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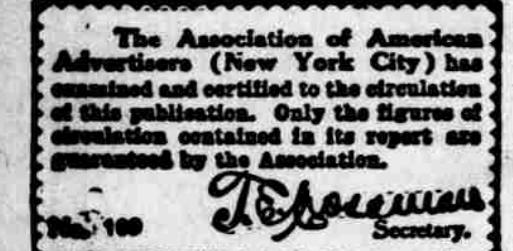
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THE THORN IN THE MARSHALL BOOM

List to the tale of the Democratic repudiation and how it effects one

Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana. After the loud hue and cry of the Democratic platform and the speeches of Bryan on the tariff question, the majority of the Democratic Senators in the Senate assembled, get busy and help to put an extortionate tariff far above the Dingley schedules on the articles which will appeal most strongly to the South. And this they did by upholding the arms of the redoubtable Senator Aldrich.

How now?

And what has this to do with Thomas R. Marshall?

It has not only been whispered, but announced that Marshall desires to be the Democratic nominee for the presidency. It is unfortunate that Marshall has declared himself to be in favor of the Cleveland idea of free trade—or as some will have it, tariff for revenue only. And this just at a time when the Southern Democrats are waxing so enthusiastic about protection. For all through the Southland, protection it is, and extortionate protection at that, even to the point of a prohibitive tariff rate.

It is a self evident fact that the majority which Marshall must roll up, not only in the convention, but in an election four years from now, must come from the South.

Commenting on this the Washington Star remarks:

Now it is in the South that Gov. Marshall as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination in 1912 must find delegates. If he proves weak there he will prove weak in the national convention. If the South rejects him his candidacy will be hopeless. Is he ready and willing to buck the Southern line on the tariff question? Is his candidacy irrevocably committed to the old proposition that protection is robbery and must be extirpated? Has he issued, or will he issue the old challenge to protection to a battle to the death?

The latest battle in that sign was fought seventeen years ago. Few of the Democratic leaders in commission then are now in commission. Some are dead. Others are in retirement. Here and there a veteran is in sight, but lacks the giner of his earlier day. Something supposed to be a victory was scored, but nothing but humiliation for Democracy came of it. Protection was soon up and again and four years later had everything its own way.

Gov. Marshall was then but a local quantity—promising, but with his spurs to win. He is now a national figure by reason of his victory last fall, and has hopes of leading his party. Is this young man to raise an old standard at a time when so many other young Democrats are rallying to a new one? If so, his course will be watched with great interest and especially in that section of the South—where the new standard is proving to be most popular.

Will some one kindly explain whether or not the repudiation of the time honored principles of free trade in the South is not in the nature of a thorn in the boom of T. Marshall?

It is noticeable that in this there is no compromise—Senator Beveridge's idea that protection is highly beneficial if not made extortionate is the old Republican idea. The Democrats can not find shelter there. With free trade Marshall on the one hand, and the Solid South headed by Bailey and Daniels clamoring "I do not care what you call it"—where is Mr. Marshall and the Democratic party?

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 17.—Loyal Chapter No. 49 O. E. S. stated meeting.

AS TO REORGANIZATION

The return of Senator Beveridge to Indiana has been so complete a recognition of his services not only to the people of this state, but to the country at large, that any attempt to fully express it seems almost futile.

There has been much talk about it and about him.

There has also been much speculation as to re-organization. But there is some disposition in all of it to miss an important point. And this is true not only of Republicans but of those who are not allied with the party. Plain-spokenly it is that whether the constituents of Beveridge be Republicans or Democrats they cannot escape the fact that Beveridge has stood out against the corporate interests which have much to gain by an extortionate tariff.

Does any one for a moment think that these gigantic concerns which have so much at stake are particularly anxious to help Beveridge retain his seat?

They may not shout it on the house tops but they have long memories—they may not also come out with a passionate cry and tell the whole world that they would like to see a little soothing syrup given to his chances for election to the senate. They may not say so through the advertisements in newspapers nor on the street car spaces just above the strap hangers but they are powerful. Mutual interest and the idea of "You put talcum powder on my back and I'll scratch yours" goes far. A whispered word from the panelled director's apartments in an eastern sky scraper may travel cross country to the bar in Case's saloon and the back room in Mulholland's cigar store.

All this.

Now what has this to do with reorganization?

A Republican senator seeking for re-election with a state half democratic or more in the last general election has some things to attend to.

Some times his enemies may try to do more than make faces at him. They may pass the word by wireless and the underground.

Beveridge must have his organization and there is every reason to believe that a senator anxious for the ratification of his constituents, after working in their behalf at the risk of decapitation by the interests which he has opposed would rather have an effective one than not.

A man who works in the interests of the people has only the people to fall back on. He has powerful enemies.

There has been some newspaper questioning as to whether Beveridge "can hold his party together"; whether he can "rehabilitate" the party organization? Such questioning when there is so much at stake is not calculated to work to the advantage of Beveridge. Is such talk for the man who has kept faith with the people or against him? It comes perilously near being against him and the people too.

It is fair enough to ask any one to believe that a man who has stood out against the intrusions of the corporate interests which have a stronghold in the senate desires the very best organization headed by the very best state chairman that he can get. It is fair enough to ask any one to believe that the enemies of Beveridge will not do overly much to make this easy. It is reasonable to say that Beveridge having been honest and fearless in the past should be so in the future.

And it is for the interest of the people that he should get the heartiest support. At this time criticism may be well enough for the Aeolian Isles but it is not for the interests of the doctrine of the square deal as preached by Theodore Roosevelt and welcomed by the people of Indiana.

Of Interest to The Business Men

Headlines That Speak.

Few ad writers or advertisers who write their own ads seem to have any system in the choice of headlines and displays. Yet it is easy to demonstrate that these are the most important elements of any ad.

The majority of weak headlines are found in the small newspaper ads of retailers. Such pointless expressions as "Our Hobby" or "When in Need" or "If You" are to be found set in large type in the most valuable portion of the space—i.e., the top of the ad.

From the Chicago News.—Prof. Will's idea that women of all ages have driven their husbands hard in order that the wives might put on style would furnish an interesting subject for debate in the woman's clubs.

TWINKLES

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Sarcastic Scorn.

He was a sad though self-confident specimen of juvenile life in an over-crowded metropolis. He was coming out of the tobacco shop with the proceeds of his negotiations for "a nick's wort o' cigarettes" when a philistine stranger accosted him.

"My boy, I hope you don't use tobacco!"

"Me use tobacco?" was the rejoinder. "W'y do very idee! I'm jes gettin' a handful of de horrid stuff to kill de bugs in me rose garden up near Yonkers."

The Statesman and His Constituents. When I go home, where they decide If I have done them good or harm, I wonder if I'll point with pride Or view with serious alarm.

A Faith Curist. I wisht I was de weather man; I'd look up in the sky An' specify a pleasant plan Or know de reason why. I'd allus paint de sky bright blue; I'd never hear no storm; I'd knock off a degree or two When it were gettin' warm.

To speak in language mos' polite I never would forget; Ef my perditions wasn't right, Dar'd be no cause to fret. De climate dat keep drawin' nigh Is sech a no' count grind We might as well stahn an' try A 'magineary kind.

On the Move. "The house fly must go!" said one scientist. "There is no comfort in that assertion," answered the other. "The house fly's roving disposition is precisely what causes the damage."

Short Measure. "Remember," said the Briton, "that it is from us Americans received the language you employ in your daily life and your literature."

"That's so," answered the young man from Chicago, "and I've always wanted some Englishman to explain

why, in turning the language over to us, you tried to hold out so many h's."

Arborically Speaking.

"I suppose you know of my family tree?" said Baron Fucash.

"Yep," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It may have been a good tree, all right, but it looks to me as if the crop was a failure."

HEAT OF THE BODY.

Climatic Variations Do Not Affect Internal Conditions.

MAN'S NORMAL TEMPERATURE

It is 98.6 Degrees When Taken Under the Tongue Whether One Lives in the Arctic Regions or in the Tropics. Some Record Fever Temperatures.

The normal temperature of a human being is generally given as 98.6 degrees, but the statement must be slightly qualified. It is the normal temperature when taken by placing the thermometer under the tongue or in the armpit or the groin.

The surface temperature of the head, hands or abdomen varies from 98 degrees to 93 degrees or even lower. That of the internal regions may go up to 102.2 degrees, that being the average heat of the blood circulating in the liver and some other organs.

But 98.6 degrees is called the normal temperature of a human being, and it doesn't matter whether he lives in the desert of Sahara or in Greenland, according to a writer in the Technical World. Awake or asleep, at work or just loafing, a man's temperature remains practically at this level.

When it varies more than the fraction of a degree it is because the heat regulating mechanism is disarranged by disease or by abnormal conditions of some sort. Excessively high measures of heat may be borne for several minutes by an individual without raising his temperature more than a fraction of a degree. Persons who sometimes are styled human salamanders have given exhibitions of their ability to stand high temperatures.

There is an authentic case recorded of Martinez, the so called French salamander, a baker by trade, who exposed himself to high temperatures from boyhood. He remained in an oven erected in the Tivoli gardens for fourteen minutes when the temperature in it was 338 degrees. His pulse on entering was seventy-six a minute and had reached 130 when he came out. He often duplicated this performance.

Chamouni, a celebrated Russian salamander, who called himself "the incombustible," used to go into an oven and stay while a leg of mutton was roasted there, not coming out until the meat was well done. He eventually lost his life in one of these performances.

Fever is a rise of temperature above the normal level. This rise is seldom beyond 106 degrees. Mental and nervous influences may so act for a time as to disorder the control of the thermoregulatory center and cause fever.

It is interesting to note some of the high temperatures which are on record as having actually occurred in certain diseases. Guy's hospital in London records the case of a hysterical woman afflicted with tuberculosis of one lung who showed 120 degrees.

At a meeting of the Association of American Physicians in 1895 Dr. Jacob of New York reported a patient in whom fever reached the almost incredible figure of 148 degrees F. This case occurred in a hysterical fireman who had suffered a severe injury from a fall.

In the discussion which followed the report of this case among the members of the association Dr. Welch of Baltimore referred to a condition of hyperthermia that had come to his knowledge in which the temperature was recorded as 171 degrees F. Of course such exceedingly high temperatures are of only short duration or death would ensue.

Fever is not the only disturbance which may alter temperature. Certain conditions, especially those due to diseases like tuberculosis, acute alcoholism, melancholia, convalescence from fevers, poisoning from various drugs, and so forth, may cause the bodily warmth to become subnormal. Injuries and surgical shock also originate the same effect. Starvation always induces a gradual fall.

Low temperatures are always dangerous, and unless a reaction quickly ensues, by aid of relief measures, a fatal termination may be expected. The lowest recorded during life that may be regarded as reliable is one reported by Duffy in which the thermometer registered 84 degrees F. Death ensued the following day.

The body, however, can withstand extreme cold more readily than it can extreme heat before the regulating center becomes disordered, and so, other things being equal, freezing to death is not as common in cold climates as sunstroke is in warm.

Refused to Accompany Her.

A noted German lyric soprano, who may as well be nameless here, as she is no longer before the public, developed in her later years a habit of singing out of tune. One night at a small company, being asked to sing, she promptly consented, and her hostess went to Otto Lessmann, the German critic, who was present, and said:

"Herr Lessmann, will you accompany Madam Blank?"

"With pleasure. Where is she going?"

"Why, to sing."

"No, pardon me, not there."—New York Tribune.

An Easy Remedy. He—Your milliner's bill cost me last year as much as the salary of my two bookkeepers. That is more than I can afford. She—Well, discharge one of them.—Fleigende Blatter.

What the eye sees not the heart rises not.—Campion.

Never ask pardon before you are accused.—German Proverb.



The Biggest Thing for Breakfast

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is the "Big Thing" in two-thirds of American homes. We will have the other third in a very short time. It only requires one taste to make permanent Corn Flake eaters. Its delicious flavor can't be described. You must try the genuine Kellogg's to fully know its goodness. Ask your grocer.

\$1,000 Solid Gold and Silver Award for the Best Ear of Corn To be awarded at the

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION, OMAHA, Dec. 6 to 16, 1909. Watch this paper for further particulars.

Look for This Signature
W. K. Kellogg
KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

REV. PENNINGTON WILL BE PASTOR

Earlham Oratorical Star Was Chosen by South Eighth Street Congregation.

WILL CONTINUE STUDIES

LAST YEAR THE NEW MINISTER WON GREAT HONORS FOR THE QUAKER COLLEGE IN ORATORICAL CONTESTS.

The Rev. Levi T. Pennington, of Knightstown, Ind., was officially selected as the new pastor of the South Eighth street Friends' church at the regular monthly meeting of the congregation last night. He will succeed the Rev. Harry R. Keates.

The Rev. L. T. Pennington is a senior in Earlham college, and because of his studies will not be able to devote as much time to the service of the church as he would like to. He has been in the ministry for several years, having served pastorates at Knightstown, Wabash and other points. He has always received the most hearty support of his congregations and an increased membership has invariably followed his pastorate.

is a Good Speaker.

Last year the Rev. Pennington was Earlham's representative in the oratorical collegiate contest and also in the national peace conference at Chicago. He gained honors in each and is without doubt one of the strongest orators that Earlham has ever produced.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting last night, commending the Rev. H. R. Keates for his efficient services during his pastorate of the church.

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Paw Paw, Mich.—"I suffered terribly from female ills, including inflammation and congestion, for several years. My doctor said there was no hope for me but an operation. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I can now say I am a well woman."—EMMA DRAPER.

Another Operation Avoided. Chicago, Ill.—"I want women to know that wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has done for me. Two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation, and I never thought of seeing a well day again. I had a small tumor and female troubles so that I suffered day and night. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it made me a well woman."—Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 11 Langdon St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

Several of the members spoke at the meeting in appreciation of his services during the past two years, and his leaving is followed by the most sincere regret. His future plans have not been announced.