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## THE WAR ON ROOSEVELT.

Few men in the annals of American history have been called upon to stand the great amount of abuse that President Roosevelt has. Three years ago after he was elected to his first elective term as president he started to break up the great and lucrative game of graft that was being played by this country's largest business men in conjunction with traitors in the senate and house of representatives. During these three years financiers, whom we have been accustomed to regard as men of the greatest honesty, have been shown up in their true colors as nothing better than rich sneak thieves. The methods of the corrupt gang that runs things in Wall street can never rise above the level of those of sneak thieves, whether they are planning a great attempt to defraud the people out of their hard earned money or whether they are planning to destroy the confidence of the people in the one man who has worked so hard for their economic freedom. During these years the insurance companies' scandal had a thorough airing and the public had an excellent opportunity to see just how dirty the fine line of Wall street magnates could become. Then there was the fight against Harriman, the man who would like to gobble up all the American railroads, and he showed his supreme regard for his country by practically telling the judges before whom he was summoned, to go to — whenever a question was asked, that he did not care to reply to. There was no difficulty in seeing from Harriman's attitude that he thought he was much greater than the government of the United States. After this the country was regaled by the trial of the Standard Oil trust for forcing rebates out of a railroad and rejoiced to see a fine of \$29,000,000 assessed against the corporation. But the rejoicing over this fine is still in the abstract and not in the concrete as not a penny of the \$29,000,000 has ever been paid to the government by the oil octopus.

With the end of President Roosevelt's term drawing near, these men whose game he had interfered with determined to take a hand in choosing his successor so that they would never again be subjected to governmental interference and could pursue their green goods game in peace. The first thing they attempted was to destroy the president's popularity with the great mass of people. By doing this they reasoned he would be unable to assist in the election of any clean handed man to continue his policies of returning the government of the country to the people. The corrupt press of the United States at the signal arose and violently denounced the president declaring that his acts and policies were driving the country to certain panic. And last fall as the last act in the scheme that was to utterly destroy President Roosevelt in the eyes of the people, a manufactured panic was forced on the country in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Sound businesses were forced to the wall to gratify the only desire of these Wall street sharks, that the people should believe the policies of the president had brought about hard times. During the hardest pinches of the money stringency that followed when their own interests were seriously threatened by the holocaust they had let loose and that had gotten beyond their control, the "captains of industry" sent J. Pierpont Morgan in to save the situation. Morgan stayed the money panic and was obligingly haled by the hired and corrupt press of the nation as the one and only savior of the people. It was a clever play and well acted. Morgan was the hero, the poor workman's job was the beautiful heroine. President Roosevelt was the villain and the people of the country composed the audience. But the audience was too critical. It was recognized in Hero Morgan the old time Villain Morgan of Wall street and the play missed fire. The people remained firm in their confidence in President Roosevelt and recognized the villain for what it was, a manufactured panic. And, recognizing it as such, determined to back the president all the more, realizing that it was dangerous for so few men to have such great power that they could produce a panic at will and did so simply

to destroy the confidence of the entire nation in one man.

Meantime the presidential question loomed largely. Secretary Taft was believed to have the backing of the president who, it was claimed, believed him best qualified to continue his policies. Then the Wall street clique determined to down Taft. To Foraker was given the task of splitting Ohio, the secretary's home-state, and of producing, if possible, a divided delegation. Then the corrupt press of the nation was entrusted with the task of throwing the president in just as bad a light as possible. In fact the worst thing they could think of was to make him out to be as bad a man and political boss as any of the faithful lieutenants of the great Wall street clique. The first step in this line was to try and produce disruption between the Taft adherents and the president by casting the suspicion that President Roosevelt was using Taft as a tool and in reality intended to accept another nomination himself. We remember this phase of the fight especially well in Richmond, owing to the active part our esteemed fellowtownsmen, B. B. Johnson, high money men of the board of public works, took in it. His remarkable communication to the Indianapolis News, charging the president with treachery, will remain green in our memory for many a day. This mode of attack, however, soon had to be abandoned as the president again reiterated his former declaration that under no circumstances would he be a nomine again.

The next thing was to fasten upon him another phase of political bossism and he was charged with having abandoned his earlier belief in the purity of the civil service and with using his influence as president to make federal officeholders work in the interests of Secretary Taft. This mode of attack soon became very popular with all corrupt newspapers who are for hire to the highest bidder to do the dirty work of politicians or magnates in the be-marching line. Even our two great state journals, the News and Star, those models of consistent journalism and of persistent fighting for the people's rights, gave such credence to this as to severely censure President Roosevelt for so far forgetting his earlier training and beliefs as to attempt to corral the federal officeholders into the Taft camp. Monday, the president answered this latest mode of attack in no uncertain fashion by declaring it an unqualified lie. He showed that, contrary to the widely circulated stories, he was making no attempt to control the federal officeholders, but that the various "favorite sons" were bolstered up on all sides by the federal officeholders of their respective states. In fact he even went so far as to accuse our own Joe Kealing of being very active in furthering the candidacy of Vice President Fairbanks. And so the federal patronage javelin has turned into a boomerang and whacked the Wall street bunch over the head.

What has it all taught us? Mainly that there is no need for those of us who are firm Roosevelt supporters to worry much about the outcome of the various attempts made to down him. That he is about as slick as greased lightning and that the Wall street clique does not know about politics would fill a good sized library and that "Teddy" evidently has that self-same library in the white house for ready reference. It also makes us sigh with regret that he is so firm in his determination to leave the white house a year from March fourth, for then we will have no more of the amusing and ever-falling efforts of his friend, the enemy, to down him, unless perchance, his success proves to be as unacceptable to Wall street as he has.

During 1907, 35 miles of improved highways were completed in New York state, 650 miles were placed under contract, and plans and specifications were adopted for 900 miles more. Last year showed the greatest amount of road building since the policy of state road improvement was inaugurated in 1888. For the ten years there are 1,942 miles of completed improved roads to show and of this total 375 is to be credited to last year.

## No man can be at his best with a poor digestion.

If you have lost appetite and can't digest what you do eat, drop the usual heavy meats and gravies, puddings and pies, and live for a time principally on Grape-Nuts and cream.

If you've never tried it, there's a real treat in store for you.

Grape-Nuts can be easily digested by the weakest stomach and soon strengthens the digestive organs so that a "variety" of food can be eaten with comfort. Be sensible. Don't put off the test. "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

In 1750 a law in England was that at parties "ladies must not get drunk on any pretext and gentlemen not before 9 o'clock."

STAID OLD SWARTHMORE IS NOW  
CHUCKLING OVER COLLEGE PRANK

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Swarthmore, the staid Quaker College community, was himself almost overcome by fright before he recognized the species of animal confronting him. His efforts to remove "Bossy" were resisted.

One night last week some of the restless spirits in the dormitories for boys only, conceived the idea of transforming a Jersey milcher from the barnyard of the college farm to the sacred precincts of the fair sex.

At midnight the troublesome cow had the cow up the steps leading to the second floor of Parrish Hall, where a portion of the coeds have their habitat. Half an hour later the night watchman was startled by shrill cries from the second story. Rushing boys in order to expel them, but up the stairway, he ran full tilt into

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE  
OPEN TO ALL.

## THERE IS A NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE.

Mr. Editor:—With your kind permission I would like to say a few words about the much agitated pole ordinance. I do not think that the people in general understand the importance of this matter, to judge by the jokes you find in the papers about the matter. As I understand it, to order all of the wires to be put into ground conduits was provided for in Mr. Deuker's latest ordinance including the telephone wires, means exactly the same thing as granting this company a new franchise. As this company now holds an unlimited franchise for aerial construction only, which system is now considered out of date and does not give as good results as underground service, they are very anxious to get the same privileges for underground construction.

Our city council has so far refused to grant this, except there be a maximum rate clause attached the same as the Home company in order to protect our people from being held up by this company in the future, in case that it should buy or freeze out the Home company, according to its well known methods, of which we have had some experience in the past. Now it would be a very desirable thing to have all of the poles removed from Main street, which I think should be done, sooner or later, but at the same time I think we would be sacrificing too much in perpetuating the unlimited privileges of the Bell Telephone company, and it is further my opinion that if the councilmen would be unanimous and firm in refusing the Bell company any privileges for nothing, this company would concede to a maximum rate, and if not some other plan could be devised to rid Main street of the poles. At any rate we are not suffering for want of telephone service. We have the Home company where we want it, and what we want to do now is to see that the Bell company don't get us where it wants us. The time of granting unlimited franchises for nothing, is past. The people will not stand for it and the eyes of our citizens are on our councilmen.

A CITIZEN.

TELEGRAPHERS MEET  
IN INDIANAPOLIS

## Meetings Held With View of Getting Higher Wages.

Members of the order of Railroad Telegraphers from all the roads touching Indianapolis met at the Hotel English last night and discussed plans for making the order stronger in this part of the country.

"Our ultimate plan is to get better wages for the operators," said one of the national officers who attended the meeting.

Similar meetings are to be held in other cities of the country. The order of Railroad Telegraphers embraces about 43,000 members in the United States, Canada and Mexico. J. J. Derry of St. Louis, one of the vice presidents of the organization, presided at the meeting last night.

## IN MEMORIAM.

## Mrs. Harriet Frances Cook.

A few days ago there passed away from earth to the life beyond, one whose beautiful character had endeared her to all who knew her; but only to her family and closest friends was her real worth known.

Mrs. Cook was pre-eminently a friend, faithful and true, one to be relied upon at all times, and under all circumstances. Lovely in person as in character, gentle and refined, the graces of her sweet spirit, sincerity, patience, meekness, charity and kindness, were reflected in every act of her daily life.

All who were privileged to be intimately associated with this beloved friend, will sadly miss the dear comrade, the wise counsels, and the tender consolation her presence afforded them in times of sorrow.

Sympathetic and unselfish, her life was given to helpfulness to others, and the selfless ministrations ceased only when the hand of disease was laid upon her. When the summons came, the call so unexpected and unwelcome to the friends so hopeful of recovery, she calmly laid her burden down and entered into rest.

May we be pairwise these guides of fictions.

Not from the ground arise.

But oftentimes celestial benefactions Assume this dark disguise.

## RAILROAD PASSES

Col. Lockwood Defeats Resolutions to Restore News-paper Courtesies.

## THEY ARE OBSOLETE NOW.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Col. George B. Lockwood, secretary of Vice President Fairbanks, and Representatives G. B. Landis, who held planks at the meeting of the executive committee of the National Editorial Association, succeeded today in defeating a resolution asking committee to restore the right that newspapers formerly had of exchanging advertising space for transportation on railroads.

Col. Lockwood made a vigorous speech against the proposed resolution, which had the unanimous support of the resolutions committee. He said that the newspapers of the country had had "everything to do" with putting the railroad rate law on the statute books and that they had no right to ask for a special exemption from its provisions.

Landis Amuses Editors.

Mr. Landis created a laugh by saying that on the Wabash "the newspaper publishers look back on the exchange of space for railroad passes as a practice that is as absolute as the swapping of newspaper subscriptions for cordwood."

Nervous New Yorkers.

"If anybody needs to be convinced that New Yorkers are a nervous lot, just let him peep under dining room tables at mealtime and see the position of the feet and he will have all the proof he wants," remarked the proprietor of a popular restaurant. "Not one person in a hundred sits with his feet planted squarely on the floor while eating. Some twist their feet around the legs of tables and chairs, some sit with them crossed, others rest the feet on the tips of the toes, while still others bear their whole weight down on the feet. It is only the flatly planted foot that indicates a nervous, irresolute crowd."

New York Post.

Her Sorrow.

At a certain church an aged usher, to save the exertion of continually marching up and down the aisle to conduct persons to their seats, used to take a stand in the center of the church and when any incomers appeared beckon to them and then conduct them to a seat.

The usher of the neighborhood, knowing his peculiarity, used to pop their heads inside the church door and mimic his action by beckoning to him. Many times he tried to catch one and one Sunday morning nearly did so. But the boy rushed away from the church and ran into the arms of a policeman.

"What have you been up to?" demanded the policeman.

Thought the boy, "I'm caught," but he said, "Oh, sir, there's a disturbance at that church, and they have sent me to fetch a policeman."

"Very good," said the officer. "I'll step in and see about it."

So he opened the door at the west end of the church and, taking off his helmet, entered.

The moment the aged usher saw him he beckoned to him and motioned him to a seat next an old gentleman.

Immediately he was seated by the old gentleman and said, "Come quiet."

The old gentleman replied, "What do you mean?"

Officer.—You know what I mean, and I don't want no chat. Come quiet or I shall have to take you by force.

Old Gentleman.—I really don't understand you.

Officer.—Look here! We don't want no more disturbance! You have been kicking up quite enough and I'm going to have you out quick.

By this time the congregation were looking at the pair and wondering what was the matter, so the old gentleman said, "Very well, I have not made any disturbance, but to say any more I will go a step further."

So together to the wonderment of the congregation they marched up the aisle.

When they had passed out the usher followed them and the policeman ran after him, said:

"Now, when you have to make your charge?" said the usher. "There ain't any charge. All the seats are free."

Detroit News-Tribune.

An Interested Couple.

If there is anything in this world more anxious than the look on the face of a bachelor who has been beguiled into holding the baby, it is the look on the face of the baby's mother, without seeming to have much effect.

A Change.

"John," said Mrs. Spenders, "I've got lots of things I want to talk to you about."

"Glad to hear it," snapped her husband, "usually you want to talk to me about lots of things that you haven't got."

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—Exchange.

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A Striking Monument.

Nowhere in the world can be found a more striking monument than that erected on the shores of Lake Issyk-Kul, in central Asia, in honor of the Russian Geographer Prjevalski, a famous explorer of that region. The tomb is hollowed out in the summit of autting cliff on the eastern margin of the lake, and its monument consists of an enormous rough hewn block of gray granite, twenty-four feet high, over which is thrown a chain of central Asia.

Cruel.

Perce—Do you know, Miss Alice, I've always had a horror of premature burial—being buried too early, don't know. Alice—Oh, what nonsense!

That's impossible.

SPECIAL SALE OF TOILET PAPER.

We offer a lot of fine tissue toilet paper at 9c rolls for 25c. The best bargain we ever offered.

ILIFF'S STORE.

6th and Main Streets.

25¢

## Talk is Easy

But to "deliver the goods" is quite another proposition. Since we opened up in Richmond a LOW RATE LOAN COMPANY, which was indeed very much needed, our business has been phenomenal, and we know, from their continued patronage, that our patrons have appreciated our EXTREMELY LOW RATES and our EASY, UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

There is still no limit. We loan any amount, anywhere, for any time and on any kind of security. If you are with any other loan concern, try us just once and see how much more favorable terms and satisfactory dealings we can give you.