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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## NATIONAL TICKET.

—For President—  
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT  
of Ohio.

—For Vice-President—  
SAMUEL S. SHERMAN  
of New York.

## STATE.

—Governor—  
JAMES E. WATSON.

—Lieutenant Governor—  
FREMONT C. GOODWINE.

—Secretary of State—  
FRED A. SIMS.

—Auditor of State—  
JOHN C. BILLHEIMER.

—Treasurer of State—  
OSCAR HADLEY.

—Attorney General—  
JAMES BINGHAM.

—State Superintendent—  
LAWRENCE McTURNAN.

—State Statistician—  
J. L. PEETZ.

—Judge of Supreme Court—  
QUINCY A. MYERS.

—Judge of Appellate Court—  
DAVID MYERS.

—Reporter of Supreme Court—  
GEORGE W. SELBY.

## DISTRICT.

—Congress—  
WILLIAM O. BARNARD.

## COUNTY.

—Joint Representative—  
ALONZO M. GARDNER.

—Representative—  
WALTER S. RATLIFF.

—Circuit Judge—  
HENRY C. FOX.

—Prosecuting Attorney—  
CHAS. L. LADD.

—Treasurer—  
ALBERT ALBERTSON.

—Sheriff—  
LINUS P. MEREDITH.

—Coroner—  
DR. A. L. BRAMKAMP.

—Surveyor—  
ROBERT A. HOWARD.

—Recorder—  
WILL J. ROBBINS.

—Commissioner Eastern Dist.—  
HOMER FARLOW.

—Commissioner Middle Dist.—  
BARNEY H. LINDERMAYER.

—Commissioner Western Dist.—  
ROBERT N. BEESON.

## WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

—Trustee—  
JAMES H. HOWARTH.

—Assessor—  
CHARLES E. POTTER.

## THE CIVIC LEAGUE.

The report of the Civic League on the various candidates for office in this vicinity has defeated its own object. The report omitted reasons why the league was for and why it was against certain men.

Thinking men must have reasons other than the mere say so of any body of men, as to the character and qualifications of candidates. The refusal of the league to give these reasons is unfair. Wide publicity of the facts which led to their action is necessary.

If the Civic league has any reason for being, it is in letting the people know the truth and then letting the people decide for themselves. That is the only way in which they can serve the people. No man will take the assistance of one man against the other, unless he displays good argument to support his statements.

Whatever the combine has gained by those who felt some sympathy for the humble and meek combine—it is probable from the way the straws are going that the people will resent the action of Crawford Fairbanks, Albert Lieber and T. Taggart to force their opinions.

Nor were they misled by the posters which insinuated that the intelligent voter could not distinguish the difference between county local option and prohibition.

The fight against these men has not been on the question of drink, but against the corruption and graft which the bad element in the saloon business has made prevalent in many communities. The average man who takes a drink does not care to tip up with men of this character even if they do use the bait of the artificial day of deceit about county local option meaning prohibition.

No one can on the face of things, doubt that the motives of the league were anything but the highest and best—but if its members ever have any hope of being an influence in this community they must change their methods.

They did not give the candidates or the voters a square deal, and failing in that, they have placed themselves in a very laughable position. What could be more absurd than the fact that public confidence in the judgment of these gentlemen is so shattered.

ed that it may be well said that the blacklisting of a man is worth more to him politically than the endorsement!

If these men had not sufficient evidence, what right had they to express an opinion one way or another? These men had sufficient evidence their reasoning from their promises violated every principle of logic. And by keeping that evidence back from the people they have not only destroyed the usefulness of their activities but have been unfair to openly condemn a man without giving the reasons.

Not only is it unfair to the candidate, but to his family and such high handed treatment will not do the Civic league nor its object any good in this community, where a semblance of justice is at least desired.

## CENSORSHIP OF READING.

Mr. Foulke's speech before the librarians of the state at the Morrison-Reeves library on the disadvantages of libraries, many have seemed tactful. At the same time it is more advantageous for the people in any occupation to hear the things "as others see them."

His contention that discretion should be used in the distribution of books to the general public, and that the public should not necessarily have what it wants to read were well taken. But, nevertheless, in actual practice in a library of any size it would be next to impossible to know the individuals who compose the public well enough to gauge the effect of any book on that public.

Not only that but books work in various ways, as the proverbial "meat for one is poison for another." For instance the books of outdoor life and treatises on the beauties of camping written by Stewart Edward White are regarded as being the most healthy of literature and are recommended by the chief librarians and critics in the country as being suitable for the youth of the land. Right here in Richmond two years ago a young fellow after reading these books, got such a love for the forest life that he forged a check and skipped to Canada with the money. He was brought back by Superintendent Bailey and is still behind the bars. No one could have foretold that.

It simply proves that no one can pick out books for any one else. In a country which believes more than any other in free speech is it not easy to see why the American people believe in "free reading?" As a matter of fact the increase of the "yellow press" really indicates that there has been a growth in the reading public. The matter works out in the end that there is less harm in libraries which do not make "forbidden fruit" of things.

This country has recently witnessed the circulation of thousands of copies of a book simply because it was condemned.

In the end the censorship of almost anything does not attain the end in view and merely increases the evil.

The Index of the Roman Church had the contrary effect from what was intended and in the main people will read what they want to despite the vigilance of librarians or Antony Comstock.

## A CHANGE.

No one can have failed to have seen the decided symptoms of a change in the complexion of state politics in the last week or ten days. Formerly we had the meek and mild, innocence much injured Taggart, and the equally innocent Lieber and Fairbanks. But this was too unusual to last. Finding that the effect of the game was in their favor, they were not content to let well enough alone. They assumed the mediæval rôle of feudal barons. They did a little dictating and went to work to organize and rub it into those who have for law and against graft.

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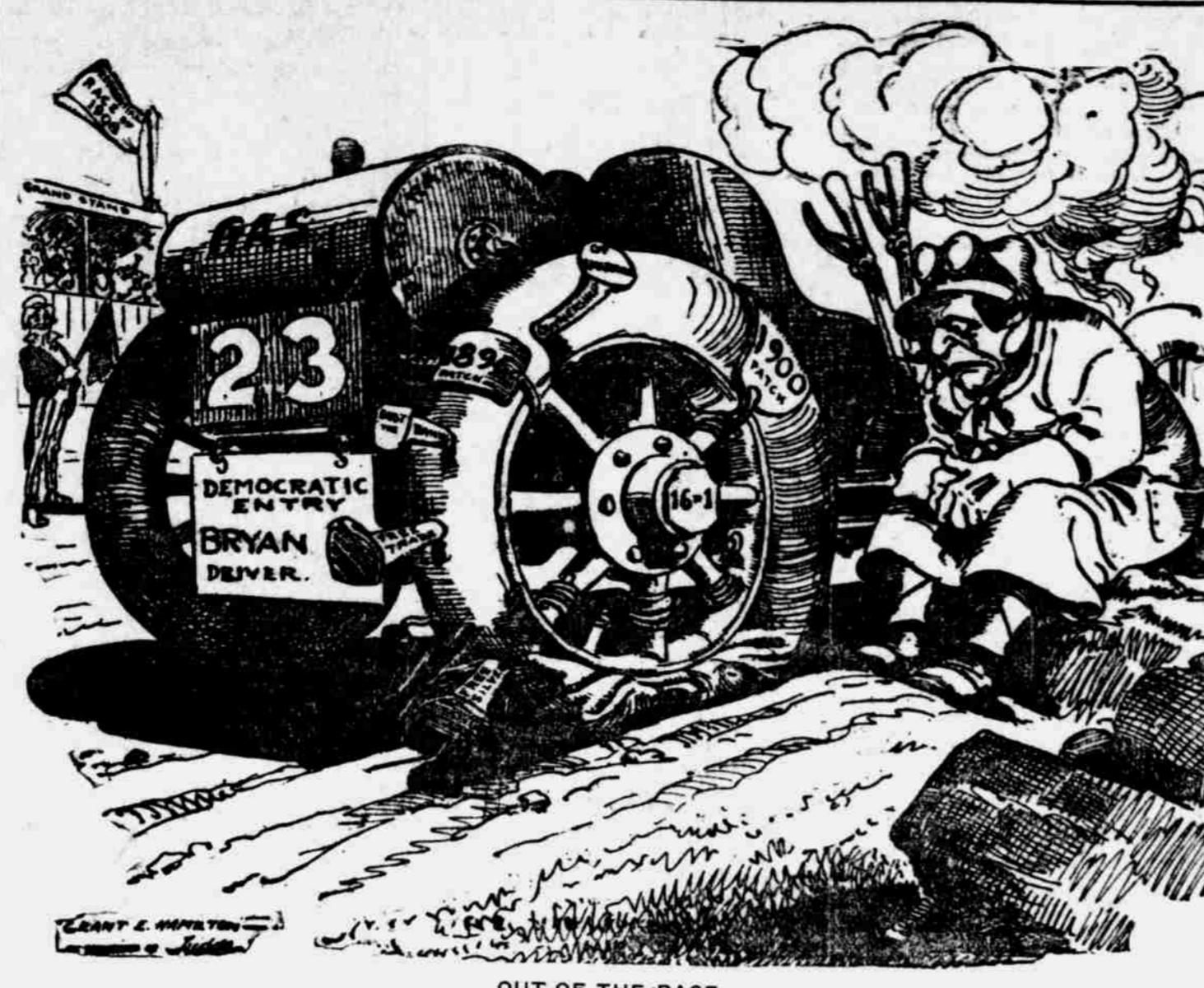
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## THE Y. M. C. A. AND BILLIARDS.

The controversy now going the rounds regarding the question of pool

## A PUNCTURE



OUT OF THE RACE.

Great Political Rivalry  
Among Earlham Students

"Republican headquarters."

"Democratic headquarters."

Two placards bearing respectively the above inscriptions frown aggressively at each other from neighboring windows in the young men's dormitory, Earlham College. The keenest interest in politics is being taken by the students and the majority of the young men are ardent Taft supporters.

The Democratic club at the college numbers thirty-five voters. All the other "first voters" in the college, some hundred or more, are affiliated with the Republican club.

The headquarters of the two clubs are only separated by a thin partition,

and billiards in the new Y. M. C. A. building and as to whether or not minors shall be allowed to play the games there, smacks too much of narrow mindedness to appeal to the many broad minded people of this community. What the objections are to pool and billiards is hard to understand. Why object to these two games and not to chess and checkers? Why allow any games at all in the Y. M. C. A., instead of singling out these two? And why, if these games are proper for a Y. M. C. A., as many claim, should not minors be permitted to play them? Surely, if there is no harm in grown-ups playing pool and billiards under the proper surroundings afforded by a Y. M. C. A., then the matter of age alone should not make it wrong for minors to play these games under the same conditions.

Frankly, we are so much in the dark regarding the logical conclusions of those who are opposed to pool and billiards at all in the Y. M. C. A. and of those who believe that adults should be allowed to play such games there, but not minors, that we would appreciate communications setting forth the reasons for so believing.

This is the story:

Twenty-five years ago Rossga and wife came to Chicago from the old country. They wanted to bring up their children—ten were born to them—and earn a home in a free land. Rossga began working on a railroad at \$1.75 per day, but did not get steady work. Never in his life did the man make over \$75 per month.

But the couple saved money.

Inside of five years' time they bought a lot which cost \$1,100, making a payment down. In another five years they had paid for the lot and were able to start the building. It required thirteen years to pay for the flat, a three story brick building, with six suits of four rooms each, costing \$7,000. But when the building was completed the thrifty people had a home of their own, and the rentals brought in an income enabling them to pay out. And that was fortunate, for shortly after the Rossgas moved into their property the husband was badly injured in the leg and was unable to work until he died.

A commonplace story of sordid details?

It is not commonplace, because it is made beautiful by courage and faithfulness and sacrifice.

Mind you, every foundation stone, every stick of timber, every brick, every hod of mortar, stands for the frugal living and the weary toll and devotion of these struggling foreigners.

Why retell the homey tale?

Because this generation needs the lesson.

Most Americans with a family of ten children and the wages of a day laborer would scoff at the prospect of owning a \$10,000 building, even at the end of twenty-five years.

But it can be, has been, done.

The hair should be brushed thoroughly for about fifteen minutes every night before retiring.

Honey is very nutritious and should be on the bill of fare of every person who wants to gain flesh.

Witch hazel is excellent for the eyes, but one should be sure the liquid is absolutely pure before using.

Cold water closes the pores of the skin and makes it firm. A little vinegar or cologne added to the water also assists in hardening.

The change came when the brewers unmasked and showed their game and has come to stay.

THE Y. M. C. A. AND BILLIARDS.

The controversy now going the rounds regarding the question of pool

Heart to Heart  
Talks.

BY EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye.

THE WINNINGS OF FRUGALITY.

Stephen Rossga to Marianne Rossga, consideration \$1, love and affection, property 422 West Superior street.

Behind the foregoing real estate transfer, printed in a Chicago newspaper, is a fine story of frugality.

Before he died Stephen Rossga died the flat building which he owned to his wife. The children, who are of the right sort, indorsed the father's transfer. One of them said:

"Mother worked hard to help father earn the property, to raise the children and send us to school, and she deserves it as long as she lives."

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