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SPRING MADNESS

Within the last week five metropoli-
tan papers left off their comment on
the tariff and talked about the spring.
The spring poets have not neglected
their opportunities in this matter but
none has arisen out of Egypt to lead
us out of the wilderness of the spring
house cleaning season in the effect on
the general unhappiness.

One editorial writer waxes eloquent
on that perennial spring phrase of
Browning, "God's in His heaven all's
right with the world!" He says:
"They are days which make one feel
that all must be well with humanity,
that in such a perfect setting, gloom
and discouragement and unhappiness
have no place." Nonsense!

It would be very glad some in this
time of the year to think so. But as
a matter of fact we doubt whether
the human race is any happier at this
season of the year than at any other.
Can it be that the poets and the edi-
torial writers are leading us astray in
this matter.

"What is so rare as a day in June?
Then if ever come perfect days."
So mechanically recited the high
school youth from the prescribed
"Vision of Sir Launfal." And here he
is cooped up in the house with the
chalk dust and the examinations. Life
isn't so perfect at this time of the
year, he broods over the situation.

It is a fact that more suicides and
catastrophes of a malignant nature
happen in these spring months than
at any other period of the year. And
this you will find borne out by the
statistics on the subject. About a
year ago George Kennan published a
great deal of data in the McClure's
magazine showing that melancholia
superinduced by looking at the fine
spring weather undoubtedly caused
the high rate of self destruction dur-
ing the brightest days of the year.

The ancients believed that gazing
upon the moon was responsible for
the crazing of the population. It
seems probable that scientific inves-
tigation will prove that the subtle and
insidious spring breeze will be the
more guilty.

The same warm day that inspires
the poet to blossom forth with the
spring heptastica and blood root will
also make mad the man who broods
on the iniquity of the happiness of
others. Where will the spring breeze
come into the mortality tables as a
factor in the unhappiness of the
world?

Spring madness will soon be given
its proper place.

CRIMINAL BATHOS

So the jury that found Hains guilty
of murder came around a day or two
later with a petition for his clemency
treatment by the court. Where will
this stop. Perhaps we shall have a
new fashion set by the courts of say-
ing: we are sorry to find that the
prisoner is guilty of every crime on
earth but his intentions are good and
his purposes in the future are excel-
lent. He killed a man but let him
go. Where will this criminal bathos
stop. The attempts to tamper with
the courts are bad enough when they
are moved by monetary considera-
tions. But when sentimentality comes
in—that is a thing which cannot be
prosecuted.

"WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?"

Once the democratic party was
large and great—it had splendid tra-
ditions and could even be admired
when it was wrong.

No wonder that today the New York
World asks "What is a democrat?"
From Henry Watterson to William
Jennings Bryan—from Gov. Johnson
to Senator Tillman—from Gov. Marsh-

all to the returned Croker—where is
a typical democrat?

And call to mind the noble sena-
tors who have been voting in accord-
ance with the tenets of their party
with Aldrich. Are these men demo-
crats or are they died in the wool re-
publicans? Can it be that a radical
democrat is a stand-pat republican?
What is a democrat any way?

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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WHAT A MERE MAN DID.

History repeats itself.
There is the old story of Darby and
Joan. Husband and wife, each disas-
tressed, exchanged their labors for a
day, with salutary effect.

In St. Louis William O'Day and
wife made a permanent exchange. Mr.
O'Day, plain and fancy cook, dry
starcher, housekeeper, etc., did the
work in the home, while Mrs. O'Day
fared forth as the family breadwinner.
O'Day's daily schedule, as told to the
police judge, was as follows:

4 a. m.—Arises and prepares break-
fast, making biscuits and pancakes,
frying eggs, meats, etc.

5-30 a. m.—Wakes wife, gives her
breakfast.

7-30 a. m.—Wakes his three sons and
after giving them breakfast sends
them to school; eats his own break-
fast.

7-30 to 11 a. m.—Cleans house, sweep-
ing, dusting, washing windows.

11 a. m.—Goes marketing, buys for
the whole day and breakfast next
morning.

12 noon.—Prepares dinner for chil-
dren and self and puts things in order.
1 to 4 p. m.—Mends children's torn
stockings and clothes, makes trousers
for sons, makes pies and cakes for
evening meal.

7-30 p. m.—Finishes with supper
dishes and after reading and talking
goes to bed at 9 p. m.

There, now!

In William O'Day's strenuous pro-
gram "woman works from sun to sun,
but man's work is never done."

William got the worst of the swap.

However, there's a sequel.

William had been doing this work
for how long? Eighteen months! He
got tired. Who wouldn't get tired—
man or woman?

Be it said furthermore there was a
boarder at the house, besides the home
folks.

Well, William got so very tired of his
tin pans and dusts that one day he
got drunk and chased the boarder—a
woman—out of the house with his
butcher knife.

That was why William was in police
court.

He told the judge how he volun-
teered, being out of work, to become
the family housekeeper while Mrs.
O'Day assumed the wage earning po-
sition. And for a year and a half he
patiently cooked, mended, did the fam-
ily washing—including the boarder's—
starched, ironed, swept—and finally
grew weary.

And this court fined William O'Day:

SPITE WALLS.

Ever see a "spite wall" or "spite
fence?"

This is how it sometimes comes
about:

The dog belonging to John Jones
persists in loafing over the lawn of
Tom Smith, Jones' next door neighbor,
and digging real holes for imaginary
gophers. Besides, Jones keeps chick-
ens, and Smith has a garden.

Neighboring comity is strained.

Finally Mrs. Smith calls on Mrs.
Jones to suggest—incidentally to in-
quiring after the health of the fam-
ily—that the dog be tied and would
they kindly fix it so the chickens
would not care to wander from their
own firesides.

Mrs. Jones agrees in perfectly good
faith that the dog is a trial and the
chickens have an itinerant disposi-
tion difficult to restrain. She smiling-
ly mentions the fact also that the
Smith children are a little careless in
their distinction between mine and
thine. Moreover, Mrs. Smith good hu-
moredly calls attention to the fact
that Smith's old tomcat is a disrepu-
table character and given to dissipa-
tion, whereupon Mrs. Jones, in per-
fect good humor, also pledges reform.

Time moves on. There is little love
lost between the Smith and Jones fam-
ily neighbors.

One day Smith is caught in the very
act of wringing the neck of Jones'
predatory rooster.

When Jones comes home that night
he protests because of the assassination,
whereat Smith volunteers ad-
vice concerning the keeping of roost-
ers at home. And Jones retorts about
"dirty children." Perhaps there is no
clash of fists, but—

Up goes the high spite fence!

We are not all of us like Jones and
Smith, but most of us build spite
walls, not of boards, but of words and
acts.

Some of us—the exclusive ones—
build our fences so high our neighbors
cannot see us or we them.

Some of us—less exclusive, but
grouchy—build our walls just high
enough to serve notice on the neigh-
bors that we are a little bit better
than they are.

Spite walls of narrow prejudice!

Spite walls of cold uncharitableness!

Spite walls of crass selfishness!

Down with them! Down with the
spite walls!

In training its cavalry recruits, the
German army is making use of a ma-
chine driven by electricity, in which
all the movements of horses are simu-
lated.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Friday, May 21.—King Solomon's
Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. Work in
Mark Master's degree.

FEAR INSPIRED BY OPTION LAW WORKING ODDLY

Saloon Keepers in Various
Parts of the State Are Af-
fected in Various Ways by
Temperance Act.

SOME SCARED GOOD;
OTHERS SCARED BAD

Logansport Saloonists Are
Said to Be Disregarding
Their Election Promises, to
Reform Businesses.

(Special Correspondent.)

Indianapolis, Ind., May 20.—Fear of
the effects of the county local option
law is working both ways with saloon
keepers in various parts of the state.
Some of them are being scared into be-
ing good and obeying the laws. Others
are afraid the law is going to put
them out of business anyway, and they
are paying no attention to the anti-
liquor laws but are going ahead doing
as they please.

Before the local option election was
held in Cass county the saloon men of
Logansport made great promises of
how good they would be if the people
would only vote to allow them to re-
main in business. Logansport has
long been a saloon ridden town, and
there was a widespread feeling there
that the saloons should be put out for
good.

Promises Were Made.

But these promises were made and
the people took them at their word and
voted the county wet. It is charged
that now, the saloons are firmly
rooted for at least another two years,
the saloon keepers are just as bold as
ever and just as reckless about their
disregard of the law. It is said that
conditions at Logansport are about
what they were before the local option
election was held. This makes a good
many people wonder whether the sa-
loons and the breweries that control
most of them through the state will
ever be good, and many persons are
more firmly convinced than ever that
they will not, no matter what favors
are shown them.

Lafayette presented an entirely dif-
ferent condition when Tippecanoe
county undertook to vote on the ques-
tion of driving out the saloons. La-
fayette saloons have not been trouble
makers. They were conducted on a
plane higher than the average saloon,
and the result was that when the wa-
ter and dry campaign opened the anti-
saloon people had to face the saloons,
the breweries, the business people of La-
fayette and a pretty well defined pub-
lic opinion in favor of the continuance
of the saloons. And Tippecanoe coun-
ty went wet. Now the announcement
comes from Lafayette that the women
of that county have organized a Wo-
man's Civic League, the first of its
kind in the state, which proposes to
see to it that the promises made by
the wet before the election shall be
kept.

These women have elected Miss
Carolyn Shoemaker, an instructor at
Purdue, chairman of the committee to
draft a constitution and by-laws. Other
members of the committee are Mrs.
George Dexter, Mrs. J. C. Smalley, and
George A. Jamison.

The Women's League.

The women's league will work in
connection with the Civic League of
Lafayette, which is composed of busi-
ness and professional men. They ex-
pect to wield considerable influence in
making the liquor dealers keep their
promises and be as good in the future
as they have been in the past. It is
believed, too, that the Women's Civic
League will be an example for women
of other cities and that other organi-
zations of the same kind will be form-
ed in other places.

Not only have the women of La-
fayette taken this stand, but the Tippecanoe
county taxpayers league, which
conducted the wet campaign in the re-
cent county option election, has sent
to the Lafayette city council a commu-
nication stating that the league made
certain promises to the people before
the election that it proposes to fulfill.
The league asked the city government
to require a stricter observance of the
saloon closing laws, to order saloon
keepers to keep out of their establish-
ments all women, to keep all chronic
loafers, minors and questionable char-
acters out of their saloons, to not sell
to minors or drunken men, and to as-
sist in a general cleaning up of condi-
tions surrounding the saloon business.

Another communication to the Mayor
of Lafayette from the same organiza-
tion expresses approval of his attitude
in law enforcement and requests him
to revoke the licenses of all saloon
men who violate the law.

Sentiment Here Same.

In Richmond the saloon business has
been conducted on what might be called
a respectable basis, and it was this
fact that was largely responsible for
the county of Wayne going wet at the
election. Since the election the report
is that the saloons are going ahead as
they always did and that public senti-
ment is with them about as much as
ever.

In Logansport the saloon men were
scared before the election by the prospect
that Cass county would go dry. That
was why they made their promise
that they would be good if allowed to
remain in business.

In Delaware county the saloon men
were scared over the prospect that they
would be voted out of business. They
made all kinds of promises to be good
and obey the law, but the people of
Ellettsburg had been fooled enough by

them and they voted the county dry in
spite of the loud promises.

In Lafayette the same kind of prom-
ises were made and the people took the
saloon men at their word. Now they
propose that the promises shall be
kept faithfully.

From St. Joseph county comes the
report that the saloon men of that
county are scared over the fear that
the county may go dry if an election is
held, and that loud promises are being
made. And it is said further that
most of the saloons in South Bend are
trying to show before hand that they
are in earnest and mean to do the
right thing. This, if true, may have
an important bearing on the result of
an election and it might cause the peo-
ple of St. Joseph county to decide that
they had better retain the saloons.

Fort Wayne is another place where
the saloon people have had a scare
thrown into them. They do not want
a local option election held in Allen
county if they can help it, because they
do not know what might happen. True,
they have Steve Fleming at their back,
but even Steve Fleming may fall some-
day to carry things his own way. Who
can tell? And it is said that the sa-
loons of Fort Wayne are really making
a show of obeying the laws. If the sa-
loons of Fort Wayne honestly try to
obey the laws and do not return to the
old habit of disregarding them there is
not the slightest danger that Allen
county will ever vote itself dry. But
if they return to the old game and get
the notion that they can do it their
please and "get by" with it the saloon
keepers will wake up some morning
out of business.

As stated above, there are two kinds
of scares that have resulted from the
local option law and its operation. One
is the kind that makes the saloon
keeper be good and the other is the
kind that induces him to be bad. Re-
cently one of the leading saloon keep-
ers of Indianapolis was discussing an
order given out by the police depart-
ment that all saloons should remain
closed on Sunday. This man said he
did not intend to pay any attention to
the order.

"Why should I close?" he said. "I
am going to keep one the same as I
have always done, and I intend to get
all I can out of my business. I know
that it is only a question of time until
this county goes dry and I will be forced
out of business, and I do not pro-
pose to let anything get away from me
as long as I am able to stay in busi-
ness. You bet, I am going to get mine
while I can, for after a while I will be
out of it."

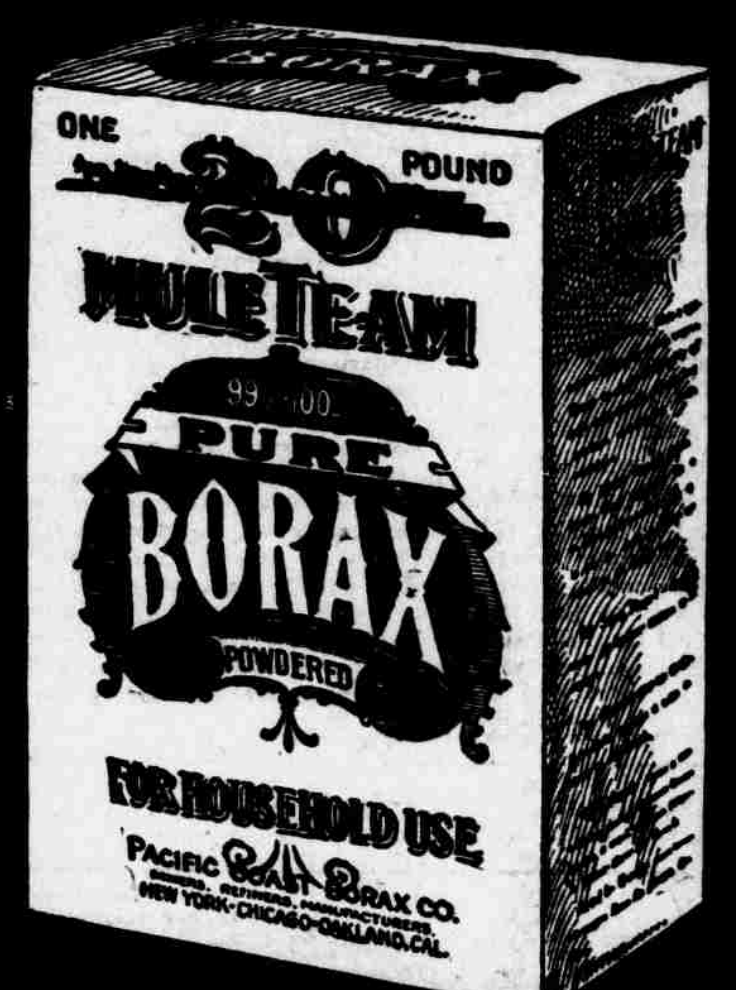
Other Kind of Scare.

That is the other kind of scare. It
seems strange that men will take such
a view of the situation when they
know that to do so is to add fuel to
the flames that are sure to devour
them. And yet, you cannot much
blame the saloon man who has always
been in the habit of doing as he pleas-
ed and disregarding the law year after
year, if he decides that he had better
get all he can while he has the chance.

Bets are posted at Anderson that
Madison county will vote wet next
week. Stums as high as \$500 even
money are offered. There is a bitter
campaign on in that county. Senator
Proctor, of Elkhart, Clarence Darrow
of Chicago, and Ralph Clark of Ander-
son, president of the Indiana Retail
Merchants' Association, were to be the

Comparative Value of BORAX & SODA

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Don't fail to order your supply of 20-Mule Team Package
Borax from your dealer today. Its economy is very soon
demonstrated in hundreds of uses about the house.

Save the Tops of 20 Mule Team Borax Package. They are valuable and can be exchanged for handsome, useful premiums

Comparing Borax with Soda, it may be said that Soda
is a good cleanser when used in conjunction with soap, but
its corrosive or destructive qualities render it injurious to
Linen and Cotton, and goods made from these fibres, when
treated frequently with Soda, soon become tender
and rotten; while wool and silk, when treated in even a
weak solution containing Soda, become discolored and
assume a yellowish tint; or, if colored, lose in bril-
liancy, shrinkage takes place and the fabric is ren-
dered hard and harsh to the touch.

ON THE OTHER HAND

20 MULE TEAM



is non-corrosive and will not injure the most delicate Lace or
Silk. It has simply no effect whatever on the fibre, while
on almost any foreign matter adhering to the goods, it acts
quickly and cleanses with decisive results.

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and has demonstrated in its use in the home and the laundry
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valuable in washing or cleaning textile fabrics—whether of
vegetable or animal fibre—and will prevent wools from
shrinking and brightens the colors.

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We, the undersigned, have known F.
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nally, acting directly upon the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system.
Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per
bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

In the highlands of Scotland and in
Ireland the 1st of May was called
Beltane. This was the name of an
ancient pagan festival, traces of which
have survived to this day. The name
is still used for May day in Gaelic,
Scotland. It is said that the Druids
on that day used to make two fires
with great incantations and drive
their cattle between them as a sa-
guard against disease.

One of the strangest of capital cities
is that of the troglodytes, or Matmats,
the cave dwellers of Tunisia, Africa.
It contains about 3,000 inhabitants
and the principal of its architecture
is to dig into the earth rather than to
build upon it. These troglodytes are
to be found between the towns of
Gabes, on the Tunisian coast, and the
sand hills of the Sahara. The coun-
try is a high, rocky plateau, barren,
sunbaked and swept by the simoom.
When a Matmata wants a new dwell-
ing he chooses his spot, traces a cir-
cle and then digs until he has reached
the desired depth, which varies ac-
cording to the number of stories he
requires.

The word "Yonkers," is from the
Holland Jonkheer—English, "young
nobleman." The official legislative
enactment fixing the name Yonkers
took place March 7, 1788, when the
territory became one of the twenty
described towns comprising the coun-
ty of Westchester.

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is not a Sewing Machine, That

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