

The Tribune.

Only Republican Newspaper in the County.

HENDRICKS & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS.

TELEPHONE No. 27.

OFFICE—Bissell Building, corner Laporte and Center Streets.

Entered at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Indiana as second-class matter.

Plymouth, Indiana, January 2, 1908.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

The Republicans of the 13th Congressional District are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in the city of South Bend, at 1:30 o'clock sharp, on the afternoon of

Tuesday, January 14, 1908,

for the purpose of selecting a member of the State Committee from this district. Delegates and alternates to this convention will be selected at such times and places as may be designated by the chairman in the several counties of the district, on the 10th or 11th of January, 1908.

County representation will be as follows:

Elkhart	25
Fulton	18
Kosciusko	12
Marshall	12
Pulaski	40
St. Joseph	40
Starke	6

Total vote 119

Necessary to choose 60

It is urgently requested that the Republicans of the various counties of the district lend every possible assistance in the organization for the coming campaign.

Jno. L. Moorman,
District Chairman.

Taggart Forces Are in Lead.

Nearly complete return from the Democratic county conventions of Saturday show that the Taggart forces have carried six of the thirteen districts beyond doubt and that their chances for electing state central committeemen in at least three more are better than the outlook for the opposition.

The six districts conceded to Taggart contain five in which the liquor element exerts a decided influence in Democratic politics and in the other he has profited by failure of the opposition to get together on a candidate. The only notable success of the opposition was in the ninth district, where James Kirby Risk secured unanimous endorsement for state chairman.

Leading members of the opposition have begun to talk of forming another state organization and electing committeemen who would represent the "moral forces" in the party. This plan, it is said, will be submitted to Bryan—Indianapolis Star.

Federal Judge Fries 18 Accused of Land Frauds.

Judge Robert E. Lewis in the United States court Monday fined eighteen defendants of the charge of illegally acquiring coal lands in Colorado under the dam entry system. He said that the whole theory on which the government conducted the prosecutions was wrong. All the indictments, except one, have now been quashed.

The opinion of the court was founded on the case of the St. Louis person who was a member of the Yampa Coal company, and was charged with obtaining 5,000 acres of land in Routt county valued at \$500,000. Judge Lewis held that there is no law which makes it criminal for a citizen to agree, in advance of an entry of coal land, to sell to others the land that he might acquire.

Ernest Knaebel, assistant attorney general, said the cases would be taken to the United States Supreme court by writ of error.

No Taggartism Up This Way.

The statement of the Indianapolis Star crediting Mr. Taggart or the Taggart candidate with a vote in the state committee from the Twelfth district is a mistake and without the slightest foundation. The Democrats of the Twelfth district, and it can be demonstrated if anyone doubts it, want a new deal in state politics and while they are not anxious to participate in the Taggart or anti-Taggart clashes, they will not shirk an expression of opinion. Democrats up this way do not believe that Mr. Taggart proposes to force himself on the state organization, and they will regard it as an act of unfriendliness if he does since it would involve the party and its candidates in his gambling controversy with the state in the courts and contribute to dishonor and defeat in Indiana in 1908.—Fort Wayne Journal.

Closing Arguments in Famous Murder Case Have Commenced.

Samuel N. Wilson of Lexington, counsel for Caleb Powers, began his three hours' address to the jury Monday morning.

Powers' aged mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, and his sister, Mrs. Hays Green, arrived in Georgetown to cheer their son and brother in the last days of his trial. This is the eighth week of the famous case.

When Wilson finished his splendid appeal for the acquittal of Powers, the audience yelled and clapped their hands in a way that caused Judge Morris to jump to his feet and threaten them with expulsion and punishment from the court.

"This is no husking party or political meeting," he said.

Col. Ben Williams of Frankfort, began his address for the commonwealth Monday afternoon.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express thanks to the friends and neighbors who kindly rendered assistance during the sickness and death of our husband and father. Mrs. Chas. Clough and children.

Marriage License.

Roilo E. Snider to Mary E. Snyder.

THE SECRET OF ROOSEVELT.

Reformer and Politician—Cromwell and Bismarck Combined.

Mr. Roosevelt is the most discussed man of the twentieth century. No other personage of this generation has made so profound an impression upon the world.

Although he has been in public life for a quarter of a century, he is even yet an object of mystery, notwithstanding his extraordinary frankness and voluminousness of speech. At one moment we think that we have taken the measure of his mind, only to discover the next moment that he possesses qualities of which we had no conception. He is a man of strange contrasts of intellect and character, and even those who get closest to him are often unable to comprehend him. The world affords an explanation of this by saying that there are actually two Roosevelts.

One of them (it declares) is an amazing resourceful, calculating politician, not overcautious or overcautious, seeing clearly what he wishes to accomplish, and not overreaching in the means he employs to reach his ends. The other Roosevelt shares Lincoln's masterful desire to serve the people and leave a name that will shine forever in American history.

Many years ago Thomas B. Reed said practically the same thing in a different way. "That young man Roosevelt," he declared, "will be heard from one of these days; he combines the qualities of Cromwell and Bismarck."

In other words he is both reformer and politician. Some can see only the one or the other in Roosevelt, but for a fairly complete comprehension of him, it is necessary to understand that while he possesses the zeal and public spirit of the reformer, he has also the arts of the practical politician. Any one who fails to give him credit for his high ideals does injustice to him and also misconceives his power as a political leader.

Long after his mistakes and his too violent speeches in a year of critical financial conditions, and long after the "Ananias Club," the "Tennis Cabinet," and "the undesirable in the islands" were forgotten, the luster of Theodore Roosevelt's achievements for national righteousness fairer competition, obedience to law, and the square deal blazing from the burnished shield of history will shine with ever-increasing brightness, down the centuries.—Wall Street Journal.

The Postal Savings Bank in Holland.

At about the time that the recent panic began Postmaster General Meyer pointed out that if we had a postal savings bank in this country, established on such lines as he had previously suggested, there would be little danger that private hoarding would take cash out of circulation at times when it was most needed.

Since then the experience of Holland, with its government savings bank, has amply born testimony to the truth of what the Postmaster General said. Holland felt the effects of the general worldwide depression to such an extent that there were heavy runs on some of its oldest and safest private savings institutions. These banks did not have to suspend payments, and when the runs exhausted itself deposits began to return to them.

But in the meantime the money that had been withdrawn did not go into stockings, stoves, tin cans and the other hiding places of the hoarder, but instead it went into the postal savings bank. In the first twenty days of November the excess of deposits over withdrawals in that institution was 1,156,659 florins.

In the corresponding days of the previous years the excess had ranged from 132,525 florins to 370,059 florins.

Here then, this year was an increase of deposits more than three times as great as in the best preceding year.

Postmaster General Meyer's proposal for a postal savings bank is very carefully framed to prevent the creation from being withdrawn from circulation. If enacted into law it would add a distinct element of strength to our national situation.

Powers Trial Near End.

After weeks of grind, the attorneys in the Caleb Powers trial begin to see the end, and it is now believed that the case will be given to the jury Thursday, January 2. One of the features of Tuesday's proceedings was the introduction of W. J. Davidson as a witness. This is the first time since suspicion was directed against Davidson, in the spring of 1900, that Davidson, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Caleb Powers, has set his foot on Kentucky soil. His testimony was non-sensational, as expected, the main point being a contradiction of Powers in that Davidson says he only talked with Powers in a casual way about bringing men from western Kentucky, while Powers says they discussed together the feasibility of bringing the mountain men. Among those present Tuesday was William Giebel, of the 1907 Yale football team, who is visiting his uncle, Arthur Goebel, over Christmas.

Pay Checks Disappearing.

Pittsburg has almost emerged from the business and financial depression that followed the events of the latter part of October. The situation has been clarifying gradually and sentiment now is greatly improved. Normal conditions are expected within a short time.

One of the greatest factors in the restoration of commercial and industrial activity is the improvement in the money situation. One sign of the improving times is the disappearance of pay checks, with which payrolls were largely made up by the banks when the currency stringency was most severe.

Japanese Deal for Philippine Control.

The possibility of a settlement of the differences between the United States and Japan on a basis never heretofore publicly suggested is said to be imminent.

The scheme in which the Philippines are involved is said on high authority, to have the endorsement of Baron Kaneko, who is probably as close a student of relations between the United States and Japan as any man in either country, and the belief is entertained in well-informed circles that if the new Japanese ambassador, Takahira, comes to Washington there will be negotiations along the line of the new proposal.

Briefly, the new proposal amounts to a sort of commercial annexation of the Philippines to Japan, without a political annexation. It is said to have been considered favorably by a few statesmen of both countries and regarded as worth serious discussion.

The scheme is based on frank recognition of the fact that two alien races and civilization ought not to be unnecessarily brought into competition. Objection to competition with Filipinos makes free trade between the United States and the islands impossible. Likewise, objection by American labor to competition with Japanese labor causes the trouble at Japanese immigration.

It is proposed to make a treaty under which Japan and the Philippines will admit each other's products free. Japan will furnish the outlet to Filipino products under this free trade arrangement which the United States has been unwilling to grant.

Japan will get the benefit of Philippine trade; the United States will be saved from Philippine competition and all three parties will be benefited.

The scheme of course is expected

to appeal to people who do not want free trade with the archipelago, and are fearful that it will come some time or other. In return for this concession the Japanese, it is said, would agree to everything necessary in the way of preventing emigration of their people to the United States.

The scheme is a most curious one; it is said to be unique in international relations. It leaves the United States sovereign in the islands, but is designed to solve several difficult economic problems.

Woman Swallowed Package of Needles.

Mrs. Mollie Desmond, of New York, who attempted to commit suicide eighteen months ago by swallowing a package of 144 needles, died Monday, after a physician had made twenty-five surgical operations and had removed all but a dozen of the needles. Domestic troubles induced Mrs. Desmond to try the extraordinary method of committing suicide in June 1906, when she swallowed a set of needles, varying in size from a darning needle to the smallest used in fine sewing.

She had been an inmate of a hospital ever since and the physicians made an unceasing search for the needles as they moved about in her body.

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Miner Goes Insane from Fear and Hunger.

After being imprisoned for three days in Ellsworth No. 1 mine, at Ellsworth, thirty miles from Pittsburg, John Omilian, twenty-six years old, a slate miner, was released from his underground dungeon a raving maniac Monday. He was taken to the county home at Arden, Pa. Omilian went to work last Thursday in a small room off the main entry of the mine and ignited his blast. The charge proved so strong that it loosened enough earth to cause a fall which blocked the exit from the room. All his efforts to attract attention were in vain, and he might have been entombed yet, but for the accidental discovery of his plight.

A number of mine officials, while going through the diggings to see that everything was safe, came to the point where Omilian was entombed. They at once saw that something was wrong. When the debris was cleared the officials were astonished to find a maniac dash among them from the roof, knock two of the rescuers down and put up a vigorous fight before he was overpowered.

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