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WINTER PLANS.

Those of us who live in what is the country, compared to the great metropolitan towns of New York and Chicago, can hardly realize what the coming on of winter means to thousands and thousands of fellow creatures. Now is the time of year when the hobnob, that curious product of society, does his best to be arrested and be given lots of "time" so as to pass the winter months in comfort. It is true that by applying to the proper authorities he might be given a place to sleep and work for his board in one of those asylums for the poor which have lately sprung up. But the "Bo" wants none of this. There are too many questions asked; the work is hard; and there are too many baths and necessary accompaniments of things righteously to please him. In fact, he can even smash windows and bum a dinner of a restaurant with impunity at this time of year for the police are wary about finding a winter nest for the tramp.

Those of the upper classes of the proletariat are still hanging around the bulletin boards of the great metropolitan papers with that look of despair which is only a preliminary to crime and worse. The writer not long ago saw thousands of such men in languid hopeless attitudes waiting for the afternoon edition of a great paper in Chicago. These were men who were about down and out. Most of them were of the type which is becoming more and more prevalent in this country. They are city bred men who had learned to do only one thing and who, lacking employment in that one specialty, are utterly incapable of doing anything else to support themselves.

Then, there are those who are used to the life in the cities and who can subsist very comfortably on a few cents a day. Indeed five cents will go a very long way toward keeping a man alive in a great city and, provided he knows the ropes, he can sleep comfortably in the packing cases back of business establishments. Those who have decried the saloon in the large city, are doubtless right, but they fail to realize that the saloon as run for the "submerged fifth," in the cities, furnishes a meal for five cents including a large mug of beer, which is not to be despised. In the absence of any other place where equal facilities for comfort and social life, which is not condescending and cheerless, is small wonder that the cheap saloon is the most popular place in the squalid life of these people. Here it is indeed that the first news of work comes to the ear that has been strained to hear that word. The cheap saloon is as full of news to the underworld as are the bazaars of the orient. Long before any of the benevolent employment bureaus have news of a "good thing," these nerve centers have the news and eager men who do care to work are on the spot. Of course the "Bo" sleeps on. He is past working.

And thus it is that just at the beginning of winter the city—that is, the real city, begins to lay its plans for the coming season when sleeping in the open will be a source of discomfort and the snow and rain will beat in through tattered garments. The hollow-eyed men are still standing hopelessly at the newspaper bulletin boards incapable of doing work if they could get it. The underworld is making its winter plans in much the same way that the Upperworld is planning a season in Palm Beach or other winter resorts. And we in the country and the country towns are beginning to think of those two great festivals of American life, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Let us give thanks! It is not a pretty picture is it?

THE MELLOWING OF JOHN D. The reminiscences of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his testimony on the witness stand in the trial which is going on in New York in a suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company, reveal a change in that gentleman's attitude and nature. Although Rockefeller has retired from his activities in the directorate of the company, which

is indissolubly connected with his name, his interest in the great corporation which he was instrumental in building up is a matter of pride. He evidently relates with relish the small beginnings of the company from its capital of \$4,000 to its present enormous bulk. He talked of it as a thing which would stand as a fitting monument to his brain and shrewdness.

But more than this is the fact that Mr. Rockefeller was willing to testify at all. The American public can remember a time when this old man was not quite so anxious to appear in court and it took considerable ingenuity to locate him. Then came reports and descriptions of the guards, the walls, the searchlights, the dogs and what not which he had employed as a means of shielding himself. In reality to the public eye John D. was a fugitive from justice and the great secrecy involved it in a convincing mystery.

John D. shrunk from the public as if guilty of his crimes. The cartoons which appeared are said to have worried him excessively. He became a child of darkness.

From a broken down old man, dyspeptic, hunted and shrinking from justice and the public gaze, he suddenly turned in his tracks. He now courts the light and the gaze of men, he seems proud of his record, and reappears to want to clear up the past. It is doubtless natural that he should do this. But the significant thing about the stories which are told of him is his active interest in the little affairs of an every day existence. He no longer regards his fellow man with suspicion. He is for all the world trying to act as if the \$600,000,000 was not in existence and he were nothing but a retired business man who had bought a farm, just as a farmer might retire and move to town.

It is a pitiable lot he has made for himself. Pitiable, although there be those who grudge him his ill gotten wealth; pitiable—even because there are many men acting largely on his example are trying to do the same thing which he did.

To those followers in his footsteps the awful words which came from his lips warning men not to accumulate money for the sake of money will doubtless fall on unheeding ears.

When the endorsement of Taft was made by this old man and the press of the country saw in it the Judah kiss, J. D. merely reaped what he had sown. The hardest thing in the world for many people to believe is that he is sincere in his approval of the enforcement of law. The Clandar, too, has covered its tracks so well that lacking any definite proof, the people have looked with suspicion on all its doings.

And hence it comes that the public may not take the new attitude of Mr. Rockefeller very seriously. They have a foundation of a picture scared into their brains which time will not efface. This makes the picture of that old man pathetic, whether he be guilty or not of the things which are ascribed to him.

BRYAN AND TAMMANY.

Mr. Bryan has resumed his editorial duties on the Commoner. The first thing he has attempted is to tell "how it happened." Among the chief causes to which he attributes his defeat is the defection of that democratic organization in New York City known as Tammany Hall. It is his opinion that Tammany either knifed him or is growing impotent in the city. Otherwise Mr. Bryan sees no excuse for it all. He says:

"First, was it the fault of the candidate?
"Second, was it the fault of the platform?
"Third, was it the fault of Tammany?"

"Or fourth, is there any democracy outside of Tammany?"
"If Tammany did its best, then either Tammany could not bring Tammany to support the ticket or there is a democracy outside of Tammany that thwarts Tammany efforts when Tammany does its best."

"And if there is a democracy outside of Tammany that must be reckoned with, is it not time for that democracy to organize itself and make itself known so that the national democracy will have something to co-operate with? It will be interesting to democrats outside to know how the situation is to be remedied."

"Will Tammany explain?"

Now it does seem to the ordinary mortal that Mr. Bryan's logic in this regard is a little at fault. The first question he asks of Tammany covers the rest of it. For is there any reason to think that the conditions were different in New York than they were elsewhere in regard to Mr. Bryan? Those two reasons, candidate and platform, sufficed in the state of Indiana to keep the electoral vote from going to the democratic vote, in spite of the fact that the congressmen and legislature and governor were landed safely. It seems that Mr. Bryan failed most everywhere even with a running start.

That being the case, the Commoner does little homage to the man who above all others was responsible for his defeat in New York—namely Gov.

Hughes, who was the best campaigner on the republican side. He won a personal triumph in New York. It may be that Tammany is growing weaker but it is no weaker than it was when Bryan tied up with it. The mistake Mr. Bryan made was in tying up with such men as Mr. "Fingy" Connors and then crying about it afterwards.

It is enough to say that none of Tammany's candidates ran ahead of Bryan which proves that the organization was loyal. Next he will say that Tom Taggart knifed him. Here he has a better case on circumstantial evidence, because Bryan fell far behind the state ticket.

Mr. Bryan should not call into question the intelligence of the independent voter, who after all was more responsible than any one else for his defeat.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The marine corps is undergoing some rapid changes owing to the order of President Roosevelt. It now seems that if it is to discontinue the position it has held as an adjunct of the navy and is to be separated.

The provision of the law under which the president acts is: "The marine corps shall be liable for duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States on the sea coast or any duty on shore as the president of the United States may direct."

The marine or "Jireen," has always been a source of discord in the navy and especially has this been so among the officers of the two arms of the service. The veriest midshipman in the navy looks with contempt upon the marine officer because he is not graduated from Annapolis in much the same way that the army officer views his army officer who has received his appointment in civil life.

And so it is that the order of the president will do much toward straightening out the muddle. But this is not the only gain. Although theoretically the marine corps is divided into battalions and minor divisions, the very fact that the service has been aboard ship and that the service is widely scattered is reason enough for their being no cohesive force. It accounts in the main for the absence of "esprit de corps" which should, but unfortunately does not pervade it. The president acted on the advice of the going officers in the navy in regard to this matter and it seems that henceforth the marine corps will be separate. When it goes to sea it will not utilize the warships, but there will be transports suitably provided with guns under whose cover they may effect a convenient landing under fire.

The heretofore loose and changeable forms which have characterized the service will be discontinued and from now on the battalion formation can be kept. The service will, on the whole be a great gain by the segregation of this branch.

Governor Hanly will soon be able to give ALL his time to the lecture business.

Those persons who are loudest in the assertion that Roosevelt has not given them a square deal are those who are afraid he will.

What San Francisco needs is a moral earthquake. Apparently faint rumblings are to be heard now.

There is a strong suspicion in some quarters that Tom L. Johnson might take lessons from Bryan in the matter

of "How to Make Being a Candidate Pay."

The lecture bureau report that there are 1,100 lectures on Lincoln in the market. By far the most entertaining of them would be one by Mr. Bryan showing that Lincoln was really a democrat. This should prove very popular in the Solid South.

OPPOSES COUNTY OPTION ELECTION

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 21. Editor Palladium:

Referring to the county local option movement, is it prudent to push ahead with the expensive experiment of holding an election in the face of an apparent prospect of Hanly's souvenir enactment being wiped off the statutes in January. Would Mr. Sedgwick (for example only) exhibit undue haste in investing \$4,000 in an enterprise promising a preponderance of failure in sixty or ninety days? And would he boost his courage on the mere assumption that an appeal extraordinary to the powers that be would sustain his investment amid chaotic surroundings? Again, would it meet public approval should our county commissioners appropriate \$4,000 voluntarily toward an improvement that was quite sure to prove a failure in a short time and would it improve the creditability of their action any, if they should act thus illogically in response to popular appeal? Well hardly! They would be hauled into court to defend themselves against lunacy proceedings, and their indiscretion would be heralded from pulpit to press, while Mr. Sedgwick would join in saying things undignified and tainted.

If the republican majority in the senate is still impregnated with their expressed sentiment in the late special session, in that they would feel impelled to be governed by the verdict of the ballot box in their conduct toward the law's repeal at the forthcoming session, there can be no hope based on that source, besides there are other disconcerting contingencies that can never be brought under the control of civic righteousness, and will be found working eternally over time for the defeat of the reform movement now in hand.

Respectfully, TAXPAYER.

PINS ON MEDALS THEN SUICIDES

Veteran First Puts on Old Army Uniform.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Edwin A. Hoag, 68 years old, an old veteran, put on his Grand Army uniform and pinned his medals received for bravery to his breast. Then he turned on a flow of illuminating gas, grasped a battle scarred American flag in his right hand and lay down to die. The body with the flag still held tightly in the hand, was found today. A letter signed "Helen," and from its tenor, the young woman, his daughter, is an actress and on the road, was found in his pocket. The letter came from Chicago.

LODGE ENTERTAINS.

Centerville, Ind., Nov. 21.—The Eastern Star chapter held an initiation and gave a supper on Friday evening. Members of the Williamsburg chapter were in attendance and assisted in the initiation.

A Montreal grain merchant recently sent an inquiry to London by the wireless system and received an answer in less than two hours.

A complexion satin smooth and fair given by Satin skin powder. 4 tints.

UNIVERSAL PEACE THE AIM OF JAPAN

Mission Is To Invite Oriental And Occidental Civilizations.

BUSINESS CENTER SHIFTS.

TIDE DRIFTS FROM LONDON AND NEW YORK TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, SAYS MR. MIDZUNO, CONSUL GENERAL.

New York, Nov. 21.—Kokichi Midzuno, the Japanese consul general here declares that international peace is what the Japanese most desired at this time. In an interview his talk was of the Japan that has grown up since the time when Commodore Perry invited Japan to enter the comity of nations.

"Only a few days ago," said Consul General Midzuno, "when the Admirals and men of your fleet visited Japan they had a delightful surprise to hear in Tokio 12,000 Japanese school boys and girls sing your own 'Star Spangled Banner' in English, and the gallant men of your fleet remained at the threshold of the Shimabashi Station, which is like your Grand Central, with tears in their eyes."

"Fortunately built upon the foundation of peculiar refinement of the East, and inspired with the wonders of the modern West, we have been making strenuous efforts in the struggle of worldly competition unto the goal of refinement in which, I am proud to say, we have proved ourselves worthy enough."

"The commerce of the world, after undergoing considerable historical changes, moving its center from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, has made London and New York the two principal markets of the world. There is, however, every indication of this center turning overland to the West and of the Pacific Ocean becoming the future center of the world's commerce, and the vast soil and population of Asia becoming the most, or one of the most, important commercial fields, to which the commercial and industrial activities of America and Europe will be directed to dispose of their abundant products."

"Is it not, then the excellent opportunity and pleasant duty of Japan and her people to furnish Western countries with the facilities and the information of the vast and prospective Asiatic markets for their goods and to have the enormous natural and agricultural resources of the Far East opened to the free and liberal competition of the commercial nations of the world at large, and in return to encourage the introduction of the modern and Occidental moral and physical civilization in every branch of life of the Eastern people?"

"These are the ultimate objects and the ideals of Japan as a nation, and I believe it to be a mission that Providence has allotted to Japan to unite and to assimilate these two vast streams of Oriental and Occidental civilizations, thus contributing to the happiness and well-being of the human race at large."

"How can this be done? How can such pleasant but tremendous enterprises be accomplished? I say without hesitancy and reserve that they will and must be done in peace and by peace. I candidly admit that Japan has had two great wars in the last quarter of a century, and fought many severe battles in which I can say, with due modesty, my fellow-countrymen have displayed their valor and their courage to the admiration of the world, but I claim at the same time that these battles were fought in self-defense, if not for my very existence."

"To me and to my people the most valuable asset of Japan, as it pertains to the still further advancement of progress and, therefore, civilization, is

The President's Five Mile Walk.

A few days ago the President headed 60 men in a brisk walk of five miles in the exceptionally short time of one hour. Up hill and down, over stumps of trees and board fences, through barb wires they went, young and old alike. It was a hard task for many, but the President returned at even a faster pace than when he started and fully as fresh. It was the achievement of a remarkable man.

How many minutes could you last? It is doubtful if the average man would even try it, and it would be an utter impossibility to many. Still we are told by authorities that walking is by far the best exercise there is.

The majority of those unable to accomplish such a feat are encumbered by Rheumatism in one or more of its many and various forms. Ritten, the Rheumatism Expert, is located at Lu-

ken & Co's Drug Store for a limited time for the sole purpose of looking into just such cases. He is expounding the Rheumatism Remedies, which are a positive cure for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout and Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Stomach and Blood troubles, arising from Uric Acid, and what is exceptional about these remedies, they will not injure a single organ in the body as they contain no harmful drugs or opiates. Ritten will even refund your money if you are not benefited, and pays express charges on all mail orders. Rheumatism is no experiment, but a proven cure and Ritten's talk is absolutely free. Visit him. It will do you good. Rheumatism routs the disease and costs \$1.00. Rheumatism capsules stop the pain and cost 50c per box. Get Rheumatism. It removes the cause.

MISSOURI LEADING

Greater T. P. A. Membership In That State Than in Indiana.

POST C HAPPENINGS.

The last report of the national secretary and treasurer showed a balance of cash on hands of \$177,825.30, and a total membership of 38,036.

Indiana is credited with 5,789 and Missouri with 6,040.

Missouri had 101 applications in October and Indiana 22. This does not look very good for Indiana, and we are sorry to see the difference.

There was paid out for indemnity during the month of October \$19,871.51 and \$15,000 for three death claims.

We notice in glancing, at the report of our secretary, that Post C has about \$215 in cash on hands.

We think that with this amount of money to the credit of the post, that a nice smoker would not be amiss. We understand that such a thing has been seriously considered by our board of directors and that the members may not be surprised to receive an invitation soon, to attend a function of this nature. We sincerely trust that all rumors are true, as we feel it would be quite an advantage to the post.

The social feature of our post should not be overlooked as that is the life of the organization.

A number of members attend regularly and can be found at the post's rooms most every Saturday evening, but more of them should come up.

W. V. Dixon of Evansville, a prominent member of Post J. T. P. A. of that city and secretary of the Evansville Commercial club was a delegate to the convention of Federation of Indiana Commercial clubs this week. Varney has a host of friends in Post

C, who were glad to see him in Richmond and we know the Evansville Commercial club is a lively one if he serves as secretary. He says Post J is going to do itself "proud" entertaining the state convention next year. They are expecting to charter a steamer and take the delegation and their wives up the Ohio river on Friday evening. A banquet will be served and they expect to have music, dancing and other amusements on board the boat. Altogether a fine time is promised the T. P. A.'s at the convention and it is a well known fact that Post J is a splendid host and always makes good on promises.

Horace C. Starr was in the city this week.

H. M. Kramer of the C. and W. Kramer Co., has gone to Memphis, Tenn., on a business trip.

M. E. Shreeve was in Indianapolis Saturday afternoon.

John B. Hegger has been selected to serve as chairman of the board of directors in place of E. D. Findlay, who was compelled to resign on account of his moving to Chicago. The board is to be congratulated on its wise selection.

Chris Bailey traveling salesman for the W. H. Hood Co., of Portland is confined to his home on account of sickness.

James Lewis is talking a little of taking a vacation next summer and "hiking" himself away to Sand Lake to fish. Really we did not think Jim would do such a thing.

DIES AT ALTAR.

Hyland Throws Up Hands and Expires.

New York, Nov. 21.—While kneeling at the altar in St. Francis Xavier's church in West Sixteenth street today, August Hyland, 51 years old, a cousin of ex-Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy suddenly threw up his hands and toppled over dead.

How is Your Digestion?

Mrs. Mary Dowling of No. 225 8th Ave., San Francisco, recommends a remedy for stomach trouble. She says: "Gratitude for the wonderful effect of Electric Bitters in a case of acute indigestion, prompts this testimonial. I am fully convinced that for stomach and liver troubles Electric Bitters is the best remedy on the market today." This great tonic and alterative medicine invigorates the system, purifies the blood and is especially helpful in all forms of female weakness. 50c. at A. G. Luken & Co. drug store.

FLASHLIGHT

Photography is easy. We have all the materials. Ask to see the Brownie Enlarging Cameras. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.
W. H. ROSS DRUG CO.,
304 MAIN STREET.



Thanksgiving Time

J. Will Cunningham — Fred C. Lahrman

You Can Find Everything

In Men's, Women's and Children's

SHOES

from infants' soft sole shoes to men's and women's high grade welts in our stock.

Quality the Best Possible for the Prices.
Prices as Low as Can Buy the Quality.

CUNNINGHAM & LAHRMAN

718 MAIN STREET

Sole agents for Sorosis Ladies' \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes, Bostonian Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes.