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Heart to Heart
Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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PRÉSIDENT'S SON SORTS WOOL.
A considerable fuss has been made over the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has started to learn the carpet making business.

Theodore is just a common factory hand, earning \$5 a week as a wool sorter. He must begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and work until 6:15 in the evening, with forty-five minutes for luncheon.

In a manly interview the young man said:

"I came here to work and to learn the manufacture of carpets and rugs. I am merely an employee, and I don't want or ask any special favors or notice."

Nevertheless the president's son must be handicapped and bothered by having publicity thrust upon him. The newspapers have snapshot pictures of him as he goes to his work, pictures of the factory and of his boarding house, and all that sort of thing.

Why?

Surely the job is honorable, and the young man is displaying the common qualities of an American citizen. He is beginning at the bottom, as other boys do. Simply because his father happens to be president is no reason why mawkish sentiment should be written about him.

The young fellow is modest and willing and ought to be given his fair chance.

Moreover—

This exploiting of Theodore's honest calling contains the hint of an apparently growing tendency to look down on the man who earns his substance by manual labor. There are some persons who seem to regard as a sort of freak the young man who voluntarily seeks to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. They elevate their eyebrows at the spectacle of the president's son "stooping to engage as a sorter of wools."

The tendency of such criticism is un-American and deserves stinging rebuke.

Let it be remembered that in this free country THE SCARS ON THE SEALED HANDS OF THE HONEST LABORERS ARE SCARS AS HONORABLE AS THOSE RECEIVED IN BATTLE. The uniform of the soiled garments of labor is as patriotic as the uniform of military trappings.

Every one who amounts to anything in this country works at something.

In Europe they may call a man who does no work a "gentleman"; in this country we call him a tramp.

IT IS LITTLE "IF"
THAT BRINGS DOUBT:

That little word "if" is a troublesome creation, a conjunction expressive of doubt that raises a stipulation to stand in the way of many desires. If wished were horses, beggars would world ride.

True, but there is the little "if" that brings a destructive doubt. There are in the world wishes enough so that each beggar might have more than one horse should the doubt be removed and the stipulation complied with. Then each wish would be a horse.

This "if" is as bad as the language from which the English came, for its root was planted with the first speech and has flourished, sending recognizable growth into every branch of the Aryan tongue, and it is easily found in all of those branches.

That original Aryan root was "ap," which expressed the idea to seize, attain and bind, but the etymological train of thought passed from attainment to stipulation and thence to doubt, so that what was to be attained could only be seized or bound in compliance with a stipulation that always brings a degree of doubt ranging from that which is questionable to that which is impossible, as in the instance of the "if" applied to wishes.

The root "ap" went into our sister language Sanskrit without change, and it is "ap" today, meaning to attain. The word came to us through the Teutonic type "ebs" meaning stipulation, doubt. In the Anglo-Saxon it became "gff" and in the Icelandic "ef," but always with the same underlying meaning.

Bacon—Did you see that automobile drama at the theater last night?

Eigbert—Yes.

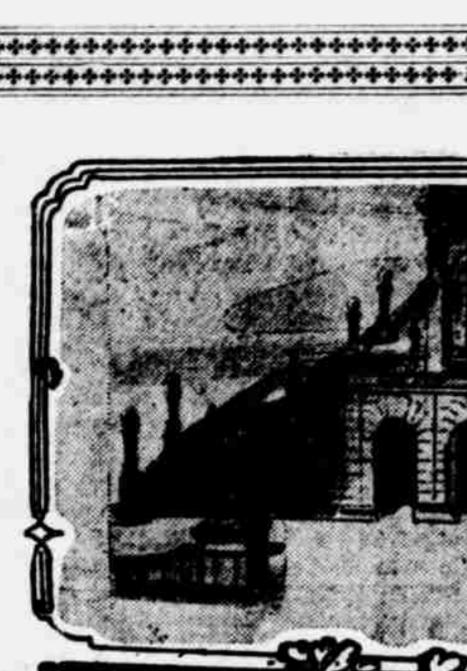
"Was it realistic?"

"I should say that it was realistic.

Why, the machine broke down before they got it on the stage."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Probable New
Manhattan Terminal

This picture is from the architect's drawing and shows the new Manhattan Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, if the plans submitted to the Art Commission for approval are adopted.



History of the Red Cross Stamp

Recent Use Copied But the Idea Is Original With America, First Issue Being Made in '61.

There is an interesting history attached to the Christmas stamps which were sold by the Red Cross society for the benefit of the fund with which the society is carrying on its campaign against the white plague.

Although the recent use of these charity stamps has been copied from Europe the idea originated in America, and is essentially a property of the Red Cross society, for in Boston at the fair of the Sanitary Commission held during the civil war these stamps were first sold, the proceeds going toward the work of the commission among wounded soldiers. The Red Cross society was itself an outcome of the sanitary commission, which sold the first stamps.

It was not until thirty years later that the idea was used in Europe. In 1892 Portugal produced the first private stamps for the Red Cross. Some of these stamps, called service stamps, were permitted to be used for actual postage.

Many other countries followed Portugal in the use of charity stamps for obtaining funds with which to fight disease or famine and to advance the welfare of society in other ways.

Switzerland, Australia, Great Britain, Uruguay, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Argentina, Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Baden, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Poland, and Roumania, have welcomed the charity stamp.

In some countries the stamps were issued as postage, which would actually carry mail, while at other times they were purely charity stamps, such as the Red Cross is selling this Christmas. In Germany and Austria, there have been issued a special kind of private stamps, the Wohlfahrtsmarken, the sale of which is intended to support associations working for the rood of society.

So tremendously has the interest in these stamps grown that at present there are several hundred different types of charity stamps in the different countries. There are, or have been, twenty different types of stamps in Roumania, thirty in Italy; fifty in Germany and more than three hundred in Austria and its dependencies.

One of the most attractive stamps issued was that sold in Great Britain for the Prince of Wales hospital fund.

In America the Delaware branch of the National Red Cross Society was the first to adopt the idea of the stamps. The Delaware branch issued Christmas stamps last year with such success that the national organization adopted the plan for this year. The stamp now being sold at many department stores, stationery stores, etc., and on the news stands was designed by Howard Pyle, and is most attractive. The stamps are one cent each. They will not carry a letter, but any letter will carry them. "Buy a stamp," says the society, and help to stamp out the white plague.

Only a Fishing Story.

"I once caught a fish"—began pectoral enthusiast No. 1.

"You shut up!" broke in piscatorial enthusiast No. 2. "That was nothing to mine. Why, once when I was fishing—

"You hold your jaws!" thundered the great veteran. "One day I was fishing and a thunderstorm came over.

The thunder and lightning were something terrific, but I went steadily on.

Then the rain put my pipe out, but suddenly a lightning flash struck my hook, traveled back through the rod, up my arm and lit my pipe! But that wasn't all. I had hooked a two-pounder at that very moment, and the same fish also traveled from the hook in the other direction, killed the fish, split it open, and by the time I had landed it on the bank it was already cooked. Then the sun came out, followed by—

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.—Richmond Lodge

No. 198, F. & A. M. Special meeting.

Master Mason Degree, Refreshments.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.—Webb Lodge

No. 24, F. & A. M. Special meeting.

Master Mason Degree, Refreshments.

Saturday, Jan. 2.—Loyal Chapter

No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

INDIANA HONORS

HER SOLDIER DEAD

Vicksburg Monuments Will Be Dedicated Tuesday With Great Ceremony.

STATE DELEGATION LARGE

MAJ. LACEY OF FOUNTAIN CITY, MEMBER OF COMMISSION, AND JUDGE COMSTOCK WILL ATTEND.

Indianapolis, Dec. 28.—Indiana will this week do honor to her brave sons who fell while fighting in the Union line in the memorable struggle for possession of one of the Confederate strongholds in the Southland during the great civil war, still fresh in the memories of the older Hoosier generations.

After several years of agitation on the part of state officials and veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, the state has completed, and is about to dedicate, a number of monuments erected in commemoration of the Indiana soldiers who fell before Vicksburg.

In erecting these granite slabs to the memory of her valiant sons, Indiana falls in line with other states of the Union which have contributed much toward beautifying the National Military park at Vicksburg, into which the government has transformed the battle field.

Acceptance of Monuments.

Tonight a special train carrying scores of Indiana people, including many state officials and leading G. A. R.—veterans, will leave the Union station for Vicksburg where, on Tuesday afternoon, the Vicksburg Monument Commission, which had had charge of the erection of the Indiana monuments on the battle field, will formally present the monuments to the state.

Governor Hanly will accept them on behalf of the state, and will then turn them over to the United States government, of which they will become the property.

The special train will leave Indianapolis at 8 o'clock tonight. It will consist of several Pullman sleepers, a day coach, baggage car and a diner. Governor Hanly will be accompanied by members of his staff, including Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, adjutant-general of Indiana, and others.

Ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin of Anderson, who started the movement to erect the Vicksburg monuments, will also make the trip.

The members of the two Vicksburg Monument commissions will be among the party, together with the judges of the supreme and appellate courts of Indiana and various state officials.

Many of the men will be accompanied by their wives. Among the supreme court judges who will go are Judge John V. Hadley, L. J. Monks and O. H. Montgomery. The appellate judges who will go are Daniel W. Comstock, David Myers, J. M. Rab and W. H. Watson. Capt. John D. Alexander of Bedford, department commander of the Indiana G. A. R., will be in the party, together with Capt. W. T. Stott, superintendent of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, Nicholas Endsey of Indianapolis, and others.

The exercises will be held on a knoll near the Jewish cemetery, at the point where the charge of May 22, 1863, in which the Eighth, Sixteenth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-third and Ninety-third Indiana regiments of infantry participated, was made. The spot is located one and one-half miles northeast of Vicksburg. No parade will be held in connection with the exercises, but Vicksburg is preparing to give the Indianaans a royal welcome.

The movement looking to the erection of the Indiana monuments on the Vicksburg battle field was inaugurated by Winfield T. Durbin, during his administration as governor.

A bill was passed authorizing the governor to appoint a commission consisting of veterans who participated in the siege of Vicksburg to visit the battle field and select the sites for the proposed monuments. On this commission Governor Durbin appointed Henry C. Adams, of Indianapolis, A. B. Crampton of Delphi, M. M. Lacey of Fountain City, Phillip Lester of Little York, E. L. Seaman of Wabash, and T. M. Hardy of Pendleton. Mr. Lester is now deceased. The commission visited the battle field twice.

Eighty-two Counties Represented.

Eighty-two of the ninety-two counties in Indiana were represented in the siege of Vicksburg. Indiana had twenty-eight organizations in the conflict. The Indiana troops were scattered along the line from left to right. There were six Indiana regiments that were not brigaded. Several regiments were not on the firing line, and, therefore, suffered no heavy losses. These organizations were engaged in protecting the rear from attacks from the Confederates under Gen. Joe Johnston, who attempted to raise the siege.

Women Laborers.

Women are largely employed in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings. They mix mortar, sift sand and carry bricks and mortar to various parts of the buildings being constructed. For such service they are paid from 32 to 37 cents per day.

Women also unload coal, carrying it from the wagon on the street to the cellar of the building. For this they are paid 40 cents per day and work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

SOMETHING NEW

"Sweet Clover"
SALT RISING
BREAD

IT'S FINE! TRY IT!

FOR SALE
BY ALL GROCERS
ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE SCRAP BOOK

The Kind Captain.

A certain sea captain had the reputation of being a cruel tyrant, but in reality he was a kind hearted man, as the following incident will prove.

In midocean the cook approached the captain timidly.

"Wait a minute," said St. Peter.

He looked again and in the back of the book found his name.

"Sure," said the guardian of the gate, "you belong here, but you weren't expected for twenty years. Who's your doctor?"

"How much beef are you givin' 'em, cookie?" the captain asked.

"A pound apiece a day, sir," said the cook.

"Well," said the captain gently, "give 'em half a pound apiece from now on. I should be sorry to force 'em to eat what isn't to their taste."

THE VASTNESS OF THE NIGHT.

When we confront the vastness of the night And meet the gaze of her eternal eyes, How trivial seem the garnered gains we prize.

The mad wreath we flaunt to envious sight.

The flower of love we pluck for our delight.

The mad sweet music of the heart that cries.

An instant on the listening air, then

How short the day of all things dear and bright!

The everlasting mocks our transient strife.

The paragon of the universe whirls by.

This little sphere with petty turn'd life— Swift as a dream and fleeting as a sigh— This brief delusion that we call our life. Where all we can accomplish is to die.

—Louis Chandler Moulton.

A Crusher.

Legge, bishop of Oxford, who had not youth as his excuse for his vanity, asked his friend Canning to come and hear his first episcopal sermon. They dined together afterward, and from the politician's silence the other ought to have known better than to push him; but, being rather nettled, he exclaimed, "Canning, you have said nothing to me about my sermon."

"Well, it was short."

"Oh," said the bishop, "it is better to be short than tedious."

"But," replied Canning, "you were that too."

The Parrot's Response.

A maiden lady in England owned a parrot, which somehow acquired the disagreeable habit of observing at frequent intervals, "I wish the old lady would die." This annoyed the bird's owner, who spoke to her curate about it.

"I think we can rectify the matter," replied the good man. "I also have a parrot, and he is a righteous bird, having been brought up in the way he should go. I will lend you my parrot, and I trust his influence will reform that depraved bird of yours."

The curate's parrot was placed in the same room with the wicked one, and as soon as the two had become accustomed to each other the bad bird remarked, "I wish the old lady would die," whereupon the clergyman's bird rolled up his eyes and in solemn accents added, "We beseech thee to hear our good Lord!"

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