

County Courts.

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The Political Outlook in Ohio.

BY LEO.

A few weeks ago one would have been disposed to predict that Judge Harmon had a sure thing of it. So many liquor people were making a din of supporting the Democratic candidate for governor, making the impression that Governor Harris was bound to suffer defeat this time. It seems not so now. Of late, candidate Harris has been making gains and Harmon is losing.

The reason of the change in the outlook is owing to the awakening of the temperance people. They are for Governor Harris strongly because the brewers, distillers and saloonists are trying their best to elect the Democratic candidate in the hope that by electing Judge Harmon temperance aggressiveness will be stopped. Judge Harmon is hurt by the zeal, the intemperate zeal, of his liquor supporters. It is believed that he will be controlled by the people who show so much interest in his candidacy. A man is judged by the company he keeps, and since the liquor people are so bent on electing Harmon, many conclude that he is in accord with that element. It may be an error, but if so it is an error which will probably defeat the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio.

There is nothing against the personal character of Judge Harmon. He is a man of clean life, a son of a Baptist minister, himself a member of that great denomination. He is an upright, christian man, if reports are true.

It is his misfortune to be caught in bad company. And because he seems to be in with the liquor interests the anti-saloon people will move heaven and earth to defeat him. And probably they will succeed, for the whole state, outside the large cities, is trending toward temperance. Already nineteen counties of the state have gone "dry" under the Rose law, and probably half, if not more, of the counties in Ohio will follow ere long. This shows that the general drift of things in our state is against the saloon.

Governor Harris is in with that element. He moves along on the temperance tide, and seems destined to win the state. He is an old soldier of the Civil war, a practical farmer, and a temperance man, all of which will work together for his election in November.

It is strange how things turn out. Three years ago the Democratic party won in Ohio in alliance with the Anti-Saloon League. Pattison was elected by the temperance voters. It is calculated that about seventy thousand temperance Republicans voted for the pronounced temperance man, Pattison, rather than for Herrick, who was accused of being in with the liquor interests. We believe injustice was done Mr. Herrick because he was a zealous, outspoken temperance man and advocate of the cause.

This year things are reversed. The Democratic party in Ohio is in practical alliance with the liquor people, and the Anti-Saloon League, as well as the temperance people generally, are in alliance with the Republican party to elect Governor Harris. The Democrats won three years ago, but the Republicans, as it seems now, are going to win this year.

There is a great moral question involved, and this is almost sure to decide the election. Ostensibly, the two competitors in Ohio are the two parties, Democrat and Republican, but really the contest is between pro-saloon and anti-saloon men.

The pro-saloon people will come out second best.

CABOTIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Williams
Prepared by the
C. H. Williams Manufacturing Co.

Our Hoosier Budget.

Portland, Ind., Oct. 5, 1908.

As we have been requested, we will write some of our reminiscences of the march from Chattanooga to the sea, and until the close of the Civil war. If in using the pronoun I, you will excuse me, as no two men see a battle and see the same things. I will touch on the pathetic scenes and some of the amusing things that occurred on the march, and battles from Chattanooga to June 5, 1865. On May 5, 1864, we left Graysville, Ga., and the 7th found us engaged at Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost to get hold of Snake Creek gap, through the Rocky face ridge of mountains. We did not take the gap, but held our ground until the army could flank the Confederate forces after Johnston fell back, formed his army with center at Resacca. Our forces, the Army of the Cumberland, faced the enemy and made a charge on the 13th of May. We were repulsed in the charge and out of 275 men in the 94th O. V. I. 54 fell killed and wounded in one minute. Our color-bearer was badly wounded, the colors fell, and big William Arbigast picked them up, also the wounded sargeant, and took them to the rear under a galling fire. Sargeant Gates, full of pain from a broken thigh, was placed in an ambulance with a Confederate prisoner. There was still fight in our noble Gates and he charged the prisoner and a rough and tumble fight occurred. The prisoner came out second best. The Sargeant had to have a guard to keep him from killing the poor wounded Johnny on their way to the field hospital. On the 14th of May the Confederate army fell back to Dallas, Ga., where we found them on the 25th of May, 1864, and pounded away on them for nine days, while our flanks were reaching around them. Our next move was on Kennesaw Mountain, and there the battle raged from June 9 to the 30th. We met severe losses and punished the Confeds. to a great extent. Our next move was on Marietta. But at Kennesaw, on the 21st of June, your correspondent lost his right ear and a hole through it, to my great sorrow, which caused me to break one of the commandments: "Thou shalt not steal." Could I have stolen an ear I should not be writing this today for the loss of that ear has impaired the usefulness of one of your comrades. John Vantilburg, that day, had a good supple knee wounded, which took him away from us. Through Marietta we marched with Old Glory floating to the breeze on the 4th of July, and continued our march to the west bank of the Chattanooga river, nine miles west of Atlanta, Ga., on July 6. Stayed there four days, thence to Peach Tree Creek. While there, one morning about 9 o'clock, Confederate cavalry made a dash on our flank, but the 94th was there. When the cavalry began to fire their carbines one man in our regiment got stage fright and started to run, but his captain had him halted, and to hear his pitiful plea from his battle fright was laughable, indeed. He said to his captain, "My God, Cap., I can't stand it." But he did, after a few saddles were emptied. On July 22 we met the enemy again. Of that day let history tell the story, when our noble McPherson fell, with thousands of killed and wounded on both sides, and that day G. H. Thomas, our good general, complimented the 94th O. V. I. for good conduct, while his chief of staff said every man of the 94th would make a good general. But some on that day were like the one who cried, "My God, I could not stand it." Then the siege of Atlanta was on and continued until the 28th of August. Atlanta was ours, but we had to fight the battle of Jonesboro on September 1. That

was a very hot contest. After the battle, the next day, I saw scenes that I will never forget. In the little church of Jonesboro the pews were taken out, the floor spread with raw cotton and the wounded were packed there like sardines in a box. There the surgeons got in their work. I saw a six mule team haul away a full load of amputated limbs taken from the brave Confederates who were left on the field. After I had looked on the sickening scenes in the church I wended my way to my comrades in camp, and while going down the streets I was to see a more pathetic affair. Near the sidewalk where I was walking I heard a woman scream that brought me to investigate the cause. A little cottage stood near the walk and the door being open I saw the woman wringing her hands, and dressed in ragged garments, unkempt hair, and every look of poverty. I stepped into the room and said "What is the trouble?" She said, "Look there, they brought my husband home to die." At the tears and her great distress, my heart melted and a tear ran down my bronzed cheek. The scene was truly pathetic. Then to think this one woman was not alone in her grief; other wives, sisters, sweethearts and many mothers, north and south, were mourning their departed dead. Space will not permit me to continue this, but in the next issue, by your kind permission, I will give the story of noble deeds and trying times. But in closing permit me to say that we had an enjoyable reunion of the 94th at St. Paris, Ohio, last Thursday.

DARKE COUNTY BOY.

Why James Lee Got Well.

Everybody in Zanesville, O., knows Mrs. Mary Lee, of rural route 8. She writes: "My husband, James Lee, firmly believes he owes his life to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery. His lungs were so severely affected that consumption seemed inevitable, when a friend recommended New Discovery. We tried it, and its use has restored him to perfect health." Dr. King's New Discovery is the King of throat and lung remedies. For coughs and colds it has no equal. The first dose gives relief. Try it! Sold under guarantee at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

The October American Boy.

The coming of the fall months of the year is aptly symbolized in the fine picture (in colors) of Halloween fun which decorates the front cover of the October American Boy, and the contents will be found most enjoyable by grown-ups as well as the boys. The serials by Houston, Tomlinson, and Optic are continued, and Weir's story of Circus life is concluded. There are quite a number of short stories delightfully interesting, and there are many articles, large and small, which will appeal to the boys, also for the boys who like to do things. The usual departments are filled with just the things a boy delights in. In addition there are about 90 illustrations. \$1.00 a year. The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

Nothing at all to say, William; nothing at all to say. There ain't no Democrat party, so go on an' have your way. Fix up the platform to suit you; put in what planks you may choose; You've been on all sides of everything, so you've got plenty to use; Put in a dash of free silver; hammer whomever you will; You're the committee on platform—you're the original Bill; You might as well keep on runnin'—seem to be built thataway; Nothing at all to say, William; nothing at all to say. —New York Times.

WE ARE READY FOR YOU

Our new Fall Suits and Overcoats are the finest and the best we have ever shown. The prices are no higher. Come early and get first choice.

THE PROGRESS.
Broadway, opposite Court House.
Greenville, O.

CLERGY INDORSE TAFT

Class Him as Highest Type of Christian Gentleman.

FREQUENT HIS HEADQUARTERS

Declare He is Broad Minded and Represents Ideals of Best Statesmanship—A Bishop's Opinion of the Republican Nominee.

"Because he is the highest type of the Christian gentleman." "This is the way in which I heard the pastor of a Methodist church in southern Illinois end an argument with a layman on the train coming over here from St. Louis, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in a dispatch to his paper from Cincinnati. The dispatch continues: The layman, paying due respect to the cloth of his opponent, was trying to convince him that he should not support Mr. Taft for the presidency and instead should vote for his Democratic opponent. The churchman defended the principles of the Republican party and, as indicated, defended the man for whom he said he expected to vote from his personal standpoint of a churchman, "because he is the highest type of a Christian gentleman."

It gave me a new idea about Mr. Taft. It seemed to answer some of the criticisms I had heard of the Republican candidate and his creed. In recent years the Democratic candidate has interlarded his well paid Chattanooga lectures with Sunday sermons before religious and semi-religious societies. It seems that he has made the most of this influence in this campaign, and I was curious to discover on my arrival here whether there was support from the church and semi-religious elements in the country for the Republican nominee.

My arrival in this connection could not have been better timed. As I entered the office of Mr. Taft's private secretary Friday I saw Bishop J. C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal church emerging from a conference with Mr. Taft. The bishop, I know, has episcopal supervision over the work of his great church in Africa. He has been so engaged for the past twelve years and has met and formed the acquaintance of many leading men not only in Africa, but in Europe and America. His acquaintance and influence within the Methodist church are second to those of few men, as he was for fifteen years an officer of the society which founded and now maintains a system of institutions of learning among both white and colored people in the southern states. He came to induce Mr. Taft to make a speech in Chicago before a society of which the bishop's son, Rev. M. C. Hartzell, is president.

It seemed odd to attempt to interview a churchman of his prominence on a political question at the headquarters of the Republican candidate, but I asked him for his view of Mr. Taft and the support of him by Christian people. He answered very readily: "The American people are to be congratulated upon the fact that whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is elected president of the United States they will have a man at the head of the nation who is not only clean in moral character, but whose pen and speech and example are always for the best ideals of our civilization as represented in the teachings of the Christian church."

The bishop thought for a moment and then continued: "On some theological points I differ from both. As a good Presbyterian I suppose Mr. Bryan assents to the doctrine of 'divine decrees,' which teach that from all eternity it has been fixed who should be saved and who should be lost. I do not so read Scriptures. Mr. Taft, I understand, is one of the Edward Everett Hale type, believing that Christ was a divinely perfect man whose precepts and life on earth are the key to man's salvation in time and eternity. With the church I believe that in that perfect man dwelt the divine nature."

Applying his discussion in a practical way, Bishop Hartzell continued: "Which of these men I shall vote for will not be decided by their religious beliefs, but what they are as men and by the principles and policies they stand for in the administration of the government. I believe that in actuality, upon this view, as an American citizen, I am in harmony with the spirit and purpose of the founders of our republic, who put into the constitution that there should be 'no religious test as to qualifications to any office or public trust under the United States.' My conviction is that the future safety of the nation depends very largely upon our people heading that constitutional prohibition. Our nation owes much in moral character, statesmanship, literature, art and religion to those who have not been in strict harmony with some of the dogmas of the church. The days of the Inquisition are past."

Secretary Root on Tariff Wars.

Threatened tariff wars between the United States and Germany and the United States and France have been averted by commercial agreements under the power conferred upon the president in the third section of the Dingley tariff act.

Perhaps the Bryan managers display such fondness for campaign rainbows because they dream of the traditional pots of gold at their end.

It is possible to concede that after Mr. Gompers' speeches in Texas that state may go Democratic.



DUNCAN OPPOSES GOMPERS' IDEA.

James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor and International secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, has sent out numerous identical letters declaring the absolute independence from partisanship of the American Federation of Labor. The letter is written on the stationery of the Granite Cutters' union. Mr. Duncan is next in command of the American Federation of Labor to Mr. Gompers, and his letters are a direct repudiation of the attitude of the president of the American Federation of Labor in taking the organization into politics and exerting his influence to elect Bryan and Kern. Mr. Duncan is not advising union workmen to vote either for Bryan or Taft, but to rely on their own judgment and to exercise their own individual preference. The letter is as follows:

Sept. 17, 1908.
My Dear Sir—Your inquiry is similar to a number of other inquiries on the same subject and therefore needs the general answer.

The labor movement of our country, in as far as the political situation is concerned, is now, as heretofore, independent of parties. Those who have given the greatest thought to the subject within the ranks of organized labor have been busy from year to year for a long time, as part of their trade unionism, teaching or at least advising organized workers to not be bound to any particular party, but to vote for the principles they believed were for the greatest good to the greatest number of all the people, and that if any person aspired to public office to deal with the aspirant upon his merits and not because of his belonging or party. The intensity of recent events has caused more activity among the organized workers, in as far as political affairs are concerned than in the past, and we may expect as men become educated to the public needs and study the science of government, they will become still more active politically.

The labor movement advises study of the different subjects and principles of the great political parties and admonishes each organized worker who is a citizen and a voter—and all should qualify as fully as possible in both ways to cast his vote on election day in strict accordance with his conscience as to what would be the best for the whole people.

The hue and cry sent out by a portion of the public press that the labor vote was being bartered is but one of the forms of political unbecomings which is used for exaggeration and to befog the public mind. The views, beliefs and inclinations of candidates for public office should in each instance be carefully scrutinized by all good citizens, and which includes all voting organized workers. Instead of simply voting for a man because he may hold certain party affiliations, and the election this year and the campaign leading up to it, as far as organized labor is concerned, will be no exception to that rule. Very truly yours, JAMES DUNCAN.

Lightning has struck the Bryan farm, but it has a confirmed habit of not striking the owner.

Where Did It Come From? A Story In Seven Chapters.

I. Mack and the Campaign Fund. (New York Newspapers.)

Just before leaving New York for Chicago Chairman Mack of the Democratic national committee said that he had secured \$300,000 from the past committee administration.

II. What William Randolph Hearst Said In His Speech at Columbus, O., Sept. 17.

"Mr. Roosevelt prosecuted the Standard Oil, and the Standard Oil went out of the Republican party and into the Democratic party. The Democratic party welcomed it. Mr. Bryan appointed C. N. Haskell, political paymaster of the Standard Oil, to be chairman of his committee on platform. After a platform had been drawn up by Mr. Haskell which was satisfactory to the Standard Oil Mr. Bryan made Mr. Haskell treasurer of his national campaign fund to collect from the Standard Oil substantial evidence of the great monopoly's appreciation."

III. What President Roosevelt Said.

"Governor Haskell stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan and is the treasurer of his national campaign committee. * * * The publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in striking fashion the action of the administration, but also casts a curious side light on the attacks made upon the administration both in the Denver convention, which nominated Mr. Bryan, and in the course of Mr. Bryan's campaign."

IV. What Haskell Said In His Telegram to Hearst on Sept. 19.

"Should this committee (of newspaper editors) find your charges sustained I shall withdraw from all connection with the present presidential campaign."

V. What Chairman Mack Said.

"I regarded the question as to whether Taggart had turned over \$300,000 to me as a joke, and my answer was intended as a joke also."

VI. What Governor Haskell Said. (From New York Evening Post, Sept. 22.)

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 22.—Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma and treasurer of the Democratic committee, passed through Kansas City last night, bound for his home in Oklahoma, from the east, where he has been making speeches. * * * As his train pulled out Mr. Haskell shouted, "And don't forget to say that the campaign fund is growing fine."

VII. What Governor Haskell Did. (From Newspapers of Sept. 26.)

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma resigned as treasurer of the Democratic national committee shortly after midnight after a protracted conference with Judge Wade of Iowa and Josephus Daniels, director of the Democratic publicity bureau.