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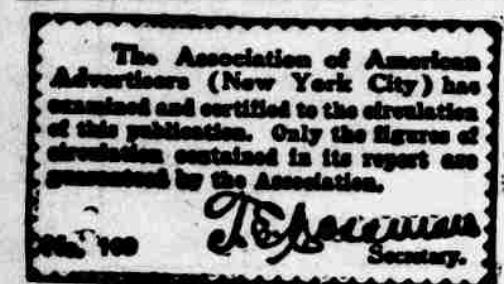
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TAFT AND BALLINGER

Instead of stopping the controversy about the Ballinger-Pinchot trouble, the official words of President Taft in regard to the words of Glavis, who has been active in his indictments of Ballinger, will add more fuel to the situation. On the face of it, Taft has done the same thing to Glavis that was done to McFarquhar some days ago, although they are in the opposing camps of the squabble.

No doubt the evidence has been thoroughly sifted in both these cases, and it seems probable that the action of the president in crushing out subordinate departmental controversy is according to the justice of the matter.

There remains, however, another and more important thing, the question as to the actual policy of the administration in the conservation of natural resources and the land grabbing machinations of large interests.

The country at large feels, whether with any ground or not, that that still remains to be settled. It will not be satisfied with the official sanction of Ballinger's policy by Taft, no matter what the impartial view of the president may be. It rather believes that the president should, in addition to the deciding of departmental disputes, perform what it esteems to be the duties of an executive in protecting the public welfare.

This draws its force from the undeniable evidence that many of the laws which are on the statute books of the United States, drew their being from the interests for their protection. Therefore, they feel that the letter of the law would be an injustice to the people and that a policy of strict enforcement of the law, together with legal quibbling, would be of a sort to do damage to the public welfare and thus fall short of the true meaning of the president's oath of office.

But this policy is yet to appear and we so far agree with Collier's when it said on August 28:

"Don't mix up Ballinger and the president. Many newspapers, statesmen and others, will assure you that these two gentlemen stand for law, whereas Gifford Pinchot, Mr. Newell, Mr. Garfield and Mr. Roosevelt represent lawless impudence. Mr. Taft does in reality care for legal impartiality and calm. Mr. Ballinger, wearing that cloak, cares somewhat too much for 'business interests.' The contest between him and Mr. Pinchot should not be side tracked on some irrelevant side issue."

When President Taft says that owing to a decision of the controller, from whose appeal there is none that the Forestry Service cannot do the work of the Interior and deplores the red tape in an honest fashion: "I agree with you that it would avoid wasteful duplication in organization because the Forestry Bureau is much better able with its trained men to do the work with efficiency and economy."

This shows that red tape and a general insistence on the favorable construction of interest made laws may defeat the policy of the president.

There is a pathetic note about the letter to Ballinger which the honest man will sympathize with. Nevertheless, the people will, as a whole, insist that the real policy of conservation and defeat of land grabbing be carried out, and that too much insistence on red tape and strict construction of the law, together with technicalities, do not defeat the real policy of the president.

We, ourselves, have not the same confidence in Ballinger that we have in Taft.

Mother—Why should we make Willie a doctor when there are so many new doctors every year? Father—But think of the new ailments.—Pathfinder.

The Farmer and Fall Festival

The real success of the Fall Festival is going to rest on the farmer after all. Richmond men can arrange for premiums, judges, places of exhibition; they can arrange for music, decorations, fireworks, parades; they can get Bumbaugh and his airship, amusements of various kinds; they are, as a matter of fact, making all the parts of the Fall Festival the most elaborate and pleasing that have ever been seen in Eastern Indiana. All this without a cent of cost to the men for whom this is meant primarily—our friends in the neighborhood who raise the products which occasions a Fall Festival.

But unless the farmers take advantage of the opportunities given by the Fall Festival—unless they do their part and show that they are alive to the situation and awake to the value to themselves of advertising their products—the Fall Festival will not be the success it should be.

There will be generous premiums given, there will be competent judges and there will be better places for the display than there were last year. But it is the exhibits that make the Fall Festival.

It is simply going to be a matter of whether the farmer is interested enough in his neighborhood to come to Richmond and bring the best that he can raise. It is not that he will bring prize winning things in each instance—although he may win prizes on the very thing he despised of. There are going to be hundreds and hundreds of people from the country round in Richmond on October 6, 7 and 8. It will be embarrassing to the farmers to have these people say: "It is all good except the farm display—there is not enough of it. I thought that this was one of the best farming sections in this part of the country—but where are the exhibits?"

Richmond has tried hard to make it as easy for the farmers as possible—so that they may be encouraged; so that they may feel that it is their show. Richmond has a chance to show her things every day in the year. The Fall Festival is the opportunity that Richmond provides for the farmer. It is because Richmond is interested in her home people—the people who live around us that there are no entry fees; it is because of this that the professionals are discouraged. We want the Fall Festival for our friends.

So you see after all it is the farmer who is going to be tested this year; he is going to show whether he is loyal to his own neighborhood, whether he is proud of the things he raises, whether he is interested in his work and whether after all he knows the value of advertising and progressiveness.

The Palladium feels that those who have intimidated that the farmer only wants to be amused are mistaken. We believe that after last year the farmer understands that the Richmond Fall Festival is on a higher plane than the county fairs, that it means more than having a good time and coming to town and making an investment in peanuts, soda water and a toy cane. We have confidence in the intelligent farmers, the men who attend our corn school, who raise pedigreed stock, whose animals are well fed and whose buildings are in good shape. We regard them as business men in their particular line. It is for this reason that we feel that they will come and bring the best, that they have and will not be guided alone by the premium list. That is only a secondary consideration. They will come because they are interested in the development of their neighborhood and in displaying their enterprise. It is because we believe no mistake has been made in assuming these qualities are typical of the neighborhood of Richmond that we are sure the Fall Festival will be a real success and will justify the preparations that are being made.

For this reason we urge all the farmers who have things to exhibit to bring them in to show what this part of the country can do.

If the whole of the exhibit does not come up to the best the whole of this part of the country will suffer in reputation.

We have the best in the state—why be ashamed of it?

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

The Rival Explorers.

From the New York Tribune.

Though it is the privilege of Commander Peary to evince utter disbelief in the claim of his rival to having anticipated him in the discovery of the pole, it is by no means obvious that the phraseology he has employed is wise and felicitous. Indeed his manner has imposed a needless tax on the patience and loyalty of his friends, and there are signs that he has distinctly helped instead of hurting Dr. Cook. Having made so direct an attack on Dr. Cook, it is incumbent on Commander Peary to put his evidence in condition for use at the earliest opportunity. Technically, perhaps, disproof should be withheld until proof has been offered to support the claim that the pole was discovered in 1908. Commander Peary seems to have that line of procedure in view by saying that when Dr. Cook "makes a full statement of his journey over his signature to some geographical society or other reputable body" he shall be in a position to supply material to refute the story. Commander Peary probably does not realize however, to what extent his rival's claims have already been conceded, and as soon as he learns the real situation he may prefer to produce his material without waiting for specifications.

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FRAUD BY TELEGRAPH

Bold Swindles Perpetrated by Use of the Wire.

THE WAY A BANK WAS FOOLED

A Lot of Nerve and a Little Telegram That Was Properly Delivered by One of the Company's Messenger Boys Made a Winning Combination.

Ninety-nine men out of a hundred will accept as gospel truth the contents of a telegram when it comes from the hands of a messenger boy. They buy and sell, pay out large sums of money, start on long journeys and do countless other things upon the suggestion of the little yellow or white paper slips with their condensed messages without in the least questioning their authenticity. This is an interesting fact, upon which hinges an enormous amount of the country's business, and it is also a fact upon which hinge some of the cleverest and boldest frauds in criminal records.

A lot of nerve and a little telegram was a combination that made possible a smooth swindle on a Des Moines bank. A well-dressed man, apparently a business man of large affairs, called at the paying teller's window with a draft or check on an Omaha bank and asked if the Omaha bank had telegraphed notice that the draft was good. He got "no" for an answer and then informed the teller that such a telegram might be expected at any moment. Soon afterward the telegram arrived, delivered by a messenger boy, appearing to have come from the Omaha bank and authorizing the Des Moines bank to pay the draft. When the stranger appeared again he was given the \$500. When the Des Moines bank people took up the matter by wire with the Omaha bank they found that the latter institution had not sent the telegram, and then it was discovered that the whole transaction was a fraud.

But how could the swindlers send a telegram from Omaha bearing the bank's name? They did it in this manner: An accomplice of the Des Moines man stepped to a telephone booth in Omaha and called the telegraph office. "This is the bank," he said. "Send a messenger at once to get a telegram from Des Moines." Then this accomplice hurried to the entrance of the Omaha bank to meet the messenger and there handed him the message for Des Moines. The telegraph company had no reason to believe otherwise than that the bank had actually signed the message, and it transmitted it. The Des Moines bank also accepted the telegram as genuine because it bore every mark of genuineness, and it paid out the money to the swindlers, who timed their fraud so that they got out of reach of the law on trains that left immediately after their game had been worked.

In two smaller western towns a similar game was worked, only for seven or eight times the amount. An alleged horse buyer appeared in one of the towns and made purchase of a carload of fine animals to be delivered and paid for at a later date, preceding which he made the acquaintance of the officers of one of the banks. On the day fixed for the delivery of the horses the alleged buyer deposited in the bank a draft for a large amount drawn on a bank in another town a hundred miles away. At the same time the bank received a telegram purporting to come from the distant bank authorizing the payment of this draft. The bank believed the telegram, paid out the money and then discovered that the telegram was fraudulent. It had not been sent by the second bank, but by a confederate of the alleged horse buyer. Later developments disclosed that this accomplice had called up the telegraph office in the distant town by telephone. "This is the bank," he said. "Please send this telegram for me." Then he gave the message authorizing the first bank to pay the bogus draft, and this message the telegraph company sent without suspecting that it was fraudulent.

Some years ago an eastern man was induced to invest in worthless mining stock on the basis of a fraudulent telegram purporting to come from an expert he had sent out to investigate the mining property, but which was in reality sent in a manner similar to the above by a confederate. This eastern man's faith in telegrams cost him something more than \$10,000.

The story of a fraud with an amusing side comes from across the water, with a London man of rather convivial habits as the victim. This man was a successful and well-to-do man, and he had a practice of leaving the city surreptitiously for a day now and then for a convivial time with friends, all unknown to his wife. One day this business man went on one of his periodic jaunts, and a rogue who knew his habits ventured to send this telegram to his wife: "Please send my keys. Love, Freddy." In due course of time the keys were delivered at the office door, and the rogue was there to receive them. He ransacked the whole office at his leisure, safe and all. Late that night the business man came home and was teased by his wife for his forgetfulness. This was news to him, but he kept his counsel. The next morning he discovered that his office had been robbed.—B. K. Mann in Pittsburg Dispatch.

The affections are like lightning. You cannot tell where they will strike until they have fallen.—Lacordaire.

What is said to be the largest rug in the world is being woven by a Broadway firm for the ballroom of a well-known hotel. The rug is 53 feet long by 55 feet wide and is surrounded by a nine-foot border. It will weigh two tons. Such a heavy rug, of course, could not be removed except with a hoisting apparatus, so it is being made in sections. The rug is of Saxony Wilton and the carpet company is making it in this country, although it owns factories in Europe.—New York Sun.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson.)
A Ready Explanation.
"What is the reason you were so late in discovering the north pole?"
"Well," answered the explorer, "you see they have such long nights in the arctic regions that I overslept."

"It may be true," said Uncle Eben "but riches don't bring happiness. But dat ain't no good argument foh gohn' to de yuther extreme an' rast-lin' wif debts."

The Craze for Flying.
"I want to be an angel—"
She sang the sweet refrain,
For then I'd feel much safer
Than in an aeroplane."

A Great Temptation.
"Why is there so much discontent in the midst of plenty?" asked the demagogue.
"I don't know," answered the substantial citizen, "unless it's because a lot of people would rather stand around, the same as I have been doing and talk about their troubles instead of going to work."

Demoralization.
"What makes that parrot so profane?"
"Well, mum," answered the sailor man, "I s'pose it's part my fault. Every time I hear him speak a bad word it makes me so mad that he gets a chance to learn a lot of new ones."

Autumn.
The skies are changing these autumn days
To gray from the summer blue.
The song birds haste from the sylvan ways
Just as they always do.

The rusticators with pockets shrunk
Have hid them back to the home-ward bunk,
And the baggage smashers have smashed each trunk
Just as they always do.

The story is told from year to year;
There's nothing entirely new.
The fairest blossoms must disappear,
Just as they always do.

The statesman grave and the mummer gay
Arrange for the annual display;
And the people prepare to politely pay
Just as they always do.

Submarine Rivers.
Cold Water Currents Flowing Along the Deep Sea Bottom.

The bottom currents of seas and oceans, such as those which possibly bring amber to our shores, are strangely disposed. The seigneur of Sark some fifty years ago was shipwrecked on his yacht near the island of Guernsey. He lost, among other things, a well fastened, strongly made chest containing silver plate. It was found a year later in deep water off the coast of Norway and restored to him.

In the really deep sea over a thousand fathoms down there are well marked broad currents which may be described as rivers of very cold water (only 4 degrees or so above freezing point). They flow along the deep sea bottom and are sharply marked off from the warmer waters above and to the side. Their inhabitants are different from those of the warmer water. They are due to the melting of the polar ice, the cold water so formed sinking at once owing to its greater density below the warmer water of the surface currents.

These deep currents originate in both the arctic and antarctic regions.—Sir Ray Lankester in London Telegraph.

Habit From the Dungeon.
Convicts who were forced to drag about a ball and chain at the galleys could often be detected when released by their habit of trailing one foot after the other. John Boyle O'Reilly, condemned to convict life in Australia for his Fenian sympathies, had also in after years a habit which told a like sad story. One who knows him said:

When walking abstractedly and mechanically he always went a short distance and then retraced his steps, no matter how wide a stretch he had before him. It was always three paces forward, turn and three paces back, exactly like the restless turning of a lion in a cage. One day I asked him, "Boyle, what was the length of your cell when you were in prison—how many paces?"

"Three," he said. "Why do you ask?"
"Because when you are absentminded you always walk three paces forward and then retrace your steps."

A Lesson in Physiology.
The school superintendent was in the habit of dropping in to the different class rooms and demanding a recital of lessons from the pupils. One day her active mind hit upon physiology as the study for examination.

It happened that the teacher did herself not like the study of the human anatomy and therefore had not drilled her scholars as she should have done. But the little girl to whom the first question was put so bewildered the superintendent and made her lose her patience that there were no more questions of a similar nature asked.
"Tell me," said the superintendent, "what a skeleton is."

"The little girl thought for a short time.
"A skeleton?" she asked. "A skeleton? Why, a skeleton is a man with his insides out and his outsides off."—New York Times.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional cure, and it is the only cure. It is a blood or constitutional cure, and it is the only cure. It is a blood or constitutional cure, and it is the only cure.

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Oatmeal is the Cereal

beefsteak. It is the very thing that produces the finest meat on cattle. But why not take your meat at first hand or rather the meat elements? Why wait until it has passed through the tissues of a living animal? Don't eat it second-handed—eat it in oatmeal itself, in the form of

Mother's Oats

(REGULAR AND FAMILY SIZES)
MOTHER'S OATS are for sale everywhere. They're the best that you can buy. There's a reason why you should insist upon them. When you ask for MOTHER'S OATS refuse others' oats—there's a difference.

Ask your grocer about the wonderful \$3.75 Fireless Cooker given free to users of Mother's Cereals. They are Mother's Oats, Mother's Corn Meal (white or yellow), Mother's Wheat Hearts (the cream of the wheat), Mother's Hominy Grits, Mother's Corn Flakes (toasted), Mother's Coarse Pearl Hominy, Mother's Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal, Mother's Old Fashioned Graham Flour. If he doesn't keep Mother's Cereals write us today, giving his name and yours, and we will send you free a useful souvenir.

THE GREAT WESTERN CEREAL COMPANY

OPERATING MORE OATMEAL MILLS THAN ANY OTHER ONE CONCERN

AKRON BOSTON NEW HAVEN NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH ALBANY ST. LOUIS

Harry Rife Writes Statement To Be Published on his Death

Eaton, O., Sept. 16.—Harry Rife, murderer, who was taken to the state's prison at Columbus Saturday to await electrocution January 19 next, has left a statement which is in the keeping of Sheriff W. S. Borer of this county. The contents of the statement are known to the writer alone.

The statement is in a sealed envelope and the document is now in a place of safe keeping. He requested the sheriff to make the contents of the document public in the event that he is electrocuted, or if his death should come before that time, but if he should not die or be put to death, he directs that the envelope be returned to him, sealed, as it was when he gave it into the keeping of the official. It is generally thought that the document gives a recital of incidents of his acquaintance with Mrs. Griswold, and those that led to the crime. Rife and Sheriff Borer formed a strong friendship during the prisoner's confinement in jail and when the official took leave of him at the state's prison, after delivering him into the custody of the prison officials, he told Sheriff Borer that he wanted him to be present at the electrocution. The sheriff told him he would come to Columbus on that day to see him, but that he could not bear the sight of seeing him put to death.

If there is to be any effort put forth to secure executive clemency for Rife, it has not developed yet. Attorney W. B. Marsh, who was one of Rife's counsel during his trial, said that no move had been made in the direction of a commutation of sentence, and at this time he could not say what would be done. He and Attorney Wilfred Jessup, of Richmond, Ind., the other counsel in Rife's defense, expect to go to Columbus within the next few days to see their client.

Business affairs prevented Attorney Jessup seeing Rife before his removal from Eaton to Columbus. Sheriff Borer states that his trip to Columbus with the prisoner was without incident. He says Rife told him after they had reached Columbus, that he enjoyed the trip and the fresh air after the long weeks of confinement. They were besieged by newspaper men after reaching the capital, but Rife refused to talk. He appeared calm and at ease when he took leave of him at the annex, Sheriff Borer states.

Not Quite What She Meant.
A very stout lady while out walking in a certain part of Edinburgh came to a gateway which appeared to be the entrance to a private road. Not being certain, however, she asked one of two messenger boys who were standing at the entrance whether she could get through the gateway or not.

The boy looked her up and down and across. Then, winking to his friend, he replied:

"I dinna ken, missus, but think ye might try, as I saw a horse and cart gawn through a wee while since."—London Tit-Bits.

INDIANAPOLIS SUNDAY EXCURSION.
Pennsylvania Lines, September 19, account National German Catholic Celebration. Leave Richmond, 7 a. m., \$1.25 Round Trip. 10-14-16-17-18

A Card
I take pleasure in stating to my old friends as well as new ones, that I have accepted a position with Emmons Tailoring Co. and will be able to serve all in the best possible manner. The connection of Emmons Tailoring Co. with one of the largest woolen houses in the country, gives them unusual advantage in prices, a saving of several dollars on each suit. They are showing remarkable values in fall suitings at \$15, \$18, and \$20 and the stock is very large, over 600 attractive styles to select from. I will take pleasure in showing this beautiful line of suitings for the fall.

Cordially yours,
WILL H. SCHUERMAN.

Low, One Way
Colonist Rates
To the Coast
Via
Chicago, Cincinnati
& Louisville R. R.
Effective September 15
to October 15
Only \$36.45

To Seattle
To Tacoma
To Portland
To San Francisco
To Los Angeles
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For particulars call
C. A. BLAIR, Pass & Ticket Agt.
Home Tel. 2062. Richmond

GIRL'S DRESS.
The material of this dress is sage green cashmere with one-half inch wide black silk braid and buttons used as trimming. A black silk ribbon is used on the sleeves and crossed under the bretelles, to simulate a vest, and small gilt buttons are placed on this and on the sleeves.

This pattern is cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 4 1/4 yards of plain material 27 inches wide or 3 1/4 yards of border material. Price of pattern 460 is 10 cents.

No. 460.

Name

Address

Size

Fill out blank and send to Pattern Department of this newspaper.