

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

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RICHMOND, IND. UNION 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 inadvisely 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 officer for, if not to look after the duties of the office? A graft about the sheriff's offices 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.

In 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 these 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 dthe 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 a 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 Schuyler 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.

Bryant's Chapel, Dec. 1. (Sp.)—Miss Lois Kramer spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Isaac Sparks. William Hanagan is erecting a house on the McCoy farm for Will Henwood.

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

her father and mother, David Hanagan and wife.

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

Will Dines has about completed shredding fodder in his new machine, which has given fine success.

Artificial gas, the 20th Century fuel.

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" funnybone, 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-Mathews-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. The committee, in addition to voicing its disapproval of the reform, is very likely to offer a resolution in the shape of an order to the Public Printer to disregard the Presidential order on spelling, so far as Congressional reports are 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.

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 Bookwiler 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 Bookwiler 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.

According to a report of Captain Eli A. Helmick of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Liscum, 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.

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 sallied 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 Postoffice principal mail station.

"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 reveal the ununsational 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 20,067 boys ten years of age at work. In addition to these, there were 3,614

boys eleven years of age, 13,286 boys thirteen years of age, 23,779 boys fourteen years of age, and 33,101 boys fifteen years of age.

How protect these boys? Pennsylvania is supposed to have statutes against child labor, and law officers to enforce them. But Pennsylvania has Mr. Baer, of the Delaware & Lackawanna railway, leading spirit of the coal trust, and commissioned by the Almighty, as Mr. Baer thinks, to make the business pay. The consequence is, Pennsylvania does not protect these children.

The remedy which is suggested by Senator Beveridge is very simple. He would make it illegal for anthracite coal which these boys helped to pick over in the breaker houses, to be shipped from one state to another. Thus Pennsylvania would have to either dispose of all its hard coal within its own boundaries, or little breaker boys under fourteen years of age, must be taken out of the breaker and sent to school.

The same principle applies to the children employed, for example, in the cotton mills of Alabama or the knitting mills of Massachusetts. Both these states are flagrant offenders against childhood and womanhood.

The census enumeration of 1900, showed that in Alabama there were 10,913 boys, and 5,599 girls ten years of age employed in gainful occupations to the exclusion of schooling and youthful diversion. In addition to these there were 11,081 boys, 5,611 girls, eleven years of age; also 14,214 boys and 7,500 girls twelve years of age; 13,922 boys and 7,209 girls thirteen years of age; and 15,058 boys and 7,947 girls fourteen years of age, and 15,801 boys and 7,799 girls fifteen years of age, engaged in gainful occupation.

Another state which is a flagrant offender is Georgia. The census returns show that in that state there are 60,870 boys under fourteen years of age and 28,748 girls under fourteen years of age, working, mostly in the cotton mills.

night train on Wednesday were crowded with lawmakers and their wives, and a number will not return until Speaker Cannon's gavel announces the opening of the session of Congress on Monday. The fame of the chestnut-bird Virginia ham is national, while the Virginia turkey is the most luscious bird that ever yielded to a carving knife. If one doubts the statement, let him ask any Virginian. There is little doubt that the Congressional party will come back well fed.

William McKinley, although no relative of the late President is in the Providence Hospital here, and Civil War veterans all over the country will mourn at the news, McKinley, although not an enlisted man, was one of the most trusted engineers on the military trains of the Union forces during the Civil War. It has often been said of him that he was "shot up" so often and maimed in so many railway accidents the result of train wrecking during the conflict, that he resembled a human sieve when the war ended. McKinley's first work for the government cause was when he was summoned to drive the locomotive that drew the train on which Abraham Lincoln traveled from Philadelphia to Washington to be inaugurated. For years McKinley was on the payroll of the Postoffice Department as a laborer at \$720 a year, but a short time ago he was retired because of disability. The worry over his dismissal aggravated the suffering he experienced because of the old war wounds, and he finally had to be taken to a hospital. His case is a sad proof of the ingratitude of republics. He is without a pension, although Congress at one time considered the matter. Nothing ever was done, and the old man who did so much for the nation in its days of travail, is practically without funds, should he recover.

Fined for Working Sunday. Decatur, Ind., Dec. 1.—Representatives of the Standard Oil company came here from Cleveland, O., and paid the fines and costs against 25 men arrested last Sunday for working Sundays. The workmen were employed at an oil station at Preble in this county. The total amount of the fines was \$245.

Operator Still Missing. Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 1.—Operator Mattoax, on whose shoulders is placed the responsibility for the wreck near here Thursday morning, is still missing, although detectives of the Southern Railway company are bending every effort to locate him.

Wages Raised. Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 1.—The Lehigh Traction company and the Wilkes-Barre Railway company, granted their men a voluntary increase of 10 cents a day in their wages, effective Jan. 1.

Was a Musician. Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Mark H. Slater, 78, widely known as a musical director and composer, died here.

When you ask for Mr. Austin's Pancake flour, insist upon having it and say Mrs. Austin and no other.

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, Dec. 1.—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 Curdy of Samar wires that the breaking up of Chief Pablo's band signals the death knell of Pulajanism 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. London, Dec. 1.—Exception is taken in some papers here to the statements made by Andrew Carnegie at the banquet of the St. Andrew's society in New York regarding the decline of recruiting in Scotland. The Pall Mall Gazette heads its comment, "An Allen Insult," and says that even if true, "it is the worst of manners in an alien who elects to make frequent use of British hospitalities to make it the subject of public rejoicing." Sir Mortimer Durand's "vigorous rebuke" of Carnegie at the same occasion is applauded by the press.

Suicide Burned. Port Clinton, O., Dec. 1.—Herman Seehr, 27, shot himself through the heart with a revolver at his mother's home in Port Clinton. The flash from the revolver set fire to his clothing and Mrs. Seehr, on her return from a shopping tour, found the interior of the room in which the deed was committed filled with smoke and flames. Seehr's body was burned almost to a crisp. Seehr recently escaped from the Toledo workhouse, where he was serving a sentence for abusing his wife.

Strike in Montana. Livingston, Mont., Dec. 1.—Because the Montana Coal and Coke company refused to reinstate a miner discharged some weeks ago 400 miners struck, tying up the mines and coking plants of the company at Aldridge and Horry. The decision to strike followed the company's refusal to further negotiate. The shut down of the Montana company's mines will further aggravate the prevailing scarcity of coal in this state, many eastern towns in Montana being practically without any reserve coal.

Gillette Trial. Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Chester E. Gillette, the young factory foreman on trial here, charged with the murder of Grace Brown, will not know his fate until toward the middle of the week. The last bits of evidence, both for and against the accused, were given to the jury before court adjourned Saturday. There still remain the pleas of counsel and the charge of the judge before the case reaches the jury. In view of the mass of testimony it is believed the final arguments will be long.

Cuban Governor Resigns. Havana, Dec. 1.—Governor Magoon received the resignation of Governor Aleman of Santa Clara. The reason for Aleman's resignation is believed to be his unwillingness to reinstate the Liberal members of the municipal council of Cienfuegos removed in consequence of the death of Congressman Villandras, who was killed in a fight with the police in Cienfuegos a year ago. Governor Magoon has not acted on the resignation.

Something to Learn. Washington, Dec. 1.—Joseph W. Lee, United States minister to Ecuador, discussed before the National Geographical society commercial opportunities in South American republics. Lee declared the United States would never be able to do an extensive business in South America until the manufacturers of this country make a closer study of the needs of the people in the Latin republics.

Fire at Lima. Lima, O., Dec. 1.—Fire gutted the 3-story Union block on the public square, starting in the upper stories. The upper stories were occupied as apartments. The Manhattan restaurant and Leon Lowenstein, clothing store are damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. The total loss on building and merchandise will reach \$14,000.

Football Fatality. Wooster, O., Dec. 1.—Dan Wengard, a school teacher, died at his home near Frederickburg, of an abscess in the head, that resulted from an injury he sustained while playing football at Massillon. Wengard was a former student of Wooster university.

You will never tire of Mrs. Austin's Pancakes. Fresh supply now on hand at your grocers.