

KERN TO REMAIN IN THE CONTEST TO LAND A TOGA

That \$10,000 Job as a Corporation Attorney, Which Taggart Offered to Him, Is Not to Be Accepted.

BREWERS HAVE IT IN FOR THE CANDIDATE

Still Sore Over the Charges He Made Against Them Before He Became the Democratic Nominee.

(Palladium Special)
Indianapolis, July 18.—John W. Kern is not going to accept that fat job with a corporation at a salary variously stated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, which, so the story goes, Tom Taggart got for him and offered to him. Kern prefers to remain in the race for United States senator, and it is given out that he will stay until the finish in the hope that he may be able to win out. As was stated in these dispatches several days ago, there was a report to the effect that Taggart and the brewers, whom he represents in politics, wanted to get Kern out of the race. They do not like Kern politically for a good many reasons, the main reason being that Kern charged that he was defeated for senator two years ago by the brewers, who, he says, used their influence to take eight democratic members of the legislature away from him after they had promised to vote for him. They voted for and nominated and elected Senator Shively, and everybody in Indiana knows that ever since then Kern has been shooting it into the brewers for carrying out what he has designated as a beautiful double cross.

Aroused the Brewers.
This charge has aroused the brewers. They didn't want Kern nominated for senator this year, either, and Taggart himself went into the race for the nomination as a candidate in the hope that Kern could be defeated. Taggart did not do very well in the state convention. He managed to get the 183 votes of Marion county and 40 votes outside of Marion county out of a total of 1,745 votes in the convention. His showing was so poor that he finally withdrew, along with the rest of the candidates and left the road clear for the nomination of Kern. How next to get rid of Kern was the question, and it is said that Taggart and the brewers set about to hatch up a plan. Finally Taggart landed an engagement for Kern as attorney for a large corporation, the nature or name of which is not known, and it is said now that the salary attached to it was \$15,000 a year. This, it is said, was offered to Kern, as was stated several days ago, but Kern did not encourage the idea.

Talks With Governor.
Several days ago Kern had a long conference with Governor Marshall at the latter's office, and while neither man will tell what passed between them it is believed to be certain that they discussed the proposition which Taggart had made to get Kern out of the race. If they did discuss this matter it is a clinch that the governor advised Kern to turn down the offer and

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS

Find Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Hudson, Ohio.—"If mothers realized the good your remedies would do for their girls I believe there would be fewer weak and ailing women. Irregular and painful periods and such troubles would be relieved at once in many cases. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is fine for ailing girls and run-down women. Their delicate organs need a tonic and the Compound gives new ambition and life from the first dose."—Mrs. GEORGE STRICKLER, Hudson, Ohio, R. No. 4, Box 23.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for their girls have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This.
Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, headache, nervousness, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

remain in the race for senator. Kern was nominated by Governor Marshall. The very fact that the democratic state convention decided to nominate a candidate for senator made Kern's nomination possible, and this plan was proposed and fought through by Governor Marshall. It was the governor's plan. If the convention had refused to accept this plan and had left it to the democratic legislative caucus next winter to name the senator it is more than likely that Taggart would have been the democratic candidate, for he will surely control the democratic side of the legislature next winter.

Therefore, it would be only natural for the governor to feel that since he had nominated Kern and dragged him into the race it is up to him to keep him in the race and to elect him if possible. For Kern to withdraw from the fight at this time would be a direct slap at the governor and a play into the hands of Taggart and the brewers. And it is said now that as a result of the conference with the governor Kern will not withdraw.

May Do Him Good.
Some of the Kern followers have been saying that the agitation to get Kern to withdraw from the race would do him more good than harm, because it was apparent that the effort was traceable to the brewers and that this would draw to Kern many temperance republicans, who would feel that they ought to vote to elect him because the brewers do not want him. This, however, seems to be a far-fetched theory. The temperance republicans will remember that Kern can only be elected senator in case the legislature is controlled by the democrats. The republican members will not vote for Kern or any other democrat. Any democratic legislature that would elect Kern senator, would also repeal the county local option law, because the democratic state platform this year declares emphatically for its repeal.

Under these circumstances, any republican that votes to elect Kern will also vote to repeal the local option law, and it is not believed that the voters who voted the saloons out of a county under the county option law will be willing to undo what they did in that direction, merely because some of the democrats want them to. Such a result would be playing square into the hands of the brewers and the liquor element.

There seems to be a little doubt that the temperance question is going to become one of the leading, if not the leading, issue in the Indiana state campaign, whether anyone wants it or not. Things are shaping around in that direction. It is pointed out that the issue has been squarely raised by the democratic platform declaration in favor of repealing the county option law, and that the issue must be met by the temperance people. This being the case, the very fact that since the county option law went into effect more than three-fourths of Indiana has been voted dry makes it look like a certainty that the people will not vote to elect a democratic legislature which would be bound by its platform to repeal the law and throw the state open to the saloons and the brewers once more. Some of the leading republicans of the state, while expressing the wish that the temperance question be kept out of politics, are nevertheless saying that it is in and that it must be met and settled.

Are After Roosevelt.
There is still a hope that Theodore Roosevelt may be induced to make more than one speech in Indiana this fall. Republican State Chairman Lee will go to Oyster Bay soon to lay the matter before the Colonel. It will be suggested to him that he ought to speak at several points in the state, and that a special train would be provided for him which would enable him to reach a great many places where he could speak from the rear platform of his car. There seems to be little chance, however, that this will be done because the demand for speeches by Roosevelt has far overreached his ability to make them, and he will probably insist that he ought to go into as many states as possible. It is understood, also, that his Indiana speech will not be a radical insurgent speech. As was pointed out before in these dispatches, there is much republican campaign material for his speech without saying much about the tariff. It is the belief, therefore, that he will come to Indiana as a harmonizer rather than as an insurgent orator. A strong effort is being made, too, to induce Senator Beveridge to put the soft pedal on his tariff speeches, but the senator believes he is right and that the people of the state are with him, and it is not believed that he will back-up an inch from the advanced position which he has taken on the question.

It is said that James E. Watson will devote most of his time during the campaign to making speeches in a general campaign throughout the country, under the auspices of the republican congressional committee, and that his Indiana speeches will probably be confined to the Tenth and Sixth districts, although he may also speak in the Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh districts. He has been invited by the candidates on the state ticket to make a number of speeches.

What Landis Thinks.
Charles B. Landis, former congressman from the Ninth district, was in the city a day or two ago, and said that he believed the republicans would carry that district this year and elect E. E. Neal, congressman. He has made a thorough investigation of conditions in the district and believes the party is in good shape. He will make campaign speeches in Indiana, and it is said also that his brother Fred Landis, former congressman from the Eleventh district, also will take the stump. Fred Landis is one of the best campaign speakers in Indiana. Warren Bigler, of Wabash, former state auditor, and one of the leading republicans of the Eleventh district, says that all of the old factional troubles in that district have been wiped out and that the republicans are almost certain to carry the district and elect John L. Thompson congressman over Congressman Rauch. Mr. Bigler says the Eleventh is in the best shape it has been in for years.

Doings in World of Labor

THE PIONEER UNIONIST.

Rough Road Traveled by the Founders of the Labor Movement.
Oh, how many there were, whose names are forgotten, who suffered untold agonies to lay the foundation of the labor movement, of whose real mission they had but the vaguest conception!

These pioneers of progress paved the way for us and deserve far more at our hands than we have in our power to do for them. We must at best rescue their nameless memory from the darkness of oblivion, and this we undertake to do with the liveliest sense of obligation for the service they rendered and the sacrifices they made in the early and trying stages of the struggle to improve the condition and advance the welfare of their fellow toilers.

The writer has met and known some of these untold agitators of the earlier days, whose hearts were set on organizing their trade, or at least their branch of it, and who had the courage to undertake the task and accept all the bitter consequences it imposed. The union men of today have little or no conception of what the pioneer unionists had to contend with when they first started forth on their mission of organization. The organizer of the present time has to face difficulties enough, it is true, but the pioneer has at least been broken for his approaching footsteps—the union has already been organized, and a committee meets him at the station and escorts him to the hotel.

Far different was it with the pioneer who left home "without scrip in his purse," whose chief stock consisted in his ability to "screw his courage to the sticking point" and whom privation and hardship only consecrated more completely to his self-appointed martyrdom.

Starting out, more than likely, after having been discharged for organizing a local union of his craft or for serving on a committee or interceding for a fellow or "talking back" to the boss or any other of the numerous acts which mark the conduct of the manly worker, distinguishing him from his weak and fawning brother and bringing upon him the reprobation of his master—starting out to organize his fellow workers, that they might fare better than fell to his lot, he faced the world without a friend to bid him welcome or cheer him onward. Having no money for railroad fare, he must beat his way. But such a slight inconvenience does not deter him in an instant. Reaching his destination, he braves up as well as his scanty toilet will allow and then proceeds with due caution to look up "the boys," careful to elude the vigilance of the boss, who has no earthly use for a worthless labor agitator.

We shall not attempt to follow our pioneer through all his tortuous windings, nor have we space to more than hint at the story of his cruel persecution and pathetic end.

Our pioneer leaving home in many an instance never saw wife and child again. Repulsed by the very men he was hungering for, penniless, deserted, neglected and alone, he became "the poor wanderer of a stormy day" and ended his career a nameless outcast. Whatever his frailties and faults, they were virtues all, for they marked the generous heart, the sympathetic soul who loves his brother and accepts for himself the bitter portion of suffering and shame that he may serve his fellow man.

The labor movement is his monument, and though his name is not inscribed upon it, his soul is in it and with it marches on forever.—Eugene V. Debs.

Death Toll of Factories.
The coming report of the federal commission on immigration, which has been investigating factory conditions in America, will make one of the greatest sensations of years, said Congressman William S. Bennett of New York in an address before the labor meeting held at Atlantic City under the auspices of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian assembly.

"The coming report of the immigration commission will startle the world with its figures on the killing in American factories and especially among workers in factories which are unorganized and unable to force protective measures by employers," declared Congressman Bennett, who spoke on "The Conservation of National Life." Following his address Congressman Bennett said he did not know whether the report would be made public before the elections next fall.

Lithographers Win Fight.
The Boston Lithographers' union has received notification that on Jan. 1 of next year the eight-hour workday will be established at all the shops of the members of the "national employers' association." That includes all the big plants hereabouts. The men struck for the eight-hour day in August, 1908, the strike continuing until May, 1907.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.
Cannot be had with cosmetics. They don't go deep enough. A clear skin, without blotches or pimples can be had only with pure blood. Certainly a prescription that cures even the worst cases of blood disease, clears up eczema and scrofula and cures inflammatory rheumatism and catarrh will produce a rosy complexion.
Dr. A. B. Simpson's Vegetable Compound has for forty years been known as the most powerful of all alternatives or blood purifiers. There has never been a case of blood-poison (even syphilis) or skin disease that it could not cure. Thousands of women take it regularly to keep their blood healthy and their complexion clear.
It is purely vegetable and harmless. It was originally the prescription of Dr. A. B. Simpson, who was one of the most celebrated physicians of the middle west. Inflammatory rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, eczema, pimples, erysipelas and all troubles arising from impure blood yield to it readily.
Sold at \$1 per bottle at all drug stores.

but was generally lost. The union has completely recovered from the effects of the strike, it is stated, and was preparing to make another try next year.—Boston Globe.

Patronize the Labor.
The union label gives you a chance to vote every day. Don't neglect it. If union members will not utilize their purchasing power to their own advantage they are responsible to themselves for all bad conditions of labor.

The worker who chooses to employ nonunion help by purchasing nonunion label goods is supporting the enemy and deserves no sympathy, no matter how miserable his condition may be.

WHAT LABOR NEEDS.

Chicago Minister Pleads For Better Conditions For Tailors.

Professor George Burman Foster of the University of Chicago in the course of a recent sermon at the Third Unitarian church, Chicago, made a plea for better surroundings for the laboring man. He said:

"On every hand you hear the demand for social reform, and regularly you hear the reply: 'First make the individual better. If men were better, braver, more industrious, these conditions would soon be better.' But the question remains: How are we to get this new and better man? What can we do about it?"

"Let the wage be such that the laborer can have a home of light and joy and sunshine in a decent locality. Let the laboring men's women not have to go to factory and day's work outside, but have time and strength to be women, mothers, wives and make cheerful homes. In this way we can help them to achieve an inner life."

"Above all, we may help the laborer to assume a different attitude to his work. So long as his work is alien to him, so long as he works only for the sake of the wage, just so long as he is a wage slave, and we cannot expect a slave to love his slavery or to have joy in his work. Then, too, while labor organizations must be preserved and protected, they must add a new function, that of lending joy and nobility and skill to labor."

"Thus do men become new men. It is true that good men can grow in the worst surroundings. But that is God's business. Our business is to make the surroundings as healthy as possible. It does little good to talk to men about God and yet leave them in their wretched lot. How can these men believe in God's wisdom and goodness in a world of mammonism, heartlessness and cruel struggle for existence?"

"In these United States we claim to have the most living Christianity in the world, and yet five or six men, most of them zealous church members, kings in the kingdom of mammon, control the entire material wealth of the country."

SWEATSHOP EVILS.

Striking Exhibit of the Products of Child Labor.

Evils of the sweatshop, of child labor and of tenement house "factories" are portrayed in an exhibit which was recently placed in the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, under the auspices of the Consumers' league, an organization which is carrying on a campaign against these evils. It is but a few steps from the exhibits to the shopping district, where many of the things made by little children for a few pennies are sold for five and ten times the cost.

A bunch of twelve artificial pink rosebuds such as are used in trimming a hat is hung on a placard on which the history of these flowers is

told. It tells the little girl or woman who made them three-quarters of a minute to turn out one bunch, and for twelve of these bunches the maker earned exactly 1 cent. By working constantly it was possible to earn as much as 60 cents a day. When these flowers are sold in the shops, of course, they bring a good deal more than 1 cent a bunch.

According to members of the Consumers' league in charge of the display, the case of the twelve rosebuds is only one of many in which work done by women and children for next to nothing is sold to the consumer at a handsome profit. Artificial flowers are not the only products of the tenement house workshop. Fancy lace-collars, trimmings, crochet work and children's ducery are all included in the list. Specimens of such work are shown in the exhibit, and with them are photographs of the rooms where they were made and the people who made them.—New York Post.

Kirby Wears Leather Medal.

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York John Kirby delivered his usual denunciation of Gompers and other labor leaders. According to the press reports, Kirby favors the formation of a new political party that "shall be powerful enough to hold the nation in balance against the demagogues." When demagogues are relegated to obscurity Kirby will be lost to fame. He wears the medal among demagogues.—Potter's Herald.

LABOR NOTES.

Minneapolis bricklayers get 65 cents an hour, stonemasons 55 cents.

Holyoke (Mass.) plumbers now receive \$3.25 a day. The week is forty-four hours.

The United Garment Workers of America will meet in convention at Detroit on Aug. 22.

The Canadian Northern railway has agreed to the schedule demanded by the blacksmiths, molders and pattern-makers.

Two union bands quit the Red Men's parade at Columbus, O., because of the presence in the parade of a non-union organization.

Louisville leather workers returned to work after a short strike. They will work one hour a week less than hitherto, and the wage scale, which ranges from \$15 to \$21 a week, will be revised.

The San Francisco Plumbers' union and Master Plumbers' association agreed that on and after May 1, 1910, one apprentice should be employed in each shop and one additional apprentice for every five men employed.

LABOR BRIEFS.

Cincinnati brewery workers have gained a flat increase of \$2 per week, affecting 1,300 men.

Philadelphia street car men now have a women's auxiliary which has a membership of 6,000.

The official report of the United Mine Workers of America shows that there are 310,552 members in good standing in the union.

Kansas City boxmakers recently signed a new agreement which calls for a fifty-hour week, 33 cents an hour and the Saturday half holiday.

The Jap laborers on the California fruit farms are organizing. They have a union of 2,000 in one county alone, and they fixed a minimum scale of \$2 per day of nine hours.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy, the union labor executive of San Francisco, suffered a broken ankle in an automobile accident in Indianapolis Memorial day. The mayor is a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The only way to make the mass of mankind see the beauty of justice is by showing them in pretty plain terms the consequence of injustice.—Sydney Smith.

A ROUSING MEETING

Preble County Tobacco Growers Have Business Session in Eaton.

UNION PLANS ARE OUTLINED

(Palladium Special)
Eaton, O., July 18.—A rousing meeting of Preble county tobacco growers was held Saturday afternoon in the Eaton opera house and representatives were present from the seven unions that have already been organized in the county. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the hall was full. The Eaton band furnished the music for the meeting.

National Organizer C. O. Drayton of Dayton, was present and made a strong talk of the benefits of the union, and outlined plans and methods of procedure in accomplishing the result for which the organization is being formed.

National President G. W. Eck of Germantown, National Secretary Philip Spencer of Miamiburg, and Chester Gaber of New Lebanon, also made lively talks.

The object is to unionize 70 per cent of the growers in the county and pool the crop raised. They believe that buyers have dictated the price long enough, and from now on if the crop is sold it will be at a price deemed fair by the growers.

No price has yet been set by the union, but at a meeting to be held in Dayton during the coming October this will probably be done. At this time all the unions in the Miami Valley will be represented and officers to govern the association will be chosen. Among these officers will be an executive committee, whose work it will be to secure buyers. The committee will handle the entire crop raised by each union and will dispose of it direct to wholesalers, thus eliminating the "middle man." By the time of the October meeting it is expected that there will be forty well organized unions in the valley.

Twelve cents per pound is the price being talked by growers.

A Rude Intruder.

He was standing among his fellows, this lion of the salon of the Independent Artists, telling what art and life meant to him, when he was approached by a matter of fact citizen, who wanted to know, "Can you tell me," he asked, looking straight into the eyes of the great man, "if these here durned pictures were done by real artists or just amateurs?"—Argonaut.

Opposition.
A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. It is what he wants and must have to be good for anything. Hardships and opposition are the native soil of manhood and self reliance.—John Neal.

"The most interesting letters received at the aquarium are those written by persons who live in a mosquito infested neighborhood," said a guardian of the city's fish. "Those pestered humans have heard that newly hatched fish prefer a diet of mosquitos off the surface of a neighboring pond before the mosquitos get big enough to require a diet of their own."—New York Sun.

An electric cable has been laid in Oneida lake connecting Frenchman's Island with the mainland. The distance is a little over a mile. The cable is to conduct current at 6,000 volts to the island where it will be stepped

down to 116 volts to be used for lighting the pavilions and amusement apparatus of the resort. This is said to be the first long distance, high tension submarine cable ever laid.

BABY ONE YEAR OLD GOT ECZEMA

Got eczema on hands, face, nose and mouth—Hard crust formed, cracked and blood ran out—Itched frightfully—Could not rest—Mitts on hands to prevent scratching—Mother forced to sit with baby day and night—Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment as directed—In three days crust began to come off—In a week there was no more scab—Now baby is cured without a mark—Sleeps soundly in her cradle and parents in their bed—No more sleepless nights because of baby's suffering—Cuticura seems a wonderful remedy for this disease.

Extract from the letter of Mr. Henry M. Fogel, R.F.D. 1, Bath, Pa., December 9, 1909.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world, Cuticura Soap (25c.), Cuticura Ointment (50c.), Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), and Cuticura Pills (25c.). Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston. Ask Mailed free, 32-page Cuticura Book on How to Treat the Skin and Scalp.

ALLEN JAY

His Autobiography just received at Nicholson's. Large 12 Mo., 420 pages, sixteen illustrations. See window. Price \$1.50 net.

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-BURGLARY-

The summer outing season will soon be here, when you will leave your silverware, furs, rugs, paintings and bric-a-brac to the burglars. Upon your return, if you find some valuables gone, others destroyed, locks broken, and your pretty home turned into a place of desolation, a draft covering the loss and damage will look mighty good to you. Let DOUGAN & CO. protect you. Phone 1330.

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