

## THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

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RICHMOND, IND. UNION MAIL LABEL NUMBER 301.

## Don't Act Too Hastily.

It is stated that representative negroes of this city will in the near future pass resolutions condemning the president's recent action in dismissing in disgrace three negro companies of the 25th infantry regiment, and will forward the same to Mr. Roosevelt. If the negroes of this city take any such action they will make a great mistake. We say this not from partiality toward the president but on the score of justice toward all concerned. The three negro companies concerned were guilty of obstructing the law of the land in shielding some of their members from discovery who had committed murder. The guilty members participated in the riot at Brownsville, Texas, in which several civilians were wantonly killed, and later the rest of the members of those companies refused to aid the officers in detecting the guilty parties. It was for this action that President Roosevelt took such drastic action. He did not dismiss the three companies simply because they were composed of negroes but because they were shielding murderers from the law. Had the companies in question been composed of white men the president would have acted just the same. Every act of his during his term in office has shown that he is no respecter of persons when it comes to punishing those who break the law. Any idea that President Roosevelt was influenced in his recent action by any southern politician of the Tillman stamp is absurd, considering that Senator Tillman hates the president so much that he has not visited the White House for over two years. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt is not the kind of man to be influenced by anyone. He is a man who acts upon his own responsibility and at the dictates of his own judgment. Some of the negroes here in the city seem to feel that one instance of unfairness of the president's was that he did not also discharge the officers of the three negro companies. They seem to feel that because the officers were white the president showed discrimination. The real facts are that these same officers tried to do their duty and find out who the men were who were guilty of the murders, and were balked in their efforts by the rest of the men in their companies shielding the guilty ones. It must be remembered that in our army commissioned officers are not allowed to fraternize with their non-commissioned officers or privates and therefore these officers were not accomplices of their men in shielding the murderers. In view of these facts it would seem as though the negroes of this city would be acting very inadvisedly in sending any resolutions such as they propose doing to the president.

## SIXTH DISTRICT EDITORIALS.

"This is a white man's government," shouts Senator Tillman at Chicago.

The truth is that in our government, under the constitution as amended, color "cuts no ice," to use a current saying.

It is written in the best blood ever shed for human liberty that neither "race, color or previous condition of servitude" shall bar an American citizen of his rights or privileges under the American government. The Tillman propaganda against the colored race, or "niggers" as he terms them, is unjust in the extreme; cruel, relentless and barbarous. Because there are negro outlaws, rapists and murderers Tillman and his ilk would crush the race as a whole, deny them their rights as citizens, take hope, happiness and the inspiration of a sense of liberty and equality of rights and privileges from their hearts. It requires but a grain of sense and a moment's thought to realize that Tillman is wrong in his attitude, and such is the conclusion of right thinking American citizens in all sections of this country.

However Tillman's brutal, vicious harangues will incite race hatred and the murder spirit in the vicious and dangerous classes, south and north, and cause many cruel, brutal murders of innocent colored men for no other reason than that they have a black skin. In his utterances and attitude he is a menace to the welfare of all races, as well as to law, order and good government.—Liberty Herald.

The decision handed down Tuesday by the Appellate Court to the effect that county sheriffs are not entitled to a 25 cent fee for each prisoner placed in jail and for each one let out, called an in and out fee, will save considerable money to the taxpayers. It amounts to about \$125 a year in Hancock county. As these fees have been allowed wrongfully for the past several years, since 1897 at least, we understand that the sheriffs will have to refund the amount which have been paid to them for putting in and letting out prisoners. Most people inquire, what is the salary of the office for, if not to look after the duties of the office? A graft about the sheriff's office of the state is the 40 cents a day allowed for board. The law knows no prices of days, hence a prisoner put in just before supper and let out just after breakfast the next morning costs the taxpayers 80 cents for board. Why would not a law to charge so much for each meal be the proper thing?—Greenfield Tribune.

Announcing his purpose to recommend and advocate the proposition to constitute the natives of Porto Rico citizens of the United States, the President is wise and just.

The writer, with knowledge of the character, loyalty and aspirations of the Porto Ricans, has constantly maintained that some means ought to be provided by Congress to permit those people to assume the rights, privileges and duties of American citizenship.

The so-called Foraker act, or Organic Law, under which Porto Rico is governed, provides that natives of the island shall be termed citizens of Porto Rico. At the time of the passage of the bill the question of citizenship was raised, but it was held that the term could apply only to citizens of the States and Territories of the Union, and that to grant it would place Porto Rico in the relation of a Territory and give the people the right, on the score of population at least, to claim statehood.

But there were good reasons, of special value to the Porto Ricans, for not making them citizens outright. By the Organic Act the customs duties collected since the island became ours, amounting to about \$2,300,000, were refunded to the island; the duties thereafter to be collected, aggregating \$600,000 or \$700,000 annually, were turned into the insular treasury, an alternative application to Porto Rico of the United States internal revenue laws was waived, permitting the insular Government, through the operation of its own laws, to collect \$800,000 or \$900,000 annually from that source. Neither of these privileges can, under the constitution, be accorded to State or Territory.

But, while it is possible for the most wretched and ignorant immigrant from any civilized country on earth to become a citizen of the United States a Porto Rican cannot, because he is not legally a foreigner.

This, it must be admitted, is a rank injustice to those good people, and Congress ought, by all means, open the way for righting the wrong. The idea that the aspiration of his life to throw off the yoke of Spain and become a citizen of the Great Republic is denied him, rankles in the bosom of every intelligent Porto Rican, and if it does not breed distrust of our purposes concerning the island, it must tend to destroy interest in progress and cool the ardor of their patriotism. Some means can certainly be devised to bring our loyal wards into full fellowship.—New Castle Courier.

Seven persons were killed in a wreck on the Southern Railway at Lynchburg, Va., Thanksgiving day. One of the dead is Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway; another victim is a New York millionaire named Philip Schnyder. J. P. Morgan, the big financier, shed tears in hearing of his friend Spencer's death. It requires some such terrible calamity to cause our American railway magnates to realize the awful and to a large extent unnecessary slaughter of human beings on the railways of this country. Samuel Spencer had a great career in the railway world, having gradually ascended from a surveyor to railroad president.—Rushville Star.

## BRYANT'S CHAPEL.

her father and mother, David Hand and wife.

David Hanagan and John Hale delivered a fine bunch of white hogs to John F. Dyne last Friday.

Will Dynes has about completed shelling fiddler in his new machine, which has given fine success.

Mrs. Lillie Wambo and sons were spending a few days this week with

## THE PRESIDENT HARD AT LABOR

Returns from Journey to the Tropics in as Trim Shape as He Left.

## THE RIVER CONGRESS

PREPARATIONS ARE WELL UNDER WAY FOR THE EVENT WHICH WILL BE HELD THIS WEEK.

[Publishers' Press.]

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Roosevelt is back from his trip to the Isthmus and Porto Rico, jubilant over the work being done on the canal. He returned in time, however, to receive a jolt on the "simplified spelling" funhouse, which came in the shape of a decision of the House Committee on Appropriations. The Committee, which has been in session before the formal opening of Congress, is determined that the Carnegie-Matthews-Roosevelt style of orthography will not be approved by Congress, if it can be helped. As the Committee on Appropriations is in a peculiarly happy position to have its recommendations carried out, it is likely that the President's track on the existing dictionaries will prove altogether harmless, so far as the government is concerned. This is the most important revolt yet, and undoubtedly there is woe in the camp of the simple spellers. It will be remembered that the Navy Department balked first, and the Supreme Court followed its lead by refusing to have the changed style used in the reprinting of briefs.

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Preparations are well under way for the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which meets here on Thursday and Friday of next week. J. F. Ellison, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Congress, has arrived from Cincinnati, and is busily engaged in making ready for the 1,100 delegates who will be in attendance. A gratifying fact in the acceptance pouring in on Secretary Ellison in response to the invitation of the Congress to communities to attend the convention, is the number of favorable replies from districts and cities distant from rivers or deep sea ports. Indianapolis is a case in point. Mayor Bookwalter of that city, with a big delegation, is coming to attend the session. Indianapolis is a railroad city, essentially, but it realizes that the development of water transportation is certain to have the effect of reducing rail freight rates over wide areas. For instance, Mayor Bookwalter knows that if the Ohio river is developed to a channel of commerce it will force the railroads at Indianapolis to reduce rates on many commodities, although the river does not come into immediate competition with the Indianapolis traffic. If the railroads did not reduce their rates, the industries affected would move out of their territory, deserting Indianapolis for Cincinnati or some manufacturing point on the river, and thus the transportation companies and the capital of Indiana would be losers. This fact has been a difficult matter to drive home to communities not situated on the inland rivers, but now it evidently has been accepted. The great strength of the movement for an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the improvement of the country's rivers and harbors will be borne in on the Federal lawmakers when they convene Monday.

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According to a report of Captain Eli A. Helmick of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Liscom, Alaska, the Alaskan Indians are in destitution because they are too lazy to "keep the wolf from the door." In a report on conditions there, made to the Military Secretary, he declares that government aid, unless wisely distributed, will serve only to make the aborigines a race of dependent, shiftless pensioners. In fact, Captain Helmick is averse to the extension of any government aid at all, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary, for he says, such assistance "encourages the Indians to hope for continued assistance that will enable them to eke out a lazy and trifling existence." The authorities here are studying the question, and it is probable that the Alaskan Indians will be dealt with on the same order that the Western tribes are cared for.

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What will go down in history as the most sanguinary warfare ever waged in a government building raged this week in the mail bag repair shop of the Postoffice Department. When the battle was over, the dead numbered upwards of 2,000. For months rats have been working havoc with the leather and canvas pouches in the mail service, and in desperation Postmaster Cortelyou finally called upon a professional rat-catcher for help. A score of negroes armed with bull's-eye lanterns and stout bags doubled that number of beady-eyed ferrets and a corporal's guard of keen rat terriers salled to the fray. The government now holds the rat-catcher's guarantee that there isn't the whisker of a rodent to be found within the four walls of Uncle Sam's principal mail station.

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"The Star Spangled Banner" is much in the public eye these days. In the neighboring city of Baltimore the patriotic people are up in arms over the proposal of the government to utilize old Fort McHenry, the inspira-

## BEVERIDGE'S RICHMOND SPEECH SETS THE WORLD TO TALKING

Child-Labor Fight in Congress to be one of the Most Interesting Phases of the Session Which Will Begin This Week—President Roosevelt Stands Behind the Indiana Senator and Will Assist in Forcing the Measure Through Congress.

Two weeks ago Senator Beveridge from the stage of the Gennett theatre in this city, made the formal announcement of his purpose to introduce a bill in Congress which would put a stop to child labor in all the United States, should the measure receive favorable consideration.

In two short weeks, every community in the United States has been brought to know about Senator Beveridge's Richmond utterance and already the great corporations which employ child labor are laying their plans to defeat the purpose of Senator Beveridge.

That the children have not been protected and that the state authorities, whose duty it is to protect them, have been bribed and corrupted, appears from the cold figures which represent between the unsensational binding of the decennial census reports. It is admitted by census officials that the returns are very inadequate and that in many localities they have been falsified by the influence of the mill owners and mine workers; but in spite of such falsification the story tells itself.

The worst of the story and the clearest evidence that the states are not doing their duty is found in the fact that the number of children who are industrial slaves has been growing steadily for the past twenty years.

In 1880, when the total number of children in the United States between ten and fourteen years of age was 6,649,483, the number who were working for wages was 1,198,356, or 16 per cent of all such children. In 1900 when the total juvenile population was 9,613,252, the number working for wages was 1,750,178 or eighteen per cent of the total.

Some of the children are shown to be put to work when very young. In Pennsylvania, for example, where the boys are needed in the hard coal mines, the census enumerators found 20,967 boys ten years of age at work. In addition to these, there were 3,614

children and birthplace of the national anthem, as a quarantine station for foreign cattle consigned to the port of Baltimore. Here in the district of Columbia the residents of Georgetown are forming a memorial association to purchase the old Key mansion, where the author of the song lived for many years. A great-grandson of the poet, who is a member of the local bar, is one of the initiators. It is not generally known that it remained for President Roosevelt to designate what officially could be regarded as the national hymn. When foreign governments asked for copies of the country's anthem, John Philip Sousa, when consulted, threw "America" out of the contest because its words were wedded to the British air of "God Save the Queen." He recommended the adoption of "Hail, Columbia," but the President stepped in—as he has stepped in on football rules, race suicide, reformed spelling and many other questions—and declared for "The Star Spangled Banner." That settled it.

When it comes down to speedy typewriters (not machines but operators of machines) the Patent Office declines to yield the palm to any. A number of stenographers in the department, as well as their superiors, have noticed of late certain widely-heralded claims of remarkable speed on certain makes of typewriting machines. The writing of 2,000 words an hour has been advertised by the maker of one typewriter as a great feat, and this mark was accomplished in a speed test on dictation. The patent office has one clerk—Miss Laura Hopkins—who recently attained the remarkable speed of 3,100 words in fifty minutes, and there were only two errors in the work. There are a number of women who write anywhere from 11,000 to 18,000 words a day of seven hours, and think nothing of it.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not go to Pine Knot, as they did last year to enjoy Thanksgiving dinner. They put aside the beauties of their Virginia country place in favor of the White House, a decision that was prompted by the great press of business that confronts Mr. Roosevelt on his return from his Panama trip. The Presidential household, however, did ample justice to the great twenty-eight pound turkey that came from the farm of Horace Vose at Westerly, R. I. Mr. Vose has been furnishing the turkey for the Presidential annual feast for many years. The offering of this year is not up to the standard set by those of the past, but the President believes that none of the Rhode Island turkeys are as plump today as they have been in former years, owing to the worry occasioned by Republican losses in the "baby" state. Congressmann and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth dined with the Roosevelt family, and the feast was a true family reunion.

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## CHIEF ROUTED IN THE PHILIPPINES

Eleven of His Band Were Killed and His Son Was Wounded.

## THE FAMILY WAS SEIZED

PABLO HIMSELF ESCAPED AND MUST STILL BE RECKONED WITH—ANOTHER CHIEF YET TO BE RUN DOWN.

[Publishers' Press.]

Manila, Nov. 30.—A force of constabulary under Major Murphy surprised the camp of Pablo, chief of the Pulajanes, on the island of Samar, Nov. 30. Eleven of the Pulajanes were killed, the chief's son and nine of the band were wounded. Chief Pablo escaped, but his wife and daughter were captured.

Clothing, arms and papers found were destroyed, together with the camp. The capture of Chief Pablo is considered the question of only a few days.

There is only one other chief at large, and plans have been arranged to capture or kill him. Governor Curzon of Samar wires that the breaking up of Chief Pablo's band signifies the death knell of Pulajanes in the island.

American residents of this city are indignant at the order sending the United States squadron to Hongkong for the holidays, as the merchants here wanted the sailors to remain in Manila.

## Carnegie Scored.