

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM.

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THE OLD WAR HORSE.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, the old war horse of machine politicians and frenzied financiers, has gallantly leaped into the fight as of yore with the most malignant attack upon President Roosevelt and his policies we have ever read. From the very boldness with which the Inter Ocean denounces the president, from the false arguments it uses to justify it in its attack, from the attack coming at a time when the "Roosevelt Panic," engineered by Wall Street's corruptionists to destroy confidence in President Roosevelt, is at its height, we can not believe otherwise than this is the beginning of the storm of the Millionaires' Conspiracy to down the president. That this is true, that Wall Street's millionaires have really engineered a panic to destroy the confidence of the people in President Roosevelt by touching their pocketbooks, we believe we can prove.

The Inter Ocean asks this question:

"Why is this? Why does enterprise picken in the midst of plenty? Why do we halt on the way, though the sun of prosperity still lights us? Why are we faint-hearted, with all the material means of industrial and commercial achievement in our hands?"

And then it gives its own answer as follows:

"The answer is plain. All these things have come to pass because the President of the United States has seen fit to bring them to pass for purposes which he has declared to be adequate and to be worth, in his opinion, the price which the rest of us are being called upon to pay."

The answer is false because the question is founded on a falsity and absolutely misrepresents the true facts concerning conditions in this country. Enterprise has not sickened in the midst of plenty nor are we faint-hearted or neglecting to use "the material means of industrial and commercial achievement in our hands." That this is true we offer as proof another quotation from this editorial of the Inter Ocean: "The farmers, on whose broad foundation the prosperity of the nation is supposed to rest, have fewer debts and larger bank deposits than are registered in the books of any past year. Moreover, even with their smaller crops, they will receive greater sums from sales in Europe than any that heretofore have come to their hands."

In that quotation the Inter Ocean utters the only truth contained in its entire editorial—our farmers are the basis of American prosperity and they are more prosperous than they ever were before. Nor has any policy or utterance of President Roosevelt injured them in the least. This year the American farmer is receiving more than he ever did before for the size of his crop. His corn crop averages with the average corn crop of the last ten years and the price he is receiving for this crop is just twice the price he has received for his corn on an average during the past ten years. Only the other day E. H. Harriman, who has been an object of attack by President Roosevelt many times, when asked if it was true that he had given orders to the superintendents on his various railroads to curtail operations from now on, replied that there was absolutely no truth in such a statement. And he qualified his denial by remarking that owing to the crops that had to be moved this year railroads could not curtail. What does that mean, therefore? Simply that the American farmer, in getting his crops to market, must share his prosperity with the railroads and that the chain of prosperity that starts with the farmer and continues through the railroads, manufacturers of farming implements, etc., and returns to the farmer by the consumption of his products by the men who work for the railroads and manufacturers, is as yet unbroken and is continuing to pile up more and more wealth for the people of this country. And furthermore, the people of this country are getting a greater share of that prosperity through the efforts of President Roosevelt. He is breaking the power of the trusts—financial trusts, implement trusts and railroad trusts—and the farmer as well as the rest of the people are reaping the benefit.

The Inter Ocean does not deny that a curb on all our various trusts was needed, but it does deny that President Roosevelt pursued the right line of attack. It arraigns him bitterly for having made attacks in his public speeches against men of great wealth who have violated our laws, and de-

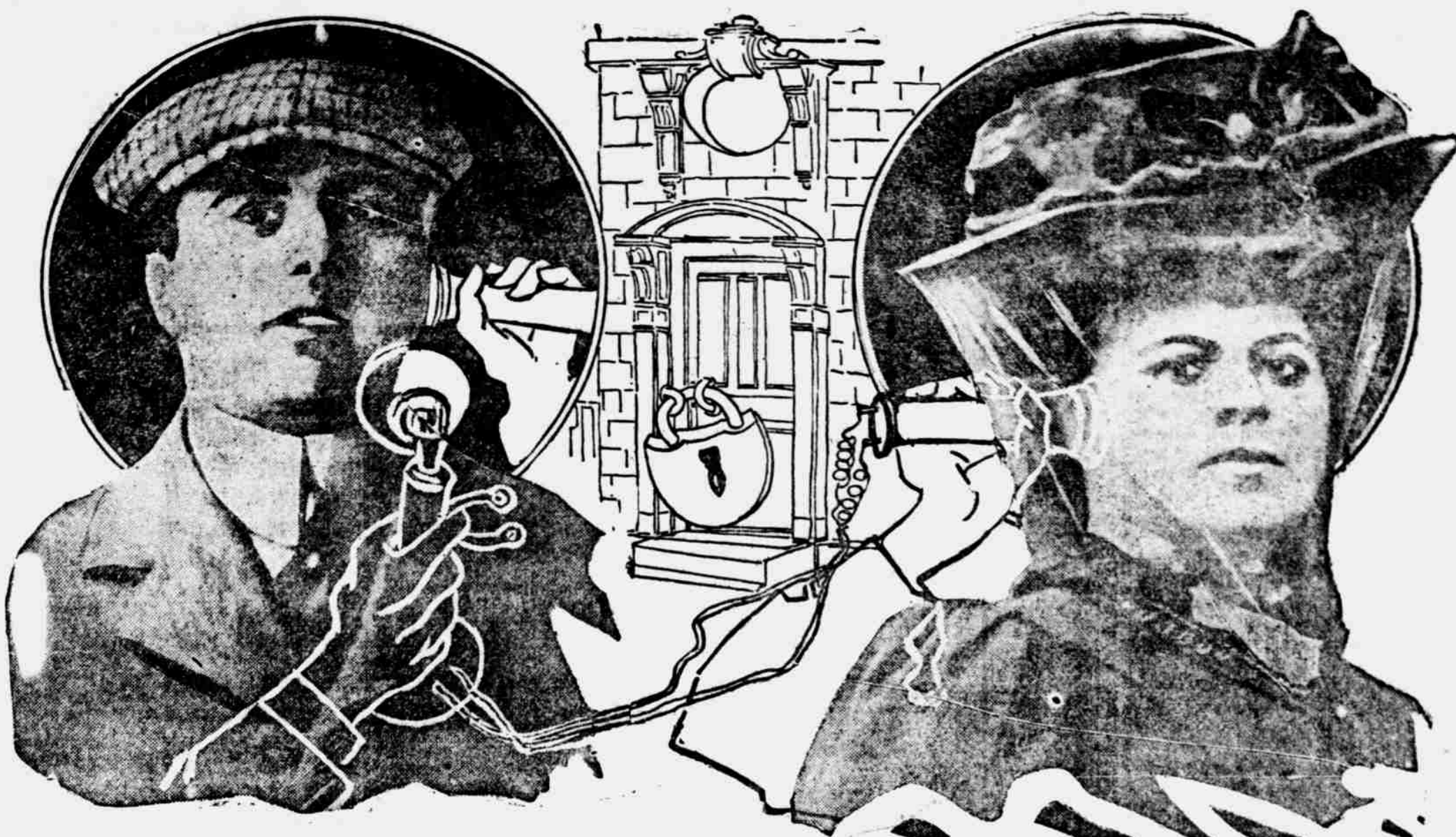
clares he should have said nothing, but left their punishment to the courts of justice. For example, here is a choice flow of words along that line from the Inter Ocean:

"And, finally, is this nation fallen into that condition of chaos, has the machinery of our courts become so weak and worthless, have the laws of the United States become so inadequate and impotent that justice cannot be administered in this republic, that the guilty cannot be punished, that the innocent cannot be protected, without the flinging of thunderbolts and the shattering of skies from the White House, without the prostration of industry, the desolation of finance, and the devastation of the fortunes of millions of citizens who have sinned neither under nor against the law?"

"We believe not," is the answer of the Inter Ocean. President Roosevelt, however, believed it was so, or he would never have been compelled to go to the people for support instead of to the courts. And we believe like President Roosevelt. In support of that belief can anyone now living recall the time when our courts were so strong or so worthy that they ever attempted to do what President Roosevelt has done? Did any court ever put an effective stop to rebating? Did any court ever prosecute the Beef trust and put effective barriers around it to stop it from selling diseased meat? Furthermore, did any court ever re-establish the right of the United States government to rule this country instead of a precious lot of bribe-giving, watered stock makers, such as our frenzied financiers of Wall street are? You can bet your bottom dollar the answer is NO! Only through the publicity President Roosevelt has given his campaign to make our government the real government, has he been able to establish his point. The paid newspapers of New York's frenzied financiers had always taken great pains to spread broadcast over the country the opinion that these men could do no wrong. And they published this so often and so forcibly that these men believed it and went ahead with their transactions regardless of how they affected the welfare of the country, regardless of how they infringed on our personal liberties, until they were the government and the president and congress merely a set of figureheads, whose main object in life was to carry out the wishes of our money kings.

President Roosevelt, by his campaign of publicity, has upset this little government of the financiers, for the financiers and by the financiers, and has earned their undying hatred and the undying hatred of their hireling press. If the present panic in Wall street has not come about through natural causes, then it has been brought about by those same frenzied financiers who are now trying their last resort, to destroy the confidence of the people in President Roosevelt by destroying their belief that his policies are good for their pocket books. That is, if the financiers are able, through their Wall street panic, to affect the rest of the country, to throw men out of work, they will have struck at the great ally of President Roosevelt, the American people, and will try to convince them that it is due to the Roosevelt policies alone that they are out of work. That they are desperate enough to do this, no one doubts for a minute. The black swan they have maintained over this country for over a quarter of a century, and which has made them all multi-millionaires, is seriously threatened by President Roosevelt. In fact, if he continues in power he will destroy this financial ring of wealthy blacklegs. They are fighting for the existence of their power, the power that enables them to get rich unlawfully, and they will not hesitate to plunge the country into a panic if by that means they can undo all that President Roosevelt has done. For once again in unquestioned power, the panic which they had manufactured, would soon be stopped and they would go right ahead fleecing the American people with no one to say them nay. This fight that President Roosevelt started to regain our personal liberties had to come some time. If it hadn't come two years ago it would have had to come later on. The exactions the gamblers of Wall street were placing on the country were becoming unbearable, and if it hadn't been for President Roosevelt there would have been nothing left to do some day but revolt and appeal to the power of bullets and see whether those sleek financiers were proof against them. President Roosevelt has saved us from such a thing as that, and it is fortunate for the country. He has showed us that we can have what we want if we only fight for it. And now that Wall street and its hireling press has opened the campaign against President Roosevelt and OUR policies, it is up to us to stick by the president. For the fight he has already made for us we owe him a debt that we can never repay. He has his reward, however, in the knowledge that he has done his duty as he saw it, and that, from the attitude of the entire country, he is appreciated by all of us. We do have a chance now to repay him in some measure, and that is by sticking to him. He has earned

Locked Doors No Bar to This Ardent Royal Wooer of Miss Theodora Shonts



The photo-diarium is one of the most strenuous wooings New York has ever seen. On the left is the Duke de Chaulnes and Piquingy, and on the right is Miss Theodora Shonts, daughter of the New York financier. Miss Theodora's father being opposed to her marrying a foreigner, promptly refused to sanction her marriage with the duke who, unrepentant, followed her to this country only to find himself barred from the mansion. Nothing daunted, he is going right ahead with his work, breaking passes on lock doors, and finding the ear of the woman he loves, by means of the telephone, over which as every one knows, it is possible to employ the wooer's tune as well as any other.

the right to our confidence, not the Wall street blacklegs and their hireling press. Therefore, when a member of that hireling press, blames President Roosevelt for the panic in Wall street, and, living, says the country has lost its prosperity, we say it is a lie on the face of it, and then we are sticking to the man who has stuck to us.

American Regard For Women.
Toward women the American man's attitude is fine. She is neither his deity nor his doll. He simply treats her with deference. His chivalry has as little to do with saccharine utterances, scraping feet and bended knees as has his patriotism with hysterical shriekings and the waving of ensanguined flags.—Lippincott's.

One's Point of View.
"I liked that play we saw last night because it has a happy ending."
"Why, man, the husband in it terrorizes his wife into trembling and silent submission and ends by killing his mother-in-law!"
"I said it had a happy ending."—Baltimore American.

Extenuating.
A Frenchman was convicted of killing his mother-in-law. When asked if he had anything to say for himself before taking sentence, he said, "Nothing, excepting I lived with her twenty-one years and never did it before."

Asparagus is the oldest known plant used for food.

The Soul and the Beard.
In Russia it was the common belief up to the time of Peter the Great that beardless men were also soulless and that a man who purposely admitted having his beard marred could never enter heaven. The great Peter above referred to ordered his heathens to "shave up," so as to appear more civilized, and when they refused to comply with his edict he fined the wealthy and middle classes 100 rubles for each beard that was permitted to grow and each peasant and laborer a kopeck for the same privilege. Finally the priests were appealed to, and they informed their parishioners that unless they submitted to having their beards shaved they need not expect that St. Nicholas, the gatekeeper of heaven, would be able to distinguish them from the bearded Turks. That had the desired effect.

Cinnamon Toppers.
Both cinnamon and cassia contain tannin, and too much of either has the same effect as excessive tea drinking. There are cinnamon and cassia toppers who are as much addicted to the habit of chewing the bark as some men are to chewing tobacco. The cinnamon toppers acquire their habit chiefly from working in the woods stripping the bark from the trees and drying it. It is graded by men who taste a tiny morsel of each lot. At first his causes the lips and throat to swell, but in time this undesirable effect overcomes itself, and a genuine love for the bark is acquired.

The Persians have a different name for every day in the month.

GIVES ADVICE FOR BANKERS TO FOLLOW

Addison C. Harris Quotes Scripture to Assembly At Indianapolis.

TRUST COMPANY REPORTS.
THERE ARE NOW 220 NATIONAL BANKS IN THE STATE AND 326 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The trust company officials and stockholders in their convention Wednesday at Indianapolis were given some practical scriptural lessons by Attorney Addison C. Harris, who made one of the principal addresses of the afternoon, on the topic, "The Benefit of Trust Companies." Mr. Harris is a Wayne county man.

In supporting his points Mr. Harris quoted Scripture freely. He chose the words of Solomon.

"The good man leaveth an inheritance to his children," said the attorney. Continuing, he said: "The demand for an improved method of protection of trust funds brought about the modern trust company. It is endowed with perpetuity. It can not die or move away. Its surety is made sure by its capital and the individual fortunes of its stockholders."

Mr. Harris thought the law might well be amended so as to provide that no person should own more than one-tenth of the capital stock of any trust company in order that the failure of one shareholder would not imperil the security and also a speculator or adventurer could not take up the stock of a trust company and misapply the funds in its charge to his individual speculation and profit.

Figures Presented.

President Royce said there are ninety-two trust companies authorized to transact business in Indiana. The aggregate resources of these companies on Sept. 30, 1907, was \$55,239,293.

Attorney General Speaks.

James Bingham, attorney general of Indiana, interested the trust company section with an address on the new public depository law. He explained the different sections of the law and answered numerous queries. "The Primary objects and purposes of the depository law are to make secure the public funds of the state, counties, municipalities and school corporations," said the attorney general, "and to exempt officials from liability on account of loss of such funds deposited by them in good faith in banks and trust companies and to secure to the public the use thereof by distributing them among the banks and trust companies of the state after they are collected and until they are needed for public expenditures; also as an incident thereto to secure to the respective counties, municipalities and school corporations a low rate of interest for the use of such funds. But the primary object is not to secure interest and no preference can be given to banks or trust companies offering a rate of interest higher than that required by the act in question."

The trust company section honored Frank T. Roots, a prominent banker of Connersville, by electing him to the office of president of the section.

Suggestions by Adams.

The convention of the Indiana Bankers' association opened Wednesday forenoon. There was some disappointment that Governor Hanly could not be present to deliver the address of welcome. Charles V. McAdams, member of the Indiana Railroad commission, welcomed the bankers instead. Mr. McAdams suggested some

points for a new banking law as follows:

1. Officials in their deposits accounting for money the day it is received.
2. Deposit in public depository under security.
3. The depository to be selected automatically where there can be no bargaining, no trading, no political banking or political bankers. Deposits to be apportioned according to percentages fixed by the law and all giving the proper security.
4. The different securities which the law approves are to be ample to prevent any tying up of collateral and to permit such freedom of action by all banks that any institution entitled to hold any funds in trust may comply with these requirements.

In his annual address President Jone Monahan gave the following classified list of banks in the state: National banks, 220; state banks and trust companies, 326; private banks, 200; savings banks, 11.

TERRIBLY DISTRESSING

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Ointments and local treatments may relieve but cannot cure.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is guaranteed to cure any case of Piles.

If Hem-Roid doesn't cure you, you get your money back.

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally, thus removing the cause.

\$1.00 at Leo H. Fikes, Richmond, Ind., or The Dr. Leonhardt Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HE "DIDN'T KNOW."



Snapshot of William D. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller as he was about to enter the federal building in New York City and take the stand to testify in the government's inquiry in the Standard Oil affairs. Mr. Rockefeller was obviously nervous both on and off the stand, and when questions of great importance to federal knowledge were asked his memory seemed to desert him altogether. He "didn't know."

OVERHEAD CROSSING CASE TO BE HEARD

Trial Has Been Set by Judge Fox for the 18th of November.

OUTCOME IS OF INTEREST.

BUSINESS INCREASES ON THE C. & L.—TELEGRAPH SCHOOLS POPULAR—USING TRIAL DEVICES—OTHER NEWS.

The trial in the case of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad vs. the Indiana state railroad commission and the Chicago & Erie & Toledo St. Louis & Western railroads has been set for November 18 by Judge Fox of the Wayne county circuit court. Some time ago the railroad commission ordered the Grand Rapids road to construct an overhead crossing above the tracks of the other two roads involved at Decatur. The plaintiff declares that an arrangement is in effect between itself and the Chicago & Erie, whereby all crossing matters are to be settled without involving the former and further that the commission made a mistake in ordering the crossing to be built.

The case promises to be one of the hardest fought legal battles ever waged in the local court. The railroad commission will be represented by a large array of legal talent as will the railroad companies. The question of the overhead crossing has long been discussed at Decatur and owing to the narrow escapes from wrecking at the point of contention, all are loud in their demands for better conditions.

Local railroad, as well as railroad officials of the state lines, are awaiting the decision in the case, for as a local official said, the case will largely determine the power of the railroad commission to order such crossings such places in the state as they may be needed. As there are many such in the state, and as the construction work for each overhead crossing costs hundreds of dollars, the railroads have a fear that if the railroad commission wins the suit, orders for overhead crossings everywhere will result.

BUSINESS INCREASES.

Each day marks a slightly heavier freight business on the C. & L. between Chicago and Cincinnati. The road is entering to the most shippers in Chicago and already has cut into the business. The local business of the road is increasing rapidly also.

TELEGRAPH SCHOOLS POPULAR.

Night telegraph schools are popular in Richmond. The Pennsylvania is very desirous of securing first class operators, paying a high salary, and this is responsible for the interest that is being taken in the telegraphers' art. The railroads of Indiana as a whole are in need of first class operators, remarked a local railroad yesterday. The demand is great and although working on shorter shifts, the operators in many instances are making more money than they ever did before.

USING TRIAL DEVICES.

With a view to bringing its rolling stock up to the highest standard possible the Pennsylvania has at the present time nearly 500 cars now in service equipped with a large number of trial devices. It is estimated that fully 100 different kinds of new patents are being tried monthly. At the present time the company has 218 locomotives equipped with various kinds of trial devices and 209 tenders and 53 passenger and freight cars, making a total of 480 different cars. Most of the patentees are employed in the shops of the company and are in a position to easily detect defects in rolling stock.

WILL LAY MEN OFF.

A number of track men on the Pennsylvania lines have been or are to be laid off, the usual custom after the annual inspection. The officials say that the property is in better shape both in track and equipment than ever before, and this was the conviction of the inspection party over the different lines.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure any case of kidney trouble that is not beyond medical aid. A. G. Luken & Co.

Pennsylvania LINES

Jamestown Exposition

Daily excursions to Norfolk
Tour of East with Stop-overs

Pittsburgh	New York
Harrisburg	Boston
Baltimore	Philadelphia
Washington	Richmond

and other points.

Go One Route—Return Another.

Through sleeper to Norfolk, via Columbus and Norfolk & Western R'y, leaves every day at 4:55 p. m. Indiana Day at the Exposition is Oct. 11th.

Northwest Southwest

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Easily the most delicious flavour of any flake food known.

The Postum Co. at Battle Creek have got the new food just as delicious as my ancestors used to make it when we brought it to the good old Prophet."

Pony pkg 5 cents, large Family size 15 cents, at grocers.

