

SPEAKS FOR PARTY

President Taft Accepts Nomination as His Due.

Appeals to the Voters on the Record Made During His Incumbency as the Chief Executive of the American Nation.

Washington, Aug. 1.—President Taft was today notified of his nomination by the Republican party to be their standard bearer in the contest of 1912. Accepting the nomination he said in part:

Mr. Root and Gentlemen of the Nominating Committee:

I accept the nomination which you tender. I do so with profound gratitude to the Republican party, which has thus honored me twice. I accept it as an approval of what I have done under its mandate, and as an expression of confidence that in a second administration I will serve the public well. The issue presented to the convention, over which your chairman presided with such a just and even hand, made a crisis in the party's life. A faction sought to force the party to violate a valuable and time-honored national tradition by entrusting the power of the presidency for more than two terms to one man, and that man, one whose recently avowed political views would have committed the party to radical proposals involving dangerous changes in our present constitutional form of representative government and our independent judiciary.

Another form of hostility to the judiciary is shown in the grotesque proposition by the leader of former Republicans who have left their party for a recall of decisions, so that a decision on a point of constitutional law, having been rendered by the highest court capable of rendering it, shall then be submitted to popular vote to determine whether it ought to be sustained.

Again, the Democratic party in congress and convention shows its desire to weaken the courts by forbidding the use of the writ of injunction to protect a lawful business against the destructive effect of a secondary boycott and of interposing a jury in contempt proceedings brought to enforce its orders and decrees. These provisions are really class legislation designed to secure immunity for lawlessness in labor disputes on the part of the laborers, but operating much more widely to paralyze the arm of the court in cases which do not involve labor disputes at all. The hostility to the judiciary and the measures to take away its power and its independence constitute the chief definite policy that can be fairly attributed to that class of statesmen and reformers whose absorption and control the Republican party escaped at Chicago and the Democratic party yielded to at Baltimore.

Such innovations Rejected.

The Republican party, Mr. Taft continued, stands for none of these innovations. It refuses to make changes simply for the purpose of making a change, and cultivating popular hope that in the change something beneficial, undefined, will take place. The Republican party believes in progress along the lines upon which we have attained progress already.

I cannot think that the American people, after the scrutiny and education of a three-months' campaign, during which they will be able to see through the fog of misrepresentation and demagoguery, will fall to recognize that the two great issues which are here presented to them are, first, whether we shall retain, on a sound and permanent basis, our popular constitutional representative form of government, with the independence of the judiciary as a necessary key to the preservation of those liberties that are the inheritance of 1,000 years, and, second, whether we shall welcome prosperity which is just at our door by maintaining our present economic business basis and by the encouragement of business expansion and progress through legitimate use of capital.

Opponents Offer No Remedy.

I do not say that the two gentlemen who now lead, one the Democratic party and the other the former Republicans who have left their party, in their attacks upon existing conditions, and in their attempt to satisfy the popular unrest by promises of remedies, are consciously embracing socialism. The truth is that they do not offer any definite legislation or policy by which the happy conditions they promise are to be brought about, but if their promises mean anything, they lead directly toward the appropriation of what belongs to one man by another. The truth is, my friends, both those who have left the Republican party under the inspiration of their present leader, and our old opponents, the Democrats, under their candidate, are going in a direction they do not definitely know, toward an end they can not definitely describe, with but one chief and clear object, and that is of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better. What they clamor for is a change. They ask for a change in government so that the government may be restored to the people, as if this had not been a people's government since the beginning of the constitution. I have the fullest sympathy with every reform in governmental and election machinery which shall facilitate the expression of the popular will as the short ballot and the reduction in elective offices will make it possible. But these gentlemen propose to reform the government, whose present defects, if any, are due to the failure of the people to devote as much time as is necessary to their political duties, by requiring a political activity by the people three times that which thus far the people have been willing to assume; and thus they

propose remedies which, instead of exciting the people to further interest and activity in the government, will tire them into such an indifference as still further to retard control of public affairs to a minority.

Hostility to Judiciary.

Instead of giving us the benefit of any specific remedies for the hardships and evils of society they point out, they follow their urgent appeals for closer association of the people in legislation by an attempt to cultivate the hostility of the people to the courts and to represent that they are in some form upholding injustice and are obstructing the popular will. Attempts are made to take away all those safeguards for maintaining the independence of the judiciary which are so carefully framed in our constitution. These attempts find expression in the policy, on the one hand, of the recall of judges, a system under which a judge whose decision in one case may temporarily displease the electorate is to be deprived of office by a popular vote, a perilous system embodied in the Arizona constitution and which the Democrats of the house and senate refused to condemn as the initial policy of a new state. The same spirit manifested itself in the vote by Democratic senators on the proposition, first, to abolish the commerce court, and, second, to abolish judges by mere act of repeal, although under the constitution their terms are for life, on no ground except that they did not like some of the court's recent decisions.

Another form of hostility to the judiciary is shown in the grotesque proposition by the leader of former Republicans who have left their party for a recall of decisions, so that a decision on a point of constitutional law, having been rendered by the highest court capable of rendering it, shall then be submitted to popular vote to determine whether it ought to be sustained.

Again, the Democratic party in congress and convention shows its desire to weaken the courts by forbidding the use of the writ of injunction to protect a lawful business against the destructive effect of a secondary boycott and of interposing a jury in contempt proceedings brought to enforce its orders and decrees. These provisions are really class legislation designed to secure immunity for lawlessness in labor disputes on the part of the laborers, but operating much more widely to paralyze the arm of the court in cases which do not involve labor disputes at all. The hostility to the judiciary and the measures to take away its power and its independence constitute the chief definite policy that can be fairly attributed to that class of statesmen and reformers whose absorption and control the Republican party escaped at Chicago and the Democratic party yielded to at Baltimore.

Such innovations Rejected.

The Republican party, Mr. Taft continued, stands for none of these innovations. It refuses to make changes simply for the purpose of making a change, and cultivating popular hope that in the change something beneficial, undefined, will take place. The Republican party believes in progress along the lines upon which we have attained progress already.

I cannot think that the American people, after the scrutiny and education of a three-months' campaign, during which they will be able to see through the fog of misrepresentation and demagoguery, will fall to recognize that the two great issues which are here presented to them are, first, whether we shall retain, on a sound and permanent basis, our popular constitutional representative form of government, with the independence of the judiciary as a necessary key to the preservation of those liberties that are the inheritance of 1,000 years, and, second, whether we shall welcome prosperity which is just at our door by maintaining our present economic business basis and by the encouragement of business expansion and progress through legitimate use of capital.

Opponents Offer No Remedy.

I do not say that the two gentlemen who now lead, one the Democratic party and the other the former Republicans who have left their party, in their attacks upon existing conditions, and in their attempt to satisfy the popular unrest by promises of remedies, are consciously embracing socialism. The truth is that they do not offer any definite legislation or policy by which the happy conditions they promise are to be brought about, but if their promises mean anything, they lead directly toward the appropriation of what belongs to one man by another. The truth is, my friends, both those who have left the Republican party under the inspiration of their present leader, and our old opponents, the Democrats, under their candidate, are going in a direction they do not definitely know, toward an end they can not definitely describe, with but one chief and clear object, and that is of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better. What they clamor for is a change. They ask for a change in government so that the government may be restored to the people, as if this had not been a people's government since the beginning of the constitution. I have the fullest sympathy with every reform in governmental and election machinery which shall facilitate the expression of the popular will as the short ballot and the reduction in elective offices will make it possible. But these gentlemen propose to reform the government, whose present defects, if any, are due to the failure of the people to devote as much time as is necessary to their political duties, by requiring a political activity by the people three times that which thus far the people have been willing to assume; and thus they

Obituary

Funeral of John H. Scott of Oberlin, Ohio

John H. Scott, a venerable citizen of this place died at his home on East Vine street, Wednesday a. m., July 26, 1912, from the effects of old age. With his passing one more of the sturdy men who took an active part in the early history of Oberlin has been called to his reward.

Mr. Scott was 84 years old at the time of his death, having been born in Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1827. In 1849 he married Miss Celia Bryant Willis and they made their home in Fayetteville until 1856. In that year they came to Oberlin and for the last fifty-six years have been residents of this place, giving their daughters the advantages of a college education. Mr. Scott was a good citizen, a strict temperance man, and he took an active part in aiding runaway slaves to freedom. He was president of the local organization which was allied with the Underground Railroad, and he could talk in an interesting fashion of Oberlin before the war. Mr. Scott took an active part in the now famous Wellington rescue case. He was subsequently arrested with the other Oberlinites and suffered imprisonment for 84 days in the Cleveland jail. He shared the penalty with the others with fortitude and prayer. In many ways he gave free and valuable services to the runaway slaves in hiding them and assisting them on their way to Canada.

His mother was of Scotch descent, the family being banished from Scotland on account of their religious beliefs, and they settled in Fayetteville, N. C. Mr. Scott was a harness and trunk maker by trade and did a flourishing business until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted in the 5th Ohio Cavalry and served for four years. He was of a deep religious temperament which he proved by long years of constant Christian service. He was likewise an ardent temperance advocate and took a deep interest in any contest to eliminate the saloon evil. He died full of years, trusting in the promises which sustain at the last every good and faithful servant.

He leaves besides his faithful wife, two daughters, Mrs. Almira Jones of Greensborough, N. C., and Mrs. W. H. Conner of Indianapolis, who was graduated from Oberlin with the class of '76, and numerous grand children. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Viola Clark of the class of '89, O. C. was burned to death at her home in Indianapolis in 1911.

Funeral services were held from the home on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock conducted by Rev. C. N. Pond. The remains were interred in Westwood cemetery.—Oberlin, Ohio, Tribune.

Taylor Williams, who met with an accident by tumbling in the cellar of the Schaf block at the corner of Capitol and Indiana avenue, Thursday Aug. 8, who died immediately after being taken to the City Hospital, was buried from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Vandye, 444 W. Vermont street. He served in Company B of the 12th Twelfth Regiment of Indiana as heavy artilleryman. He was born in Franklin County, Ky., in the year of 1848. He was 64 years old. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, Mrs. Hettie Williams, a daughter, Mrs. Lucy Vandye, a brother, Samuel Williams, and a son, John Williams.

We wish to thank Rev. B. J. Prince for his consoling words, Shelton & Willis and the many friends for the floral offerings.

Wife, Daughter, Son and Brother

William Fox colored 49 years old living in Lewis street near Sixteenth street fell dead in a wagon driven by Sam Bausley, driver for the Peoples Coal and Cement Company Tuesday at Michigan and Alabama streets. Death probably was due to heart disease.

Stanley Jennings a well known young man of this city was drowned in Chicago, last Sunday while bathing. His remains were brought to this city for burial; funeral services were held Friday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Nannie Wright. He leaves a wife, mother, brother other relatives and a host of friends.

In Loving Remembrance.

of our dear husband and father William S. King, who passed away at his home in Muncie, one year ago today, Aug. 24, 1911, at 5 a. m.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord,
When love has bound the heart;
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words:
"Must we forever part?"
Dearest loved one, we have laid thee
In the peaceful graves embrace,
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.
God needed one more angel amidst
his shining band;
And so he bent with beaming smile
and clasped our darling father's hand,
from loving wife and children,
Mrs. Diley J. King,
A. Y. King,
Mrs. Mahala F. Weaver,
Mrs. Jennie S. Boyd,
Mrs. Laura B. Modlin.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends and relatives for their many kindnesses during the illness and death of our beloved daughter; and also wish to thank our many friends and relatives for their many beautiful floral offerings. Also many thanks to C. M. C. Willis, Dr. Smith and the pallbearers for their services.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Roberts.

SPORTING NOTES

Base Ball.

The Hercules Giants will play at Oakiandon, Sunday and Sept. 1st at Clarksville, Labor Day will meet the fast Frankfort team.

The Giants enjoyed their annual chicken fry at the Club Room 22nd and Sheldon streets Monday night; all the boys enjoyed themselves. For games call Henry Neirus, Woodruff 1522.

The Abram Giants and the White Sox broke even in a double-header the first game going to the Giants, 11 to 3 and the second game to the Sox 3 to 2. The Giants would like to hear from all first class clubs, in or out of the state. Address 439 W. 15th street Phone 3248. Manager George Abiam

The A. B. C.'s defeated the strong Louisville Cubs Sunday at Northwest park, 3 to 1. There were many sensational plays and both pitchers were strongly supported. Bartlett of the A. B. C.'s forced in the only run for the visitors.

A. B. C.'s.....00000201*-3
Cubs.....000001000-1
Runs—Martin Turner, Allen West. Base hits made—Off Bartlett, 4; off Brett, 7. Struck out—by Bartlett, 7; by Brett, 7. Hit by pitcher—Rogers West. Two base hit—Herron. Three base hit—Board. Double plays—Hutchinson to Sibley to Board; Rogers to Martin. Stolen bases—Turner, Selden. Allen, Sibley, Wallace. Umpires—Blankenship and Williams. Time—1:45; Attendance 975.

NEW YORK.—Assurance that the proposed bout between Jack Johnson and Joe Jeannette will be staged in this city advanced a step when the McMahon brothers, proprietors of the St. Nicholas athletic club, posted with a sporting editor of a New York news paper a certified check for \$5,000 as a forfeit binding them to stage the bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. Sept. 25. It was said here that Johnson was expected to post a \$5,000 forfeit in Chicago. There is still great doubt that the state athletic commission which regulates boxing in New York will allow the two colored men to meet here. Some months ago, when promoters here were trying to get Johnson to appear, the members of the commission let it be known that they would oppose the idea. It had been expected that the athletic commission would meet to decide upon its attitude in the present instance.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—A boxing card has scheduled for this city next Friday night under the management of Leo Wilson. Jimmie Watts of Indianapolis will box a ten-round go with John Dorsey, and Pat McMahon of Indianapolis will box eight rounds with Harry Ward. There will be a six-round contest between Nate Leslie and Young Johnson both colored boys, of Indianapolis. Leslie is one of the training partners of Jack Dillon, who will referee the bouts.

Anything that pertains to Joe Jeannette right now is interesting to ring fans because from the trend of present negotiations there is a possibility that Jeannette is to be the big noise in the heavyweight division before long. From New York comes the information that Jeannette may be sent against Jack Johnson September 25. In Chicago the other day Jack said he would yield to public clamor and will meet Jeannette at an early date just to prove that he is not seeking to evade argument with one of his own race.

Dan McKetrick, manager of Jeannette, writes that if Joe fails to get a match with Lil' Artha why, he will pull up stakes for Australia, where two engagements await him. Hugh McIntosh wants Jeannette to meet both Langford and McVey. The financial inducements are not just to McKetrick's liking as yet, he says, but he feels confident that McIntosh will tilt the offer a bit when he finds that present terms are not acceptable.

Discussing the gloomy outlook for a "white man's hope" in the pugilistic world, a London paper says: "We want a real good man, too and we want him badly. With Sam McVey making an almost even break of it with Langford, the four top places must be readily conceded to the representatives of the colored race—Jack Johnson, Sam Langford, Sam McVey and Joe Jeannette. Langford would appear, from the reports of his recent fight in Paris, to have been far below his usual form, and McVey is said to have appeared stale and overtired."

Final Clean-up of Our Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos

We still have several fine pianos and player pianos that must be sold at once to make room for a large shipment for our fall trade; strictly high-class uprights at \$60, \$80, \$95, \$110, etc. Come in and select any of these great bargains for ONE DOLLAR down and take advantage of our special Discount Coupon.

\$100 DOWN FREE \$100 DOWN

THIS UPRIGHT 95 **DISCOUNT COUPON** **THIS USED PIANO 80**

One Dollar Per Week

Don't Let This Opportunity Slip--At Least Come and See These Great Bargains

2,000 rolls 88-note player music, shipped in from one of our closed branch agencies, \$5.00 WORTH FOR **\$1**

KING PIANO CO., Mfrs.

A. J. KING, President
Corner Massachusetts Avenue and Pennsylvania Street

HADLEY BROS DRUGGISTS

781-783 Indiana Ave Near St Clair

Your patronage is solicited.

Try our Corn Remover.

Syrup White Pine and Tar.

FOR RENT In the **Pythian Temple Building**

701 N. SENATE AVE.

MODERN LODGE HALLS, with Steam Heat, Electric Call Bells, and Janitor Service; water toilet Service.

ASSEMBLY HALL, — most complete in the State, Electric Lights, Stage Check Rooms, Large Lobby, Ladies Parlor and Gents Smoking Room

It Pays to Advertise!

nette weighed 196, five pounds more than his opponent. The Boston pugilist appeared to poor advantage at the start, and in the second round went to the floor three times. A short right uppercut sent him down the first time and he was so weak from this and previous blows that he practically fell down twice.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The assurance that Jack Johnson will be at the ringside for the Labor Day boxing exhibition in which Kid Skelly, of this city and Knockout Brown of Chicago will be the headliners, has aroused unusual interest in the occasion and fight fans will be here from a distance. Johnson will motor down from Chicago and Ed. Smith who was referee of the Johnson-Flynn fight, will come with him to be the third man in the ring. Johnson and Smith are coming voluntarily and without pay, as a friendly act toward Jack Tierney, the backer of Skelly.

Skelly and Brown are to weigh in at 158 pounds in the morning. The exhibition is to be held in the afternoon at the baseball park. The semi-finals will be a return match between Tommy Dillon, brother of Jack and Eddie Hart, of Terre Haute.

oin the Pilgrim Knights of the World

A Secret Order organized by the Negroes, of the Negroes and for the Negroes.

It is founded upon the teachings, doctrines and blessings of the Holy Bible; and has for its great Motto: "THE NEGRO FOR THE NEGRO, FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME." Its great cardinal principles being Liberty, Justice, Unity and Charity.

Its object is to better the condition of the Negro and Race, and to provide him with a means of defense and protection and a shelter in time of need; to promote and encourage Race Pride and Race Patriotism among its members; to give all possible moral and material aid to its members by uniting them together, so they may act as a unit; for we believe that "In union there is strength; United we stand, divided we fall."

Frederick O. Evans, Supreme Master, 1100 North Eighth St., Lafayette, Ind.

S. J. R. Peters, Deputy Supreme Master, 1205 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Wm. H. H. Coleman, Sr., Past Supreme Master, 1104 North Fourteenth St., Lafayette, Ind.

Wm. E. Bryant, Supreme Secretary, 1202 Union St., Lafayette, Ind.

William O. Graves, Supreme Treasurer, 113 North Seventeenth St., Lafayette, Ind.

Rev. Milton W. Sparks, Supreme High Priest, 820 Ferry St., Lafayette, Ind.

Dr. H. E. Rowan, Supreme Medical Director, 201 East Main St., Danville, Illinois.

Ephraim Bryant, Supreme Outer Guard, Court House, Kentland, Ind. ENDOWMENT BUREAU.

Fred J. Hord, Supreme Chairman Endowment Bureau, Noblesville, Ind. U. G. Waldron, Supreme Clerk Endowment Bureau, Kokomo, Ind.

Clifford O. Mitchem, Supreme Member Endowment Bureau, 820 Ferry St., Lafayette, Ind.

George C. Parker, Supreme Member Endowment Bureau, U. S. Postoffice, Logansport, Ind.

Cecil Powell, Supreme Member Endowment Bureau, Frankfort, Ind. TRUSTEES.

George P. Stewart, Chairman Supreme Lodge Trustee, 240 West Walnut St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Emmet Parker, Secretary Supreme Lodge Trustee, 1677 Scotten avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter C. Quinn, Jr., Supreme Lodge Trustee, 44 Elm street, Danville, Ill.

Leon T. Davison, Chairman Finance Committee, 212 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. M. D. Battles, Secretary, 218 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Charles W. Colley, Major General Commanding the Military Department, 5½ North Jackson St., Danville, Ill.

Walter C. Quinn, Jr., Adjutant General, 446 Elm street, Danville, Ill.

DO YOU KNOW? That the Coca-Cola Company right here in Indianapolis are offering hand some premiums of many useful articles for saving crowns of Coca-Cola bottles. They will send you a catalogue on application telling you exactly how to obtain them. Address, Coca Cola Bottling Co., 101-103 South Cruse St., City 47-t

INDIANA ELECTROTYPE CO

DESIGNERS ENGRAVERS ELECTROTYPERS

35 West Pearl Street Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays; 3 to 4; 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. SUMNER A. FURNISS

OFFICE, 132 West New York St. Residence, 834 North West St. Office Phones, Main 286. New 286 Residence Phones, Main 928; New 286 Indianapolis, Ind.

The Senate Cafe, 919 N. Senate Ave. Regular Meals — Short Orders Special Sunday Dinner. Refreshments of All Kinds. Ida E. Young J. E. Daugherty Props.