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A TARIFF COMMISSION.

The tariff has always been a perplexing problem. James Bryce in his American Commonwealth pointed out that America is the only country which has money enough to squander it recklessly. The problem is not how to save money but how to spend it. This fact has made America almost fifty years behind the times, in the matter of the tariff.

Germany since Bismark's time has made rapid progress in its bids for the world's trade by imitating America's protective tariff. Indeed it has gone farther than this—it is no longer a question of protection, it is a question of reciprocity. In this way she occupies a far different position than she did in the time of the principalities.

America on the other hand has contented herself with an iron-clad system of schedules which, though in earlier days actually encouraged manufacture, today is a serious drawback to our own manufacture in enlarging their markets.

Germany in making her tariff called all her experts, (thousands in number) her statesmen, her manufacturers and her agriculturists to her assistance and succeeded in making a tariff which was elastic enough to give her all the market she needed by reciprocity and at the same time protect her own market.

Though Germany spent years on this policy, the U. S. since 1880 has had three tariff upheavals, with another in sight, without calling in the service of experts and left it to two committees in congress who passed on the schedules on an average of four months.

The question now confronting the American people is not only whether these disastrous upheavals are to continue, but whether we are to lose one half of the world's trade from an inelastic tariff. Mr. Taft, unlike Theodore Roosevelt, has a liking for the tariff problem. His letter to Mr. Henry Risengurg of the tariff revision convention, in which he favored a bureau or commission of technicians who should collect data in a scientific manner from which tariff schedules might be based, as opposed to the old method of haphazard and dishonest committee legislation now in vogue, is a timely message.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present convention in Indianapolis (and it may be years before anything happens) the public must realize that the manufacturers of the country have no ax to grind in favoring a tariff commission or bureau. They must realize that it not only means a better tariff for the manufacturers, but an increased buying power of every silver dollar in the workman's wages. They must realize also that the only foes of this movement are those protected interests which are now making millionaires by the score at the expense of the American people. In such a situation, the people can trust Mr. Taft and the manufacturers much more safely than they can certain trust barons. The time has come when the tariff should not be played with for the spoilation of American trade. If a bureau is conducted along the lines similar to those laid down in the convention a congressional committee cannot come before the American people as it did recently and say "That we know nothing concerning wood pulp, although we have labored for almost four months." If this is the conduct of the committee on the case of one schedule, what would be its action in revising a tariff which has thousands of schedules contained in it? Almost every European country has a tariff bureau which aids it in enlarging its trade.

A congressman would not dare to stand for re-election in the face of such evidence as would be presented by the findings of a tariff commission.

The American public must not think that a tariff commission would solve all the troubles of a never ending question like the tariff, it would simply mean that congress in the future would not have any nice lace curtains made of elaborate lies to hide behind the future.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature since it has been in session, has succeeded admirably in doing nothing. We do not refer to Mr. Walter Ratliff, who has succeeded in voting for all sorts of bills with charming grace and agility. He, indeed, can not be accused of any laziness as far as voting is concerned.

It is entirely unfortunate that we have a republican senate. This may seem startling for a republican paper to say, but were it not for a republican senate, the democratic house could not keep up its murderous pastime of killing bills. When the next election comes around and these same democrats who are so active now in doing nothing will be quite as active in blaming their own inactivity on the republican senate. The situation now would lead one to think that a special session of the legislature may have to be called in order that the appropriations for state institutions may be taken care of.

In that case, Mr. Marshall's recent statement in his published letter in announcing that he would leave the legislature to its own sweet will is significant. None of this inactivity can, he thinks, be laid at his door, but it would not prevent his from severely scoring even a democratic house. In other words, such conduct of the legislature would prevent another democratic victory in this state for the next ten years. That is why it is unfortunate that there is an apparent excuse for a delinquent house.

JUDGE BARNARD ON THE TARIFF

In another column in this paper will be found an account of Judge Barnard's speech before the tariff convention at Indianapolis. Judge Barnard's attitude toward the convention was manly, straightforward and honest. He did not pretend to know, as many of the speakers did, that he knew everything about the tariff, but his declaration that he was in favor of a tariff commission because it would throw the responsibility of a tariff law directly on the Congressman is refreshing. There are too few men now in congress who like to have responsibility put directly on them, or to have the spot light thrown on their actions. If more Congressmen would take this attitude we would have considerably less graft in Washington, D. C. Men would not suddenly become rich and clip coupons at the expense of the whole people off a legislative job of a few thousand dollars.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

I live in Center township. I am one of your old subscribers and propose to continue as such. I was a subscriber when the Palladium was edited by the Hon. Isaac Jenkinson. Then the paper represented the highest standard of morality. I am acquainted with quite a number of excellent gentlemen who live in Richmond. I know the venerable Timothy Nicholson and others of his class whom I sympathize with in their recent defeat at the polls. I am also acquainted with scores of good people who live in the fourteen townships of Wayne county which recently voted dry. I have heard many of them tell what they think of the business men of Richmond and their motives for giving the enormous majority of 1852 in favor of keeping and defending their saloons. I have even heard a few of them speak for themselves and figure that if Richmond could be kept wet she would draw the dollars from the four counties on her four sides which are now dry. I have also read in the Palladium of Feb. 6, the following:

"The majority of the local business men voted the wet ticket believing that their respective businesses might be injured by the elimination of the saloons."

I have also read your reply to the Dublin local option resolutions in which you flounder and thrash through nearly a column without denying or confirming what they say about Richmond's motives in rounding up a majority of 1852 for John Burleycorn. The Palladium intimates that the Dublin people are striving for notoriety and then says they are ashamed to sign their resolutions. Does a man obtain public notoriety by withholding his name? The Palladium proceeds to call the Dublin people misguided citizens and then quotes from itself what it said to E. R. Thompson. It further remarks: "The Palladium is in doubt whether to take the Dublin resolutions seriously or as a striving after notoriety by a few men." Dublin plainly states that she prefers to give her business to men who are governed by principle and honest motives, and to withhold it from men who sacrifice principle for dollars. This does not sound like a joke, and if it is a stroke for notoriety it is of the most commendable type. The sentiment prevails in Center and other dry townships among individuals who now feel more kindly toward the commercial mail order houses of Chicago. As a constant reader of the Palladium who has never before asked for space in its columns I am giving some views of the common plain people who live in the dry townships, as we hear those views and opinions fall from their own lips. Your reply to Dublin warns me that if I sign my name to this paper I am liable to be called an egotist seeking notoriety, and if I don't sign it, you will likely say I am ashamed to do so.

Having patiently read what you have said in defense of and in praise of the saloons of Richmond we conclude that you believe they are the right things in the right places from the standpoints of principle and morality. Now the writer differs with you,

but concedes that you are sincere in what you say. He believes that one moral principle will exactly fit any and all other moral principles; that one truth will exactly fit all other truths. Now I will quote a few sentences from the Palladium and try to use them for moral purposes. The Palladium says on Feb. 6: "There is no reason to doubt the word of the liquor dealers." We will use this for a motto on a Sabbath school banner. How do you like it? In the same issue we read another great moral truth as follows: "The election and the campaign we have just gone through reflects great credit on the citizens of Richmond." This we will put in bold type and place in a conspicuous place in your new Y. M. C. A. building. How do you like it? In another issue we find this moral promise: "A man can not be convicted by law for operating a blind tiger." We will put this in large gilt letters and suspend it just above Judge Fox's head in the Wayne circuit court room. How do you like it? Next we will install a saloon in the Y. M. C. A. and daily demonstrate the members that you are correct in what you say of the Richmond saloons and their management, and since Richmond saloons are so well managed and are to be permanent factors in the general welfare, the bartenders should occasionally deliver instructive lectures in all of the public schools on "How To Run a Saloon."

THINK DEMOCRATS IN PREDICAMENT

Republican Senators Confident They Have Them on Liquor Question.

STUNG COMING AND GOING

IF TOMLINSON BILL MADE A STRINGENT MEASURE, OR OPTION LAW REMAINS, DEMOCRATS TO GET THE BLAME.

Palladium Bureau,
Indianapolis, Feb. 17.

The republicans of the legislature feel that they have the democrats in a large, deep, dank, hole on the liquor question, and they propose to keep them there. If the county local option law is repealed it must be done by the democrats. If it is left on the statute books it will be the fault of the democrats. If the Tomlinson bill passes it will be so amended as to be really a stringent temperance measure for which the republicans will take the credit. If it does not pass the democrats will be to blame and will have to reckon with the liberal element that put them in power.

Nice Fix to be in.

Isn't that a beautiful fix for the democracy to be in? The Tomlinson bill, as it was passed by the house and sent to the senate contains several provisions that the republican senate will never agree to. The senate proposes to strike out these amendments. One of them is the provision that would permit the continuance of road houses, the worst kind of saloons. The republicans of the senate will cut out that feature of the bill. They say now all so that they will make the bill a straight \$1,000 license bill, the license to be the same for all saloons, regardless of the size of the town. Then they propose to amend it further so as to provide that there shall be one saloon for each 500 inhabitants, but that the commissioners shall refuse to issue licenses to any saloons when licenses expire until the number left remaining in the city or town is one to each 500 population. This would wipe out fully half of the saloons in the state or maybe more than half.

Would be Stringent.

The republicans declare that the bill in that amended form would be a very stringent and effective temperance law and that it would afford real saloon regulation and at the same time make a large amount of territory dry. In this form the republicans will send the bill back to the house. If the house accepts the amendments the republicans will take the credit for having furnished the good, effective law in place of the Tomlinson bill, which was what the brewers wanted. If the democrats of the house refuse the amended bill the county option law will remain on the statute books and the democrats will have to explain to the liberals why they did not repeal it when they had the opportunity. At the same time the republicans will take the credit for having saved the law.

This plan has gained a good many friends among the republicans and it is believed that it will be carried out. But when the amended Tomlinson bill comes back from the senate to the house there is a general belief that the democrats in the house will accept it. They would accept anything to get rid of the county local option law.

Easy to buy, easy to try, the best, wholesome, appetizing breakfast is Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Tuesday, Feb. 16—Richmond lodge No. 196, F. & A. M. called meeting. Fellow Craft degree.

Wednesday, Feb. 17—Webb lodge No. 24 F. & A. M. stated meeting.

Friday, Feb. 19—Richmond lodge No. 196 F. & A. M. called meeting. work in Master Masons degree. Refreshments.

Saturday, Feb. 20—Loyal Chapter No. 49 O. E. S. stated meeting.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND.

Statement of Condition, February 5th, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
CASH AND EXCHANGE	\$ 591,601.33
Loans and Discounts	1,186,519.20
U. S. and Other Bonds	620,663.04
Banking House	25,000.00
Other Real Estate	1,600.66
	<hr/> \$2,425,414.61
LIABILITIES.	
DEPOSITS	\$1,511,174.37
Capital Stock	250,000.00
Surplus and Profits	417,440.24
Circulation	246,800.00
	<hr/> \$2,425,414.61

The One Financial Institution Which is Unrivaled by Any Bank in Eastern Indiana For Prompt and Efficient Service, Strength and Fair Treatment Under All Conditions.

Tonsillitis Was Prevalent

This Was Predominating Disease in Indiana During Month of January, According to Hurty's Report.

The bulletin for the state board of health for January just issued, says: Tonsillitis was reported as the most prevalent disease which was also the case in December. Pneumonia, sixth in area of prevalence, in December, advanced to second place in January. This increase was predicted. Bronchitis, influenza, scarlet fever and measles prevailed unusually.

Smallpox, 148 cases in 24 counties; no deaths. Same month last year, 242 cases in 32 counties; no deaths.

Diphtheria, 170 cases with 24 deaths in 45 counties. Same month last year 203 cases with 30 deaths in 40 counties.

Scarlet fever. There were 9 deaths with probably 500 cases, mostly mild. In the same month last year, 9 deaths. Consumption. Total deaths 352. Males 167, females 185. Of the males 28 were married in the age period of 18-40 and left 56 orphans. Of the females, 60 were married in the same age period and left 120 orphans. Total orphans made by consumption in one month 176.

Pneumonia, 367 deaths. Same month last year 462.

Violence, 158 deaths. Same month last year, 195. Murders 11; suicides 32. Accidental deaths 115.

Total deaths, 2744; annual rate 11.8. In same month last year total deaths 3,200, rate 14.

City death rate 14.5. Country 10.4. Death rate of cities over 50,000 population: Indianapolis 18.5; Evansville 12.6; Fort Wayne 14.4; and Terre Haute 18.2.

Trade in the United States with the Republic of Panama in the last five years amounted to about \$66,000,000. Of this total, \$6,000,000, speaking in round terms, represented the value of the imports from Panama, and \$60,000,000, still speaking in round terms, was the value of merchandise exported to Panama.

Political Announcements

FOR MAYOR.

HENRY W. DEUKER is a candidate for mayor, subject to the Republican nomination.

A Few More Garland Stoves Left to go at Factory Prices

\$50.00 Base Burners go at	\$43.00
\$45.00 Base Burners go at	\$37.00
\$40.00 Base Burners go at	\$35.00
\$28.00 Hot Blasts go at	\$23.00
\$50.00 Cast and Steel Ranges go at	\$45.00
\$45.00 Cast and Steel Ranges go at	\$40.00
\$40.00 Cast and Steel Ranges go at	\$35.00

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George W. Deuker

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Its Comfortable

to be stylish if you wear

WALK-OVER SHOES

They're comfortable when new, and stylish when old.

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00

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