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AND JOURNAL  
DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY**

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**REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

For President  
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

For Vice-President,  
JAMES S. SHERMAN.

For Governor,  
JAMES E. WATSON.

For Lieutenant-Governor,  
TREMONT GOODWINE.

For State Senator,  
ABRAHAM HALLECK.

For State Representative,  
JOHN G. BROWN.

For Congress, 10th Congressional  
District,  
EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER.

For Judge 30th Judicial Circuit,  
CHARLES W. HANLEY.

For Prosecuting Attorney 30th  
Judicial Circuit,  
FRED W. LONGWELL.

For Treasurer,  
JESSE D. ALLMAN.

For Recorder,  
JOHN H. TILTON.

For Sheriff,  
LEWIS P. SHIRER.

For Surveyor,  
W. FRANK OSBORNE.

For Coroner,  
WILLIS J. WRIGHT.

For Commissioner 1st Dist.,  
JOHN F. PETTET.

For Commissioner 3rd Dist.,  
CHARLES T. DENHAM.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee,  
H. E. PARKINSON.

For Assessor,  
GEORGE SCOTT.

For Justice of the Peace,  
PHILIP BLUE.

BARKLEY TWP. TICKET.

For Trustee,  
WILLIAM FOLGER.

For Assessor,  
CHAS. REED.

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee,  
FRED KARCH.

For Assessor,  
HENRY MEYERS.

HANING GROVE TOWNSHIP  
TICKET.

For Trustee,  
GEORGE PARKER.

For Assessor,  
J. P. GWIN.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee,  
A. J. McCASHEN.

For Assessor,  
JAMES BULLIS.

WHEATFIELD TWP. TICKET.

For Trustee,  
M. J. DELEHANTY.

For Assessor,  
A. S. KEEN.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee,  
OMAR MORLAN.

For Assessor,  
JAS. PARKISON.

KEENER TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee,  
TUNIS SNIP.

For Assessor,  
C. E. FAIRCHILD.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee,  
JAMES L. BABCOCK.

For Assessor,  
GEO. E. MCCOLLY.

GILLAM TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee,  
M. W. COPPRESS.

For Assessor,  
JAMES RODGERS.

Mr. Taft's arguments are based upon achievements; Mr. Bryan's arguments rest upon promises, most of which he now ignores as proved fallacies, such as the fifty cent dollar and public ownership.

Judge Taft not only wins votes by arousing public interest in his personality, but he adds strength to his party in every doubtful state by showing the hesitating a man they can trust.

**DEMOCRAT PLANK  
FULL OF DANGER**

Ward and Township Election Will  
Repeal Remonstrance Law  
It Is Declared.

**SENATOR MOORE'S OPINION GIVEN**

Author of Remonstrance Law Says  
Where There Are Laws Giving the  
Same-Relief and Covering Same Ter-  
ritorial Unit, the Last One passed  
Repeals the Other.

Voters of Indiana should understand  
that there is in law a vast difference  
between county local option and ward  
or township local option. By request  
Senator Thomas T. Moore of Green-  
castle, author of the Moore remon-  
strance law, gives a clear exposition  
of the legal aspects of the two laws.  
Senator Moore says:

The statement has been repeatedly  
made that there is no difference be-  
tween the local option plank in the  
Democratic platform and the one in  
the Republican platform. In replying  
to these statements, I want to say to  
the temperance people of the state  
that in my judgment there is all the  
difference in the world; so much so  
that one is supplementary to the pres-  
ent remonstrance law, and the other  
tends to destroy it.

There is no better established legal  
principle than this—that you cannot  
at one and the same time have two  
laws giving the same relief and cov-  
ering the same territorial unit, but  
with different methods of exercise and  
enforcement. If you have a law giving  
certain rights or relief within a given  
subdivision, and providing for the man-  
ner of enforcement, and the legisla-  
ture enacts another law covering the  
same subject matter and for the same  
object, and applied to the same ter-  
ritorial unit at the same time, but pro-  
viding for a different manner of its  
exercise and enforcement or a differ-  
ent manner of putting it in operation,  
the last law, which is the last expres-  
sion of the legislature on the subject,  
will control, and the former law will  
be repealed by implication. And this  
legal effect will follow, no matter if  
the legislature shall say in the sub-  
sequent and last act that the first act  
shall not be repealed by the second;  
for it is not in the province of the  
law-making power, by a mere declara-  
tion that it does not so intend, to pre-  
vent the legal effect of its action,  
which necessarily follows from the act  
itself. I believe, therefore, if an act  
shall be passed, providing for local  
option by townships or city wards,  
which is the same unit now covered by  
our very effective remonstrance law,  
that such act will repeal the remon-  
strance law that has done so much to  
rid the state of saloons; and that it  
will leave in force only the power to  
proceed against the saloon by election  
in township or city wards, no matter  
if the law shall declare that it is not  
the purpose of such act to repeal the  
remonstrance law.

County Local Option.  
On the other hand, county local op-  
tion covers a larger and different ter-  
ritorial unit than does township or  
ward. It is legal and possible to have  
in operation one method of proceeding  
for the county, and another and an  
entirely different one for the  
township or city ward, and both  
stand and be valid in law. They are  
not applied to the same territorial unit.  
It is often said that under the Repub-  
lican platform the question of "exten-  
ding to the people of the respective  
counties of the state the right to ex-  
clude the saloon therefrom by vote at  
a special election" would be submit-  
ting the question of "wet" or "dry" to  
the people, and that if there were in  
such county any township or city ward  
that was "dry" by remonstrance, that  
a refusal to vote the county "dry"  
would make these townships and city  
wards "wet." This is not correct. Un-  
der the Republican plank the question  
of "wet" cannot and will not be sub-  
mitted to a vote. It is not a question  
"wet" or "dry." The question is, shall  
the county go "dry." Such county is  
already "wet" under the law, and the  
only question is, shall the county as  
entirely be "dry"? If on a vote it fails  
to go "dry," then any respectable law-  
yer will say that the county has by the  
vote only elected to remain in statu-  
quo—that is, to remain in the same  
condition it was before the vote, and  
any township or city ward that is  
"dry" will remain "dry" and the rest  
of the county will remain "wet," just

as it was before the vote was taken.  
There cannot be any other tenable le-  
gal construction. It follows, therefore,  
that the township and city ward local  
option greatly endangers the present  
remonstrance law and will in my judg-  
ment repeal it. On the other hand,  
county local option cannot affect the  
present law, even though there should  
be no declaration (but there certainly  
will be) in the statute saving the pres-  
ent law, for no question of "wet" can  
be submitted, and the county unit is  
entirely different from the township or  
city ward unit.

That the effect of township and city  
ward local option will be as I have  
suggested, is made doubly evident by  
the fact that today every saloon keep-  
er and every brewer is working for  
and advocating township and city ward  
local option. Why? Let every tem-  
perance man ask himself this question  
before he casts his ballot for that  
method.

Meaning of Saloon.

It has been asked, what does the  
word "saloon" mean, as used in the  
Republican platform?

Every good lawyer and everyone  
else who has given the matter any atten-  
tion, knows that the word "saloon"  
when used in this sense means a place  
where intoxicating liquors are sold in  
less quantities than five gallons at a  
time, to be used in and upon the prem-  
ises. Indeed, the statute itself uses  
the word "saloon" in defining the  
place where such sales may be made.  
Why evade or quibble about a word so  
well understood and defined? There  
certainly is no merit in the question.  
The "blind tiger" law provides against  
sales being made elsewhere.

If we had county local option, Put-  
nam county could be rid of the saloons.  
All of the saloons in the county have,  
under the remonstrance law, and the  
Moore law giving cities the right to  
exclude saloons from the residence  
districts, been restricted to the First  
ward of the city of Greencastle. There  
are six of them in that ward, but such  
is the sentiment in the First ward of  
the city, that a remonstrance will not  
prevail. Neither could it be voted out  
if we had township and ward local op-  
tion, although a majority of the people  
of the county and city are opposed to  
saloons. With these six saloons in op-  
eration Putnam county is practically  
a "wet" county, and without a "county  
local option law" it cannot be made  
"dry." With it, it could. But 4 per  
cent of the people of Putnam county  
live in this "wet" ward, and this 4 per  
cent of the county's population keep  
the whole county "wet."

I warn the temperance people of the  
state that township and city ward local  
option will endanger the present re-  
monstrance law, which has been  
placed upon the statute books with so  
much labor, cost and painful effort,  
and in my judgment such a local op-  
tion law will undoubtedly repeal the  
same, no matter what kind of a sav-  
ing clause shall be put in the township  
and ward local option law in an at-  
tempt to save existing laws. Better  
no new law at all, than one that will  
endanger or repeal so effective a law  
as the one now in force. A county local  
option law, if passed, cannot have  
this effect, in my judgment.

THOMAS T. MOORE,  
Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 15, 1908.

The Democratic papers allege that  
most of the traveling men in Indiana  
have gone over pell-mell to the "New  
Bryan." A vote taken on the morning  
train, Monday, out of Indianapolis  
south on the Indiana Southern railroad  
resulted as follows: Taft, 65; Bryan,  
25; Prohl, 1; Hearst, 1; non-committal,  
2. This vote was taken between  
Indianapolis and Bloomington, and as  
usual the train was made up largely of  
traveling men going to their work and  
is a good criterion of the frame of  
mind of traveling men in this state.  
Those for Taft did not hesitate to de-  
clare themselves emphatically.—Green-  
castle Banner.

Marshall's evasion of Watson's di-  
rect and pertinent question concerning  
his action, if governor, on a county  
local option bill should the legislature  
pass one, and the general merriment  
it caused, was disgusting enough to  
Taggart, but what is the state of his  
mind now that he has read Marshall's  
worst break at Terre Haute, where he  
undertook to lecture the ministers of  
the state for presuming, like other  
good citizens to take an interest in  
politics. The preachers, by-the-by,  
seem to have determined to show  
Marshall, Taggart, the brewers and  
saloon keepers that they are not the  
only competent politicians in town.—  
Newcastle Courier.

The churches have as much business  
in politics as the saloons, Mr. May  
shall.—Marion Chronicle.



I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object, with the same purposes and ideals.

I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President.

He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and up-  
right, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without  
and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as  
Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint  
of demagogic, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of  
any kind.

He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with  
the needs of all our people—the farmer, of the wage earner, of the  
business man, of the property owner.

No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter  
what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he  
comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty  
toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that  
he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the  
most fearless of champions.

Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for  
the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the founda-  
tion of our national well being.

**The State Bank of Rensselaer**

JOHN EGER, President. J. H. CHAPMAN, Vice-President.  
DELOS THOMPSON, Cashier. JOE JEFFRIES, Assistant Cashier.

Report of the condition of THE STATE BANK OF RENSSLAER, a  
State bank at Rensselaer, in the State of Indiana, at the close of its  
business on September 23, 1908.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$162,771.46	Capital Stock—paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Overdrafts	1,829.59	Surplus	12,000.00
U. S. Bonds	100.00	Undivided Profits	2,301.61
Other Bonds and Securities	12,110.00	Demand Deposits	184,083.20
Furniture and Fixtures	1,000.00	Time Certificates	44,774.36
Due from Banks and Trust Companies	78,468.19	Exchange, Discounts, etc., less ex. & taxes paid	961.92
Cash on Hand	17,521.14	Reserved for Taxes	399.79
Cash Items	720.20		
		Total resources	\$269,520.88
		Total resources	\$269,520.88

STATE OF INDIANA, County of Jasper, ss:  
I, Delos Thompson, cashier of the State Bank of Rensselaer,  
do solemnly swear that the above statement is true.

DELOS THOMPSON.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of September, 1908.

RAY D. THOMPSON.  
My commission expires July 7, 1910. Notary Public.

The Only Legal Depository for State Funds in Jasper County.  
Money to Lean at Current Rates. Your Patronage Solicited.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF**

**First National Bank**

at Renssela