

## THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM.

Palladium Printing Co., Publishers  
Office—North 9th and A Streets.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.



—PRICE—

Per Copy, Daily ..... 2c  
Per Copy, Sunday ..... 3c  
Per Week, Daily and Sunday ..... 10c

—IN ADVANCE—

One Year ..... \$5.00

Entered at Richmond, Ind., Postoffice  
As Second Class Mail Matter.

Mr. Fairbanks says there is a surfeit of politics. Referring to the Collier's Weekly brand?

If Mr. Watson puts off much longer making up his mind as to whether he is going to be Indiana's next governor or succeed himself in congress, he may get in the fix the man was in who tried to swap horses in the middle of a stream.

Charles W. Miller, of Goshen, former attorney general of the state, has announced his candidacy for nomination as governor of Indiana on the republican ticket. The vim and businesslike methods he is using in furthering his candidacy augur well for the kind of administration he would give the state if elected.

Editor Charles W. Stivers, one of the veteran newspaper men of Indiana, has come out strongly and frankly for congress from the Sixth district. It is a real pleasure to find some one willing to take that office if he can get it, and especially so, in view of the way Mr. Watson is flirting with both the governorship and the representation.

## A NEWSPAPER LESSON.

Now that the Bulletin and News have consolidated, Anderson has two newspapers, an evening publication and a morning issue. Some years ago, in this state and elsewhere, there was a boom in the newspaper business. The result was an over-supply of journals. In smaller, growing towns, especially, there was a tendency to crowd the field. As a result, little or no money was to be made by any competing paper. The Spanish-American war made new and large demands on these papers. Competition was fierce. They exerted themselves unduly in keeping a fast pace. They called it progressiveness. They proposed to keep up with the times, and to give their patrons the best in the market, no matter what the cost. The thing was overdone. Many newspapers assumed burdens and expenses during the war that they were not able to drop afterwards. Competition, a false pride and an effort to put on a metropolitan front, continued to sap the vitality of papers in several limited fields. Common sense is taking hold in various cities. The days of boom growth are over, and the newspapers are fitting into their places on a basis of profit and business judgment. Richmond, Muncie, and now Anderson, have learned the lesson. Experience has taught that two papers are sufficient in a city of 25,000 people. Indianapolis Sun.

## THE TRACTION SITUATION.

The restraining order under which the interurbans from the east are still allowed to enter Richmond, is a good thing for Richmond according to the present status of the case. Under it there will be no interruption of interurban service and Richmond business men, therefore, will not feel the effect of cutting off interurban communication with the east. At the same time the order states that a hearing of the case will be heard in the federal court on October 7, thus giving the city an opportunity to present its case which, if favorably acted upon, means victory for us. The traction company will seek to present its case so that the federal judge will grant an injunction prohibiting the city from ever enforcing the recently passed ordinance against the Dayton and Western, and has already started a little game to strengthen its case. The Richmond Street and Interurban company has leased its lines east of Eighth street to the eastern corporation line to the Terre Haute, Indianapolis &amp; Eastern traction company and the T. H. I. &amp; E. has extended its operation of cars to that point. Beginning Friday all Dayton and Western cars were run to the corporation line by Dayton and Western crews and at that point they were met and manned into Richmond by T. H. I. &amp; E. crews.

The reason for this is absurdly plain. The city ordinance recently passed prohibits Dayton and Western cars from entering Richmond until a new franchise has been asked for and received. By running the Dayton and Western cars to and from the city under T. H. I. &amp; E. crews, the cars are supposed to be part of the T. H. I. &amp; E. system until the state line is

reached, and, as such, under the restraining order can not be molested by city officials. The whole thing is nothing but a subterfuge on the part of the T. H. I. &amp; E. officials to enable Dayton and Western cars to still enter the city despite the ordinance. This fact is so apparent to Richmond citizens should be equally so to

Judge Anderson and it should not be hard for the city attorney to convince him of the true nature of the ruse. It is scarcely conceivable, moreover, that the T. H. I. &amp; E. should care to continue indefinitely this new and rather expensive system of providing crews to take Dayton and Western cars to and from the city.

## The Magazines

## Everybody's.

President Roosevelt's latest contribution to the discussion of "nature faking," published in the September Everybody's Magazine, is a vigorous presentation of his views, and very much to the point. That the president is a naturalist well fitted to form judgments on matters of this kind is not likely to be denied by those who are in a position to know, but an interesting light on this side of our many-sided president is thrown by Mr. John Burroughs' new book, "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt," soon to come from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin &amp; Co. In writing of Roosevelt as a nature-lover and observer, Mr. Burroughs cites many instances of his acuteness and accuracy which have come to his notice during years of acquaintance, and he shows, too, how genuine a lover of wild animals and all nature the president is. In the first part of the book Mr. Burroughs tells in an entertaining way the story of his trip to the Yellowstone park, with the president, and gives an interesting picture of his companion.

The September American Boy. A fine picture of "Minnehaha" occupies the front cover of the September American Boy, and the matter contained in the issue is fully up to the usual standard of this high class boys' magazine. The editor's serial, "Tad, and Tomlinson's story, The Camp Fire of Mad Anthony, are concluded with this issue. Off the Reservation, that exciting serial by Edward S. Ellis, is continued three chapters, and a new serial by the veteran writer of boys' stories, John T. Trowbridge, is begun. The two short serials, "Hazy, and For the Flag, are also finished in this number. Among the short stories and articles are: Capturing an Outlaw, showing how a quick-witted boy was more than a match for experienced men; Benjamin West, being an interesting biographical sketch of that great artist; "The Spell" at Number Six, telling of an exciting spelling match between two schools; The Grizzly of the Siskiyou Mountains, narrating the pluck and daring of a boy in his fight with a gigantic bear. The Banishment of Solomon is a fine nature story. Outwitting the Sioux tells how two Indians were beaten at their own game. Chats with Big Americans this month is an interview with the famous "Buffalo Bill." Athletic boys will be interested in The Boy on His Muscle, and Keeping Tab on the World contains some interesting information of value to the boys who think. The usual departments of Stamps, Coins and Curios, Boy Photographer, Boy Mechanic and Electrician, Legion of Honor, Order of the American Boy, and Tangles are all full of items of interest. The fine illustrations are a special feature of this number, there being over 50.

California and Newfoundland. Collier's for September 7 calls attention to the future trouble the United States is laying up for herself in connection with her Japanese situation by enforcing her fishing treaty with England. It says:

The perversity of the Gloucester fishermen has led to consequences that may prove serious to the United States. As they refused to permit a friendly arrangement that would have allowed them all the privileges they wanted in Newfoundland waters in exchange for the free admission of Newfoundland fish to the American market, the relations of the two countries have come down to a question of legal rights. It is provided by treaty that American fisherman may do certain things. They assert that these rights are infringed by laws passed by the legislature of Newfoundland. The Government of the United States, taking up their case, has called upon the British government to make good its treaty obligations regardless of local laws. It is now announced that an agreement has been reached to submit the questions in dispute to the Hague Tribunal. Pending a decision the fisheries are to be conducted under last year's modus vivendi. This is a case in which victory is as much to be dreaded by the United States as defeat—perhaps more so. We are asking a body of foreign jurists to override a local government in the interpretation of a treaty. Very likely they will do so. They would have a natural tendency that way. But when at our request they have laid down the lines on which the British Government must execute a treaty over the head of the self-governing colony of Newfoundland it will be hard to see just what answer we can make to Japan when she asks us to invite the same jurists to prescribe the manner in which we shall execute our treaty with her over the head of the self-governing state of California. England's embarrassment will be no less if her ally asks her to submit to the Hague Tribunal the conduct of Australia and the Transvaal toward Japanese immigration. The United States and Great Britain are in the same boat in the matter of their relations with their states and self-governing colonies on the one hand and with foreign nations on the other. Their position is extremely delicate. Logically it is simple enough. They have unlimited power to enforce their treaties throughout the extent of their dominions. Foreign nations have a right to demand that they exercise that power. But when it comes to the practical point of coercing Australia or California to adopt a policy of intense and unpopular because a foreign nation says that course is required as a treaty,

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RAYMOND F. SELBY.

## A Woman's View of It.

The following letter is from Mrs. Selby to one of the lady operators recently employed by the Postal in Cincinnati:

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25, 1907.

Of course you are one of the girls who have at last awakened and demanded part of what is due them. We are out too, and to stay, unless we get everything we have asked. We have meetings every day. Such enthusiasm every face bright, eager, happy. No fear of defeat oppresses any. I am not in the fight personally. My husband is, and that makes it my fight, too. You can not know what the Chicago force has had to stand. Why, a

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