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SENATORIAL TOGA MAY GO TO JOHN W. KERN

RETURNS FROM STATE SHOW THAT DEMOCRATS WILL HAVE MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT IN NEXT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE AND JAMES A. HEMENWAY WILL BE OUSTED IN FAVOR OF SOME INDIANA DEMOCRAT —TAGGART IS CONSIDERED.

HANLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEFEAT OF REPUBLICANS

Big Stick Wielded From the State House Also Responsible for Set Back of Temperance Question.

REPUBLICANS WIN TWO CONGRESSMEN.

Eleven Members of Congressional Delegation Will Be Democratic—Control of the Next Legislature.

Ellis Sears.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—It is all well enough of course to go on and tell how it happened after the people have voted at an election and turned things upside down and it makes good reading, but it does not amount to much after all. For it is all forgotten before the next election comes around. New issues arise and new men spring up to take the places of those who pass out of sight until little is left what was here before.

Who thought four years ago that William Howard Taft would be elected president in 1908? If any man had such a thought let him hold up his hand. But it happened and now the question is who will be the next one?

No one knows. Time alone can tell. But it is interesting after all to think a little about what has happened.

The election in Indiana resulted just as was predicted in these dispatches seven days ago. There was no denying the signs that were so apparent. They showed that Taft would carry Indiana by a small plurality over Bryan, and that Marshall (Dem.) would win over Watson (Rep.) for governor, though no attempt was made to forecast the size of his plurality. It seemed to be in the air. Everywhere one went he was met with the statement that the people did not want Bryan for president. He was all right as an orator and could work up his crowd to a high pitch of frenzied enthusiasm, but he would not do for a president. This was the feeling everywhere in the state and there was no mistaking what it meant. The result showed that the forecast made in these dispatches was right.

The question as to whether the Democratic or Republican state ticket, outside of governor, have been elected, cannot be decided until the official count is made over Indiana.

Now what will happen in Indiana? The temperance question has received a setback that it never should have suffered and which it would not have suffered but for the big stick that was so strenuously and mercilessly wielded at the state house. But no one holds the republican party responsible for this setback. The republican party had nothing whatever to do with it. The party was sliced, its hands tied and then it was forced to swallow the pill. That's the way it was done.

The republican party believes in temperance, but it believes that it should not be made a political issue.

It will not be a republican political issue again. That much is certain. The members of the republican party will make their temperance fight and the struggle for clean government and high morals will continue as of old, but it will be on the right lines the next time.

County Reforms Next.

So the temperance question is out of the way. There will be something else to take its place. That something else will probably be county reform, or rather reform in the methods of handling county business. This seems to be the most needed of all the reforms, and since candidates of both parties for the legislature were pledged to it, it is reasonable to expect that something will be done at the next session of the general assembly.

There should be a uniform system of bookkeeping in county offices. The system of auditing accounts should be improved. The jury-drawing system should be revised. County offices should be placed on straight salaries and no fees should be allowed to any officer. Prisoners in county jails should be fed at cost and not at enormously profitable prices that counties are forced by the law to pay. All

these and other things should be done and they probably will be done at the coming session.

But the average man is more interested right now in the political side of the session that he is with the measures that may come before it for consideration and passage. One of the things that looms up now is the election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Hemenway. The democrats will have the selection to make, for they have a majority of the legislature on joint ballot. It will not be a large majority, but it will be large enough to elect John W. Kern, Benjamin F. Shively, John E. Lamb, L. Ert Slack or Tom Taggart or any other democrat may decide on.

Kern and Slack Favored.

It is believed the contest will lie between Kern and Slack. It is known that for months past Slack has been grooming himself for just such a job. He left the landslide coming on and prepared for it. He has the idea that the mantle of Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, Fairbanks and Hemenway would just fit him and he is after it. But whether he gets it or not is another question. Maybe he will and maybe he won't. Tom Taggart can have it if he wants it, but it is believed that he will not stand for the place. He is having too good a time with his French Lick hotel to bother with a seat in the senate.

But John W. Kern might have it. In fact there are many who believe that he is entitled to it for what he has sacrificed for the party in the past. The next United States senator from Indiana is bound to be a democrat, so why not John Kern?

Many people argue Kern is expected to announce his candidacy within a very few days. It was learned today that he has already telegraphed his congratulations to the successful democratic legislative candidates and sending his best wishes and congratulations on their election. This is regarded as confirmation of the report that he intends within a short time calling on them for support of his candidacy.

The defeat of Kern along with Bryan is expected to make him a strong candidate for the senate if he cares to go after the position.

During the last few months there has been much talk among the democrats of Indiana to the effect that if they should carry the legislature, and if Kern should be defeated, that they would tender him the seat in the United States senate.

Fought Party Battles.

Kern has fought the party's battles in Indiana for a number of years unsuccessfully. He was defeated twice for governor, making the race both times when he did not want to be a candidate. He was not an aspirant for the nomination for vice president, and accepted the honor only after it was tendered to him unanimously by the convention in Denver.

In view of his efforts to lead the party to success in his state, it is believed that many of the democrats will insist on his being elected to the senate.

It was predicted today around the hotel lobbies and political headquarters that if Kern should become an avowed candidate that he would have the inside track, and that he might become the unanimous choice of the party caucus.

Until it is definitely known what Kern wants to do some of the other respective candidates are not likely to make much headway.

Taggart For the Senate.

Republicans are clinging to their campaign story that Taggart is to be the choice of the democrats for United States senator. So far as Taggart himself is concerned, he has not made any announcement to that effect and it is not known whether or not he will be a candidate.

Taggart wore his famous smile today when the possibility of his being a candidate for the United States senate was mentioned, but he did not say whether or not he would make the race. Taggart and Kern are very warm personal friends, and it is believed that should Kern become a candidate Taggart will stay out of the race. On the other hand, should Taggart aspire to the senatorial toga it is not believed that Kern would offer any opposition. Many believe that Kern would do everything within his power to bring about Taggart's success.

Senator Slack has arrived here and he put his ear to the ground to find out what was going on in the democratic campaign. He said that his mission here was a business one and that he was not ready to say whether or not he would be a candidate for the senate.

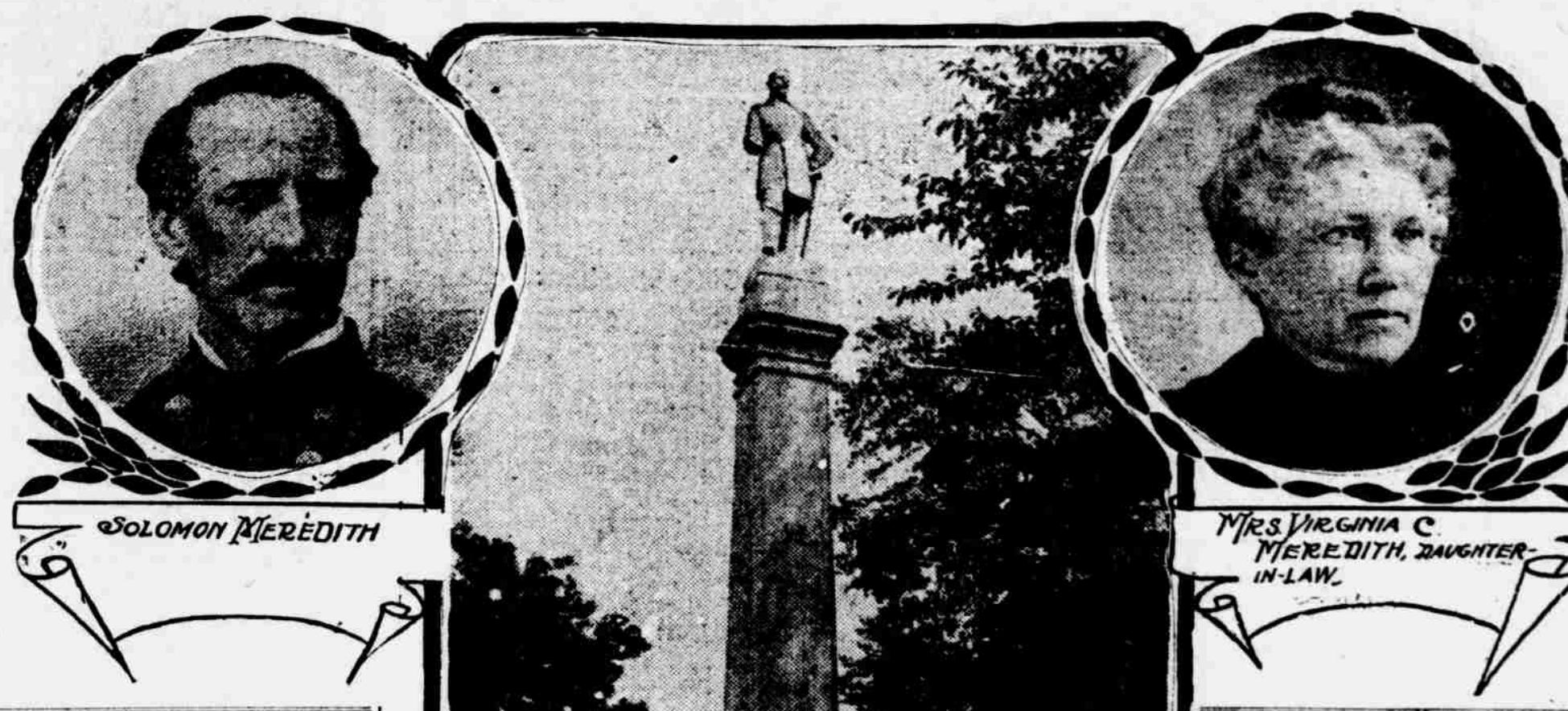
Slack the Nominee.

In the last month there has been a little talk throughout Indiana that if the legislature should be democratic that Senator Slack would be the caucus nominee for the senate.

During the special session of the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Meredith Monument Moved to Cambridge City



TARIFF WILL BE REVISED WHEN TAFT TAKES OFFICE

Special Session of Congress Will Be Called After He Takes Oath of Office to Carry Out Work.

WILL CANNON OPPOSE THE NEW PRESIDENT?

Speculation Is Rife as to Whether or Not Speaker Will Fight Tariff Plans—Taft Leaves Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5.—Immediately after Judge William H. Taft is inaugurated as president on March 4 next he will issue a call for a special session of congress for the purpose of revising the tariff schedules.

This declaration was made by Judge Taft in the Taft residence on Pike street. He did not discuss the prospects of tariff revision, but declared emphatically that a special session would be called to carry out the pledges made in the republican national platform and on the stump by republican speakers during the campaign just closed.

"One of my first official acts as president will be the calling of a special session to revise the tariff laws," said Judge Taft when asked for a statement. "I have made this statement and I will carry out all pledges made just as soon as I am able to do so. It will be impossible for the coming session of congress to start a consideration of tariff revision, and I do not think that it will do so."

The next session of congress will convene early in December, and it will remain in session until March 4. Under ordinary circumstances the regular session to follow would not begin its work until December of next year.

Many people believe that the wait for the regular session to take up the work would be too long, and President-elect Taft evidently agrees with them. Counting out the holiday recess the coming session will have only about two months in which to work and few matters of importance will likely be considered.

The evident understanding between President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft to postpone action on the tariff revision until after the inauguration of Judge Taft is considered a shrewd move upon their part. Both Roosevelt and Taft are supposed to earnestly desire tariff revision, and they are aware that the coming session of congress, under the leadership of Speaker Joseph Cannon, may not be friendly to any proposition to revise the schedules as will be the coming session that was elected Tuesday. Speaker Cannon has already given evidence of his feelings regarding the tariff.

Fear of Speaker Cannon.

The announcement of Judge Taft that he will call a special session may be taken as an admission that the present administration fears that the speaker would again attempt to block tariff legislation at the coming session. It may also be taken as an indication that "Uncle Joe" Cannon may not again be chosen speaker of the congress elected Tuesday.

Judge Taft has not considered cabinet construction and will not hold any political conferences until after he has rested for several weeks. Today he and Mrs. Taft will leave for Hot Springs, Va., and they will stay there for some time, according to present plans.

"I am going away for a complete rest for at least two weeks," said Judge Taft last night. "No, I am not going to hold any political conferences

(Continued on Page Eight.)

REASONS WHY TAFT WAS ELECTED OVER THE NEBRASKAN

Taft's Judicious Temperament And Sense of Fairness Appealed to Conservative People of Country.

GOMPERS FAILED TO TURN LABOR TO BRYAN.

Farmers of the Country Also Decided That Republican Party Was Of More Value Than Democrat.

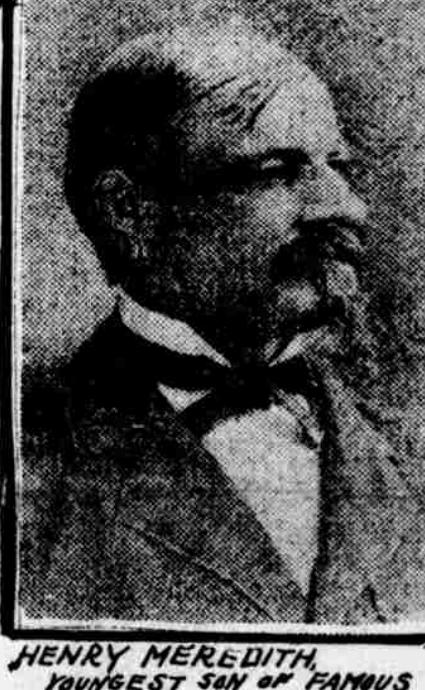
New York, Nov. 5.—Standing out prominently among the causes contributing to the election of William H. Taft as President, Tuesday, are:

1. Mr. Taft's judicious temperament and sense of fairness appealed to the conservative sentiment of the country, business as well as labor, while the President's earnest support of him held in line any radical element which might have gone over to Mr. Bryan on the theory that the republican candidate would prove delinquent in carrying out the Roosevelt policies. Mr. Bryan was too radical for the conservative interests, and not radical enough for many voters who supported him in 1896 and again in 1900.

2. Samuel Gompers and other men influential in the ranks of organized labor—most of them men of Democratic tendencies—failed utterly to deliver the trade unionists of Republican affiliation over to the Democratic candidate as they and Mr. Bryan and his managers thought they would be able to do.

3. The business interests of the country, especially in the East and in important commercial states of the West, preferred a man of Taft's training and temperament to one of Mr. Bryan's. These interests, in a measure, were opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's method of informing his policies, and while realizing that Mr. Taft would pursue similar policies, believed he would do so after the manner of a homeopathy instead of a surgeon. The large employers of labor unquestionably exerted a strong influence upon the men in their employ by telling them that it was best for all concerned that Taft should be elected.

4. Workingmen, whether organized or not, were more interested in the material question of steady employment at remunerative wages than in academic discussion of the application of the anti-injunction process in labor disputes or other abstract principles involving the general scheme of trade unionism. Artisans of all kinds want work at good pay, and as a general proposition prefer as their leaders men who know how to secure and insure it for them to those who assume that their chief function is to argue questions of constitutional law with the legislators at the National Capital. Very likely some of the legis-



HENRY MEREDITH, YOUNGEST SON OF FAMOUS MAN.

Cambridge City, Ind., Nov. 5.—Boden & Son have made fine progress in moving the Meredith monument from Oakland farm to Riverside cemetery. The task is one of great responsibility, requiring special equipment and a thorough knowledge in that line of work. Good fortune has been with the contractors thus far. They have the entire monument down, transported to Riverside, and hope by the close of this week to have it in position. When this part of the contract is completed the removal of the bodies—Gen. Sol. Meredith, his wife, three sons and a daughter—will follow and be laid in their final resting place.

Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith had the monument removed to this city. (Continued on Page Two.)

OFFICIAL RETURNS GIVES BARNARD 1,157 MAJORITY

Wayne County by Giving Him 1,434 Votes, Elects Henry County Man to Seat in the National Congress.

KUHN MADE STRONGER RACE THAN FORMERLY.

Chairman Haas Says He Feels Gratified Over the Result.—Winner and Loser Congratulated.

Congressional Vote

	Kuhn.	Barnard.
Decatur	84
Hancock	628
Henry	779
Fayette	543
Franklin	911
Rush	283
Shelby	587
Union	160
Wayne	1434
	2126	3283
Barnard's majority	1,157

These figures show that every republican candidate on the state ticket received a handsome majority. While Watson, republican candidate for governor, received only 564 majority, his running mate, Goodwin, candidate for lieutenant governor, received a majority of 1,369.

OVER ELEVEN THOUSAND VOTES CAST IN COUNTY

Taft Given Majority of 2,288 In Old Wayne While Other Minor Parties Cast a Fair Vote.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET GETS HANDSOME VOTE

Watson Only Man Scratched.—Entire Republican County Ticket Elected by a Good Majority.

The election board finished its arduous task yesterday afternoon of compiling the official vote cast in Wayne county Tuesday. The official returns show that there were 11,673 votes cast in this county. These figures are based on the vote cast for the presidential electors of the various parties. Mr. Taft received a majority of 2,288 over Bryan, who received 4,443 votes against 6,731 for Taft. The vote for the presidential candidates of the other parties was as follows: Prohibition 179; Socialists 303; Peoples 2; Socialists Labor 2; Independence 8.

On the state ticket the official totals were as follows:

Lieut. Governor—Goodwin (Rep.), 6,160; Hall (Dem.), 4,791. Secretary of State—Sims (Rep.), 6,234; Cox (Dem.), 4,736. State Auditor—Billheimer (Rep.), 6,215; Bailey (Dem.), 4,713. Treasurer of State—Hadley (Rep.), 6,208; Isenbarger (Dem.), 4,708. Attorney General—Bingham (Rep.), 6,208; Lotz (Dem.), 4,712. Reporter Supreme Court—Self (Rep.), 6,192; New (Dem.), 4,714. Superintendent Public Instruction—McTurnan (Rep.), 6,194; Aley (Dem.), 4,708. State Statistician—Peetz, (Rep.), 6,163; Kelleher (Dem.), 4,706. Judge Supreme Court—Meyers (Rep.), 6,118; Lairy (Dem.), 4,695. Judge Appellate Court—Meyers (Rep.), 6,210; Felt (Dem.), 4,703.

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Total County Vote.

Elsewhere in this issue is a table showing the vote by precincts on the presidential, gubernatorial, congressional, representative and prosecutorial races. The total vote cast for the democratic and republican candidates for judge of the circuit court, joint representative, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, surveyor, coroner and commissioners from the east, middle and west districts are as follows:

For Judge Circuit Court.

Dodson (Dem.) 4,271. Fox (Rep.) 6,682 2,421

For Joint Representative.

Driley (Dem.) 4,727. Gardner (Rep.) 6,125 1,408

For Treasurer.

Chapman (Dem.) 4,243. Albertson (Rep.) 6,588 2,345

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