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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. GOODWIN.
—Secretary of State—
FRED A. SIMS.
—Auditor of State—
JOHN C. BILLHEIMER.
—Treasurer of State—
OSCAR HADLEY.
—Attorney General—
JAMES BINGHAM.
—State Superintendent—
LAWRENCE MURNAN.
—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. LINDERMAN.
—Commissioner Western Dist.—
ROBERT N. BEESON.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

—Trustee—
JAMES H. HOWARTH.
—Assessor—
CHARLES E. POTTER.

BYRAN.

Byran has come and gone. His wonderful magnetism, his marvelous voice, his ready flow of words, his power of forcible expression all were present as of yore.

Not since Blaine has there appeared so remarkable a force in politics—the spectacle of a man who unknown, rose to political eminence through his oratorical power. And yet there is a significant thing about his oratory—the vital flowing speech as uttered from his impassioned lips, is a far different thing from that same speech printed and exposed to careful consideration. The words are the same—the arguments are identical—what then is the difference? It is simply the magnetism of Byran. In no other way can be explained the fact that he has discarded issue after issue which he has asserted was the cure-all which the country needed. No other man could have done it without having been retired. And the wonder is that even Mr. Byran can do it. Magnetism pure and simple.

And whence comes this magnetism—can it be explained? Perhaps not. It may be pure genius of oratorical expression, the gift of God and coupled with it is the sincerity of the impassioned dreamer. It is the by-product of emotion and not of logic.

As a political figure, Byran stands unique today as the most interesting personality in American politics.

Curiously enough Mr. Byran's characteristics were never more clearly shown than in his Richmond visit. The enthusiasm was great, but the man who read Mr. Byran's words in the newspapers wondered if it be the same speech he heard.

Take the two speeches of Mr. Byran.

an. Running fire of criticism there was indeed, but of convincing argument very little.

Mr. Byran's principle insinuation was that the trusts are back of the republican party—but he failed to furnish proof. This country knows the activities of Mr. Roosevelt's law enforcement against the abuses of corporations. These men, and Rockefeller in particular are playing a deep-laid game and well they know that in no way can they hinder that administration and all connected with it, as easily as by declaring that they are in sympathy with the continuation of it. Rockefeller the friend of Theodore Roosevelt! Rockefeller the friend of Taft. His words were like the woman with the poisonous breath who was sent by the Persians to Alexander the Great, in the hopes that her kiss would be fatal. It is the every day story of the poisoned candy and the infernal machine in the express package.

And yet this man, whom Roosevelt has waged war against and made his name a stench to the American people—he is the supporter of the man who will carry out the battle against corporate abuses to the limit. Likely is it not?

Next he deals with the injunction question which he carefully explains is "not a new idea with me." Is Mr. Byran unsure of his "new ideas." However, that is not the point.

"The democratic party would also give the right of trial by jury in injunction cases," says Mr. Byran.

It is well to bear in mind that Mr. Taft may have said some thing on this somewhat more exhaustive: "I conceive that in the treatment of this question it is the duty of the citizen and the legislator to view the subject from the standpoint of the man who believes himself unjustly treated, as well as that of the community at large."

Does that sound as if he were against the laboring man in the matter of injunction? With respect to notice, (in court procedure) the democratic platform contains no recommendation while its declaration as to jury trial where the violation of the restraining order is indirect. This was in the platform of 1896 and 1904 and was then regarded as the most dangerous attacks on the power of the courts to enforce their orders and decrees.

Under such a provision a recalcitrant witness who refuses to obey a subpoena may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine whether he received the subpoena. A citizen summoned as a juror and refusing to obey the writ when brought into court, must be tried by another jury to determine whether he got the summons. Such a provision applies not alone to injunctions, but to every order of which the court issues against persons.

A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and carried to the court of appeals and thence to the supreme court and a judgment and decree entered and an order issued—and then if the decree involves the defendants doing anything or not doing anything—and he disobeys it, the plaintiff who has pursued his remedies in lawful course for years, must, to secure his rights, undergo the uncertainties and delays of a jury trial, before he can enjoy that which is in his right, by the decision of the highest court in the land. Union labor has relied on court orders for their very life. What would happen in the hands of a skillful corporation lawyer to that union who had a decision from the United States supreme court. It would take years and would defeat the very object labor now aims at.

As to Byran's remarks about Marshall it is for the assumed that he too is for the "spoils system" and against good government.

But the most characteristic statement which Mr. Byran advanced was that he was poor and had paid his own expenses. Mr. Byran as far as that goes is a far richer man than Mr. Taft. And he has made it by running for the presidency. Mr. Taft is a poor man—and poor because he has chosen to serve his country. But it is not because he is a poor man but because he has served his country that Mr. Taft says to the American people that he can and will give them a good administration as president.

If oratory and not facts, dreams and not deeds, magnetism and not confidence, were the qualities which were desirable in a president Mr. Byran would have easy sailing.

RUN IT DOWN!

Dirty tricks there are in every campaign—and one of the dirtiest is the dissemination of forged letters.

Here in our own midst the thing has been pulled off. We refer to the letter purporting to have been signed by the Reverend R. T. Wade, the Reverend Sam. W. Trautman, and the Hon. Timothy Nicholson.

No matter who the letter is circulated for, or for what party or by what party—it is none the less despicable and none the less criminal.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the postoffice authorities will run the

GENERAL GROSVENOR, "SAGE OF ATHENS" LOOKS OVER FIELD AND CAN SEE NOTHING BUT TAFT'S ELECTION

Athens, Ohio, Oct. 31.—A minimum of 319 votes to be cast by 39 states is claimed for Taft and Sherman by General Charles H. Grosvenor, the "Sage of Athens," in his political forecast made public today. General Grosvenor was in congress for more than twenty years. He is better known, however, as the prognosticator of the republican party.

General Grosvenor concedes 13 states, with 145 electoral votes, to Bryan and Kern. He has looked the field over carefully, and has reached the conclusion that conditions do not justify the prediction of a larger vote for the democratic nominees.

A political campaign without the Grosvenor forecast would be as incomplete as a production of Hamlet without the ghost. The Grosvenor forecast has come to be a necessity—in congress as well as presidential campaigns.

General Grosvenor places Kentucky, Montana and Nevada in the doubtful column.

New York, Ohio and Indiana are

guilty parties down and that they will then be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Forgery is forgery and should be prosecuted as such.

Whether the job is pulled off by socialist, prohibitionist, democrat or republican it makes no difference.

Run it down!

"What are the questions upon which our party stands? They are honesty in politics, purity in elections, publication of campaign contributions and discouragement of illegal practices against the people," Mr. Byran. All of which was left out of consideration by Tom Taggart and the brewers when they draw up the democratic platform in this state this year.

"I am glad to be in your midst again and feel honored to be presented by a former colleague in congress."

classified as republican beyond a doubt. "Kentucky is doubtful and yet hopeful," General Grosvenor declared. "Montana is as likely to go republican as it is democratic."

"Bryan cannot by any reasonable possibility be elected without both Indiana and New York," said General Grosvenor. These states being safely republican General Grosvenor forecasts the election of the republican presidential candidate.

States' Voting Strength.

Here are the states, with their voting strength in the electoral college, that General Grosvenor claims for Taft and Sherman:

California	10
Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana	13
Iowa	15
Kansas	13
Maryland	10
Maine	8
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Nebraska	8

Mr. Byran, in commencing his address and referring to Henry U. Johnson, who introduced him.

Republicans will remember that it was due to their favor that Mr. Johnson was able to be a colleague of Mr. Byran in congress.

"Support your state ticket. It bears the burden of the fight and the men on it are working for you and your interests."—Mr. Byran to the democrats at the Coliseum.

But, William, you should remember that all the members of the democratic party in Indiana are not saloonists or brewers.

"I am not running for president just for fun."—Mr. Byran in his address at the Coliseum yesterday.

No, William, in view of your Chattanooga receipts we'd hardly call it fun. It's just a plain business proposition.

New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	5
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3

Total 319

According to General Grosvenor the following states, with a total of 145 electoral votes, will be carried by Bryan and Kern:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	9
Georgia	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	9
Missouri	18
North Carolina	12
Oklaoma	7
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18

fourteen signers that had the honor to stand by their agreement, namely: Drs. Davis, Bramkamp, Stevenson, and myself. I never asked but one member of the entire group to sign, and to him the proposition was merely laid down and he willingly signed. I held in my hands now a letter from Mr. Rupe, speaking in the highest terms of me, but behind it, I knew that he was artfully acting. At a board meeting in the Second National bank, I asked to be heard and I soon made it plain that the letter was as full of deception as his head was of grey hairs. I then pointed out that the board were acting unfairly and the very things that they proposed to do have since been deemed not to do.

I stood upon honor and a square deal. Those that saw fit to play the seab to their profession, have it to account for.

JOHN M. WAMPLER.

RETURNS SHOW WM. HOWARD TAFT WILL WIN

(Continued From Page One.)

crops and high prices will result to the advantage of the republican candidate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 31.—New Hampshire is solid for Taft and will give him at least 12,000 plurality. The entire electoral vote is assured, although labor organizations have criticized his labor decisions, and although before the republican national convention there was little Taft sentiment in this state. Both congressional districts have renominated the present republican representatives, who will be re-elected.

VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 31.—In the last seven Presidential elections the republican plurality in Vermont has not varied more than two thousand votes from that given the State ticket in the September election previous although that plurality has ranged from 19,702 in 1892 to 38,391 four years later.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 31.—That Taft will carry Michigan is conceded even by the democrats. He will not receive the 27,000 majority given Roosevelt in 1904, nor the 105,000 McKinley majority of 1900, but his plurality, nevertheless, will run well up into the five figures. There will be from present indications, be a considerable drift of the industrial vote in the cities to Bryan, but the farmer vote will abide with the republicans almost as unanimously as ever.

OREGON.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 31.—Oregon will probably give Taft between 5,000 and 10,000 plurality. Republicans claim the state by 20,000, against 43,000 given Roosevelt at the last election. Democrats have hopes of carrying the state, and such a thing is a possibility but not a probability. The campaign carried on by both parties has not been very aggressive owing to the lack of funds, and the voters are apparently apathetic.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 31.—Delaware will give Taft a small majority, estimated today at from 500 to 2,500 votes. Labor, which holds the decision, is unable under present conditions to gather sufficient votes to carry the state for Mr. Byran. Wilmington, which has the large labor vote of the state, has been thoroughly canvassed by republicans, who now know the weak spots. Any losses in the city will be made up from republican counties. Reported disaffection in Kent and Sussex counties has been bridged over, and both will bring forward good working majorities for the republicans.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31.—Rent with a struggle which has opened new fissures of differences, influenced by elements which politicians have never analyzed, voters of Maryland show a trend to Bryan which, were the contest to end tonight, would land her eight votes in the democratic column. Money expended in sufficient quantities would overcome the Bryan lead. So close is the fight that the "purchase" vote could turn the balance and throw the advantage to Taft. Practical politicians have told republican managers plainly what is required and where. Against this possibility, a spectre before those who would take

Virginia	12
Total	145

Continuing General Grosvenor says: "At one time I regarded Indiana as doubtful. However, I have just returned from a week's canvass in that state and now classify it as safely republican."

"So I estimate in conclusion that Judge Taft will have 319 electoral votes. I have no fear that his electoral vote can fall below a victory. "It is a little early to shout, but my inclination is to at least experiment on the leading features of the justification."

In introducing his forecast General Grosvenor said: "There were certain features of the presidential campaign which made it unusually difficult to forecast the result, in some respects none like former contests. "Even now," he continued, "there are more than the usual number of doubtful states, and greater uncertainties than I have found in forecasting the result in recent presidential years."

His conclusion that Taft and Sherman will be elected by a heavy vote, he added, would be found on November 3 to be substantially correct.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31.—Bryan will carry Kentucky by a plurality of from five thousand to ten thousand, according to conservative non-partisan estimates. The democratic managers claim the state by 15,000 and the republicans by upward of 9,000. Both, however, are exceedingly likely to be disappointed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 31.—Rhode Island's four electoral votes will be cast for William H. Taft for president, but the Roosevelt plurality of more than 16,700 four years ago will be cut to about 8,000.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 31.—The political balance of power in Nebraska is in the hands of the farmers, the great majority of whom are republicans. The question uppermost in the minds of the leaders of both parties in Nebraska is as to whether the full farmer vote will be cast this year as it was in 1900, when the Bryan plurality of 13,000 in 1896 was reversed to a McKinley plurality of 8,000. The republican managers are as uneasy on this point as are the democratic managers.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—Minnesota will probably give W. H. Taft for president a majority of about 50,000. Chairman Day, of the democratic state central committee, concede that Taft will carry the state, although he puts the majority lower than that. Chairman Brown, of the republican committee, refused to be quoted as to figures. There is considerable Bryan sentiment, but not enough in sight to make a Bryan landslide possible.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 31.—Utah's electoral vote will go to Taft by a plurality ranging from 5,000 to 15,000. Joseph Howell, republican, will be elected representative over Lyman R. Martineau, democrat, by a similar plurality. The state has only one representative.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31.—The probability is that Taft will carry Connecticut by from 20,000 to 25,000 plurality over Bryan that the entire republican state ticket, headed by Geo. L. Lilley, of Waterbury, as candidate for governor, will be elected, but by a reduced plurality; that all five congressional candidates on the republican ticket will be elected; that the general assembly, which in January will elect a United States senator to succeed Frank B. Brandegee, will be safely republican, though possibly by a reduced republican majority, which for many years has been so big as to be unyielding.

COLORADO.

Denver, Col., Oct. 31.—A full state ticket, three representatives and a legislature that will elect a successor to United States Senator Teller are to be voted on at the election.

This year Colorado will give Taft from 10,000 to 12,000 plurality, will elect two of the three republican representatives and will have a republican legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—Lack of interest in the campaign because of customary overwhelming republican plurality, unusual discontent on the part of the laboring classes and the decrease in the registered vote led to the conclusion among conservative politicians that the plurality this far for Taft in Pennsylvania will not exceed 250,000 to 275,000, unless some sensational features favorable to the republican candidate are injected into the fight between now and election time.

MAINE.

Augusta, Me., Oct. 31.—Maine will give Taft about 25,000 plurality. Numerous leaders both in the northern and southern sections say that Taft plurality will be 30,000; Byron Boyd chairman of the republican state committee, says it will be upward of 20,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 31.—A conservative forecast of the coming election puts New Jersey in the Taft column by a plurality of 24,350. This forecast is based upon advices received from Herald correspondents throughout the state who were instructed to secure this information from strictly non-partisan sources; also, upon conservative estimates made by the best in-

formed and most reliable political organizations and leaders and also upon information derived from personal interviews with all classes of people.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.—Massachusetts will give Taft her entire sixteen electoral votes with a plurality ranging upward from 60,000.

The congressional representation will likely remain the same as at present, eleven republicans and three democrats.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 31.—Texas will give Bryan eighteen electoral votes. The democrats' best claims are that they will carry the state by 150,000, while the republicans' best claims are that they will cut down the democratic plurality to 30,000 and win two seats in congress from southwestern Texas. A conservative and unbiased democrat gives the democrats a plurality of 95,000.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 31.—That W. J. Bryan will carry Oklahoma by at least 15,000 is the most conservative estimate, based on actual conditions, that can be given. The question in Oklahoma this fall will be in bringing out the voters to vote. As this is the first time people here can vote for president, the novelty will serve, perhaps, to interest many in making a special effort to get to the polls. In the southern portion, where the biggest democratic representation exists, cotton picking, which will continue over the election time, may reduce the vote.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 31.—The state of Washington will cast at least 175,000 votes in the coming general election. Ellis DeBruiler, chairman of the Republican state central committee, estimates that Taft will carry the state by not less than 30,000, and adds that he will not be surprised if the majority reaches 50,000.

The leading democratic newspaper of the state prints the results of its canvass, and admits that Taft will carry every county in the state, and that his plurality here will be at least 28,000.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31.—William H. Taft will easily carry California next month. A conservative estimate of his plurality places it at 30,000. It certainly will not be less than that and it is confidently predicted by many who have closely studied the situation that it may be as high as 50,000. Seven republican representatives are certain to be returned and the entire eight may be sent back.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pierre, S. Dak., Oct. 31.—The indications at present are that the republican majority of this state this year will not be up to that of four years ago, but that Taft will carry the state by about 30,000. The cut will be on account of republican differences at home. On the republican state ticket local issues, including county local option, will reduce state majorities, and the question of the governorship at present is not one in which either party can rest with easy confidence of victory.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—William H. Taft will carry Illinois by at least 175,000. This is regarded as a conservative estimate. The republican leaders after a canvass of the entire state are inclined to believe that if sentiment and enthusiasm continue to grow as they have during the last three weeks the plurality will run up to 270,000. The total vote is expected to be larger than it was four years ago, when it was 1,076,400, this being 55,000 less than the vote cast in 1900. Roosevelt's plurality in 1904 was 305,039. Taft's entire vote is expected to be almost as great as that of Roosevelt, but Bryan will bring out much of the "stay-at-home" democratic vote of four years ago, cutting down the republican plurality of the landslide year.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 31.—Leaders of both parties in Wyoming freely concede that as the Mormon vote goes so will go this state. The normal margin between the republicans and democrats is just about represented by the Mormon vote of 4,000. The politicians of neither party deny that that vote is controlled outright by the Mormon hierarchy at Salt Lake City. They also agree that the Mormon church invariably gives its support to the party that, in the closing days of the campaign shows winning strength. For this reason the leaders of neither party are feel confident of the result until it is ascertained what the rulers of the church have instructed their voters to do.

MONTANA.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 31.—Montana may today be classed among the "doubtful" states on the national issue, with the chances in favor of Taft. C. E. Pray, the republican nominee for congress, will undoubtedly be re-elected and the republicans will elect Donahoe governor and have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.—With the avast vote in the history of Ohio dictated by the gains in the registration in all cities, this state appears to be safe for Taft for president, and for Andrew L. Harris, republican, for governor. Estimates from eighty-four counties outside of those containing the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo, the largest in the state, show a plurality of 15,230 for Taft. The republican claim for Cincinnati and Hamilton county is 15,000; for Columbus and Franklin county, 3,000; for Cleveland and Cuyahoga county, 5,000, and for Toledo and Lucas county, 6,000. This would make the Taft plurality 44,730.

Returns from the twenty-one congressional districts show that seven are republican; five democratic, and nine in doubt. The same figures indicate that the general assembly is in doubt with a strong leaning toward a democratic majority, which means the election of former governor, James E. Campbell (democrat) to succeed United States Senator Foraker.

Foe of Vice in All Forms Is Critically Ill in New York

