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VIGOROUS DEFENSE OF POLICIES IS MADE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE OF TODAY

REPLIES TO THE ATTACKS MADE UPON HIM CHARGING
THAT HE WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
RECENT FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES WHICH SWEEPED
THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

PANIC NOT DUE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL LAWS

Neither Can It Be Attributed to
The Punishment of Those
Men Who Willfully Violated
Statutes of the Country.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE
FOR PASSAGE OF LAWS.

One of the Most Important of
These Is the Employers'
Liability Act Which Is Very
Important to Nation.

NO REASON FOR ALARM.

FAST MATERIAL RESOURCES AND
ENERGY OF THE PEOPLE WILL
PILOT THE COUNTRY THROUGH
ALL DISTURBANCES.

JUST REGULATION NEEDED.

Thinks That Fair Methods Should Be
Used in Adjusting and Controlling
Affairs of the Interstate Traffic
Agencies.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress a special message of much importance, as it sets forth the chief executive's side of the controversy that has arisen in reference to his policy toward the corporations and law-breaking aggregation of the country. He advocates the immediate enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate national law, the field of interstate state employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration of the importance which the subject demands.

In part the president says: "I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employees injured in the government service."

"The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers."

"There is a special bill to which I call your attention. Secretary Taft has recently recommended the immediate passage of a law providing for compensation to employees of the government injured in the performance of their duty. When the courts guarantee to the employer, as they should, the rights of the employer, and to property the rights of property, they should also guarantee to the employee the right that they will exact from the employer and from the employer the duties which should necessarily accompany these rights; and also that the law have failed in precisely this point of enforcing the performance of duty by the man of property toward the man who works for him, by the man of great wealth, especially if he uses that wealth in corporate form, toward the investor, the wage-worker, and the general public. The permanent failure of the man of property to fulfill his obligations would ultimately assure the winning of the struggle by the man of property, who is entitled to enjoy only if he recognizes the obligations accompanying them. Those who assume or share the responsibility for this failure are rendering but a poor service to the cause which they believe they champion."

"I do not know whether it is possible, but if possible, it is certainly desirable, that in connection with measures to restrain stock watering and over-capitalization there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and 'cornering' the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with speculative and gambling purposes. It would seem that the federal government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions."

should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined."

"Not only should there be action on certain laws affecting wage earners; there should also be such action on laws better to secure control over the great business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, and especially over the great common carriers. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered to pass upon any rate or practice on its own initiative. Moreover, it should be provided that whenever the commission has reason to believe that a proposed advance in a rate ought not to be made without investigation, it should have authority to issue an order prohibiting the advance pending examination by the commission."

"The Interstate Commerce commission should be provided with the means to make a physical valuation of any road as to which it deems this valuation necessary. In some form the federal government should exercise supervision over the financial operations of our interstate railroads."

"I think that the federal government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railroads in the handling of interstate traffic."

"In this connection I desire to repeat my recommendation that railroads be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations, and practices affecting interstate business in which the members of the association are mutually interested."

"In reference to the Sherman anti-trust law, I repeat the recommendations made in my message at the opening of the present congress, as well as in my message to the previous congress. The attempt in this law to provide in sweeping terms against all combinations of whatever character, if technically in restraint of trade as such restraint has been defined by the courts, must necessarily be either futile or mischievous, and sometimes both. The present law makes some combinations illegal, although they may be useful to the country. On the other hand, as to some huge combinations which are both noxious and illegal, even if the action undertaken against them under the law by the government is successful, the result may be to work but a minimum benefit to the public. Even though the combination be broken up and a small measure of reform thereby produced, the real good aimed at can not be obtained, for such real good can come only by a thorough and continuing supervision over the acts of the combination in all its parts, so as to prevent stock watering, improper forms of competition, and, in short, wrongdoing generally. The law should correct that portion of the Sherman Act which prohibits all combinations of the character above described, whether they be reasonable or unreasonable; but this effective and thorough supervision by the National government of all the operations of the big interstate business concerns."

"Specifically it may seem that the laws, the passage of which I herein again advocate—for I have repeatedly advocated them before—are not connected. Each and every one of these laws, if enacted, would represent part of the campaign against privilege, part of the campaign to make the class of great property holders realize that property has its duties to less than its rights. When the courts guarantee to the employer, as they should, the rights of the employer, and to property the rights of property, they should also guarantee to the employee the right that they will exact from the employer and from the employer the duties which should necessarily accompany these rights; and also that the law have failed in precisely this point of enforcing the performance of duty by the man of property toward the man who works for him, by the man of great wealth, especially if he uses that wealth in corporate form, toward the investor, the wage-worker, and the general public. The permanent failure of the man of property to fulfill his obligations would ultimately assure the winning of the struggle by the man of property, who is entitled to enjoy only if he recognizes the obligations accompanying them. Those who assume or share the responsibility for this failure are rendering but a poor service to the cause which they believe they champion."

"I again call attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards the rights and wrongs of labor and capital, from blacklisting to boycotting, the whole subject is covered in admirable fashion by the report of the anthracite coal strike commission, which report should serve as a chart for the guidance of both legislative and executive officers. As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to the congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, and who, when the need arises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our people and his present usefulness as a public servant."

"I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employees injured in the government service."

"The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers."

ness and "cornering" the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with speculative and gambling purposes. It would seem that the federal government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions."

I inclose herewith a statement issued by the chief of the bureau of corporations in answer to certain statements made by and on behalf of the agents of the Standard Oil corporation and a letter of the attorney general containing an answer to certain statements, made by the president of the Santa Fe Railway company. The Standard Oil corporation and the railway company have both been found guilty by the courts of criminal misconduct; both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines; and each has issued and published broadcast these statements, asserting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. These statements are very elaborate, are very ingenious, and are untruthful in important particulars. The letter and inclosure from Mr. Heney sufficiently illustrate the methods of the high officials of the Santa Fe and show the utter falsity of their plea of ignorance, the similar plea of the Standard Oil being equally without foundation."

The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a slant scale by all forms of inquiry, ranging from the oppression of wage-workers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinary decent conscience, and who commit the hideous crime of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure if possible a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrong doer to do what he wishes unchecked provided he has enough money. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present."

The administration and those who support its views are not only not engaged in an assault on property, but are strenuous upholders of the rights of property."

Under no circumstances would we countenance attacks upon lawabiding property, or do ought but to condemn those who hold up rich men as being evil men because of their riches. On the contrary, our whole effort is to insist upon conduct, and neither wealth nor property nor any other class distinction, as being the proper standard by which to judge the actions of men. Sweeping attacks upon all property, upon all men of means, without regard to whether they do well or ill, would sound the death-knell of the republic; and such attacks become inevitable if decent citizens become those rich men whose lives are corrupt and evil to dominate in swollen pride, unchecked and unhindered, over the destinies of this country. We act in no vindictive spirit, and we are no respecters of persons. We seek to protect the property of every man who acts honestly, of every corporation that represents wealth honestly accumulated and honestly used, and we seek to stop wrongdoing, and we desire to punish the wrongdoers only so far as is necessary to achieve this end."

The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the

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WARNING'S GIVEN SALOON KEEPERS

Must Keep Minors Out of Business Places.

The police yesterday notified the proprietors of all saloons and pool rooms that they would be prosecuted unless they took prompt steps to prevent minors from loitering in their places. The police also state that all minors found loitering in saloons or pool rooms will be prosecuted for a violation of a city ordinance covering this offense.

WALTER MILES HOPES TO WIN

Will Represent Earlham in the
State Contest.

Walter Miles, of Earlham, who will represent the college in the annual oratorical contest in Indianapolis, has been spending much time on his oration and hopes to carry off the first honors this year. Mr. Miles represented Earlham at the state contest last year, but was awarded fifth place. A number of the students will go to the capital city to attend this contest. A rate of \$1.50 has been secured with the privilege of a stopover until Sunday night. The colleges in the contest this year are Hanover, Franklin, De Pauw, Butler, Wabash, Notre Dame and Earlham.

BUTLER TO ADVISE COMMISSIONERS ON CARE OF INSANE

Will Probably Make Recommendations for the Care of
Those Unfortunates Awaiting
Admission to Easthaven

WILL ADVISE SPECIAL
QUARTERS IN JAIL.

Plans for Erecting Building for
The Insane Is Impractical,
It Is Declared and None
Will Be Erected.

Timothy Nicholson today notified County Auditor Demas Coe, that Amos W. Butler, secretary of the state board of charities, would appear before the county commissioners when they meet Monday of next week.

It is expected that Mr. Butler will advise the commissioners in regards to the proposed plan of providing suitable quarters for insane people for whom the county is presently pending admission to the Easthaven insane hospital. He will also give his opinion concerning the improvement of the present county jail conditions.

It is not known whether Mr. Butler will recommend the erection of a new jail building or the remodeling of the present jail. Whatever recommendation is made, it is regarded as an assured fact that Mr. Butler will advise the quartering of the insane in the jail, a special department being provided for them. The plan of erecting a building for the insane at Easthaven or the county infirmary, is regarded as impractical. It is thought by Mr. Butler.

About three months ago, at the instigation of the county board of charities, Mr. Butler made a thorough inspection of the Wayne county jail, so he is familiar with the conditions existing in that institution.

The county commissioners do not favor the erection of a new jail or a work house, owing to the heavy expense. It is stated that the cost of erecting such a building would be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. To secure funds to build such an institution it would be necessary to increase the tax rate and to float another bond issue. This county is still paying interest on court house building bonds and recently a bond issue was made for the bridge which is to be placed over the Whitewater river in the south end of the city.

VIOLENT SPORTS NOT NEEDFUL TO DEVELOPMENT

President Eliot of Harvard Is
Skeptical.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The "violent and fierce" sports of the present day are not necessary to the development of a martial spirit, declared President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, last night, in an address on "Harvard Fifty Years Ago."

To prove this statement he stated that fifty years ago strenuous athletics were comparatively unknown, yet Harvard sent to distinguished military service over 1,200 graduates and students. Interesting comparisons of Harvard fifty years ago and the present day were made by the speaker. Should the university grow as much in the next fifty years as in the last fifty, he said, Harvard would have 37,000 students.

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

INDIANA—Snow Friday night; slightly warmer; Saturday snow.

OHIO—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold Saturday.

WILL IT BE PRISON, FREEDOM OR INSANE WARD FOR THAW?

Jury Sitting in the Famous
Trial Was This Morning
Charged and Sent to Deliberate the Case.

JEROME'S FINAL SPEECH
WAS WEAKER THAN LAST.

Not Once Did He Attempt Oratory Confining Himself to
Plain Statements of Facts
As He Interpreted Them.

New York, Jan. 31.—Judge Dowling charged the Thaw jury this morning and the jury retired at 11:34 this forenoon. The judge told the jury the burden of proof was on the prosecution and warned the jury to weigh the evidence carefully. The court then adjourned subject to call.

Before the jury in the Thaw trial yesterday, Jerome laid down the last argument of the people in the case of the murder of Stanford White.

As in Mr. Littleton's speech, District Attorney Jerome began his address in a low, conversational tone, which only reached the heights of eloquence after he had been speaking for an hour or more.

Thaw listened to his arraignment with apparent indifference. He listened to a change of front on the part of Jerome that was amazing. For Jerome, in the course of his speech, said: "I believe that Evelyn Thaw's story, in its essential details, is as she described in her story. It is true that these places were supported at enormous expense by a band of degenerates and perverts."

It must be said that Mr. Jerome's argument was far weaker than that he put forth in the first trial. For a time it seemed as though he were summing up for the defense. He attacked Stanford White, saying that he was associated with degenerates.

At this period of the summing up Evelyn Thaw wore a "smile that would not come off." Later on, when the shame of her own life was revealed, she became more serious.

Mr. Jerome throughout his speech was argumentative, but not oratorical. In his speech last year Mr. Jerome passionately defended Stanford White, declaring that his spirit hovered over near the courtroom crying out to be heard in defense; crying for some one to tell the truth and protect a character Evelyn Nesbit had sought to blacken.

The prosecutor yesterday took up one by one the acts of Thaw on the roof garden and immediately following the tragedy, and asserted that all fell upon "the monster" who had done him many wrongs, against whom he had many grievances, and the premeditated murder came to startle the whole world. Thaw's movements were characterized by the utmost deliberation. Mr. Jerome said, "We find Thaw armed on the garden—armed for a single purpose aimed for the man he walked up to and killed by three bullets."

Was He Really Insane?

"Is there anything insane about all of this? He was nervous as a child; he had fits of tantrums; he didn't like algebra; he was always pale, with a staring eye; he may have had outbreaks here and there, but what has all that to do with this case? You are to consider only if Thaw had the capacity to know he had a pistol in his pocket, if he knew it was Stanford White, and if he knew the act was against the law. That is all."

"The law specifically says that a weak or disordered mind is no defense for criminal responsibility. Partial or incipient insanity is no excuse when the accused is capable of forming a correct perception of the nature or quality of his act. That is all. Concede that Thaw was crazy on the train; concede that he was crazy in London, in Monte Carlo, in Paris, in Pittsburgh, where you will, but is there any contention here that Thaw has been crazy during all of his 35 years of life? Is there any contention that he has been crazy during the two years he has been in the Tombs? Is there any contention that he is crazy as he sits here before you? Then why cry when he calmly and deliberately shot Stanford White?"

He read again to the jury the affidavit made by Mrs. Thaw last year, in which she declared that for four generations in the direct line of descent there had been no epilepsy or trace of insanity in the family of the defendant. This affidavit, the District Attorney asserted, swept forever out of the case all talk of heredity. Mr. Jerome finally entered upon a detailed content.

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FEATHERBED CAUSES DEPARTMENT RUN

Small Blaze at Home of Moses
Gee.

There was great excitement in the north end of Richmond yesterday evening about supper time. The cause of the excitement was a blazing feather bed at the home of Moses Gee, colored, Fourteenth and North F streets. Smoke poured out of the dwelling in clouds and when the firemen arrived on the scene it looked as though the building was doomed. Investigation disclosed the fact that nothing but a feather bed was afire. It was extinguished in short order.

STRANDED ACTORS SHOVELING COAL

Two Members of Stetson's
Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.,
Defunct, in the City.

LODGERS AT CITY BUILDING

REMAINED THERE SO LONG THAT
THEY WERE PUT TO WORK TO
PAY FOR THEIR LODGINGS—
'TIS THE SAME OLD STORY.

"Twas the ghost of a troupe
Which was stranded in Hamilton,
'Twas the ghost of a troupe
Which was only out for glory."

Sadly murmuring this popular refrain Tom Hobart and Frank Scott, colored, who are survivors of a Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe, financially wrecked at Hamilton, O., wandered into the city the first of this week and took up lodgings in the basement of the city building. Today it was discovered that the men were still guests of the city. Janitor Frank Posther of the city building does not object to the accommodation of transient unfortunates but he objects to uninvited guests becoming permanent lodgers.

The case was reported to the police this morning and the two stranded troupers were brought before Sergeant McManus. They stated that they were at broke and that the clouds contained no silver linings for them. "When the company hit in Hamilton, the manager's wallet was as empty as a vacant lot. Our reception committee was a 'house' which contributed, all told, about \$1.50. This was the blow that put the company on the rocks. Little Eva went weeping back to mamma. Uncle Tom got a job as bootblack, while me and Scott hit the grit for Richmond. Sad tale, ain't it boss?" was the statement made by Hobart.

To pay for their lodging and to escape imprisonment, Hobart and Scott were placed at work this morning carrying coal into the city building basement. When this job has been completed the two companions in adversity will leave Richmond via National road, for Columbus, O.

GAMBLERS WORKING AGAINST MEASURE

Do Not Like Governor Hughes
Race Track Bill.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Seldom has the legislature had as hard a nut to crack as is presented in the Hughes anti-race betting bill, which became an active issue today. The codes committee of the two houses will hold a public hearing on Feb. 19.

Senator Agnew, who introduced the main bill in the senate, said today all persons opposed to gambling will be lined up in its favor. The racing interests, represented by the Jockey club of New York, have been working quietly and their pressure is being felt.

ROBERSON GAVE SECOND LECTURE

Entertaining Event Was Last
Night at Earlham.

Frank R. Roberson of Chicago, gave the second of his series of lectures on South America in the auditorium at Earlham last night. His subject was "Brazil and the East Coast." The lantern slides which Mr. Roberson used are very vivid, having been colored under the microscope. The fact that Mr. Roberson is a very interesting talker, makes the lectures worth one's while to attend.

BANK OFFERS TO BUY OFF CANDIDATES FOR TREASURER

Frank B. Jenkinson Made Sensational Charges in Statement Published Today That May Lead to Investigation.

SAYS HE WAS APPROACHED
INDIRECTLY WITH OFFER.

He Refused It However and
Will Stick to His Race—
Bank's Candidate May Be
Scratched From Ballot.

Frank B. Jenkinson in an advertisement appearing in the Palladium today, makes sensational charges that a local bank, the name not being mentioned, has attempted to bribe him to withdraw from the republican nomination for county treasurer.

The bank in question, Jenkinson avers, is supporting one of the candidates for this office and alarmed by the progress its candidate's opponents are making, is prepared to buy off all opposition. Mr. Jenkinson in his advertisement, charges that recently he was indirectly approached by an official of the bank and told that in case he would withdraw from the race, all the expenses he has acquired up to date would be paid and in addition he would be given \$2 for each day he has campaigned for the office.

According to Jenkinson he refused to accept this bribe and he assures his friends that he is in the fight to the bitter end. If Jenkinson can prove the sensational charges made by him, it will be up to the county central committee, in compliance with the primary election regulations recently made, to scratch the name of the candidate attacked by Jenkinson from the ticket.

The primary election rules provide that no candidate shall use money or knowingly sanction the use of money by his supporters in an effort to secure the nomination for the office he desires. The charges preferred by Mr. Jenkinson will be thoroughly investigated by the central committee without loss of time. Mr. Jenkinson makes his charges as follows:

"A certain bank in Richmond asked a friend of mine to propose to me in behalf of their candidate that they would pay all the expenses I have been at up till now and would pay me \$2.00 per day for my time up till now if I would consent to withdraw in favor of their man. I sent word to them I was not for sale and under no condition could I be bought. I am in this race for treasurer of Wayne county to a finish, and I hope the voters of Wayne county will stand by me with their support."

CUBAN ITCH IS NOW PREVALENT

Physicians Assert That There
Are a Number of Cases
In Richmond.

DISEASE IS DESCRIBED.

IT IS VERY SIMILAR TO SMALL-
POX AND ORDINARY GRIP AT
THE BEGINNING, BUT ERUPTIONS
COME QUICKER.

Do you think you have the grip, or the smallpox, or the chickenpox? Maybe you haven't any of these diseases. In all probability you have the Cuban itch, which is a blood relative of all these. At the present time, physicians state there are scores of cases of this nature in the city and it is probable that it will be some time before the contagion is stamped out.

In the first stages of the Cuban itch, local physicians have had great difficulty in distinguishing it from the smallpox or the chickenpox. It also has many symptoms of the grip. "The Cuban itch is a degenerate form of smallpox," a physician described it today. It breaks out all over the body and causes much suffering. There are several cases of smallpox in the city and many homes in the city where there are cases of Cuban itch have been quarantined on first report on the supposition that the victims were suffering from smallpox.

The breaking out on the body of a Cuban itch victim comes quicker than the eruptions which appear on the body of a smallpox victim. In the first stage of smallpox the victim is first seized with aches of the stomach and a general body soreness. Fever sets in rapidly. After a lapse of two or three days it is the general rule that eruptions will appear, then pus will form in each eruption.

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