

## The Tribune.

Only Republican Newspaper in the County.

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## HALF MILLION TO GET WORK

RESULT OF CONFIDENCE INSPIRED BY OUTCOME OF ELECTION.

Every Branch of Industry in Nation Has Been Heard From—Replies Are Same.

More than half a million workingmen, for months idle or on reduced time, under the uncertainty of an impending presidential election, will go to work by Dec. 1, now that Taft's election has eased the situation. This epitomizes a most remarkable inquiry being conducted from New York, and further developments of which may yet increase the grand army of breadwinners already sure of marching under the banner of prosperity.

The National Association of Manufacturers publishes in the current issue of its official magazine a continuation of statements on trade conditions contributed by 3,000 members representing every branch of industry. Telegrams were sent prior to the election to association members asking them to state specifically how many workmen would be added to their present force by Dec. 1 if nothing occurred to shake commercial confidence. A resume of the information contained in these replies is given:

"The percentage of replies indicated that an average of 135 men each would be added to the majority of manufacturing plants in the association by Dec. 1. The percentage showed that at least one-half of the 3,000 members of the National Association of Manufacturers expect to add to their present force more than 200,000 workmen.

Work for 650,000 Seen Thus Far.

Taking this as a basis, it is declared safe to assume that the 13,000 manufacturers, which, according to the census of 1900, employed an average each of 100 men or over, will add at least 50 per cent to their present force, making a total in round figures of 650,000 men. In other words, with the continuance of business confidence, the important manufacturing interests of the country, it is held, will be enabled to increase their present force by more than half a million workmen to meet the market demands for their products.

In securing this information, it is announced, Democratic and Republican manufacturers were addressed. No attempt was made to limit the canvass to any particular industry or to any particular section of the country; and the queries sent to manufacturers, it is declared, were based solely upon actual business conditions and business possibilities for the future.

## ARE AFTER BOOT LEGGERS.

Citizens of Warsaw Object to Violations Without Avail, and Threaten Prosecution.

Boot legging in Warsaw is placed where it belongs and the people as a whole condemn the practice of a certain few who make daily trips to adjoining wet towns with all manner of traveling bags, under the guise of shopping, while the facts are these: suit cases are nothing more nor less than traveling dispensers of wet goods. On their return at Warsaw the goods are sold on orders of pints and quarts. The ministers of Warsaw are threatening to bring private detectives to Warsaw and ferret out all places where such goods are sold and if detected to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. It is true Warsaw has asked for a dry town, but as long as Warsaw remains on the map liquor will be sold and used and her people will be annoyed by the effects as long as the Winona road carries them to and fro with their traveling bags to do shopping at the adjoining wet towns.

## Pennsylvania To Electrify.

The Pennsylvania railroad announces that its entire system from Newark, N. J., to Philadelphia will be electrified and that the running time between New York and Philadelphia will be reduced to one hour, thus making Philadelphia practically a suburb of New York City. The carrying out of these enormous plans which will cost millions had been held back pending the result of the election.

## The Standard Oil Case.

The United States circuit court at Chicago—Judge Grosscup, Seaman and Baker—has denied the application of the government attorneys for a re-hearing of the case in the \$20,000,000 fine, and re-affirmed their order for a re-trial. There is now open to the government however, an appeal to the United States supreme court through a writ of certiorari.

## Township Officers Qualifying.

The township trustees and township assessors who were elected last Tuesday began qualifying and furnishing bond with the county auditor Saturday. They must qualify within ten days after the election. They begin their terms of office on January 1st. The county officers can qualify any time before January 1st.

## TRAIN HITS INTERURBAN.

Motorman is Fatally Injured in a Collision at LaPorte Wednesday Evening.

An interurban car on the Chicago, South Bend and Northern Indiana railway, the Murdoch line, was struck by a northbound Lake Shore passenger train at LaPorte at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday night, the north end of the coach being wrecked.

The passengers were badly shaken up and John Wilson, motorman, was caught in the wreckage and fatally injured.

The accident is attributed to the fact that the trolley jumped the wire and in the darkness the motorman failed to see the train bearing down on his car.

## TO VOTE ON COUNTY OPTION

Will Start a Petition in Grant County After the Law is Published.

Plans are already under way to circulate a petition for a vote on local option in Grant county, the leaders of the movement desiring to act while the people are still agitated over the liquor question. On advice of counsel, those having the petitions prepared will not circulate them until after the law has been published and proclaimed.

## WATSON TELLS OF HIS DEFEAT

SAYS THAT LOCAL OPTION QUESTION WAS THE CAUSE OF HIS LOSS.

Says Grant County Turned Against Him—Was Handicapped By His Platform.

James E. Watson was interviewed at his home in Rushville, concerning his views on his recent defeat in his race for Governor of Indiana.

Good cheer and happiness reigned and smiles and laughter were seen and heard on all sides. If some of Watson's loyal friends who were pictures of despair could have seen him, it would have at least lifted part of the heavy load off their hearts.

Mr. Watson was elated with the big vote tendered him by his neighbors and friends in Rush county, and expressed his deepest gratitude for their hearty support.

"Are you satisfied with your campaign?" was asked Mr. Watson and he promptly replied: "I am entirely satisfied with my campaign. I made more speeches than any other man that ever ran for governor in this state, and my defeat is not due to any lack of effort on my part."

"To what do you attribute your defeat?" he was asked.

"Wholly on the question of local option. The liquor Republicans were more in favor of liquor than they were in favor of their party. The temperance Democrats on the other hand were Democrats before they were temperance people. The great majority of Prohibitionists care nothing about temperance, their only object being to defeat the Republican party, and they voted their ticket. Some temperance Democrats voted for me, and those Prohibitionists who really cared anything about temperance voted in the same way. The majority of the people, however, have said at the ballot boxes that they were not in favor of county local option, and on that question I was beaten."

"Did you apprehend defeat at any time previous to the election?"

In answer to this Mr. Watson said: "I can truthfully state that up to within three weeks ago I never once entertained the idea that I could be elected. I told Senator Hemmenway and State Chairman Goodrich many times that I was beaten though I made as game a fight as I could, possibly made solely on the standpoint to discharge my obligations to my party. Three weeks ago the current set in our way and the last week of the campaign I became hopeful of success, though I was never satisfied that I could be chosen. I told my wife on Sunday before election that it was a turn of the hand and I really felt that way about it, though I knew that my gains had been material for the two weeks preceding that day."

"How do you feel over your defeat?"

"Well," Mr. Watson replied, "I am a philosopher, and I am never unduly elated by success or unduly depressed by defeat. The first race I ever made was for the nomination of secretary of state, and I was beaten in the convention in the spring of 1894. I was nominated and elected to Congress that fall, but in 1900 I was beaten for re-nomination to congress, so I have twice before this time tasted the sorrows of defeat. I am conscious of the fact that I did the best I could throughout my campaign and I have no regrets whatever to express. I fought out my proposition straight from the shoulder in every section of the state. I had magnificent audiences everywhere, and most cordial and enthusiastic receptions. If I had the power to change any single day in the entire campaign I would not consent to such a change."

## United Brethren Meeting.

A Men's convention of the St. Joseph conference, U. B. Church will meet at Columbia City today (Wednesday) and continue until Friday evening. Bishop G. W. Matthews of Chicago will have charge. About 150 ministers and a large number of laymen will be present. Rev. S. H. Yager of this city is in attendance.

## SOURCES OF TYPHOID FEVER

GERMS COME IN INFECTED WATER, MILK AND FROM FLIES.

According to Dr. Andrew Wilson it is Most Prevalent in the Fall of the Year.

"Typhoid fever, or 'enteric fever,' as it is also named, is a disease most prevalent in the fall of the year, writes Dr. Andrew Wilson in the London Chronicle. Its germs are perfectly well known, as also are the sources whence infection comes. The germs come to us in infected water, in milk which has been polluted usually by such water used to wash the milk cans and vessels—not to suggest any other connection between the fluids—in oysters laid down in beds over which sewerage is allowed to pass, and in watercress taken from brooks to which sewage has access. There is a possibility that on occasion typhoid germs may be air-borne from sewage and that they may be diffused into the air from sewage spray seems likely, while flies can also carry microbes and so infect food. But it is from infected water that typhoid troubles mostly arise, and the history of epidemics amply confirms this view. This fever is not one directly infectious. It is unlike scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus, and other fevers, in the case of which personal contact with the patient or with his clothes may give rise to infection.

## Hidden Infection.

Typhoid infection on a large scale thus presents no great difficulties in the way of explanation. It is different when we come to consider detached cases of the disease cases which appear without any apparent unsanitary conditions being discoverable. Infection all around is frequently difficult to trace; it often eludes the best efforts of the investigator, and in the case of individual cases it is difficult to reveal any under conditions which failed to reveal any external cause or source the skill of sanitarians was for a time completely baffled. The hidden enemy was "snipping" with deadly effect, secure in his cover. The first light thrown on this difficult subject came from Germany. The publication of details of what is known as the Strasburg case set investigators interval, she was discovered still to be a "carrier" of typhoid germs.

## Typhoid Carriers.

Infection had, therefore, been conveyed from this woman to those with whom she came in contact. Investigations have since shown that "typhoid carriers" persons who, long cured so to speak, of the active disease yet act as culture-merchants of its germs, so rare as could be desired. In one asylum abroad 13 persons were found on examination, to be giving forth typhoid germs, thus accounting for outbreaks among the patients at large. In a home office report on a typhoid epidemic, set on inebriate reformatory an instructive story is given. The first case appeared in September, 1900, and by November 1907 28 had suffered two fatal cases being enumerated. These cases developed in three or four the symptoms appearing in each batch practically simultaneously. The sanitary conditions proved to be unexceptionable but as three of the officials who resided out of the home and who received no ration save milk from the institution were also attacked the milk supply naturally fell under grave suspicion. That supply sterilized and otherwise guarded, was shown to be free from any contamination. The cord was thus narrowed down to some influence affecting the milk within the institution walls. Excluding an external that is, sewage or like influences, the human element was left for investigation. A dairymaid, it was discovered, had suffered from typhoid six years previously. She was found to be a typhoid "carrier" and thus the source of infection was at last traced home. When the girl was removed no further cases occurred.

## Milker Suspected.

Glasgow suffered at the close of 1907 from a typhoid outbreak in a certain district. Here a milkmaid was found to be a "carrier" of typhoid germs, after an interval of 16 years had elapsed since her attack. She had, it is reported, been frequently associated with typhoid appearances among her associates. To this person's unfortunate state was due the commencement of an outbreak propagated by milk, and such as ultimately gave rise to an epidemic. In yet another case, an asylum patient, who had been outside the walls of the institution since 1895 and who certainly had not suffered from typhoid fever since her admission. It was discovered to be a "typhoid carrier" while in the same asylum a woman, 60 years old who had been attacked in 1892, was found to be a source of infection. From these single "carriers" numerous detached cases had arisen. The lesson conveyed to the public is that of the possibility of typhoid patients who have recovered from the actual fever being thus able to convey germs to healthy persons during lengthy periods. It is not suggested that any save a small proportion of typhoid patients develop into "carriers" of the germs. Probably the proportion is very small. Still the danger exists.

## Orders for Steel Cars.

The Pennsylvania railroad has placed orders for seventy-seven steel passenger coaches. The Pressed Steel Car company will build thirty-one of the cars; the American Car and Foundry company, twenty-nine; and the Standard Steel Car company, seventeen. Orders for two hundred steel cars had previously been placed by the road. The cars are to have all the latest improvements.

## H. S. STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

Seventy-Five Sophomores March From School at Wabash—Trouble Over Colors.

Trouble is brewing at Wabash in the high school and much anxiety is felt as to the outcome. On Tuesday night the sophomore class floated its pennant from the tower of the court house. Principal Brady, of the high school, in an effort to ascertain who placed the pennant on the court house, dismissed seven members of the class, among them the son of Sheriff George Freeman. The boys then removed their pennant from a telephone pole and floated it near the high school building. Principal Brady threatened to expel the entire class unless the pennant was taken down.

Friday morning immediately after school convened, seventy boys in the high school arose and walked from the building, to show their disapproval of the action of Principal Brady. The boys obtained their class colors, and carrying a large banner with a drum corps at their head, marched through the principal streets of the city to the sound of drums and bugle calls and it has been impossible for the school authorities to stop the demonstration. It is feared complications in the city schools will ensue. The entire city is stirred by the controversy, and it is impossible at this time to predict what the end will be.

## HOSPITAL COMMISSION REPORTS

COTTAGE PLAN IS FAVORED FOR THE CONSUMPTIVES OF INDIANA.

Site For the State Tuberculosis Hospital Has Been Purchased Near Rockville.

The State Tuberculosis Commission met in the State House in Indianapolis Friday and adopted a report which was presented to Governor Hanly in the afternoon. This report gives a full account of the proceedings of the commission up to this time, including the negotiation for the purchase of the site for the State Tuberculosis Hospital near Rockville. The report shows that of the \$30,000 appropriated for the purchase of the site for the hospital \$10,000 remains unexpended. Of the amount expended \$24,000 went for the land near Rockville. It is estimated that the value of this site is \$30,000. The commission obtained important concessions from the citizens of Rockville.

## On the Pavilion Plan.

It is suggested in the report that the tuberculosis hospital be erected on the pavilion and cottage plan. It will be a combination of both methods if the suggestions of the commission prevail. The commission in its investigation traveled all over the United States and inspected hospitals in many States. It is believed that the combination of the pavilion plan and the cottage plan will be most advantageous, as it will supply special facilities for different classes of patients and different stages of the disease. It is pointed out that a portion of the appropriation of \$30,000 was expended in paying the expenses of the commission in its investigation in different parts of the United States. Considerable money was expended also in inspecting sites in different parts of the State. Test wells were put down at several places in order that it might be assured that the hospital would have an adequate water supply.

According to the act of the Legislature creating the tuberculosis commission, the commission will continue to exist and will supervise the construction of the hospital. The present appropriation has not been sufficient to warrant the employment of a supervising architect, but it was stated that the commission will go before the next legislature to ask for an appropriation with which to build the hospital. The commission makes no estimate as to what the kind of hospital desired will cost. It is believed, however, that an appropriation of \$300,000 will be needed.

## Religious Work.

Religious work keeps right along. The appropriations of the great Methodist Episcopal church for 1909 for the support of benevolent institutions will aggregate more than \$4,000,000, the Catholics of St. Louis recently laid the corner stone of a \$2,000,000 cathedral, and the Baptists of the same city have just completed a \$250,000 church.

## University Will Not Close.

Register Cravens of Indiana University says there is no foundation to the report that the university will close on account of a shortage of water. He says water will be sprung into the university from springs north of Bloomington before the university will close. The drought of four years ago was met in this manner.

## Asks Bids for Cross Ties.

The Pennsylvania is asking bids for cross ties. Large posters stating the price the railroad is willing to pay for various kinds of timber are being distributed among the agents along the main and branch lines.

## Will be Excess Baggage.

The Pennsylvania and Big Four railroad companies and other railroad in the Central Passenger association will after Nov. 15 handle baby carriages as excess baggage.

## Open Show at Rochester.

D. W. DeWitt, manager of the Orpheum theatre, has leased the old Manitowau vaudeville house at Rochester, and will run shows there during the forepart of next week.

## WHAT INDIANA HAS LOST

PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS SUFFERS SEVERELY BY DEFEAT.

Everything Lost and Nothing Gained—State Was Represented On Many Important Committees.

What Indiana has lost in the National Congress in prestige and influence by the result of the election is a matter of general comment among politicians and in the Washington press. By the defeat of Hemmenway the state will lose representation in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The state lost the corresponding place of influence in the House by the death of Representative A. L. Brink. So Indiana probably will not be represented in either Appropriations Committee in the next Congress.

Representative Charles B. Landis was in line for the chairmanship of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to succeed Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, who retires with this session. Landis is now at the head of the Committee on Printing. The committee rank he held was attained as the result of years of service.

## Jesse Overstreet, who at the head of Postoffice and Postroads, having been defeated, the state will lose that chairmanship. Representative Crumpacker is chairman of the Committee on Census. It has been suggested that he be made chairman of the Committee on Judiciary to succeed Jenkins of Wisconsin, who was defeated for re-nomination. This would be in line with his ambitions.

## Watson Loss Felt.

The retirement of James E. Watson will lose Indiana a place on the Ways and Means Committee equal in importance to a chairmanship. The state cannot expect more than one prominent committee assignment in the next House, that due to Mr. Crumpacker because of service, and a contingency may deprive the state of even that honor. The member from the Tenth was an original Taft man. His district had second choice instructions, behind closed doors, for Taft. His close relations with the new President may lead to his going into the Cabinet, but more likely to his realizing his life ambition—a place on the federal bench. His name has been mentioned occasionally for attorney general.

It is the opinion here, however, that if an Indiana man goes into the Cabinet he will be James E. Watson, who is being talked of seriously for the navy or secretary of commerce and labor.

But whatever honors may await Judge Crumpacker the State of Indiana will wait for many years before she recovers her position of influence in committee and in legislation of both ends of the Capitol. Neither of the four minority members who were re-elected—Dixon, Cox, Adair and Rauch—can hope to cut much figure in a Republican House. The new members will secure only the nomination assignments that fall to the first term, the influence of which is still further minimized if the first term is a minority member as well.

## WELCOME TO THE BRITISH.

London Times Says Election of Taft Is a Guaranty of Stability.

In commenting on the result of the election in the United States, the London Times sa :

"No living American is so well fitted to succeed Mr. Roosevelt as head of the great nation which in the last ten years has taken its place in the forefront of international politics. The election of Mr. Taft will be particularly welcomed by the British people as a substantial indication that the increased cordiality of American sentiment toward this country which is due more to Mr. Roosevelt than to any one man else, will meet equal encouragement from his successor in the presidential chair. But the institution of direct and friendly relations between the United States and external powers has not been confined to the field of English speaking people. In the whole sphere on international politics the installment of Mr. Taft will be a guaranty of the stability of the American foreign policy."

## Hammond Brewery Incorporates.

The Hammond Brewing company of West Hammond was incorporated at Springfield, Ill., Monday. The new company is capitalized at \$300,000. The incorporators are Isaac Goldstein, Thomas J. Lasless and A. M. Eberhart. This is the company which was recently owned by the Hammond capitalists and took over the Crown Brewing company of Crown Point.

## Foe of Fish and Game Law.

The Rev. John H. Hill, a Democrat, who was elected to represent Bartholomew county in the lower house of the next general assembly, is a foe of the fish and game laws. He believes that it is the God-given right of every man to fish and hunt when he pleases and it will be one of the aims of his work in the legislature to secure the repeal of the fish and game laws.

## Notice of Ditch Petition

To Henry Hockensmith, David M. Beckner, George W. Thomas, Harriet R. Thomas, Jeannette S. Oglesbee, George T. Cole, Franklin J. Goss, Harry I. Mard, Rucy May Mard, Sylvester Logan, Alice E. Corl, Rufus E. Hainbaugh, Margaret Hainbaugh, Judy E. Truex, William L. Berlin,

## GOMELY MATRONS PRAISE PERUNA

KENTUCKY

OREGON

OHIO.

Mrs. Anna C. Hyde.

Mrs. Hattie Hamilton.

Mrs. Anthony Rauch.

The Testimony of These Three Housewives Demonstrates Beyond All Doubt That Peruna is a Safe and Useful Remedy.

Gained Flesh on Peruna.

Mrs. Hattie Hamilton, R. F. D. No. 2, Sparta, Ky., writes:

"I have taken two bottles of Peruna and commenced on the third one. I did not really need the third one, but thought it best to take another bottle. 'I have always weighed 102 pounds, but since I began taking Peruna I weigh 120, for the first time in all my life, and I am now thirty-three years old. 'Your medicine has surely done me a great deal of good, and I have recommended it to several others who have begun taking it. 'My mother, who is seventy-six years old, had grown so weak she could scarcely walk. She took two bottles of Peruna and is fatter and looking well."

Internal Catarrh.

Mrs. M. F. Jones, of Burning Springs, Ky., writes:

"No family should ever be without Peruna, for it is an unfailing cure for colds, and it is an excellent remedy to prevent and relieve croup. 'And to speak from a standpoint of experience, I can candidly say that it is the remedy for internal catarrh. I shall not hesitate to recommend it, especially to all suffering women. 'Peruna has gained full confidence and a permanent stay in our home."

Kidneys and Bladder.

Mrs. Gus. H. Carlson, Box 301, Ortonville, Minn., writes:

"I had catarrh of the kidneys and bladder. I have taken Peruna until now, and I do not think I need to take it any longer. 'I feel well, and my tongue is clear, and I have no bitter taste in my mouth. I am very thankful for Peruna."

Constipation, Torpid Liver.

Mrs. Anthony Rauch, 308 N. Walnut street, Baysboro, O., writes:

"I was suffering from obstinate constipation and torpid liver, when I took your advice and purchased six bottles of Peruna and Manalin. When I had taken only one bottle I felt much better, and since I have taken two more bottles I feel entirely well, but I will continue taking the medicine for a short time to make sure of my cure. 'I think Manalin is one of the finest remedies for constipation that I ever tried. I will never be without it. It has made me so strong. I can do a day's work and never tire. I am so glad I do not get those dizzy spells any more. I haven't had one since I took your medicine. 'I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me. All sick people should give it a fair trial."

Catarrh of Bowels.

Mrs. Maggie Durbin, 1832 North street, Little Rock, Ark., writes:

"I was troubled for five years with a chronic disease. I tried everything I heard of, but nothing did me any good. Some doctors said my trouble was catarrh of the bowels, and some said consumption of the bowels. One doctor said he could cure me. I took his medicine two months, but it did me no good. 'A friend of mine advised me to try Peruna and I did so. After I had taken two bottles I found it was helping me, so I continued its use, and it has cured me sound and well. 'I can recommend Peruna to anyone, and if anyone wants to know what Peruna did for me if they will write to me I will answer promptly."

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