or inability to read English, and make an affidavit to that effect, you will be instructed or assisted by the Polling Clerks, as in the case of voting by ballot. If you request it, you will, upon being registered by the Polling Clerks, be instructed by them as to the manner of voting by machine. You cannot remain in the voting machine booth more than one minute; and no person can be in or near the machine when a voter is in the voting machine booth unless it is the Polling Clerks while instructing or assisting the voter.

## THE NEW LAW AS TO BUYING AND SELLING VOTES.

(Approved March 6, 1905. Acts 1905, p. 481.)

## Penalty for Buying Votes.

1. That whoever, directly or indirectly, hires, buys or offers to hire or buy, or furnishes any money or other means to be used, or directs or permits his money or other means to be used, or handles any money or other means, knowing the same to be used to induce, hire or buy any person to vote or refrain from voting any ticket or for any candidate for any office, to be voted for at any election held in this State; or who ever attempts to induce any person to vote or to refrain from voting for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election held pursuant to law or at any primary held in this State, by offering such person any reward or favor, shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars and disbarred and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for a period of ten years from the date of such conviction.

## Penalty for Selling or Offering to Sell Votes.

2. Whoever sells, barter, or offers to sell or barter his vote or offers to refrain from voting for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election held in this State, either for any money or property or thing of value or for any promise or favor or hope of reward, given or offered by any candidate to be voted for at any election held in this State or by any other person or persons, shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars and disbarred and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for a period of ten years from the date of such conviction.

3. Any person called as a witness to testify against another for the violation of any of the provisions of sections one or two of this act, is a competent witness to prove the offense, although he may have been concerned as a party, and he shall be compelled to testify as other witnesses, but such evidence shall not be used against him in any prosecution for such or any other offense growing out of matters about which he testifies, and he shall not be liable to trial by indictment or information or punished for such offense.

## THE RIGHT RING--AND

## THE RIGHT WAY

## When You Talk to a Mule Use Language He Can Understand.

The following dispatch appeared in the newspapers of Oct. 10:

"Philadelphia, Pa., October 9.—The Sharples Separator company's works, one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, will shut down in the event of the election of W. J. Bryan, according to the statement issued by P. H. Sharples, president of the company. He says: "The possibility of such a dire calamity to us as his (Bryan's) election seems remote, but the hour we are convinced such a thing will occur or has occurred, these works will have closed down."

Under date of Oct. 12 the following letter was sent to the Sharples company by Marbaugh Bros., of Monterey, Ind.:

October 12, 1908.

Sharples Separator Co., Chester, Pa.: Gentlemen—We notice in the Saturday's paper that you state you intend shutting down your factory after Nov. 3rd, in case Mr. Bryan is elected. We feel so sure that Mr. Bryan will be elected that we would advise you to close down immediately, as we will at least make an effort to let the Democrats know that you are very unfair and unprincipled and that you do not deserve the trade coming from the Democratic business men.

We have handled your separators for a number of years, but never knew until now that one political party would cause the cows to quit giving milk.

We consider this remark very unprincipled and respectfully ask that you confirm or deny this charge, as we do not want to leave this matter unnoticed, and we assure you that this will have full attention at the Hardware Convention, as we consider it an insult to any American citizen who deserves the right to vote according to his political convictions.

We are sending a copy of this letter to your Chicago office and will give this matter full notice in the Associated Press, if not denied.

We are also at this time sending a copy of this letter to the Democratic headquarters at Indianapolis. If you can conscientiously deny this charge we will forward it to the same parties.

We respectfully await your prompt reply in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

MARBAUGH BROS.

In order that it may be known what the Sharples concern's silly threat amounts to it is only necessary to call attention to the offer of a Chicago separator manufacturer to give work to all persons who lose employment in the Sharples plant.

## MUCH SUFFERING THIS WINTER.

The Indianapolis News (Ind. Rep.) of Oct. 9, says:

We have shown how the trusts by keeping up prices lessen the demand for their products and so throw men out of employment. Fred Stark, writing from Wheeling to the Cincinnati Enquirer, for employment by closing plants at will. In Wheeling there is a branch of the National Tube Company, which is constituent part of the United States Steel Corporation. This mill was closed a year ago when the panic struck the country, and has been closed ever since. The result was that 4,000 men were thrown out of work and have been, most of them, unemployed ever since. Now it is not to be said that the trust is necessarily to blame for this. For it is quite conceivable that it found it possible to produce more cheaply elsewhere. But still there are 4,000 men out of work. Other mills across the river have been closed since November last and as a consequence 2,000 more men, 500 of whom live in Wheeling, have nothing to do.

The other day we were told in an official report that "five thousand children who attend the public schools of Chicago are habitually hungry," and that "ten thousand other children in the city, while not such extreme cases, do not have sufficient food."

Commenting on the above facts the News says:

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