

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM  
AND SUN-TELEGRAM.

Published and owned by the PALLADIUM PRINTING CO. Issued 7 days each week, evenings and Sunday morning. Office—Corner North 9th and A streets. Home Phone 1121. Bell 21. RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Randolph G. Leeds—Managing Editor. Charles M. Morgan—Business Manager. O. Owen Kuhn—News Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in advance) or 10s per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, in advance, \$5.00.

Six months, in advance, 2.50.

One month, in advance, .45.

RURAL ROUTES.

One year, in advance, \$2.50.

Six months, in advance, .25.

One month, in advance, .25.

Address changes as often as desired; both new and old addresses must be given.

Subscribers will please remit with order, with name and address, a specimen form; name will not be entered until payment is received.

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post office as second class mail matter.

## 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—  
FREMONT 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. FEETZ.

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. M. MEREDITH.

Coroner—  
DR. A. L. BRAMKAMP.

Surveyor—  
ROBERT A. HOWARD.

Recorder—  
WILL J. ROBBINS.

Commissioner Eastern Dist.—  
HOMER FARLOW.

Commissioner Middle Dist.—  
BARNEY H. LINDERMAN.

Commissioner Western Dist.—  
ROBERT N. BEESON.

## WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Trustee—  
JAMES H. HOWARTH.

Assessor—  
CHARLES E. POTTER.

## HUGHES AND THE TRUSTS.

The discomfort which Mr. Hughes' speeches caused Mr. Bryan made that gentleman indulge in a little inventiveness as to Mr. Hughes' record, charging him with being allied with the corporations.

The fight which is being waged in New York between the republican party under Hughes and the democratic party under Chanler is on the subject of public service commissions which Hughes inaugurated.

What happened? There is a before and after to that situation.

Before.

The companies could privately charge such rates within the state as they wished to fix. The requirements of the interstate commerce commission, that tariff schedules be filed and kept public applied only to interstate traffic. Such rates as they had for state traffic could be changed instantly to accommodate favored shippers and to discommodate shippers who were not favored.

The Pullman company had no public rates. Discrimination between shippers and the giving of rebates were not general. A few years ago all the railroads carrying grain from Buffalo to New York, gave the Western Elevating association a rebate of one-half cent per bushel upon all grain shipped from Buffalo—thus preventing other elevator companies from doing business.

After.

The companies must file with the public service commission and keep open to the public schedules showing all rates and charges. With such a public record, inequalities and unfairness are apparent. Changes in rates

can be made only upon filing with the commissions and publishing such changed rates at least thirty days in advance.

The Pullman company, following the requirement to file rates had to equalize them with the result that such important Pullman fares as that between New York and Albany were cut from \$1 to 75 cents, and that between New York and Poughkeepsie from 50 cents to 25 cents.

Any carrier making discriminations between shippers or giving rebates is punishable by fine and imprisonment and subject to \$5,000 for each offense.

The reason why the words of Hughes hit hard into Mr. Bryan's proposed remedies for corporation evils, was because Mr. Hughes has had more success in bringing about good conditions and doing away with trust evils than Mr. Bryan even dreamed of. Governor Hughes realizes that while public service and other corporations are necessary, their evils are harmful to the country at large. His remedy helped conditions, and did not harm the railroads.

His point of view was not only that of Mr. Roosevelt, but that of hundreds of thousands of people in this country.

His words in condemnation of Bryan's propositions designed to kill the trusts, to kill the evils if unscrupulous men sometimes engaged in large business, is therefore particularly convincing.

He said:

"When, however, we consider these other remedies that are proposed for the trusts, we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. And as the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 was to destroy the curse of gold, so the new found specific of equal perfection is to remove the curse of industrial oppression. The delusion of 1908 is comparable only to that of twelve years ago.

This proposal in its utter disregard of the facts of business, in its substitution of the phantasies of the imagination for the realities of life, stamps the Democratic platform with the fatal stamp of 1896. The commerce and industry of this country; the interests of its wage-earners and of its independent masses, who must rely upon the stability of business, cannot afford to give license to such vagaries.

In the solemnity with which this proposal has been declared, and the insistence with which it is advocated we find an appropriate test of the capacity of our opponents to deal wisely with the problems of the day.

It is the function of law to define and punish wrongdoing, and not to throttle business. In the fields of industrial activity the need is that trade should be fair; that unjust discriminations and illegal allowances giving preferential access to markets should be prevented; that coercive combinations and improper practices to stifle competition should be dealt with regardless of individuals; but that honest industry, obtaining success upon its merits, denying no just opportunity to its competitors, should not be put under prohibitions which mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation."

These are not the words of a dreamer—they are the words of a man who has examined abuses in business without hurting business. They are the points of difference in the Republican and Democratic parties.

The man who knows all about how the election is going from the straw vote may get his "I told you so" buried under the straw stack on November 3. Richmond is an appropriate place for a straw stack—we have enough threshers here to do the whole job.

The hot wave will probably end when you have gone back to summer clothes and the furnace fire has gone out and you have bought a new ice book.

It was unfair to South Carolina to visit it with Tillman in Europe. Where did he leave the pitch fork? South Carolina is used to being carried with that.

Mr. Gompers will doubtless discover that it requires something more than daily and nightly stunts of vociferation to deliver the labor vote.

The famous comet has lost its tail much to the chagrin of the astronomers. Some one of those naughty men tried to sprinkle salt on it.

Willie Hearst will spring something new as soon as he gets back to 42 Second street and Broadway and conveys with the staff.

"Maryland, My Maryland" will be a republican campaign song after this year.

WOULD MORTGAGE THE FARM.

A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire G., W. A. Floyd by name, says "Buckley's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw: one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold.

would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Quo: 25 at A. G. Luken & Co's drug store.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Wednesday, Oct. 21—Webb Lodge No. 24. F. and A. M. stated meeting.

GOMPERS INCONSISTENT  
IN HIS ARGUMENTS

It is not the intention of the subsequent article to call in question at all the integrity of Samuel Gompers as a labor advocate, nor to question his devotion to the interests of the American Federation of Labor or to laboring men in general, but it is to show that when he assumes to declare his preference for Mr. Bryan he says some things as an advocate of Bryanism which are contrary to some things he has done in the interests of labor. In other words, we wish to call attention to the fact that Samuel Gompers in the present campaign is a defender of democratic policies and the democratic candidate in the same way that any democrat espouses the cause of that party. His advocacy of Mr. Bryan is not alone nor solely because he believes Bryan's policies better for labor than the republican policies, but because he is a democrat; nor is his opposition to James E. Watson based on the value of Mr. Watson's services to union labor as compared with Mr. Marshall, but because Mr. Gompers is a democrat and Mr. Marshall is another democrat, while Mr. Watson is a republican. The labor issue is infinitesimal in Mr. Gompers' plan of campaign.

"You never heard of Mr. Gompers trying to elect a republican," was the significant summing up of that gentleman's attitude toward the two great parties given by Hon. James E. Watson in his recent speech. Mr. Watson had just told how he and Mr. Gompers had come into oratorical conflict in several different congressional districts two and four years ago—in each case Mr. Gompers endeavoring to elect a democrat.

And that is one of the chief things to remember in reading accounts of his platform or typewriter appeals to working men to turn their backs on the only national party that has ever given this country prosperity in nearly three-quarters of a century, or can submit to labor anything like the magnificent record of laws in behalf of labor as was presented by Mr. Watson recently in an address.

To make wages of laborers preferable claims in bankruptcy proceedings. To order the department of commerce and labor to investigate conditions of women and children working in industrial establishments, as to wages, hours of labor, term of employment, health, illiteracy, sanitary conditions, etc.

All federal laws now on the statute books in the interest of labor were strongly supported by Mr. Watson.

Under date of May 16, 1902, using the official letterhead of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers wrote to Mr. Watson as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Mr. Watson is dated May 16, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have observed with much pleasure your activity in the cause of labor. I commend Mr. Watson in the following terms:

Gompers Commends Watson.

<p