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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## NATIONAL TICKET.

—For President—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT of Ohio.

—For Vice-President—JAMES S. SHERMAN of New York.

## STATE.

—Governor—JAMES E. WATSON.

—Lieutenant Governor—FREMON C. GOODWINE.

—Secretary of State—FRED A. SIMS.

—Auditor of State—JOHN C. BILLHEIMER.

—Treasurer of State—OSCAR HADLEY.

—Attorney General—JAMES BINGHAM.

—State Superintendent—LAWRENCE McTURNAN.

—State Statistician—J. L. PEETZ.

—Judge of Supreme Court—QUINCY A. MYERS.

—Judge of Appellate Court—DAVID MYERS.

—Reporter of Supreme Court—GEORGE W. SELF.

## DISTRICT.

—Congress—WILLIAM O. BARNARD.

## COUNTY.

—Joint Representative—ALONZO M. GARDNER.

—Representative—WALTER S. RATLIFF.

—Circuit Judge—HENRY C. FOX.

—Prosecuting Attorney—CHAS. L. LADD.

—Treasurer—ALBERT ALBERTSON.

—Sheriff—LINUS P. MEREDITH.

—Coroner—DR. A. L. BRAHMKAMP.

—Surveyor—ROBERT A. HOWARD.

—Recorder—WILL J. ROBBINS.

—Commissioner Eastern Dist.—HOMER FARLOW.

—Commissioner Middle Dist.—BARNEY H. LINDEMAN.

—Commissioner Western Dist.—ROBERT N. BEESON.

—Wayne Township—Trustee—JAMES H. HOWARTH.

—Assessor—CHARLES E. POTTER.

## MOTOR BOATS.

At first glance it would seem absurd to say that motor boats are encountering or about to encounter greater opposition along our eastern coast than the automobile on land. But such is the case. The motor boat is being proclaimed a nuisance wherever it has made its appearance in any numbers. This is because of the great amount of noise which the boats make. It is said that a motor boat can be heard several miles out from land and at a summer resort the incessant chugging which continues almost all night has a tendency to drive away the summer trade. Not the least of the crimes which are laid at the door of the motor boat is the inability of whistling for a period of six seconds. On sea such a thing becomes almost a menace to other craft which may be in those waters. Furthermore the motor boat seems to defy the law of the coast and sea in not following any fixed rule about passing other vessels, which makes it almost impossible for the navigator of sailing vessels to place any reliance in the direction the boat is to take. This not infrequently leads to accidents in many cases. Another peculiar trouble is that the wake of a motor boat is productive of short, choppy waves which play havoc with not only smaller boats, but have destroyed by undermining many a wharf and have in some cases washed down the coast and the islands when there were many motor boats present. As is the case with automobiles the fact that any man who had the price could buy and run them, whether he had shown any peculiar fitness or discretion has done a great amount

of harm to the motor boat's respectability.

Strict legislation on all these points is not only necessary but imperative. And such legislation will do the competent man no harm and will raise the estimation of the motor boat in the eyes of the public as like laws have done for the automobiles.

Motor boat legislation and automobile legislation making it necessary all over the country that the person running them be a licensed and competent person of mature age and sense will do much to solve all the difficulties above mentioned. The ordinances in every large town which is up to date in the East make it necessary for the person running an automobile to show a certificate of examination in proficiency, the chauffeur must be of an age not less than eighteen and must give bond. While such legislation may seem unfair it is none the less undeniable that there have been fewer accidents in the communities in which such is the rule.

## THE NEW YORK BAROMETER.

There is a panic among the machine politicians in New York state. Alarmed by Gov. Hughes' announcement that the place would suit him again if the people wanted him the politicians hurried their emissaries to Taft, Roosevelt and Hitchcock seeking comfort. They desired a "hands off" policy. And this is what they got. As a measure of diplomatic phraseology there is little that could have been bettered; the message would keep hands off, but with the distinct understanding that the politicians must put up a candidate who must be stronger than Hughes. There was hands off indeed. The machine will have some difficulty in finding a man who is as popular with the people as is Mr. Hughes and it is now up to tree. What applies to New York applies to the whole country. It is not easy to judge whether our wave of "reform" is emotional or whether it really means a distinct advance in the quickening conscience of the population. The coming election will especially in the larger cities be a turning point in a movement, either of reaction or continuation. A reaction will mean an emotional and spasmodic influence at work. With a metropolis such as New York City the tendency is always toward the live and let live policy. The agricultural districts are in the rank of reform. To the student of politics, then, the nomination of the candidate for governor will be in a great measure significant of the temper of the whole country. By a juxtaposition of the West for the upstate in New York and the East for the city of New York, we will have a very fair barometer of the situation. Eyes should be kept on New York then, if one wants to see which way the national cat is going to jump.

## JIM CROW.

The Jim Crow plank which the Democratic party put in their West Virginia platform bids fair to cost the Democratic party its negro vote. It was only a few weeks ago that these same Democrats were telling each other that they had the negroes right where they wanted them on account of the Brownsville affair. The drastic steps taken by the party in the matter of the Jim Crow business is of course due to the portion of the state which is in the low lands. The Piedmont district, i. e.: the hill country has been always overwhelmingly Republican and in fact was the element which kept the state in the Union by the division of the "Old Dominion." With the addition to this strong Republican leaning the addition of the negro vote swings the state safely into the Republican column. Of course what the Democrats aimed at was the elimination of the negro as a factor in politics. For all intents and purposes the legislation contemplated is as effectual as the most drastic of the southern statutes for the removal of the negro vote. But they chose a very poor time to do it. The West Virginia negro has his eyes well opened to what is going on. The dismissal of the colored troops was as nothing to what the Democrats will do if they have the chance and there is little hope for Bryan in that neck of the woods.

Senator Scott, the veteran politician, is credited with saying: "There is no hope of Bryan getting the electoral vote in view of the action of the Democratic convention." "Every little bit helps."

## FARMER BRYAN.

In a recent issue of a woman's magazine there is an article on Bryan, illustrated with numerous photographs. These photographs are evidently gotten up for the occasion, as any intelligent farmer will observe if he looks over the fashions in director's gowns after the milking is done and the chickens have gone to roost. We rather smile when we wonder whether Mr. Bryan is basing all his hopes for dollar contributions on those photographs. Mr. Bryan's suspenders are too recent to have been on those old—very torn and very tattered trousers—very long. Mr. Bryan's boots look

as if they were so new that they were at that moment wearing a blister on his life heel. More than that, that hat! We have seen farmers in hats just like it before, but alas, there was never a farmer off the stage who wore that beautiful fedora until the real farmer Bryan set the fashion as exhibited in our ladies' fashion papers.

Such a costume might do very well in Blaney's Theatre—the home of the "ten-twenty-thirt—on lower Broadway, but it will hardly pass muster around here. Mr. Bryan may be able to rope in a few women with his fashion paper advertisement but we consider that the native shrewdness of the farmers (if they chance to see it) will hardly fail to receive the real power who is under all that agricultural pomp and glory.

If baked beans, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, coffee and harlequin dessert can be furnished to and relished by Chicago school children at a cost of two cents a head, how much can the inmates of the Home for the Friendless Women get for forty cents per diem. A solution of this puzzle is wanted at this office.

Mr. Roosevelt must remember when he gets to Africa that all the elephants are not Republicans.

## IS NOW THE GREATEST COAL PRODUCING STATE IN THE UNION.

## STATE'S ORDER CHANGED.

Chicago, August 1.—Increased production of coal in the United States has caused a change in the order of the coal producing states, according to statistics which have just been compiled by the government geological survey. Illinois, which in 1906 was third in production, is now second and West Virginia has dropped to third place. Pennsylvania is still first on the list. Illinois' production for 1907 as given in the report, was 51,317,146 short tons, having a spot value of \$54,657,382. Export of coal from this country to Canada, Cuba and elsewhere has been steadily growing and this year promises to break all existing records. Latest government reports show total exports of coal for a period of eleven months as 11,565,242 tons, with a value of \$35,750,637. Corresponding figures for 1907 showed a total of only 20,900,947 tons and 1906 was still less. The change in Illinois' position recalls the big coal strike of two years ago, as the increased production for 1907 was due to the renewed activity in mining after the recovery from the effects of the suspension on April 1, 1906. During this suspension practically all the important mines of Illinois were idle and 49,792 out of a total of 61,988 miners were unemployed for 58 days. Because of the conditions the production of West Virginia in 1906 exceeded that of Illinois by 18,102,246 short tons, as the suspension there affected only a small number of the mines for about 30 days.

But the salient feature of the situation is the enormous increase probability that the "Turkish question" will be solved by the Turks, and that the solution will put an end to the hopes certain powers cherished of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire on the passing of Abdul Hamid. All calculations of the future of Turkey must be revised.

## HEALTH OF SOLDIERS IN ISLANDS GOOD

## ARMY SURGEONS GRATIFIED OVER REPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Army surgeons are much gratified over reports which are being received from various posts and from the medical officers stationed in the Philippines and in Cuba respecting the health of the army. It has greatly improved during the last fiscal year, and the sick rate has been materially lowered at some of the posts which hold the record for such diseases as typhoid fever and malaria. The hitherto malaria-ridden posts on the Potomac river, by dint of much energy on the part of the surgeons, have been raised to the class of posts where the health record is considered very good. The work of the surgeons in Cuba has been especially successful, and is destined to be the subject of special commendation by the Secretary in his next annual report.

## RAILROADS TO OPPOSE THE TEXAS ORDERS

## DO NOT TAKE KINDLY TO EQUIPMENT ORDER.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 1.—Texas railroads have decided to oppose in the courts the state railroad commission's orders requiring them to purchase new equipment to the value of \$44,000.00. Traffic officials of the various roads contend that many engines and cars are idle and that additional rolling stock is not needed.

## FACE OF THE EAST WILL BE CHANGED

## CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT IN TURKEY WILL HAVE A BROAD EFFECT.

## THE FUTURE IS UNCERTAIN

## YOUNG TURKS DRUNK BY THEIR SUCCESS, MAY CREATE SITUATION AS DID EXTREMISTS IN FIRST RUSSIAN DUMA.

London, August 1.—That the constitutional movement in Turkey bids fair to change the political face of the east and call into being recuperative influences which will have the broadest international effects is a conclusion reaching forcing itself upon European statesmanship.

Whether the credit for the coup of Abdul Hamid belongs to eBlin's suggestion or to London's advocacy of "mobilecolumns" to hunt down Mace-

donian bands, to hunt