

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM.

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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 flitting with both the governorship and the representativeness.

## 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 & Eastern traction company and the T. H. I. & 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. & 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. & E. crews, the cars are supposed to be part of the T. H. I. & 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. & E. officials to enable Dayton and Western cars to still enter the city despite the ordinance. This fact that 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. & 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 & Co. In writing of President 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; "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 30.

## 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 fishermen 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. The position is extremely delicate. Logically it is simple enough. They have unlimited power to enforce their rights through-out the extent of their territories. 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 unpopularity because a foreign nation says that course is required by a treaty,

British and American statesmen feel inclined to "side-step" the issue as long as possible.

## Popular Science Monthly.

The Popular Science Monthly for September contains the following articles: "The Problem of Age, Growth and Death," by Professor Charles S. Minot; "A Scientific Comedy of Errors," Professors T. D. A. Cockerell and P. B. R. Hellems; "Notes on the Development of Telephone Service," "Fred DeLand," "The Health of American Girls," Nellie Commins Whitaker; "Some Ethical Aspects of Mental Economy," Professor Frederick E. Bolton; "The Chinaman and the Foreign Devils," Charles Bradford Hudson; "Poe as an Evolutionist," Frederic Drew Bond; "Mars as seen in the Lowell Refractor," G. R. Agassiz; "Hermann von Helmholtz"; "Linnean Celebrations in Sweden"; "Radium Emanation and the Transmutation of the Elements."

## Increased Demand for Capital.

The fall in prices is due, primarily, to the absorption of capital the world over. If it were local to the United States, as some of the critics of the Administration would have us believe, it might be attributed to local causes. In fact, however, it affects Great Britain, where the price of consols has fallen as low as 80½, or lower than at any time since 1848; it affects Berlin, where serious banking troubles have been feared; and even affects Paris, where the Bank of France carries a stock of gold which makes the Paris market almost impregnable.

There is a simple philosophy to the monetary situation in these great markets. It is a philosophy which is simple, at least to the student of political economy, but unfortunately not all our statesmen nor even all our financial writers are trained economists. The explanation of high rates for money all over the world is that the capital sought for the creation of new enterprises, like railway extensions, new rolling mills, new buildings, and the opening up of new countries, does not equal the demand for it. Every civilized community today produces annually not only all that is needed for its immediate consumptive wants, but a surplus over for making additions to the existing equipment of production. It is not money which is lacking, in the sense of gold coin and notes. It is a sufficient supply of raw material, labor, and machinery to create all these new works. Men who wish to enter upon such creations seek to borrow the capital of others through the form of banking credits. They find that those credits are exhausted or reduced. They then offer a higher bid for surplus capital by offering new securities cheap. In order to buy these new securities, holders of old securities are willing to sacrifice them in some cases at reduced prices in order to take the new. In other words the mass of securities, both old and new, competing for a market, is in excess of the combined demand for securities at former prices. Hence the fall in their current quotations.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for September.

## Japan Desires Universal Peace.

There are many reasons why there should be peace between the United States and Japan. My country shares with her sister nations in the desire for universal peace. I have made the statement before, and I repeat it here, with even more emphasis. The glory of a successful war is brilliant, but the glory of peace is greater. At the reception given to General Baron Kuroki in New York City, I was very much pleased with the cordial welcome given to the sons of Japan by the citizens of that great metropolis. I felt, however, still greater satisfaction when I stopped to think that the resplendent martial uniforms of the two countries were intermingling with each other in a mission of peace without any thought of war, and that the brave men who have been so honored at home and respected abroad were singing in one chorus the glory of peace. The same thoughts came over me when I attended the brilliant and most hospitable reception tendered by the same great city to Admiral Yamamoto. I am also pleased that a society—the Japanese Society of New York—has been formed to promote and increase friendly relations existing between my country and the United States of America.—From "A Peace Message to the American People," by Viscount S. Aoki, in the September Circle.

## JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION BOOMING.

Everything in full blast. New and unique attractions. Cheap Excursion tickets and through sleeping cars daily over the Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis via Columbus to Norfolk. Particular information from any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

6 eodst

C. C. & L. ticket agent will sell you sleeping car tickets to Chicago for their 11:15 P. M. train. Call on him.

The Norwegian government has refused to grant the usual annual gift of 10,000 crowns to the International Marine Laboratory at Christiania. Nansen has undertaken to collect that sum through private contribution.

## MASONIC CALENDAR.

Webb Yodge, work first degree, Sept. 11.  
King Solomon Chapter, stated meeting, Sept. 12.

# TELLS OF STRUGGLE BY TELEGRAPHERS

Raymond F. Selby of Richmond Is a Member of the Strikers at Chicago.

## SAYS THE CAUSE IS JUST.

HIS WIFE, WHILE NOT A STRIKER, IS DOING ALL SHE CAN TO HELP THE CAUSE CHAMPIONED BY HUSBAND.

Raymond F. Selby, formerly of Richmond, has written as follows to Folger P. Wilson and the letter will be especially interesting in its comment on the telegraphers' strike:

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25, 1907.  
Folger P. Wilson, Richmond, Ind.:

My Dear Friend:—Questions are confronting not only myself, but many others, which if asked me six months ago would have excited credulity, but at the present moment convince me are only the confirmation of the fulfillment of prophecy, and each day only establishes the fact more clearly. Thee asked if I find it harder to do right and easier to do wrong in a city like Chicago. For myself, I can say no, but from the hard lines in the faces of many struggling mortals, I fear I cannot say as much, for they bear the marks of their sins in their faces, and for such I have only pity, and with Dante, say "Step reverently, lest ye tread on the heads of these poor brethren." The temptations of a city like Chicago are so many, and the vortices of pleasure and vice so numerous as to be almost appalling, but I live in a little kingdom of my own, and seek neither pleasure nor vice, and am only an observer as I pass along. Life is too serious at best to spend it in such a pursuit. My aim is to become better and better with each succeeding day, till time shall reveal me in that day when all hidden things are revealed, as just a little better than when I came and it shall be said, "It is good that he lived." We are entering the third week of the strike of telegraphers, and are as firm in the belief of the justice of our cause, as the first day when we walked out. Conditions were altogether bad, not in Chicago alone, but all over the country. Our demands are so small in comparison to what we should ask, as to seem that we were afraid to ask more. The modesty of our demands cannot be construed as extortionate. The shoe is on the other foot. One speaker today said: "Mr. Gould would wake up to the fact that others wished to live and be heard, and Mr. Gould would forego scouring the old world for a count or other repudiated nobility, and there would be no necessity to squeeze another million or two for his sister. The Western Union Telegraph company is capitalized for about ninety-seven million dollars, with an actual investment of about thirty million. So thee can see there is a little water in the stock, and upon which dividends have been earned on this dishonest capitalization for years, and officials of telegraph corporations say we cannot have justice, and defy the public, as well, and claimly say it is no concern of theirs, "that it is business," and any one connected with the operation of the telegraph knows that the laws of the land are violated daily by these companies with impunity, yet have the effrontery to pose as the business interests of the country. I could say more but it would not avail much, but this much, our cause is just, and thee knows the proverb: "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just." My wife attends meetings with me daily, and enjoys, and is as much interested in the movement as myself, quick to express her hopes, and reluctant to express her fears. This buoy me up, for does not the poet say:

"For woman's heart I knew

Was fraught

With many gushing sympathies."

Our movement so far has been unblemished, for not one act of rowdiness or disorderly conduct can truthfully be charged to our movement, although the Postal people did go to the trouble of going away out to an obscure little town in Arizona and had a miniature riot all of their own making, and gave it wide publicity in the press, but we were expecting this kind of a move on their part, and were not fooled by it. It is too old a trick to fool any one with a modicum of intelligence. It is up to them and they must "fight fair," for we discountenance anything like that, as it would lose us public sympathy at once. We are gentlemen, asking for our rights, and not "things," nor "bad men" of renown in the cheap novels of boyhood days. The world is moving fast, and this is only one movement, and after the great battle of Armageddon is fought in the air, and the lion and the lamb lie down together in peace, and the millennium shall have been ushered in, and the brotherhood of man proclaimed, justice and love shall reign supreme, old things will pass away, and all things be made new, will prove no idle dream. Very sincerely

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 day 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

man almost had to beg for a short relief; then, maybe, in an hour or so, it would be granted—perhaps. They used the sliding scale to such an extent that they more than got back the ten per cent increase granted a few. There is no need to tell you how hard a man must work, of the many hours' overtime, if he wants to live in this city, where rents are from \$35 up, in decent neighborhoods. We can't lose. There aren't enough scabs in the United States and Canada and Mexico to man the Chicago offices alone. A common foreign day laborer, who is scarcely able to make himself understood, in our language, makes \$2.85 per day, and needs no brains and less education to do the work. If the operator is not deserving of more pay than these people he had better quit the business and get himself a pick and shovel. Tell all the boys and girls when they go back, never go whipped. But that is impossible.

## OPEN CANNING SEASON.

Cambridge Factories Will Soon be Running Full Force.

Cambridge City, Ind., Sept. 7.—The two canning factories of this place have opened the tomato canning season and will be running full force in a few days. Each of these institutions has hundreds of acres of tomatoes under cultivation and at present the outlook is very favorable for an overwhelming crop. Tomato raisers say that the season has been a favorable one and that the fruit will be larger in size than of recent years.

## Unique Advertising.

A tale is told of Robert Bonner and of his belief in advertising. One day he engaged a whole page of a newspaper and repeated a two line advertisement upon it over and over again. It must have been repeated 5,000 times upon the page in the smallest type.

"Why do you waste your money, Robert?" asked a friend. "I noticed that same line so often. Would not half a page have answered your purpose?"

"Half a page would never have caused you to ask the question," replied Mr. Bonner. "At least five people will ask that to every line was the way I figured it."

## Opening His Hand.

William Penn was once urging a man he knew to stop drinking to excess when the man suddenly asked, "Can you tell me of an easy way to do it?" "Yes," Penn replied readily; "It is just as easy as to open thy hand, friend." "Convince me of that," the man explained, "and I will promise up on my honor to do as you tell me." "Well, my friend," Penn answered, "whenever thee finds a glass of liquor in thy hand open that hand before the glass touches thy lips, and thee will never drink to excess again."

# Diarrhoea

When you want a quick cure without any loss of time, and one that is followed by no bad results, use

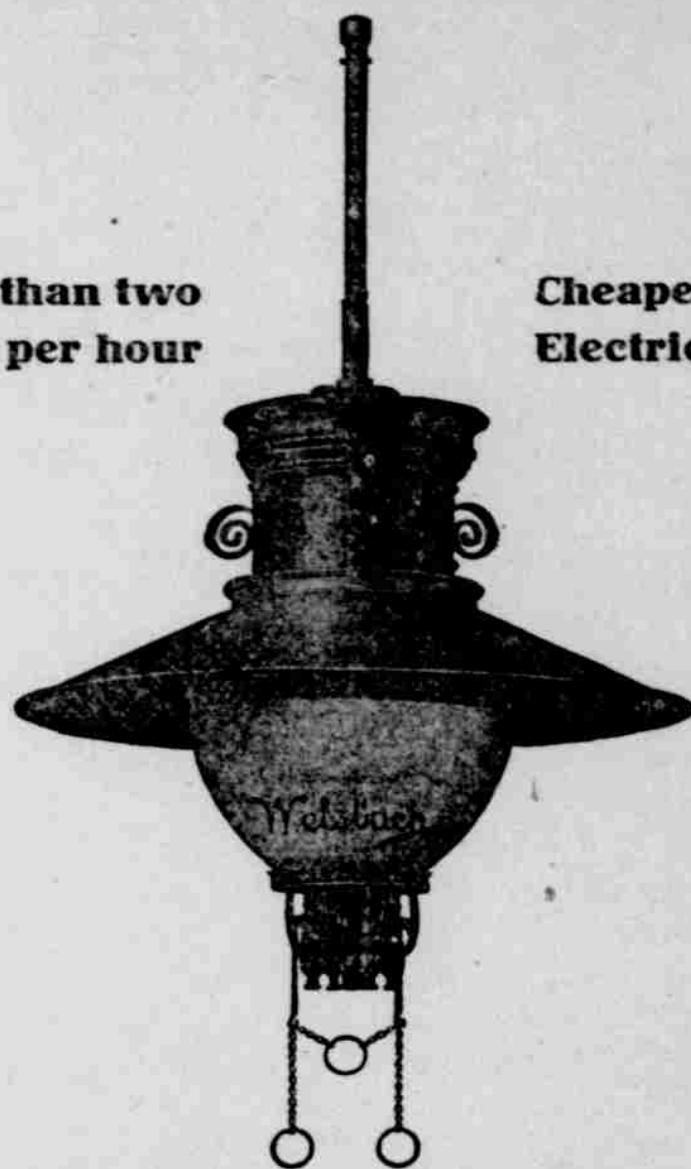
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

It never fails and is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

# Mr. Merchant

## Don't Be Passed By Unseen

The Lamp shown is the Best and Most Economical for Offices, Stores and Public Buildings.



Costs less than two cents per hour

Cheaper than Electricity

It's a business bringer, and will more than double the value of your store display. We want to make Richmond the most brilliantly lighted city in Indiana.

Commencing Monday, September 9th, we will give

## 100 ARC LAMPS FREE

Put up in your store and maintained absolutely free of charge. Twenty-five lamps already spoken for. ACT QUICKLY. Telephone or write and our man will call. When you pass our window, look at the display of the most wonderful incandescent gas lamp ever invented, artistic enough for the most fastidious. Watch for our announcement telling how you can procure the lamps AT COST. Come in, we will be glad to tell you about both propositions.

## Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co.

Phones—Home 167; Bell 35.

618 MAIN STREET.

# TUCUMCARI

One of New Mexico's Big Towns

(J. Frank Reeves.)

This hustling city lies on the New Mexico plateau in the shadow of Tucumcari mountain—called by Indians the Squatty mountain, because of its peculiar shape—at an altitude of 4,000 feet. Situated in the midst of a fertile farming section, where fine crops are being produced without the aid of irrigation, blessed with an inexhaustible supply of the finest, purest and most exhilarating air in the world, and with ample supply of excellent water, Tucumcari would seem to be especially favored by nature. And man has not been slow in his appreciation, for more than 250 cars of emigrant outfits have been unloaded there during the last twelve months, besides hundreds of persons who have supplied themselves with necessities through the business houses of Tucumcari. One general store sold last year over \$70,000 worth of goods. Then other hundreds have come overland in prairie schooners, horseback, and afoot and their tents cover acres in the suburbs where they are impatiently awaiting the providing of houses for their occupancy.

The sound of the builder is heard on every side. Many substantial business blocks are being rapidly pushed to completion, tenants ready, waiting and urging the work along. A particularly noticeable feature is the natural building material, a richly colored sandstone, found in immense quantities in Tucumcari mountain, a short distance from the city limits. This stone can be had for the quarrying. It is as easily worked and handled as wood, but becomes hardened by exposure to the air. This material is largely used in local construction work and is creating a "city beautiful."

The business of the town is booming, bank deposits having increased over 300 per cent. in twelve months. New Mexico being the favored land for flocks and herds, is nourishing millions of sheep, and their woolly contributions are handled from Tucumcari in enormous quantities. One wool scouring plant ships upward of 2,000,000 pounds yearly and more could be handled were the proper facilities provided.

The population has more than doubled in the past year, reaching now about 2,500, and it is not unreasonable to look for an increase to 5,000 or 6,000 in the coming year. As to the future—who can tell? Perhaps—and not putting it too mildly—a beautiful thrifty home and business city of 25,000 or 30,000 people may occupy this site within five or ten years, for here is a great railroad center, a division point on the Rock Island system with roundhouse and shops. Ultimately, Tucumcari will be the western terminus of the Rock Island line from Memphis, Tenn. It is the junction point of the Dawson branch, reaching into the great coal fields of the Dawson district. As a commercial center the location is very promising, its tributary territory extending for a radius of over 100 miles without competition, and

when it is considered that 30 acres now in cultivation to where there was one acre a year ago and that probably 12,000 people have come into this territory in the same period, one can readily see why the bright future of this place seems so well assured.

Tucumcari has a fine stone court house, being the county seat of the new county of Quay. She has fine brick school buildings, churches of all leading denominations, a good line of business houses, but room for many more to handle the rapidly increasing volume of business, there being excellent openings for a laundry, five and ten-cent store, furniture, candy and fruit, good restaurant and especially for a good \$2.00 to \$2.50 day, well-kept hotel, which is greatly needed.

Theo. W. Heman is president of the Tucumcari commercial club, and S. M. Wharton of the Tucumcari News is secretary.

Farmers who have resided in this section long enough to be qualified, unite in testifying as to fruitfulness of the soil, a rich red loam, similar to that of Oklahoma, and express themselves as satisfied that as a home-making proposition it stands second to none. There are yet government homestead lands to be had by the man of limited means, who desires to provide a healthful and productive home for his family. There would seem to be here an opportunity which should be quickly grasped, for corn, wheat, oats and practically all standard farm crops, including the profitable forage crops, can be satisfactorily produced, and for stock raising there is no better land.

For business men, some of whom are already planning for branch stores in the smaller towns in the territory, there are splendid openings. Jobbers in standard lines would find a profitable field there and a chance to build up a large business. To the small dealer there is an equal chance. To the builder, the mechanic, the laborer, or any one with the least snap and ginger in his or her make-up, Tucumcari and its surrounding territory offers opportunities that should not be overlooked.

## For Congress

C. W. Stivers

A Candidate.

To the Republicans of the Sixth District:

The undersigned is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the 6th district; subject to the decision of Republican voters at the nominating elections and conventions in the counties of the district to be held next Spring. I will meet the people of the district in their home counties in public address in the near future.

Very Respectfully,  
CHARLES W. STIVERS.