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— and San-Telegram —

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"WESTWARD—HO"

Though the earthquake which devastated Southern Italy and Sicily was thousands of miles from us, its effects will be felt in the United States before many weeks by an increased immigration. Every ship that reaches Naples from the scene of the disaster has on board hundreds of survivors who are fleeing from a place where there is no security. The majority of these people will ultimately sail for America. They have heard that this is the land of security where they can build homes for themselves and children without fear of being destroyed by a caprice of nature. They have heard too—and this is perhaps more alarming—that money is plentiful in the New World and can be had almost for the asking. With these two decisions in their minds they will before long appear off Staten Island knocking for admission to the United States.

We who live here know from our own catastrophe that this land is not as free from disaster as we wish it might be. We know, too, that the struggle of life here is much like the struggle the world over. It is the sharp competition of many individuals and the contest goes to the best equipped. The only advantage we offer is a free entry into the fight.

Now can the sons of Italy enter into that contest to win? Obviously they can not. They must do the work that our own citizens will not do. Only in the evolutions which generations will bring about can they hope that their children will become citizens who will be able to compete with other citizens on an equal footing. For those who come life will be the same old story—drudgery.

Yet experience has proved that many of that race who have come to us in other days, just as these are coming now, have endured the drudgery and are today valuable citizens of the republic. We would not wish to do without them. Our chief glory is that we are a mixed race welded together into a free nation. But those foreigners who "got on top," as we say, were people who had some education when they landed and generally some capital. But thousands of others, less fortunate, who came have made no advancement and are today huddled together in the foreign districts of our great cities, are in a worse condition than when they arrived. For them the "New World dream" is over.

The same fate awaits the majority of those unfortunate who are coming. The greatest kindness our immigration officials can do them is to send them back to their own country where, away from the "quake" district, they can make homes among people of their own race and language.

Food Adulteration.

Food adulteration is practically as old as human selfishness and greed. For the custom of adulterating foodstuffs the modera are by no means responsible. It is impossible to say when the vice practice did not exist. The annals of Greece, Rome and Egypt, Chaldea and Assyria all reveal the fact that away back in those early times men were addicted to the practice of adulteration. To come to English history, we find that as far back as the reign of John (1208) there were regulations regulating the quality of bread, cakes etc., and contemporaneous laws of other European countries deal with the adulteration of wines, balms' goods and other articles of food and drink.—New York American.

There have lately been added 1,000 acres to the reservation of the Forest Summer School of Yale University, at Millford, Pa. Students of the scientific school seeking advanced courses in forestry must take extra scientific courses in the senior year and pass two sessions at the Forest Summer School, to which seven new courses have been added.

J. Barton King, the Philadelphia cricket, described the manner and customs of the English lodging-house. A friend told once how he rebuked his landlady. She came to him with his spirit case. "Whisk all gone, sir," she said. "Shall I get you another bottle?" Yes, I wish you would," said he. "It's your turn."

Frost has a variety of effects upon different products. Under its influence trees will burst, apples contract and turn black.

Carnegie and Rockefeller Urge Uplift for Humanity

New York, Jan. 2.—John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie have written articles for the forthcoming issue of the World's Work. Mr. Carnegie urges profit sharing as the solution of the wage problem. Mr. Rockefeller urges combinations in the work of philanthropy as well as in business. Here are notable extracts from their articles:

By Andrew Carnegie.

If a combination to do business is effective in saving waste and in getting better results, why is not combinations far more important in philanthropic work?

To help an inefficient, ill-located school is a waste. I am told by those who have given most careful study to this problem that it is highly probable that enough money has been squandered on unwise educational projects to have built up a national system of higher education adequate to our needs if the money had been properly directed to that end.

Dr. William R. Harper, during the entire period of his presidency of the University of Chicago, never once either wrote me a letter or asked me personally for a dollar of money for the university.

Criticism that is deliberate, sober and fair is always valuable. I have had my full share of adverse criticism, but it has not left me with any harsh feelings against a living soul.

I have seen the organization of the Roman Catholic church secure better results with a given sum of money than any other church organizations are accustomed to secure from the same expenditure. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the centuries of experience which the church of Rome has gone through to perfect a great power of organization.

It may be mentioned that the investments of working partners in the United States Steel corporation have been very profitable to both the men and the company.

One of the greatest advantages the writer thinks, will be found in drawing men and managers into closer intercourse, so that they become friends and learn each other's virtues, for that both have virtues none known better than the writer, who has seen both sides of the shield as employee and employer.

Copartnership tends to bring a realizing sense of the truth to both labor and capital that their interests, broadly considered, are mutual.

This however, is not our time. We are only pioneers, whose duty is to start the movement, leaving to our

writer's will be clear, viz., that the next step toward improved labor conditions is through the stage of shareholding in the industrial world, the workingman becoming joint owner in the profits of his labor.

The writer believes one point to be clear, viz., that the next step toward improved labor conditions is through the stage of shareholding in the industrial world, the workingman becoming joint owner in the profits of his labor.

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QUESADA WILL BE MINISTER AGAIN

BONES OF HUMAN FOUND IN ASHES

Has Tendered Resignation But Has Other Prospects.

Husband of Raffy Woman Accused of Murder.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—Gonzales de Quesada, Cuban minister, who has represented the island in the United States from the time of the revolt against Spain, probably will be re-appointed to his present post.

Mr. Quesada has tendered his resignation to President Gomez. He said today: "I have represented my country in the United States for seven years. Gen. Gomez is a warm personal friend of mine. I do not know of course, whether I will be re-appointed or not, but would like to remain in Washington."

The amount of work done by the winks of an eye equals 100,000,000,000 of the winks marked on the scale of a delicate instrument, but even this performance is surpassed by the "coherers" of Branley, of Paris, by which the Hertz waves of wireless telegraphy are caught in their pulsings through space.

A dinner to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Roswell Park's connection with the University of Buffalo was given in that city a few days ago. Dr. Park will be recalled by many people as one of the surgeons who attended McKinley after he was shot at the Pan-American exposition.

Birthdays of Famous Men and Anniversaries of Remarkable Events To Be Observed—Some of Them.

Anniversaries of famous men will be celebrated this year in a greater number of cases than in any previous years. More than a dozen events of this kind will be the occasion for celebrations during 1909.

Among those whose names are associated with the years ending in '09 are statesmen, explorers, inventors, musicians and men of letters, besides historical events of no little importance. In 1809 the United States acquired the territory known as the old Northwest, now comprising several of the most prosperous of the Middle West States.

In the same year was born a man whose inventive genius did much to promote the prosperity of those states. Cyrus McCormick, a native of Virginia at the age of twenty years took up his father's work of perfecting a mechanical grain harvester, with such success that his machine is practically the same as the one in use today. Since 1850, when the machine was first marketed, the annual grain product of the United States has increased from 50,000,000 bushels to 700,000,000 bushels. McCormick's harvester has revolutionized the wheat industry and made possible the harvesting of the immense

crop which have assisted in building up the great West.

February 12, 1809, saw the birth of Abraham Lincoln and of Charles Darwin. Preparations are being made by the English and American governments for a joint celebration of that event.

The same year is remarkable for a number of other great men whose births will be celebrated next year. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe were born in that year, as was Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. There will be centennial celebrations for all of them next year. Alfred Tennyson was also born in that year, and that event will be remembered in England by some ceremony. Felix Mendelssohn was born in Germany in 1809, and the musical world will celebrate his 100th birthday.

In 1799 Robert Fulton operated the first steamboat on the Hudson. One hundred years earlier Henry Hudson made his voyage of exploration up the same river, which has been given his name in honor of that event. Chapman discovered the lake which bears his name in the same year. Their anniversaries will be made the occasion for celebrations by millions who recognize the good they have accomplished.

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MIGHT CONSIDER FORMER TARIFFS

This Has Been Suggested To the Ways and Means Committee.

TARIFF ONLY FOR REVENUE

IN CIVIL WAR PERIOD THIS WAS ALL IT WAS USED FOR—THE TARIFF HAS ALWAYS BEEN A TROUBLE MAKER.

Washington, Jan. 2.—While endeavoring to reach a decision on tariff revision, it is being pointed out to the ways and means committee of congress might with profit consider the conditions under which our forefathers statesmen were led to impose high tariffs.

Before the civil war the tariff system had been devised to raise revenue principally, the protection of domestic industries from foreign competition being only a secondary issue.

"Place a temporary tax on foreign goods," had been the plea of the manufacturers, "simply to enable us to get our factories up and business going. Once we are on our feet you may take away the tariff. We will then be able to face the world on even terms."

So the acts of 1824, 1828 and 1832 were passed to give American concerns a chance to get on their feet.

When the civil war broke out tariff was relied on solely to raise revenue.

The government's expense ran up to \$3,000,000 a day, and it was found expedient to take everything and everybody. Conditions so far as taxation was concerned were very similar to those of tax ridden England after the Napoleonic wars, when there were taxes "upon every article which enters the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot, taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion; taxes upon what comes from abroad, or is grown at home."

Because of the taxes levied during the war the manufacturers of our country were in real danger of being exterminated. To save them from disaster congress placed a high tariff on imported manufactured products, practically giving the American manufacturer monopoly of the home market.

These protective tariffs were considered by every one including the manufacturers, to be merely temporary.

Tariff was understood to be purely war time legislation—an unusual measure to meet an unusual emergency.

Immediately at the close of the war tax after tax was repealed, the government's heavy expenses having become diminished and the war tax not being necessary. Logically, the tariffs that had been arranged to enable the manufacturers to stand these taxes should have been lifted also.

But the manufacturers objected. By this time they had become very powerful. From poor struggling concerns at the outset of the war, they had accumulated great wealth. It was under the high protection tariffs of the war times the oil trust, the sugar trust and other monopolies that are still in existence were born.

"By no means raise the tariffs," urged the special interests. "Free trade means ruin."

The trusts had already become strong factors in politics, and so the men that laid the golden eggs was not killed.

Every now and then, however, some statesman with a personal conviction the tariff system as it remained was not fair to the consumer, urged a revision. Gen. Garfield, republican, in a speech on July 13, 1863, said: "There must be a rational and considerate adjustment of the tariff." President Grant, in a message to congress in December, 1874, declared "those articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at home, should be entered free."

Cleveland devoted an entire message to tariff revision. The keenest interest in his life was that he was prevented by political chicanery from revising the tariff in accordance with the views of his heart.

Briefly Mr. Cleveland wanted the duties reduced on the necessities of life. He favored a tariff measure that would give to American manufacturers free raw material, which he believed would enable them to produce as cheaply as the foreigner and thus enlarge the market for the American made goods.

Not a soul knows you.

And the boys of your age—here are some of them, just out of knee breeches, trading on the curb near the board of trade and talking an unknown jargon. What a gulf between these smart chaps and you!

By the way, you are as you read this, whatever your trouble or grief, I want you to know and to heed this: The hour draweth near with relief.

No sorrow, no woe, is unwinding.

Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb.

So sure as your cry is ascending,

So surely an answer will come.

Whatever temptation is near you,

Whose eyes on these simple lines fall,

Remember, good angels will hear you

And help you to stand if you call.

Though stunned by despair, I beseech you,

Whither your losses, your need.

Believe when these printed words reach you,

Believe you were born to succeed.

—Elia Wheeler Wilcox.

Get Half of It Back.

The famous painter Corot and his sister were joint owners of some house property in the Faubourg Poissonniere. One day one of the tenants, a tailor, came to Corot and said he could not pay his rent. "What can I do for you?" asked Corot. "I cannot intercede for you with my sister because I am not on good terms with my family." As a matter of fact, Corot was regarded as a "failure" by his family. "However," he added, "here is the money to pay the rent, only don't let any one know I have given it to you."

The tailor after this used to return periodically when his rent was due and obtain the money from Corot, who remarked on one occasion, "I appear to be very generous, but I am not, because I get half of it back from my sister as my share of the rent."

That was long ago.

Now the city ways sit easily upon you.

At Libertyville you would have followed a