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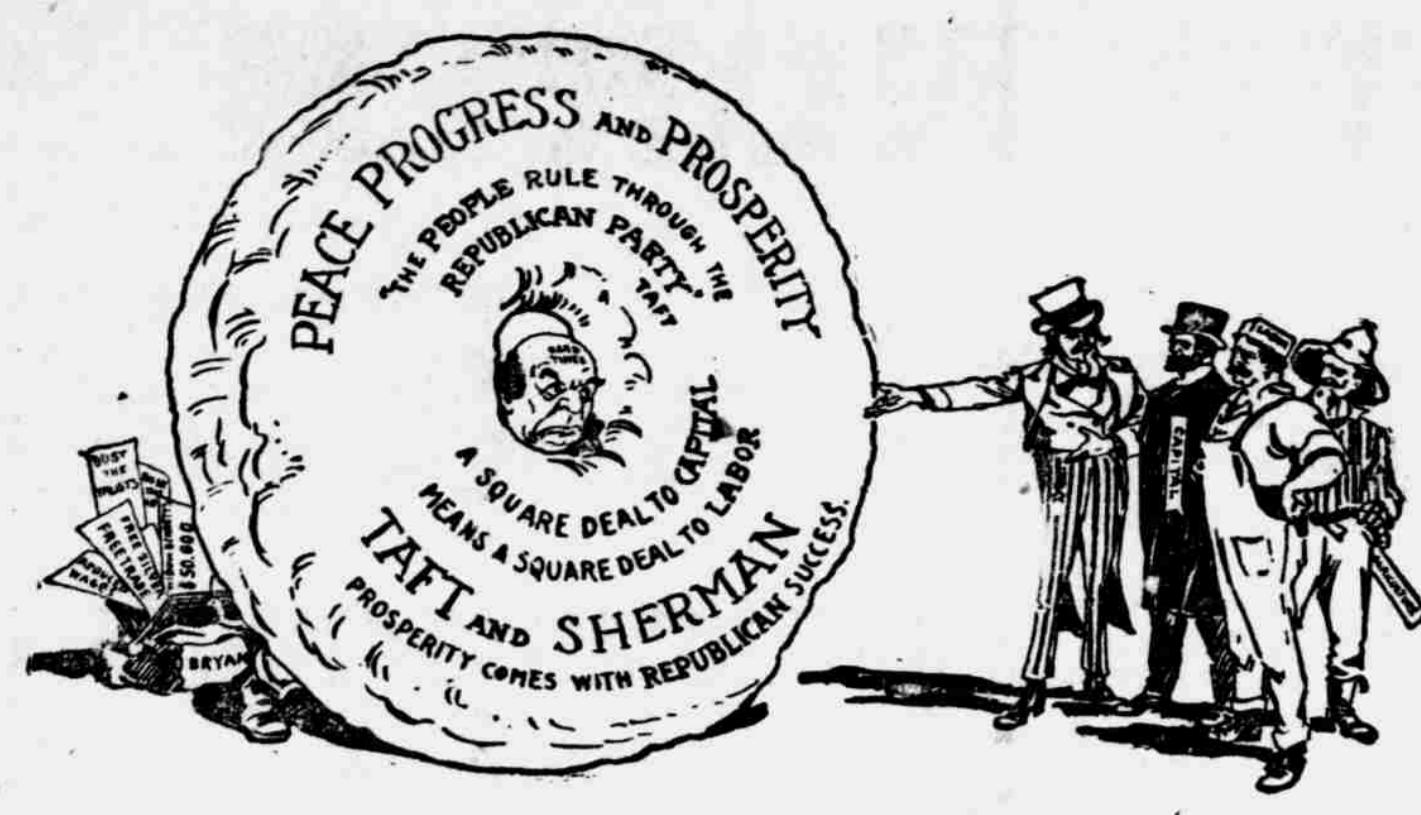
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Look At the Doughnut, But Not At the Hole



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL TICKET.

—For President—
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
of Ohio.

—For Vice-President—
JAMES 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. SELF.

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. LINDERMANN.

—Commissioner Western Dist.—
ROBERT N. BEESON.

—BARNARD.

As Senator Beveridge aptly pointed out the democratic party has no fault to find with what legislation has been enacted by republican administrations, nor that which has been recommended by President Roosevelt. The task which then confronts the next congress and the president is to carry on the work by adjusting the machinery of the government and to carry on the policies which Roosevelt inaugurated.

Taft can not do this work alone. He must have a republican congress which is pledged to carry this on.

The things which will come up before the next congress are tariff revision, the strengthening of laws against corporation abuses and the question of reorganization of the house of representatives.

These are the things which the voters of the Sixth District desire. These are the things that Judge Barnard stands for.

Judge Barnard has many times in the campaign made clear his stand for the policies which the progressives of the republican party demand. As he concisely stated in the early days of the campaign:

"You may publicly announce that I earnestly endorse the policies of President Roosevelt as advocated during his administration and those of William H. Taft as announced in his speech of acceptance and that if elected to congress I will do my utmost to have those policies embodied in legislation and to provide the necessary and adequate machinery and means to enforce them, and I shall by every reasonable and honorable means in my power resist all efforts

to defeat, delay or thwart such policies no matter from what source such efforts may come.

The national convention which nominated Judge Taft endorsed the policies of President Roosevelt and gave a pledge to the people that said policies would be continued under republican administration. As a member of the republican party, if elected to congress I shall do all in my power to assist my party in making good this pledge by an organization of the house that shall be firmly committed to the proposition of carrying out this declaration in the party platform.

In a public speech made at Brookville on the 15th day of August, I declared the same things I do here in almost the same language and afterward in two speeches made in your city before members of the organization of the republican party I gave expression to the same adherence to said policies as herein stated."

Barnard has been clear and unflinching in his statements. His character is without reproach and he is a man to be relied to the limit.

The necessity for a republican congress is quite only second to the election of Taft. One without the other is crippled.

NOT PROHIBITION.

Attempts have been made and are still being made by the brewery machine to divert attention from the issue at stake in the state campaign, by saying that "County local option means prohibition."

By this they hope to influence the German voters who are temperate and law abiding to vote for Marshall on the plea that he will sign a bill for the repeal of county local option.

To these men the words of Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Church bring a message.

"First, I do not believe that prohibition in the great cities is practicable. Attempts to prevent the sale of liquor by legislation in these great communities would only invite deceptions and law violations by liquor sellers and consumers. The result would be unfortunate for the city and no good end would be served.

For such cities I believe high license laws strictly enforced with constant supervision of the saloons to be the best possible solution of the problem.

"Second, I am heartily and absolutely in favor of local option for all other communities. I would have the county as the unit in the elections.

"To my mind the people of a county should have the right and the power to decide for themselves whether or not liquor shall be sold within the county limits.

"I have spoken briefly, but I could not express more fully my belief on this subject if I talked much longer."

Cardinal Gibbons has justified his reputation and known standards for temperance and good citizenship. He can not be accused of being a fanatic on the subject.

County local option does not mean prohibition. County local option is the only sane way to settle the liquor question.

James E. Watson stands for the settlement of that question by the people.

TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan has in this campaign proclaimed that the republican party is responsible for trust growth because of a protective tariff—nay more, he has charged the protective tariff with crushing the small competitor.

He ignores the fact that free trade England has the trusts as has every other country in the world which has great industrial or commercial development.

In 1903—before Mr. Roosevelt was elected for the second term the president made a speech at Cincinnati in which he set forth his policies in regard to trust abuses. These things which have since been carried out and at the same time he set forth his poli-

cies he also explained why he could not use the tariff change to fight the trust without paralyzing all the smaller concerns.

He said: "My point is that changes in the effect on the trusts, save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of the private individuals in business, still less one of our workers as against a large corporation in the same business; on the contrary if it bore heavily

on the large corporation, it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be felt by both the employers and the employees in the business concerned."

Furthermore the products of many trusts are entirely unprotected and would be entirely unaffected by any changes in the tariff, or, at most, but slightly. The Standard Oil company offers a case in point; and the corporations which controls the anthracite coal output offer another, for there is no duty on anthracite coal."

Philadelphia North American, Oct. 27. Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Roman Catholic church in America, great churchman and great American, has arrayed himself upon the side of local option.

He has done so in an interview granted to the North American, an interview in which directness, emphasis and sincerity fairly shone.

"I have pronounced convictions on the question of local option," he said. "I have given study and thought to it and these are my conclusions:

"1. I do not believe that prohibition in the great cities is practicable. Attempts to prevent the sale of liquor by legislation in these great communities would only invite deceptions and law violations by liquor sellers and consumers. The result would be unfortunate for the city and no good end would be served.

"2. I am heartily and absolutely in favor of local option for all other communities. I would have the county as the unit in the elections.

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The relations between the various parties have been greatly improved of late and the conscientious manner in which the social democrats and the reactionaries are working together in committee has given great encouragement to the leaders in the parliament.

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The new university statute, the law governing religious freedom, and that relating to local self-government are also on the calendar for this session.

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