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O. Owen Kuhn—News Editor.

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"I ALONE REMAIN."

"Resto Solo; Soccorretemi—I alone remain. Help me."

The above cable message is the first direct news received by American Italians from surviving relatives in Sicily. The sender of the message lived at Messina, where, with a wife and three children, he was happy in a little home. The rest of the story is told in the three eloquent words of his native tongue. It is an appeal to his own kindred—meant for nothing more. But it can well be taken as an appeal to the whole American people. For, despite many differences of racial traits, there is still the strong tie of brotherhood among men. This feeling prompts us to assuage suffering wherever suffering occurs.

How can we best effect that relief? At this far distance the only practical way is to contribute money to a fund which will be sent by the proper authorities to the sufferers. The Palladium has started a relief fund and contributed to it. It remains for the citizens of Richmond to make that fund large enough, at least, to be representative of the city's resources.

All the money that can be raised is needed in the unfortunate region—and it is needed at once. Some tardy contributors will say, "Oh, well there has been enough given," but it is not true.

Ambassador Griscom at Rome says that all survivors must be transferred to Naples, Leghorn and Genoa where they will be provided temporary shelter. "Ships, tents, food, blankets, clothing, surgical and medical supplies" is the cry from Southern Italy. To furnish these supplies will require a large fund—larger than Italy, a comparatively poor country, can give. The rest of the world must contribute.

We are glad to say, from press advices, that the American nation is upholding its reputation of being the first to the rescue. Let the people of Richmond contribute their share.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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"SAPHO" AND HIS WIFE.

Sapho was merely a galleys boy in the composing room of a Kansas City newspaper. He was called Sapho because—

But that is another story.

He was a small young man. Nor was he handsome. But his energy and cheerfulness were in inverse proportion to his size and lack of pulchritude.

One day Dan Cupid, who cares little for looks, but is strong on hearts, marked him for his own.

Sapho loved a winsome Kansas City maiden. And she, on her part, saw qualities in him that others did not see.

Following established precedent, the course of true love did not run smooth. When the couple asked to marry, the parents of the girl said, "Height of foolishness, on his meager wages."

"But the matrix is cast," said Sapho. Then, the printers conspiring, he and the girl were married.

The sequel?

Sapho's optimism won. The parents said the girl "might have done worse." And the twain have already proved that two souls with but a single thought can be comfortably kept in two bodies on Sapho's wages—which have been raised.

And this is Sapho's wife's recipe for happiness: "I would rather live in a dirt floor cabin with the man I love than to be supported in luxury by a husband not my choice."

Ah, wise little woman!

That was the recipe the old alchemists hunted for in vain—the alchemy that turns all baser metals into purest gold.

To go a little further with this little love story, the wife is ambitious. She says Sapho must some day be the owner of a job print shop of his own.

A common love tale, this?

Yes, not uncommon. And yet—

Oh, ye calloused hearts grown worldly wise, weary woman of your social set, and listless lover, ye that have flippantly trifled away the treasures of your fresh affections, ye that have dribbled silly sentiment over a dozen tentative and various loves—oh, bankrupt souls, what would ye not give for one thrill of the pure and honest love of *Sapho and his wife*!

AGED RESIDENT DIES SATURDAY

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, of Cambridge, Paralysis Victim.

Cambridge City, Ind., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hall died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Pike, in this city, Saturday morning. She suffered a stroke of paralysis about ten days ago, from which she never rallied. She was born near Arlington, Indiana, March 20, 1833. She has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Pike, for three years. Three children survive her. Interment at Dunreith, Monday afternoon.

THE RIVER NILE.

Ancient Greeks and the Process of Sterilizing Water.

The ancient Greeks already recommended the use of sterilized water. Rufus of Ephesus, in the first century of this era, taught that "all water from rivers and ponds is bad except that from the Nile. Water from rivers which flow through unhealthy soil, stagnant water and that which flows near our public bathing places is harmful. The best water is that which has been boiled in baked earthenware vessels, cooled and then heated a second time before drinking."

This hygienic prescription was intended both for healthy and sick people, since it was applied to the armies: "During marches and in camps pits must be dug successively from the highest point to the lowest level of the place. These holes should be lined with clay such as is used for making pottery and the water should be made to percolate through it. The water will leave all its impurities in these pits."

It may be inquired how the ancient Greeks, knowing the processes of sterilization and filtration of water which they applied to that of the most ill-tempered rivers, should have drunk without precautions the water of the Nile, which our microscopes allow us to declare "sound," but which is in appearance the most worthy of suspicion of all and is so muddy, so yellow, that it resembles wine.—*Gazette des Eaux*.

THE BASILISK.

How the Fabulous Monster Was Pictures by Ancient Writers.

The basilisk was the most famous of the many fabulous monsters of medieval folklore. According to the popular notion, it was hatched by a toad from an egg laid by the cock of the common barnyard fowl. In the ancient picture books it was usually represented as an eight limbed serpent or dragon, sometimes with and sometimes without wings. Its name is derived from basiliscos, meaning a little king, and was applied because the creature was figured with a circle of white spots on its head which much resembled a crown. The cockatrice, a species of basilisk, besides having a crown, possessed a comb which was an exact counterpart of the cock's.

Pliny assures us that the basilisk had a voice which "struck terror to the hearts of men, beasts and serpents." The Bible classes it with the lion, the serpent and the dragon as one of the most formidable creatures.

Old writers—Pliny, Bascho and others—say that its bite was mortal in every case, that its breath was suffocating and that no plant would grow in the vicinity of its lair. Its dead body was often suspended in belfries to prevent swallows from building there.

Diseases Scents.

"Every disease almost has its peculiar odor," said a doctor. "This odor helps us greatly in diagnosis."

"Gout imparts to the skin a smell precisely like whey. Diabetes causes a sweet, honey-like smell. Jaundice occasions a smell of musk. Smallpox has a very strong and hideous smell. It is like burning bones. Measles has a smell as of fresh plucked feathers."

"The fevers have the most distinctive odors. The odor of typhus is ammoniacal; that of intermitent is like fresh brown bread hot from the oven; that of typhus is musty, according to the mind old, damp cellars; that of yellow fever is like the washings of a dirty gun barrel."

"So, you see, to speak of a doctor scented our disease is not to use a mere figure of speech."

A Surprise For the Thief.

Herr Hager, a rich and influential banker, frequently had watches picked from his pocket. At first he had recourse to all kinds of safety chains; then one morning he took no precaution whatever and quietly allowed himself to be robbed. At night, on returning from his business, he took up the evening paper; he uttered an exclamation of delight. A watch had exploded in a man's hands. The victim's hands were shattered and the left eye destroyed. The crafty banker had filled the watch case with dynamite, which exploded in the operation of winding.—*London Telegraph*.

A Difficult Task.

One of the greatest puzzles said a member of parliament, is how to concede the most worthy and honorable intentions to an opponent, how to profess an unwavering and unfading belief in his uncompromising veracity and bona fides and at the same time to convey a distinct conviction that he is an impostor and a humbug of the first water and an accomplished Anasias carrying a wallet of thirteen stone seven pounds in the mendacity handi-cap.—*London Opinion*.

The Other Way.

"I heard that Ranter broke down in the middle of his speech the other night," said the man who was kept at home by illness.

"Not exactly," replied the man who was there. "The meeting broke up right in the middle of his speech!"

Remember Knollenberg's Coat and Suit Sale. Every day some special things will be put on sale. Come and see.

ARMY WANTS TO EQUAL THE NAVY IN POPULARITY

Army Officials Considering
Plans to Show the Fitness
Of Their Branch of the
Service.

LARGER LAND FORCE IS DESIRE OF PRESIDENT

Argument Is Made the Army
Should Be Increased to
Peace Footing of 100,000
Men.

By Sheldon S. Cline.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Now that the United States Navy has demonstrated to the world its ability to meet almost any test, the army authorities are considering plans to show the fitness of that branch of the service to rise to a sudden emergency such as would follow a declaration of war. These plans include a series of army maneuvers which promise to rival in magnificence, if not in the number of men and munitions involved, the great yearly army maneuvers of Germany, France and England. These maneuvers will be far more than a repetition of those of a year ago, in that they will assemble a greater number of men and from a spectacular standpoint will resemble the popular conception of what would follow if this country were called upon to repel the attack of a foreign power whose troops had already landed on our shores. They will be held next Spring in several parts of the country, and the several states wherein they are held and those adjacent will be asked to furnish national guardmen to swell the number of participants and share in the benefits of the training.

To Stimulate Interest.

All this is part of a general plan to stimulate interest in the Army and impress Congress and the people with the urgent need of increasing the fighting force of the United States to a peace footing exceeding 100,000 men. The present standing army of about 54,000 men, it is contended by President Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, and in fact by most army men, is wholly inadequate to meet anything approaching a war emergency. There is something, too, in the desire of the army authorities to share in the prominence which the Navy has enjoyed and profited by since the promulgation of the President's "greater navy" policy. This prominence to the Navy has been heightened since the departure of the battleship fleet on its world-round cruise, and in consequence Army men are eager to show just what their service is capable of doing.

Navy Always Popular.

There has always been something about the navy and naval life and service that has appealed strongly to the sentiment and imagination of the American people, and in such a way as to reinforce and make effective the solid reasons which exist for the maintenance of an adequate navy. There is romance and picturesqueness about everything connected with the navy, and there has been besides a magnificent record for dash, bravery, devotion to duty and unsurpassed achievement which have endeared the Navy to all classes and secured it unvarying support for whatever it asks for. This is not always the portion of the army, though its personnel are in no sense less worthy than the navy of the country's praise. In time of peace, except in just such maneuvers as are proposed, the army has little or no opportunity to prove itself able to meet a test. This service, in short, is just everyday, prosaic, steady-going hard work. It requires, from the nature of its duties, are scattered over so wide an area that there is nowhere any considerable force, and in consequence it does not impress the imagination of the people as the navy does, and as its friends have long contended, does not secure the support to which it is entitled.

Bell Talks Plainly.

Gen. Bell recently made a speech in which he talked plainly of this country's unpreparedness for anything like war. He declared that his observations had led him to believe that had the United States been at war with Germany or England instead of Spain in 1908, we would have suffered the worst defeat in our history. He advocated a plan to increase the army to at least 100,000 men immediately, with the idea of gradually doubling the number. These proposed maneuvers are the result of Gen. Bell's insistence on bringing the army more to the front. He has twice been a spectator at German and French army maneuvers, and his ideas may be said to have had their inception from what he saw in those countries.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Monday Evening, Jan. 4.—Richmond Commandery No. 8, K. T. Stated Conclave.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5.—Richmond Lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M. Stated meeting.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 6.—Webb Lodge No. 24, F. & A. M. Entered Apprentice Degree.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 7.—Wayne Council, No. 10, R. & S. M. Stated Convocation.

Friday Evening, Jan. 8.—King Solomon's Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. Stated Convocation.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR ARE ON JOB IN EARNEST

(Continued From Page One.)

early ballots, though there is a chance that two may go to Slack.

Sixth Will Split Up.

In the Sixth district which has no candidate of its own, Slack will probably get three and Kern two. At least there will be almost an even break one way or the other.

The Seventh district has eleven votes and all of these will go to Kern of course.

The Eighth will be badly split. It is believed that Kern will get four, Shively two and Hoffman one. There is no indication of any Slack strength in the Eighth.

The Ninth has no candidate. It has six votes, and these will be evenly divided between Slack and Kern.

There is no doubt what the Tenth district will do. Representative John B. Faulkner of Michigan City, the only democratic member of the legislature from that district, has already announced that he will be unanimous for Shively.

The Eleventh has three votes and no candidates for senator. It is figured that Shively will get two of them.

The Twelfth is for Horstman. He has eight votes and Hoffman will get all of them.

The Thirteenth is solid for Shively with its six democratic votes.

Undoubtedly each district has its second choice, and it is safe to say that in this second eOxah G-oashdrlumw in this fight second choice lies between Kern and Slack. If this be true, then the real fight lies between these two candidates, just as it has all during the campaign for the senatorship. And it seems at this time almost impossible to figure out just how they are going to keep Kern from winning out. He will have more votes than any other candidate at the start, and he will have in addition the expressed wish of a large portion of the rank and file that he be elected. And this counts for something.

First Ballot Jan. 19th.

The time for electing a United States senator is fixed by the United States statutes. The first ballot must be taken on the second Tuesday after the legislature has been organized. According to the constitution of the state, the legislature shall convene on Thursday after the first Monday in January. It is not absolutely necessary for the legislature to organize on the first day that it convenes, but this usually is the custom. If this plan is followed the first ballot on the senatorship will be taken on January 19.

The first ballot is cast by the two houses separately and it results in a tie on the record of the respective branches. Then on the following day at noon the two branches meet in joint session with the Lieutenant Governor as presiding officer and the two senators from the two houses as voting members. The Lieutenant Governor is to be chosen by the two houses separately.

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