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—and Sun-Telegram—

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Ms. 100  
T. S. Johnson  
Secretary

## POINTS ON MODERN LETTER WRITING.

There used to be, and we dare say yet are, treatises on letter writing. But the other day there came a letter to this office from the city of Des Moines. The first of the letter was the usual courteous letter that we all write. Its conclusion needs a few imitators in this part of the country.

"Des Moines is booming."

"It has just held the greatest military tournament ever held in the United States."

"Yours very sincerely."

Suppose some of the red corpsed people who have been working on the Fall Festival and neglecting their own business, should sign all their correspondence in some such form, after October 6-7-8-

"Richmond has just held the greatest event in Eastern Indiana—The Fall Festival."

"The Panic Proof City has entered a new era."

"Come and see us."

That is the modern boasting letter formula.

## THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

We believe that public service corporations should be noticed favorably when they regard the public welfare. It used to be otherwise—there was little which could be said on their side of the case. The public ought to know that the Richmond Light, Heat and Power company has a large leak in one of its gas mains at the corner of Eighth and Main street. The pipe is eaten out by electrolysis. But thanks to its manager, Mr. Perkins, the street will not be torn up for repair until after the Fall Festival.

It used to be "The public be damned." The public is now pleased, or should be. And we do not think it amiss to call renewed attention to the fact that that corporation under the present management, has donated a very considerable sum—half the lighting of the Fall Festival, as well as co-operating with the movement in every particular. The public be pleased is a fine thing, and has a singular charm in respect to public service corporations owing to its novelty.

Booth Tarkington has announced that he is turning illustrator, and is not going to write any more plays or novels. Is this to give some other Indianan a show? We hope the old guard will close up its ranks in true Prætorian style.

It will be remembered that Mr. Charles Dana Gibson swore off from the use of his India ink—but he is drawing pictures and big royalties again.

Col. Bailey, who always has a stock of South Carolinian standbys, has been circulating a conundrum about the Fall Festival:

"Why is the Fall Festival like a hoss which is all tithed out?"

"Cause his neck's week."

To get the full force of the jest, put a little English on it.

Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing to try for the cup again. There are those who are cruel enough to suggest that he would better stick to his tea business and the cup that cheers. However, his previous attempts have been no faster than the water wagon, and no disparagement of the Shamrocks.

The Fall Festival is beginning to live up to the advertisements—by Wednesday morning it will exceed them.

Of course you have not noticed the Fall Festival decorations.

In Constantinople there are more than eight hundred mosques or temples.

## THE NEW MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Palladium carried a small telegraphic report of what is going on in the state of Illinois. The twenty largest towns and cities "have demanded from the governor that he request the special session of the legislature to pass an enabling act for the commission form of government for cities."

It is noteworthy that in the same breath the "chloroforming of bills unpleasant to the house machine at Springfield" was scathingly denounced. We do not know what the denunciation will amount to. In all probability the affairs will go on as before. But the interesting thing is to see what the forces are which fight against better city government and giving more power to the people. Briefly, these forces may be classified as the "special interests" and crooked politicians.

It does not require much mental acumen to discern why it is that these two vital forces now at work in American politics should not be in favor of the Commission form of government, particularly when there is also added to the commission the features of initiative, referendum and recall. There have been far too many cases where franchises have been railroaded through. Too many cases of graft. Too many men who have hidden their acts behind others. And there have been too many men in city government who were fearful less the recall should place them where they should be. Public service corporations which have not grasped the idea that the city is not for despoliation and that the people have risen in a way that they never have before, view the commission form of government as merely a new fad of what they are pleased to call cranks. The fact that the twenty cities of Illinois have protested through their own city governments to the governor to seek his aid in the struggle for good business government in their affairs, should be an answer to the small fry and the special interests, who should look upon the wall for the writing which is not invisible, and not the script of "cranks."

What Illinois is doing Indiana will do. And we predict this not because we happen to be particularly interested in the new movement in city government; but because the new scheme of things in national and local government is growing stronger every day. The man who is opposed to Aldrich and Cannon and the special interests in the larger game of national life, is beginning to realize that it is all part of the same system with its roots in the city governments. He is not the callous person that he once was. And, moreover, he is beginning also to see that if he would reach those that are higher up he must begin at the bottom—at home.

## Items Gathered in From Far and Near

## County Courts Historical Centers.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Judge Wright of the twelfth judicial circuit of Virginia has started a movement which should spread all over the United States. This movement is to make the courthouse of each county a kind of historical center or museum for that county. This Judge Wright proposes to accomplish by placing in the court halls portraits of distinguished men who have been citizens of the county, together with tablets recording important historic events of the locality. The effect of this if the plan were adopted in Maryland would be to perpetuate the memory of many distinguished men and important events, to stimulate interest in the history of Maryland and each of its counties, to encourage patriotism and pride of state, to make the courthouses far more attractive and interesting.

Almost every county in Maryland is rich in history. In each courthouse portraits of important people belonging to the county could be placed. In each county events have happened which are worthy of commemoration by tablets. What Judge Wright proposes in Virginia might well be done in Maryland.

St. Louis Celebrates, Too. From the New York Times.

St. Louis is not paying much attention to our celebration of the discovery of the Hudson river and the application of steam to navigation, although it is beginning to think a little of a proposed centennial celebration in 1911 of the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi river. That would be a worthy occasion for a great celebration, indeed. The Mississippi river steamboat of old was a splendid symbol of strength and swiftness, and the present effort to revive river navigation would lend interest to the celebration and derive impetus from it. But St. Louis has near at hand a big celebration of its one hundredth birthday, the centenary of its municipal incorporation, and tomorrow it is going to clean house to prepare for the festivities.

Fulton, Monopolist. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In the glorification of Fulton it has not been generally remembered that he was one of the first of the "grasping monopolists." He and Livingston held for many years the exclusive right to operate vessels "by fire or steam" in the waters of the state of New York, and they enforced their monopoly so strenuously as to exclude from New York any steamboat not operated under their license. This led to reprisals from New Jersey, excluding New York boats, and the whole situation became so intolerable as to lead, through a suit maintained by Daniel Webster before the Supreme Court, to the first and final declaration of the doctrine that the regulation of commerce between the states belongs exclusively to Congress.

Jobs. From the New York Evening Post.

The streets of New York are extensively torn up, which alone would be enough to prove that a municipal election is approaching.

Lord Strathcona, the veteran high commissioner of Canada, has returned home from London. He is eighty-nine years old and holds the record as a transatlantic passenger, having crossed and recrossed more than 150 times.

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with the remedy that has restored hundreds of rheumatic cripples to health and vigor. Let us send their testimony. Drugists everywhere recommend and sell.

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Clem Thistlethwaite W. H. Sudhoff

## PRESIDENT KELLY ON EDUCATIONAL WORK OF FRIENDS

(Continued From Page One.)

that "any one (might) study anything or any subject."

In America, as has already been said, Friends had no provision one hundred years ago for the higher education. In this respect they were behind other religious denominations. The Puritans had founded Harvard in 1636, the Congregationalists Yale in 1701, the Episcopalians, King's College, now Columbia, in 1754, the Presbyterians, Princeton in 1746. The University of Pennsylvania had been founded in 1749 but its founder was Benjamin Franklin. Furthermore the Puritans had had a system of Public Education for 150 years while the Dutch in New York, had had a liberal policy concerning common schools. President Sharpless asserts that "there was no external reason why the Quaker College of 1700 should have been established. There was far more sufficient numerical background than the Puritans had when they founded Harvard." This failure of Friends to grasp their opportunity was due for the most part, perhaps, to an unfortunate and almost fatal misinterpretation of their cardinal principle as a society—the immediate revelation of divine truth. As is well known, the early colleges in America were established with the purpose of training an educated ministry. Friends did not feel the need of an educated ministry. In fact, many Friends actually felt that the education of the schools would be a hindrance to the free course of the spirit in the hearts and minds of those called to this holy calling. The cruder the vessel the sweeter and purer the water of life. They wished to hear the voice of the Lord and they feared that the educated minister might depend upon his own wisdom. The principal motive therefore, for the establishment of colleges being absent, no steps were taken in this direction. This conscious discouraging of higher education is still to be found among us in some quarters today, so that to quote President Sharpless again, "all through our history the shores of our society have been strewn with the wrecks of great men." In fact, "that Friends have not held their own in the development of this country and of England, is due to an unwillingness of best men in shaping policy and in meeting demands of the future." The inevitable result of this policy was weakness and suspicion and intolerance and separation.

Haverford's Founding.

Our first college, Haverford, was founded in 1820, and not being associated organically with any Friends' Meeting it was free to cultivate the academic spirit. Later, other colleges were founded, so that there are now 12 colleges in America under control of Friends. During the last half century, we certainly have made commendable progress in this long neglected field. These colleges represent an investment of not less than \$10,000,000, and all of them rank well in their respective communities. Among them is the leading graduate college for women in this country (Bryn Mawr while another (Haverford) has recently received very conspicuous praise from the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching for the stress they have been placing and are placing on the selection and compensation of their faculty. Two or three others more than meet all the requirements laid down by the General Educational Board for a college of the first rank.

But Friends' influence in higher education has not been confined by any means to the institutions controlled by them. As has already been said, Ezra Cornell was a Friend, and Cornell University was the pioneer, and is the typical university in America advocating and illustrating the doctrine of democracy of studies. Another great American university is typical. I refer to Johns Hopkins. No university in our country has done so much for the higher scholarship. The Friends who founded it and the Friends who have determined its policy, have rendered a conspicuous service indeed, in making it possible for aspiring students to pursue advanced studies under the most favorable conditions without crossing the Atlantic. America has several great graduate universities now, but it was Johns Hopkins which gave the first impulse in that direction. Another Friend, Francis T. King, of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins, is entitled to the credit of being the founder of the Johns Hopkins hospital, without doubt. I think the greatest American hospital Friends, also, have exerted much influence at Brown. Moses Brown, the founder of the Moses Brown School of Providence, was a point founder of the university also. President W. H. Faunce has recently written me, "at Brown we are required by charter to have five Friends on our Board of Trustees and these five have always been influential in our counsels."

William Jackson Palmer.

It is probably not generally known that the founder of Colorado College at Colorado Springs, William Jackson Palmer, was a member of Race Street Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia, and was a man at the same time of great wealth, generous nature and high ideals. It has been said of him that "no other member of the Society of Friends has nearly been victims of heart failure lately. They have gone home for Monday's dinner expecting to find a cold lunch and a topsy-turvy house and were amazed to find a good dinner and a clean house, also a large white washing on the line. It pays to buy rub-a-lac; it round in your hand till it goes out."

## Red Sea Pearls.

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