

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1908.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

For Vice-President, JOHN W. KERN.

STATE TICKET.

Governor THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

Lieutenant-Governor FRANK J. HALL.

Secretary of State JAMES F. COX.

Auditor of State MARION BAILEY.

Treasurer of State JOHN ISENBARGER.

Attorney General WALTER J. LOTZ.

Reporter Supreme Court BURT NEW.

Judge Supreme Court M. B. LAIRY.

Judge Appellate Court E. W. FELT.

State Statistician P. J. KELLEHER.

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State Senator, Counties of Jasper, Newton, Starke and White, ALGIE J. LAW, of Newton County.

Representative, Counties of Jasper and White, GUY T. GERBER of Jasper County.

COUNTY TICKET.

Treasurer ALFRED PETERS of Marion tp.

Recorder CHARLES W. HARNER of Carpenter tp.

Sheriff WILLIAM L. HOOVER of Marion tp.

Surveyor FRANK GARRIOTT of Union tp.

Coroner DR. A. J. MILLER of Rensselaer.

Commissioner, 1st Dist. THOMAS F. MALONEY of Kankakee tp.

Commissioner 3rd Dist. GEORGE B. FOX of Carpenter tp.

TOWNSHIP TICKETS.

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Walker—DAVID M. PEER, Trustee; JOSEPH FENZIL, Assessor.

Jordan—WM. WORTLEY, Trustee; FRANK NESSIUS, Assessor.

Newton—E. P. LANE, Trustee; JOSEPH THOMAS, Assessor.

Barkley—THOMAS M. CALAHAN, Trustee; JOHN NORMAN, Assessor.

Wheatfield—S. D. CLARK, Trustee; HENRY MISCH, Assessor.

Two banks in Pittsburg, the Cosmopolitan National Bank and the Mt. Washington Savings and Trust Co., went busted Saturday. The former's liabilities are \$1,912,520, and the Trust company's about \$200,000. We wonder what the depositors in these wrecked institutions think about the proposition of guaranteed bank deposits while waiting

for the dribbling dividends that may be realized from the assets?

The meat trust gobbled up the fish trust Thursday, the fish trust consisted of A. Booth & Co., of Chicago. A rise in the price of oysters has already been announced, but this is no doubt done for the purpose of enabling the meat trust to pay more wages to their employees. See?

DON'T BE FOOLDED.

Thomas R. Marshall, the democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, stated in his speech at Remington—and has so stated at many other places—that he stood unequivocally on the democratic platform; that he believed in the principles therein enunciated and if elected would use his best endeavors to carry out, so far as the governor's office was concerned, those principles; that had he not believed in the platform's declaration of principles he would not have accepted the nomination. Mr. Marshall has the unchallenged reputation of being an honest man, and when he says a thing his manner of saying it carries conviction that he means precisely what he says:

Touching on the so-called temperance side of the questions at issue, he said that he believed in the declaration of the democrats for township and ward local option being a better and more effective plan of dealing with the liquor question than the county unit method advocated by the republican party and its ally, the anti-saloon league; that under the former plan the people of a local community—ward or township—could settle the question for themselves, either by the present remonstrance method of by an election—whichever they choose—while under the county unit "local option" the whole county would decide the matter, and if it voted "dry" it must be dry, and if it voted "wet" it would undoubtedly be wet, instead of not meaning anything at all, as the republicans would have one believe.

He said that he was not presuming to say what the decision of the supreme court would be if such a law was passed, but if the contention of the republicans on this question was upheld it would be the first time in this country where the minority vote ruled. "What was sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander."

And right here we wish to quote from the speech of Governor Harris of Ohio, delivered at Youngstown last Saturday. Ohio has a county unit local option law similar in all respects, we believe, to the law proposed here by the republicans and their anti-saloon allies. Here is what Gov. Harris says, in commanding that law:

"This law of itself does not close a single saloon. It is a referendum, pure and simple, of the saloon question to the electors of the counties, to be determined by a majority of the votes cast therein. If the majority is in favor of the saloon it will stay in that county; if the majority is against the saloon it will go."

That is precisely what the democrats contend would be the result here, if a county votes "dry" it is dry, and if it votes "wet" it must be wet, thus forcing saloons on many localities that are now dry.

Mr. Marshall also said that neither the republican nor the democratic platforms pledged the complete eradication of the liquor business, but simply to control it, and that the man who favored the complete eradication of the business should neither vote for him or for the republican candidates, but should vote the prohibition ticket, as that party was the only party pledged to wipe out the business entirely. This is an honest and a manly stand to take, and no one can say he is not absolutely right in this statement. And it is just like Tom Marshall to say it, too.

The democratic position on the local option question is the correct one if you seek to control the liquor traffic; the prohibition position the proper one if you believe it should be wiped out all over the state. The people of Remington and Carpenter township should be allowed to say whether a saloon shall be operated in that township or not, but under the county unit plan Rensselaer and the county north might—as an example—carry the county "wet" and then saloons could be operated in their midst though the vote in that town and township was unanimous against it. The republican governor of Ohio says so, common sense and your own reasoning tells you so, and it is so.

Don't be fooled by the tricks of the republican politicians who will resort to anything to keep their stals at the public crib. Make up your mind to vote for real local option, where the people of a local community can have the deciding on whether or no a saloon shall be operated in their midst, and also bear in mind that the democratic platform among other excellent things, declares for the enactment of a law for the guarantee of deposits in state banks, while the republicans are condemning such a measure.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The republican campaign was opened in Ohio Saturday in an immense meeting at Youngstown. Governor Harris of Ohio, Governor Hughes of New York, and Senator Beveridge of Indiana were the spellbinders. The speeches were along the usual republican lines for this campaign and were well received, generally.

From the report of the big meeting we clip the following paragraphs, which, are in themselves significant as showing the attitude of the corporations and their employees in this campaign. These are clipped from an anti-Bryan paper, too:

The commanding feature of the day was the parade that preceded the speaking in Wick Park. There were a few over 12,000 men in line. Of these more than 10,000 came from the steel mills which form the chief and almost the sole industry of the city and suburbs. They were the employees of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and the United States Steel Corporation, better known as the Steel Trust. Supplied with uniforms at the expense of these companies, the toilers presented a striking appearance as they marched past the reviewing stand. Because of the opening a shut-down of the mills was ordered until next Monday and the occasion made a holiday. But few of these workers attended the meeting in Wick Park. This was easily seen by the lack of uniforms in the crowd. Probably not over one tenth of the turnout came to hear the speeches.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company contributed 1,850 men, the United Steel Corporation 3,600, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company 4,500. Each man wore a khaki suit and carried a cane or flag furnished by his employers. They were divided into brigades, and were organized on military lines, having regimental and brigade officers. There were dozens of bands and drum corps, drawn from the neighboring cities, each carrying a banner to indicate that it belonged to the union of musicians. Exactly one hour and a half was required for the procession to pass the reviewing stand, moving at a quick step.

One of the unusual incidents occurred when the parade halted at the Elks' Club. Some one called for a cheer for Taft. Out of the uniformed ranks in response came a roaring shout for Bryan and the column moved on.

Jasper Guy of Remington makes farm loans at 5 per cent interest with no commission but office charges. Write him.

FULL BLOOD SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

One excellent 2-year-old and two yearlings. Also farms to rent, possession given either fall or spring.

S. P. THOMPSON, Rensselaer, Ind.

Phone 37.

BARGAINS IN PASTURE LAND.

280 acres level pasture land, lies along large ditch, mostly open land, in blue grass, on main road, 1/4 mile to school, 1/2 mile to gravel road leading to court house. Will take half in good town property, merchandise, or other land. Price \$30.

G. F. MEYERS,

The Ohio Farmers Insurance Company has been doing business 5 years, writing fire, lightning and automobile insurance, on both city town and farm property, also on live stock, and hay in barn or in stack. It will be to your interest to see me before placing your insurance. J. C. PORTER, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

109 acres, 4 1/2 miles of Remington, school house on corner, near stone road, R. F. D. and telephone, fair buildings, good well of water, black loam soil, fairly well tiled, good orchard. Price \$70 per acre.

FRANK BARTOO,

R. R. 4. Remington, Ind.

TYPE CASES, RACKS, ETC., FOR SALE.

The Democrat has disposed of all its old dress of body type and a part of its type case racks and type cases, but still has about a dozen italic job cases, two double case racks and one No. 7 Yarger Staple Binder for sale. Five dollars takes the staple binder with 5,000 staples thrown in; \$2 each for the racks and 50 cents each for the cases. Cases and racks almost good as new.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

The largest and one of the best American companies writing fire and wind-storm insurance on city and farm property. Farmers, before renewing your insurance see the Continental's most liberal contract. Any limit you wish on horses and cattle. In case of loss we pay on adjustment without discount, all at the same price that smaller companies will ask you. See that your insurance is written in the Continental. Call at my office any time and let me show you. The same office the Continental has been represented in for years, Room 4, 2nd floor, I. O. O. F. building.

A. J. HARMON, Agent.

Successor to J. F. Bruner.

Read The Democrat for news.

FIRE FIEND MENACES

Forest Conflagrations Break Out Anew in Minnesota, Fanned by the Wind.

SEVERAL TOWNS ARE IN PERIL

Hibbing Is One of the Places That Are Now Threatened.

Twenty-Two Miles of Raging Flames and the People Fighting Desperately for Their Property and Lives.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8.—The Mesaba range is again threatened with the fire horror which swept away Chisholm on Saturday and wiped out thousands of acres of standing timber. After a day of quiet the flames which died down Sunday were fanned into renewed fury again and are sweeping on toward Hibbing, Buhl and Nashwauk from the south. The town of Snowball, 100 inhabitants, was completely destroyed by a fire that came upon it suddenly. The people had no opportunity to fight the flames, and fled in terror to the nearest locations. Snowball is about two miles from Nashwauk.

Four More Towns in Peril.

Brooklyn, a small suburb of Hibbing, is threatened by fire, and if this portion of the town catches the rest is doomed. Buhl and Nashwauk, which were threatened with destruction Saturday, are again in danger, and the flames are creeping slowly toward them. The citizens are fighting the on-rushing flames desperately. Aurora is entirely surrounded by forest fires, and the citizens are fighting the flames. The town is believed to be safe unless a strong wind should rise from the north or south.

Saved by Heroic Effort.

Mitchell, a small town about one mile southeast of Hibbing, was threatened with destruction all day and was saved only by the heroic efforts of the inhabitants and the employees of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern railway, whose roundhouse is situated there. Several hundred men are still guarding the place. The pine timber which surrounds Mitchell has been almost entirely consumed.

Twenty-Two Miles of Flames.

Between Nashwauk and Hibbing, a region twenty-two miles long, the forests are one continuous battle front of flames. From Hibbing it is an appalling sight and big clouds of smoke have been pouring over the threatened city all day, hiding the sun as though the sky was overcast with rain clouds.

Where Hibbing's Danger Lies.

Northwest of Hibbing the flames have spread over a wide area of timber and the burning district is increasing rapidly. Hibbing people are watching the progress of the fire to the south with anxious eyes. They are conscious of the fact that if the little suburb of Brooklyn burns if their own city, the metropolis of the range, will also go up in smoke. A Great Northern railroad spur from Brooklyn to Kelly's lake is the only barrier to the flames that are raging on the outskirts of the suburbs. If the fiery wall jumps this track and is fanned into the houses of Brooklyn nothing but a deluge of rain can save the big town of Hibbing just beyond.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH

Was It Because They Were Working Overtime That the Incendiary Fire Was Started?

New York, Sept. 8.—Four persons, believed to have been members of a group of employees working overtime, were burned to death in a fire, supposedly incendiary, which destroyed a seven-story factory, building on Water street. The bodies, burned beyond recognition, were found after the fire had been extinguished. Three of the victims were men and the fourth a woman. Up to this writing none has been identified.

Incident to the fire were rescues of nearly a score of workers who were removed from the fifth floor by means of ladders after flames had cut off their escape, and the collapse of the sixth floor, carrying with it and slightly injuring two firemen. The financial loss is about \$100,000.

This Was a Missouri Miscreant.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 8.—John Fischer, a farmer, residing twelve miles from Jefferson City, shot and killed his cousin, Mary Fischer, aged eighteen. Jealously prompted the shooting, which was done from behind the girl, the dastard firing both barrels of a shotgun into her body. Then he went home and killed himself.

Funeral of Alexander Troup.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 8.—A simple service of Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Slaught, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Westville, in the presence of the family and intimate friends preceded the interment of the body of Alexander Troup, late editor and publisher of the New Haven Union.

Our Stragglers Number 221.

Melbourne, Sept. 8.—As the search of a patrol from the United States fleet for the men who failed to go abroad their ships when the fleet left here Saturday for Albany has not met with much success rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the 221 stragglers.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?

Let Them Assist in Bearing the Legitimate Expenses of the Campaign to This End.

TO THE EDITOR:

There are no secrets in this Campaign. Strictly practicing what he preaches, Mr. Bryan would not win victory with tainted money paying the election expenses.

Not a dollar is to be accepted which requires any promise, either express or implied, other than for HONEST, IMPARTIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Bryan will enter the White House absolutely free from entangling alliances, free to serve all classes of honest citizens alike, or he will not enter at all.

Hence the course is plain. The campaign of Bryan and Kern must be conducted by the people.