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### Items Gathered in From Far and Near

**Blacklisting Drunkards.**  
From the Philadelphia Ledger.—  
New Jersey is trying out an interest-  
ing experiment looking to the elimi-  
nation of the habitual drunkard by the  
experience of having prepared an official  
list of persons to whom saloon-  
keepers are forbidden, under penalty,  
to sell liquor at any time. It has not  
progressed far enough to warrant a  
judgment as to its wisdom or practical-  
ity, but there have already arisen  
some curious controversies in connection  
with its enforcement. One of these  
has just been made the subject of a  
judicial decision at Glassboro, which is  
to the effect that the "board of  
protectors" is guilty of "malice" in  
having placed the name of a fellow-  
citizen on the obnoxious list. This is  
only one, however, of the many  
questions which so drastic a law is  
likely to raise, and much more serious  
and prolonged litigation will be the  
probable outcome.

**The Secret Divorce Abuse.**  
From the New York Times.—Sec-  
recy in divorce suits when the parties  
have high social standing in the com-  
munity is growing into a grave abuse  
in our courts. The law authorizes the  
withholding of testimony from the  
public eye when, in the opinion of the  
referee or the court, its publication  
might endanger public morals. This  
privilege, however, was never intended  
to permit the wealthy to get their  
divorces with little trouble and next  
to no publicity. The proceedings in the  
Rockland county court yesterday,  
when a man and woman of large for-  
tune and influence were divorced, were  
such as to make the administration  
of the law seem farcical.

**Business.**  
From the Dayton News.—There is  
not a section of the United States that  
does not report at the end of the week  
an increased volume of business.  
From every quarter come reports of  
great activity, of a shortage of labor,  
of a car famine, or a threatened car  
famine, of new industries and increased  
operations. The fall trade is satis-  
factory everywhere.

**Teaching Swimming.**  
From the New York World.—The  
inclusion of swimming among the re-  
quired studies of the Boston high  
school is a new and a commendable  
departure in public-school education.  
It is likewise one for which graduates  
will have reason to be grateful in af-  
ter years.

**Champions Come and Go.**  
From the Philadelphia Inquirer.—  
Walter J. Travis has gone down in  
defeat before a great unknown who  
turns out to be a Philadelphia. Let  
every crack golfer beware lest he fall.  
A possible champion on the links is  
born every minute.

**Certainly Not.**  
From the Memphis Commercial-  
Appeal.—"Swinging around the circle"  
has certainly not impaired Taft's  
chances for a second term.

**Crumbling.**  
From the New York Telegram.—  
Cracks in the courthouse? Huh, go  
look at Tammany Hall!

### TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson)

Unlucky.  
"What's the number of your automo-  
bile?"  
"I don't remember what it is," an-  
swered Mr. Chuggins. "But it ought  
to be thirteen."

A Question.  
He got a dollar and a sure  
For every word! Oh, lucky chance,  
Is this a case of literature,  
Or is it simply high finance?

And Yet Rollo Doesn't Understand.  
"Father," said Little Rollo, "what  
is an iconoclast?"  
"An iconoclast, my son, is usually a

## THE VEIL LIFTED

Since the Winona speech the people of Indiana, particularly in this  
Sixth Congressional District, at least, have been wondering at the friend-  
liness of President Taft toward Cannon, Aldrich, Payne and to the protect-  
ed interests. During the debate in congress over the tariff, it was believed  
in Indiana that the president would keep to the spirit of his speech of ac-  
ceptance of the nomination of the republican party.

That these promises were unequivocal is certain, when it is recalled that  
they were frequently used by Senator Beveridge to defend his Republican-  
ism when assailed and taunted by Mr. Aldrich. Those same promises were  
quoted by the Indiana Republican Editorial Association in giving its  
support to Senator Beveridge on the occasion of Aldrich's attempt to  
"read Beveridge out of the party."

When Beveridge did not vote for the tariff he was applauded by the  
whole state of Indiana and by the people all over the United States, whose  
representatives and senators had proved faithless to them.

These same people awaited the movements of the Chief Executive. He  
signed the tariff bill and through the influence of the ten Republican in-  
surgents in the senate secured all the "substantial reductions" which were  
forced out of the conference committee.

The people then were disposed to say that Taft had done the best he  
could under the circumstances—those circumstances being Aldrich and  
Cannon.

But the laudation of Aldrich at Boston and the similar performance at  
Winona, left the people wondering what is going on behind the veil.

And now that veil is lifted.  
The correspondence between Mr. Taft and Mr. William Dudley Foulke  
(so unofficially official) throws far more light on the situation than if the  
whole correspondence had been made public.

In another place in this issue we carry a story reprinted from Mr.  
Charles P. Taft's paper, the Cincinnati Times-Star, which shows more  
plainly than ever what has already been suspected. What the news story  
in Mr. Charles Taft's paper shows is that the president is having the wool  
pulled over his eyes as to the true situation all over the country. The ar-  
ticle has been dictated by Some One—with the chances that that Some One  
was none other than Mr. Charles Taft, who, owing to the amount of money  
which he put up for his brother's election, may be thought to have some  
weight in the councils of the administration.

It seems probable that the influence of Mr. Taft's immediate family  
has been cunningly expressed as hoping that he will have an administration  
for himself and that he need not adhere to the Roosevelt policy or meth-  
ods. Add to this Mr. Taft's judicial inertia, his too good nature and sur-  
round him with a Sphere of Influence constantly radiating conservatism  
and the thing can be plainly seen.

There is certainly something in the remark of Collier's Weekly when  
it says of the President:

"He is in the midst of extreme conservatives, some honest,  
some not. Those nearest in his councils include Duffy's  
Malt-Whisky-Sherman, golfer, fryer of fat, and Vice-President  
of the United States; Senator Aldrich, boss, bully, and chief  
asset of Big Business in its control of legislation; Payne,  
constructor in the House of the disappointing tariff compro-  
mise; Hitchcock, political manager to his finger-tips; Knox,  
as ignorant of progressive public spirit as Collier's is of ra-  
dium; and lastly Richard Achilles Ballinger, tricky, furtive,  
and menacing to the most far-reaching interests at present  
before the Administration for consideration."

It is a tragedy that is passing before our eyes. Mr. Taft, in our opin-  
ion, is honest—but he is being deceived. In the words of the street he  
has proved an easy mark or as Collier's well remarks:

"Mr. Taft's character is so high, his aim so pure, his in-  
tellect so clear and trained, that nothing can prevent ap-  
proval from the people in the long run except two amiable  
human traits: blind confidence in those about him, and dis-  
like of controversy."

From the internal evidence presented by the story of Mr. Charles  
Taft's apparent dictation, we are of the opinion that in his personal let-  
ter to the President, Mr. Foulke told the exact temper, not only of the  
people of Indiana and the Middle West, but also of the whole country.

When the correspondence is published, it will be more easy for the  
people to see the false impressions which have been poured into Presi-  
dent Taft's ear by his immediate surroundings. It is apparent from the  
really official statement of Mr. Charles Taft's organ, the Times Star, that  
the President is being played upon for purposes which are not honorable.

The President may awaken to the situation too late as he did in the  
Ballinger episode, in perfect trust of those friends in wolf's clothing.  
We hope the correspondence will be published. It will do more for  
the insurgent cause—the cause of the people, and more for the discomfiture  
of the bossism of the interests masquerading as Republicanism in  
the national Capitol than anything which has yet appeared. It may have  
the effect of disclosing to the President what has really been going on  
since his election this time last year.

man who seeks to overthrow other  
people's idols in the hope of seeking  
recognition of his own works of art."

"I reads in do paper," said Uncle  
Eben, "dat people is livin' longer dan  
day uester. Maybe in de co'se of time  
us human folks will live long enough  
to actually learn as much as we  
thinks we knows at twenty or thirty."

**In the Great Game.**  
"I was in the hands of my friends,"  
said the disappointed statesman.  
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum.  
"In the political game being in the  
hands of your friends is a pretty sure  
way of getting into the discard."

**Hookworms.**  
The vaudeville tyro was angry.  
When they dragged him back there  
on the stage:  
They cried "Get the hook!" and they  
got it!  
But all swiftly he vented his rage.  
He blackened the eye of a stage hand  
And the ears of the manager burst.  
From his language so blue when he  
said "I'll teach you  
That even a hookworm will turn!"

A fisherman sat by the water.  
On a dull and unpromising day.  
He patiently cast in an eddy  
With never a bite to repay.  
Then he threw the small barbs in the  
billow  
And said to the fish, "You'll discern  
By my frown and my leer and my ac-  
tions so queer  
That even a hookworm will turn."

A man with his fingers all punctured  
Was trying to fasten a dress.  
He was softly repeating some lan-  
guage  
Whose purport 'twere needless to  
guess.  
Then he lit a cigar and he vanished.  
While his wife, still near-clad, seeks  
to learn  
Where her husband can be. He just  
writes, "Now you see  
That even a hookworm will turn!"

**Scott Told Him.**  
A dissipated and unmanly noble-  
man, presuming upon his "nobility,"  
once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat  
opposite him at dinner, what the dif-  
ference was between Scott and sot.  
"Just the breadth of the table," re-  
torted Sir Walter.

## ITALIAN HAND OF THE GOVERNOR IS EVIDENT IN MOVE

Captures Stokes Jackson, a  
Taggart Supporter, in His  
Plan to Reorganize the  
State Committee.

HE WOULD ELIMINATE  
TAGGART FROM GAME

Rules Will Be Changed, by the  
Agreement, So That the  
Time of Electing Delegates  
Will Be Changed.

(Palladium Special)  
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 22.—The an-  
nouncement that Governor Marshall  
and Stokes Jackson, of Greenfield,  
democratic state chairman, have prac-  
tically reached an agreement to work  
for a change in the rules of the demo-  
cratic state committee so as to change  
the time when the committee shall be  
elected, has caused much comment  
here, because these two leaders represent  
or are supposed to represent two  
different factions of the democratic  
party in this state. Jackson was elected  
state chairman by the Taggart men  
on the state committee two years ago,  
and has always been regarded as the  
representative of Taggart on the com-  
mittee. On the other hand, Marshall  
was nominated for governor in spite of  
Taggart, who wanted Samuel J. Rai-  
ston, of Lebanon, nominated, and ever  
since, Marshall has been in the govern-  
or's office, he has been quietly work-  
ing to bring about a reorganization of  
the state committee on a basis that  
would eliminate the influences that  
have been behind Taggart in the con-  
trol of the state organization. There  
has not been any secret about this  
proposition.

At State Convention.  
But now it is announced that Jack-  
son and Marshall have decided, after  
a conference, to try to induce the or-  
ganization to change the rules so that  
hereafter the new members of the  
state committee will be elected at the  
state convention instead of many  
weeks or months in advance, as is done  
at present. Just why they wish to  
make this change is a matter of specu-  
lation.

Jackson came to the city Saturday  
as had been planned, and when he left  
for home he announced that he would  
call the members of the state com-  
mittee to this city for a meeting on  
December 14. The purpose of this  
meeting will be to set a date for hold-  
ing the primaries at which the dele-  
gates will be elected that will attend  
the district conventions and elect the  
district chairmen. All other matters  
relating to the reorganization of the  
state committee will be taken up at  
that meeting and be thrashed out.

Is Too Far Away.  
It is even said that something will be  
considered with reference to the date  
for holding the state convention next  
year, but it is not at all likely that  
there will be any definite decision of  
that matter. The time for holding the  
state convention is too far away to re-  
quire any consideration at this time.

Jackson also said he and the gov-  
ernor had discussed the proposed  
change in the time for electing the  
members of the state committee, and  
that they agreed that a change would  
be a good thing. Jackson calls at-  
tention to the fact that the national or-  
ganizations elect national committee-  
men from the various states at the na-  
tional conventions, instead of before-  
hand, and he believed it would be well  
to do the same thing in the states. He  
says it would be better for the party  
if the delegates at the state conven-  
tion would meet by districts and elect  
the district chairmen in that manner.

It is possible that when the mem-  
bers of the state committee meet here  
on December 14, if the proposed  
change appeals to them as being prop-  
er, they may decide not to call any  
primaries for the election of delegates  
to elect district chairmen, but decide  
to wait and present the matter to the  
state convention next year. In such  
event the present members of the state  
committee would hold over until the  
state convention, and the present com-  
mittee would have in its hands the ar-  
ranging for the convention. This is  
regarded as an important job, espe-  
cially next year, when the affairs of the  
party will have to be handled in a de-  
liberate manner in order to keep every-  
body in line and avoid eruptions.

Relief Opposed to It.

Joseph Reiley, the secretary of the  
state committee, however, is opposed  
to the change, and his opposition  
makes the situation one difficult of un-  
derstanding. Reiley is an out and out  
Taggart man of the most pronounced  
stripe, and always has been. He has  
been secretary of the state committee  
for so many years that no one is able  
to remember when he was not secreta-  
ry, and he has held the office all the  
time because of Taggart's influence.  
Therefore, whatever Reiley says is taken  
by many to be what Taggart  
thinks, and since Reiley is opposed to  
the change in the rule many persons  
believe Taggart is opposed to it, also.  
If this is true, then it probably means  
that Taggart is afraid of the present  
make-up of the committee. The pres-  
ent committee is his committee, of  
course, but it is not by any means  
unanimous in its support of Taggart.  
It will be remembered that when the  
committee met a year ago last winter  
for reorganization there was a long  
contest for the chairmanship. Tag-

(Continued on Page Five.)



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### Business Review of The Past Week by Henry Clews

Financial problems are working  
their way out through a series of con-  
flicting influences. The general un-  
dercurrent in trade, industry and finance  
is one of confidence. Business contin-  
ues large in volume, and the belief in  
continued activity is universal. Labor  
is well employed, and there would  
be little reason for hesitancy were it  
not for the phenomenally high level  
of prices, whether of merchandise or  
securities. Complaints of the high  
cost of living are universal. There is  
good reason for many of these com-  
plaints, but the fact is they are fre-  
quently being made the most of as an  
excuse for advance in wages. A far  
more potent element in the increased  
cost of living than is readily admit-  
ted, is the extravagance which has be-  
come a national characteristic and  
weakness. This tendency towards ex-  
travagance is more evident in the  
home than in business or in public af-  
fairs, and its effects in the long run  
cannot but be injurious. Many tota-  
lly unnecessary amusements and luxu-  
ries are now indulged in which were  
never thought of ten years ago, and the  
result must be a greatly diminished na-  
tional saving power, out of which  
should come our new supplies of cap-  
ital. As to what will check this up-  
ward trend in values nobody can fore-  
cast. Production has not yet outrun  
consumption. Combinations of all  
kinds are restricting competition and  
putting up prices. Inflation and specu-  
lation are adding fuel to the fire,  
and at present there is nothing in sight  
to check the advance except exhaustion  
of the purchasing power of the con-  
sumer. That, too, is not in the im-  
mediate future.

Coming down to the stock market it  
appears to be dividing itself into two  
sections—the railroad and the indus-  
trial section. Railroad shares, though  
having undergone moderate recessions,  
are still upon a very high level. It is  
true the railroads are making large  
gross earnings because traffic is now  
as heavy as before the panic, and rates  
have been advanced to more profitable  
figures. Railroad managers, however,  
are concerned with a series of trouble-  
some problems. Economies which fol-  
lowed the panic are now enforcing cor-  
responding heavy outlays for better-  
ments and enlargements, which means  
not only increased expenditures out of  
earnings, but larger applications for  
new capital. They are obliged to pay  
more for supplies, and the costs of op-  
eration are steadily increasing. Labor  
agitations are already confronting  
them. So, too, are the possibilities of  
an antagonistic Congress during the  
coming winter. While, therefore, the  
earning capacity of the railroads is  
promising, their outlook as invest-  
ments is not especially attractive. Divi-  
dend increases are very remote owing  
to circumstances just alluded to, and  
the poor returns on present market val-  
ues make railroad shares less attrac-  
tive to the ordinary investor than for-  
merly.

Until a closer adjustment has  
been made between current rates of in-  
terest and prices of railroad shares,  
and until the chances of better divi-  
dends improve, purchase of the aver-  
age railroad shares should be made  
with caution. The bond market con-  
tinues very unsatisfactory, and though  
no important declines have been re-  
corded, the demand for this class of  
investments has much declined and  
values show a softening tendency.  
In the industrial section of the mar-

ket the outlook is somewhat brighter  
for the better class of securities. All  
our leading establishments, especially  
those in any way connected with the  
steel trade, are wonderfully active.  
Orders are on hand which will keep  
them busy for months, and profits are  
generally satisfactory. The tariff agi-  
tation is over for the time being, and

Prices of all living increased, the only  
exception Mrs. Austin's pancake  
flour. Same old price at all grocers.

**Absentminded.**  
"Wilkins is the most absentminded  
cuss I ever met."  
"How so?"  
"The last time he got in the barber's  
chair he pinned the newspaper around  
his neck and began to read the towel."  
—Philadelphia Record.

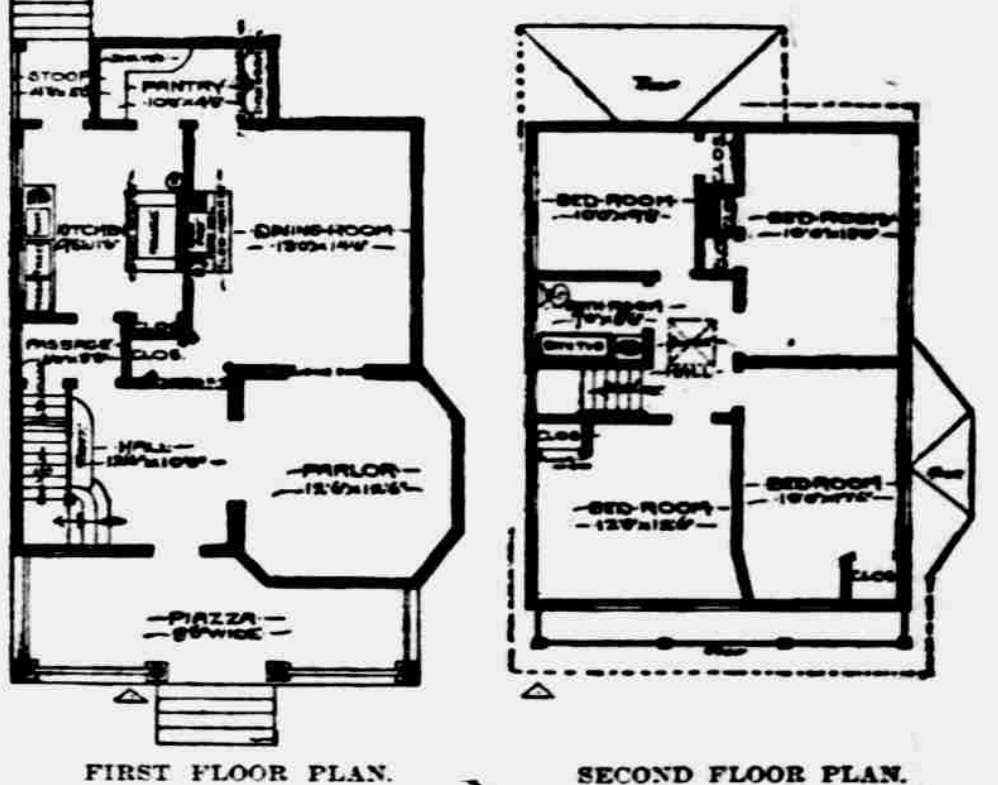
### Attractive Eight Room Residence.

A Design That Has Been Duplicated Many Times.  
Estimated Cost, About \$2,600.

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PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



**FIRST FLOOR PLAN.**  
Here we illustrate a very attractive eight room home. It was recently  
erected in Brooklyn at a cost of \$2,600. There is a brick cellar under the  
entire house, with concrete floor, coal bins, storeroom, etc. The frame was  
built with spruce timber, sheathed, papered, sided, shingled and stucco fin-  
ished, as shown in the photograph. Roof is shingled. The floors are yellow  
pine oiled and polished. The trim is cypress throughout finished forest green  
in water color stains and varnished. Stairs are oak finished natural. Hard-  
ware is all plain black metal finish. Bathroom has iron white enameled tub  
and basin and toilet with low down tank. Kitchen has modern range, wash-  
tubs and sink. The house is heated with a furnace. This design has proved  
very popular, as it has been used and duplicated many times. Size, 27 by 40  
feet, including piazza.

**SECOND FLOOR PLAN.**  
STANLEY A. DENNIS, Architect.