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—and Sun-Telegram—

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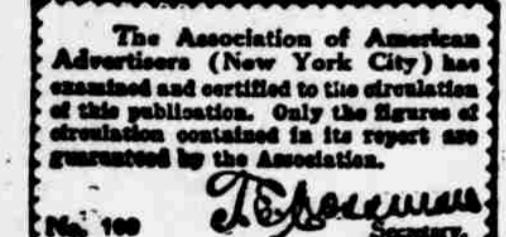
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Items Gathered in
From Far and Near

King Alfonso's Whiskers.

From the New York Sun.—With the utmost respect, of course, indeed with all the reverence and humility in which mere persons ought to discuss the affairs of sovereigns, potentates and assorted princes of the blood, we venture to express our approval of the vigorous course the Queen of Spain has pursued in the case of King Alfonso's whiskers. It was much too soon, in our humble opinion, for the youthful monarch to cultivate "siders," such as the printed presentations within the last few days have disclosed. It is true that Gen. Wever, who was Spanish governor general of Cuba twelve or thirteen years ago, "sported" them with a great effect of talent and ferocity, and there have been instances still more remote—during our civil war, for instance—when prominent commanders flaunted unbristled muttonchops in full view of the dastard fool and got away alive; but Alfonso seems for too young for these questionable decorations, and we are disposed to congratulate Queen Victoria upon the promptness and efficiency with which she condemned them to the royal waste basket.

Training Troops.

From the Cleveland Leader.—Armies fit to fight the battles of a great nation can't be improvised in these days. They must be trained long and carefully and built up with painstaking effort. Even the single point of shooting straight demands scientific instruction, with the best of raw material in the ranks.

Be Careful!

From the Portland (Ave.) Journal.—Automobile races are almost invariably the cause or occasion of several sudden deaths. The automobile is a very useful machine, and has done and will do much to advance development and civilization, but it has taken and will continue to take a large toll of life of people who neglect to exercise care in its use.

Save Money.

From the Columbia State.—We have a fad for old furniture, and make a boast of a love for antiquities of other kinds. Wherefore is it not possible to inculcate a love, either real or fancied, for last year's coat?

TWINKLES

(BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.)

Lack of Descriptive Detail.
"Don't you enjoy hearing Bliggins tell about his European travels?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "When he gets to giving a list of places he visited, it merely sounds as if he were reciting the names of a wine card."

A Difficult Ideal.

"Don't you want to make a record that posterity will read with admiring interest?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorgum. "But such an ambition seems far beyond the bounds of possibility. It is becoming harder and harder to get up a biography that will not be thrown aside by nine readers out of ten to make room for a best seller."

A Tiresome Performer.

The katydid keeps singing loud
Out yonder in the leafy nook,
Until there rises from the crowd,
The cry, "J. Frost, please get the hook!"

An Epigram.

"Father," said Little Rollo, "what is an epigram?"
"What we customarily call 'an epigram,' my son, is some selection from the classics, incorrectly quoted by a person of current prominence."

A Convenient Arrangement.
"I understand that many western railroads are putting Bibles in the same rack with the time tables," said one traveler.

"It is a good idea," answered the other. "A man is never more in need of religious consolation than just after he has been struggling with a railway time table."

A Good Field

\$2,035,158.40 is a large sum of money.

Almost any company would like to do that much business in any town.

If the S. S. Saxon company had its way about the asphalt business in this town it would have that amount to look forward to.

For in Richmond there are 64.60 miles of streets of all kinds—and there will never be less.

The average width of the streets is 30 feet and it will never be less.

And the bid of the S. S. Saxon company on the Eighth street paving for sheet asphalt per square yard is \$1.79—in the long run it will certainly be more.

\$2,035,158.40.

There are several things that must be taken into consideration. The first one is the lesson which is to be learned from the sorry experience of Hamilton, Ohio. After the local subsidiary company got well under way the price became considerably higher than when the first asphalt was installed.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 27.—The board of public service Tuesday afternoon awarded a contract for the paving of three streets with sheet asphalt.

Here is where the property owners of South Front street, Millville avenue and North Tenth street got it in the neck and have had their pocket books hit a hard belt, all for the benefit of the asphalt trust.

The taxpayers and property owners of these three streets will pay \$1.95 for the work and get a top of one and a half inch.

Now this same company is putting down asphalt streets in Lima at \$1.90 and is putting on a top of two inches thick.

Who is responsible for this?

Five gentlemen in council. All of these members of council are candidates for re-election and they are asking the people to endorse their work in behalf of the asphalt trust.

Why is there a difference between the cost in Hamilton and Lima?

From which it seems fair to judge that the price does not remain the same.

It stands to reason that after asphalt is introduced into Richmond the price will go up. It will go up to any price that the asphalt people dare to put it.

And you will notice there is a decided difference per square yard between \$1.79 and \$1.95 that they are paying in Hamilton. And the price will be what the S. S. Saxon Company is pleased to make it.

After the asphalt gets started on one street, the cross streets and the remainder of the streets, are easy things for the Asphalt Company to manipulate.

For no town will stand for alternate blocks of paving of different materials. Think how it would look to have brick, macadam and asphalt—all on the same street!

It is therefore safe to say that if asphalt is started on one street the rest of that street will be paved with asphalt. This being so the company will have a practical monopoly.

It will have no real competition from any other Asphalt company, whether it is a subsidiary company or the parent trust.

THERE IS SO MUCH AT STAKE IN THIS DEAL THAT THE S. S. SAXTON COMPANY CAN AFFORD TO OFFER ASPHALT TO THE CITY OF RICHMOND AT A VERY MUCH LESS PRICE TO GET THE ASPHALT STARTED.

IT CAN ALSO AFFORD TO GIVE THE PAVING TO SOME OF THE RESIDENT PROPERTY OWNERS FREE OF COST, FOR THEIR HELP IN GETTING IT STARTED.

BOTH THESE THINGS HAVE BEEN DONE IN OTHER CITIES BY OTHER ASPHALT COMPANIES.

BUT THEY GET THEIR MONEY BACK IN THE LONG RUN.

\$2,035,158.40

School Trustees Declare Pie
Is Brain Food For Students

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30.—Regardless of what may constitute its component parts, pie is brain food. Such is the official decision of the Omaha board of education and of Professor Graff, principal of the Omaha high school.

The pie question came before the Omaha board of education when the opening of a restaurant in the high school building was up for discussion last night. Members discussed what should be served to the students and which foods would bring the best results as brain foods.

Two members opposed pie. The others, fourteen in number, insisted that pie is the best thing that children can eat. Arguments waxed warm, but the friends of pie were largely in the majority. But if they adopted pie as food for the growing youth of the city they wanted to do so by a unanimous vote.

The two members opposed to pie urged an expert opinion from the principal of the school. The professor was sent for and the proposition put up to him. After hearing both sides he remarked that, aside from the pies

"that mother made," all pies are good. Not only are they good, but owing to their internal construction, "as a brain food they have fish beaten a mile and then some."

That settled it, and even if authorities on dietetics have sat at loggerheads for years, pie is now an authorized and fit article for human food.

Professor Graff declares that some of the learned men, in a spirit of jest, have said that the spirit of unrest that prevails throughout the country is due to the love for and the eating of pie, while on the other hand just as learned experts have staked their reputations that there is nothing that is more soothing to the nerves and a tired brain than a large section of pie, eaten at night just before retiring.

The pie for the Omaha high school will be made in the building, where a culinary department is being installed. Pie will be served to all high school pupils who care for the delicacy and this will be done with the official stamp of approval of the board of education.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Not content with robbing their victim of \$74, two masked men who entered the saloon of G. Rossi, 29 Chatham court, in broad daylight yesterday morning, put the proprietor in an ice box, locked the door and left the building.

After he had been held a prisoner in the chest for almost an hour he attracted the attention of James Giblin, a teamster who rooms above the saloon, by pounding on the floor with a bottle of beer. Giblin hurried into the saloon, and hearing muffled cries for help issuing from the ice chest, opened the door and released Rossi.

The saloon-keeper was almost frozen, to say nothing of a severe numbness of his limbs and back from remaining in a cramped position because of the size of the compartment.

"Out of consideration for your gray hairs," the robbers said, "we will allow you to have some air," and they opened a small window near the top of the chest to prevent the prisoner from suffocating.

Shortly after his release Rossi called up the Chicago avenue police station and Detectives Abbey and Maher were assigned to the case. Rossi was

unable to give a clear description of the men, however, saying he was too frightened to take a good look at them, and the detectives have few clues to work on.

Rossi said the men entered his saloon about 7:30 o'clock, while he was scrubbing the floor. One had two revolvers and the other but one. Both men leveled the weapons at his head and the one with the two kept them pointed at him while the other reached in his pockets and drew out \$62 in bills.

After dragging him to the ice box they went to the cash register and took \$12. Rossi said one of the men had a black mustache and the other red hair, but beyond this he could give no definite description.

As a Last Resort.

The stranger had been compelled to linger twenty-four hours within the gates. "Well," queried the landlord of the village inn as the stranger was settling his bill, "what do you think of our place as a summer resort?"

"I'd hate to tell you," answered the stranger as he picked up his grip.

"Even what I think of it as a last resort would not look well in print."

O. M' HARG TALKED
THEN REQUESTED
TO BE BELIEVED

His Denunciation of Roosevelt Policies in an Interview Causes a Great Furor at Beverly.

MEMBERS OF CABINET
HOLD CONSULTATION

Renewed Interest Aroused in The Clash Between T. R.'s Principals and Taft Administration.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 30.—Three members of the cabinet were at Beverly Sunday—Mr. Knox, the secretary of state; Mr. Meyer, the secretary of the navy, and Mr. Nagel, the secretary of commerce and labor. Secretary Nagel's visit was of the most pressing importance. He came by automobile from his summer home at Marion, Mass., and departed for Boston as soon as his talk with the president was concluded.

The most intense interest has been aroused over the approaching collision between the "Roosevelt policies" and the policy of the department of the interior regarding public lands and conservation, and incidentally the visit of Secretary Nagel added to the gossip. While the department of commerce and labor has nothing to do with the dispute between Chief Forester Pinchot and the subordinates of Secretary Ballinger over the Alaskan coal lands, it was Mr. Armistead McHarg, the assistant secretary of commerce and labor, who Saturday took up the cudgels against the "Roosevelt policies" in an interview and made the forest service ridiculous.

When Secretary Nagel was asked whether he had seen the interview with Mr. McHarg, he replied that he had not, but that he had received a letter from his assistant secretary today calling his attention to the fact that he had only entered office for six months, that his time had expired, and he desired to be relieved.

Mr. Nagel intimated that there had been no discussion of the matter today with the president, but he was very sure that McHarg was going to retire quite soon and that he would immediately look for his successor.

Roosevelt Policies Involved.

The clash between Mr. McHarg and Mr. Price, the assistant of the forestry service, is regarded here as bringing to a head a matter in which the admirers of Mr. Roosevelt and his policies are greatly concerned. For months they have been greatly exercised over whether there was not some disloyalty in the Taft administration toward the "Roosevelt policies." They have scrutinized every act of the present administration with magnifying glasses, have looked askance at the refusal of the president to continue commissions that were not authorized by congress, and are preparing to demand that the president, whether what Mr. Pinchot is doing is legal or not, decide that it is all right so long as it is a "Roosevelt policy."

President Taft has not discussed this matter with any one for publication. It is not believed he even went into it with Secretary Nagel Sunday. But it is known that when the insurrections were made by Mr. Glavis, of the forestry service, that the law was being stretched in the matter of patenting coal lands in Alaska. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Pierce asked for all the facts and will take up the matter just as soon as he has all the data before him. It is understood here that the president is satisfied that the charges that have been made against officials of the interior department do not affect Secretary Ballinger or any member of his cabinet. His decision is expected by the Roosevelt admirers to be in favor of the forestry service and against the officials of the interior department.

On the one hand, it is fully expected by the friends of Secretary Ballinger that the president will sustain the general action of the department in curbing the forest service and in annulling the act of the forest service in withdrawing the very large amount of public domain from public entry in the last few months of the Roosevelt administration.

The attacks which have recently been made on the new head of the interior department, as they are understood here, are not primarily because there was haste in rushing toward completion the title to coal lands in Alaska, although that is the matter mainly dwelt on. The real reason is that Secretary Ballinger, in his investigations of the forestry service and the irrigation service in the Far West, has uncovered enough to make him recommend to the president a radical departure from the work as it has been carried on during the last four or five years. The Alaskan coal lands matter, friends of Secretary Ballinger say, offered a point of attack, although the secretary had nothing to do with the cases. But the purpose, they say, was to force the issue between President Taft and Roosevelt policies.

Among other implements of war used at that time were "cannon pavers" or stone shot throwers and "murderers," which were smaller and threw any kind of shot. There were also "basilisks," "port pieces," "stock fowlers," "sakers" and "bombarde." The bombardes were of hammered iron, made of bars welded and bound together with iron bands. They threw stone shot weighing between 140 pounds and 195 pounds. A battery of these erected on a slip of land at the naval battle of Chioggia (1290) between the Venetians and the Genoese did great damage. They were loaded overnight and were fired in the morning.

Froissart tells of a bombard used at one of these ancient sieges that might have been heard five leagues off in the daytime and ten at night. The report of it was so loud that it seemed as if all the devils in hell had broken loose." Brass ordinance was first cast in England in the year 1325. The pieces had various names. Many of different caliber were mounted on the same deck, which must have caused great confusion in action in finding for each its proper shot.

Where the Issue Will Come.

Here is where the issue will come. This is to be the ground on which the "Roosevelt party" will stand in demanding the vindication of Chief Forester Pinchot and the decapitation of Secretary Ballinger. They are prepared to take the position that anything looking to curtailment of Mr. Pinchot "is an attack on the 'Roosevelt policies,'" and the energy with which the attack has been conducted by govern-

ment officials on Secretary Ballinger and his department during the last few weeks indicates that they are ready to defy President Taft unless his decision is in their favor. It is needless to say that this decision cannot be in favor of Mr. Pinchot or the conservation workers, if Mr. Ballinger's recommendations are to be followed out. It also goes without saying that if Secretary Ballinger is not sustained he cannot remain in the cabinet. Thus in this matter a question of sustaining the "Roosevelt policies," even when they are wrong, will probably be forced on the president.

GOVERNOR GLENN
SPOKE YESTERDAY
TO BIG AUDIENCE

(Continued From Page One.)

He did not touch upon the political situation.

Instead, he said he would speak on the moral conditions of the country and the desecration of the Sabbath. He said that in the big cities, such as New York and Chicago, where a great per cent of the population was foreign little attention was paid to the command of God for observance of the Sabbath day.

Observance Necessary.

If there is no Sabbath, there is no religion, and if there is no religion there is no love of God, he said. He spoke of the peril which the country might come to, if it followed the example of France, during its reconstruction period, following the Napoleonic wars, in which the week ten days long and ignored religion.

Unless the country, especially the cities, improve in respect to their moral conditions, the United States will some day be in the same condition as France, said the speaker. Governor Glenn has personally investigated the moral conditions of large cities