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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

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Charles M. Morgan.
W. R. Foundation. News Editor.

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A MESS OF POTTAGE

It would appear to the casual but
interested observer that the Friends
of this community are about to ex-
change a most desirable birthright for
a mess of pottage. There is a move-
ment on foot to remove the Yearly
Meeting from its almost historic
grounds at the corner of 15th and
Main streets and place it on the west
side of the river. The agitation
which is being made by the Friends
who live on the West Side seems to
us inconsiderate and unwise. We
have nothing against the residents of
the western part of town, but it does
seem to us that the removal of the
Yearly Meeting from its accustomed
place which was built for the purpose
is an unwise move and one not calcu-
lated for good either to the Society
of Friends or the City of Richmond.

The pleasant trees and the green
grass plot around the Meeting House
form one of the most desirable breath-
ing spots in the City of Richmond. To
ruthlessly leave the established place
and to do away with what amounts to
a park which is an ornament to the
town, is detrimental to the town.

Things of this sort are not to be
classed with the location of a factory
or a business block. It is on a higher
plane which should take into cog-
nizance the fact that much silent good
is accomplished by the presence of the
Yearly Meeting House.

We hope that something will de-
velop in the shape of public senti-
ment which will dissuade the Society
of Friends from an unwise and unde-
sirable moving of the present Yearly
Meeting House from its attractive sur-
roundings.

RICHMOND AND THE 10th.

The Tenth Infantry came to Rich-
mond last year at the time of the
Fall Festival. That they enjoyed the
hospitality extended to them last year
is certain. The letter received in re-
ply to the invitation extended them by
the Executive Committee of the Fall
Festival asking them to come this
year was conclusive evidence that the
Tenth Infantry has a warm place in
its heart for the "Panic Proof City."

As we said just after the Fall Fe-
stival last year, the conduct of the
Tenth Infantry rank and file, officers
and men, was such that they could
not but command the admiration of
Richmond. It is commonly believed
that soldiers on the march are vicious
and to be looked upon with suspicion.

The Tenth dispelled that illusion in
great shape and did more to awaken
kindly feeling for the service and re-
spect for the army than all the patri-
otic speeches on the Fourth of July
have done in the whole history of the
town.

We hope the Tenth can come and
in saying this we believe that we ex-
press the sentiment of all those who
saw the Tenth last year.

DR. WAKEFIELD

Tomorrow morning, memorial serv-
ices will be held in memory of the
late Dr. Wakefield. For many years
this kindly man moved in the circles
of the town in the days that are past
and gone. The younger generation
has never known him. The older men
and women of the town who once were
his friends have for the most part
gone. And in spite of the change of
passing years it should be a comfort-
ing thought to all who labor and
make their influence felt in a commu-
nity that their efforts be commemor-
ated after their passing by the town
which they have loved.

That Dr. Wakefield loved Richmond
is evident from his wish that he
should be buried here in the midst

of those to whom he ministered and
worked for the common good. It is no
little debt which the living owe to the
dead—and though there are many who
are not honored who should be, it is
more than fitting that the death of
those who have done their work
should be accorded a little share of
the respect of the hurrying world
intent on other matters.

The PALLADIUM'S FASHION EDITION

The Palladium's Fall Fashion Edi-
tion which will be issued tomorrow
marks a milestone in newspaper en-
terprise in this part of Indiana. There
have been fashion editions before in
Richmond. And these were good.
This edition will be better—the best
so far.

Fashions are as big items of news
as any other things—they play an im-
portant role in connection with the
long green in the pay envelope. They
are the things which make the wearer
of clothes either comfortable or un-
comfortable—proud or ashamed of
himself.

The Fall Fashion Edition which the
Palladium will issue tomorrow will
settle this disturbing element and give
the consumer the knowledge which
will protect his pocket book.

The matter of fashions is the wear-
some question. The Fall Fashion
number will settle this important
question tomorrow and will be a
model of newspaper efficiency and en-
terprise.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

Value of Flowers.

Floriculture develops rapidly as an
American industry, as the present cen-
sus will show. Even ten years ago
the retail value of cut flowers was
estimated at \$12,500,000 and of plants
\$10,000,000. Of the former, roses
constituted nearly a half, or \$6,000,000,
while only second to this royal
flower was the carnation, at \$4,000,000,
leaving but \$2,500,000 for all the
other kinds. The popularity for the
carnation is easily explained. It has
beauty, fragrance and it has given a
cordial response to development ef-
forts. Though a native of the south
of Europe, more than 500 varieties,
all of American origin, are now culti-
vated in this country. The monthly
tree, or perpetual flowering carnations
are the varieties most extensively
cultivated under glass for winter
cut flowers. They are propagated
from cuttings taken from December to
May, rooted in sand, transplanted in
pots, and kept in cans until the danger
of frost is passed, when they may be
planted in the ground.—Washington
Herald.

The Country Editor.

During the eight years I worked in
a country newspaper office I had am-
ple time to study and absorb the daily
incidents in the life and work of a
country editor. I learned for a cer-
tainty that a man to qualify for such
a position must be a machinist, a poli-
tician, a financier, a diplomat and a
printer, besides having a smattering
of all professions. He must be versa-
tile, forgiving, brave, prolific, calm,
temperate in all things, and withal,
he must have excellent bodily health,
abundant physical strength and a
head filled with concrete knowledge
of his village, the country, the com-
monwealth and all things of national
and international moment and im-
portance, from the best methods of treat-
ing the pty in light Brahmas to the
latest revolutionary disturbance in the
Balkans.—Don Cameron Shafer in
The Bohemian Magazine.

Athlete a Back Number.

The very broad shouldered athlete
who has been the popular model for
illustrators whether they are mak-
ing clothing advertisements or pic-
tures for best sellers is no longer the
mode. He has had his day, and the
man with more normal shoulders is
now preferred.

The padded out shoulders that
have been characteristic of the ready
to wear clothing" said one of the il-
lustrators, "went into the discard
weeks ago, and now they are supply-
ing the inspiration for the comics. In
the same way the man with thick
muscles and biceps is no longer in de-
mand among the men who make the
pictures for the young girls' books. He's
a back number of the most de-
cided type."

The popular figure is slim all the
way up. It is not merely shouldered.
But of the measurements that the
tailors cut natural, the man who has
the shoulders seem to be wider than
they really are.

"Such is the shoulder style of the
present year. The hulk that used to
like a champagne bottle turned
side down is a thing of the past. Even
on the beaches this summer the new
medium shouldered man is the real
thing in masculine beauty."

"The broad shouldered idol of for-
mer years seems to realize this for he
attempts to make himself look nar-
row by the cut of his bathing suit,
letting the jersey run out to the
arms."—New York Sun.

TWINKLES

TO THE NORTH POLE.
Ah, there, North Pole!
Frozen end of a long roll
Of living and dead who have sought
in vain

To make your place of sprouting plain.
You're discovered at last, golden you!
And we'll proceed to turn you
into something of more worth
Than merely the top end of the earth.

For ages, there on the roof,
You have held aloof
From man.
And plan
As he might to come nigh.
You left him, unwelcomed, to freeze
and to die;
Alone
On your icy throne
You have sat
For all the world to wonder where
you were at;

From the frapped silence of the north
You sent no message forth
Inviting man to call
And join you on the apex of the ter-
restrial ball.

But now—
Wow!
You're discovered at last,
And your past,
No longer a mystery
Will be put into history,
Hully gee!
N. P.
You can't buck against man when he
goes

After what he knows
Is there. And say
Since the Yankee has come your way
By Cripes!
He'll string the glorious Stars and
Stripes

On you
And make the Red, White and Blue
Turn you into hot stuff.
Ain't that enough?
Ain't you glad that the starry rag
is the North Pole flag?
We love the nations of the world,
But oh, you Pole.
We've got you—
Unless
Cook has put his book
Into the wrong cake of ice.
What?

—W. J. Lampton in N. Y. World.

IN THE GOLD, GRAY DAWN.

I dreamed that I dwelt on an isle of
cracked ice,
In the midst of a lake of champagne
Where bloomed the mint juleps in
meadows of green,
Amid showers of lithia rain.

I reclined on a divan of lager beer
foam,
With a pillow of froth for my head,
While the spray from the fountain of
sparkling gin fizz

Descended like dew on my head.
From far-away mountains of crystal-
line ice,
A zephyr refreshing and cool
Came wafting the incense of sweet
muscatel

That sparkled in many a pool.
My senses were cooled by the soft
purling song of a brooklet of
pousse cafe
That rippled along over pebbles of
snow

To a river of absinthe frappe.
Then lulled by the music of tinkling
glass
From the schooners that danced on
the deep,

I dreamily sipped a highball or two
And languidly floated asleep.
And then I awoke on a bed of rocks,
With a bolster as hard as a brick.
A wrench in my back, a rack in my
head,

And a stomach detestably sick,
With sand in my eyes and grit in my
throat,

Where the taste of last evening
still clung,
And felt a bath towel stuffed in my
mouth,
Which I afterward found was my
tongue;

And I groped for the thread of the
evening before
In a mystified maze of my brain,
Until a great light burst upon me at
last.

I'm off of the wagon again.
—Chattanooga Times.

Plant historians have never yet set-
tled to their satisfaction just how the
pansy originated. It was known as a
garden flower in England fully three
centuries ago, and the probability is
that it was developed from a certain
species of violet with tricolored petals,
which is still to be found growing wild
along British waysides and in other
parts of northern Europe.

The old herbalist Gerard, describing
the "pansie, or heart's ease," as he
knew it, says quaintly that it has
"flowers in form and figure like the
violet and for the most part of the
same bignesse of three sundry colors—
that is to say, purple, yellow and white
or blue—by reason of the beauty and
bravely of which colors they are
pleasing to the eye. For smell they
have little or none at all. The root is
nothing else but, as it were, a bundle
of thready strings."—London Graphic.

Death Traps in the Rockies.

In some of the high plateaus, or
mesas, of the Rocky mountains, says a
writer in the August World Wide
Magazine, there are to be found a
short distance from the edge cracks or
fissures not more than four feet deep,
and often as much as eighty feet deep.
During the terrible blizzards that rage
in the winter these crevices are filled
to the level, and cattle and horses
which are not acquainted with the
country frequently drop into them and
their struggles only cause them to sink
deeper and deeper.
Like refrigerators, they are a
death trap, and many a poor creature
has simply died of cold and hunger
in one of these places.

The commonwealth of
Massachusetts for the financial year
ended June 30, 1909, had a total
income of \$3,325,000.

WINDS
The wind is a powerful agent in the
distribution of heat and moisture
over the earth's surface. It is the
cause of the trade winds, the
prevailing winds, and the
cyclones. The wind is also the
cause of the ocean currents, and
the wind is the cause of the
atmospheric pressure. The wind is
the cause of the weather, and the
wind is the cause of the climate.
The wind is the cause of the
atmospheric circulation, and the
wind is the cause of the
atmospheric pressure. The wind is
the cause of the weather, and the
wind is the cause of the climate.

RAILROADS HAVE GREAT SPEED WAR

Great Northern and C., M. &
St. P. Are Rivals in a
Deadly Duel.

AFTER A MAIL CONTRACT

TWO WARRING SYSTEMS HAVE
EACH OFFERED THE GOVERN-
MENT TO CUT OFF 16 HOURS IN
TIME TO COAST.

(American News Service)
Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Rival
propositions to carry the mails from
Chicago to Seattle in fifty-six hours
have been submitted to the Postoffice
Department by the Great Northern
Railway company and by the Chicago,
Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

Such an accomplishment as is pro-
posed would clip sixteen hours off the
present schedule for the 2,200 miles.
The threatened speed war has for its
reward the four-year contract for car-
rying the overland mail from Chicago
for the Puget Sound country, Alaska,
and trans-Pacific ports, and from Chi-
cago to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It
means nearly \$7,000,000 additional re-
venue to the successful road during the
four years following next February,
when the contract is due to be award-
ed.

The connection of the Puget Sound
extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul has made it possible to com-
pete for the contract for carrying the
Puget sound mail. Its submission of a
proposal at this time, however, is
said not to have been anticipated until
very recently, as the extension is used
now only for freight traffic. In order
to meet the schedules proposed the
successful company plans to run a
train exclusively for mail and express.

Proposed Schedule Time.
With the St. Paul attempting to ob-
tain the Pacific coast contract, the
Great Northern includes in its proposal
to the government an offer to carry
the mails to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The schedule submitted by the Great
Northern provides for the train to leave
Chicago at 1:50 a. m., Monday; Minne-
apolis at 7:55 a. m., Monday; Havre,
7:27 a. m., Tuesday; leave Butte, 7 p.
m., Tuesday; leave Spokane, 11:15 p.
m., Tuesday, and arrive in Seattle at 10
a. m., Wednesday. The mail would
also reach Tacoma at 12 o'clock noon
Wednesday, and Portland at 8 a. m.
Wednesday.

It is proposed by the Great Northern
company to use the Chicago, Burling-
ton & Quincy railroad between Chi-
cago and Minneapolis and its own tracks
between Minneapolis and the Pacific
coast.

The schedule of the Chicago, Milwan-
kee and St. Paul provides for its train
to leave Chicago at 9:55 p. m., Sunday;
Minneapolis at 8:15 a. m., Monday; Ab-
erdeen at 2:30 p. m., Monday; Miles
City at 12:12 a. m., Tuesday; Butte at
11:50 a. m., Tuesday and to arrive at
Seattle at 6 a. m., Wednesday. Tacoma
would be reached at 6:30 a. m. Wed-
nesday.

Great Northern Route Longer.
The exact time consumed by the
Great Northern would be 56 hours and
10 minutes, while the rival schedule
calls for the trip to be made in 35
hours and 55 minutes.

The Great Northern route is seventy
miles longer, being 2,247 miles, while
the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is
2,177.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
train would leave Chicago four hours
earlier, but not until the heavy fast
mails on the New York Central and the
Pennsylvania lines had arrived, and
the accumulation of the business mails
at Chicago during the afternoon has
been put aboard.

In contrast with the rivalry in the
North the speed war anticipated be-
tween the Great Northern and the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is
to be dwindling. The Atchafalaya
peka & Santa Fe has been a de-
partment of its with the Great Northern
proposal recently submitted for a
train to run from Chicago to Los An-
geles in sixty hours, and the Great Northern
has been unable to meet the challenge.

INDIANAPOLIS TODAY EXCURSION

Pennsylvania, September 19, ac-
cording to the German Catholic Cele-
bration, will leave Richmond, 7 a. m.,
and Trip. 10-14-16-17-18

Wanted from Labeled.
There was a certain number of fox-
hounds in one of the English shires
who were greatly angered by the aw-
fulness of one of the gentlemen who
invariably rode over the hounds. At
one of the meets the M. F. H. rode up
to the awkward bunter and in the most
chilling tones said, "Mr. So-and-so,
there are two dogs in the pack today,
Snap and Tatters, which I am espe-
cially fond of, and I would esteem it
a favor if you would avoid killing
or maiming them with your horse's
hoofs." "Certainly, my dear fellow,"
replied Mr. So-and-so, "but, as I do not
know them, will you be kind enough to
put tags on them for me?"

Father's Revenge.
"Here is a telegram from papa,"
says the eloping bride. "He says for
us to come right home and live with
him and mamma."

"I didn't think he would be so vin-
dictive as all that," sighs the eloping
bridegroom.—New York Life.

Change yourself and fortune will
change with you.—Portuguese Proverb.

Nicholson & Bro. will be
glad to supply students with
all except State Books, Eighth
and Main.

Eventually

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S Gold MEDAL FLOUR

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Why Not Now?

Some Death Statistics of Children

"The compulsory school age is 7 to
14. It may be said that practically all
children in this age period go to
school. It will therefore be interest-
ing to study the deaths which occur
in this period as related to the school
months," states Dr. J. Hurty.

"There are in the office of the state
board of health 1104 death certificates
collected in 1908, telling all particulars
of the death of that number of chil-
dren in the age period of 7 to 14. Of
this number 816 or 73.9 per cent. died
during the school months and 283 or
21.1 per cent. died in vacation months.
The school months are here consid-
ered to be October to May.

"Now, how did the sickness during
the school period compare with the
sickness of the vacation period? As
we have already seen, the death rate

stood 3 in the school period against 1
in the vacation period. We find the
sickness ratio is 4 to 1. In other
words, the children in the school age
period of 7 to 14 suffer four times as
much sickness and three times as
much death while going to school as
they do in vacation period. This is
largely because of unsanitary school-
houses and because of our failure to
medically inspect the children. In
other words, we, the people, impose
sickness and death upon our children
because of our ignorance, our neglect,
and often because of a false notion of
economy. It surely would be a good
thing for us to do away with the old
disease, death dealing school houses.
We can not deny air, sufficient light,
even warmth and facilities for bodily
relief to our children, and expect them
to be well."

PEARY ABANDONS QUESTS IN ARTIC

Explorer in Message Says He
Will Not Attempt to
Find South Pole.

HE DISCUSSES FAR NORTH

**NAVAL OFFICER DECLARES THAT
THE SOUNDINGS HE MADE
WERE OF THE GREATEST VAL-
UE TO SCIENCE.**

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 18.
—By Wireless to Cape Ray, N. E.—
"My work in the field, either ar-
ctic or antarctic, is at an end. My
ices always will be available
sired in the promotion of the
tion of other work in the north."

This dispatch from Commander
Peary was sent yesterday
in answer to a message addressed to
the explorer, in which there was
any basis of fact, that his next
undertaking would be an attempt to
reach the South Pole.

Peary's week of rest for the crew
of the steamer Roosevelt, on
which Peary is making his
last voyage, there was bustle and ac-
tion as the men put the finishing
touches to the vessel preparatory to
the start for Sydney.

Commander Has Busy Day.

The commander had an active day.
In the morning he received Captain
Dickson of the Canadian government
steamer Tyrian, and half an hour later
he welcomed the newspaper corres-
pondents who came up to Battle Har-
bor on the Tyrian. One of the first
things he did was to go on the quar-
terdeck of the Roosevelt and face a
battery of cameras.

When the pictures had been taken
Commander Peary and the correspond-
ents all went ashore to the loft of a
fish house on the wharf, where the
explorer became the target for a
broadside of questions.

Villagers in the Audience.

In addition, the crews of the steam-
ers and sailing vessels in port, the lo-
cal merchants and fishermen, and a
gathering of small boys filled the rude
hall and listened to what might be
termed Peary's first public lecture
since his return from the pole. This
gathering at Battle Harbor, a fishing
port on the coast of Labrador, which
before the coming of Peary, was
practically unknown to the world at
large, was facetiously denominated as
"the first class in north pole geo-
graphy."

In explaining to the newspaper men
what he considered the scientific value
of polar exploration, Commander
Peary said he had taken soundings
of the sea from Cape Sheridan to the
pole, which supplemented the similar
data taken on the other side by Nan-
sen and Cagni. Continuing he argued
that polar exploration is much more

difficult than the same work in the
antarctic.

Christmas in the Far North.

Commander Peary described the
celebration of Christmas day, the
Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, and
St. Patrick's day in the far north. On
Christmas day they had a dinner and
a distribution of presents that had
been brought with this celebration in
mind. The gifts included a box of
gifts from Sir William McGregor,
then the governor of New Foundland,
and boxes of candy from Mrs. Peary.

Describing the flags he had raised
at the pole, Commander Peary made
particular mention of the silk Ameri-
can flag given him by his wife fifteen
years ago and which he had carried on
every one of his arctic expeditions,
leaving a part at the most northerly
point attained. The remnant of this
flag raised at the pole consisted of one
star and a section of the blue field
and a part of the red and white
stripes.

Commander Peary said that he had
raised the flag at the pole. He said
that he had raised the flag at the pole.
He said that he had raised the flag at
the pole. He said that he had raised
the flag at the pole.

The first royal speech transmitted by
telegraph was that delivered by the
late Queen Victoria when she opened
parliament on Nov. 15, 1837. The
speed of transmission was fifty-five
words a minute.

A Useless Effort.
Visitor—I suppose you men in public
life weigh your words? Senator—
What's the use? Some newspaper fel-
low is sure to come along and monkey
with the scales.—Judge.

Exhaustive observation is an element
of every great achievement.—Spenser.

Disease and Death in Indiana in Aug.

The bulletin of the state board of
health, just issued for August, has the
following to say in regard to disease
and death in the state for the month.

Diarrhoea was reported as the most
prevalent disease, and typhoid fever
stood second. These diseases pro-
ceeded from eating poisoned food,
drinking polluted water and from un-
sanitary living. It was strange, for an
open summer month, but neverthe-
less, tonsillitis was the third most pre-
valent disease. Diphtheria and scar-
let fever stood tenth and eleventh in
area of prevalence. There was little
difference in sickness between August
1909 and 1908. Neither improvement
or retrogression to record. For the
month, the deaths numbered 3,164,
with a death rate of 15.9. In the cor-
responding month last year, 2,901,
rate 12.5. Although the disease re-
ports show little difference between
August this year, and August last year,
the death reports show a considerable

difference. In August this year there
were 575 deaths of infants under 1
year of age, or 19.2 per cent. of the
total deaths. There were 538 deaths
or 28 per cent. of the total, of persons
65 and over. Consumption wrought its
usual havoc for the month, killing in
all 227 persons. Typhoid fever caused
106 deaths, diphtheria 18, scarlet fever
7, measles 6, whooping cough 9, pneu-
monia 57, diarrhoeal diseases (food
and water poisoning) will decrease,
and the deaths from pneumonia (air
starvation) will increase. Cancer
caused 154 deaths, violence 233. Can-
cer is on the increase and nothing is
being done in Indiana to discover the
cause and prevention.

The city death rate was 16.3 and
the country 11.9. The death rates
for the following named cities were
Indianapolis, 16.2; Evansville 14.2; Ft.
Wayne, 12.8; Terre Haute, 19.3; An-
derson, 16.7; Muncie, 16.8; East Chi-
cago, 30; Logansport, 19; Lafayette,
18; Vincennes, 24.5.

No Cough

Your doctor's approval of Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral will certainly not all kinds of
Do as he says. He knows. F. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

Have not coughed once all day? Yes you
may cough tomorrow! Be sure you
are prepared for it when it comes. Ask your
doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pec-
toral in the house. Then when the hard
cold or cough first appears you have a
doctor's medicine right at hand.