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REMONSTRATORS IN CENTER TP.

ANTI-SALOON MOVEMENT STARTS AT INWOOD, TO MAKE TOWNSHIP DRY. WILL NOT AFFECT PLYMOUTH.

The liquor remonstrators have at last started to work in this township. Their efforts are directed against Edward Brown of Inwood.

The saloon at Inwood is the only one in the township, outside of the city of Plymouth. It will be necessary to obtain the names of the majority of the voters in the township, in order to put this one saloon out of business.

The cause for the dry movement in Inwood, is said to be the demoralized way in which the wet goods are disposed of there. A resident of that town says that it is almost impossible for a lady to go through the streets after night without being accosted or insulted. Liquor has been sold to young boys, and has been the cause of many row, and drunken fights.

Among the remonstrance workers are Edward Burden and Chas. Gerard, both well known in this township. So far they have been very successful. It is said they have obtained the signatures of every farmer on the Michigan road from Plymouth to the Walnut town line.

There are 1418 voters in this township, and it will thus be necessary for the remonstrators to obtain 710 signatures.

War Scene in Italy.

News of the Abyssinian rising against the Italians on Somaliland has created a veritable panic in the Quirinal. The government has by no means forgotten the crushing defeat of its army by King Menelik's forces in 1896, as a result of which Italy was compelled to surrender all the territory south of the Mareb, Belesa and Muna rivers to the natives, and the hint of friction with Abyssinia instantly creates a flurry of alarm.

Until definite advices are received from the embassy at Addis Ababab, it will not be definitely known whether the king himself ordered the Somaliland hostilities. Lugh, the furthermore Italian post in the interior, is not held by agreement with Menelik, who considers it within his territory, but under a treaty with the sultan of the territory, according to the latter's view.

The official statement is, however, happened at Lugh, is that the town was captured by a force of 2000 Abyssinians and that all of the garrison who survived the battle were put to death. Lugh was held by a body of only 125 natives under Capt. Boti-giovanni.

The official statement is, however, that the garrison, though besieged, is holding its own.

It is conceded that the surrounding country, in which there were many Italian traders was swept by the native forces; that the settlers' property was confiscated; that a number were killed and that the rest have been made prisoners.

While the Italian squadron in the Red sea has been ordered at once to protect the coast towns, it is conceded that the situation in the interior will be desperate in the event of warfare. The garrisons there do not exceed 2000 men, all natives with the exception of the officers. Lugh is 30 days' march from the coast.

Thinks Woman's Suffrage in America Certain.

Predicting that woman's suffrage is bound to come in America, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the English' suffragette," said for home Saturday. After investigating the movement in the United States Mrs. Sanderson said she did not believe that the movement could be checked, because it had gained such an impetus. "My trip to America," she said, "has shown me that the best women in America are making valiant efforts in the movement for woman's suffrage. By the best women I mean the women of the working classes. I do not mean the women of the upper classes, because the latter are indifferent to the work. They are comfortable themselves and care little for others, though there are some exceptions.

The chief obstruction here is the indifference of the upper classes, but that can be overcome. The chief obstruction in England is the politicians. I think, however, that woman's suffrage in England will be an accomplished fact in five years. I shall only come to my country when I am a voter in my own country. I should be ashamed to do so before."

Failed to Water Stock.

Violations of the 28-hour law, providing that cattle and sheep must not be confined in transportation for a longer period than this, without release for water and food, have resulted in fines aggregating \$6750 assessed against the railroads during the past fiscal year, according to the report of Solicitor McCabe, of the department of agriculture. More than 600 cases are still pending. The maximum penalty for each violation is \$500.

The Northern Pacific appears to have been the most persistent violator, with 11 cases decided against it, and a total fine of \$3250.

MANY PROMINENT MEN TO SPEAK FOR WATERWAYS.

Program for Meeting to Organize Indiana Branch of the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 21 and 22, the state convention to organize the Indiana branch of the Rivers and Harbors Congress was held in the Board of Trade Assembly Hall at Indianapolis. The program has been prepared, and is in the hands of the printer.

The convention opened promptly at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, with Henry Reisenberg, vice president for Indiana, presiding. Rabbi M. M. Feuerlicht opened with prayer. During the sessions addresses will be made by Governor Hanly, Thomas A. Sims, John W. Kern, Joseph E. Ransdell, president National Rivers and Harbors Congress; J. F. Ellison, secretary National Rivers and Harbors Congress; Joseph L. Vance, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association; Albert Battinger of Cincinnati; Congressman J. A. M. Adair of Portland; Thomas R. Shipp, secretary International Waterways Commission; J. B. Mailing of Chicago; Perry A. Randall of Fort Wayne; Henry Warren, Frank O. Fittion S. A. Thompson and W. H. Freeman of Indianapolis.

Tuesday evening an illustrated lecture was delivered by O. P. Austin chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The lecture is free. On Wednesday Frank B. Posey of Evansville will speak, also Congressman W. E. Cox, Prof. R. L. Sackett of Purdue, Charles E. Zollars of Chicago, Frank B. Taylor and Charles S. Bush of Ft. Wayne and Horace Starr of Richmond.

Deposit Law Ruling.

A decision on one phase of the new depository law was rendered at Bloomfield Thursday afternoon by Special Judge Henry W. Moore, of that city, who was appointed to try the case of the Bloomfield State Bank against the boards of finance of the townships of Beech Creek, Jackson, Cass, Taylor and Fairplay. The bank filed its bid, together with a bond, according to law with each of the boards named on the day they had advertised to receive bids, but no parts of the funds was awarded the bank. Suit was therefore brought to determine whether the boards of finance of townships not having banking institutions can discriminate among a number of banks bidding for funds. Judge Moore's decision was as follows:

"When two or more banks of adjoining townships apply to become depositories of the public funds of a township having no banking institutions, the board of finance of the township having no banking institutions is not entitled under the law to show any discrimination or partiality among the proposing banks in the establishment of public depositories. There is no discretion on this proposal, but in the depositing of the township money and the maintaining of the depository in the banks which have been made public depositories there may be discretion based on business economy and practicability."

Pay of Road Supervisors.

James Bingham, Attorney-General, has given a number of opinions recently, in which he holds that road supervisors will not receive the increased pay provided by the last Legislature for services rendered previously to the second Saturday after the first Monday in December of last year. The law enacted by the last Legislature provides that road supervisors shall be elected once each two years on the second Saturday after the first Monday in December. This law also provides that the pay of road supervisors shall be \$2 a day, instead of \$1.50, and that the maximum period of service each year shall be six days, instead of forty days.

This new law has "looked good" to some of the supervisors who were in the service from the time the law was enacted until the time for election last December. They believed that they should receive the increased pay for his time and scores of requests for opinion have been received by the Attorney-General. Mr. Bingham holds that that part of the law relating to increased pay would not take effect simultaneously with that part which provides for the election in December and, therefore, that the supervisors would not be entitled to the increased pay for work done previously to the election in December.

Warsaw Threatens War.

Mayor C. A. Rigdon of Warsaw, has set about to devise some plan to force the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give Warsaw a flat 2-cent a mile rate to and from Chicago. He has received information to the effect that such a condition has been brought about at South Bend and has written Mayor Fogarty of South Bend, for information. Mayor Rigdon proposes to force the Pennsylvania company to cut the speed of its eighteen-hour Chicago-New York flyer down to six miles an hour through the city of Warsaw, and to cut the speed of all other fast trains unless the people get the same consideration by the Pennsylvania company as is given the people of South Bend by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Grand Trunk railroad companies.

Bryan Story Not True.

Mr. Bryan declares that the report of estrangement between his daughter, Mrs. Leavitt, and her husband, has "absolutely no foundation; none whatever." The country will be pleased to read this authoritaive denial of an unpleasant story. Whatever may be said of Mr. Bryan as a political leader, he is in private life a man above reproach, and no one can wish on any account to see the felicity of his domestic relations in any way disturbed.

BAD GAME LAWS

FISH AND GAME LAWS OF
THIS STATE DO NOT PRO-
TECT AND ARE IN SORE
NEED OF REVISION.

The many cases which have arisen in this county in the last few months from violations of the fish and game laws, have excited much talk and comment among the farmers especially, and also lawyers, relative to the justness and constitutionality of the fish and game laws of this state.

During the past year there was \$528.55 collected from violators of the fish and game laws. This, added to \$628, which amount was obtained by the issuance of hunting licenses, makes a total of \$1186.55, that was obtained from Marshall county people in the past year, through these laws.

The large sums of money obtained by the state from the issuance of licenses, and from convicted violators of these laws, will not much more than pay the fish commissioner and game warden and his many deputies, whose duty it is, not so much to protect the fish and game of the state, as to arrest and convict violators of these laws, and exert heavy fines from those violators.

It is not much wonder that farmers resist being arrested for killing quail and game that has been raised and fed off their own bounty.

In speaking of spearing and netting fish, which are now both illegal, a farmer who has lived on the edge of a lake all his life, and who has spent much of his time fishing there, says that spearing and netting of fish are not nearly so destructive, as fishing with a hook and line. "Nine fish out of every ten," said he, "thrust bite on a baited hook, are female fish that are bedding. Upon opening these fish, often they are found to be filled with eggs, every three of which would represent two hatched fish. Furthermore a fisherman will drop a hook and line into a bed of sunfish, or perch and will take twenty or more of these small fish, if he has luck enough, before he has caught a mess. With a spear, two or three larger, say five-pound fish will be caught. These fish so speared, or caught in a net are far more often male than female fish. One large spearing turtle, one dog fish, or one gar fish, will kill more small fish in one day than can be represented; one spear would kill large fish in a month. If the small fish are killed off, there will be no large fish."

A few years ago," said this man, when spearing was allowed, any large turtle, gar or dog fish that showed beneath the light, was speared and killed. In this way the lake was kept pretty well cleared of these fish destroyers; in those days there were forty times the number of fish in the lakes than there are now."

Thus, if instead of paying a fish commissioner a big salary for arresting violators, this money would be paid as a bounty on turtles, gar and dog fish, the other fish would have by far more protection than they are now receiving.

It is well known that the lakes of this state are becoming gradually devoid of fish.

The same principle will hold in reference to game. One weasle will kill a whole covey of quail in one night. One crow will destroy several nests of quail eggs, in the same amount of time.

Remove the deputy fish commissioners and game warden, revise the fish and game laws, give a local farmer a salary for watching over the fish and game in his neighborhood, and put a bounty on vermin and natural enemies, that are more destructive to the fish and game of the land, than either gun or spear.

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Cuba for the Cubans.

As far as he can, Secretary Taft has committed the American Government to a promise to withdraw completely from Cuba in the beginning of the spring of 1909. This pledge is contained in a letter from the War Secretary to the President, transmitting the report of Governor Magoon for the last year.

After declaring that the report

PELE FOR TRAIN SERVICE.

Rochester Interests Taken Up by Indianapolis Commercial Bodies.

Representatives of the Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association and the Indianapolis Manufacturers' Association met with the members of the committee on city interests of the Commercial club at Indianapolis Wednesday by invitation of the committee, to discuss the matter of improved train service on the Lake Erie & Western for Rochester, Ind.

The meeting had resulted from the following petition, signed by a number of business and professional men of Rochester, which had been received by the Commercial Club: "Gentlemen—As the Lake Erie & Western Railway company has taken off the morning and evening trains in and out of this city, thus making it impossible to get to and from your city in a one-day trip, we appeal to you to help impress upon the L. E. & W. management to do something for Rochester train service that will enable us to get to your city and home in one day. Otherwise we will be compelled to shift our business from Indianapolis to Chicago, where we have convenient train service."

It was decided that the following committee be appointed to call on officials of the L. E. & W. to ask for better service between Rochester and Indianapolis; Hiram Brown, chairman of the committee on city interests and chairman of the special committee; W. J. Mooney, representing the Commercial Club; John S. Lazarus, representing the Board of Trade; W. E. Balch, representing the Merchants' Association, and E. H. Davis, representing the Indianapolis Manufacturers' Association.—Indianapolis News.

Bound to a Tombstone by Hazers; Death Follows.

As a result of exposure while being hazed by fellow students when attending Rose polytechnic institute at Terre Haute, Ind., two years ago, Wilham Keiper, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., 20 years of age, died at San Antonio, Tex. His father was on his way to Texas at the time and did not learn of his son's death until his arrival there.

Keiper was a student at a Louisville training school from which after being graduated, he went to Rose. He was an athlete at the local school and entered the freshman class at college in the engineering course, with bright scholastic and athletic prospects.

While studying in his room he was set upon by masked students, who carried him to a cemetery and tied him with his back to a tombstone. Keiper took the matter in good part, but made the request that his overcoat be given to him. The others rolled up his coat collar, but left him on the chilly ground and so securely fastened that he could not even move his chilled arms and legs. Thus he was found by the sexton on the following morning completely exhausted.

For two weeks afterward he had a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and he was taken home. He never recovered his strength and was unable to return to school. After being an invalid for more than a year tuberculosis developed and he was sent to the southwest, leaving Louisville, Ky., on New Year's day. He grew rapidly worse and died at San Antonio after having been forced to abandon a plan to go to Colorado.

Keiper was 6 feet 2 inches in height and before his severe hazing was in perfect physical condition. He played full back on a local eleven and is remembered as a star player behind the line. He did not tell of the hazing or make any public master of it until taken ill with pneumonia.

His parents have observed his earnest request that no trouble be made for the thoughtless fellow students who caused his illness and death.

Agent Urges Commercial Relations With Colombia.

A report on trade conditions in Colombia by Charles M. Pepper, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has been issued by the Bureau of manufacturers. The importance of establishing intimate commercial relations with Colombia, the nearest South American neighbor of the United States, is strongly presented. The great natural wealth of the country in soil, forests and mines has not been distributed largely on account of lack of transportation facilities, but active efforts are in progress to remedy this condition by constructing railroads which will irrigate a large demand for railroad materials. The market requirements are explained and information furnished regarding commercial and industrial conditions which should be helpful to Americans in establishing and extending trade with Colombia.

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Republicans Plead Guilty.

Charles A. Davis, ex-county commissioner from the Middle district (Goshen), and Francis E. Berlin