

# OCALA EVENING STAR

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OCALA, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908.

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## REPUBLICANS BELIEVE IN HOLY WRIT

In the Matter of Campaign Contributions They Do Not Want the Right Hand of the People to Know What the Left Hand of the Trust is Doing

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 2.—Declaring that every disinterested voter knows that large contributions have been used to secure mortgages upon officials, W. J. Bryan last night issued at Fairview a statement criticising the adoption by William H. Taft, his Republican opponent for President, of President Roosevelt's announced view on the subject of publicity of campaign contributions.

Following is the complete text of Mr. Bryan's statement:

**Surprised at Taft**  
"I am surprised to find that Mr. Taft indorses the President's views on the subject of publicity as to campaign contributions, but since he holds these views I am glad that he makes them known now. We now have publicity even if he does not believe in publicity of contributions until after the election. He fails to see the difference between the publication of contributions before election and the publication of expenditures before election.

"The publication of expenditures is required to show whether corrupt methods have been employed in the election and as the expenditures continue up to the close of the polls it would be impossible to make a complete publication until after the election. The publication of contributions ought to be before elections. The main reason for the publication of contributions before election is to show the public the sources from which the contributions come in order that the public may know which party predatory interests are supporting. Every one who knows human nature knows that the element of gratitude must always be considered in human affairs. Ingratitude has been described as a worse sin than revenge, for ingratitude repays good with evil, while revenge only repays evil with evil.

"Every disinterested voter knows that the large contributions have been used to secure mortgages upon officials. The publication of contributions throws a great deal more light upon the influence at work in politics than the publication of expenditures, for the publication of contributions shows to whom the party is indebted, and to whom repayment is likely to be made, while the publication of expenditures shows what has been paid out, and disbursements do not create obligations that affect the course of the administration.

**Taft's View of Purpose**  
"Mr. Taft says that the proper object of a publicity law is to prevent the use of money for bribery and other improper purposes in elections, and to enable the law officers of the government and the public to determine whether the contributions made were properly expended for legitimate purposes." And he adds, "the requirement that the names and accounts of the persons contributing should also be shown is for the purpose of enabling the public and the prosecuting officers Eofotio n-lsB as-dk nodges toju ESH of the government to judge whether subsequent official action has been improperly affected in favor of the contributors by the successful candidate."

"This, he says, can all be accomplished by publication after the election. He then proceeds to indorse the position taken by the President, declaring that the chief objection to the publication of contributions before the election is that it makes certain that in the heat of the controversy the motive of those who contribute to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign will be misconstrued, perverted and misrepresented.

"The candidate," also he insists, "in whose behalf the contributions are made will be charged in the most unfair way as being completely under the control of those who make the contributions."

**To keep Voters in Ignorance**  
"Here he makes the same charge that the President does, the astounding charge that the voters are so liable to be misled that the knowledge must be kept from them. I insist that it is an insult to the intelligence of the voters, and it does little credit to Mr. Taft's opinion of the men to whom he is making his appeal. President Roosevelt may have made his statement thoughtlessly and on the impulse of the moment, but Mr. Taft brings the same indictment against the voters with deliberation and after he has read a criticism of the President's views.

"It is fair to charge, therefore, that Mr. Taft is either expecting to receive contributions which would arouse just such suspicion among an intelligent people, or contributions which, if known, would arouse an unjust suspicion among a people too ignorant to form a correct judgment upon the facts. This is an evasion which he can neither retract nor excuse. It can only be explained by a consciousness that Republican campaign methods will not bear the light and that it would be dangerous to his party if the public knew before the election what he promises to make public after the election.

**Discouragement of Contributors**  
"His subsequent argument that the publication before election of the names and amounts contributed would discourage those who desire to contribute to the legitimate purposes of the campaign by exposing them to the bitter diatribes of unfair attacks or slanderous condemnation of partisans in an electoral fight, ought to have little weight when it is considered that such publication would be efficacious in discouraging those who now desire to contribute to illegitimate expenses, and for the purpose of putting officials under obligations to them. While publications after the election may enable us to judge whether subsequent official action has been improperly affected in favor of the contributors by the successful candidate, this is of very small value compared with the benefit to be derived from the publication of contributions before elections.

"The people have a right to form their own opinion as to the influences which are at work. They do not need a guardian to protect them from the misuse of the knowledge which they may acquire, and they ought not to be required to employ detectives to find out what the officials are doing after the election. Mr. Taft knows that a great many matters come before executives and legislators, which it is difficult, if not impossible, for the average voter to investigate the facts.

**People Have Right to Know**  
"The people have a right to know in advance of election whether those with special rights to look after are contributing sums larger than public spirit, patriotic motives and general interest would explain. If, for instance, a candidate for Governor is likely to have to pass upon railroad legislation, the people have a right to know whether men largely interested in preventing railroad legislation have contributed largely to his campaign fund. If a man aspires to an office in which, if elected, he will have to pass upon anti-trust legislation, or enforce anti-trust laws, it is only right that the public should know by what rights the trust magnates are financing his campaign. And so if a man is a candidate for an office which brings him in official connection with tariff legislation, it is proper for the public to know whether he will be so obligated to the beneficiaries of a high tariff as to be embarrassed when he attempts to protect the consumers.

**As to the Hughes Fund**  
"Mr. Taft represents what I have said in regard to Mr. Hughes. I called attention to some of the contributions that were made to Mr. Hughes' fund and in view of the fact that Mr. Hughes attacks the remedies presented in the Democratic platform as a cure for the trusts, without advancing any remedies of his own, and in view of the further fact that this testimony was quoted by the President against me, I asked the President whether he thought that these contributions by trust magnates would lessen or increase the weight of Mr. Hughes' testimony on the subject of trusts.

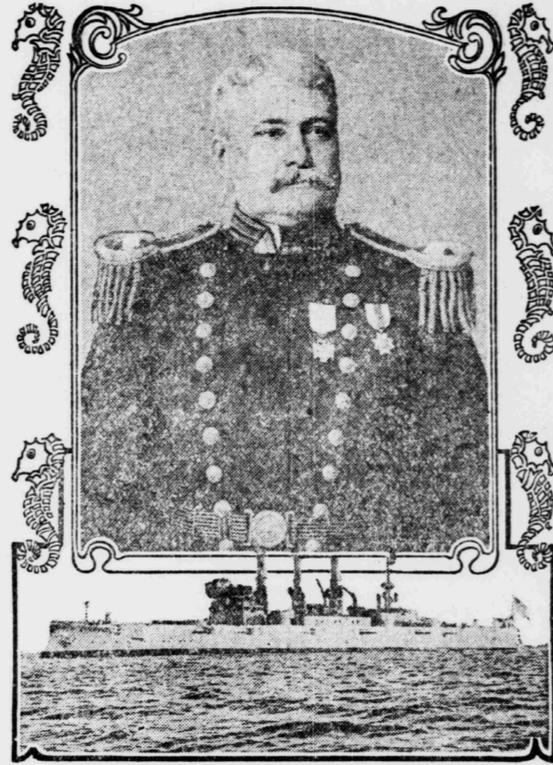
"It will not do for Mr. Taft to put Mr. Hughes upon a pedestal and claim for him immunity from criticism. It is not necessary for me to pass judgment upon Mr. Hughes or upon what he has done in order to pass judgment upon the question under discussion. He is only human and was one of the allies before the Chicago convention. We assume that public officials will be honest, and yet, we require bonds of those who handle money no matter how much character they may have. The law will not permit a judge, a juror or an official to accept a gift, if the gift is from one who has an interest in the official action of the official, and forbidding this, the law does not ask as to the character of the official. The law is based upon human nature and human experience and it is not necessary to furnish specific proof of special weakness in the man who receives the money or to prove that his decision was in any manner affected by the gift. No scales have yet been invented for the accurate weighing of the reasons which enter into an official's decision.

**Wouldn't Object to Trust Money**  
"It is only fair, however, to assume that in using Mr. Hughes' case as an argument, Mr. Taft meant to say that he will not object to contributions from trust magnates, railroad magnates and tariff beneficiaries, no matter how much those contributions may be, even though he may, if elected, be compelled to pass upon questions where their demands may be on the one side and the interests of the people on the other. He must not complain if he finds that many Republicans of the rank and file will differ from him on this subject, for the average man will judge aspirants for office by the rules applied to average man. Common sense and the universal judgment are against Mr. Taft's position and against the arguments which he advances in its support."

After giving out the above statement, Mr. Bryan referred to Mr. Taft's statement that Thomas F. Ryan contributed \$15,000 to the Nebraska campaign fund in 1904, and said:

"This has been denied, but I assume he has taken the statements of some of his Republican advisers without taking time to verify those statements. Mr. Ryan did not contribute any money to the Nebraska campaign fund. The National Committee contributed \$15,000 in 1904 and the members of the National Committee who had charge of the fund have stated that the contribution was made from the general fund of the committee and was not contributed to the committee by any one for the purpose of being sent to Nebraska."

**IF YOU KNEW**  
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COMMANDER OF NEW DIVISION OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold has been selected to command a new division of the Atlantic fleet consisting of the battleships Idaho, New Hampshire and Mississippi. The Dolphin will be his flagship. This is the naval division ordered to Provincetown, Mass., for target practice and maneuvers.

## BATTLESHIPS IN MANILA BAY

The Great Fleet Has Finished Another Stage in the Around the World Cruise

Manila, Oct. 2.—With the brilliant tropical sunlight pouring down on their polished guns and gleaming paint, a swift breeze waving their many flags straight from staffs and stirring bunting that covered half a hundred launches and excursion steamers that were crowded with cheering thousands as they escorted the big ships up the bay, the Atlantic battleship fleet steamed slowly into Manila bay yesterday afternoon and dropped anchor off the city.

## ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

J. H. W. Phillips of Tampa, Who was a Candidate for Delegate to the National Convention

J. Harvey Witherspoon Phillips, of Tampa, who was a candidate in the democratic primaries in May last for election as a delegate to the national convention, at Denver, is in serious trouble in Asheville, N. C., having been arrested in that city Wednesday upon the charge of the embezzlement of more than \$100 belonging to the firm of Bowzer & Co., of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The money alleged to have been embezzled by Phillips, it is understood, was funds collected by him from C. C. Bradley and others of Pensacola.

The matter was placed in the hands of J. E. Davis Yonge, of Pensacola, by the Indiana firm, who claim that Phillips in the first instance, had no authority to make collections for their account and secondly, that he has rendered no accounting to them of the collections made.

Phillips left Pensacola several weeks ago and was located at Asheville by Sheriff Van Pelt, of Escambia county, when instructions were wired the sheriff in the North Carolina resort to place his murder arrest upon the charges pending here. The sheriff was advised that Phillips had been cut under arrest, but received a telegram from the North Carolina sheriff that the alleged embezzler has declined to return here without requisition papers; and also that he was preparing to apply for release from custody under habeas corpus proceedings.

When the above information was received by the sheriff he had already wired Governor Broward requesting that he wire the governor of North Carolina requesting him to instruct the authorities to hold Phillips pending the issuance of requisition papers.

It is also understood that a telegram has been received from Phillips by attorneys in Pensacola making inquiry as to what amount of money will be required to settle the matter without criminal proceedings.

Phillips' home is in Tampa, out of which city he was traveling some months ago as a representative of a drug house. He is a brother of States Attorney Herbert S. Phillips, of Tampa, and his father is a Methodist minister in the Florida conference.

The accused is well known in Jacksonville, he having spent much of his time in this city in recent months.—Jacksonville Metropolis, 2nd.

## EXCELLENT HEALTH ADVICE

Mrs. M. M. Davison, of No. 379 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at all drugstores, 50c.

## BAD PLACE FOR BACHELORS

They Are Taxed Into Marriage If They Go to Milton, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 2.—Six months ago the little town of Milton, near Tacoma, passed a bachelor tax ordinance. There were at that time, by actual count, just twenty-three bachelors in the place.

Since then fourteen of these have taken the hint and married. Hearing of the good fortune that is coming the way of Milton bachelors, others have been going there until there are now thirty-seven bachelors by count. Miss Mary J. James, a bachelor girl of Milton, now declares bachelor girls are also flocking there in such numbers that the chances for matrimony of the original bachelor girls that were in Milton at the time the ordinance was passed are lessening in an inverse ratio, and in the past few weeks the bachelors have become independent and critical in their likes and dislikes.

"Some of us have built our own homes," she declared, "from foundation to roof. Not only that, but we have cleared our own land, dug out the stumps and graded. We do our own gardening, cut our own wood. Our ages range from 26 to 41 and the majority of us are good looking blondes and brunettes, weighing from ninety pounds up."

## MARRIED MAN IN TROUBLE

A married man who permits any member of his family to take anything except Foley's Honey and Tar, for coughs, colds and lung trouble, is guilty of neglect. Nothing else is as good for all pulmonary troubles. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Sold by all dealers.

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We accommodate all classes. Our customers represent the men and women who have built and are still building successful enterprises.

We solicit a share of your business.

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One wheel one hour .....	15c
One wheel three hours .....	40c
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