

## The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram

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### CONCERNING DUBLIN.

A communication signed by "D. P. Demree chairman of the executive com." coming from the western part of the county was received at this office yesterday. It is as follows:

Resolutions passed by the County Local Option Organization of Dublin, Ind.:

Whereas, The business men and newspapers of Richmond, Ind., were so energetic in persuading the voters of the city of Richmond in the late campaign to vote wet for the selfish purpose of bettering the financial condition of the city at the cost and expense to a great extent, to the balance of the county and without regard to the moral issue involved in the campaign.

And whereas The outside townships cast over 1,100 majority dry votes and by so doing met the issue fair and square upon its merits and without thought of collusion of any kind for self gain.

Now therefore be it resolved, That we the dry voters and all others who desire to be fair and meet this greatest of all evils squarely upon its merits, and who will not be a party to or in any way aid and abet the city of Richmond in her greed, do hereby declare that we will withhold our patronage from the saloon and its sympathizers trade with business firms in our county or elsewhere, who are opposed to this great evil.

D. P. DEMREE,  
Chairman Executive Com.

The Palladium is in doubt whether to take this seriously or as a striving after notoriety by a few men. The policy of this paper is against free advertising even when it makes the advertiser out as a smaller man than he would like to be thought. The reader will notice that the document is signed by only one name. Query? Does this mean that the Dublin citizens are ashamed to put their names to such a paper? It is to be hoped.

If this thing is to be taken seriously there is only one way to take it. That is, these citizens of Dublin have been wilfully misled. These misguided individuals have been led to believe that county local option is a thing which is no option. They have been led to believe that county local option is prohibition. They are believers of the words of the brewers in the last campaign when they said that "County Local Option Means Prohibition." It does not nor never did.

On the other hand if the persons behind this boycott did not this they are making an exhibit of themselves. Their committee was a part of the organization which shouted "Shall the people rule?" through the medium of bold face type in the recent election and are unwilling to abide by the will of the majority. In all other things in this life there is only one way to characterize such conduct. The man who does not know how to lose gracefully is the man who has not good fighting blood. In this man does not face the enemy and fight over again; in a baseball game he protests that the other side are "ringers," in a fight he throws stones and calls names.

It is a yellow streak.

We do not mean to say that the citizens of Dublin are this sort. But if they sanction boycott and blackmail there are not many gentle and endearing words which fit them.

We can only say to the citizens who appear to be misguided that they come under the same category as their collaborator E. R. Thompson, to whom we said in a recent issue:

"County local option means the placing in the hands of the people of any county the right to decide for themselves whether or not they wish the sale of liquor in their county through the medium of saloons. It means nothing else. We are not discussing whether or not this is right or wrong, we are discussing cold facts. There is not the least use to look at the statute—we have had a demonstration of the law not so long since."

The Dublin men who are behind this boycott can not see that the people of Richmond may have had any other motive than personal enrichment. That they should seek even feeble means of retaliation argues that they are not so much in their own

only when they thought they could win. They will not abide by the decision of the people. Because the majority disagreed with them the majority is crooked!

Evil to him who evil thinks.  
We hope indeed that these men are simply after notoriety even though we have gratified their petty desires. The thing which they have attempted is not from honorable motives.

It makes great difference what the character and reputation of a town is. Whether that town will retain its honorable and intelligent name, or whether it go on record as having sponsored a yellow boycott is a matter for the Dublin citizens and not the town of Richmond to worry about.

The harm is theirs, not Richmond's.

### CONGRATULATIONS.

It was an inspiration to the younger generation of this town last night to look upon the face of the only surviving Lincoln elector of Indiana—the worthy patriarch, Isaac Jenkinson.

They envy him the record of his life and the participation in great events. They were in the presence of a man who had helped to make history. That is indeed a splendid record.

We have only a few among us of the gentlemen of the old school, but their very paucity of numbers drives home the lesson that it is coming our turn to face the problems which may in their way sometime be as important as those which have gone into history. It is only by following the example of those, who like Mr. Jenkinson, have done their duty when the crisis came that we can hope for better things in the future.

On this notable day the Palladium offers its congratulations to the one-time editor of this paper, the Honorable Isaac Jenkinson. It cannot wish him success—that is already his—it wishes him many more years of health and prosperity.

### "AMERICA."

It is not worthy of the town of Richmond that the singing of the national hymn "America" should be a signal for a hasty exit. This would not be tolerated in very many places. It is unpatriotic in the extreme.

Yet there were some in the audience at the coliseum last night who even on the centennial anniversary of Lincoln's birth could not forget themselves to stand still on their feet for three minutes.

There should be a deeper reverence for the singing of America. It is a thing which the strongest and the bravest are proud to do—the soldiers and sailors of this country. The majority of the audience at the coliseum responded to the singing of the national anthem—they need no commendation. The minority has no valid excuse for its action.

### FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

To the Palladium:

In looking through the columns of one of our local papers a few evenings ago I came upon an article with the following headlines: "Remonstrance in Cambridge; Drys Encouraged by Fact That Jackson Was Not Wet," etc. After reading a few paragraphs of the article I came to the following: "The saloons of Cambridge City have been put into bad repute recently by the fact that New Castle went dry. The suit case brigades from the county seat of Henry county have descended on Cambridge City and have made life miserable for the liquor interests and the town in general. The New Castle aggregation has no respect for law or order and disgraced the town with its rowdy tactics. The one man police force of Cambridge City is not able to enforce the law and an effort will be made to employ additional officers to curb the sporting proclivities of the New Castle visitors."

When I finished reading the above quoted paragraph I confess I was greatly puzzled for during our recent option campaign we were informed through newspaper editorials and otherwise that Henry county was about the wettest place on the map; that they had a blind tiger in every fence corner and a regular river of booze running down every street in New Castle. Now I may exaggerate a little, but really not a great deal. What puzzled me was this. If the conditions prevailed in Henry county that we were asked to believe during the campaign, why was it necessary for such a stampede of the thirsty Henry countyites to go to Cambridge City for their booze? It seems to me that if they were at all patriotic they would have stayed at home and patronized home industries, especially when these industries were flourishing.

Now another thing that puzzles me is this. We were told in this campaign that it would be a grand thing from a business point of view to retain our saloons so we would attract the patronage of the thirsty ones, who would otherwise go to other burghs with their patronage. And now in less than a week after election we find the citizens of Cambridge making a heroic effort to drive away this very patronage. Now the question naturally arises. Are the people of Cambridge foolish in trying to get rid of it, or were we Richmondites misled when we tried to get it?

In this same paragraph from which I quoted we were told that "the one man police force of Cambridge City is not able to enforce the law, but that additional officers will have to be employed to curb the New Castle sports." Now, we were told by the newspapers



would require an additional police force to enforce the laws in Richmond. Now, how does this old thing work anyhow? Increased police force in Cambridge because she stayed wet. Increased police force in Richmond if she votes dry. New Castle swimming in whisky because she did go dry, yet her thirsty citizens chasing to Cambridge after booze, because Cambridge stays wet. As the small boy would say, "I'm all balled up," and will have to let the wise ones answer.

Now one thing more and I'll close. Why is it that the counties that have driven practically all the saloons from their borders by the Moore remonstrance law and therefore have had experience as dry territory for some time were the ones to roll up such tremendous majorities in the option elections. Take Randolph county for instance. Randolph has been dry for over two years excepting a spot in Union City, and Randolph rolled up a majority of nearly 2,500 for the drys. We were told that Winchester was something fierce, that drunkenness was a common thing and that whisky bottles lay like dead soldiers in the alleys of the city. If the conditions there were so deplorable it is reasonable that the citizens would have voted so overwhelmingly to continue these conditions when they could so easily have ushered in such a "Heavenly era" as we are experiencing in Wayne county by simply voting wet? If the conditions there are really so bad as represented I can account for their folly only in one way, and that is that none of their citizens have ever been in Richmond and observed the angelic conditions here with our 51 law-abiding, well regulated saloons.

### CITIZEN.

Scotland long ago lost its forests. In the time of James the VI it was lamented that the country was almost naked and "many ylers ago spoiled of all the timber within the same." Within the last hundred years, however, great tracts, notably in Perthshire and Forfarshire that once were bare, have been reclothed with "timber."

Congress has lost its last member that wore boots. He was Representative Charles N. Brumm, of Pennsylvania. He resigned his seat on January 4, 1909, because he had been elected judge of the Schuylkill County Court in Pennsylvania.

## Drinking Men Not Reliable

Employers Want Sober Men.

Competition is too keen and life is too strenuous for an employer to keep men on his payroll whose nerves are unsteady and whose brains are not clear.

Every line of business is beginning to close its doors to drinking men. Drunkenness is a disease and like most diseases has its remedy. Oritine is the reliable treatment and is sold under a positive guarantee to effect a cure or your money will be refunded. Oritine is in two forms: No. 1 which can be used without the patient's knowledge in tea, coffee or food; and No. 2 for those who wish to be cured.

The guarantee applies to both forms. Mailed in plain sealed package on receipt of \$1.00. Write for free booklet, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The Oritine Co., Washington, D. C., or A. J. C. Co., New York, N. Y.

## LINCOLN DAY AT HIS BIRTHPLACE A GLORIOUS ONE

(Continued From Page One.)

President Roosevelt spoke as follows: We have met here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This tall splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world task of the time. He grew to know

greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel teeth never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain, and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the lifeblood of the young men and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. Triumph was his at the last, and barely had he tasted it before the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

Lincoln and Washington.

As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. They were alike in essentials—they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. There have been other men as great and other men as good, but in all the history of mankind there has been no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of today differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist, but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their schemes a more effective

a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

Lincoln's Qualities Needed Now.

We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the Union and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but, as a matter of fact, he never went to extremes.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all and, from the standpoint of the America of today and of the future, the most vitally important was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of a triumph that would have turned any weaker man's head, in the heat of a struggle which spurred many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom and brought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged, ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

"Mightiest of Americans." He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right, in a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly. To only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance and wounds are forgotten and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature. But his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self sacrifice and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south. As the years roll by and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days, the lover of his country and of all mankind, the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race.

Abraham Lincoln.

A sign hung in a conspicuous place in a store in Lawrence: "Man is made of dust. Dust settles. Are you a man?"—Boston Herald.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

## The Love in Lincoln's Nature

By President-Elect Taft in Cosmopolitan Magazine

It seems to me as I study the life of Lincoln, that in his development and the position to which he attained there is more inspiration for heroism and usefulness to the country than in the life of any man in history. He had his weaknesses, like others. His education was faulty. But by a certain sort of intellectual discipline, by self education, he clarified his methods of thought and expression so that he was able to meet every problem presented by a solution as simple as it was effective. The responsibility which he had to assume when he came to the presidency was awful to contemplate, and the proverbial sadness of his features it is easy to understand. The criticism and abuse to which he was subjected in the crises of the civil war one is ashamed to review as a matter of history. And yet it is of the utmost value in the encouragement of others that they may not be borne down by the weight of hostile and persistent criticism. Mr. Lincoln's biographer and partner, Judge Herndon, raises a question as to whether love made up a part of Lincoln's nature. He suggests that his consideration and charity resulted rather from his sense of justice. I don't know that such discussion is profitable. Certain it is that we never had in public life a man whose sense of duty was stronger, whose bearing toward those with whom he came in contact whether his friends or political opponents, was characterized by a of common sense, of high sense of duty, of power of inexorable logic, and never had in public life a man who took upon himself uncomplainingly the woes of the nation and suffered in his soul from the weight of them as



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

A quaint touch of Oriental ingenuity to harass the persistent users of opium has been invented by the superintendent of police at Canton, says the London Lancet's correspondent in China. This official has issued 30,000 wooden licenses, ten inches long by eight inches broad and three-fifths of an inch thick. On the front of these boards are characters giving the

smoker's name and address, and the quantity allowed him per diem, and on the back are the opium regulations. The licensees are not allowed to cover their boards when going to buy opium, but must wear them conspicuously so that all may see them. Next year these wooden licenses are to be two feet long by one and a half broad and three-fifths of an inch thick.

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