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### THE THORN IN THE MARSHALL BOOM

List to the tale of the Democratic  
reputation and how it effects one.  
Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of In-  
diana. After the loud hue and cry  
of the Democratic platform and the  
speeches of Bryan on the tariff ques-  
tion, 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 re-  
doubtable Senator Aldrich.

How now?  
And what has this to do with Thom-  
as R. Marshall?

It has not only been whispered, but  
announced that Marshall desires to be  
the Democratic nominee for the presi-  
dency. It is unfortunate that Mar-  
shall has declared himself to be in fa-  
vor 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 pro-  
tection 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 re-  
jects 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 propo-  
sition 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 Demo-  
cratic 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 ginger of his earlier day.  
Something supposed to be a  
victory was scored, but noth-  
ing but humiliation for Dem-  
ocracy came of it. Protection  
was soon up and about again  
and four years later had every-  
thing 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 reputation 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 benefi-  
cial 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 reorganization. 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. Plainly spoken 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 housetops but they have long mem-  
ories—they may not also come out with 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 ad-  
vertisements 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 Mulhoolley's cigar store.

All this.

Now what has this to do with reorganization?

A Republican senator seeking for re-election with a state half demo-  
cratic 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, af-  
ter 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 peri-  
ously 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 intrenchments 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 hearti-  
est 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 ele-  
ments 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.  
The ad writer need only consider  
the news items in a well managed  
paper to learn how to write headlines.  
Note how the gist of a column article  
is expressed in a few words at the  
top: "Tornado Sweeps Kansas," "Suf-  
fragettes Appeal to President," "Man  
Found Dead in Bronx Park," etc. In  
fact, one can keep himself well in-  
formed on the news of the day merely  
by reading the headlines.

Now, it must be apparent that a  
reader of newspapers, and that means  
every one who reads at all, becomes  
accustomed to this style of treatment  
of all items in a newspaper. Adver-  
tising has been well defined as news  
about business or about goods offered  
for sale; hence newspaper ads espe-  
cially should receive the same style  
of treatment in writing and display  
as the news of the day. In other  
words, the gist of your selling argu-  
ment should be concentrated in the  
headline. "Our Beer is Aged Before  
Bottling," "Do Your Collars Scratch?"  
"No Clinkers in Our Coal," "Keep  
Cool With Pure Soda Water," "Our  
Forty Cent Candy For 29 Cents"—all  
these headlines contain complete ideas.

The same hurried newspaper reader  
who depends on the headlines of news  
items for current information could  
also keep posted on merchandise news  
by reading such headings. And the  
advertiser must also remember that  
people do not buy papers to read his  
ad. Surely he should make it at least  
as easy for them to get his message  
as to get that of the editor. This is  
the plainest common sense, yet thou-  
sands of advertisers seem to go out  
of their way to conceal the merchandise  
news they have to offer by using blind  
and meaningless headlines.—George  
Frank Lord in Printers' Ink.

### Items Gathered in From Far and Near

#### BINGHAM.

From the Newark Star.—Gen. Bingham  
has gone to Halifax, where the  
New York crooks have for a long time  
wished him.

From the Boston Advertiser.—Gen.  
Bingham, the deposed police commis-  
sioner of New York, will put in about  
two months fishing at Nova Scotia.  
Those who threw him out will put in  
about the same time, also fishing  
around New York county.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.—  
Gen. Bingham says he will take the  
anti-Tammany nomination for mayor  
of New York, if there are no strings  
to it. He has had enough of that kind.

From the Buffalo Express.—Gen.  
Bingham would be of more use to the

anti-Tammany ticket as an orator than  
as its candidate for mayor.

#### MORE COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

From the Boston Globe.—When  
Prof. Starr of the University of Chi-  
cago, said that all women were bar-  
barians, he was attempting to show  
the world that he is civilized?

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.—  
Hereafter, it is announced, Chicago  
university professors may think and  
say whatever they want. It has not  
been apparent that anybody has ever  
tried to put brakes on their trains of  
thought.

From the Dayton News.—Prof. Wil-  
lett's statement that woman is an  
eternal savage is all in her favor at  
this season of the year, recalling the  
garb of the savage.

From the Chicago News.—Prof. Wil-  
lett'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.

#### Satirical 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 pro-  
ceeds of his negotiations for "a nick's  
worth" of cigarettes when a philan-  
thropic stranger accosted him.

"My boy, I hope you don't use to-  
bacco!"

"Me use tobacco?" was the rejoinder.  
"W'y de very idee! I'm jes get-  
tin' 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 plain 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 keeps drawin' nigh  
Is sech a no 'count grind  
We might as well stah an' try  
A 'maginary 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 pre-  
cisely 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 de-  
grees, but the statement must be slightly  
qualified. It is the normal tempera-  
ture when taken by placing the ther-  
mometer under the tongue or in the  
armpit or the groin.

The surface temperature of the head,  
hands or abdomen varies from 96 de-  
grees 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, ac-  
cording to a writer in the Technical  
World. Awake or asleep, at work or  
just loafing, a man's temperature re-  
mains practically at this level.

When it varies more than the fraction  
of a degree it is because the heat regu-  
lating mechanism is disarranged by  
disease or by abnormal conditions of  
some sort. Excessively high measures  
of heat may be borne for several min-  
utes 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 sala-  
mander, a baker by trade, who exposed  
himself to high temperatures from boy-  
hood. He remained in an oven erected  
in the Tivoli gardens for fourteen min-  
utes 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.

Chamouli, a celebrated Russian sala-  
mander, who called himself "the in-  
combustible," 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 perform-  
ances.

Fever is a rise of temperature above  
the normal level. This rise is seldom  
beyond 106 degrees. Mental and nerv-  
ous influences may so act for a time as  
to disorder the control of the ther-  
mostatic nerve center and cause fever.

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

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

In the discussion which followed the  
report of this case among the mem-  
bers of the association Dr. Welch of Bal-  
timore referred to a condition of hyper-  
thermia that had come to his knowl-  
edge 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 dis-  
eases like tuberculosis, acute alcohol-  
ism, melancholia, convalescence from  
fevers, poisoning from various drugs,  
and so forth, may cause the bodily  
warmth to become subnormal. In-  
juries and surgical shock also origi-  
nate the same effect. Starvation al-  
ways induces a gradual fall.

Low temperatures are always dan-  
gerous, 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 re-  
ported by Duffy in which the ther-  
mometer 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 as common in cold cli-  
mates 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, devel-  
oped in her later years a habit of sing-  
ing out of tune. One night at a small  
company, being asked to sing, she  
promptly consented, and her hostess  
then went to Otto Lessmann, the Ger-  
man critic, who was present, and said:  
"Herr Lessmann, will you accom-  
pany Madam Blank?"  
"With pleasure. Where is she go-  
ing?"

#### '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.—Fliegende Blätter.

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

Never ask pardon before you are ac-  
cused.—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 perma-  
nent 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 known as the W. K. Kellogg National Corn Trophy

**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 ORATORI-  
CAL CONTESTS.

The Rev. Levi T. Pennington,  
of Knightstown, Ind., was of-  
ficially selected as the new pastor of  
the South Eighth street Friends'  
church at the regular monthly meet-  
ing 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 congrega-  
tions and an increased membership  
has invariably followed his pastorate.

#### is a Good Speaker.

Last year the Rev. Pennington was  
Earlham's representative in the or-  
atorical collegiate contest and also in  
the national peace conference at Chi-  
cago. He gained honors in each and  
is without doubt one of the strongest  
orators that Earlham has ever pro-  
duced.

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

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

He Went Back.  
At a ball in Edinburgh a well known  
and charming hostess, wishing to get  
a partner for one of her guests, asked  
a gentleman if she might introduce  
him to a young lady.  
"Oh, yes," he drawled affectedly.  
"Trot her out."  
This was overheard by the intended  
partner, who was remarkable for her  
native wit as well as her beauty. So  
when the youth was introduced to her  
she calmly surveyed him from head to  
foot, and then quietly said:  
"Thank you. Now trot him back,  
—ase."

CLEMENTINE:  
Don't try to make angel food unless you  
use Gold Medal Flour. BELINDA.

## CROP DESTROYED BY UNKNOWN MEN

College Corner Much Angered  
Over Deed.

College Corner, July 16.—The com-  
munity was moved a few days ago by  
the announcement of one of the most  
despicable tricks ever perpetrated in  
this vicinity. Unknown persons en-  
tered the corn field of Mr. Applegate  
and destroyed a large part of the crop.  
The stalks were broken or cut off and  
havoc was strewn in every direction.  
What could have been the motive for  
such a deed, or the persons who could  
have conceived it are unknown.

## Pinching It

and skimping it is never found in our  
work. We always use the best ma-  
terials and everything that is neces-  
sary to make a neat and A1 job of any  
work we may do. Our workmen are  
expert in the line of plumbing and  
heating and the work is always sat-  
isfactory and the prices fair when  
done by

Chas. Johanning



**3 PER CENT.  
ON SAVINGS**



2 Automatic  
Phones  
1196-1199

**BEE HIVE  
GROCERY**

2 Automatic  
Phones  
1196-1199

### —Specials for Saturday—

Large, Red, Juicy Watermelons on Ice. Indiana and Califor-  
nia Nutmeg Melons, sweet as honey. Fancy Grape Fruit, 5c.  
Peaches, Plums, Berries, Apples, Pineapples, Fancy Red Currants.  
Home Grown Corn and Tomatoes.

**15c doz. BIG ORANGE SALE 15c doz.**

Good late Valencia Fruit.

Baked Ham, Tenderloin, Swiss Cheese, Brick Cheese, Queen  
Bohemian Cheese, Sweet Cream, Picnic Plates.

### Development is Easy With a KODAK TANK.

No dark room, better results. We have all the materials.  
**W. H. ROSS DRUG CO., 804 Main St.**  
Ross' Straw Hat Cleaner . . . . . 10c

### For the Dollar That Heals the Hurt Pro- vide an Aetna Disability Policy.

Better to always have and not need.  
Than to need once and not have.

**E. B. Knollenberg—Insurance—11 South 8th St.**