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No. 100
T. H. Morgan
Secretary.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ENDS

The Richmond Chautauqua is over.
The tents are down, the crowds are
scattered and the men and women
who make a business of entertaining
and instructing the multitudes who
throng to the Chautauqua are off
again on their circuit.

Many favorable comments are heard
from all sorts of people on the man-
agement of this year's Chautauqua.
The attractions seem to have been
well chosen, the comfort and conven-
ience of the visitors has been well
looked after—in short, it has been
what a Richmond Chautauqua should
be.

As an instance of what a field the
Richmond Chautauqua is developing
we cite the statement of a newspaper
man who was in the Palladium office
yesterday from Liberty. He said that
he himself knew personally of ninety
people who came up last Sunday from
the neighborhood in which he lives.
It must be remembered that there is
really no direct communication be-
tween Richmond and Liberty. That
ought to show something, not only of
this event but of previous years.

There are some ultra-conservative
citizens in this town who deplore the
use of the Glen for the Chautauqua.
It is true that there may be, as is said,
no legal right for the establishment
of the Chautauqua in the park. It is
even true that it stamps out the grass
and tramps the ground around the
roots of the trees. But these things
are not entirely all the matter to be
taken into account. Surely the return
in benefits to the community is great-
er than the damage to technicalities,
the grass and trees and ultra-conserva-
tism.

It may easily be that in some future
time there will be found a better place
and that the Chautauqua will be moved.
The grounds belonging to the
Chautauqua will then be an additional
ornament to the town. In the mean-
time as long as the Chautauqua re-
mains the creditable thing it is at
present, it is a matter for congrat-
ulation to those connected with it.

THE WHITE WATER MEETING

The announcement of the centennial
celebration of the White Water
Monthly Meeting of Friends is not to
be overlooked. The most casual ob-
server can today trace the influence of
the early Friends on the town.

The stability and the point of view
of Richmond, the tolerance and the
intellectual status in the town are, it
is true, not altogether due to the
founders of the Whitewater meeting.
But certain characteristics of inde-
pendent thinking on all matters, a gen-
eral thrift, a love of education—these
are subconscious traits of the town
which are conspicuously Quaker.

A typical outcrop of this subcon-
scious stratum was recently to be no-
ticed when the slogan of the town was
announced as the "Panic Proof City."
There are other slogans which express
more action. The boom town idea
was conspicuously absent and there
can be no denying the fact that the
slogan has some characteristics which
have been in the town since the very
beginning of things.

One might point out the influence of
the Quaker on the plain and unyield-
ing aspect of sameness which for a
long time held sway in the building of
houses, he might trace the influence of
the Quaker in the period of the civil
war in this locality and its effect on
Indiana history, despite the fact of
non-resistance, the abolitionists were
not scarce in the Quaker ranks. It
might also be pointed out that Earl-
ham college and the Morrison-Reeves
library are of Quaker origin—and the
community would not be the same in
its point of view were these absent
from its history.

But all these things are but second-

ary to the stability which the town
gained from the early members of the
Whitewater Meeting.

McHARG

An individual who has been running
amuck in the newspapers lately is
McHarg. He had things, mostly un-
pleasant, to say about Theodore Roose-
velt and his administration. To the
western public his most serious crime
will be that he prefaced his remarks
by saying "As a Western man."

Unless we have mightily misjudged
the western attitude toward Theodore
Roosevelt and especially his policy to-
ward land grabbers and other graft-
ers we must take issue with that "as
a western man."

We are therefore "as a Western"
newspaper glad that by some not al-
together mysterious force McHarg is
removed from the department of com-
merce and labor. There has been al-
together too much friction between
the interior department and the for-
eign service, and other departments,
to convince most western people that
there is not something the matter.
The fault is not with Mr. Taft, but
with some of the men in the depart-
ments who are not in sympathy with
the fight of the Roosevelt regime
which was backed up by the people
everywhere. As such a subordinate
the country has not lost much by the
resignation of McHarg. Of course Mr.
Taft had nothing to do with it.

ALDRICH AGAIN

After the record that our friend Nel-
son Aldrich made as a tariff revisionist
it is not entirely reassuring to the peo-
ple who have no connection with 26
Broadway to find him serenely estab-
lished at the head of the Monetary
Commission.

There can be little doubt that the
affairs of the government which have
the most to do with business condi-
tions are revenue and currency. And
the senate Finance Committee has
most to do with these two important
matters. At the head of the Finance
Committee stands Mr. Nelson Aldrich,
senator from Rhode Island, connected
by business and family alliances with
the most potent force in American
business—John D. Rockefeller. He
has attained his power in the senate
from his continuous return to the sen-
ate, where he has attained seniority
and therefore committee power.

Therefore the record of the Mon-
etary Commission will be watched by
concern. If it gives an opportunity
for corporate aggrandizement—the
past record of Aldrich has not much
in it to make the public feel secure.
So it's Aldrich again.

WIRELESS

It was only a few months ago that
Jack Binns distinguished himself as a
hero and showed the world the possi-
bilities of wireless in the saving of
lives.

Now another name has been added to
the wireless operators who have stood
at their post in danger. His name is
George Eccles. He too, while the
ship Ohio sank off Seattle saved 135
passengers and brought two other
boats to the rescue. He himself was
lost.

This is his last message:
"Passengers all off and adrift in
small boats. Captain and crew going
off in the last boat—waiting for me
now—goodbye."
That was all.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

THE DEATH RACES.

From the Detroit Free Press.
Next to the man who rocks the
boat, and the didn't-know-it-was-loaded
fool is the man who sits on the
fence to watch an automobile race.
From the Providence Evening Trib-
une.

It is announced that the automobile
slaughter at Indianapolis was due to
the unpreparedness of the track. It
is barely possible that the racing also
had a little something to do with it.
From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

It may come to pass that the man
who stands to watch an automobile
race will have first claim on a Car-
negie medal.
From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The speeding auto is fast distancing
the poor toy pistol and rocket boat.
From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Literally those automobilists at In-
dianapolis were prepared to "do or
die."
From the Baltimore Sun.

Many a motorist has ended up to
break the speed record and started
by breaking a couple of arms, legs and
collarbones.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Indianapolis automobile races
are about as bloody as the average
South American revolution.

SKY SPORTING.

From the Utica Press.
Aviation weeks will soon be as com-
mon as fair weeks.
From the Atlanta Journal.

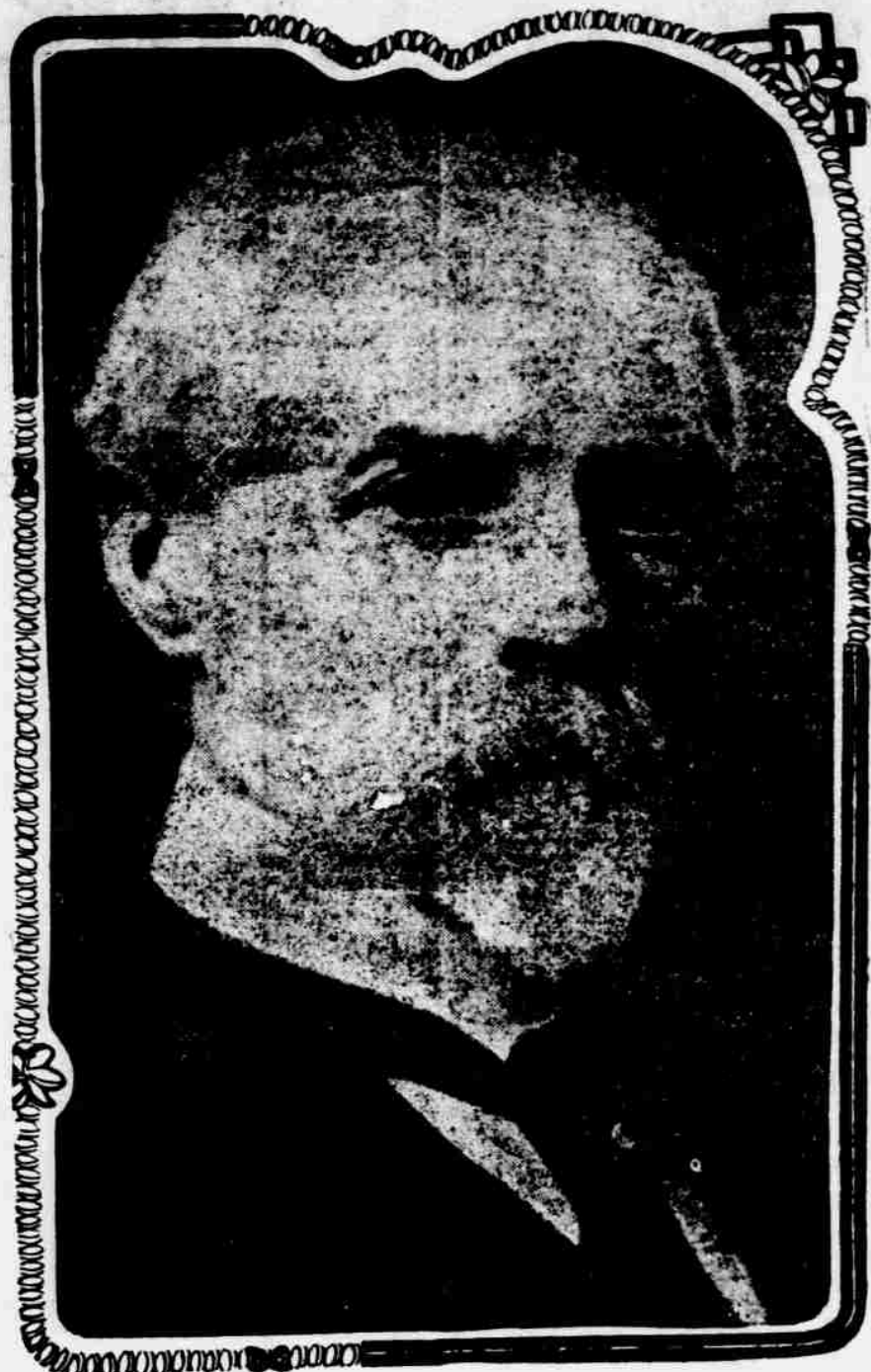
Some of the amateur aviators have
been brought to the tragic realization
of the childish game that all that goes
up must come down.

From the Newark Evening News.

The question "After the airship,
what?" is being propounded. We
don't know for certain, but we suspect
quite frequently it'll be the undertaker.
From the Detroit Free Press.

Still, aeroplane races haven't reach-

Whitelaw Reie Is Anxious Now



Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain, spent an hour and a
half in conference with Pres. Taft recently. The Ambassador declined
to make any statement when he left the Taft cottage. The President
also was silent upon the subject of the Ambassadors' call.

ed the stage where they kill two or
three men to each event.
From the Springfield Union.
"Airship in Seine," says a newspaper
headline. Apparently, airships go
crazy, too.
From the St. Louis Globe-Devoceat.

The number of flying machines in
the air at one time at Rheims has been
increased from three to six. Danger
of collision in midair appears only to
invite new adventures. But, then,
life on the ground has grown so un-
certain since the multiplication of au-
tomobiles that the air may be safer
after all.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson)

Not Made With Care.

"Do you think there are too many
lawyers in Congress?"
"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax;
"when I see the way some of the sta-
tutes are handled by expert attorneys
I am inclined to suspect that one of
the things Congress needs is more
legal advice."

A Qualified Assurance.

"So your husband promised you he
would never play cards except for
fun?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Tor-
kins, doubtfully; "but he afterward
explained that he didn't consider it
any fun unless there was something
in the way of money involved."

Decoration.

Of the reformer past and gone
Full oft you'll hear this mournful
tale:
"Sometimes he had his war paint on;
Sometimes he used the whitewash
pail."

Speed Measurement.

"What is the charge against this
man?" asked the judge.
"Violating the speed laws with his
motor car," answered the policeman.
"How do you know he was violating
the speed law?"

"There was a trolley car on one side
of his auto, and a big delivery wagon
on the other. They were going in the
same direction he was and he nearly
kept up with them."

A Sad Similarity.

"Do you take exercise enough?" in-
quired the friend.
"I'm afraid not," answered Miss Cay-
enne. "Taking exercise is like taking
good advice. It is always what some
one else ought to do."

September Reflections.

Oh September comes along—
No mo' roses, no mo' song;
No mo' bees a buzzin' soft;
No mo' singin' birds aloft!
I will miss each ol' time friend,
But dese tears is jes' make tend;
Sumpin' whispers, "Hallelujah!"
How about dat oyster stew?"

I suppose I ought to be
Singin' in de lonesome key.
"Good-bye, blossom! Good-bye, all!"
But dar's other come to call
An' when I stahs in to frown
"Long dar comes dat whisp'rin' soun'
Till I see laughin' through an' through."
How about dat oyster stew?"

NOTICE.

If our friends who have received
copies of Vol. 6 No. 5 of the Earham
College Bulletin, which they do not
care to preserve, will be kind enough
to call us up by phone we will be
pleased to furnish postage for their re-
turn and will appreciate the courtesy
very much as our supply is exhausted.
ROBERT L. KELLY, Phone 3167
1-21

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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A striking spectacle was witnessed
near Lander, Wyo., a few days ago.
An aged Indian chief preached a pre-
dication sermon upon the grave of his
son. During the service scores of
blanketed graves stood by in silence.

Wolf Bear, subchief of the Arapa-
hoe tribe, delivered the discourse at
the grave of Leo Wolf Bear.

The young brave got drunk, lay
down on the railroad track to sleep
and was killed.

In the course of his pathetic address
the venerable chief declared:
"The white man's whisky killed my
only son."

Continuing, he said:
"You see, young men of the Arapa-
hoes, what the white man's whisky
will do. I don't blame the white man
for drinking his own whisky, but I
hope the young men and women of
my tribe will have more judgment
than their paleface brethren and ab-
stain from firewater."

Certainly, if sincerity is the essence
of oratory, Wolf Bear is eloquent.

And if restrained feeling is a neces-
sary element of a successful public
speech then this father's stern rep-
ression of his natural emotion at the
grave of his son is the height of elo-
quent self control.

The warning sounded by the old In-
dian is pathetic and forceful in many
ways.

The white man's whisky has been
the great bane of the red man's his-
tory. The educated appetite for "fire-
water" has lost the American Indian
many a bargain; it has caused him to
commit many crimes and has been at
the bottom of much of his race degener-
ency.

As Wolf Bear well says, the Indian
is the last person who should tamper
with the white man's liquor.

Moreover—
Did you note in the old man's warn-
ing his appeal to the women as well
as the men of his tribe? That was no
accident of speech.

As if to push the race down the moral
toboggan slide more rapidly the In-
dian women, both young and old, are
becoming slaves to an appetite for
strong drink.

But here is our moral:

If the American Indian, with less
worth of inherited character, less gain-
ed ascendancy of civilization, cannot
afford to indulge in whisky as a be-
verage without bringing upon himself a
certitude of woe, where shall the
white man appear?

Writing to the London Daily Mail, a
correspondent who has spent several
years in India says of the cure
there for snake bites: "It may interest
you to know that common malt vine-
gar—the trade article—has been used
in India for some years as a certain
cure for snake bite. The bite of the
cobra is cured by it, and in every vil-
lage all over the country the head man
is now supplied with a bottle of it by
the government. The method of ap-
plication is to make a cut between the
wound and the heart, about one inch
long and one-fourth of an inch deep,
close to the bite, and to rub the vine-
gar into it with a sponge or piece of
cotton rag."

It has been reported by the French
commission formed for the purpose
of making comparative studies of the
vertebral and inclined styles of hand-
writing, with regard to the health of
school children, that the inclined style
is far simpler and less fatiguing than
the vertical style, and less likely to
cause spinal curvature and other evil
results.

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Second National Bank

Depository For the United States and the State of Indiana

A Pioneer Washington Woman Is Descendant of Pocahontas

(American News Service)

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. J.
Turley, a pioneer of the Inland Em-
pire, living at 807 Monroe street, Spo-
kane, Wash., who has every evidence
to indicate that she is a direct de-
scendant of Pocahontas, an Indian
princess, to whom Capt. John Smith
owed his life, is legally tracing her
inheritance, including a topaz-set ring
presented by the Austrian government to
Capt. Smith, to prove her claim to
the treasure. The ring is about to
pass from her possession on to one of
the foremost museums in America. To
prove her heritage and connection
with the Indian princess and Andrew
Jackson, Mrs. Turley has sworn to
her lineage from Chief Powhatan
down to the last generation and holds
the ring, which it is said Capt. Smith
gave the Indian girl who saved his
life. Mrs. Turley desires to forget the
relationship to the famous Indian girl.
Through her steps in this direction
she permitted her story to become
known. She told in part as follows:
"When Pocahontas married John Rolfe
there was born to them a son named
Thomas. Thomas married and his
only child was a daughter, who mar-
ried a man named Bolling. The fam-
ily had born to them a daughter nam-
ed Elizabeth, and from this daughter

I trace my direct descent, which reach-
es into the seventh generation. In
1630 the Gay Bros. came from Eng-
land. Their names were William,
Thomas and Henry. William settled
in Jamestown and Henry and Thomas
in New England. William Guy's
grandson, Dr. William Guy, married
three times. The third union was
with the "Belle of Richmond," Eliza-
beth Bolling, a fourth generation de-
scendant from Pocahontas. This was
in 1730.

"Dr. William Guy had three children
by his third wife, Thomas, Charles
and William. Thomas married Eliza
Archer and they had born to them
eight children, William, Ellen, Powat-
tan, Thomas B., Della, Eliza, Virginia
and Henry. Only the two older mar-
ried. Ellen married a man named
Jacob Skeen and they had two children
living somewhere in Kentucky.

"William Guy married a second
cousin, Cassandra Desdemona Jackson,
a second cousin to Andrew Jackson,
and they had born to them four daugh-
ters, Lydia, Page, Fannie and Lucy.
The daughter Fannie married a Cal-

ifornia man, L. H. Turley, on Decem-
ber 8, 1873. They moved to Spokane
county in 1879. The Fanny Guy mar-
ried to Mr. Turley is none other than
myself and the topaz ring presented to
Pocahontas by John Smith, after be-
ing handed down from generation to
generation has fallen into my hands
through my father, William Guy.
From personal memories and letters I
have in my possession from my uncle
I have every reason to believe that the
claim is genuine and while there may
be but little blood in my veins now, I
am a direct descendant of Pocahontas,
or even of Powhatan, if you please."

According to history Pocahontas
died shortly after marrying John Rolfe
and the only child born to them was a
son, Thomas Rolfe, who later married
and his only child was a daughter from
whom some of the leading families of
Virginia trace origin. Among those
are the Bollings, Murrys, Guys, El-
driges and Randolphs. The marital
connections with the family of An-
drew Jackson add interest to the
story told by Mrs. Turley, who declares
the records will show her lineage as
she tells of it. Historical facts, some
of which are told in the Biographical
History of John Smith, bear out the
topaz ring incidents and Mrs. Turley
is now tracing the passing of the ring
to prove her claim to the treasure.

Aged Colored Man Denounces Bee Sting "Rheumatix" Cure

An aged negro stepped into a Main
street grocery.

He was suffering with rheumatism
in the left shoulder, but that did not
prevent him from wearing a broad
smile, constantly.

After purchasing some supplies he
informed the proprietor that he no
longer believed in the John Y. Cod-
dington method of curing the "rheuma-
tiz," which simply provides the ap-
plication of honey bees to the effected
parts; that's all.

"Ma' ol' woman heerd about dat Cod-
dington cure and when she tol' me I
was sufferin' so powful bad I jes up-
an' decided I'd take a chance at it," re-
marked the colored man.

"De ol' woman went out to get de
bees, but she caught three of dem

bumble bees, which can whip a hornet
any day in de week," he continued.

"Well, sah, when she put dem bees
on ma shouldah, dem bees jes natu-
ally set down to spen' de rest of de af-
taoon. I spec I mus' have run
'round de house foteen or fifteen times
befo' I had sense enough to pull dem
bees off."

"Did the stingin' do your rheuma-
tism any good?" asked the amused
auditor.

"Dat's a question I kaint answa,"
solemnly replied the old negro. "I
got an almighty pain in ma shouldah
still, but whether its de rheumatix or
dose bee stings I kaint quite eluci-
date."

"Dere's one thing I do know, how-
soever, dat when dose bees run
dere gimlets into ma shoulder I nevah
had nothin' hurt me quite so bad since
Jim Watson was beat fo' governor."

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