

GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON OF OHIO

By A. V. ABERNETHY

COLUMBUS, O.—[Special.]—When the bribery charges against members of the Ohio general assembly exploded with the suddenness and force of a bomb and sent scores on a hunt for lawless Governor Judson Harmon took the same view of the personality of guilt that he did when he reported to President Roosevelt that Paul Morton, a member of his cabinet, had been guilty of granting rebates while an officer of the Santa Fe railroad. "Guilt is always personal," said Harmon to Roosevelt, and he resigned his commission to investigate rebating because Teddy was inclined to shield Morton.

A few hours after the bribery charges were filed the Ohio executive sent out an order that no man should be spared in the legislative hoodluming investigation. Party and even personal friendships must be set aside, the governor said, and the entire situation cleaned up.

Throughout nineteen years of continuous control Republican state administrations, when charges of irregularities were made involving members of their party, assumed the attitude: "They are our thieves, and we must defend them." There is one Ohio statute which grants immunity to every one who testifies before a legislative committee, and this law, together with a whitewash brush, had prevented any Republican law violator from being hauled before a court of justice.

Naturally there was a great rush by distraught members for legislative immunity. But Governor Harmon promptly pulled the plug of the immunity bill and prevented any one from getting away with it by insisting that no legislative investigating committee be appointed and that the request of the grand jury be the only probe.

Indictments were returned against seven members of the general assembly and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and these cases will take the same course as that of the most humble citizen who becomes involved in criminal charges. A cadre of Democrats who had been fighting the governor's bills were among the members indicted.

In less than three years of his administration Governor Harmon has made a record of accomplishment unparalleled in the history of Ohio politics. He has wrought more progress for the people than was accomplished in the forty years that preceded him. There has been written into the state's legislation that the enlightened citizens had been demanding and pleading for in vain for decades.

The supremely important achievements of the Ohio Democracy under the leadership of Governor Harmon may be divided into legislative and executive. First, for the elimination of graft; second, such reform in the tax system as will protect the taxpayer from the tax spender and will compel corporations to stop dodging taxes and pay along with all individual property owners; third, the application of business methods and economy to public expenditures; and, fourth, the enactment of purely non-partisan laws for the benefit of the entire people. In \$300,000 a year makes it possible to utilize the work of prisoners and also creates a market for their manufactured products by compelling all Ohio political divisions to purchase such supplies as they need from the penal institutions.

Employers and employees locked in a struggle over a workmen's compensation act, and when it seemed there would be no bill passed Governor Harmon stepped in and acted as arbitrator. A bill was framed and drafted that has been approved by both employers and employees.

The compulsory provisions which made the New York act unconstitutional were not incorporated into the Ohio act. Instead the employer could elect either to pay into the compensation fund or not to pay. If he should not avail himself of the law, however, the employee may sue for damages for injuries, or his legal representative in case of death may maintain the action. And in such suits the employer is denied the common law defenses of fellow servant rule, assumed risk and contributory negligence.

The employee cannot resort to the courts for damages when injured in the factory of a corporation which pays into the state compensation fund except when the injury is caused by the disregard of a law, ordinance or order issued by an authorized public officer providing for the protection of employees or by the willful wrong of an employer, his officer or agent.

The employer contributes 60 per cent of the compensation fund and the employee 30 per cent. Awards range from \$3,400 to \$1,500 and are graded on the scale of wages paid employees.

Ohioans expected big things from Judson Harmon when they elected him their governor. The achievements of the Democratic general assembly show the expectations of the people have been realized. He had been a leading attorney for years, but a search of his record disclosed Harmon, while he had corporations among his clients, had never given his talents to appear in a court suit against the people. As an attorney general of the United States he had proved to be a friend of the people, fighting through court cases which established the foundation of all jurisprudence on the anti-trust subject. In private life he was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio.

In February, 1910, ten months before the state election in Ohio, when Judson Harmon would go before the people for re-election, Ohio Republicans by order of President Taft held a harmony meeting in Dayton. The Republicans at Dayton did not talk of helping President Taft or of restoring the Republican party; they talked about the chance of defeating Governor Harmon and they did not talk hopefully. Unconsciously they paid a patent tribute to the real strength of the man. It suddenly revealed the tremendous success of Governor Harmon and his complete mastery of the political situation in Ohio. The plan of opposition outlined in Dayton has never ceased. No governor has ever been opposed by so strong a force as Governor Harmon.

During his first term of two years a Republican general assembly to dissolve the treasury by making appropriations exceed revenues and also created obligations amounting to \$2,000,000

more by deciding to build new structures for state institutions. When the revenues were reduced \$500,000 a year by voting out saloons and several hundred thousands of dollars were added to the wrong column by the abolishment of prison labor contracts. Harmon's arms were apparently tired, and his enemies laughed at his discomfort. The governor promptly reduced public expenditures. Then, instead of a general levy, the proper enforcement of the excise laws provided \$300,000 additional every year. The establishment of a market for prison manufactured goods and the concentration of authority over nineteen state institutions is expected to add another \$500,000 to the state revenues. Thus was the situation met and the state restored to a sound financial basis without any additional burdens being imposed on the people who are least able to bear further tax.

Ohio voters like to support clean and able men, as has been demonstrated in many localities where the electors displayed remarkable discrimination in honoring exceptional men with an exceptional vote. This explains why in a strongly Republican state Judson Harmon was elected governor of Ohio five years ago by a plurality of 19,372 in the face of a Republican plurality of 62,501 in the vote for president.

On his record as governor of the state Judson Harmon was prepared to go before the people and the electors. With precedent against him, the election machinery against him, with the president of the United States, a citizen of the same state, fighting him for re-election and in the face of a strong Republican sentiment to vote for Governor Harmon nevertheless was given a majority of 101,000.

Ohio repudiated her favorite son, William H. Taft, president of the United States, Governor Harmon was the greatest Democratic victory in the history of Ohio or of the middle west. It was a crushing blow to the president.

There are some things in Ohio more popular than the Taft smile. One of them is the Hon. Judson Harmon, who will countenance no frills and who sits on the edge of a big table that occupies the center of the governor's reception room and chairs with regularity as an old shoe. It is the way Ohio farmers size up their governor after they see him perched on that table, swaying his feet, and hear him talk straight from the shoulder.

When he was attorney general he argued many cases before the supreme court—argued them well—so well that he earned many deserving compliments from bench and bar. Among them, and perhaps the most noted, was that of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. It was the first test as to the efficiency of the Sherman anti-trust law when applied to prevent an illegal combination of railroads. Mr. Harmon won, and the combination went by the boards.

Of a similar character were the suits against the Freight Association and the Addyston Pipe Company. Harmon was successful in both, and thus was established the law as it stands today.

There is an odd couple of coincidences in the careers of Governor Harmon and President Taft. Always Harmon has followed Taft. Taft has followed Harmon. Harmon returned as judge in Ohio, and Taft took his place. Then Mr. Taft became solicitor general of the United States. Harmon followed him to Washington as a cabinet member. Why he followed Taft to Washington again?

Governor Harmon was born in New town, Hamilton county, O., Feb. 8, 1846, and is therefore in his sixty-fifth year. One not acquainted with this fact would take him to be no more than fifty-five. He is a vigorous man, a man of many years' under fifty-five and as fond of sports and of the out of doors as a schoolboy. He rides with the grace of a regular army cavalryman, plays golf, competes with the crack shots of the O. N. U. annually and makes good scores, goes to Michigan every summer for his vacation and fishes and fishes, and he is a each fan of the species that records each play made during a game on a score card.

He was for years pitcher in a nine composed of business men who met every Saturday afternoon out in the suburbs of the Queen City to try diamond conclusions with teams from other localities. Judson Harmon never missed a game while he was in town. He would go to the ball field, shed his coat and collar and wade in and pitch nine straight innings with all the vigor of a big leaguer.

Mr. Harmon's father was a Baptist minister, and from his early education, in 1864 he graduated from the Baptist college at Lebanon, Licking county, and in 1882 the school honored him with the degree of LL. D. He attended the Cincinnati Law school and graduated in 1883.

Mr. Harmon's idea of what Democracy should do can be summed up in the closing words of an interview which he gave, as follows: "I take it that the true platform of the Democracy is the preservation to the utmost of the rights of the common man—the man who has no might or wealth to twist the current of events to suit himself; to observe to the strictest possible degree the limits of authority imposed by the constitution, to administer the government economically and in such a way that he pay only the amount of taxes, direct or through a tariff, which will meet the expenses of the government."

"Am I a believer in the income tax?" said the governor in response to a question. "Most assuredly," he continued. "Without such a tax the expenses of the federal government, which now amount to a billion dollars per year, cannot be fairly distributed. They are now collected by tariff and other taxes on consumption, and the enormous wealth of the country escapes. A few states have undertaken to levy incomes, but, as I am advised, with little success. Changes of legal residence are too easy to make. The efficiency of a federal income tax has been proved. The levying of one would help secure the lowering of tariff taxes, so greatly and generally desired, while the people will watch more closely what is done with their money when they know they are paying taxes and how much."

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Headache of any kind, pains in the top of the head or down in the back of the neck, nervousness, dizzy, exhausted feeling, etc. If you are wearing glasses that do not stop such trouble, that is the best proof that they are not properly fitted.

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COLESBURG.

The Fourth passed off very pleasantly and quietly in our little burg. The majority of our people remained quietly at home and tried to keep cool. Others attended the neighboring celebrations at Zion, Dodge and Jefferson and still others went to Dubuque, Manchester and Greeley.

Miss Ennis Allyn of Masonville is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. B. Schwieter, a guest of Miss Grace Schwieter. The young ladies were school mates at Manchester last year.

Edgar and Ted Dittmer were at Manchester during the week attending Chautauque.

Mr. and Mrs. Wes Palmer and baby Donald of Turkey River spent Sunday with relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Grimes, F. A. Fales and daughter, Miss Blanch, celebrated the Fourth in Dubuque.

J. V. Bush made an auto trip to Greewood Monday.

H. W. Putz and family were Fourth of July visitors at Elkport.

At a recent meeting of the school board, Miss Reba Murley of Earlville was elected as teacher of the intermediate department of her schools. Miss Murley has been teaching at Volga City for the past two years and comes highly recommended.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Adams returned Wednesday from a visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. Maggie Moser, near Burt, Iowa.

Ed Hodges spent a part of the week in Dubuque visiting his brother, Mr. Thos., and taking in the regatta.

Mr. and Mrs. Sodawater and children of Gultenberg spent the fourth here at the Charles Mierison home. The ladies are sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mierison of Earlville, Minnesota, are here to spend the summer with their aunt, Mrs. William Adams.

Charles Mierison was up from Earlville to spend the Fourth at home.

Mrs. Gus Lee, son and daughter of Brit, Iowa, are visiting at the William and Charles Lee homes, north of town.

W. H. Bush, George Hermann, O. E. Bush and Loraine Coon spent the Fourth in Dubuque.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Putz, Marie and Linus were Sunday visitors at Eyegwood.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Coon and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Coon spent the fore part of the week visiting at the Alex. Moser home near Strawberry Point.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith and son Spencer were Key City visitors on Friday.

Mid-Summer CLEARING SALE

Sale begins July 15 and ends July 31.

14 DAYS

Sale begins July 15 and ends July 31.

Never before in the history of our store have we been forced to put on a clearing sale so early, but the demand has been so great for low cut footwear this season, that we are broken in sizes much earlier than usual and as our fall goods are now being made we intend to clean up on all shoes in the store.

You will obtain the biggest values in shoes of all kinds during this 14 Day Sale, that has ever been offered to the people of Delaware county and you all know what it means to buy your shoes of MADDEN. This sale will be for cash only, so come prepared to take advantage of these cut prices.

Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords

Ladies' patent colt and gun metal oxfords and strap pumps, regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 grade. Sale price \$2.15

Ladies' gun metal and patent colt strap pumps, regular \$2.50 quality. Sale price \$1.65

Ladies' white canvas oxfords, hand turn and welt soles, \$1.75 and \$2.00 grade. Sale price .98

Ladies' vici kid and patent colt shoes, values up to \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sale price \$1.85

Ladies' patent colt and gun metal colt shoes, lace and button, welt and hand turn soles, regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 quality. Sale price \$2.45

Mens' Shoes and Oxfords

Mens' tan blucher oxfords, welt soles, regular \$3.50 grade. Sale price \$2.35

Mens' \$3.50 and \$4.00 tan and black oxfords, welt soles, new spring shapes. Sale price \$2.85

Mens' \$5.00 and \$6.00 patent colt shoes, welt soles, nice dress shoes. Sale price \$3.55

Mens' velour colt shoes, blucher cut, welt sole, medium and military heel, regular \$3.50 goods. Sale price \$2.48

Mens' velour and box calf shoes, blucher cut, regular \$2.75. Sale price \$1.98

Misses' Shoes and Oxfords

Misses' patent colt and gun-metal strap pumps, \$2.00 grade. Special sale price \$1.35

Misses' gun metal and patent colt strap pumps. Sale price \$1.20

Misses' patent colt, vici kid and box calf shoes, \$1.75 regular. Sale price \$1.30

Children's kid shoes, blucher cut patent tip, all solid leather, sizes 8 1/2 to 11. Sale price .95

Children's shoes, kid and box calf, sizes up to 8 1/2, values up to \$1.15. Sale price .65

One lot infants' kid hand turn shoes, values up to \$1.15, sizes 5 to 8. Your choice .55

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords

Boys' gun metal patent colt and tan Russia welt sole oxfords, regular \$3.50 grade, new shapes. Sale price \$2.65

Boys' box calf shoes, blucher cut, one half double sole, all solid leather. Sale price \$1.19

Boys' vici kid shoes, blucher cut, solid leather, \$2.00 quality. Sale price \$1.35

Yonths' and little girls' shoes, box calf and vici kid sizes 9 to 2. Sale price \$1.15

Boys' tan grain, blucher cut shoes, a shoe for every day wear, \$2.00 regular. Sale price \$1.40

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Misses Elsie Horan and Kate De Long were Dubuque visitors Saturday.

Mrs. El Moreland went to Gultenberg Friday for a visit at the parental home.

S. P. McMahon is at home from a sojourn with relatives in Dubuque.

C. E. Gleason of Independence was a Manchester visitor Saturday.

Miss Mere Burns of Cedar Rapids is visiting with friends in this city, a guest at the home of Miss Marguerite Goen.

Foley Kidney Pills are composed of ingredients specially selected for their corrective, healing, tonic, and stimulating effect upon the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages. They are antiseptic, antitoxic and a uric acid solvent.—Anders & Phillips.

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