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THE HAINS MUSS.

The acquittal of Jenkins Hains as an accomplice in the killing of Annis is only another sign of the times. There was no doubt that the defendant had, at the point of a revolver, held up the friends of Annis and so made the murder possible. No real evidence seems to have been introduced by the defense—except the more or less trifling subterfuges which mark the "unwritten law."

It is a serious question whether the flimsy guise of the "unwritten law" can be stretched to cover the thirst for blood of an entire family. Has the time come when it is possible to go off and kill any man one has a grudge against, or to aid and abet in such a thing with no penalty save the momentary incarceration attached to it? It would seem so.

It was only a few weeks ago that the New York papers in their editorial comment pitted the state of Kentucky and especially the state of Tennessee, in the small matter of Night Riders. The advice given to the Night Riders and the whole state of Tennessee was that there should be "more education." In the town of New York (that seat of culture and refinement and "near society") it seems inexcusable that first the Thaw case and then the Hains stench should go unpunished. Is it from want of "education?"

In one of the delectable episodes in his "Col. Carter of Cartersville," F. Hopkinson Smith tells the story of a Virginian colonel who shot the village postmaster because he refused to charge a postage stamp to his account. The colonel was acquitted by a jury of his peers under instructions from the judge that the aforesaid colonel had killed the postmaster in self defense. It seems to the average individual that the type of justice meted out to murderers and accomplices in this country at present is of the farcical character just mentioned.

The prosecution in the Hains case has said that it has no hope of convicting Capt. Hains since the acquittal of his brother. The prosecution has good cause to feel its case hopeless. It would seem that it has come to such a pass that human life is no longer regarded as valuable enough to enforce the criminal code. The man in New York who works his horse too hard gets a much more severe penalty than does the taker of a human life. The very hope who loiters around the parks in hope of being arrested gets his longest for imprisonment.

Truly justice is adjustable! If this wave of dementia judicialis keeps up it might save the state of New York needless prosecution expenses to suspend the penal code for a few years. Then there might be hope for a conviction or two.

PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

Truly this is a day of celebrations and centennials. And now comes the state of Ohio with its contribution. Governor Harris has appointed a commission of five men to prepare and carry out the plans for the commemoration of the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie which took place on the tenth of September, 1813. Moreover the commission has reported progress. According to the press dispatches it is assumed that much of this progress has been to invite the British government to take part in the celebration. Talk about cheek! But then we have the spectacle of England and France uniting on the Plains of Abraham. Perhaps the Japs will soon begin preparation for the celebration of the fall of Port Arthur and invite the present Czar to be present. That would be safe at least for there is no danger of his attending. Czars do not have the habit of living very long.

But all such suggestions pale when it comes to the Perry victory. Japan should by all means be asked to attend with her full battleship fleet. Not only is it Japan's turn to do a little globe trotting with her fleet, but it is obvious that if Commodore Perry had not won on Lake Erie he would in all probability have been court-martialed and would never have been

able to open up Japan to the world. These things are the nation's birth-particles—let no little nation remain at home because uninvited.

ON GETTING TOGETHER.

A Chicago financial expert was called in recently by the business men of Baltimore to diagnose the conditions which had kept business at Baltimore at a comparative standstill in that town for the past ten years. He replied by parable. He said: "A young farmer and owner of a prosperous country store came in to see me this fall in Chicago. He said 'When I come to town I want to look around before I buy. My father bought all his goods at one place. I buy one thing at one place and another at another.' 'Now that is what is going on all over the country whether in the wholesale or retail business, what the merchants in any locality must not forget is that you must get the buyers to your town. Don't be afraid that your competitor will get some of the trade. He will. But the thing you may be sure of is that you will get your share of it if you have the goods.'"

All this is an old, old story. But Richmond has not entirely learned the lesson yet. Any traveler who goes through Dayton, O., in the day time on any railroad will see a flaming advertisement at the very gates of the city setting forth the things which Dayton has to offer as inducements to those who are looking for a place to settle. That is a good illustration of what it means to get together.

The Army Officers' Union has protested against the ninety-eight mile ride of President Roosevelt on the ground of its being a grand stand play. However much the union may protest against the introduction of "scab labor" into its ranks it is to be feared that it is in terror lest the Great American Public will expect it to do that every day. Those critics of the president who insist that he should leave something to be done by Mr. Taft will doubtless agree that it is kinder to the horse that Mr. Taft has allowed the riding to be done by the proxy of Mr. Roosevelt.

Congress having printed something like a million copies of its proceedings will no doubt keep on wondering where Mr. Roosevelt gets his information on certain subjects.

BANKING SYSTEM CHANGE PROVIDED IN A HOUSE BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

with the rest of the fellows who have a thirst.

A Temperance Measure. Sicks proposes in his bill to make it unlawful for a licensed retail liquor dealer to sell liquor and allow it to be taken away from the premises. It must be drunk right there. He will not be permitted to sell liquor except a drink at a time and it must be drunk on the premises.

This bill would be a drastic act for the control of the liquor traffic and would make many a saloon quit business. And in addition to being directed at the boot-legger it is aimed also at the old time-honored growler. If this bill passes a man cannot go to the corner saloon with the old tin bucket or the pitcher and get a dime's worth of beer and take it home. It would knock out the growler business entirely.

First Junket Arranged.

The first junket of the legislature has been arranged for next Thursday night. The Anderson Commercial club has arranged for a big meeting at which will be discussed the merchants bill for a reform in the methods of conducting county business. An invitation was sent by the Anderson club to the legislature for all the members and everybody connected with the legislature to attend this meeting, and arrangements are being made to go. Special traction cars will take the crowd to Anderson, leaving here at 4:30 p. m. and start back from Anderson at 10:30. And everything will be free—car ride and all. It is expected that this junket will have an effect on the passage of the bill, which the Anderson Commercial club has all along so earnestly supported.

A Dimple Maker

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. It brings dimples and rounded limbs.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

Supervision of Dependents

State Charities Board Makes Report on Work Done in Past Year for Unfortunate Children of State.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—The following concerning the supervision of dependent children is contained in the report submitted to the legislature by the state board of charities:

Important Activity.

One of the most important activities of the state is its work for unfortunate children. In this it seeks to turn them from dependence into lives of independence. Some estimate can be made of the value of this work in terms of dollars and cents. Who can estimate its value in the saving of lives, in making good men and women—valuable assets to the state?

The board of state charities employs four agents, whose duties it is to inspect orphan's homes, visit children who have been placed in family homes, confer with public officials and others interested in the work for dependent children, and in general supervise all that is done for this class of the state's wards.

The work is far more than can be accomplished by so small a force. There are forty orphan's homes to be inspected; there are officials who must be conferred with in each of the ninety-two counties; there are 1,633 dependent children in local institutions and 3,040 in family homes, a total of 4,673, whose welfare demands frequent visits. Working as steadily and as faithfully as they do, the agents are able to accomplish each year but a small part of what should be done. In this connection a single year's record of the agents' work may be found interesting.

844 Days in the Field.

In the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, the agents spent a total of 844 days in the field. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two children were visited and of these, 915, or 66 per cent., were found doing well; the condition and surroundings of 286, or 21 per

cent., were less satisfactory, yet not of such a nature as to warrant removal of the children; the remaining 181, or 13 per cent., were found doing poorly and proper action was taken in each case looking to the return of the child to the placing agent. Ninety-eight other visits were made to addresses given, without finding the children reported. Two hundred and twenty children were placed in homes during the twelve months, 172 being children who had not previously been placed by the agents and 48 being transfers. Sixty children were returned to counties. The applications investigated numbered 4330, and all but 77 of these were approved. The visits to the various orphan asylums numbered 202; to county poor asylums, 6; to boards of county commissioners, 6. Special items of work not coming under any of the classifications given numbered 375. These included investigations into complaints, reports of mistreatment, visits to citizens and officials interested in the work, etc.

Cost Amounted to \$5,724.03.

The above constitutes the field work of the department, and its cost, including the salaries of the agents while engaged therein amounted to \$5,724.03. The balance of the legislative appropriation for the department, amounting to \$2,372.43, shows the cost of the office work, stationery, postage, etc. The traveling expenses of children placed by the agents, paid by the counties, amounted to \$382.20, making the total cost of the agency field work \$6,106.23.

In addition to visiting children in family homes and in a general way supervising the work of the orphan's home associations, the agency has found time in the eleven and one-half years of its existence to place 1,795 children, and it is gratifying to know that 1,382 or 77 per cent. of them have remained off public support.

made except as it provides for a fee to secure title to the people and for termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time. I will sign no bill granting a privilege of this character which does not contain the substance of these conditions. I consider myself bound, as far as exercise of my executive power will allow, to do for the people, in prevention of monopoly of their resources, what I believe they would do for themselves if they were in a position to act."

CONGRESS WARNED OF NEW COMBINE

In Vetoing Dam Bill President Points Out Water Rights Organization.

RETURNS BILL TO HOUSE

REFERS TO DESPLAINES RIVER AS TYPICAL OF MONOPOLY'S AGGRESSIVE EFFORTS—PEOPLE ARE CAUTIONED.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt in a message to congress yesterday afternoon warned the people of the United States that they are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known previously.

This threatened monopoly is control of the water power of the country. The president says that thirteen companies, principally the General Electric and Westinghouse companies, control power sites with an aggregate of 1,046,000 horse power, or over 19 per cent of the total now in use.

"A single generation," says the president, "will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas and such a rise in the price of coal as will make the price of electricity transmitted water power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing, and in household heating and lighting."

Still in State Control. Our water power alone if fully developed and wisely used, is probably sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped, and is still in national or state control.

President Roosevelt was moved to these thoughts by a bill which passed the house of representatives granting authority to William H. Standish to construct a dam across James river, in Stone county, Missouri, and divert a portion of its waters through a tunnel into the said river again to create electric power. He refused to sign the bill and gave his reasons therefor.

The president says that in reality the thirteen corporations probably control 33 per cent of the present developed water power.

Occurs Within Five Years. "This astonishing consolidation," says Mr. Roosevelt, "has taken place practically within the last five years. The movement is still in its infancy, and unless it is controlled the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry with results far more oppressive and disastrous for the people."

"It is true that the great bulk of our potential water power is yet undeveloped, but the sites which are now controlled by combinations are those which offer the greatest advantages and therefore hold a strategic position. This is certain to be strengthened by the increasing demand for power and the extension of long distance electrical transmission."

"It is in my opinion, relatively unimportant for us to know whether or not the promoters are affiliated with these great corporations. If we make an unconditional grant to this grantee our control over it ceases. He or any purchaser from him will be free to sell his rights to any one of them at pleasure. The time to attach conditions and prevent monopoly is when a grant is made."

"No grant of this kind should be

GARDNER DENIES OPTION LAW REPEAL

Wayne County Representative Says Thirteen Democrats Will Oppose Action.

SUBJECT OF LITTLE TALK

HOWEVER, HE PREDICTS, IT WILL BECOME LIVE ISSUE AND DEMOCRATS WILL TRY TO MAKE IT A PARTY MEASURE.

Twelve or thirteen democratic members of the lower branch of the Indiana legislature have intimated that they will not vote to repeal the local option law. The assertion was made by A. M. Gardner, of this city, representative from Wayne and Fayette counties, today. Mr. Gardner says the local option subject has not been talked about very much up to the present time. However, he declares, it can not be doubted but that eventually it will become one of the chief subjects for comment. Mr. Gardner is of the opinion the democrats will try to make a party measure of the effort to repeal and try to induce all opponents within the party to line up at a caucus.

Work Moving Slowly.

Mr. Gardner is home to spend Sunday. It is his intention to return home each Friday evening and remain until Monday morning. Senator Kirkman, also is home to spend the few days. Representative Ratliff was expected to be in the city. Both Gardner and Kirkman report matters at the capital as moving quite slowly. Work has been entered into by the senate but the house has lagged behind. The upper body is republican and the majority is experienced, so that it may be expected business will progress more rapidly than in the house.

John W. Kern and his followers feel their defeat very keenly, according to Gardner. They maintain unfair tactics were resorted to and promise to make trouble. Mr. Gardner says Kern's most ardent supporters are so sure they have not mingled much with the party since the caucus and nomination. It is probable that the ill feeling, which has been engendered will remain for some time to come.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c.

NICE BOYS AND GIRLS

Earlham Day Dodgers Have Organization to Suppress Rowdy Antics.

FACULTY IS APPRECIATIVE

Because the stealing of books, and the breaking of lockers has been blamed on the "day dodgers" of Earlham college the better element of this class of students has organized into a student council to co-operate with the faculty and attempt to stop the practice. In return the faculty has promised several improvements, including new lockers in the boys department, repairs to the lavatories and the establishment of a boys' "den."

The council includes all of the day dodgers but an executive committee has been chosen to co-operate with the faculty. This committee includes Carl Ackerman, chairman; Hubert Hoffman, Claude Ellen, Paul Fisher, John Smyser and Albert Gilchrist for the boys. The girls will probably elect the following candidates Monday: Misses Bessie Jones, Florence Corwin, Virginia Graves, Maria Francisco, Edith Henderson, Hilda Shute, Donna Parks and Sarah Addington.

The dormitory students have such an organization and the faculty has found that misdemeanors by students has greatly diminished since the student body has become interested in this work. The faculty asked the day dodgers that the organization be effected.

"Paradise Lost." Milton's "Paradise Lost" was commenced between 1639 and 1642 and completed about the time of the "great fire of London" in September, 1666. Its author composed it in passages of from ten to twenty lines at a time and then dictated them to an amanuensis, usually some attached friend. It was first published in 1667 by one Samuel Simmons, and a second edition appeared in 1674. For these two editions Milton received £10 and his widow £8 more.—London Graphic.

Over and Above. "Mother, does Dr. Smith wear his everyday clothes under that long white gown when he preaches?" asked a little girl who had seen the edge of the minister's trousers under his robe.

"Yes, dear," was the reply. "Well," she continued, "now I know why it is called a surplus."—Harper's Weekly.

Good For Lunches. "At luncheon I had something which was excellent, but not substantial." "What was it?" "An excellent appetite."—Il Diavolo Roan.

The two greatest stimulants in the world are love and debt.—Bacon.

"LITTLE LESSONS IN PUBLICITY"—Lesson I

"Look Before You Leap"

More is involved than the cost of your advertising. Your entire business machinery and success is jeopardized by unwise advertising expenditure. If the machine is ready and the push does not come which advertising should give, you have lost an opportunity. Someone else has taken your place.

DAILY NEWSPAPER advertising will give you the "push" just exactly when and where your business needs it. Started without delay, stopped at will. No guesswork. Prompt. Economical. Efficient.

Ask any DAILY NEWSPAPER or any responsible Advertising Agent to show you, or write The Six-Point League, Tribune Building, New York City.

THE SCRAP BOOK

Suspicious.

Admiral Robley D. Evans told this story against himself. He had a congressman for a guest, but had almost run out of his favorite brand of whisky and had stocked up with something he could not guarantee. He explained this and added, "Here, however, is some brandy that I've kept untouched for a good deal more than twenty years."

"Just hand me the whisky decanter," was the reply. "Why," said the admiral, "what's the matter with the brandy?" "That's just what I want to know," Bob, said the guest. "But if you have had it untouched in your possession for more than twenty years there must be something pretty bad the matter with it!"

The Mystery.

That awful shadow of some unseen power floats, though unseen, amongst us, visiting this various world with an incessant wing. As summer winds that creep from flower to flower, that behind some play mountain shower. It visits with incessant glance Each human heart and countenance; Like hues and harmonies of evening, Like clouds in starlight widely spread, Like memory of music fled, Like aught that for its grace may be Dear and yet dearer for its mystery. —Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Trouble Ahead.

"This happened to me, and I want to publish it as a warning to other married men," said a business man the other day. "I was busy at the office until late, and there dropped in unexpectedly a friend whom I hadn't seen for some time. Of course we immediately adjourned to a popular Chestnut street cafe, where we set 'em up a couple of times. Then my friend insisted it was due to us to have dinner right where we were. Well, I had said I was coming home to dinner, so I knew there would be explanations coming if I tried to break that off, but I also knew that there would be more if I didn't let the wife know. Anyhow, I marched to the telephone, which hung conveniently near, and called up my house. As soon as I heard my wife at the other end I impatiently murmured: 'Can't get home to dinner, dear, I'm crowded with work at the office and will stay late.' There was silence for a second, and then I nearly threw a fit. My wife answered back firmly, 'Well, of course, I believe you, and we will wait till dinner, but when you get home you'll have to explain to me how they happen to have an orchestra in your office.'—Philadelphia Record.

Recently Incapacitated.

There were some deficiencies in the early education of Mrs. Donahoe, but she never mentioned them or admitted their existence. "Will you sign your name here?" said the young lawyer whom Mrs. Donahoe had asked to draw up a deed transferring a parcel of land to her daughter. "You sign yourself, an' I'll make me mark," said the old woman quickly. "Since me eyes gave out I'm not able to write a wurd, young man."

"How do you spell it?" he asked, pen poised above the proper space.

"Spell it whatever way you please," said Mrs. Donahoe recklessly. "Since I lost me teeth there's not a wurd in the wurd I can spell."

Exonerated the Crowd. "Somebody's got my pocketbook!" piped a shrill, agonized voice in the crowded street car, and a hump shouldered, watery eyed man with a ginger colored beard on his chin jumped up and began convulsively clapping his hands on his various pockets.

"Sit down, you fool!" exclaimed the portly, resolute matron by his side, assisting him by a vigorous pull on his coattail. "I've got it. I knew you'd lose it if I didn't take it. You'd lose your hand if it wasn't fastened on your shoulders."

Meekly he sat down. Raising his head presently, he gave a comprehensive glance around the car and said in the same shrill voice: "I beg everybody's pardon."

For which voluntary acknowledgment that he no longer considered everybody in the car a pickpocket he was rewarded by the glassy and unamused stare.

The Light That Does Not Fail. It is grand to look forward and see the heavens brighten with the dawn of a new day, but there never yet was light upon the sky which was not meant to illuminate the ground about our feet and show each of us his bit of work waiting for him there.—George Adam Smith.

A Friend In Need. In the Hungarian parliamentary session of 1841 a certain Baron said

lived in "freedom" with two intimate friends, George Majlath and Barthel Eszmer. One day the baron became serious of their laze. He called Eszmer aside and said to him, "My good Eszmer, write me a speech. 'Most willingly, my dear friend. About what would you like to speak?' 'It is all the same to me, if the speech is only a nice one—wonderfully nice.' 'You will be satisfied with me,' he answered, and next day brought the manuscript. The baron memorized the speech and delivered it on the third day. The chamber re-echoed with 'vivas' and applause. At this moment the president rose and asked, 'Is anybody here to answer this speech?' The baron looked anxiously around. The members all remained silent. Then Barthel Eszmer arose. He began, 'Worthy gentlemen, what the orator said is from beginning to end incorrect.' And then he began to show, in an able speech, the mistakes the baron had made. 'Don't you believe him, gentlemen!' the baron cried angrily, interrupting him suddenly. 'It was he himself who wrote the speech for me.' Every one of the fifty-two members rolled in his seat nearly convulsed with laughter, and then and there the baron made a vow never again to speak in public.

He Wanted More.

A prominent western sheep raiser ran short of hands and hired a green man, who boasted that he could tend sheep with any of them. He received a big drove to herd and returned at the end of the month. "Do you want me to herd sheep?" he asked of his employer. "Do I want you to herd sheep?" said the latter. "Why, what did I hire you for?" "Well," said the herder calmly, "if you want me to keep on herdin' 'em you'll have to get me another drove, 'cause them I had in all gone!"

Would Change the Bill.

A repertoire company was walking into a small town, says the Saturday Evening Post, where they were billed to play "Romeo and Juliet." The leading man approached the manager, who strode moodily ahead on the tin. "Boss," he said, "I've got to have 15 cents."

"Fifteen cents?" growled the manager. "You're always yelling for money. What do you want 15 cents for?" "What do I want 15 cents for?" repeated the leading man bitterly. "I want it for a shave, that's what I want it for. I can't play Romeo with five days' black beard on my face!" "Oh, well," said the manager, "you won't get no 15 cents. We'll change the bill to 'Othello.'"

Garlic, onions, shallots and leeks have long been cultivated in almost all countries, and their origin is very uncertain. That of the onion is better known. It grows spontaneously in Siberia. One finds chives in a wild state throughout the northern hemisphere.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Said one Physician, "I can tinker with my automobile and get my hands dirty and greasy and go right into the operating room after washing my hands with 'WHIZ.' It's the greatest stuff I ever saw to thoroughly cleanse the hands, and after an operation I always use it."

Physicians and Surgeons who have tried "WHIZ" agree that it "stands head and shoulders" over all other preparations.

Then too, it is antiseptic. Grocers and Druggists sell it for 10c a can.

A New Year's Resolution

Is like a fine cut glass wedding present—is easily broken. If you resolve to buy the C. C. & B. Pocahtontas coal, it will help you to keep your resolutions. We sell it.

Mather Bros. Co.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

Is like a fine cut glass wedding present—is easily broken. If you resolve to buy the C. C. & B. Pocahtontas coal, it will help you to keep your resolutions. We sell it.