

## JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908.

### NATIONAL TICKET.

For President

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

For Vice-President

JOHN W. KERN.

### STATE TICKET.

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THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

Lieutenant-Governor

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### COUNTY TICKET.

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WILLIAM DARROCH,

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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.

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of Marion tp.

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of Marion tp.

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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.

Gillam—JOHN W. SELMER

Trustee.

Marion—EDWARD HER-

ATH, Trustee; JAMES DON-

NELLY, Assessor.

Milroy—CHARLES M. SMITH

Trustee; WILLIAM E. CULP,

Assessor.

Union—ISAAC KIGHT Trustee;

SOL. NORMAN, Assessor.

Hanging Grove—WM. R.

WILLITS, Trustee; CHARLES

LEFLER, Assessor.

Walker—DAVID M. PEER,

Trustee; JOSEPH FENZIL,

Assessor.

Jordan—WM. WORTLEY,

Trustee; FRANK NESSIUS,

Assessor.

Kankakee—WILLIAM FITZ-

GERALD, Trustee; JOHN

BEHLES, Assessor.

Newton—E. P. LANE, Trustee;

JOSEPH THOMAS, As-

## THE FOOL'S CAP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Indianapolis News (Rep.).

The fact that we are in the last days of the campaign, when money flows, enthusiasm rises and bitterness increases, is no reason why we should lose our sense of humor. The suggestion comes from the very interesting letter by Mr. Hornaday from New York in The News yesterday, telling of the amount of money that is to be expended there for visible things between now and election day, and also the "issues" that are to be presented to an intelligent people for their decision as to the government of the country for the next four years. Mr. Hornaday recalls that two months ago writing from Chicago he said that the plan of campaign decided on by the Republicans was that in the last days every platform issue was to be side-tracked for the cry that it was "the same old Bryan" and that his election would be a menace to business stability. The prediction, he says, is now being verified and that the Republicans in New York are relying on the "calamity cry" to save them. It is the same old cry, but it has to be arranged to suit circumstances, and here is where the humor comes in. In 1896 and in 1900 the cry was: "If you vote for Bryan you will have a panic." Now it must be modified thus: "If you vote for Bryan you can not get rid of the panic."

If there is any one that can not see the humor of that he may consider himself dead to the sense of humor. We had "good times," as on the other two occasions, and the folk that were in charge, claiming a peculiar property in the making and preserving of good times, told the country that this man, if elected, would bring bad times. With everything going well the people were solemnly assured that if they did not keep the managers that had made them go well there "would be a panic." Were they much to be blamed if they took the benefit of the doubt and decided to let well enough alone—Mark Hanna's great campaign cry? At all events they did take the benefit of the doubt and decided to keep the same managers with their specialty of prosperity. They have had full swing. And lo they landed us in a panic now a little more than a year ago, the effects of which are still severely felt in every city and hamlet in the land.

What now? Will the engineers of this smash-up hide their diminished heads? Not a hide. They turn their backs on every issue presented for the government of the country and cry: "If you vote for Bryan you can not get rid of this panic"—our panic—home made under a high protective tariff against the pauper panics of Europe, and from which the special expert in panic production—Bryan—was carefully excluded. Nothing Democratic about this, nothing imported, purely Republican and of domestic origin from the raw materials to the finished product. Now if you do not vote for us to continue on the job you can not get rid of our handwork! Could there be any thing more ludicrous? Could absurdity be reduced further? Surely if the great American people respond to such a thing in sober earnest, Puck will have fresh inspiration for saying, "What fools these mortals be."

Break up the republican machine by voting the democratic county ticket from top to bottom.

### A University in Politics.

Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic publicity bureau, commented as follows on the appearance of Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago as a stump speaker attacking the guaranty of bank deposits: "It is not surprising," said he, "to see a professor of the University of Chicago on the stump opposing a measure so beneficial to the poor man as the guaranty of bank deposits. John D. Rockefeller and the other Standard Oil manufacturers can not be expected to favor Mr. Bryan's plans. "Doubtless Mr. Rockefeller has communicated to the university which his money supports and has indicated that he would be gratified to have the university do effective work for the candidate he favors in this campaign."

Henry Clews, the Wall street publicity agent, has taken the stump for Taft. This typical representative of Wall street declares that Bryan is unsafe and that Judge Taft will make an ideal president. A few days ago he addressed a big crowd of eastern bankers and, of course, opposed the guaranty of bank deposits. Mr. Clews declared that the guaranty bank plank is "socialistic in its tendency and a far cry from true democratic principles, which oppose excessive centralization of power."

Taft and his supporters are insisting that if Bryan should be elected a hostile senate would defeat Democratic aims. This is an admission that they are false in their claim that the people rule, as Bryan says they should. Paste that in your hat—Johnstown Democrat.

## GOMPERS' REJOINER.

What the Labor Leader Says in Reply to the President's Letter to Knox.

### HE SEES A CHANGE OF MIND.

Also Some Indications of "Rage That Is Impotent."

Taft and Bryan Getting to Close Quarters—Both in New York City and Both Doing Heavy Work.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a statement in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Knox in which the president asks William J. Bryan if he takes the same view of the Democratic platform plank on injunctions as is taken by Gompers, and others who speak for organized labor. Gompers says he has often discussed with the president questions of fundamental justice and right, and proceeds: "It is true that



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

the president has not always fully agreed with my contentions, but he has never until the publication of his latest utterance hinted, much less charged, that anything that I advocated was lawless, unfeeling, despotic, brutal or wicked, and yet the rights for which the workers of our country contend have been as well known to him during the past several years as they are when he now so unjustly undertakes to misrepresent my work, my motives and my law-abiding citizenship."

### Refers to George A. Alger's Book.

Gompers says that last February he sent Roosevelt an issue of the American Federationist in which was published the chapter, "Some Equivocal Rights of Labor," from George A. Alger's book, "Moral Overstrain." "The chapter of the book," Gompers says, "is as keen criticism of the courts of the country in their decisions affecting the rights, interests and liberty of the workers as anything I have ever said or written," and adds that the president wrote thanking Gompers for sending the copy, and that Gompers used it in The Federationist; also that Gompers might be "amused" to know that he (the president) sent copies of it to Justices Day and McKenna.

### "Exhibition of Impotent Rage."

For the "change of opinion" which he attributes to the president Gompers accounts by saying that the president having "made Injunction Judge Taft" the Republican nominee, and finding that labor will not be "cajoled, deceived and browbeaten," has tried to instill into the minds of employers, etc., the fear that a "square deal" to the laboring men means danger to employers' interests, and then Gompers calls the president's letter an "exhibition of impotent rage and disappointment" and an "awful descent from dignity." He says that the president's letter is an attack on labor over his (Gompers') shoulder. Gompers indulges in sarcasm at the statement of the president that Senator Knox has a peculiar right to discuss injunctions, declaring that from the viewpoint of the corporations only has Knox that right.

### REFERS TO GROSSCUP'S CASE.

Also Quotes from the President's Messages on Injunctions.

Gompers then proceeds: "If the courts have not invaded human liberty; if they have not undertaken to protect corporate interests to the detriment of the people, why did President Roosevelt characterize Judge Grosscup's reversal of Judge Landis' \$20,000,000 fine upon the Standard Oil trust as a 'gross miscarriage of justice?' " Declaring that "the veriest tyro of a layman in his wildest dreams never suggested the abolition of the injunction process," Gompers insists that labor desires to have the injunction restored to the use "from which it has been ruthlessly diverted, from the protection of property rights to the invasion of personal freedom."

He quotes from the president's message to congress and declares that they "show an utter confusion of the entire matter of injunction in Mr. Roosevelt's mind." He declares that the provisions of the Peare and Wilson bills, advocated by the Federation of Labor, are not as broad or as comprehensive in scope as the British trade disputes act.

Referring to dissenting opinions of Justice Harlan, Justice Moody and many distinguished jurists and legal

authorities on the abuse of the injunction, he declares that Roosevelt has "placed me in good company." He also asserts that the "Peare injunction bill, which Mr. Roosevelt attacks, has been before several congresses without a word of criticism or comment from him," and scouts the suggestion that "Mr. Mitchell and other labor leaders" are not in sympathy with him in his advocacy of the Peare and Wilson injunction bills.

Then he asks a question: "Will the president publicly justify Justice Gould's injunction and the contempt proceedings to send Mitchell, Morrison, and me to jail on the grounds for contempt which are put forward by the Bucks Store and Range company under that injunction? The injunction issued by Justice Gould is based upon injunctions issued by Taft as a judge, and Taft's language is quoted by Justice Gould. Gompers characterizes that case in its contempt stage as follows: "John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, and I are now on trial to show cause why we should not be sent to jail because we exercised our constitutional rights, having violated no law of state or nation."

### TAFT BUSY AT BROOKLYN.

Speaks to Five Meetings and Reviews a Big Parade.

New York, Oct. 27.—Devoting the day to a trip into Connecticut and the evening to speech-making in Brooklyn William H. Taft's first day of active campaigning on his present visit to this section was prosecuted by him with both vigor and earnestness. After speaking at New Haven, Conn., and Port Chester, N. Y., the calls that were made upon him in Brooklyn at night were such as to keep him actively occupied every moment of his time. Before the night was over he had accomplished five speeches, eaten dinner with a hundred prominent Republicans as the guest of Republican State Chairman Woodruff, reviewed a parade which was impressive in size and inspiring in enthusiasm, and then attended a reception at the Union League club. Similarly successful and enthusiastic were the meetings of the night, particularly those in the Clermont rink and the Academy of Music, where Taft made his principal addresses.

The feature of the trip into Connecticut was the New Haven meeting, where with football enthusiasm the candidate was pledged the support of a large portion of the student body of Yale through the presentation of a handsomely bound memorial containing many pages of signatures. Here the governor and the candidate for governor with other notable state leaders were present on the platform. Taft here also met his son Robert, a junior at Yale, and took him along to Fort Chester, N. Y., where Bryan was also due about the same time, and where there was a great crowd to hear both leaders.

Taft's appointments in Brooklyn were made with the aid of an automobile, and when the candidate reached the Clermont rink he declared he had reviewed 40,000 Brooklynites and could not understand how there could be other thousands before him. He here reviewed the issues to an immense audience, did the same at the new Academy of Music and was then received with great enthusiasm at the Union League club, after which he went to a well-earned rest.

### BRYAN'S BIGGEST MEETING.

Not a Vacant Seat in the Great Madison Square Garden.

New York, Oct. 27.—At the close of a trying day—a day of outdoor speaking in a drenching rain, of fast flying trips by automobile and special train, of receptions and formal dinners, and of three big evening meetings in different sections of the city, William Jennings Bryan at night in Madison Square Garden addressed the most notable gathering of his three campaigns. The great oval amphitheater of the garden held a throng of thousands, limited only by its vast capacity. From platform to the farthest reaches of the loftiest of the four encircling galleries there was no vacant place. The police early in the evening cut off all access to the building, with a disappointed waiting line blocks in length.

Notable as it was in the size and enthusiasm of its great crowd the meeting took superior rank in the distinguished personnel of its speakers and party leaders who sat with Bryan upon the platform and cheered his every sentiment. It was 10:15 p. m. when Bryan finally reached the Garden. His coming was heralded by eager outposts at the door and the first cry of "Bryan," brought every man and woman to their feet in one rising wave of humanity, and a clamor of cheers that lasted fourteen minutes. Before Bryan reached the hall four other speakers had addressed the throng—Judge D. Cadw. Herrick; Governor Francis, of Missouri; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Democratic candidate for governor, and Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Among the first words Bryan said when he began speaking were: "I rejoice in the evidence of a victory so large that the east and the west, the north and the south will claim a part in that victory. I expect to be in Washington after March 4." He then proceeded to discuss all the issues, referring very briefly to the president's letter to Senator Knox, saying that Gompers never criticized the courts more severely than the president himself had. He closed with a bitter denunciation of Roosevelt as a dictator. He was given an ovation when he closed.

After arriving at the city from a tour that took him to Yonkers, White Plains, Port Chester, New Rochelle

and Mount Vernon, the Nebraskan began his tour of the metropolis, speaking at three meetings before he reached the Garden, where he did not close until 11:55 p. m.

Bryan's day's work did not end with his Garden speech. He went from there to Cooper Union, where he addressed a crowd that had waited for him for five hours. Even then he was not done, for at 3 a. m. today he addressed an audience of night workers in the city hall park—which broke all records for a presidential candidate—and in his audience were his wife and the wife of Chairman Mack.

Vote for Farmer Algie J. Law for State Senator.

## OUR LOCAL CANDIDATES.

Continued from First Page.

Into consideration, the team would be strongest that has sat in the court house in 25 years. Mr. Fox is a farmer, a graduate of Purdue University, and a business man who stands at the head of his class. He has lived in Carpenter tp. for more than thirty years, and is highly esteemed where he is best known. It will be a misfortune if these two men are not elected to this important position that the enormous burdens of this county may be lightened and the county given at least one business administration of its affairs.

### TOWNSHIP CANDIDATES.

The Marion tp. ticket is manned by Edward Herath for trustee and James Donnelly for assessor. All anyone needs to do is to look over Mr. Herath's farm and he will be convinced that any man who can produce such a harmonious system of orderly arrangements out of what was a chaos of stone piles, brushy fence rows and weeds, can continue the efficient administration of the township of the last four years, and has the requisite judgment to make the public improvements necessary in a substantial and economical manner.

Of James Donnelly it need only be said that he made the last assessment of real estate in this township and that it was so well done that not a single change was made in the whole work by the Board of Review. Jim has been tried and has proven all right. He needs no introduction to the voters of this township and his election means that the voters are satisfied to let well enough alone.

Carpenter township presents the names of George Besse for trustee, and James H. Green for assessor.

Jordan township democrats have nominated William Wortley for trustee, and Frank Nessius for assessor.

Milroy township has presented the old reliable Charles M. Smith as trustee and William E. Culp as assessor.

Newton township nominated E. P. Lane for trustee and Joseph Thomas for assessor.

Kankakee township nominated William Fitzgerald for trustee and John Behles for assessor.

Barkley township has presented Thomas M. Callaghan for trustee and John Norman for assessor.

Hanging Grove township has nominated William R. Willits for trustee and Charles A. Leffer for assessor.

Walker township nominated David M. Peer for trustee and Joseph Fenzil for assessor.

Isaac Kight was nominated for trustee of Union township and Solomon Norman for assessor.

Wheatfield township presents the names of S. D. Clark for trustee and Henry Misch for assessor.

Gillam township democrats have nominated John W. Selmer for trustee but did not put up a candidate for assessor.

The above named candidates are among the most substantial men in their respective townships, and will give the people an administration of public affairs that will be a credit to themselves and to their constituents. They are entitled to and should receive the undivided support of every man in their townships who believes in good government.

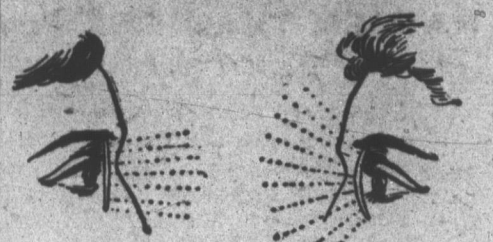
Vote for Bryan and Kern, the people's champions.

### CIRCUIT COURT ALLOWANCES.

Following are the allowances made by the Jasper Circuit Court for the September, 1908, term:

PETIT JURY.	
James A. Jordan, 5 days, 60 miles.	\$12.00
W. D. Bringle, 5 days, 48 miles.	12.40
H. F. King, 5 days, 48 miles.	12.40
John Zimmer, 5 days, 30 miles.	11.50
S. B. Holmes, same.	11.50
Lee Mauck, 5 days, 42 miles.	12.10
Joseph Groom, 6 days, 48 miles.	14.40
W. E. Boyle, 2 days, 72 miles.	7.60
James E. Thomas, 3 days, 40 miles.	13.30
W. E. Holland, 5 days, 180 miles.	19.00
William Gasper, 5 days, 90 miles.	14.50
L. A. Harmon, 5 days, 60 miles.	10.30
Ralph Moore, 5 days, 60 miles.	10.30
Walter V. Porter, 2 days, 2 miles.	4.10
Gus Grant, jury bailiff, 5 days.	10.00
Ernesting bar docket, 22 days.	44.00
John O'Connor, sheriff's per diem.	44.00
Clerk's per diem, 22 days.	44.00
Same, order and draw, 2 & p. jury.	5.00
Same, venire for petit jury.	4.00
Same, app. and oath jury bailiff.	.50
Same, court reporter.	.50
Same, rec. and emp. petit jury.	.25
Same, to bailiff and sheriff.	.50
Same, record of allow. to jury.	1.00
Same, gen. certificate of allowances.	1.00
Same, general index of causes.	5.00
Same, special index cert. of allow.	1.00
Preparing bar docket, 22 days.	44.00
Telephone tolls.	1.20
Telephone.	6.00
Truman E. Palmer, same.	25.00
Healey & Clark, printing bar docket.	15.00
Ira L. Sigler, court reporter, 22 days.	110.00
Truman E. Palmer, special judge.	15.00
John F. Bruner, board of jury.	83.35
JAMES M. LEATHERMAN,	
Auditor Jasper County.	

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Chicago to Northwest, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and the South, Louisville and French Lick Springs.

### RENSSELAER TIME TABLE.

In Effect June 14, 1908.

**SOUTH BOUND.**  
No. 6—Louisville Mail (daily) 10:55 a. m.  
No. 33—Ind. pols. Mail (daily) 2:01 p. m.  
No. 33—Milk accomm. (daily) 3:40 p. m.  
No. 3—Louisville Ex. (daily) 11:05 p. m.  
No. 31—Fast Mail (daily) 4:49 a. m.

### NORTH BOUND.

No. 4—Mail (daily) 4:34 a. m.  
No. 40—Milk accomm. (daily) 7:31 a. m.  
No. 32—Fast Mail (daily) 9:55 a. m.  
No. 6—Mail and Ex. (daily) 3:26 p. m.  
No. 30—Cin. to Chi. Ves. Mail (daily) 3:26 p. m.  
No. 35—Cin. to Chi. (Sun. only) 2:57 p. m.  
Daily except Sunday.  
No. 3 will stop at Rensselaer for passengers for Lafayette and South.  
No. 4 will stop at Rensselaer to let off passengers from points south of Monon, and take passengers for Lowell, Hammond and Chicago.  
No. 33 makes direct connection at Monon for Lafayette.

FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.  
W. H. McDOEL, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.  
CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Mgr., Chicago.  
W. H. BEAM, Asst. Rensselaer.

### COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**Trustees.**  
Washington Cook.....Hanging Grove  
M. W. Coppers.....Gillam  
Grand Davison.....Jordan  
Charles E. Stackhouse.....Marion  
Charles E. Sage.....Milroy  
W. E. Yeoman.....Newton  
George L. Parks.....Walker  
Fred Karch.....Keener  
Henry Feldman.....Rensselaer  
Charles Stalbaum.....Rensselaer  
Robert A. Mannan.....Wheatfield  
Anson A. Fell.....Carpenter  
Harvey Davison.....Union  
Ernest Lamson, Co. Supt.....Rensselaer  
E. C. English.....Rensselaer  
James H. Green.....Rensselaer  
Geo. O. Stember.....Remington  
Truant Officer.....C. M. Sands, Rensselaer

### JUDICIAL.

Circuit Judge.....Charles W. Hanley  
Prosecuting Attorney.....R. O. Graves  
Terms of Court—Second Monday in February, April, September and November. Four week terms.

### CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....J. H. S. Ellis  
Marshal.....Charles S. Parks  
Clerk.....Charles Morris  
Treasurer.....Moses Leopold  
Attorney.....Geo. A. Williams  
Civil Engineer.....H. L. Gamble  
Fire Chief.....J. L. Montgomery  
Fire Warden.....J. L. Montgomery  
Councilmen.....  
1st ward.....H. L. Brown  
2nd ward.....J. F. Irwin  
3rd ward.....Bill Gerber  
At large.....C. G. Spitzer, Jay W. Williams

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk.....Charles C. Warner  
Sheriff.....John O'Connor  
Auditor.....J.