

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BARCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908.

Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, has been making speeches in this state for the republican party. So far he has failed to explain what relation the campaign contributions made by the railroads of his state had to his veto of the two-cent railroad fare bill, or the Coney Island 5-cent street car fare law. To sustain his present contention they had none, but who believes that?

The Chicago Tribune, the Record-Herald and Inter-Ocean stated yesterday morning that 20,000 school children of Chicago were slowly starving to death; 5,000 go to school without anything to eat in the morning, and many of them beg, refuse, even dead fowls and rotten fruit to eat! This awful condition has been found to exist after a searching investigation by the school authorities. Prosperity thou art a Jew—a liar.

The Indianapolis Methodist preachers, at their weekly ministerial meeting this week, showed just how sincere they are for prohibition of the liquor traffic. A retired minister of their faith, who is a prohibitionist, offered a resolution providing that the members of the association should attend the afternoon session of the legislative body where the democratic bill providing for an amendment to the constitution—for the people to vote on an amendment—for state wide prohibition was pending and that they lend all assistance in their power toward its passage. A storm of protest went up from the assembled preachers and a half-dozen of them jumped to their feet at once to enter a resolution. The sincerity of this body will be questioned from this time on by those who really thought they favored putting a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state rather than assisting the republican party. If county prohibition is a good thing, why is not state wide prohibition a better thing?

THE WATSON FINANCES.

Who finances James E. Watson's campaign? Is it the steel trust, in which Dan G. Reid of the Indianapolis Star, Republican state organ, is a shining light? Is it the ship subsidy graft combination? Is it the Standard Oil company? Does help come from Joe Cannon, who, while a member of congress on \$5,000 a year, has managed to make \$2,000,000? Can James A. Hemenway, who entered congress twelve years ago a poor man and is now reputed to be rich, spare a little for Watson? At any rate, where did (and does) he get it? It is said that his nomination cost him between \$50,000 and \$100,000. There was a scandal in the Republican state convention about the purchase of delegates. There was scandal in many places, notably Fort Wayne, Anderson, Muncie, Terre Haute, South Bend, Marion and Evansville, about the election of delegates, and it was said that "money flowed like water." Where did it come from? Who put it up. Watson says he is a poor man. If so, who are the people who are backing him? And why are they backing him?

BIG DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN MAINE

Only a few figures about elections in Maine are necessary to show how strongly the tide is running this year in favor of the Democratic party. Taking the result of elections for governor within the last twenty years, we have these figures:

1890—Republican plurality..18,883
1894—Republican plurality..38,978
1898—Republican plurality..24,769
1902—Republican plurality..27,490
1904—Republican plurality..25,800
1908—Republican plurality..6,000

The small plurality of 6,000 this year, after an exciting contest that brought out a heavy vote, shows how the political wind is blowing. The Republican national committee attempts to break the force of the Democratic gains by saying that only state issues were involved. But as the Republicans carried the state for congressmen by less than 6,000 on the total vote, it must be clear that national issues were equally as powerful as state issues in bringing about the result.

The Democrat for Job work.

BRYAN TAKES A TURN

Latest Controversial Mill Matter Ground Out on the Publicity Question.

MAKES REPLY TO JUDGE TAFT

Insists on the Ante-Election Publication of Contributions.

Taft Essays a Prediction—Says "I Will Be Elected"—Talks at Omaha on the Issue of Injunctions.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 2.—Declaring that "every disinterested voter knows that large contributions have been used to secure mortgages upon officials," William J. Bryan has issued a statement criticizing the adoption by Taft of President Roosevelt's announced view on the subject of the publicity of campaign contributions. Taft, says Bryan, "makes the same charge the president does—the astonishing charge that the voters are so liable to be misled that the knowledge [as to the amounts and sources of campaign contributions] must be kept from them." The Democratic nominee then adds: "I insist that this is an insult to the intelligence of the voter, and it does little credit to Mr. Taft's judgment of the men to whom he is making his appeal."

Bryan Sees a Difference.

Bryan says that Taft fails to see the difference between the publication of contributions before the election and that of the expenditures after the election, and says that the difference is that expenditures continue right up to the close of the polls, so that a complete publication cannot be made until after the polls are closed; while the reason for publication of contributions before the election is to let the public know whence such contributions come, so that the public may know which party the "predatory interests" are supporting.

More "Light" in Contributions.

Further, the Nebraskan says: "The publication of contributions throws a great deal more light upon the influence at work in politics than the publication of expenditures, for the publication of contributions shows to whom the party is indebted, and to whom repayment is likely to be made, while the publication of expenditures shows what has been paid out, and disbursements do not create obligations that affect the course of the administration." Then referring to Taft's declaration that the chief objection to ante-election publication of contributions is that the motives of those who contribute, and also of the candidate, will be perverted, etc., Bryan makes the remark quoted above that this is "an insult to the intelligence of the voter."

SAYS TAFT IS EVASIVE

And That the People Have a Right to Know the Facts.

Taft's argument, Bryan says, is an evasion, and only explainable by "a consciousness that Republican campaign methods will not bear the light, and that it would be dangerous to his party if the public knew before the election what he promises to make public after the election." Taft's argument that ante-election publication would expose contributors to unfair and scandalous attacks and discourage patriotic contributors, Bryan says, has little weight, because of the great benefit derived from ante-election publication, and insists that "The people have a right to form their own opinion as to the influences which are at work."

"Mr. Taft knows that a great many matters come before executives and legislatures where it is difficult, if not impossible, for the average voter to investigate the facts. * * * If, for instance, a candidate for governor is likely to have to pass upon railroad legislation the people have a right to know whether men largely interested in preventing railroad legislation have contributed liberally to his campaign fund. * * * And so if a man is a candidate for office which brings him into official connection with tariff legislation, it is proper for the public to know whether he will be so obligated to the beneficiaries of a high tariff as to be embarrassed when he attempts to protect the consumer."

Bryan says Taft misrepresented what he (Bryan) said of Governor Hughes, and says he asked the president whether the contributions to the Hughes fund from trust magnates made Hughes a good witness on the subject of trusts. Hughes, Bryan says, is only human, and adds: "We assume that public officials will be honest, and yet we require bonds of those who handle money. * * * The law will not permit a judge, a juror, or an official, to accept a gift if the gift is from one who has an interest in the official action of the official; and in forbidding this the law does not ask as to the character of the official. The law is based upon human nature and human experience."

"I AM GOING TO BE ELECTED"

That is What Taft Thinks of the Situation Thus Far.

Omaha, Oct. 2.—"I am going to be elected." This statement made by Judge Taft sums up in a word what the candidate thinks of the effect of

his speech-making tour thus far. The belief is based, Taft explained, on the manner of his reception in states thus far traversed in which there were reported to be defections from the Republican ranks. Thirteen speeches were made by the candidate in a swing around the southeastern part of Nebraska, terminating at Omaha at night, where two big meetings, one for the benefit of the stock yards employees in South Omaha, the other in the Auditorium, were held.

When he reached Omaha he received an enthusiastic reception. His speech in South Omaha was of special interest for there he reviewed the labor decisions he had rendered while on the bench, and then said: "I laid down the rule that labor not only had the right to unite, but that it ought to unite, in order to meet capital on a level; that they had a right to appoint officers; that they had a right to raise funds with which to sustain strikes; that strikes could not be enjoined; that men had the right to leave the employ of their employers in concert if they chose; that they had the right to appoint officers who should direct them in what they should do; that they had the right to withdraw from association with those with whom they had controversies; that they had the right to induce all their competitors, all their fellow union men, to withdraw from such association; but that they did not have the right to injure the property of their employers or declare a secondary boycott against them."

"Those decisions I claim have been the magna charta of trades unionism ever since. The railway orders used that decision in a case before Judge Adams against the Gould roads, in which an injunction was issued forbidding them to follow the directions of their chiefs. They went into the court and cited my case and Judge Adams withdrew his injunction. The same thing happened down in Cincinnati under Judge Thompson in a similar case with respect to the Typographical union."

IT WAS NOT ALWAYS LABOR

Has Run Up Against Corporations. Too, and Hit Them.

Judge Taft took occasion again to declare "a lie" the statement that he had said a dollar a day was enough for any laboring man. He also said that all his cases were not labor injunction cases, and added: "As one of the court I wrote the opinion in the first important anti-trust case that was decided, and it laid down the principles upon which all the anti-trust prosecutions are now conducted. I am not apologizing for anything I did; I am only telling you the truth when I say that the legality and the opportunity of men to unite, to carry on their organizations to the perfection that they have reached, to raise the funds that they have raised, to bring about trade agreements, to entitle them to the responsible position that they occupy now in dealing with their employees, is as largely due to the law which I laid down as to any other cause."

"I am said to be the father of injunctions. I issued injunctions—there isn't any doubt about that; and if I went on the bench and the occasion called for an injunction I would issue it again, but I deny that I invented injunctions. Injunctions were issued long before I went on the bench and I only used a remedy that every man is entitled to when no other remedy is adequate." He agreed that some injunctions issued had been too broad, and declared he favored the requirement that no injunction issue without notice and that any injunction issued must be heard within forty-eight hours, for there was great injustice in issuing an injunction without notice and then putting the hearing three months in the future. But he had never done that, and it was not giving him a "square deal" to hold him responsible for such procedure.

The Taft speech at the Auditorium here was a repetition of what he has frequently said about the tariff, the trusts and the general records of the Republican and Democratic parties, not failing to include a roast for the Democratic candidate on general principles. The entire Taft itinerary for the day included speeches at the following places: Crete, Wilber, Demitt, Beatrice, Wynmore, Pawnee, Falls City, Auburn, Table Rock, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, South Omaha and Omaha. The Taft special left here shortly after 10 p. m. for Denver, Colo., by way of Cheyenne, Wyo. He will reach Denver tonight.

STIR AT A NOTIFICATION

Chanler Creates It by Making Some Unkind Remarks of Connors.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In accepting at "Rokeby," the ancestral Chanler estate, twenty miles from here, the nomination of the Democratic party for governor, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the recent lieutenant governor of the state, caused a decided stir among his hearers by prefacing his set speech with a statement that "free from all hampering obligations of every kind I shall know no master but the people's will and the people's interest."

This was aimed at Chairman Connors, of the state committee, who sat just behind Chanler. Chanler said his attention had been called "to an editorial in a morning paper in New York, based on an interview published in the afternoon of the day before, purporting to give an outline of the policy of the Democratic party in this state. Whatever of my speech of acceptance has found its way into the public prints is due not to the conception or the intellect of any man other than my-

self, but presents what I must regard as a betrayal of the confidence which a candidate of a party has always been warranted in reposing in the chairman of the state committee."

Mrs. Mary Sullivan, one hundred and seven years old, was the first person to congratulate Chanler when he concluded his speech.

FORAKER ISSUES A CHALLENGE

Invites Somebody to Invoke the Law Against His Legal Practices

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—That the law be invoked against him if he has done any wrong is the conclusion of a statement by Senator Foraker, which he has given to the Associated Press. Before making this suggestion he sums up the various charges that have been made, and discusses briefly the legal ethics as to service for various clients. The statement says: The questions in this whole matter in which the public is concerned are: 1—Whether I was employed, which was never concealed or denied, and 2—The character of the employment—whether it had any relation to my duties as senator or influenced me in any manner in regard thereto.

On all these points I have answered fully in my former published statements. I have not until now spoken of the compensation I received, because, if the employment was improper it would be no defense to show that it was a small sum, but if on the other hand the employment was proper the compensation concerned only the company and myself—nobody else. If my former statements are true, as I know them to be, the employment was entirely proper and legitimate and therefore the question of compensation is one I do not feel called upon to discuss with Mr. Hearst."

Foraker then repeats that his employment by the Standard Oil company was confined to the affair of that company in Ohio, and was ended long before the company was the object of legislation by congress or of attacks in the United States courts, and such employment has never been renewed. He concludes as follows: "If I committed an offense against the law let somebody specifically point it out and proceed against me. The courts are open. * * * If there be any just basis for this reckless, wholesale defamation and attempted assassination of character let it take some tangible, open and fair form of procedure where all interested can appear and be fully heard."

Sherman Busy in Illinois.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 2.—The hardest days' work of his speech-making campaign in the middle west ended here for James S. Sherman, the Republican vice presidential candidate, in a great meeting in the Coliseum, where several thousand persons heard him discuss the political issues. Sherman started the day at Decatur, where he began talking on sports before the students of the Milliken university, but by the time he reached this city almost every subject current in national politics was thoroughly gone into. He had good crowds at every point and there was plenty of enthusiasm.

Discord Story Is Denied.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—A report that the congressional committee of the Republican organization had complained that Chairman Hitchcock, of the national committee, was neglecting the work for representatives in congress, is denied by Hitchcock at New York, and Representative McKinley, chairman of the congressional committee, telegraphs from Peoria, and is backed by Representative Sherman, that there is no truth in the report.

Kern Off for Alabama.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—John W. Kern, Democratic vice presidential nominee, passed through this city on the way to Birmingham, Ala., where he will speak at two meetings today. He will address the members of the Business Men's club during the noon hour and will speak at a rally in the afternoon. Kern had just left Michigan, where he has been speaking to large audiences on the campaign issues, and said he was pleased with the outlook.

Massachusetts Democrats

Boston, Oct. 2.—With scarcely a jar in its proceedings the Democratic state convention nominated a state ticket for the November election, chose sixteen presidential electors and adopted a set of resolutions, the main planks of which advocate tariff, labor and state administration reforms. The state ticket chosen is headed for governor by James H. Vahey, of Watertown.

Beveridge on Bryan's Trail.

Valley City, N. D., Oct. 2.—Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, was cordially acclaimed at a great political demonstration by several hundred townsmen and farmers on his arrival from the east and during an address in the Auditorium on the tariff.

Hamilton Fish for Congress.

Roughkepsie, Oct. 2.—Hamilton Fish, assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, has been nominated for congress by the Republican convention of the Twenty-first district, defeating the present representative, Samuel McMillan.

Our Gold and Silver Product.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The production of gold and silver by the mines of the United States for the calendar year 1907 aggregated 4,874,827 ounces of fine gold of the value of \$90,435,700, and 56,514,700 fine ounces of silver of the commercial value averaging 66 cents per ounce or \$37,290,700.

"A Stitch In Time Saves Nine."

You will save and insure more happy hours by giving attention at this time. You will save the hardships and loss of sleep that decayed teeth cause. You will save real teeth that need not be replaced by others. You will save many a tooth which at this time requires only a very small filling. You will save a quantity of dollars.

You will save many pleasant words to tell friends what my operations and prices are like. Your action now will save many nines.

DR. J. W. HORTON



Millinery Opening

OCT. 1, 2, 3

Will also have a sale on PLUMES of all Colors, 18 to 20 inches long... Best Bargain ever offered.

M. MEYER

BANK STATEMENT

Report of the condition of

The First National Bank

at Rensselaer in the State of Indiana, at the close of business, Sept. 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	\$236,609.80	Capital stock paid in	60,000.00
Overdrafts	6,123.18	Surplus fund	6,000.00
U. S. Bonds	15,000.00	Undivided profits	9,700.33
Bonds	11,100.00	National Bank notes outstg	15,000.00
Banking house	8,000.00	Due other National Banks	5,000.00
Other real estate owned	5,390.00	Due to other banks	5,000.00
Due from National Banks	2,496.17	Due to State Banks	11,835.27
Due from State Banks	15,601.16	Due to Trust Companies	11,160.76
Due from reserve agents	76,656.62	Individual deposits	238,971.21
Checks and other cash items	1,471.43	Demand certificates of dep.	30,900.49
Notes of other Nat'l Banks	3,500.00	Time deposits of certificate	40,058.90
Fractional currency	102.70		
Money reserve in bank	30,919.00		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 p. c't. of circula)	750.00		
Total	\$416,626.06	Total	\$416,626.06

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF JASPER, SS: I, E. L. Hollingsworth, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908. E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Cashier. GLENN DAY, Notary Public.

ENTIRELY IMPARTIAL

Bankers Condemn Bryan's Deposit Guaranty Idea and Also Postal Savings Bank.

REPORT DODGED THE LATTER

Convention Refuses to Condemn Both in the Same Resolution.

Sharp Debate on the Matter—Effects of the Panic Passing Away Is the Consensus of Opinion

Denver, Oct. 2.—The thirty-fourth

convention of the American Bankers' association came to an end with the election of George H. Reynolds, of Chicago, president, and Lewis E. Pierson, of New York, first vice president. Thirty-eight new members were announced and a vice president representing each of the states having representatives in the association was named. The convention also placed itself squarely on record as against both the proposition to guarantee bank deposits and to establish postal savings banks. A lively discussion occurred over the report of the federal legislative committee opposing both the guarantee of bank deposits and the establishment of postal savings banks. The resolution offered by the committee, however, contained a condemnation of the guarantee law only, making no mention of the postal savings banks.

Breckenridge Idea Defeated.

A fight led by Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, was made to include condemnation of postal savings banks in the same resolutions. Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick was the leader in opposition to a substitute offered by Breckenridge condemning both propositions in one resolution. After a parliamentary tangle, during which several of the delegates were sharply called to order by the president, the Breckenridge substitute was voted down. The report of the committee with its resolution was then carried without a dissenting voice.

Postal Savings Banks Condemned.

Breckenridge then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted with only two or three dissenting votes: "That the American Bankers' association condemns as unwise and harmful, all proposals to establish postal savings banks." Nearly two hours were consumed with the reports of vice president from the several states, the

consensus of which was that the effects of the recent panic are rapidly passing away throughout the country.

Success In One Matter.

In the report of the currency commission, which was adopted at the morning session, the chairman used these words in referring to the Aldrich-Vreeland measure: "In the Aldrich-Vreeland measure, however open to severe criticism, congress, by law has recognized the normal and legitimate assets of a bank as the natural and proper basis of credit extended to the bank in the form of circulating notes. The principle for which we have so long contended has thus received legislative sanction. To this extent the labors of the American Bankers' association have been crowned with success."

GREAT SUIT AT CHICAGO

Purpose of the Government in the Case Is to Smash the Standard Oil Company.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Railroad officials and trusted managers of the Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, took the witness stand in defense of the oil company before United States District Judge Franklin Ferris, of St. Louis, sitting as a special United States commissioner at the hearing now on in Judge Bethen's courtroom in the federal building. The hearing is in the case brought by the federal government more than eighteen months ago under a bill in equity. The action seeks to secure an injunction to stop the oil company from proceeding with any business under its present organization and to bring about a complete dissolution. In the case the prosecution at hearings held in New York, Washington, Cleveland and Albany from Sept. 5, 1907, to April 1, 1908, has submitted testimony of 160 witnesses to prove two principal charges. One is that the Standard Oil company maintains a monopoly injurious to the public welfare and the other that it is an illegal trust and a scheme to restrain trade of small and independent oil dealers and producers.

Ryan To Be an Arbitrator.

Pittsburg, Kan., Oct. 2.—Announcement is made here that W. D. Ryan, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, had tendered his resignation and will accept the position of commissioner of arbitration of the Southwestern Coal Operators' association.

Notice—Anyone holding accounts against the late J. L. Smith or knowing themselves indebted to same, will please notify R. B. Smith, Rensselaer, Ind.