

BUCKWHEAT.

We want to buy five car loads of buckwheat. Will pay the highest market price. COEN & BRADY.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE.

I am offering early lamb, big, husky ram lambs, heavy bone, a good lot to select from.

THOMAS E. REED,
R.R. 3.
Remington, Ind.
Phone 79-J.

BIG PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm and going to town, I will offer at Public Sale at my residence 1 mile East and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile South of Blackford, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of Aix, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile North of the Wm. Daniels farm ad $\frac{1}{2}$ miles North and 2 miles East of Rensselaer, in Barkley tp., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1908.

Head of Horses, consisting of one Bay Mare, fourteen years old with foal, one Grey Mare, twelve years old, raised colt this season and is now in foal; one large Grey Gelding, a fine driver, lady broke; one large coming three year old colt, worked some; two colts coming two-year-old, one is a Bay and the other a Dark Roan; two spring Colts.

71 Head of Hogs, consisting of nineteen head of Shoots to 135 pounds; ten weighing from 100 Brood Sows, all had pigs this season; 42 head of Pigs, all ready to wean.

4 Head of Cattle, consisting of three Milk Cows and one two year old Steer. Implements, Wagons, Etc., consisting of two Studebaker Wagons, a new broad wheel and one a new narrow one; all farming tools, such as Plows, Haws, Cultivators, Weeds, etc. Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Cook Stove; two Heaters; some lumber and numerous other articles.

A credit of eleven months will be given on sums over five dollars, with the usual conditions; six per cent off for cash where entitled to credit.

FRANCIS M. HAYES.

A. J. Harmon, Auctioneer.
C. G. Spitzer, Clerk.

Hot Lunch will be served by the Ladies' Aid Society.

BIG PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm and going to leave Jasper county, I will offer at Public Sale at my residence in Barkley township, 7 miles north and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Rensselaer, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Aix, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the old Blackford store, known as the Renicker Fruit Farm, commencing at 10 a. m., on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1908.

6 HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of 1 Grey mare, twelve years old, in foal, weight 1600; 1 Grey horse, seven years old, wt. 1600; 1 Bay Gelding, coming three-year-old, weight 1200; 2 Bay mares, one eleven years old, weight 1200, one thirteen years old, weight 1100; 1 Spring colt.

10 Head of Cattle, consisting of 5 milk cows; 2 now fresh, one with calf by side, one Jersey cow, fresh in December, one large Roan cow, fresh in January; one full blood Jersey cow, fresh in January; two heifers, coming two-year-old, one with calf; one Yearling Jersey Heifer; one Spring calf.

19 Head of Hogs, consisting of three brood sows, with 16 pigs by side.

Farm Implements, Wagons, Harness, Etc., consisting of 1 Deering Binder, 6 foot cut with tongue truck, good as new; 1 McCormick Mower, 5 foot cut; 1 Hay Rake; 1 Clover Buncher; 1 Set Hay Ladders; 1 long Fodder Sled; 1 Hay Slide; 1 Sulky Plow, 16 inch; 2 John Deere Breaking Plows, one 14 inch, one 16 inch; 2 Brown Walking Cultivators, one with spring attachments; 1 Spring Tooth Harrow; 1 Spike Tooth Harrow, three section; 1 Oliver Riding Plow, with two bottoms, good as new; 1 Avery Corn Planter, with 80 rods of wire, good as new; 1 End-gate Seeder; 1 Set Dump Boards; 1 Double Shovel Plow; 1 Five Tooth Cultivator; 1 Fourteen Tooth one-horse Cultivator; 1 Grain Cradle; 1 Scoop Board; 1 Clog Crusher; 1 Road Scraper; 1 Good Hog Shute; 1 Broad Tire Low Wheel Wagon, 28 inch bed; 1 Spring Wagon; 2 Canopy Top Rubber Tire Laporte Surreys, almost good as new; 2 Top Buggies; 2 Sets Work Harness; 2 Sets Single Surrey Harness; 1 Set Single Harness; 1 lot of Hen Coops; 12 tons of Hay in mow; Corn in field; one U. S. No. 7 Cream Separator; 1 Water Separator, five gallon, good as new; 1 Union Churn, eight gallon; 5 Stepladders; a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Bookcase, Tables, Chairs, Etc., and numerous other articles.

A credit of 19 months will be given on sums over \$10 with usual conditions; 5 per cent off for cash where entitled to credit.

JOHN RENICKER.

Fred Phillips, Auctioneer.
C. G. Spitzer, Clerk.

Hot Lunch on Grounds.

BONAPARTE ELUSIVE

Fails to Furnish Correct Information Asked by Josephus Daniels.

ATTY. GENERAL IS DIPLOMATIC

Mixes Up the Prosecutions Under Anti-Trust Law.

Records Show That 287 Trusts Are Thriving Under the Administration — Prosecutions Slow — Department of Justice Answer Awaited.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—(Special)—Josephus Daniels, chairman of the publicity bureau at Democratic national headquarters, recently wrote a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte, in which he asked for information showing the character and extent of suits instituted by the federal government against the trusts. Mr. Bonaparte made reply in very lengthy letter, but was careful not to give the information requested. Mr. Daniels has forwarded a second letter to the Attorney General which is reproduced herewith:

Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, United States Attorney General.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 2d. On the 30th day of September I wrote you and asked for a statement showing how many of the 287 trusts doing business in the United States had been prosecuted by the department of justice, the amount of fines collected, etc. In your answer you do not furnish the information desired. The inquiry was specifically directed to the action taken with reference to the 287 trusts named. Instead of furnishing that information, you mix up the prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law with the prosecutions of railroads and individuals under other acts. No question was asked as to proceedings against railroads or other corporations except the well known and recognized trusts that are daily, by violating the law, "taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." The public is well aware that a number of railroads have been fined for giving rebates. That law ought to be enforced, even though your department refused to prosecute the admitted violations of the law by a railroad official who received an immunity bath and was given a place in the cabinet; and those two able attorneys, Hon. Judson Harmon and Hon. Frederick N. Judson, who had been employed to prosecute, refused to continue with your department when it would not permit them to prosecute the confessedly guilty secretary of the navy as well as the lesser railroad officials who had nearly all given rebates.

Having failed to furnish the specific information requested, and wishing to have a statement of exactly what has been done to prevent the extortions and to end the existence of the trusts, I am forced to ask you, omitting all prosecutions against railroads and other legal corporations, the following questions:

1. How many of the 287 trusts, giving the names, doing business in the United States, have been prosecuted by the present administration?

2. How many of these trusts, naming them separately, have been fined, and the separate amounts?

3. After a trust has been fined, what other steps have been taken to prevent its continuing its illegal practices for which it was forced to pay the penalty?

4. How many of the officials of these 287 trusts have been criminally prosecuted, and how many have been convicted and the term of imprisonment, giving the names of each person who has been imprisoned for violating the law?

In your letter, in which you mix up the prosecution of railroads and other legal corporations with the trusts which exist in defiance of law, you take occasion to contrast the record of the Roosevelt administration with the four preceding administrations. In the pamphlet which you send with your letter, it appears that Mr. Harrison prosecuted seven trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law; Mr. Cleveland, nine; Mr. McKinley, three, and the present administration, nineteen civil and twenty-five criminal cases.

You include the cases against the beef and meat trusts where the government won these important suits. Has the meat trust gone out of business, and have the people obtained the relief from high prices which they had a right to expect and for which reason they demanded the prosecution of that trust? An examination of the twenty-five cases you say have been prosecuted criminally shows that in no single case has any violation of the law been followed by imprisonment.

Do you believe that the men who operate the trusts to their enrichment by systematic robbery, enjoyed by immunity from imprisonment, will ever be deterred by the methods so far employed by the department of justice?

As long as the meat trust can pay a small fine and collect it an hundred times over the next day, by putting up the price of what it sells, when do you think that trust will quit charging prices that put necessary food out of the reach of the poor? The spectacle of a few of the predators wealth, in convict garb—as the law contemplated—would do more in one week to break up the trust evil than all the prosecutions inaugurated.

By giving the comparison of the record of the Roosevelt administration in the matter of prosecutions as contrasted with the records of Cleveland, McKinley and Harrison you invite a comparison of the records of these administrations as to trusts. Carefully compiled statistics show that trusts were organized in the United States under the past four administrations as follows: Under Harrison, 25; under Cleveland (second term) 6; under McKinley, 127; and under Roosevelt, 106.

Inasmuch as there are now 287 trusts in America it appears that there were twenty-three before Mr. Harrison became president and that 264 have been organized since 1888. If the department of justice has been as diligent as

the interests of the people demand, would the number of trusts have multiplied so rapidly? Not only would the trusts doing business have been put out of business, but men would not have put money into new trusts if they had believed that the law against trusts and against persons guilty of combining would be vigorously enforced.

I submit that by the test of punishing lawbreakers and deterring others from violating the law—the eternal and true test—the execution of the anti-trust laws by the federal government is a failure; and that the existence and flourishing condition of the very trusts you have prosecuted convinces the people that the trusts are superior to law, or as Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, said last week:

"The most striking fact about the actual organization of modern society is that the most conspicuous, the most readily wielded, and the most formidable power is not the power of the government, but the power of capital. Men of our day in England and America have almost forgotten what it is to fear the government, but have found out what it is to fear the power of capital, to watch it with jealousy and suspicion, and trace to it the source of every open or hidden wrong."

I submit that the collection of fines from trusts aggregating a million dollars, if you had collected so much, which has not been done, would be no punishment worth the name of punishment to the 287 trusts with an aggregate capitalization of \$6,072,448,851.00. The fine process in trust prosecution is analogous to those fines imposed by a police justice upon persons keeping illegal resorts in towns.

These fines often operate as a sliding scale of license law—so may dollars whenever the aroused moral sense of the community will no longer be silent while the lawless dive debauches the people. What the people wish to know is this: How many trusts have you compelled to dissolve—in truth, and not merely to officially dissolve, and then continue to fix the price, as the dissolved paper trust has done? The meat trust paid a fine and soon put up the price of all that meat must eat by some now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't sleight of hand that seems to escape further prosecution while continuing to levy a tax upon all the people. No prosecution of the trusts is effective that is not felt by the public in relieving them of trust imposition in what they buy. Your department says the paper trust was prosecuted and dissolved, but the publishers know that the mills in the trust have a combination now as injurious to them as before your prosecution. You say you have prosecuted the tobacco trust, but that trust has put up the price of the manufactured product it sells and put down at will the price of the raw material it buys from the farmer. You do not claim, I believe, to have ever even instituted proceedings against the steel trust, and only last year, in the teeth of the law, your department acquiesced in the complete monopoly of that giant of trusts when it took over the only large company able to compete with it in any line of production.

If your department in seven years has prosecuted nineteen civil and twenty-five criminal cases, in which no trust official has been jailed and no trust robbing the people has been compelled to take its grasp from the throat of free competition while 223 new trusts have been born during the McKinley and Roosevelt Republican administrations, how long at this rate of progress will it take the Republican administration to stop the extortion of 287 trusts that fatten by taxing the people? That is the question that the voters are propounding and it is a question which the department of justice should answer.

I am, sir—
Yours very respectfully,
[Signed]
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Chairman Press Bureau.

TRUSTS ARE NOT HURT

But Business in Other Lines Has Been Seriously Affected by the Panic That Still Hurts.

Mr. Taft says that the panic is about over and that conditions have about reached normal. That does not correspond with the view of the Chicago board of education that 15,000 children go to school hungry, partly because their fathers cannot get employment and because of the increase in the cost of living.

The Saturday Evening Post, of recent date, contains more statistics showing that, according to the reports of the New York savings banks, the number of accounts opened for the year ending July 1 was 73,000 less than for the year before, while the number of accounts closed was 48,000 greater than the year before. The amount deposited was \$35,000,000 less and the amount withdrawn \$41,000,000 more. This shows a large shrinkage in the savings of the people of that state. And now comes a New York wholesaler with the statement that on July 22 the firm addressed a letter to the wholesale grocers, biscuit bakers and confectioners of the United States, asking for figures showing trade conditions at that time compared with six months before. The following are the statements for the eastern states, southern states and the middle west: "Staple groceries, 10 per cent. less in the eastern states, 11 per cent. less in the southern states and 9 per cent. in the middle west.

Sales of groceries classed among the luxuries, 16 per cent. less in the eastern states, 18 per cent. less in the southern states and 15 per cent. less in the western states. The failing off in biscuit and bakers' articles and in confectioners' trade shows substantial

the same per cent."

To show how the trusts can escape from the evils that afflict others, Mr. Bryan recently called attention to the fact that a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal shows that the International Harvester company made larger net profits last year than in any preceding year, and the directors of the International Harvester company are largely the same as the directors of the steel trust.

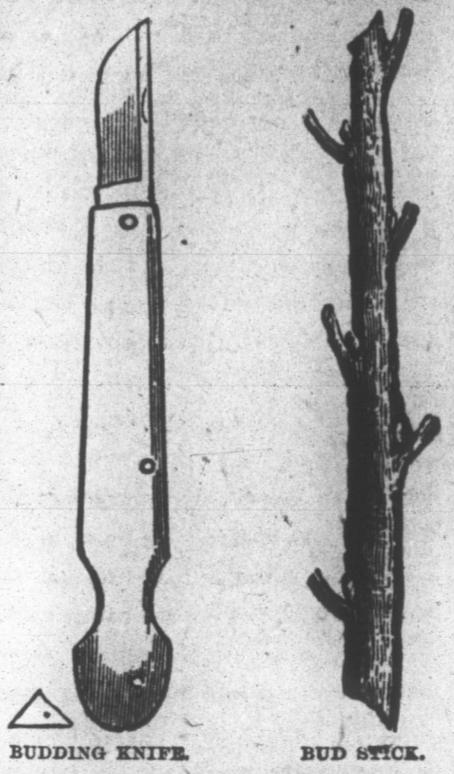
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HOW TO BUD.

May Be Done Even by One Who Is Inexperienced.

It is not yet too late to bud fruit trees. Keep a sharp knife. Cut the twig from the tree from which you wish to bud. Cut out a vigorous bud, with about a half inch or more of bark and wood below the bud and about an



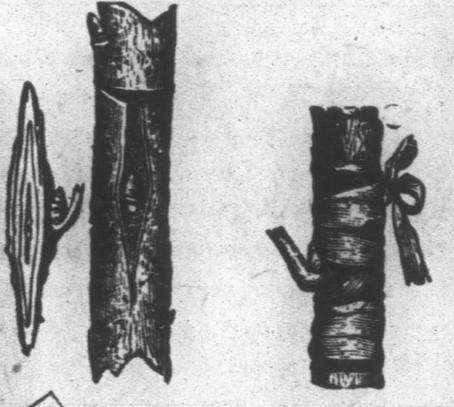
BUDDING KNIFE. BUD STICK.

eighth or a quarter of an inch above the bud. Cut off the leaf in the axil of which lies the bud to within an inch or so from the bud, leaving only the bottom as a handle to assist you in the operation. Now cut out all the wood from the bark save a very little under the bud. Some cut it entirely out.

Cut through the bark of the tree stock the letter T and with an ivory or polished bone blade or something that is thin and smooth open or separate the bark from the wood sufficiently to insert easily the bud and no more, then quickly smooth the raised bark over the bark below and above the inserted bud. Wind and tie around the tree stock and insertion, commencing at the bottom, strips of bass matting, leaving only the bud exposed to the air. You can tell within two or three weeks whether the buds have set or not. If they do not the buds will dry up, shrivel and die, but if successful they will look vigorous.

In from two to three weeks cut the strips of matting and remove them, thus giving all a chance to expand. In the spring if your buds do not winter kill, as peach buds sometimes do, they will shoot forth and, weather and insects permitting, in due time will bear you an abundant harvest.

In the spring, after the bud has started to grow, remove the top of the



BUD IN POSITION. BUD COMPLETE.

tree or branch to within a few inches of the bud, so that the sap will more generally flow into it, and as the shoot ascends tie it to the remaining stock to prevent the winds wrenching and breaking it. Peach trees are budded, and so are most kinds of stone fruit.

Worth Remembering.
As a traveler passes through any country he judges the prosperity of the farmer chiefly by the appearance of his buildings and farmyards. He can get some idea on conditions by looking at crops in the field or cattle in the pasture, but the story is told most fully and accurately by the paint on the barn and the lawn grass in front of the house. And when the real estate agent takes a prospective buyer through the country he depends largely, almost chiefly, on the grounds and buildings to set the price on every farm. These considerations of themselves should urge all farmers to the improvement of their premises. But there are other reasons even more powerful to influence thoughtful men and women in the same direction. Most important is the fact that this is home. It is the place where father, mother and children live. The family life centers here. If there is to be any home feeling it must come through a thoughtful care for the comforts, conveniences and beauties of the home. If there is to be any uplift in intelligence or morality it must find its opportunity in wholesome and attractive surroundings. One of the greatest differences between a farm and any other enterprise is that the farm is both a business and a dwelling place. Many things which a man would not care to undertake for the benefit of his business merely he must put through for the sake of his home. This has been the spirit of American farm life at its best, and it needs to be preached on every hand today.

Timely Hints.
There are contrivances to put on plows that pulverize the soil as you go along. Each round drag or crushes the last furrow.

The man who does not have to stop to scour his plows and shovels isn't lucky. He's thrifty and careful.

The state of Kansas owns a proprietary poison for killing prairie dogs and gophers. It is made at the experiment station and sold at cost to farmers.

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.

The people must pay the necessary campaign expenses if they want public servants who will serve their interests.

Special interests and favored classes, having secured "SWOLLEN FORTUNES" by purchasing favors in the past with MILLIONS CONTRIBUTED TO CONTROL ELECTIONS, stand ready to give MILLIONS MORE FOR CONTINUED FAVORS. But that class never gives a dollar unless it buys a pledge.