

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM.

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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 MCKERNAN.**  
—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.**  
—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.**

### THE TARIFF.

The tariff is a perennial issue. Tariffs arise in response to certain conditions and, likewise are outgrown when those conditions have passed away. Moreover, since the tariff is the outgrowth of certain existing conditions, no two countries can, with benefit to themselves have the same tariff—each must have the system and details adapted to its particular use. Nevertheless, the same reasons actuate the tariffs of all countries and even two theories as widely separate as free trade and protection are but outgrowths of the same idea applied to two widely different conditions. Complications arise when the free trade idea is used in a country which demands protection of industries and vice-versa.

Free trade, or tariff for revenue only, takes the stand that the protective tariff is dangerous because it produces artificial conditions in a country and this at the expense of the consumer, who must pay exorbitant artificial prices for the product of the industries so created. "Let the tariff be only used as a means for obtaining money to carry on the government. Let industry take its natural channel with out interference." He states that a protective tariff is undemocratic because, he says, the money from these great industries which you have created does nothing but enrich the few, and impoverish the many by raising the prices of commodities.

The usual free trade example is the country of England. The British Isles (and not the colonies) are the only civilized country which has free trade in operation today.

England, the free traders aver, has

had a marked prosperity since the introduction of free trade in the early part of the last century. The advocates of this theory point to the great increase of manufactures, to the reduction of the price of commodities, to the increase of wages and the trade with all nations.

They conclude by stating that what benefited England will benefit us.

The theory of a protective tariff is based on the ground that it may be advantageous to encourage by legislation, a branch of industry which might profitably be carried on eventually, but whose rise is prevented by artificial or accidental causes. The essential point of the argument lies in the assumption that the causes which prevent the rise and growth of the industry and render protection necessary are not natural and permanent ones.

The conditions which justify a protective tariff are: Abundance of raw material existing in a country which is largely agricultural. The manufacture of a certain product is new, the machinery is unknown, complicated and expensive, the operation of the machines is one which requires skill and experience not attainable ordinarily. The industry of the country has been fixed by custom and is not easily changed. Here we have a set of conditions which warrant a protective tariff for otherwise the resources of the country will not be developed and the industry would not have been stated until long after it might profitably have been engaged in.

The most notable illustration of the working of the protective tariff is the history of our own country. In its early history the United States was so particularly set in its habit of exchanging its agricultural products for the manufactures of Europe, that it was not until twenty years after the founding of the republic that manufactures were engaged in extensively. They arose in response to the demand raised by the non-intercourse and embargo acts which were passed on account of international complications. Although these acts also worked hardships because they forbade all commerce—the effect of the laws on manufactures gave the New England states the impetus which they have since maintained in that line.

With one exception the tariff history of the United States has in latter years been under the protective tariff in some form. The exception is the German-Wilson bill, which leaned considerably toward free trade although it was not based on any one principle whatsoever.

Those who advocate protection are of two opinions on the subject. These are the "standpatters" and the tariff-revisionists.

The standpatters believe that the tariff should stand as it is without reduction, claiming that the tariff which has benefited the country in the past will benefit it in the future and moreover, that it is dangerous to business tranquility to disturb the tariff. "Let well enough alone," they say.

The tariff revisionists believe firmly in the principles of protection. But they also believe that the business of the country has in most instances been developed and with the exception of a few industries, reciprocity may be profitably engaged in with other countries to secure better markets abroad and lower prices at home.

In regard to the difference between the free trade which has made England prosperous and protection which has developed the country it should be remembered that a wide difference also exists in two countries. England has practically no resources and America is rich in raw material. It would be, and was, the height of folly for England to put a protective tariff on raw materials. America on the other hand needed only the incentive of the protective tariff to be developed. The colonies of Great Britain, do, indeed furnish a counterpart to the United States, and every one of these has a protective tariff. Any parallel which is drawn must be with the colonies and not with the home government.

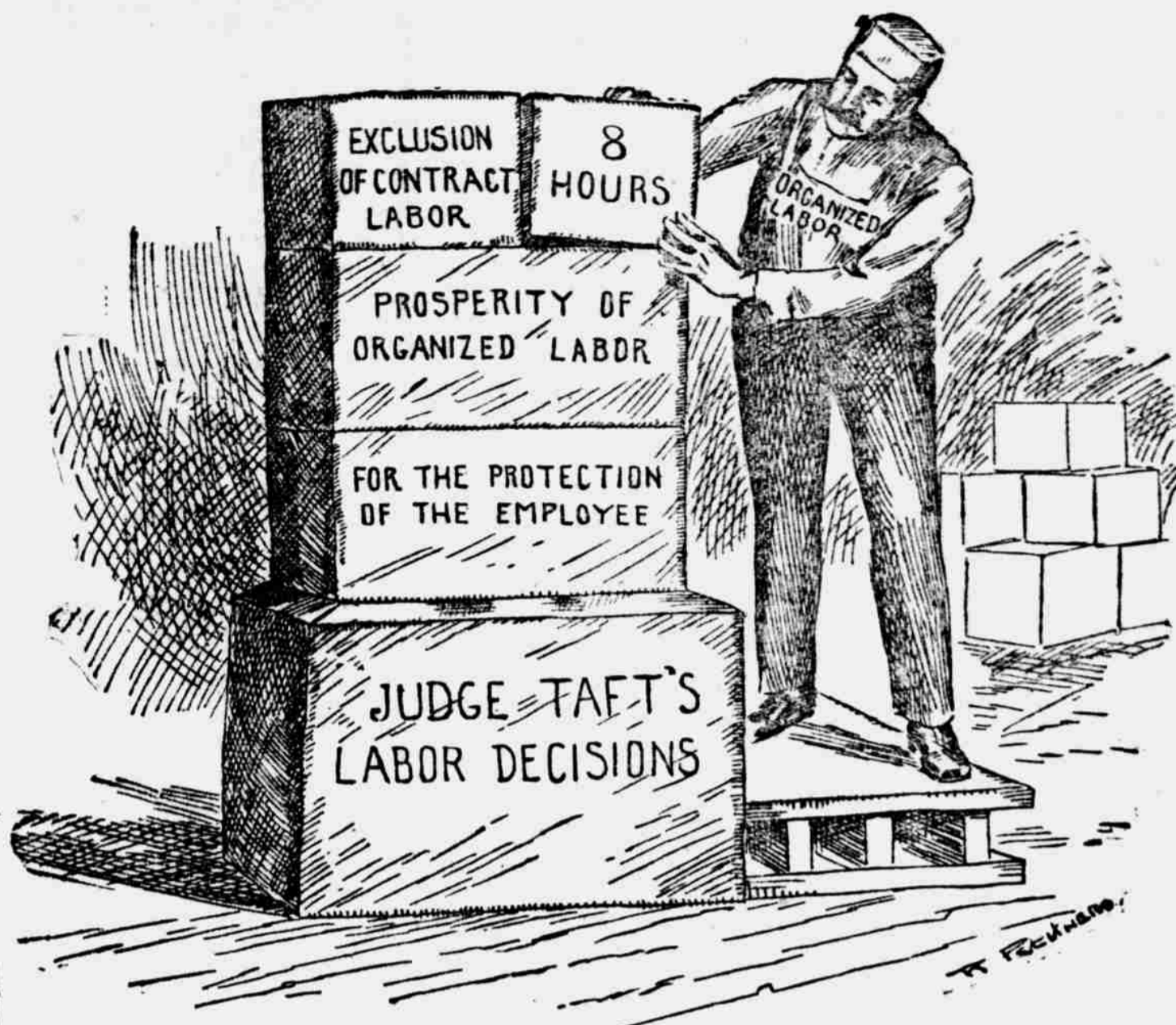
Furthermore any argument which makes the tariff entirely responsible for the improvement of industrial conditions in England neglects the factors of unions and education. A tariff only has an effect as it helps the general business conditions.

Free trade therefore was not only beneficial but necessary to England and protection was equally so to the United States.

The Palladium believes in tariff revision along protective lines. The revision should be downward in most instances—the exceptions being those which really need it. High and low schedules should be adopted for the purpose of reciprocity.

The revision of the tariff in competent hands and accomplished in a careful and scientific way, will work no injustice to business—it will mean lower prices for the consumer and greater markets abroad for our products. This the Palladium believes to be the meaning of the republican platform, the intention of the next congress, and the desire of Mr. Taft.

## JUST BUILDING ON IT



## ARMS CUT OFF BY BLACK HAND

Awful Revenge of Society on Man Who Was Suspected Of Duplicité.

### HE NOW APPEALS FOR AID.

TELLS NEW YORK POLICE THAT SOCIETY IS STILL AFTER HIM IN ORDER TO FURTHER MAIM HIM FOR LIFE.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 30.—With both arms cut off and the stumps unhealed, Villardo Dipitti, a former member of the Black Hand, appealed to the Newark police for a police guard to protect him from the still vengeful members of the band which he deserted and betrayed.

Dipitti, who was strangely shipped to this city from Johnstown, Pa., where he had lain unconscious for many days in a hospital, is now living at 143 Jefferson street under the name of Tony Pettit, but he told detectives that the Black Hand was still after him and he feared they had planned some further means of torturing and maiming him.

Dipitti says he joined the Black Hand in Morrohorn, W. Va., taking the oath in an abandoned coal mine with a score of members heavily armed. Last spring he was suspected of having betrayed one of the members to the police and he was lured to St. Michaels, Pa., where, on September 7, last, he was attacked by four men whom he recognized as members of the Black Hand. They dragged him into a switchman's shanty, at the side of a railroad track, he says, and there one of their number, who was a physician, cut off both of his hands and arms just below the elbows, while the others held him. He was then, after suffering all the pain of the double amputation, dragged out to the railroad and chloroformed.

When he awoke he was in a hospital.

## Church Calendar

### 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.

### DENIAL ISSUED.

Editor of the Palladium:

In reference to the article in last night's Palladium, I want to say that there was absolutely no demonstration whatever against James E. Watson on Main street between Ninth and Tenth streets and no men or boys came out of the saloons in that block displaying Marshall pictures. Where this occurred was below Eighth street on Main, where there are no saloons. This statement can be verified by John P. Robbins who was in the carriage with Mr. Watson.

JOHN J. STEELE.

Miss Julia Bronis, head nurse of the Orange (N. J.) public school system, has given up her work in the public schools to nurse a child living with a Tremont-avenue family who is sick with scarlet fever. Miss Bronis has done this because she believes that she carried the fever germs into the home. Miss Bronis boards in the house.

## Thousand Chicago Saloons Go; Many Women Still in Business

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30.—The number of saloons in Chicago has been steadily decreasing until there is now almost 1,000 less than in November, 1905. The failures have not been among the women saloon keepers, in the opinion of the city clerk and collector, but among the men. They estimated that Chicago women own as many barrooms as they ever did.

"The \$1,000 license fee and the growth of temperance are the two main reasons for the decline," said City Clerk McCabe.

"I, too, think those are the main factors," said City Collector Magerstadt.

In November, 1905, when the \$500 license fee was in effect, there were 8,087 dram shops.

## OMAHA GETS NEXT W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Resolutions Passed for Children's Labor Bureau.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 30.—The executive council of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, decided to hold its 1909 convention at Omaha. Recommendations were sent to the different state and local temperance unions to "co-operate with the national child labor committee in passing a bill in the next congressional session, establishing a children's bureau in one of the departments of the federal government," offered by Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, of Arkansas, was adopted by the executive committee.

## SENIOR CLASS TO ISSUE ANNUAL

Principal Knouff Gives His Sanction.

The Senior class at the Richmond high school expects to establish a precedent at the high school by issuing a class annual. There are about fifty students in the class this year and they are working with a vim with the hope of being able to get out the publication. Prof. Knouff states that the annual would be a good thing for the Senior class to father because the school now ranks among the largest in the state and is deserving of such a publication. He therefore gives his sanction to the class.

The exact date of the birth of Christ is unknown. Among the early churches there was no agreement as to the date of the nativity, some celebrating it in April or May, others in January. December 25 can hardly be exact for it falls in the rainy season of Judea, when shepherds would not have been watching their flocks by night in the open. The December date came into general observance naturally, but gradually. When the heathen races of the North were Christianized they simply substituted for their Yule celebration, in December, the observance of the birth of Christ.

### Had a Close Call.

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles effected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wide. Sold at A. G. Luken & Co's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

The conditions of the Arctic atmosphere are so favorable for the transmission of sound that it is possible for two persons to converse through a mile of space.

## CATHOLICS TO GO TO HOLY LAND

Great Pilgrimage to Be Made Next Year.

New York, Oct. 30.—Steamship officials are busy figuring on the transportation of the largest Catholic pilgrimage to the Holy Land that has ever left this country, which will take place next year. It is said two entire steamships will be required to transport the pilgrims to Europe.

## HEADLESS BODY OF MAN FOUND

Robbery Believed to Have Been Cause of Murder.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 30.—The headless body of a man was found last evening near Toms Creek, twenty miles south of here. All indications point to murder. Near by was a small leather grip, but all the contents of this had been removed, and identification is impossible. The authorities believe that robbery was the motive for the murder.

### The Professor's Mistake.

Professor Milne said that when in Canada, at a meeting of the British association, he was invited to give a lecture. The clock struck 8 as he started, and he went on all right. At a quarter past everything was going splendidly, and he talked till he got to the last sentence. He then looked at the clock and saw that it was pointing to twenty past 8. He was horrified and, looking at the scribbled ranks in front of him, determined that they should not think that a man who had come from England had said all he had got to say in twenty minutes. So he began a story to spin out the time. He said that Lord Kelvin was looking a bit puzzled, but he went on with the yarn till some one hit him on the back and muttered in his ear: "Shut up, Milne; you have been talking an hour and a half. The clock has stopped."—St. James' Gazette.

### He Looked Ahead.

A striking illustration of the chances of war is found in the fact that the American army at Cambridge during the war of the Revolution would have been left without ammunition but for the provision of John Brown, a merchant of Providence, R. I., and one of the family who gave name to the university at the place. Brown was a very wealthy merchant and was the first of the Rhode Island merchants to send his ships to China and the East Indies. Anticipating the war, he instructed his captains on the return voyage to load their ships with powder, which he furnished to the army when its supply had been restricted to less than four rounds to each man.

The progress recently made in the matter of increasing the efficiency of the incandescent electric lamp seems to indicate that the future of the arc lamp is doomed.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

## MARSHALL SURELY BREWERY CANDIDATE

Gov. Hanly Says Certificate of Nomination Carried a Brewery Smell.

### NAMED BY THEIR SUPPORT.

NOMINATION WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THOMAS TAGGART AND OTHERS.

Fairmount, Ind., Oct. 30.—Governor Hanly in an address to 4,000 persons here again charged that Thomas E. Marshall is the brewers' candidate for governor, adding that "his (Marshall's) certificate of nomination came with the smell of the brewery upon it." The governor declared Marshall had been nominated by 400 votes handed over by Thomas Taggart in the state convention. He further gave a description of the parade of the Liberal League in Indianapolis; named several brewery officers and saloon men who were in line, and then declared "a man is known by his friends." In this statement he referred to Mr. Marshall. There were about 2,500 farmers in the tent where Governor Hanly spoke.

The governor said in part: "I have charged and I now repeat the charge that Thomas R. Marshall is the candidate of the brewers and allied liquor interests of Indiana. Recently he said 'I am not the brewers' candidate. I know fewer brewers than any other man in politics in Indiana.' That may be, but more brewers know him than any other man in politics in Indiana. His certificate of nomination came with the smell of the brewery upon it. There was no possibility of his nomination without their support. He was named only through their assistance. Thomas Taggart, the acknowledged representative of the brewery interest in Indiana, transferred to him in a body nearly 400 votes and made his nomination possible."

"If but one brewer in Indiana were for him and were giving him his support, contributing his time and support, Mr. Marshall would be a brewers' candidate. If all the brewers in the state are for him, regardless of party affiliation, and all the liquor interests of the state are for him—and they are—then he is the brewers' candidate and the candidate of the allied liquor interest of the state."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach, balance the gastric juice, digest the food, are taken up by the blood, purifies it, and when the food comes again to the stomach a natural gastric juice of right proportion greets it and does its work perfectly. After a time these little tablets restore Nature, build up the gastric juice and there is no longer dyspepsia.

Every druggist carries them in stock, price 50c; every druggist and 40,000 physicians will attest their word to the merit of these tablets. Buy a box now and relieve your stomach at once, or send us your name and address today and we will send you immediately by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

## Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye.

### "COFFIN NAILS."

Cigarettes—crime.

The one is the accomplice of the other, says Inspector McCafferty of New York's headquarters detective bureau.

"Fully 85 per cent of the people we arrest," he says, "are cigarette fiends."

Crime—cigarettes.

Harry Thaw, the degenerate who shot Stanford White, is a confirmed cigarette smoker.

Thaw sat at a table on Madison Square Garden just before the murder, brooding and smoking cigarette after cigarette. His first request behind the prison bars was for cigarettes.

His nervous system is wrecked by the "papers."

Captain Hains, who shot Anna a few weeks ago, has for years been a slave to cigarette smoking. In describing the man, following his arrest, a reporter says:

"His complexion is yellow, his eyes amber hued and sunken, his lips puffed and cracked and his fingers blotched with the nicotine stains that betray the 'fend' smoker. He is EXTREMELY NERVOUS and IRRITABLE."

Now—

The statements of the close connection between cigarettes and crime are not taken from any tract of an anti-tobacco society. They are not the statements of a crank reformer.

The testimony is from police officers, physicians, newspaper reporters—men who know.

Therefore, young man, the advice comes seriously: CUT OUT THE CIGARETTES!

The habit may not lead you directly to commit a crime. But it will put you in a FRAME OF MIND to do it. You will lose control of your nerves. When you can no longer bridle that part of you, you are liable to do desperate things should occasion arise.

Cut out the cigarettes.

If you MUST smoke, use a pipe or cigar.

You would be much better off without tobacco, but if you are determined to smoke do not use cigarettes.

Young man—

Already the slight tremor of your hand shows that the network of delicate nerves by which your feet and hands are wired to your brain is shattered and jangled.

Throw away the "coffin nails." Repair the telegraph lines.

## Wanted -- 50 Men

To try our GUARANTEED Work or \$1.50 Dress Shoes Notice Our Windows J. Will Mount & Son 529 Main St., Richmond, Ind.

## Acid And Alkali In The Stomach

Digests The Food Naturally If In Right Proportion; If Not: Then Dyspepsia.

Acid and alkali make up the liquid known as gastric juice, which digests your food.

If through abuse of the stomach, or weakness of blood or through scores of other causes this gastric juice is not made up correctly of acid and alkali, your stomach cannot digest food.

Such a stomach then acts as a pit where the food lies, ferments, decays, is thrown off at last, either into the intestines or is vomited from the system.

If thrown into the intestines a large proportion of it is taken up and passed into the blood, for the intestines are covered on the inside surfaces with millions of little mounds which are places there to suck up nourishment for the blood.

You may readily see that if instead of good rich nourishment, there is vile poisonous fermented bile and acid, these same little mounds suck some of it by necessity and pass it into the blood. The blood in turn throws it off and the system is immediately placed in an imperfect state.

The blood is weakened, the tissues lose strength, the skin becomes diseased and man in general suffers in a score of places.

Then again the blood furnishes gastric juice to the stomach, for when the gastric juice is not needed for digestive purposes it goes back to the blood. When food comes into the stomach the nerves along the Alimentary Canal and in the mouth signal the brain for help and the blood immediately furnishes sufficient gastric juice to do the work well and quickly.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach, balance the gastric juice, digest the food, are taken up by the blood, purifies it, and when the food comes again to the stomach a natural gastric juice of right proportion greets it and does its work perfectly. After a time these little tablets restore Nature, build up the gastric juice and there is no longer dyspepsia.

Every druggist carries them in stock, price 50c; every druggist and 40,000 physicians will attest their word to the merit of these tablets. Buy a box now and relieve your stomach at once, or send us your name and address today and we will send you immediately by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

## CANNON PREDICTS WIN IN INDIANA

Returns to Home in Danville, Illinois.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 30.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who returned from the East here, predicts that both the national and state Republican tickets will win in Indiana.

## Dress Well

Be well dressed. There is a certain correct style about suits made by

Emmons Tailoring Co.

At \$15 and \$18



WE COULDN'T AFFORD

to send you a poor grade of coal the first time or subsequently, if we wanted to remain in business for the first bad lot would mean our last order. We have the coal to make your fire for heating or cooking, burn the way you want it,—most of heat, least of ash, nothing of slate or dirt.

Only reason for asking your orders.

H. C. BULLERDICK & SON

Phone 1235

## New Corn

Feed and Seed Store

33 South 6th St.

Phone 1679

Public scales for weighing.

POTATOES (Home Grown)  
Nice White Stock  
85c PER BUSHEL  
2 or 5 Bus. Lots.  
HADLEY BROS.