

The Richmond Palladium

and Sun-Telegram

Published and owned by the
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.
Issued 7 days each week, evenings and
Sunday morning.Office—Corner North 8th and A streets.
Home Phone 1121.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Hendrik G. Leeds... Managing Editor.
Charles M. Morgan... Manager
W. H. Foundations... News Editor.SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in
advance) or 10c per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, in advance \$5.00
Six months, in advance 2.50
One month, in advance45

RURAL ROUTES.

One year, in advance \$2.00
Six months, in advance 1.25
One month, in advance25Address changed as often as desired;
both new and old addresses must be
given.Subscribers will please remit with
order, which should be given for
specified term; name will not be entered
until payment is received.Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post-
office as second class mail matter.

The Association of American
Advertisers (New York City) has
examined and certified to the circulation
of this publication. Only the figures of
circulation contained in its report are
acknowledged by the Association.

50,100

Secretary.

PUBLICITY.

A great remedy—possibly the remedy—for strikes and troubles between capital and labor, is publicity. It is not a great comfort after all, that publicity is the great remedy for public wrong, or private wrong for that matter? Why is it? Because the majority of people in this world, despite all ancient theological teachings, want to do what is right.

This is a statement made by President Eliot of Harvard before a class in Economics. He might have and probably did go farther.

Publicity is not effective only because a majority of the people care to do what is right—but because those who want to do what is wrong, have a fear that what they are going to do will be found out. Publicity acts both ways; it rights the wrongs of those who are innocent and turns the light on those dealings which, though outwardly fair and beautiful to behold, are filled with sinister design.

Publicity is of many sorts. "Tinctured publicity" is far more dangerous than no publicity at all. Tinctured publicity only gives one side of the case. These newspapers which make their whole issues one large political—religious or other sort of tract—however good their intentions, fall in the end to attain what a simpler method might gain. If the attempt is so noticeable that the reader says—"Oh that is the policy"—the paper has failed because the information is discounted. The other sort of publicity is that which merely states the fact, reserving editorial comment for the natural and normal channels.

An English commentator not long since pointed out that there had been a change since the day when every man in England read editorials. He said that now instead of reading editorials men read the news columns and formed their own opinions. But he also said that those papers which tinctured their news columns were losing even that grip on the public mind. He went on to say that as soon as the public realized that the news columns of a paper had been transferred and their editorial writers turned over to the news columns in an attempt to regain their hold on the people, there would be a reaction to the editorial column as the legitimate place for comment on facts. And this is a growing tendency in this country.

As a matter of fact every newspaper man knows that there is a greater danger to the public point of view, in the presentation of facts in a biased way than there ever was from any amount of editorial comment. The editorial is discounted by being of a personal bias—frankly an expression of opinion—but the news story bears at least the outward form of being untrammelled by manipulation. This is also changing.

If publicity is the cure for the evils which Dr. Eliot has pointed out—it must be real publicity.

The day of effectiveness of tinctured news is over.

Newspapers all over the country are returning to a saner and more honest standard. The man-handling of facts is gradually being overthrown. The reason is simple. Newspapers act and react on each other. The day is coming when no newspaper will dare put editorial bias into its news columns. Then and only then will publicity be the ideal thing which will accomplish what Dr. Eliot sees in store for it.

SOME PHASES OF CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.

In those days when Theodore Roosevelt was making himself very much felt we heard much of his usurpation of power. It was pointed out as a

dangerous thing that the chief executive of the country should go counter to the plans of the members of congress who were affectionately hailed as the "representatives of the people."

The papers all over the country which had reason to attack the administration deplored the strengthening of the central government—deplored the attitude of the people towards Congress. Today when we are in the midst of the tariff discussion, a following of the debate and the votes on the various schedules discloses too often for satisfaction, just how much some of the members of Congress are representatives of the people—it even casts shame on the two leading parties in the country, both of which declared themselves in favor of tariff revision.

The state of Indiana has reason to be proud of Senator Beveridge to date—so has the republican party in this state. But if there were not reason to be glad that we have Taft in the presidential chair, would not the people be gloomy indeed? What would be the recourse to the overriding of the desires of the people? Most of us feel that Taft can do much toward giving a good tariff bill—we most of us feel that he will be there when the time comes for action.

When that day comes—when he demands for the people to whom he promised all the tariff revision—real revision—which he was able to give them—will we not hear again the howl from certain sources about the "overriding of the representatives of the people?"

We wonder which side those same papers will put Aldrich on. He certainly won't be on the same side of the fence as Beveridge.

If Congress cannot give us real tariff revision, there are some of us base enough to hope that Taft will at the expense of being accused of centralization of power.

Those desiring to take the next examination should not delay, but should write immediately to the Government Positions Bureau.

This Bureau, with its intimate and peculiar knowledge of Civil Service Examinations, will give any reader of the Palladium full information how to proceed free of charge. It gives the best of advice to all ambitious persons who wish to better their condition. We advise you to write today to Government Positions Bureau, 43 Hamilton Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Thousands of good positions will be awarded by Uncle Sam this year to men and women between the ages of 17 and 48 who have ambition enough to pass the Civil Service Examination.

These examinations will be held soon and any person with common sense can readily pass provided he prepares beforehand.

Those desiring to take the next examination should not delay, but should write immediately to the Government Positions Bureau.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The notion that a new senator must remain silent has been riddled by the insurgent senators from the wild and woolly west.

From the Galveston News.

All that seems to all the republican insurgents in the senate is that ten are not enough to "leven" the lump.

From the Indianapolis Star.

The tariff reform going is so slippery that every time the senate takes one step forward it slips back two.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Some of our contemporaries seem to be evincing a disposition to define a democrat as a man whom Aldrich can rely on at the pinch.

From the Memphis News-Scimitar.

Cummins, Doliver, Clapp, Bristow, Crawford, Burkett, La Follette, Sutherland, Borah, Johnson and Jones, all from the W. and W. West are senators who are talking the way their constituents feel. Can the republican party affront the mand still live?

PORTO RICO.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The pace of representative government has become too hot for Porto Rico. Its legislature is about to forfeit the right to raise and spend the money. Can't we hope to hear from the Anti-Imperialistic League about this?

From the Detroit Journal.

President Taft diagnoses the malady of the Porto Ricans as over-indulgence in or inflammation of the independent.

From the Indianapolis News.

We don't want to appear officious, or anything like that, but our confidential advice to the Porto Ricans is that it will pay them in the long run to be good.

From the Chicago News.

Though Porto Rico is a ward of the United States that does not justify it in adopting ward politics.

That patriot who is talking of bloodshed in Porto Rico if the proposed limitation of the assembly's powers is attempted should be spanked and put to bed.

From the Boston Transcript.

There's a difference in Porto Ricans, and of this the islanders are duly conscious.

TWINKLES

Nature's Economy.

"Look yere, mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "at de knot holes in dis here piece of wood. What does you 'speck dem is fur?"

"Why, honey," answered Aunt Elvira Ann, "dem's de button holes what de branches is fastened on to de trees."

Superabundance.

Advice is always to be had. And might be useful if you could with certainty detect the bad. And always patronize the good.

A Position of Advantage.

"I see," said the progressive woman, "that a great many members of

our sex are practicing dentistry with great success."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Some of us would go to any pains in order to be in a position to absolutely monopolize the conversation."

A Real Scare.

"Being a manager," said the sagacious observer, "you escape all the terrors of stage fright."

"Yes," answered the theatrical promoter, "my portion of the entertainment is to watch the receipts and expenditures. And I want to tell you that box office fright is worse than stage fright."

Home, Sweet Home.

"Home," said the sentimental, "is where the heart is."

"Yes," answered the rich American who lives abroad, "and what renders it still dearer is the fact that it's the place where the dividends are collected."

Inexhaustible Interest.

Cheer up. O gloomy pessimist.

And calm your haunting fear.

Lest things to interest shall be missed.

From this revolving sphere.

This life will never be a bore;

Old topics ne'er give out.

You'll find there's always something more.

For folks to talk about.

Since man's first governmental cares,

When nomads settled down,

He has discussed the same affairs.

That stir each modern town.

The tax that's due, the fashion new.

The weather, much in doubt;

The same old themes will always do

For folks to talk about.

GOVERNMENT WANTS MEN.

Uncle Sam Pays \$800 to \$1,200 Yearly

for Railway Mail Clerks, Post-

office Clerks and Carriers, Steno-

graphers and Rural Free Delivery

Carriers.

Thousands of good positions will be

awarded by Uncle Sam this year to

men and women between the ages of

17 and 48 who have ambition enough

to pass the Civil Service Examination.

These examinations will be held

soon and any person with common

sense can readily pass provided he

prepares beforehand.

Those desiring to take the next

examination should not delay, but

should write immediately to the Government

Positions Bureau.

MAILED LETTERS.

Owned by the Sender Until Delivered

to the Addressee.

Many persons are under the impression that a letter once mailed is no longer the property of the sender, but belongs to the person to whom it is addressed. This is an error. Under the postal regulations of the United States and the rulings of the highest courts in the land, a letter does not belong to the addressee until it is delivered to him.

The writer has a right to reclaim and regain possession of it provided he can prove to the satisfaction of the postmaster at the office from which it was sent that he was the writer of it.

Even after the letter has arrived at the office which is its destination and before it has been delivered to the addressee it may be recalled by the writer by telegraph through the mailing office.

The regulations of the postoffice department require, of course, that utmost care shall be taken by the postmaster at the office of mailing to ascertain that the person who desires to withdraw the letter is really the one who is entitled to do so, and the postmaster is responsible for his error if he delivers the letter to an impostor or to an unauthorized person.

The vital principle in our political system lies at the bottom of this matter. In this country the state is the servant or agent of the citizen, not his master. It remains merely his agent throughout the transmission of a letter.

The state may prescribe regulations under which its servants may carry a message for the citizen, but it cannot shirk its responsibility to him.

—Washington Star.

TUNING A PIANO.

A Professional's Experience With Irritable Von Buelow.

"Piano tuners are for the most part graduated from piano factories," says one of them. "While the piano tuner is required to know every part in the makeup of a piano, he is not necessarily a piano repairer." Nor can the average piano maker or repairer tune a piano. There are hundreds of expert makers and repairers of pianos who wouldn't be able to tell one tune from another.

"The piano tuner is born, not made. His acute sense of the vibrations of sound is given to him at his birth, and the man who hasn't got this sense can't become a piano tuner."

"Quite a number of years ago, when Hans von Buelow was in America, I tuned the piano upon which he played. He wouldn't allow the instrument to be tuned in the warroom, one of his whims being that even a short removal of a piano knocks it all out of tune—something in that theory at that. So I tuned it upon the platform upon which he was to perform. He stood over me all the time, letting out agonized whoops and German curse words until I couldn't help but laugh in his face."

"Finally, when I had the piano almost tuned, he gave a few more shrieks and, grabbing the wrench, began doing the job all over again. I let him go ahead, and inside of three minutes he had the piano so hopelessly out of tune that it took me three hours to get it into shape again. Hans von Buelow had to pay double for this little exhibition of temper."—Spartan Sportsman.

Incandescent Lamps.

Incandescent lamps can be colored by dipping them in a solution of white shellac in denatured alcohol to which has been added aniline dye of the desired hue.

EXAMPLES.

Heart to Heart

Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye.

THE KING AND THE MAID.

This is a love story in real life of a king who gave up his kingdom for the sake of a maid.

To be sure, it wasn't much of a kingdom, consisting mostly of phosphate rocks