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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. 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. ZETZ.
—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. LINDERMAYER.
—Commissioner Western Dist.—
ROBERT N. BEESON.

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

BRYAN.

Bryan 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 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 Bryan. In no other way can be explained the fact that he has discarded issue after issue which he had 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. Bryan 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, Bryan stands unique today as the most interesting personality in American politics.

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

Take the two speeches of Mr. Bryan

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

Mr. Bryan's principle institution 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 end 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 everyday story of the poisoned candy and the informal 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. Bryan 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. Bryan.

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 publication of campaign contributions and discouragement of illegal practices against the people."—Mr. Bryan.

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."

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 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 Bryan's remarks about Marshall it is to be assumed that he too is for the "spoil system" and against good government.

But the most characteristic statement which Mr. Bryan advanced was that he was poor and had paid his own expenses. Mr. Bryan 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. Bryan 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. Traum, 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 30 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

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 be elected without both Indiana and New York," said General Grosvenor. These states being safely republican General Grosvenor foresees 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 15
Indiana 13
Iowa 10
Kansas 8
Maryland 6
Massachusetts 16
Michigan 14
Minnesota 11
Nebraska 8
New Hampshire 4
New Jersey 12
New York 39
North Dakota 4
Ohio 23
Oregon 4
Pennsylvania 34
Rhode Island 3
South Dakota 4
Vermont 3
Washington 5
West Virginia 7
Wisconsin 13
Wyoming 3

4 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 jollification."

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.

Total 319

According to General Grosvenor the following states, with a total of 145

electoral votes, will be carried by

Bryan and Kern:

California 10
Colorado 5
Connecticut 7
Delaware 3
Idaho 3
Illinois 15
Indiana 13
Iowa 10
Kansas 8
Maryland 6
Massachusetts 16
Michigan 14
Minnesota 11
Nebraska 8
New Hampshire 4
New Jersey 12
New York 39
North Dakota 4
Ohio 23
Oregon 4
Pennsylvania 34
Rhode Island 3
South Dakota 4
Vermont 3
Washington 5
West Virginia 7
Wisconsin 13
Wyoming 3

14 Virginia 12
Total 145

Continuing General Grosvenor says:

"At one time I regarded Indiana as

doubtful. However, I have just re-

turned from a week's canvass in that

state and now classify it as safely re-

publican.

"So I estimate in conclusion that

Judge Taft will have 319 electoral

votes. I have no fear that his elec-

toral vote can fall below a victory.

"It is a little early to shout, but my

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he added, would be found on Novem-

ber 3 to be substantially correct.

formed and most reliable political or-

ganizations and leaders and also upon

information derived from personal in-

terviews with all classes of people.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.—Massachu-

setts will give Taft her entire sixteen

electoral votes with a plurality rang-

ing upward from 60,000.

The congressional representation

will likely remain the same as at pres-

ent, 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 demo-

cratic plurality to 50,000 and win two

seats in congress from southwestern

Texas. A conservative and unbiased