

## JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Official Democratic Paper of Jasper County.

Published Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Entered as Second-Class Matter June 2, 1908, at the post office at Rensselaer, Ind., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Office on Van Rensselaer Street.

Long Distance Telephones: Office 315. Residence 311.

Advertising rates made known on application.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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 ISEN BARGER.

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.

Supt. Public Instruction  
ROBERT J. ALEY.

### DISTRICT TICKET.

Member of Congress  
WILLIAM DARRON,  
of Newton County.

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 I. 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.

Carpenter—GEORGE BESSE  
Trustee: JAMES H. GREEN,  
Assessor.

Gilliam—JOHN W. SELMER  
Trustee.

Marion—EDWARD HERATH,  
Trustee; SAMUEL SCOTT, Assessor.

Union—ISAAC KIGHT Trustee;  
CHARLES U. GARRIOTT,  
Assessor.

Hanging Grove—WM. R. WILLIOTT, Trustee; CHARLES LEFLER, Assessor.

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.

The general opinion of the public for some time has been that "Nick" Longworth was a d— fool, and since his break about daddy-in-law Roosevelt's intention to resume the throne again in 1916, after the heir apparent Taft's rule of eight years, the republican national committee has also reached the same

conclusion and pulled him off the stump. And daddy-in-law was mighty wroth at Nick for giving away the proposed perpetuation of the Roosevelt dynasty, too. Notwithstanding Longworth's denial that he made the statement, two newspaper reporters—one republican and one democrat—have made affidavits that he did make such statement, and these were published in yesterday's Inter-Ocean of Chicago, a republican paper. Their short-hand notes of the meeting show the language was used.

Four small banks in New York City went "republican" last week. These were private banks and were patronized by the poor class of people, hence the misery that follows is necessarily greater than the failure of more pretentious institutions of a class of people better able to stand the loss. Reports of the closing of these banks says "throngs of excited people gathered in front of the buildings shrieking threats and hurling epithets." "No, we don't want any system of guaranty of bank deposits, say the republicans; it would be a disastrous policy." It would prove disastrous, no doubt to the dishonest banker but a mighty good thing for bank depositors.

Judge Darroch passed a few hours in Rensselaer Saturday as he was returning from a campaigning tour in the south end of the district. He has received much encouragement since he went on the hunt of the office of congressman for the tenth Indiana congressional district. There is a very pronounced disposition on the part of the voters this year to place the blame for their multifold troubles on the party in power. They reason this way: If the democrats were responsible for the panic when they were in partial possession of the offices, why are not the republicans responsible for the present panic, and the high prices of the things they must have when they are in possession of all the offices and have been for twelve years? Many a poor working man has been turning over this proposition in his mind as he carried on his work and he has concluded that it is just possible that he has been deceived by those who have been telling him that he had never been paid such high wages and was never so prosperous in his life before. He may be very prosperous but it is hard to figure it out, and that accounts for the serious expression worn on the face of so many workingmen this year.

J. Frank Hanly was down in Jackson county Saturday telling the people of the good things he had done for the state of Indiana. Among other things, W. H. Blodgett in the Indianapolis News, reports him as saying: "The Governor told of his efforts to get a law regulating private banks and incidentally referred to the McCoy bank failure as one of the reasons he fought so hard to have such a law passed. He declared that since the banking law had passed there had been no failures of private banks." Indeed! The slight unpleasantness caused by Bob Parker closing his bank at Remington on the 19th of December, 1907, 19 days after the law Hanly worked so hard to have passed and six months after it was passed, went into force, and more than two years after the act of 1905 was a law—for which he presumably worked hard also—is not counted as a bank failure. The closing of the Baldwin and Dague banks at Goodland, Fowler and Ambia, the day before by the state examiner because they were utterly gutted by the proprietors are not to be called private bank failures, but just a slight "stringency" for which nobody in particular was responsible, except that the prospect of a democratic victory was anticipated by these republican bankers! What excuse can J. Frank Hanly offer for telling such stuff as this, stuff that he knows and everybody else knows is not true. What is to be gained by such reckless talk. The probabilities are that Bob Parker thinks there was a private bank failure, and the victims of this crash harbor the same delusion, and all this talk of J. Frank Hanly will not dispel this notion with any of them either.

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

## BRYAN MISINFORMED

Denial That President Roosevelt Has Now Any Intention of Going on the Stump.

### LONGWORTH THIRD TERM STORY

Ohio Statesman Says He Never Made the Alleged Proposition.

Incident as Understood by Hearers Taft in the "Show Me" State—Haskell Again Takes the Pen.

Washington, Oct. 6.—"President Roosevelt at present has no intention of taking the stump in behalf of Mr. Taft," is the way in which persistent reports that he is to make a speaking tour are denied at the White House. The report is similar to that which Vice Chairman Hudspeth, of the Democratic campaign committee, announced several weeks ago. At that time the president was asked personally about the report and said he had not the least idea of making a speaking tour. Since the president's return to Washington these reports have become more numerous and each has been denied at the White House.

That Third Term Sensation.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The report that Representative Longworth had said in a speech at Rock Island, Ill., last Friday that Taft should have two terms and then Roosevelt be given a third term has caused no end of comment, newspaper and otherwise, all over the country. In a speech at Asheville, N. C., yesterday, John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for vice president, took up and very vigorously opposed the idea of a third term for any man in the presidential chair. A special dispatch to a Chicago paper from Evansville, Ind., yesterday, quoted Longworth as declaring that he made the proposition in all seriousness, and was sure Roosevelt would be pleased.

Longworth Enters a Denial.

Now comes a dispatch from Cincinnati in which Longworth gives out a formal denial that he made any such proposition. Longworth, in substance, said in his denial: "I said Mr. Taft should have two terms, and after that Ohio might yield to New York to nominate the next president. I had no particular candidate in mind. Then, realizing the presence of Mr. Sherman, I said: 'Give Sherman a chance.'

Stories of Those Present.

Chairman Joseph Dixon of the Republican speakers' bureau, says he heard the story from a man who was present at the Rock Island speaking, who described it as a joke. This man said Longworth was speaking when one in the audience cried, "We want Teddy again." Longworth replied that Taft ought to have two terms and Roosevelt should follow him. Secretary John E. Eversham, of the Republican national congressional committee, heard the speech himself and says that when the man said "We want Teddy again," Longworth replied, jokingly: "All right, let us have Taft for two terms and then the president, and then Mr. Sherman and—" Here he was stopped and laughed and the words were taken as a joke, as they were intended," added Eversham.

### TAFT WORKS IN MISSOURI

He Makes Thirteen Speeches in the "Show Me" State.

Macon, Mo., Oct. 6.—Judge Taft made three speeches in Kansas and thirteen in Missouri. Eight of the stops in the "show me" state were arranged upon urgent demands from towns through which the special was to have passed without stopping. This resulted in delaying the Taft special more than an hour, and the big audience at this place had to wait until nearly 10 p. m. for the appearance of the candidate. While the name Bryan was heard more than during any previous day of the trip Taft's reception was such as to cause him to express surprise and gratification, not only as to the number of people he was able to address, but as to their cordial indication of friendliness.

Throughout the day Taft hammered away on the necessity, as he viewed it, for the voters of the country to understand that a Democratic tariff revision meant a destruction of the market and prices of the product of the farm, and that Republican revision meant a continuation of present prices and prosperity. He also attacked the Bryan proposition with respect to the trusts and urged that it would be disastrous to the country. A new incident was added to the many of the tour at South St. Joseph, where Taft was introduced by John Donovan, president of the Stock Exchange there, who is a Democrat. Donovan, however, paid a warm tribute to Taft as a man and citizen.

The itinerary of the day, as printed in these dispatches yesterday, was carried out. The weather was bad throughout, a steady drizzle of rain falling, but this did not affect either the crowds or the enthusiasm.

When the party reached the train after the speech at Maysville, Mo., there was a crowd to say good-bye and a young mother presented her baby to the judge, who took the infant in his arms and kissed it on the forehead, while the crowd went wild over the demonstration. Taft will make a

speech today at St. Louis and this evening appear for a few moments at the Rex ball, a part of the carnival to be held there. His itinerary included Moberly, Mexico, Montgomery, Warrenton and St. Charles before reaching St. Louis.

### OSAGE INDIAN LAND GRANT

Gov. Haskell Writes an Open Letter to the President Thereon.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 6.—In an open letter addressed to President Roosevelt, Governor C. N. Haskell asks the president to explain certain transactions in connection with the granting of a lease on 680,000 acres of Osage Indian lands to the Prairie Oil and Gas Co. in July, 1906. Governor Haskell says in part:

"In a recent communication I requested of you information concerning the granting of a lease in July, 1906, to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., a Standard Oil company subordinate, on 680,000 acres of land belonging to the Osage Indian tribe in this state. \*\*\* From careful investigation the facts as they appear to me are as follows: In 1896 a lease was made by the Washington authorities to one Edwin B. Foster, covering practically the entire Osage nation. At that time there was no oil production or development probably nearer than the state of Indiana, so that the lease was made for so long a period as ten years in order to give time for development. Foster transferred his rights to the above named company." Haskell then argues to show that the grant was the creation of a monopoly.

In regard to the passage in 1905 of a rider on the general appropriation bill authorizing the president to make a new or extended lease the letter relates that a number of conferences were held between President Roosevelt and Messrs. Guffey and Barnsdale, of Pennsylvania, Standard Oil agents. Governor Haskell charges the president with refusing to grant Osage Indian representatives a consultation while negotiating at length with Standard Oil agents, and says that at the lowest estimate the president should have obtained from the grantees one-sixth royalty on the production of oil and at least \$7,000,000 cash bonus.

Haskell closes by declaring that the Osage Indians, as citizens of Oklahoma, will be given the best protection he can give them and insists on a prompt reply advising him as to the correctness of the facts given by Haskell. He demands a revocation of the lease and says that unless a clear showing is made that "my people have not been unfairly treated," he will carry the case before the next congress.

### BRYAN TALKS TO WORKMEN

Received at Havelock with a "Delirium of Enthusiasm."

Havelock, Neb., Oct. 6.—Bryan was received here in a delirium of enthusiasm. His arrival from Lincoln in a special trolley car, accompanied by 100 members of the Lincoln Home Guards, was the signal for the great demonstration. The carriage in which he rode to the city park, where he spoke to a large audience, composed mostly of workmen in the railroad shops, ran a gauntlet of red fire and roman candles while the throngs on the sidewalks vociferously cheered him.

His remarks dwell mainly on the subject of campaign publicity, election of senators by direct vote of the people and the labor planks in the Denver platform. He was unsparing in his attacks on Speaker Cannon, Sherman, the Republican vice presidential candidate, and Taft. Referring to the criticism that heretofore had been heaped upon him for traveling over the country delivering political speeches, Bryan declared that he always had believed it was perfectly proper to speak to those who are to vote.

Bryan left Lincoln at midnight for a one-day's campaigning tour in Iowa.

### Hearst Attacks Kern.

Los Angeles, Oct. 6.—Thomas L. Hogen and William R. Hearst addressed a large audience here. Hearst's speech was devoted almost entirely to an attack on John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for vice president, taking as his text the fact that Kern had accepted a pass on the Big Four railway while engaged as its counsel in some damage cases. He also read a letter from John D. Archbold to Senator Depew thanking the senator for a pass on the New York Central and hoping to be able to reciprocate.

### Fairbanks on the Firing Line.

Lebanon, Ind., Oct. 6.—Vice President Fairbanks addressed a large audience here, the Grand Opera House being packed, and several thousand being turned away. Preceding the speech-making, there was a parade of the Stock Exchange there, who is a Democrat. Donovan, however, paid a warm tribute to Taft as a man and citizen.

Judge Parker at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 6.—In the course of a speech here Judge Alton B. Parker discussed all the issues, and attacked Roosevelt for assaulting Governor Haskell's Standard Oil relations, Roosevelt having, the judge said, accepted and used \$100,000 of Standard Oil money in 1904.

### Where Straus Is to Speak.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Secretary Straus has arranged to make five campaign speeches as follows: Cleveland, Oct. 19; Indianapolis, Oct. 20; Chicago, Oct. 21; St. Louis, Oct. 22; Louisville, Oct. 23.

### TWO PENNANTS FOR CHICAGO!

If the Sox Can Beat Detroit Once More the Trick is Probably Done.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—It looks like two baseball pennants for Chicago, the Sox being now only three points behind Detroit. Following are the standing of the clubs and the daily scores:

	P. W. L. P.C.
Chicago	153 98 55 .641
Pittsburg	154 98 56 .636
New York	151 96 55 .636
Philadelphia	152 81 71 .533
Cincinnati	154 78 61 .474
Boston	152 83 88 .414
Brooklyn	152 53 99 .349
St. Louis	154 49 105 .318

At New York—

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	Hits—Boston, 2; New York, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; New York, 3. Batteries—Boston, Tuckey and McCarthy, Bowerman; New York, Ames and McGinnity, Bresnahan and Needham.
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	At Philadelphia—
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	Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2—
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