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of this publication. Only the figures of
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guaranteed by the Association.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

We should like to see the appeal of
the Associated Charities answered in
a very substantial manner by the citi-
zens of Richmond. Every one must
know that the price of household com-
modities has gone up, taxes are going
up, which also eventually means high-
er rent, clothing is higher in price.
Wages, which were good a few years
ago are not what they once were in
actual buying power. These are facts.
We are promised good times and
things are already getting better.

But—
The simple fact is that there are
many people in this town whose in-
comes are so delicately adjusted that
an unusual expense such as sickness,
child birth, or a few days of enforced
idleness means much. It may mean
the loss of a home or other difficulties—
it may mean semi-starvation if the
man does not want to get into debt—
it may mean that he will be started
down the wrong path. These people
are not paupers and we should resent
just as they do any imputation that
they belong to such a class.

These people need just such treat-
ment as will or ought to be accorded
them by the Associated Charities.
These men are commonly known as
the "deserving poor." But we object to
such a classification. These are not
the sort of people for that idea and if
they are approached in any such man-
ner they will starve before they will
avail themselves of such assistance.
On Christmas Day and New Years,
your dinner will taste considerably
better if—well you ought to know the
rest. It is better to give to an insti-
tution such as the Associated Charit-
ies than to send some one something
at Christmas time just to be giving.
The Associated Charities to the best
of our information works all the year.

RIFE

Yesterday, Rife, tried by a jury of
twelve of his peers and sentenced to
electrocution without any recommen-
dation for leniency, stands ready for
the chair, with no appeal for a new tri-
al. That is an unusual occurrence in
this day and generation. Collier's
Weekly has just been calling attention
to the difference in judicial proceed-
ure, particularly in murder cases, in
England and America. The affair
would have been commonplace in En-
glish courts, it is noteworthy in com-
parison with the abortions of justice
in this country. Such is the Rife
case. It seems hard to speak in a
cold and judicial manner of a man's
death by electrocution or hanging, yet,
according to the traditions of our an-
cestors and the apparent common good,
it is not a far healthier attitude than
the sham and tinsel sentimentality
over criminals and the weakening of
the respect for law and order which
is becoming more and more apparent.
Whatever one may think of the ques-
tion as to whether or not Thaw is
guilty or innocent, even those who be-
lieve him guiltless can not defend a
system which makes a farce out of the
provision for the criminally insane. If
a man is guilty—let him have the full-
ness of the law and not mander
over it in a white livered fashion and
release him or commit him to an in-
sane asylum.

It is a relief, therefore, from this
point of view, to think that local con-
ditions are such that a definite deci-
sion free from technicalities, employed
by skillful attorneys, has been hon-
estly and incisively arrived at.

For when courts do hazy and half-
hearted work, it does not mean the re-
moval of a cloud from a man's repu-
tation when the courts free him. That
is the gain of real decisions in
courts of justice. It is a debt to the
man who is innocent.

Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense

"Evil to him who thinks evil."

The Palladium yesterday carried the story of the punishment of a
young fellow by a girl who alleged that he had been engaged in the
spreading of false and malicious tales concerning her. Now of the mer-
its of this particular case we do not pretend nor desire to sit in judg-
ment. On the face of the story we are glad that it has happened.

The subject is not a new one. The circumstances are not unique.
The same conditions are to be found everywhere.

But there should be a campaign of this sort of thing carried on until
fear and trembling have brought discretion, if not the veneration of wom-
en, into being. If you will watch and listen you will become aware of
what is going on in our midst. Stop in some cigar store, billiard room,
in a knot of young fellows—or their elders—anywhere in fact. You will
not have to wait long until some girl's name comes up. What is said does
not matter so much half the time, as the way in which the thing is said.
It will appear from the conversation that every one of these young fel-
lows has an absolute and infallible knowledge of the morals of every
woman and girl in town—nay, he knows from personal research and inves-
tigation—he himself says so. What proof could be more conclusive? And
so the story grows.

It would be a good thing if there were a reversion to that rule of the
gentlemen of the old school to mention no woman's name in a public
place. In certain old-fashioned clubs in the courtly South a woman's
name may not even be spoken and a reprimand is sure to follow him who
disobeys the rule.

Nor is this sort of thing confined to certain sections of the country
or to men of a certain clique which may be regarded as effete or super-
sensitive. You will find it in that wild rough place called the Frontier,
where there are men quick on the trigger, and with their fists. You can
find it in the Bowery Tough (see that interesting piece of biography My
Mamie Rose). In short where men's blood is still red and their souls are
not yellow one may still find true gentleness.

Nor is this alone a matter for men.

There are women who make a business of gossip or prying into af-
fairs and of intermingling their imagination with the truth. Very often
these are prudes—women of shallow minds and idle thoughts. In former
times the ducking stool—

Yet there is another side to this. Watch the girls by twos and twos
who go up Main street past these same boys who are busying them-
selves with toying their names. Watch what they do with their eyes, do
they ever overstep the boundaries of propriety? Ask any policeman about
the girls on the street.

At the risk of being old-fashioned and even at the expense of making
life a little less interesting for those who are not yet of age it might not
be entirely inadvisable for mothers to keep their daughters off the street
and for fathers to assert what little authority they have left over their
offspring who suddenly develop the "man of the world," "about town," atti-
tude from data picked up in cigar stores and on street corners when they
are not busy trying to persuade some bartender that they are of age. A
sociologist with many titles and degrees appended to his name has re-
marked in a recent book "that a desire for reputed prowess is marked in
the leisure class." If some of the livers with the "Younger Set Leisure-
Class" bug in their craniums cared not so much for the reputation of
prowess with the other sex and would think more about getting a job
they might be tired enough at the end of the day to desist from scandal
mongering.

In the meantime without pretending to judge of the merits of the
case—the individual method of reformation employed recently in Rich-
mond has some very healthy points for consideration.

WE ARE GLAD TO SAY

We call the attention of Mr. Harry
Paschke of speeding fame to the man-
ner in which Mr. John F. Davenport
averted an accident the other night
by smashing the front end of his car
to avoid running into two people. Mr.
Paschke when sojourning in this city
did not show the consideration for
others which marked the actions of
Mr. Davenport or any other careful
driver. In fact if he had been up
against the same proposition and had
to choose between smashing his car
or running over the people he in all
probability would have had no chance
to display his presence of mind—the
momentum of the car would have done
the rest—

The Palladium takes this occasion
not only to compliment a very meri-
torious performance on the part of Mr.
John F. Davenport but to make good
our assertion that the drivers of cars
are as a rule careful. The car of Mr.
Davenport was under complete control
as events proved. The Palladium is
particularly glad to call to public no-
tice the careful drivers as well as the
speed maniacs and their machines.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

OUR POLE.

Boston Journal.—Three cheers for
the Red, White and Blue, the first na-
tional colors to be raised at the goal
reached by an American after a race
lasting hundreds of years. And three
cheers and a tiger for Cook!

A Chance for an Argument.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.—Yet it will
be worth much to Dr. Cook, just to
have "been there." It is a good brag.
Philosophers will have to account for
the tropical trees and animals, drifting
southward in ocean currents from the
Pole, on some other hypothesis than
that the Pole is a hole through which
oceans roll. One question, however,
he must leave unsettled: Was the Gar-
den of Eden located at the North
Pole?

Long May She Wave.

Atlanta Journal.—The practical ben-
efits of the discovery will be of the
negative kind, but 30,000 square miles
will now be charted on what was hith-
erto marked on the map as terra incog-
nita.

Coming so soon after the winning
by an American of the grand prize for
navigating the air, the successful ef-
fort of Dr. Cook places this country in

a commanding position which she can
never lose.

The Knockers.

Chicago Inter Ocean.—It seems
strange that a reputable man's claim
to have accomplished such a purely
sporting feat as the discovery of the
North Pole should be questioned in
angry language, showing all the traces
of envy and malice. It seems not
without significance that the carping
comes from men who have failed in
similar enterprises and from arm-chair
and laboratory scientists.

Prize Went to An American.

Chattanooga News.—Dr. Cook has
been successful until the contrary is
proved. He has always believed that
an American would get the honors.
That is far more patriotic than the
voice of the small fellows who are ex-
pressing doubts as to the truth of the
story. It is a great achievement, and
we believe that Dr. Cook will con-
vince even Walter Wellman.

A Needed Lesson.

Buffalo Times.—"Yes, the North
Pole is found. But what is the use of
it? What does it amount to?" That
is a strictly practical line of question-
ing, and we would say in answer that
the achievement of Cook ought to read
a lesson to Americans on the evil of
the national habit of being too prac-
tical and granting too little to the grand
the monumental, the imaginative.

An Unequaled Feat.

Springfield Republican.—As a feat
of adventure pure and simple, the
first discovery of the North Pole is
unparalleled, if not unequaled, in all
time. The name of the explorer will
endure while the earth continues to be
a habitation for the human race. Of
the scientific value of the achieve-
ment, one cannot speak in such un-
measured terms.

Cook, American.

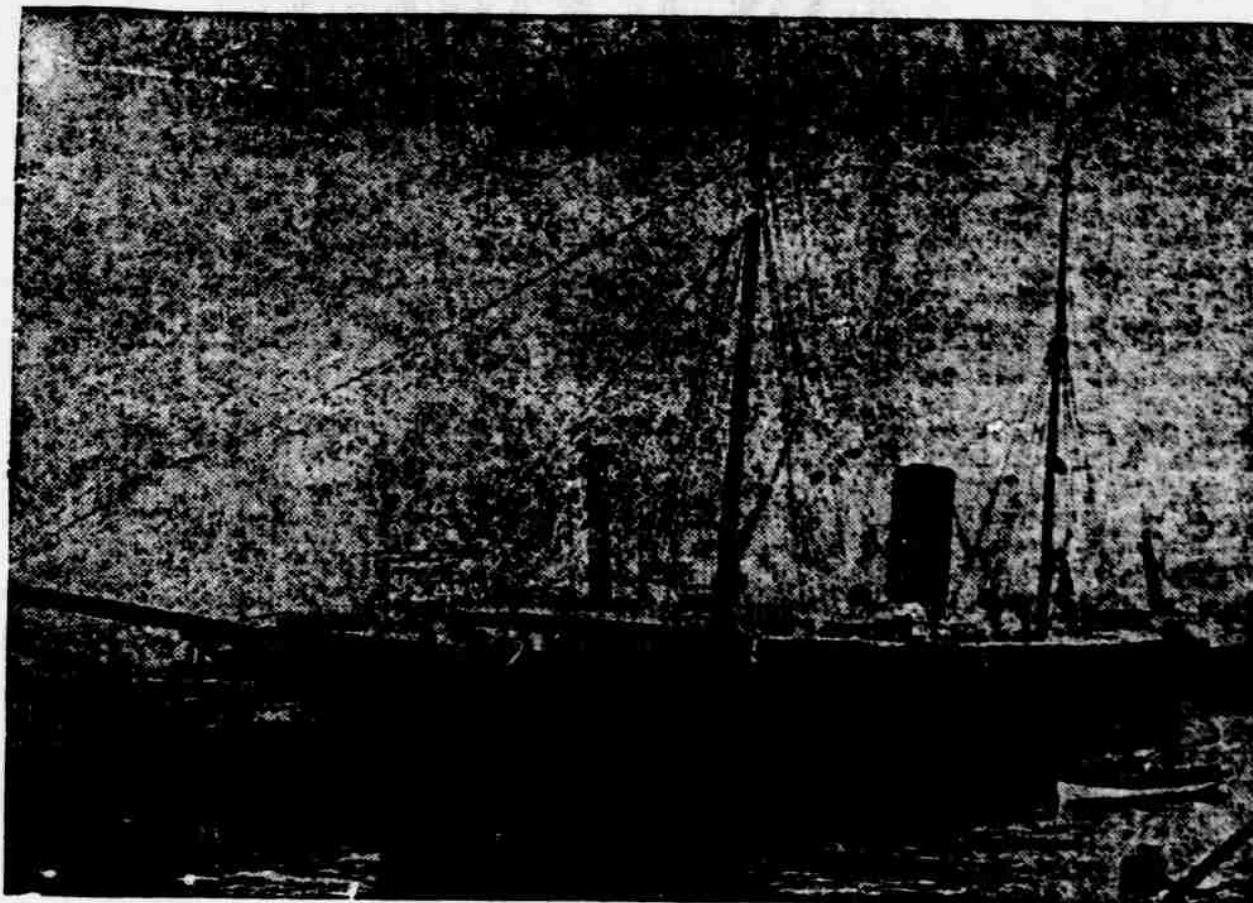
Atlanta Georgian.—The world's far-
thest north—by Cook, American!
Americans may well read that sen-
tence through a dimness that stings,
in which is blended love of country,
pride of race, glory of conquest, and
for the gallant souls that have tried
and failed, a mistiness of true regret.

We Have plenty of Ice Now.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.—Dr.
Cook announces that he discovered
land far to the north, and this land, of
course, belongs to the United States
by right of discovery. But as we have
ample ice in Alaska, it is not probable
that the new acquisition will ever
amount to much.

"My son, the young man, 'is
anxious to become a pugilist. I'm do-
ing my best to prevent him.'"
"Let him go ahead," said the friend
of the family, "and have some one
pound him. You'll find a pound of
cure worth more than an ounce of pre-
vention."—Philadelphia Record.

J. P. Morgan's Yacht "The Corsair"



TWINKLES

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.
(Atchinson (Kan.) Globe.)
The only thing most people acquire
is old age.

What has become of the old-fashion-
ed boy who played a Jew's harp?

Men may begin the marrying talk,
but it is the women who keep it up.

A man never shows much fondness
for his kin until he gets an office, and
needs deputies.

A girl who is truthful about every-
thing else will fib about the number
of her admirers.

We have observed that a husband is
less careful than a lover in concealing
the fact that he chews tobacco.

Nothing makes an old widower quite
so mad as an intimation that some de-
signing woman will "rope him in."

Don't resolve to be better to the
world; limit your desire to be more
patient with your family and neigh-
bors.

Sympathize with any woman because
of her hard work in raising a family,
and her husband will look injured.
Doesn't he pay the bills?

Surround a mule with a hundred
bushels of oats and he will eat just
enough and no more. Isn't it too bad
that man hasn't that much sense?

THE BRAVE MAN'S PRAYER.

(Chicago News.)
I am human, Lord—no more; I'm lucky
to be that.

I've boasted oft, with poor excuse; in
mourning sackcloth I've sat.

My cosmos much to ego runs; when
disciplined I chafe and yelp.

And, like the rest of humankind, I've
frequent hunger for your help.

But, heed me, Lord, that I may put in
to this plea my utmost zest!

Please do not start assisting me until
you see I've done my best.

Many a time and yet again I've fooled
myself along this line—

Have thought myself exhausted quite
and sore in need of strength divine.

Until within me something stirred,
some hidden power sprang to light.

And, like Paul Jones, my spirit cried:
"We have not yet begun to fight!"

Help me remember this, dear Lord,
when I come whining round the throne—

Lend not your everlasting arm while
there's a stroke left in my own.

You know, O Lord, just what I mean;
I need not choose my words with you.

You know full well if what I say with
what is in my heart rings true.

I do not ask because I fear if I ask not
you will not give—

You taught me fatherhood; my child
need never plead the right to live.

But from my soul the cry ascends and
gushes from my very lips in speech

Give me no aid, however I plead, for
tasks within my mortal reach!

KITCHEN REMEDIES.

If a portion of your turnips are too
small to bear boll them first and then
rub the skins off with your hands.

The next time you use gasoline to
clean any delicate fabric add a little
cornmeal. The meal will scour out all
the spots.

If food is scorched in the cooking re-
move the pan from the stove and
place it in a larger pan of cold water.
Then place a dish towel over the pan.
The towel will absorb all the scorched
taste from the steam and when placed
on the table there will be no taste of
the scorching.

If you have never tasted potatoes
baked in the following manner then
you have never really tasted baked po-
tatoes. Before baking let them stand
in a pan of cold water for about an
hour, then place them in the oven
and bake in the usual manner. The
steam so generated will make them
cook more rapidly.

Though the average housekeeper ap-
parently isn't aware of the fact that a
waste basket in the kitchen is a use-
ful thing the fact remains that it is.
Try one under your kitchen table in
which to throw all wrappers from par-
cels and other odds and ends that can-
not be placed in the garbage or in the
ash pail. It is also a good idea to
hang a small bag over the kitchen ta-
ble and use it as a receptacle for odds
and ends of string and cord.

Packing Hats.

In packing your hat for the summer
vacation see that the crown is well
stuffed, so it will not become crushed.

It is not necessary to use tissue pa-
per for this. Stockings, handkerchiefs
and other soft articles of clothing will
answer the purpose quite as well.

If the hat boasts of ribbon loops see
that these, too, are kept in shape with
crushed tissue paper.

Put the hat carefully into the trunk,
so it will not slip around in transit.

Freak Laws of Washington Ignored by the Officials

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4.—With Gov.
M. E. Hay issuing a formal statement
justifying himself for violating the
anti-tipping law in giving a waiter a
10-cent tip, with one member of the
supreme court openly puffing a ciga-
rette every evening in the lobby of his
hotel at Olympia, despite the anti-cig-
arette law, and with every state offi-
cial sleeping nightly under sheets that
are less than nine feet in length, as re-
quired by law, general official disre-
gard of freak state statutes is appar-
ent.

More or less contempt has been ex-
pressed on all sides for these statutes,
but it remained for Governor Hay to
give official expression of contempt
for a law which he had taken an oath
to enforce. A Spokane paper pub-
lished the statement that he was seen
to leave a 10-cent piece on the table
for a waiter. Next day the governor
issued a statement saying in substance
that he had certainly violated the an-
ti-tipping law and that he had done so
believing it to be unconstitutional.

Every man his own lawyer in deter-
mining the constitutionality of crim-
inal statutes may succeed in the anti-
tipping instance, but it has proved a
costly failure in the case of the anti-
cigarette law. Hundreds of arrests
have been made under that statute and
thousands of dollars in fines have been
collected. In several sections of the
state the county judges have held the
law unconstitutional, and in those sec-
tions it is being rigidly enforced and
fines imposed and collected without
appeal to the supreme court. Three
cases only have been appealed, but a
usual rate of disposition they will
not be decided for two years. The
boldness of one of the supreme court
justices in violating the statute is
widely heralded as an indication that
the law will be held unconstitutional.

None but traveling men have sought
to enforce the nine-foot sheet law, but
two complaints having been lodged un-
der this statute. Of all the freak
statutes enacted by the last legislature
the one requiring physical examina-
tion before marriage is the only one
completely enforced.

SAYS RAILROADS WILL BACK TAFT

Lucius Tuttle Declares Need
Of Many Reforms Is
Conceded.

CALLS SOME IMPOSSIBLE

HE STATES INTERSTATE COM-
MERCE SHOULD NOT BE COM-
PELLED TO GO OUT AND WORK
UP MOST OF CASES.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 4.—That the
railroads of the United States will be
behind President Taft in many of the
reforms which he proposes as amend-
ments to the Interstate Commerce act
is the conviction of Mr. Lucius Tuttle,
president of the Boston and Maine
Railroad and one of the best known
railroad men in New England.

Mr. Tuttle is not in sympathy with
all of the reforms which the President
has directed his law commission, head-
ed by Attorney General Wickersham,
to investigate. As a practical rail-
road manager he doubts the feasibility
of accomplishing some of the changes
which have been suggested. In an in-
terview with a correspondent Mr.
Tuttle said:

Most Harmless Part.

"From my point of view the most
harmful part of the Interstate Com-
merce law is that which gives the
commission the duty of working up by
investigation, detective service and in
other ways the cases which they will
try. The law makes it necessary for
them to do this in the line of their
duty. The commission is in all prac-
tical ways a court. A railroad goes
before it, and, in a way, the rules of
evidence are observed, and it deals
with the road as a court and makes a
decision. This decision is the law
until it is upset through an appeal.

"It is well known that no man can
investigate a complaint in an ex parte
way without forming an opinion and
practically arriving at a decision. One
able and influential member of the
commission said to me not long ago
that most of the cases they were called
upon to try were prejudged before
they were heard. He did not mean
that the opinions of the Commission-
ers could be changed, but that they
start in at a hearing with them al-
ready formed. This is not fair to the
Commissioners, the railroad or the
complainant.

"If the President can find some plan
by which cases can be worked up by
the Department of Justice and decided
by the Commissioners he will have
produced nearer absolute justice than
can otherwise come. We do not com-
plain of the working of the law, but I
believe that railroad people feel that
where the commission is called upon to
do the detective work the judgment

WANTED—Two experienced girls at
the Eldorado Laundry, 18 N. 9th. 3-3t

tional warfare, which occasionally oc-
curs. It is demoralizing to business,
upsets the prices of merchandise and
can do no good to anybody. I would
have the law amended to permit the
fixing of rates for stated periods, sub-
ject to the approval of the commis-
sion."

This is said to be one of the reforms
in the interest of the railroads which
the President desires.

Service of Directors.

There is grave question among rail-
roads as to the possibility of prevent-
ing service of the same directors upon
competing lines. It is held that the
right to vote stock is an inherent
property right which could not be tak-
en away. Any attempt at such con-
trol, it is held, would be followed by
so many subterfuges as to make it un-
desirable from any standpoint.

While the regulation as to the hold-
ing of stock in a competing line is
held by railroad men not to be neces-
sary, they believe that if such a regu-
lation were to be made it should be
limited to cover cases where harm
would be found to result from such
holdings.

Turning to the proposal that the In-
terstate Commerce Commission be di-
vided and hold court as individuals in
different parts of the United States,
that delays may be in part avoided,
Mr. Tuttle gave this plan his disap-
proval.

"It is highly advantageous," he said,
"that important hearings be held be-
fore a number of Commissioners. We
were one to become a court in Boston,
another in Washington and a third in
Chicago, neither the shipper nor the
railroad would have the advantage of
the combined opinions of all. The Su-
preme Court and many other courts do
not give causes to one judge alone;
they hear causes as a whole and de-
cide by majority."

"Would you amend the law giving
the shipper the right of appeal?"
"Certainly. If the railroad has the
right of appeal the shipper should al-
so have it."

STRIKE OF THE HATTERS.

Long Drawn Out Contest For the Right
to Use the Label.

There is ground for the belief that
the strike of the United Hatters of
North America is approaching a satis-
factory conclusion.

The strike of the hatters has been, in
a sense, everybody's strike, for it in-
volves the use of the union label. If
the label shall be thrown out of the fa-
ctories in their case the way for like
procedure in all cases where labels
are union trademarks will be smooth-
er; hence organized labor generally
throughout the country faithfully stood
by the hatters and contributed to their
support as best it could—in fact, is do-
ing so now and will so continue until
the end of the last act.

The money thus received and also
from members who are working in the
capitulated and independent shops,
who are assessed by the union, goes to
pay for the support of the strikers at
\$5 per week for married men and \$3
for unmarried men. With the number
now employed, adding the receipts
from outside sources, the officers claim
that strike benefits can be paid indefi-
nitely. The average wages of the hat-
ters range between \$18 and \$30 per
week, and some of the more provident
among the strikers have never either
applied for or received benefits.

The strike began upward of seven
months ago in a Boston factory which
demanded a cut in the bill of prices.
The proposition was laid before a com-
mittee of arbitration, but its findings
were out of harmony with the firm's
notions, so to avoid breaking its agree-
ment to abide by the decisions of ar-
bitrators on questions of disputes the
factory moved to Philadelphia. The
change of base, however, only intensi-
fied the strain, and then the Associated
Hat Manufacturers' association was
brought into the case, with the result
that the open shop was demanded all
along the line. This, of course, meant
the throwing out of the label. Upon
this question the fight has centered,
and the results thus far, the hatters
claim, have greatly encouraged them.

GIRLS WANTED.

Wanted—Two experienced girls at
the Eldorado Laundry, 18 N. 9th. 3-3t

LABOR DAY

You are invited to attend the celebration given under auspices of
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL at

Glen Miller Park

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

ADDRESSES WILL BE GIVEN BY THE FOLLOWING:

MR. WILL RELLER

of this city, the well known young Attorney, and

MR. JOHN F. M'NAMEE

of Indianapolis, Ind., Editor of the Firemen and
Engin