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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—
FREMONT C. GOODWIN.

—Secretary of State—
FRED A. SIMS.

—Auditor of State—
JOHN C. BILLHEIMER.

—Treasurer of State—
OSCAR HADLEY.

—Attorney General—
JAMES BINGHAM.

—State Superintendent—
LAWRENCE MURNAN.

—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. BRANKAMP.

—Recorder—
ROBERT A. HOWARD.

—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.

ABUSING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Many charges have been brought against Mr. Roosevelt for what has been called presidential dictation. It has been said that he used his power for the nomination and election of Mr. Taft. In order to do this he would have to violate his civil service reform convictions.

A Richmond man, Mr. W. D. Foulke, stands high in the councils of the Civil Service Reform League. This league has investigated the actions of every president in regard to his civil service actions. Before the campaign started Mr. Foulke went to the headquarters of the reform league and asked if there was any truth in the charges made against Roosevelt. There was absolutely no truth found in the statement that Roosevelt had used his influence in the civil service for Taft.

Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, comes forward with a full statement of the civil service in politics which shows up the falsity of the charges against Roosevelt in regard to Taft.

"The attempt that has been made for many months and is still being made to hurt President Roosevelt in the good opinion of the people and to discredit Mr. Taft because part of the federal place holders work in politics for Taft is not creditable to those who are making it. The federal service has two divisions. One is the classified service, which is covered by the merit system and now embraces 190,000 places. Over the head of every occupant of these places hangs an ax, and if he meddles in politics the ax falls and off comes his head. This fact is never mentioned by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern and the haters of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. Originally every place

holder was active in politics, and this continued even after the adoption of the merit system. Mr. Cleveland had a rule of modified activity which he did not enforce. He dismissed a republican and a democrat for violating that rule, and then reinstated the democrat left the republican out. When Mr. Roosevelt became president the attempt to keep the entire service out of politics had broken down. He took a frank and open stand. No man in the 190,000 places in the classified service should meddle in politics, but the rest were left free to do so. I do not believe that any federal place holder should work in politics, and President Roosevelt does not believe in it, but in his judgment he carried the reform as far as it could be carried at the time. Considering the stupendous gain which has been made, due more to Roosevelt than to any other one influence, no reformer who is not an ingrate will turn against him for this decision. The rest will come in good time and eventually measures requiring congressional action will be taken whereby the entire service will in effect be classified.

"It is true that a large number of members of the unclassified service have worked in politics this year, but they have been left entire freedom as to whom they shall work for. The charge that they have been 'ordered' to work either before or since the nominations for any particular man, or that they have been used by President Roosevelt in behalf of any man, or that their freedom to work for any particular man has been in the slightest degree abridged or that they have been in the least degree censured or would have run the least danger of losing their places for working for a man not in favor with the president is absolutely without foundation. They have worked and now work, as they have always worked. They have worked no more than they have always worked, and every man who has been familiar with the civil service or knows anything at all about it knows this to be true."

But Mr. Swift does not stop here. What would Bryan do?

What about Lamb and Taggart? Says Mr. Swift:

"Mr. Bryan is silent as to what, if elected, he proposes to do with the classified civil service, which now embraces 190,000 places. This part of the service is covered by the merit system. In 1896 and again in 1900 Mr. Bryan boldly declared for the destruction of that system. I gather from his speeches that he has never been wrong in any position he has taken on any public question—free trade, tariff reform, free silver, public ownership of railroads, and of course the merit system. If he has ever frankly confessed that he was mistaken on any question I have been unable to discover it. Is he ready to confess that he was mistaken in proposing to destroy the merit system in 1896 and in 1900? It is not an answer to say that the present Bryan platform proposes to enforce the law. That was in both platforms upon which Cleveland was elected, and in his first administration, thanks to his party leaders the law went to the dogs and when he enforced it in his second administration his party kicked him out and went over to Bryan. Cleveland was a friend of the law. The record is that Bryan is its declared enemy."

"The history of civil service reform bristles with examples of how the law may be killed in administration. The Gormans and the Voorheeses have been succeeded by the Taggarts and the Lambs, mortal enemies of the merit system, and these are the men who are at the elbow of Mr. Bryan and who have his ear today. Mr. Taft's record needs no correction. In season and out of season, openly and without reservation, he has always been the outspoken friend of the law. We know what he will do. President Roosevelt has done more for the merit system than all other presidents together, and Mr. Taft will continue this along with the other Roosevelt policies. The merit system now extends into every corner of Indiana, and of the whole country. It has proved itself the most democratic method of distributing public that has ever been devised, and its good economic results are beyond question. It has opened a vast field of employment which may be obtained without sacrifice of manhood before some big or little political boss. Voters who believe in this system and who want to see it maintained can not afford to vote to place it under control of its open enemies."

And Marshall says: "To the victor belongs the spoils."

WARNINGS.

If there is anyone who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country any longer than I am able to get rid of it.

W. J. Bryan, at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1896.

I notice that I am described by some as a conservative. I am more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing

PROUD OF HIS RECORD



to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion.

W. J. Bryan, London, England, July 12, 1906.

Here are two unequivocal statements from Mr. Bryan. One in 1896—the other in 1906.

What is the logical inference? That Bryan is just as radical as ever. He himself says so. He said it two years ago. Not only was this on his return from his world tour, but it was but a few days before he uttered his views about governmental ownership of railroads. That showed him as he really is. A radical of radicals "with nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion."

And yet these are the economic questions which unsettled the whole business world by mere contemplation and dread of them. A debased currency, a tariff for revenue only, and governmental ownership of railroads!

Yet two years later, in this year of our Lord 1908—comes this same Mr. Bryan and poses for the matured man, whose continental tour has sobered him to such an extent that he refused to put any of these exploded theories into the platform which he himself was the author of.

Be that as it may, no one can fail to see the wavering course and the zigzag path that Bryan has followed. Mr. Bryan himself has given the warning that no one should vote for him who did not want them put in effect. Shall we believe Bryan's words, or shall we think he is only talking for votes.

If he is merely talking without meaning it, what sort of man is that for the presidency.

If he means it, it means that he, who has been twice repudiated, should be defeated this year as before, as the advocate of the most dangerous and insidious perils which have ever been advanced in the history of the United States.

Take warning!

Bryan himself has given it.

If he is not sincere, what right has he for your vote.

Take warning!

The Bryan of 1908 is the Bryan of 1896, with nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion."

Force on the Piano.

It has been calculated that a minimum pressure of the finger of one-quarter of a pound is needed to sound a note on the piano and that at times a force of five pounds is thrown on a single key to produce a single effect. Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage taking two minutes five seconds to play that requires a total pressure estimated at three full tons.—London Standard.

Scott's Emulsion

does all it does by virtue of one thing—Power—its power to create power.

As fire turns water to steam so Scott's Emulsion transforms thin, impure blood into pure, rich blood, giving nourishment and vital energy to every organ, every tissue and every muscle.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World." SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

A WOMAN LINGUIST.

Miss Elizabeth Colton Speaks Six Languages Fluently.

Miss Elizabeth S. Colton, a New England girl, has just returned from India with the reputation of being the greatest woman linguist in the world.

Before going to India she was a student in the classes of the leading orientalists of the University of Berlin, and before that she learned all that Harvard and Yale had to give of instruction in the languages of the east.

Her early education was musical, modern languages being taken up as so many tools in her musical education. But her family objected to her chosen career of a concert singer, and to console herself she took up the study of oriental languages.

Miss Colton first took up Semitic tongues and graduated with certificates from the American Institute of Sacred Literature in Hebrew, Arabic and Assyrian. Then for two years she read classical Arabic and Assyrian inscriptions with Professor Sanders of Yale university. Four years ago she entered Radcliffe college as a special student and because there were no classes in the woman's college suited to her needs recited with the men at Harvard in Arabic, Pali and Sanskrit classes.

In an interview she is quoted as saying:

"I have studied fifty-four languages carefully and fifteen critically. Six I speak fluently, if you will. I took conversation lessons at Benares in Sanskrit, but no one could speak Sanskrit with less than twelve years of practice."

"There are very many more languages whose literature I read with ease, whose script I have learned to write and in which I could make myself understood. But to speak fluently is quite another thing. I did receive calls in Persian and entertained a prince at afternoon tea in that language while I was at Peshawar. But it would be absurd to claim that I can speak Persian as well as Italian or French or German or the others of which I really am mistress."

Church Calendar

Tuesday.

The Ladies Aid society of the South Eighth Street Friends church will meet this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the church.

Wednesday.

The Woman's Home society of the First M. E. church will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Bell, 17 North Twentieth street at 2:30 o'clock.

The Epworth league of the First M. E. church will have a Halloween social at the home of Miss Bessie Lintner on North Twenty-first street.

Thursday.

Prayer meeting and Bible study at the Fifth Street M. E. church tonight at 7:30.

The church council of the First English Lutheran church will meet to-night at 7 o'clock.

Mid week services will be held at 7:30 at the First English Lutheran church.

Men's Union of the First English Lutheran church will meet at 8:15 to-night.

Friday.

The ladies of the First English Lutheran church will serve supper this evening and have an apron sale. All are cordially invited.

Saturday.

The Ways and Means society of the Fifth Street M. E. church will give a Halloween supper in the second room from Fourth street. The public is invited.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 28—Called meeting of Webb lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M., Fellowship degree.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. A. G. Luken & Co.

THANKS TENDERED TO THE PRESIDENT

Japanese Emperor Sends Word Of Appreciation to Roosevelt.

TAKAHIRA TAKES MESSAGE.

THOUGHT THAT MUCH HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD MAKING JAPANESE AND AMERICANS GREAT-ER FRIENDS.

Washington, Oct. 27.—"I suppose heaven helps us to join our hands firmly," said Japanese Ambassador Kogoro Takahira with emotion, as he discussed the visit of the American fleet to Japan, which has just come to an end. Ambassador Takahira had a short while before returning from the White House, where he was the guest of President Roosevelt at luncheon, and to whom he delivered a message of thanks from the Japanese emperor for that which the president sent as the fleet departed. The Baron personally thanked the president for having sent the fleet to Japanese waters, and said its visit had furthered to a great degree the feeling of friendship held by the Japanese for the people of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt was present at the luncheon.

The following is the text of the message from the emperor which Ambassador Takahira conveyed to President Roosevelt:

"To the President of the United States of America: I thank you most sincerely for your very kind message which the American ambassador delivered to me upon the departure of the American fleet from our shores. I was highly gratified to learn that the reception accorded to the fleet was so satisfactory and agreeable to you and to the people of the United States. I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness in accepting the invitation of my government for the fleet to visit Japan, since by that I was afforded an opportunity to testify anew to you my high regard and esteem, and my subjects were enabled to give fresh proof of their sincere attachment for your countrymen, and I am very happy to believe that the memorable event will surely tend to cement the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood between our two countries. I remain your good friend, Mutsuhito."

Sailors Cheer.

On Board the United States Battle Ship Louisiana, at Sea, By Wireless to Yokohama, Oct. 27.—The American battleship fleet, half of it bound for Amoy and the other half for the Philippines, dropped its Japanese escort, consisting of the Katori, the Tsukuba and a scout, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Japanese admiral signaled, "Good-by; pleasant voyage," and Rear Admiral Sperry replied, "Thank you." As the Japanese fleet bore abeam the crews of each American ship gave three lusty cheers.

Very Simple.

The mathematical professor became engaged to a charming girl, and one day they made an excursion into the country with several friends. The girl picked a daisy and, looking roughly at her dance, began to pull off the petals, saying, "He loves me not; he loves me."

"That is needless trouble you are giving yourself," said the professor. "You should count up the petals of the flower, and if the total is an uneven number the answer will be in the negative; if an even number, in the affirmative."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Elderly People Helped Free

The last years of life are the sweetest, and yet the most difficult to prolong. It is then that the greatest care is exercised in maintaining bodily health. But the chief care should always be with regard to the food you eat and whether you are digesting it properly. You should not allow yourself to become constipated.

No doubt you have tried salts and cathartic pills, purgative tablets, etc., and have come to the conclusion that they are violent in action and do but temporary good. Listen, then, to the voice of experience with regard to a wonderful and mild laxative, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is not new, only we are trying to find new friends for it.

A. A. Fells, of Johnston City, Ill., suffered from stomach trouble for six years and found his cure in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. His wife uses it too with success. We could name hundreds of others. Some heard of it first through neighbors or friends; others through the doctor's offer to send any sufferer from a stomach, liver or bowel complaint a free sample bottle for trial, without charge. If you will send your name and address he will send you a bottle direct to your home. If it proves itself as he claims then continue the treatment by buying a 50-cent or \$1 bottle of your druggist, as all of them sell it. Old people, like children, should look for purity, and it is well to mention that the purity of this remedy is vouched for with the U. S. government. Also, though a free bottle is sent to prove its merits, results are always guaranteed from the regular bottles bought of druggists, who will refund your money if it does not satisfy you. Send at least for the free test bottle today.

If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. The address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 603 Caldwell bldg., Monticello, Ill.

John Was Wise.

"You are not going to stay in town late tonight, are you, John?"

"Not very late, dearie. I have to help put a man through the third degree at the lodge. I'll come straight home as soon as it's over."

(Kindly, but firmly)—"If you can repeat the password, 'Six slim slick saplings,' distinctly when you come home from the lodge, then, the servant will admit you, and if you can't you needn't ring. You'll stay outside all night, my dear."

John came home early.—Illustrated Bits.

Woman Interrupts Political Speaker.

A well dressed woman interrupted a political speaker recently by continually coughing. If she had taken Foley's Honey and Tar it would have cured her cough quickly and expelled the cold from her system. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. A. G. Luken & Co.

Kodol For Indigestion.

Relieves sour stomach, palpitation of the heart. Digests what you eat.

Pay Less This Season

If you've decided on paying \$25 or \$28 for your Fall Suit, let us show you what he offer this season.

Fall Suits worth as high as \$28 at

\$18, \$20, \$22

Undoubtedly the best line ever displayed at so low a price.

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Public scales for weighing.

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has more—
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GOLD MEDAL FLOUR



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