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THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Senator Hale is not a friend of the tariff commission. Senator Aldrich is not either—except when he is talking to the president. Hence the little rift that these two prominent stand-patters and statesmen had over a small and innocent looking question asked by Senator Beveridge is illuminating.

Aldrich said that the present form of the tariff commission clause in the tariff bill is full and complete and gives the commission all the power that it possibly could have.

Up rises the venerable Hale and says that for his part he is willing to state that the conference committee took care that it should be completely emasculated, so that it has no force at all. As he himself was on the tariff conference of the two houses he thought he was in a position to know.

Then comes Aldrich even on the floor of the senate and says that his friend Hale is a liar.

We are inclined to believe that Hale was telling the truth and nothing but the truth when he said that the conference took pains to have the tariff commission put where it would do no harm to the infant industries.

Senator Beveridge, the dispatches say will introduce the tariff commission bill next fall at the opening of the next session. With what success this will meet is hard to say—but if the tariff which congress has given the people is not eminently satisfactory it may be that the time will come when it will be demanded that the tariff be constructed scientifically. Unless a commission which is a commission and not a farce can be instituted it will be better to let the blame for the tariff rest heavily on those senators who have not followed the example of Beveridge in protecting the rights of the people rather than the coffers of the infant industries.

Of Interest to The Business Men

"The Public Be—Pleased!"

A few days ago, at the formal celebration of the opening to public travel of the twin tunnels under the Hudson river, that have linked Jersey City with lower Manhattan in a "three minutes from Broadway" bond, thousands of people cheered themselves hoarse as they listened to a few frank, straightforward words from one of those rare dreamers who make great dreams come true.

Just three or four years ago William Gibbs McAdoo was not even a name to 4,000,000 of New Yorkers. Some men in the Wall street district knew vaguely that he was a chap who had a wild-eyed idea that if anybody would back him with \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 he could do some newfangled engineering tricks and send trains from the mainland into the heart of Manhattan island—a project that had been begun and abandoned as impossible many years before.

Many other tunnels are being pierced now under the North and the East rivers. But McAdoo's tunnels are opened. And McAdoo probably is the most popular man in New York.

McAdoo did not have the millions for the work. But he raised them. He had the faculty of inspiring strong men with such confidence that when money was tightest in the panic days he never had to halt his driving, tireless rushing of the work for an hour because of funds begrimed.

McAdoo believed his plans were safe and sure. But when his borings shot into spouting, whirling, sweeping, caving silt and quicksand, he felt that he could not risk the lives of his workmen and the ruin of the work by too stubborn self-reliance. But he wanted only a strong man to stand beside him. So he hurried England's ablest engineer across the ocean, and put himself second in command, until they had solved the seeming impossibility.

There were troubles about terminals and graft, political and otherwise, it is not an unknown quantity in New York. But McAdoo made no noise. He just "made good," and, as a result,

Corporation Publicity

When a paper like the Wall Street Journal speaks about matters financial, it may be believed that the view is a fair one not only to the corporations but to the people. In a recent issue it takes occasion to say the following things about publicity and corporations.

THIS NEWSPAPER BELIEVES THAT PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS ARE NOT ENTITLED TO HAVE ANY BUSINESS SECRETS AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS ONLY SUCH SECRETS AS COULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC WITHOUT DAMAGING THEIR LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.—THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

And we hold to the same view, particularly about public service corporations. The public service corporation dealing as it does with the necessities of life, and being a form of specialization of function for the whole people in contradistinction to a single class, must have a greater duty to the whole people than any other business form.

When a company does business under a franchise it thereby admits from the inception that it is a servant of the people.

Therefore the public has every right to know what the status of the company is. And this is true especially when the company is in the act of renewing its franchise, its contract, in raising its rates, or when certain things are asked of the public service corporation in its capacity of public servant. This is for the protection of the people and the protection of the corporation.

It usually happens, however, that the public service corporation is not anxious to show the condition of its books and usually does not do so unless it is forced to by law.

The only other times that it does so, as a rule, is when the public service corporation is actually being done an injustice or even threatened with it. Then the information comes out with a rush, showing that the company is going to lose money. Then that evidence appears in court along with an injunction or what not.

This rule has been so consistent in America that it is safe to say that when a corporation is reticent about its financial status, it is afraid that the facts will be learned.

Why should it be afraid?

Locally this has several applications. The one closest to hand is in the granting of a renewal of contract with the Water Works Company. No new contract should be entered into with the company without full and complete information about the financial status of that public service corporation.

"a great and useful instrument of transportation is dedicated to the public service."

But William Gibbs McAdoo never made a plan nor pencil a design with greater accuracy than he displays in something else as important as all his tunneling, all his building, all his financing, in the ultimate bringing of his ideal to full fruition.

For he has formulated the one right doctrine of corporate duty, expediency and wisdom—doctrine that, carried into execution, will mean bigger and bigger dividends for these tubes, more tunnels whenever and wherever he advises the digging, more capital at his command at any time he needs it. For he has the secret of gaining the greatest asset that any public service corporation can hope to possess. And he told that secret in these simple words to the cheering people at the City Hall in Jersey City:

We believe in "the public be pleased" policy as opposed to that of the "public be damned." We believe the railway is best which serves the people best; that recent treatment of the public evoked decent treatment from the public; that recognition by the corporation of the just rights of the people results in recognition by the people of the just rights of the corporation. A square deal for the people and a square deal for the corporation! The latter is as essential as the former, and they are not incompatible.—Philadelphia North American.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

The Coming Boom.

From the Columbus, Ohio State Journal.—The stock market continues to point the way to tremendous industrial prosperity. Already very high security prices show a pronounced tendency to go higher with the practical completion of tariff legislation. In some conspicuous instances quotations are already far above what is warranted by present business conditions or by dividend return. It may be sheer manipulation which has put them there, but none the less they show what the financial experts of the country think of the way things are tending. The stock market always keeps ahead of the realities. The steel industry reports steadily increasing activity. The output of the mills is still considerably below normal but each month records a substantial gain. Railroad earnings show consistent and in some cases remarkable advances. The general trade reports are all optimistic. If not yet as enthusiastic as the final disposition of the tariff agitation this week may increase the momentum a little but the great influence is the crop situation. When it is known with a reasonable degree of certainty that the country is to be blessed with bumper crops the big boom will be on.

New Law on Near-Butter.

From the New York World.—If the law which went yesterday into effect should work rigidly, oleomargarine will be driven from its last secret haunt in the state of New York. Restaurant and boarding-house keepers using the make-believe butter must confess their indulgence openly hereafter by legends on the walls, lines on the menu cards and stamps on the separate bills placed before customers. "Oleomargarine used here" joins itself to "Ici on parle français." "Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen" and other signs of convenience in a great city. This regulative act of the state completes the round of restrictive legislation begun by congress. Necessarily the national pure-food laws left an aperture in the hedge. It was provided that oleomargarine traveling about the country in the original packages should be labeled and should pay a special tax for being colored like butter. Dealers buying the stuff in

CRUMPACKER IS OFF COMMITTEE

Cannon Dropped Representative from Ways and Means Committee.

A REBUKE FOR HIS WORK

NOT DESIRED BECAUSE HE STOOD CONSISTENTLY FOR PARTY PLEDGES CONCERNING TARIFF REVISION.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Speaker Cannon has announced the committees for the sixty-first congress. Representative Crumacker's name was stricken from the ways and means committee and the Indiana man, who has stood consistently for tariff downward, will not participate in the framing of any more tariff bills as a member of the committee in which such measures originate.

The speaker allowed Mr. Crumacker to remain at the head of the census committee and in the ranking position on the committee on insular affairs. Crumacker had been a member of the ways and means committee more than a year. In the dying hours of the special session just before the committees were announced the speaker handed down the following letter which he had received from Mr. Crumacker and it was read from the clerk's desk:

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1909.
My Dear Sir—I hereby resign my position as a member of the Ways and Means committee to be effective at once.

E. D. CRUMPACKER.

In the place on the ways and means committee occupied by Judge Crumacker, the speaker appointed John W. Dwight of New York, the whip of the house and a faithful and tractable follower of the speaker.

Speaker's Indifference Shown.

Mr. Crumacker's resignation from the ways and means committee caused somewhat of a sensation and he was piled with inquiries as to the meaning. The facts as learned from the Indiana member are as follows:

Two months ago he had a talk with the speaker in which he told Mr. Cannon that he would like to retain his membership on the ways and means committee and the chairmanship of the census committee and that he was not anxious to serve any longer on the committee on insular affairs.

He said further, that if the speaker in the distribution of committee favors found that it would not be desirable to retain him on both the census and ways and means committees, he would prefer to remain at the head of the census committee and give up the ways and means.

The speaker did not indicate at that time what he would do.

TWINKLES

(By PHILANDER JOHNSON)

Abdul the Roasted.

"I wonder," said one Young Turk, "why they spared Abdul Hamid's life." "Because," answered the other, "it is forbidden to speak ill of the departed, and in his case we couldn't afford any such obligation."

Unsubstantial.

"Don't you know that wine is a mocker?"

"Well," answered Col. Stilwell, "I hadn't thought of it in some time. But as a thirst-quencher I have always regarded it as a hollow mockery."

Seaside Sport.

It's a jolly old game you have oft played before.

When bathing you go with hilarious din:

The sea nettle chases you out on the shore.

And the merry mosquito will chase you back in.

Diverted Attention.

"Do you attend that college professor's lectures?"

"No," answered the student; "I find the things he says in printed interviews much more interesting."

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 7.—Loyal Chapter No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

EXCITEMENT AT MILTON

Line of Caterpillars That Resembled Snake as It Crawled Along.

WAS BIG CURIOSITY

For the men that has OLD OATS and OLD TIMOTHY HAY (baled or loose) to get a good price for same, before the new crop comes to market. Will buy delivered or at your farm. See or call

Milton, Ind., Aug. 6.—A curiosity in the way of caterpillars was seen at James Coons' home yesterday. The caterpillars were probably a quarter of an inch long and were traveling single file in a long column and had the appearance of a snake. At the head they branched out and had the exact appearance of a double headed snake. As they traveled they formed curves like those of the snake which became more pronounced as they neared the end of the line. They were crawling near the doorstep outside the door and were first seen by Mrs. Coons, who called her husband, thinking it indeed a snake. Mr. Coons took a stick and divided them, and they would soon creep up and join the ranks again as though they were one solid line. He divided them and when lengthened out, some were an inch long. Mr. Coons thinks they came from the ground.

"De man dat answers a gold brick circular," said Uncle Eben, "makes de old mistake. Instead o' tellin' Satan to git behind 'im, he thinks he kin git ahead o' Satan."

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