OCALA EVENING STAR

Volume 14, No. 106. OCALA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908. Fifty Cents a Month, $5 a Year.

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BRYAN DELIVERS ANOTHER BROADSIDE

A Complete and Convincing Answer By the Democratic Candidate to Roosevelt's Last Letter

"Rock Island, Ills., Sept. 30, 1908. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C., Dear Sir—A brief reply to your last letter is all that is necessary to call your attention to your attempt to shift the issues raised. In your letter attacking Mr. Foraker, you inserted an attack upon Gov. Haskell and attempted to use the charges against him to connect the Democratic party and me, as its candidate, with the trusts. I asked you to name a tribunal before which the charges could be investigated or, if you would not do that, offered to leave it to you to say whether in your judgment the charges justified Mr. Haskell's withdrawal from the organization. You did not deign to suggest a tribunal, but proceeded to pass judgment upon him. He immediately resigned his position that he might be more free to prosecute those who brought accusations against him. Thus his connections with the organization ended, I had no authority to submit, and did not submit, to you the question of his guilt or innocence for final decision. Even the president cannot deny to the humblest citizen of the land the right to protect his reputation and vindicate his name in courts established for the purpose where witnesses can be examined and evidence submitted according to the rules in law.

Resented Charges

"In my first letter to you, I resented the imputation that any charges made against Gov. Haskell could be justly construed as connecting the Democratic party or me, as its candidate, with any trusts or law-defying corporation. You replied that the charges were a matter of general notoriety, and I asked you why Mr. Taft did not mention them when he made speeches against Mr. Haskell in Oklahoma. You at once endeavored to confront me with new matters which arose after the Denver convention, and, conscious that those charges were insufficient, you have since given wings to accusation, that no disinterested party would make against another without investigation. I am willing that all your charges against me shall be submitted to the voters of the country and with your charges I submit my denial of any knowledge or information that could in the remotest, connect me with any trust, monopoly or law-defying corporation. My record is sufficient answer to your insinuation. I have lived in vain, if your accusations lose me a single friend. I challenged you to name a trust official who is supporting me, and, after searching the country, you produce the name of one man, not a trust official but the local attorney of a trust. Without inquiring whether he votes for me because of his connection with a trust, or in spite of, or because of his 'fear of business adversity' under Mr. Taft, you accept his statement that he will vote for me as conclusive proof that I am in league with the trusts, although you admit that trust officials are supporting the Republican ticket. You compliment me when you measure me by a higher standard than you do your political associates, for you insist that Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to Gov. Hughes' campaign fund was no reflection upon him, and I take it for granted that you do not criticise Judge Taft's recommendation of a Standard Oil attorney to the federal bench, a place where the judge might have to pass upon the charges against the very trust for which he had been attorney.

Will Prosecute Trusts

"While the trust attorney to whom you refer is not an official of a trust, I will warn him and through him his clients, that if I am elected, I will not only vigorously enforce against all offenders the laws, which we hope to have enacted in compliance with the Democratic platform, but that I will also vigorously enforce existing laws against any and all who violate them, and that I wil enforce them, but spasmodically and intermittently, but persistently and consistently; they will not be suspended, even for the protection of cabinet officers. You say 'the attitude of many men of large financial interests warrants you' in expressing the belief that those trust magnates, whose fear of being prosecuted under the law by Mr. Taft is greater than their fear of general business adversity' under me, will support me rather than Mr. Taft. You have attempted to word that statement in such a way as to claim the support of all the trust magnates, and yet put it on the ground that they are supporting your party for patriotic reasons rather than for the promotion of a selfish interest. That is ingenious, but it is not sound. The trust magnates are supporting the Republican party and the Bible offers an explanation, "the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." You admit that you gave permission to the Steel Trust to absorb a rival and thus increase its control of the output of steel and iron products. I will leave the American people to pass judgment upon that act and compare your position on the trust question with mine.

Campaign Funds

"You refer to our campaign fund in 1896, and accuse us of allowing two men to contribute largely to the small fund with which the committee conducted the campaign. I am not sure about the figures, because I have not seen an authentic statement of the contributions, but I was informed that the largest of the two sums which you mention, was not all contributed by the man to whom it was credited, but included contributions from others as well as that which he gave himself. But if you want to be fair, why do you not give the amount of the Republican campaign fund that year and the sources of it? I am willing to have both funds published, are you? If some of those who contributed to Hughes' campaign fund, the contribu- pecuniary interest in the result of the election, how will you explain the enormous contributions to the Republican fund. If you will remember, the Democratic platform candidly declared the party's purpose. If the carrying out of that policy would have been of advantage to anyone, the whole public had knowledge and the publication of the contributions would not have affected the result. Publicity as to campaign funds is not needed to make known that which is disclosed by the platform. You certainly pay more attention to the mote than to the beam when you find fault with our national campaign fund in 1896, or ignore the significance of a fund almost as large, which, at your request, was collected from a few persons in 1904, and was used in one state and was only a small item in the fund collected that year.

Defense of Party's Position

"But your letter presents a defense of your party's position and accusation against the voters which emphasizes an issue already prominent. You are the first conspicuous member of your party to attempt an explanation of the party's opposition to publicity before the election and the admission which you make will embarrass your party associates. Your position is that the publication before the election of the contributions made to your campaign fund would furnish your political opponents an opportunity 'to give a false impression' as to the fitness of the candidate. You cite as illustrations the contributions made to Gov. Hughes' campaign fund, the cantributions collected by Mr. Harriman and the contributions which are now being collected for Mr. Taft's campaign fund. You charge, in effect, that the people are so lacking in intelligence that they might condemn as improper contributions which you declare to be proper. If the voters differ from you on this question are they necessarily ignorant and wrong? Must the members of the party organization act as self-appointed guardians of the people and conceal from them what is going on, lest the people be misled as to the purposes and effect of large contributions? Is this your explanation of the action of the Republican leaders in the national convention in voting down a publicity plank? If you will pardon the suggestion I believe that a better explanation can be found in holy writ, for do we not read of men loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil?

Made a Personal Question

"You attempt to make a personal question of it and ask whether any one will accuse such men as you, Gov. Hughes and Mr. Taft of being influenced by contributions. That is not the question. If it is found that a party to a suit has given a sum of money to one of the jurors, the court does not stop to inquire whether or not the juror is an incorruptible man or whether in accepting the money he explicitly stated that it was accepted with the understanding that he was under no obligations to consider it in making up his verdict. The court would hold that the giving of money by an interested party or the receiving of money was a contempt of court and an interference with the administration of justice. Public officials occupy much the same position as jurors. They are constantly called upon to decide questions between the favor-seeking corporations on the one hand and the people on the other and there is a very general impression that officials of these favor-seeking corporations do not put up large sums of money from purely patriotic motives. Mr. Havemeyer testified before a senate committee some years ago that the sugar trust made it a business to contribute to campaign funds and that it was its custom to give to tto party in power in the state. I do not mean to say that Mr. Hughes was influenced by the contributions made to him by the trust magnates whose names were given in the after-election report. I do not mean to say that you were influenced by the contributions collected by Mr. Harriman, neither do I mean to say that Mr. Taft will be influenced by the contributions that are being made to his fund by the trust magnates; but I do mean to say that the American people have a right to know what contributions are being made, that they may judge for themselves the motive of the givers and the obligation imposed upon those who receive.

Let the People Judge

"The reflection upon the people involved in your charge that they would misuse the knowledge, which publicity would give, is unworthy of one who has been elevated to so high an office by the votes of the people and I venture the assertion that you can not procure from Mr. Taft an endorsement of your defense. He is now before the people; he is offering himself as a candidate for the presidency; he dares not tell the people to whom he appeals that they have not sense enough to form a just and correct opinion as to the purpose which leads parties interested in special legislation to make big contributions. You fear that we would misrepresent the motives of those who are contributing to the Republican campaign fund, and cast an unjust suspicion upon Republican candidates if the names and amounts wer made known before the election. Your argument, if sound, would prevent publication after the election, for why should an unjust suspicion be cast upon officials after the election any more than before? Does not the secrecy before the election increase this suspicion? We are going to give you an opportunity to misrepresent the motives of those who give to our campaign fund and to arouse all the suspicion you can; we are going to prove to the people that we are making a fight for the whole people and not for those who have been enjoying privileges and favors at the hands of the government and we expect that the honest sentiment of the country will rebuke the party whose convention refused toe ndorse any kind of publicity and whose candidates are not willing that the people should know until after the polls are closed what predatory interests have been active in support of the Republican party. With great respect, etc.,

"Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN."

HOW THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CAMPAIGNS

Mr. Taft has adopted the whirlwind method of conducting his campaign. There are in all parts of the country multitudes of persons who are more influenced by a sight of a man who is running the presidential race than by any number of spellbinders, no matter how eloquent. Mr. Taft is an adept at such campaigning and enjoys it.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Listen! The winter season is now upon us, and it is my desire to see one of Kauffman's suits upon every man and boy in this county, and in order to see this desire gratified, I have made the following reductions:

$35.00	Coat and Pants to your measure, only	$27.50
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——AT——

THE BOSTON STORE

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF JOHN MULLIN

An Alabama Man Received a Warning One Day Which Was Made Good the Next

Columbus, Ga., Sept. 30.—Mystery surrounds the tragic death of John W. Mullin, a prominent citizen of Phenix City, Ala., who was found early this City, Ala., who was found early yesterday morning at the bottom of a twenty-foot ravine in that city with his throat horribly gashed on both sides and with the ground all around him scarlet with blood.

A day or two ago Mr. Mullin is said to have found at his front gate a sealed letter warning him that he was going to be killed. He arose early yesterday morning, as was his custom, and took a short walk. It was while crossing a small bridge over a ravine not far from his residence that he was attacked. An hour later a little girl passing along saw blood on the bridge. She gave the alarm and Mullin was found in the bottom of the ravine, still alive, but very weak. He declared that he had been attacked and cut by two unknown men, and after his throat was gashed he was pushed into the ravine. His own knife, red with blood, was found not far away, with the blade closed.

Among Mullin's wounds was a five-inch gash in the back of the head, which seems to disprove any suicide theory. He died yesterday afternoon from his injuries. He was 57 years of age and is survived by a family.

Mr. Mullin was bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery house of J. B. Tarver & Co. in Columbus for twenty-four years and held that position at the time of his death.

SEEKING SUNKEN SHEKELS

The Old Cup Defender Mayflower Is On a Search for Lost Treasure

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 30.—'Tis a sunken Spanish galleon, laden with treasure, that the schooner Mayflower searches; the secret of the mysterious expedition from New York is now definitely known.

The Mayflower is expected here next week and will sail hence for Santo Domingo.

On board her then will be an expert American diver, who has long served the Jamaican Government. This diver declares that while laying submarine cables soon after America's war on Spain to free Cuba, he came across a ship on the ocean's bottom where, silent as the Flying Dutchman, she rode as smoothly as if on the calmest sea. The diver, whose avocation demands sobriety, who has a reputation for industry and faithfulness, says further that he instantly recognized the submerged ship as a Spanish galleon.

He descended to her the next day, made a closer examination and became convinced that she is loaded with gold and silver which more than two hundred years ago was destined for the treasury of Their Catholic Majesties of Spain.

The diver says, too, that he failed to raise enough money to undertake an expedition of his own to search the galleon. So he confided his secret to another American, who organized the Southern Reasearch Company, which sailed on the Mayflower. The diver feels sure that the exploitation of the wreck will be successful and that the schooner will return with untold wealth.

* * *

Certainly the Mayflower sailed away from Gravesend Bay in a mist of mystery in the early gray of the morn of Sept. 18.

The long, low rakish schooner, the old cup defender, is re-enforced by a motor engine. Owned by Mrs. Eva M. Barker, the schooner was chartered by the Southern Research Company, a duly registered organization, the name of which, at least, is known to the expert American diver at Kingston.

At the Harvard Club and Yale Club here it was darkly rumored that the Mayflower went in search of a sunken English privateer, which set out "loaded fair to the gunwales" with plate of price, spoils of cathedrals in Mexico. The adventurous craft had most modern diving apparatus and stores for many weeks. On board were such buccaneers and football players as Stephen Noyles, Harvard, '03; Gordon Brown, Yale, '01; H. L. Corbett, Harvard, '03; "Buck" Harrison, Harvard, '04, and Roger Darby, Harvard, '05.

THREW HERSELF UNDER THE WHEELS OF A TRAIN

New York, Sept. 30.—In the presence of a crowd of women shoppers waiting for an uptown train at the 124th street station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad yesterday, a well woman of 25 threw herself in front of a moving train and was so terribly injured that she died a few moments later. The tragic act created almost a panic on the crowded platform. On the woman's underclothing was the name "Sherwood" written in ink.

HOW TO CURE A COLD

The question of how to cure a cold without unnecessary loss of time is one in which we are all more or less interested, for the quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger of pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. R. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by all druggists.

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