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**Circus Through Here.**

The Hagenbeck-Wallace circus will close the present season at Chicago Sunday night, and will pass through this city Monday morning, via L. E. & W. enroute to its winter quarters at Peru.

The show will close Sunday night, October 18, and will be started for Peru early Monday morning. It will go by the way of LaPorte, over the Lake Shore lines, and thence over the L. E. & W. to Peru. It will consist of twenty cars, made up of ten flats, five stock cars and five coaches. It is understood that the Lake Erie people will get neat half sum for handling the show to Peru.

**WEATHER STUDY IS IMPORTANT**

**FORECASTER BELIEVES SUBJECT SHOULD BE TAKEN UP IN SCHOOL —WOULD STIMU- LATE NATURE STUDY.**

A plea for the study of weather in the common schools is contained in a communication just received by Fassett A. Cotton, state superintendent of public instruction. It was written by John R. Weeks, local forecaster at Binghampton, N. Y. Mr. Weeks makes statement that, during the school year, more than a million pupils of the public schools make weather observations and study the daily weather maps and forecasts. The weather bureau and the schools have co-operated to great advantage, it is stated. The school authorities have found in the study of the weather, with the assistance of the weather bureau, a means of satisfying part of the requirements of modern methods of study, and the weather bureau is able, through the schools, it is explained, gradually to dispel popular superstitions and fallacious beliefs that have hampered its work.

The declared advantage of studying weather conditions lies in the cultivation to a high degree of perfection of the powers of observation and creative imagination. By this means of study the laboratory system which, a few years ago was in vogue only in the higher schools, is now carried down to the primary grades. The boys and girls also are brought to a more practical knowledge of the natural conditions surrounding them and governing their lives, and those that do not enter the high school are not entirely cut off from a study of nature.

To illustrate the need for such study Mr. Weeks quotes as follows from Prof. Huxley: "Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon the winning or losing of a game of chess. Don't you think we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of checks? Do you not think we should look with disapprobation, amounting to scorn, upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight?"

"Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, fortune and happiness of every one of us, and more or less of those who are connected with us, do depend, upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game that has been played for untold ages, every man and every woman of us being one of two players in a game of his or her own. The chessboard is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe; the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature."

"Such has been said in recent years," continues the writer, "particularly in eastern states, about abandoned farms and the migration of the country youth to the cities. It is believed by many educators that this introduction of nature study throughout the school course, in country as well as city, will stimulate a love of nature which will help to counteract his unfortunate tendency."

**CORN YIELD OF HIGH GRADE**

**NO BUMPER CROP IN INDIANA, OWING TO WET SPRING, RAINLESS SUMMER, AND THE EARLY FROST.**

Indiana may not have a bumper crop of corn this year, but the quality of the cereal is so much better than last year that the farmers will be grieved when they make comparisons. The crop last year was estimated at 100,000,000 bushels, but much of it was unmarketable or was poor feed for live stock, because it had not matured at frost time. Early freezing in many localities made the cereal soft and practically valueless.

The crop this year may not exceed 120,000,000 bushels, but most of it is high grade—well torned kernels almost as hard as iron—and little of it, except in the northern counties on farms reclaimed from marshes and on bottom lands, was damaged by frost. These statements are based on reports from correspondents of the Indianapolis News on the corn growing counties and from the consensus of opinion of leading farmers and grain dealers.

The estimates of yield given by our correspondents are borne out in the many by the statistics compiled by Mary Stubbs Moore, who obtained her estimates from assessors and other reliable sources of information. The State Statistician's figures, given in tabular form elsewhere, show the crop this year to be short in acreage, average yield and total production, as compared with 1907.

Last year there were 4,025,506 acres under cultivation as compared with 3,884,980 acres this year; the average yield was 37.39 bushels, as compared with 30.98 bushels, the estimate in 1908 and the total production was 150,502,120 bushels, as compared with 120,394,902 bushels, this year's estimate.

Benton was this year the banner corn county of the State. With 99,238 acres and an estimated average yield of 32.35 bushels, the total production was 3,211,840 bushels.

The largest average yield was in Tipton county, where 48,477 acres, it is estimated, produced 1,795,238 bushels, or an average to the acre of 44.35 bushels.

Marked inequalities in the yield are noted by the News correspondents. For instance, in Jefferson township, Newton county, the average yield is 40 bushels to the acre, whereas, in the four northern townships—in the reclaimed Beaver lake and Kankakee swamp region—the average is only 10 to 15 bushels. This low average is due to early frosts.

Generally speaking, the upland crop is poor, owing to the long drought. This is the case in every county that had only one light rain during the growing season. In the bottom lands of the central part of the State and in some of the southern and northern counties the yield averages from fifty to seventy-five bushels an acre, and the corn is described as of superior quality. Indeed, few correspondents fail to state that the quality of the cereal is far better than it was last year. However, the fact that the upland crop is poor in quantity makes the general average lower than usual.

Kosciusko county reports that the value of this year's crop is three times greater than the crop of 1907, because most of last year's crop was soft, while the corn this year is hard and dry. In Wells county farmers have contracted with elevator men for their entire crop at 70 to 75 cents a bushel.

The Southwestern part of the State reports that the crop in the river bottoms is poor, on account of the floods, which did not recede in time to make seasonal plantings. White, Patoka and Wabash rivers were high until late in June, and the bottoms were so wet the farmers had difficulty in sowing corn.

Cass, Greene, Wells, Hendricks, Elkhart, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Howard, Decatur, Madison, Randolph, Miami, Huntington, White, Jasper and Allen are among the counties that report a good quality of corn.

In speaking in the improvement in quality, Jasper Davis, a Hamilton county expert, said: "Last year was a splendid growing season, and when the frost came the corn was green, making it soft and sappy all winter. This year the dry weather has allowed it to mature nicely and the quality could not be excelled."

**LESS WHEAT SOWN.**

**Marked Decrease in Acreage Due to Prolonged Drought.**

Reports from all over Indiana show a decrease in the wheat acreage this fall owing to the drought and inability of farmers to cultivate their land. Plowing was difficult or impractical because the ground was baked. Certain soils turned into dust when touched by the plowshare, and others broke up in huge clods that required labor and time to pulverize. When wheat was put in the dry dust it often failed to germinate, and when it did send up sprouts the shoots languished for lack of moisture.

**LADY COOK HAD STARTED IT.**  
Files Suit to Bring About Registration of Women for Election.

A real national campaign, backed by the millions of Lady Frances Cook in behalf of woman suffrage, began at New York Monday with the filing of a suit for a writ of mandamus to be served on the officials of registration booths where permission to register was refused prominent women suffragists last week.

It is purposed to get this case before the Supreme Court of the United States. Lady Cook's personal counsel will aid the legal battle, and the movement promises to become a factor, even if delayed, in the coming election.

**City Will Sue Railroad.**

Suit in mandatory against the Grand Trunk Railway company at South Bend, will be instituted within the next ten days by City Attorney F. H. Dunnahoo and William A. McInerney as assistant counsel. The suit will also include Cottrell avenue in Howard park, where the railroad company has a big embankment shutting off the avenue. Both the city and railroad company are preparing for a hard legal battle.

**HANLY CHALLENGES MARSHALL**

**GIVES DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE TEN DAYS TO STATE POSITION ON COUNTY LOCAL OPTION LAW.**

Writing to the Indianapolis Star, Louis Ludlow says Gov. Hanly decided this was a bluff and made up his mind to "call it". He brought to Crawfordsville a bill which he prepared before leaving Indianapolis. It was a bill to repeal the county local option law passed at the recent special session of the legislature. The governor had drafted it with pains taking care so that it answered all the constitutional requirements and was without flaws so far as legal verbiage was concerned. The governor read this bill and then challenged Mr. Marshall to say whether or not he would sign it if the legislature would pass it and put it up to him.

Governor Hanly in issuing the challenge said:

"Two candidates for governor have gone out among the people of Indiana this year. One of them, James E. Watson, is ripe in experience, learned in governmental affairs and has a conscience and purpose to keep the platform pledges of his party. The other, Thomas R. Marshall, has declined again and again and again to say what he would do if a bill repealing the county local option law were passed and presented to him for action. Again and again he has hidden behind the subterfuge that he would not sign any bill until he had seen it and read it.

"Think of it, my friends, here is a man asking your votes for the highest office within your gift who positively declines to take you into his confidence and tell you what his policy would be with reference to the greatest issue of the campaign.

"It is due to you that he should explain his position now. If you permit him to wait until after the election his explanation may come too late. I have hit upon a plan", continued the governor, "by which I can afford him an opportunity to see a bill in which the people of Indiana will be profoundly interested. I want him to read it and then I want him to take ten days to consider it. At the end of the ten days I want him to say, as an honest man, worthy of the suffrage of a free people, will he sign it or will he veto it? It is such a brief bill that he ought to make up his mind in less than ten days.

"I want him to say," continued the governor, with increasing warmth, "what he would do with that particular bill if it should pass the legislature and come to his desk for action. Would he sign it or would he veto it? Let him say yes or no. Let him no longer hide behind the subterfuge of a coward."

**HALLOWEEN COMING.**

**But Boys Be Careful or the Goblins Will Get You.**

Hallowe'en will occur on Saturday October 31, this year. The usual pranks will be played, but the authorities warn about damaging property. They cite the following section of the state law:

"Whoever unlawfully enters upon the lands of another, and severs from the soil any product or fruit growing thereon, the property of another, of the value of ten cents or upward, or shall sever from any building, or from any gate, fence or other railing or enclosure, the property of another, or any part thereof, of the like value, upon conviction therefore, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months."

**Sees Harm Done Labor.**  
D. F. Kennedy of Indianapolis, one of the most prominent union labor men in Indiana and former president of the Indiana Federation of Labor, thinks the federation made a serious mistake when it surrendered to the domination of the brewers.

Mr. Kennedy attended the recent annual convention of the federation at Vincennes. He is convinced that incalculable injury was done to the cause of labor by the injection of partisan and brewery politics into the proceedings.

**BREWERS BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO REPEAL LOCAL OPTION WITH POSTERS**

That the brewers will make a tremendous effort to secure the repeal of the county local option law if the Democrats should carry the Legislature this year is shown by the fact that they are beginning a bill post campaign with a view to prejudicing public opinion against the county local option statute. The bills appeared on boards in Plymouth yesterday.

This is the most direct evidence that has yet been obtained concerning the brewers with a movement to repeal the law which was written upon the statute books at the recent special session of the Legislature.

The Terre Haute Brewing Company, of which Crawford Fairbanks is the head, is sending to bill-posting agents throughout the state lurid bills of large dimensions which are to be posted as conspicuously as possible. Seven sheets are being sent to each bill poster, with instructions to post them in such a way as to form a large bill about eight by ten feet in dimension.

Across the top of the completed bill appears in immense red letters the following:

"Effects of county local option."

Across the bottom, in letters almost as large and fully as red, stands out the following legend:

"County local option means Prohibition with all its evil effects."

The sheets which bear the caption "Bankruptcy Follows Prohibition," deals with conditions at Kansas City, Kansas, and presents pictures of 108 storerooms in that city which the poster says have been made vacant by the abolishment of saloons from that town.

"The Camera Can't Lie" is the

**NUMBER OF VOTERS IN THE STATE**

**BELIEVED THAT ABOUT 779,384 VOTES WILL BE CAST THIS YEAR—ARE SIXTEEN MORE PRECINCTS.**

It is estimated that 779,384 voters will be cast in Indiana at the coming election. The total vote as estimated before the election two years ago was 737,114. The total vote for secretary of state in 1906 was 589,344. To gain 40,000 votes the Democrats would have to gain an average of 12 1/2 votes to the precinct, as there are now 3,250 precincts in the state. To gain 35,000 the Republicans will have to gain 10 2/3 votes to the precinct. There are many conditions to take into account that will affect the vote. There has been an exodus of foreigners from the state, several thousand having returned home. There has been a substantial increase in the first voters. The number of precincts in several counties of the state have been reduced through the use of voting machines. Voting machines will be used in Indiana to a greater extent than ever before, and their operation will affect the result. The first ballots are now being printed. The state will have 1,600,000 printed and distributed the latter part of next week.

There are sixteen more precincts in the state this year than there were two years ago, the total number reported this year being 3,250. In a number of counties, where voting machines are used, the number of precincts has been decreased, but in some of the northern counties of the state, particularly Lake county, there has been a decided increase in the population and hence a necessity for additional precincts.

The total number of ballots to be sent out this year is 1,160,000. This is a smaller number than was sent out two years ago, the decrease being due to a change in the law. Formerly ten ballots were sent out for each five voting and fraction thereof. At present the number of ballots sent out is a number 25 per cent larger than the number of votes to be cast, and in addition to this, 2,000 reserve ballots for each county.

**LAPAZ ITEMS.**

Otto Robbins sold a few Bibles in the village; the Book of Books is not among the most popular.

The farewell sermon of Rev. Peter will be preached Oct. 18 in Lapaz at Luther chapel. The rites of baptism and confirmation will take place at this service.

Mrs. M. L. Peter with her daughter will remain at her home in the village during the winter.

Classes in French, German and English literature will be formed. A party, consisting of Jesse Miller, Ed Miller, James Wade, C. Firestone with their wives and Grandma Wade, enjoyed a delicious Sunday dinner, Oct. 11 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wade.

Rev. M. L. Peter preached his farewell sermon at St. John's church Sunday morning and at St. Luke's church Sunday evening, Oct. 11 to crowded houses; such congregations ought to have greeted the minister every Sunday.

Three wagons carry the children from the rural districts to Lapaz. Mr. Kuhn comes from the Wener school, Mr. Crum from the Pittsburg and Mr. Cushman from the Balser. Two hundred pupils are now enrolled, of which number 52 are in the High School. The new building is nearing completion. It is a fine substantial structure and a great credit to the contractor, S. G. Lehr of Bremen.

**SENATOR PARKS WILL SPEAK.**

Senator John W. Parks will address the Republican club Thursday evening, his topic to be "The Special Session of the Legislature."

George H. Thayer will also deliver an address. Every member should attend and bring a friend.

**WILL STUDY PROPOSED LAWS.**

Board of Education Committee to Investigate Needed Legislation.

That

brewery comment on this series of photographs.

Then follows, in bold-faced type, a description of "what prohibition did" in Kansas City, Kas.

The "red and black sheet of statistics", as it is called in the letter of instructions to bill posters, deals with the statistical side of the liquor traffic and appeals to a large variety of citizens from the standpoint of selfish interest alone. It is addressed to "farmers, manufacturers, dealers, insurance agents, transportation companies and wage earners."

Then this circular growth of prohibition and the destruction of the brewing and distilling industries will result in the farmer and the allied trades in all lines of manufacture being made to suffer great losses through the destroyed markets for their products.

"Every farmer, every working man and every manufacturer in the United States should now assert his rights and use every effort to suppress this growing evil of prohibition, which is jeopardizing the livelihood of upward of six millions of people and threatens to precipitate the greatest financial crisis this country has ever known.

Crawford Fairbanks of the Terre Haute Brewing Company was

one of the most pronounced opponents of the county local option bill while it was before the Legislature and remained there during the entire special session, counseling with Thomas Taggart, Albert Lieber and others who were managing the fight against the bill.

The bill-posting campaign con-

firms what many persons had suspected—that the brewers will spare no effort to have the county option statute wiped off the books at the earliest moment.

**LODGE MAKES NEW RULES**

**GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ADOPT NEW STATUTES FOR REGULATION OF SUB-ORDINATE LODGES.**

The grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, which was in session at Indianapolis, adopted a new statute for the government of subordinate lodges. Among the laws adopted are the following:

**SUSPENDED MEMBER.**—When a member of a subordinate lodge has been suspended therefrom and from the order for non-payment of dues, it shall be the duty of the chancellor commander, attested by the keeper of records and seal, forthwith to notify such member of his suspension, under seal of the lodge. Such notices shall contain the date of his suspension, with information as to the manner and cost of reinstatement or reaffiliation with the order.