

## The Richmond Palladium

and Sun-Telegram

Published and owned by the  
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.Issued 5 days each week, evenings and  
Sunday morning.Office—Corner North 9th and A streets.  
Home Phone 1121.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Rudolph G. Leeds, Managing Editor.  
Charles M. Morgan, Manager.  
W. H. Founstone, News Editor.SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.  
In Richmond, \$6.00 per year (in advance) or 10c per week.

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Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post office as second class mail matter.

The Association of American  
Advertisers (New York City) has  
examined and certified to the circulation  
of this publication. Only the figures of  
circulation contained in its report are  
submitted to the Association.

R. L. T. Secretary.

Items Gathered in  
From Far and Near

The "Near" Stop.

From the Rochester Herald.—Two or three weeks ago the street railway company at Buffalo put in force a rule requiring its cars to stop, for the egress and exit passengers, at the "near" crossing. It only requires a casual observation of this rule in practice to discover arguments in its favor which overshadow any that may be urged against it. In the business section of cities street cars of necessity stop at the "near" crossing where there is a line intersecting it; particularly where there is a switch which must be thrown. During these pauses there are many venturesome, and slow, persons—especially women—who seek to descend from the car, not awaiting its arrival at the regular stop on the far side of the street. Some of these meet with mishaps, because of their impatience. If the rule were to stop on the "near" side of an intersecting street, but one stop would be necessary for the passage of intersecting line cars, for switches and for the discharge of passengers.

Servant Girls. From the Colorado Springs Gazette.—It seems to us that the recommendation "for the better training of the servant girls" is of vastly more importance than the one concerning "proper facilities for their comfort." In this country servant girls, both white and negro, fall far short of what they ought to be, when judged by the standard of reliability and efficiency. We do not know that negro girls, as a class, are any less capable and dependable than whites, but we do know that a servant girl of either race who can and does use in her calling a degree of intelligence, fidelity and skill comparable to what is displayed by most employees in other callings is a rare avis. Most of them seem to think that their first duty as is to be wasteful and inefficient as possible.

Against Joy Riding. From the Springfield Republican.—Several hundred professional automobile drivers in Washington have formed an organization, one of whose chief objects is to prevent the illegitimate use of automobiles. The opposition to what is popularly called "joy riding"—that is the use of automobiles by their drivers without the knowledge of the owners—will go to the extent of the expulsion and blacklisting of any member who is found guilty of doing the forbidden thing. It is recognized by these sensible chauffeurs that the forbidden practice menaces not only the character and reputation of them all, but also endangers lives.

## TWINKLES

(By PHILANDER JOHNSON.)

A Mountain Colloquy.  
"Did your husband get that terrible red nose working out in the sun-shine?" asked one woman.

"No," answered the other. "That ain't sunshine. That's moonshine."

An Important Use.  
"Has any use been discovered for the vermiciform appendix?" asked one student.

"Yes," replied the other. "It has helped many deserving physicians to attain a good income."

The Amateur Gunner.  
"Tis now the hunter takes a gun  
Into the marshy waste.  
In quest of provender and fun  
He goes with eager haste.He wades knee deep in clinging mud  
Where microbes gayly float,  
Or braves the slow meandering flood  
In an uncertain boat.And when his homeward trip is made  
He has a bunch that's nice,  
For which he learns that he has paid  
Three times the market price.

"What's one man's get-rich-quick scheme?" said Uncle Eben, "is often a git-poor-sudden scheme for a whole lot o' folks."

Time's Ravages.  
"It is not so many years since peo-

## THE REAL ISSUE.

There is a far more potent issue at stake in the consideration of the action of the Insurgents in voting against the Aldrich-Payne bill than President Taft is disposed to bring forward in the speech at Winona in which he deplores their action as "abandoning their party." That issue, while exemplified in the tariff bill, was as much an issue then as it is now. The issue is Cannonism and Aldrichism.

The fault that the people of the States, which are represented by Insurgents, find with the speech of Mr. Taft is not so much that he was unable to secure a better tariff. That they would have passed over and have accepted as impossible under the circumstances.

But those "circumstances" which prevented better tariff legislation were Aldrichism and Cannonism. The way in which these two men have worked for the special interests, using the great power which is vested in them by the Congressional rules—that is Aldrichism and Cannonism.

The way in which Aldrich and Cannon have received their orders from their friends in the huge monied powers—careless of aught the people may desire—that is Cannonism, or Aldrichism.

The way in which Cannon and Aldrich have threatened men in Congress with committee loss, of being frozen out—has been in effect to make congressmen, whether in the Senate or the House of Representatives, do their bidding in trembling and in humility.

The effect has been, therefore, that congressmen have not dared to oppose Aldrich in the Senate, or Cannon in the House. It matters little what the issue—whether it be the tariff, the question of public lands, or water power sites.

When the people have instructed their representatives to defend their interests against those of powerful monopolies of industry, against timber thieves and land grabbers, and water power monopolists—then comes the hushed language in the corridor, then the trading of interests, then comes the bribery of committee advancement, or the threat of being kicked out of the "party." That is Aldrichism—That is Cannonism! Is it Republicanism?

The people of the West—the people of Indiana—find fault with Mr. Taft, because, in their opinion, he has declared that Republicanism and Aldrichism are the same.

Are the Republicans of Indiana to be persuaded, as Mr. Taft seems persuaded, that Aldrich and Cannon are typical Republicans? Are they to believe that the policy of the party is dictated not by themselves, but by the powerful monopolies, which know only their own interest and have no thought of the people?

Is it Mammon and the Golden Calf?

Is it their high priests, Aldrich and Cannon, who control the Republican party?

Or is it the people who still have a claim on the party for which the majority have voted? Or is it the people and not the Standard Oil Syndicate, who must be represented?

This is the question which comes home to the people who stand behind the insurgents. They feel that their president, in whom they have had confidence, has come under the influence of Aldrich and Cannon and has listened to them. Is he not defending them? They cannot understand how he can calmly brush aside their claims under the mere heading of "personal predilection." Nor do they understand how their president can dismiss the men who have voted as their constituents demanded as a mere "abandonment of party."

"When it came to the question of reducing the duties in the tariff bill on wool, Mr. Payne, in the house and Mr. Aldrich in the senate, found that in the republican party the interests of the wool growers of the far west and the interests of the woolen manufacturers in the east and other states reflected through their representatives in congress, were sufficiently strong to defeat any attempt to change the woolen tariff, and that had it been attempted it would have beaten the bill reported from either committee."

That is the working of Aldrichism!

The people of this state—the republicans of this state—cannot understand how Mr. Taft can be so deprecatory in this matter.

This is no question of abandoning the republican party—unless President Taft has been deluded into believing that Aldrich and Cannon and the interests which they represent, compose the party.

The people of Indiana do not recognize the mandate of Aldrich in deciding the matter of their partisanship.

It is because Taft has not apparently seen the distinction between Aldrichism and Republicanism that they deplore this sentiment. They could have passed over the tariff question—they cannot ignore the real issue—Aldrich and Cannon and what they represent.

They were laughing at the telephone," said the earnest inventor.

"That's true," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "Now, instead of laughing at it, we lose our tempers."

Facilities Lacking.  
"Mid polar seas he chose to roam.  
His fate is hard to bear.  
He could not send a post card home  
To prove that he was there."

**MARSHALL IS TO  
ASSIST TAGGART  
WITH MUCH GLEE**

(Continued From Page One.)

from active participation in politics, and in every instance he has turned up afterward with some move that knocked his opposition into a cocked hat. Some of them are suspicious that he may have something of that kind up his sleeve again this time, and they are not yet willing to accept the quoted statement that he is going to drop out. It is a safe guess that if Taggart does retire from politics in Indiana he will see to it that the party is placed in the hands of some one who will do just what Taggart would do under similar circumstances, just as Dick Croker did when he quit Tammany in New York. When he retired he saw to it that Tammany was placed under the leadership of Charlie Murphy, and Tammany under Charlie Murphy is just the same old Tammany that was there when Croker was the head of the organization. Croker is out but Croker is still the boss because the methods now are the same as they were when he was the leader.

Has Good Assistants.

So it will probably be if Taggart retires in Indiana, unless Governor Marshall and the rest of the democrats behind him are able to wire the party from his grasp in earnest and in fact. Taggart has plenty of lieutenants on whom he can rely to carry out the things he wishes to have done, and even if he retires these men will still be active in the councils of the party. So, it is difficult to figure out just what difference it will make.

The Amateur Gunner.  
"Tis now the hunter takes a gun  
Into the marshy waste.  
In quest of provender and fun  
He goes with eager haste.

He wades knee deep in clinging mud  
Where microbes gayly float,  
Or braves the slow meandering flood  
In an uncertain boat.

And when his homeward trip is made  
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Time's Ravages.  
"It is not so many years since peo-

but that it means also placing the party in younger and newer hands that have not become stained with the political battles of the few years. The insurgents say they are

working for a new deal, and it is pointed out that there can be no new deal so long as Taggart retains his position as leader of the party in the state.

## THE SCRAP BOOK

## AN HONEST GAMBLER.

The Only One, Pat Sheedy Said, That  
He Ever Knew.

Pat Sheedy once told the story of the only "honest" gambler he ever knew.

"He was up in Connecticut," said he. "He was called Deacon Brodie. He had a gambling house, and he said that any man who would cheat would steal. I was his student. The deacon used to see me practicing little villainies with the cards, but he never said anything. One day a man named Lije Pembroke came along. He had just lost his onion crop, and he had money. He offered to play me seven up for \$2 a game—a big stake in those days. Lije was the champion seven up player in that part of the country. I had no money to play with, so I asked the deacon if he would 'stake' me."

"Do you think you can win?" asked the deacon.

"I told him I thought I could."

"I will take a quarter interest in the game," said the deacon, handing me some money. I started away, but he called me back.

"Can you cheat him, Pat?" he asked me.

"I was insulted, but I told the deacon that I could cheat as well as the next man if I had to."

"Then I'll take a half interest!" said the deacon.—New York Journal.

## They Raised Pairs.

While a prominent clergyman was traveling through Louisiana some years ago he addressed inquiries to his fellow passengers with a view of obtaining knowledge regarding the orchards and fruit interests of the day.

"Do you raise pears in Louisiana?" inquired the clergyman.

"We do," responded the Louisianian, "if we have three or better."

## Both Were Winners.

A former United States senator was sitting in the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago one evening when he was approached by an old time friend, who was engaged in a losing battle with John Barleycorn. The man took a chair alongside the senator.

"I have a tip on which I can make \$4 on the open board of trade tomorrow if I can get \$10 to put up," he said. "I thought you would let me have the ten."

The senator canvassed the situation quickly in his mind. Then he reached into his pocket and pulled out some money.

"There you are," he said to his friend, handing him \$4.

The man took the currency and then hesitated.

"This is only \$4, senator," he explained.

"I need ten."

"You said you expected to make only \$4, didn't you? Well, there it is. You have made \$4, and I have made \$6." And that closed the transaction.

## Law of the Household.

Would we codify the laws that should reign in households and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us and degrades our household life. we must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. Temperance, courage, love, are made up of the same jewels. Listen to every prompting of honor.—Emerson.

## A Good Witness.

Canon Purcell, vicar of Fowey, beloved by every one in Cornwall, was sitting down to dinner one day when a messenger arrived in breathless haste and was shown into the dining room, where he blurted out:

"Please, sir, Cap'n So-and-so is took something terrible and wants to know if you won't come at once."

The good vicar, supposing that some awful accident had happened and that

## "SHE DONE IT, SIR."

there was need of consolation, left his dinner and sped down to a house by the water.

In the living room sat the "Cap'n," erect, motionless, at his own tea table. On his head reposed a mass of wet tea leaves; down his cheeks coursed rivulets of brown liquid.

He pointed to his wife: "She done it, sir. I said to myself, 'Folks I never believe it of her unless I can say the vicar saw it too.' So I sent for you."

Rested on Abraham's Bosom.

One morning when Abraham Lincoln was on his way from home to his office two girls ahead of him were skipping backward on the sidewalk. As they neared and passed within a few feet of him one of them struck the edge of a brick and fell backward. Before she reached the ground Mr. Lincoln had caught her in his arms. Lifting her tenderly to her feet, he asked the girl her name. "Mary Tuft," she answered, blushing. "Well, Mary," said Mr. Lincoln, smiling, "when you reach home you have truthfully told your mother you have rested on Abraham's bosom."

was whistling girl and the crowing hen looked at each other and burst out laughing.

"We'll show 'em!" they exclaimed as with one voice, and then with their heads in the air they marched in past any number of girls who couldn't whistle and hens which couldn't crow and signed for the vaudeville circuit at \$1,000 a week.—Puck.

IS LARGE NUMBER  
OF DAY STUDENTS

Richmond Will Be Well Represented at Earlham This Season.

## HAVE MADE GOOD RECORD

SEVERAL OF MOST PROMINENT STUDENTS QUAKER SCHOOL HAS EVER HAD, HAVE BEEN JUST "DAY DODGERS."

The day students will again play an important part in the activities of Earlham college. Both in the number of students and the prominence of the organization in the college life, the "day dodgers," as they are best known, will be conspicuous at the Friends' institution.

Despite the fact that no mention was made of the day students in the last annual report of President Robert L. Kelly, the president has said that Earlham has a better representation from the home city than any other college in the state. Last year the enrollment of students from this city reached about one hundred and the number this year is expected to equal if not exceed, this.

Earlham has for years been known over the state by the work of the day students. Many of the prominent alumni were at one time day students. Several of the foot ball stars, members of the basket ball teams and record-breaking track men have belonged to the "day dodger" organization. And many of the members of the debating teams and representatives of the college in oratorical contests have been affiliated with the "skull and cross bones," an emblem of day student life.

**Day Student Council.**

Last year several new features were added to the organization. The most important being the day student council. This council was organized last year with only lax interest from students and some members of the faculty. But after repeated encouragement an organization was perfected which accomplished to some extent the ideas of the council.