

## The Richmond Palladium

—and Sun-Telegram—

Published and owned by the  
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.

Issued 7 days each week, evenings and  
Sunday morning.

Office—Corner North 9th and A streets,  
Home Phone 1121.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Rudolph G. Leeds, Editor  
Charles M. Morgan, Managing Editor  
Carl Bernhardt, Associate Editor  
W. R. Poundstone, News Editor.

### SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in ad-  
vance) or 10c per week.

### MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, in advance \$5.00  
Six months, in advance 2.50  
One month, in advance .45

### RURAL ROUTES.

One year, in advance \$2.50  
Six months, in advance 1.50  
One month, in advance .25

Address changed as often as desired;  
both new and old addresses must be  
given.

Subscribers will please remit with  
order, which should be given for a  
specified term; name will not be enter-  
ed until payment is received.

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

Accepted for mailing at special rate of  
postage provided for publication of  
news papers.

Postage paid by publisher.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

Single copy 10c.

Advertising rates on application.

Copyright, 1909, by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Printed at the Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Published by The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram.

Richmond, Indiana.

November 29, 1909.

Price 10c.

## Embarrassing The Administration

Whatever Mr. Cannon may say the fact remains that he is the same Mr. Cannon, reactionary, and stand pat with the power by virtue of the rules of the house and the prerogatives of his office to make or break legislation. In view of this fact it is still instructive to hear him talk of the great work performed by congress under the last administration when it is well known that he has opposed it on every occasion. Theodore Roosevelt fought every bit of the legislation past Aldrich and Cannon as the country well knows.

This being so, the arguments of Mr. Cannon do not seem so pertinent when he intimates that the insurgents have been embarrassing the administration and its program. The program of the insurgents is exactly that of the previous administration plus the promises made by the republican party in convention assembled. It was further understood that Mr. Taft was to carry out the Roosevelt policies.

The arguments of Mr. Cannon are unavailing. Even the comfort which he draws from Mr. Taft does not remove the knowledge of the people that the Speaker of the House, second in power to himself, did all he could to keep the tariff legislation from being satisfactory or even in accordance with the pledges of the republican convention.

Which has done the most to embarrass the administration—for by embarrassing it, we assume that keeping it from carrying out its promises is meant?

The speaker who used his enormous power against it or the insurgents who maintain that those promises should be carried out.

We think that a performance of the promises of the republican convention is more nearly good republican doctrine than the abortion of them performed by the Speaker and his machine built up on rules of the house. Which, by the way, is the whole question.

the manager, "although I shouldn't like to have it generally known. Before her big scene I go around to her dressing room and tell her how little real money there is in the house."

### Restless Royalty.

"Before their marriage he said she should be treated like a queen."

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "he has kept his word after a fashion. His household is very much like one of those little European monarchies."

"De reason," said Uncle Eben, "dat some men walks de floor because of deir debts is because it's warmer an' mo' comfortable dan gittin' out an' buildin' fences or shovelin' snow."

## Business Review of The Past Week by Henry Clews

Wall street was decidedly disturbed by the decision of the United States Circuit Court against the Standard Oil Co. Although not entirely unexpected, this decision emphasizes the bar which the courts are placing upon the efforts to suppress competition. Needless to say these mandates interfere materially with the plans of many industrial and financial leaders who had contemplated mergers, holding companies or other devices for circumventing the law. Such plans must necessarily be seriously interfered with and all combinations of a monopolistic character are now wondering how the decision may affect their future welfare. It is not to be supposed that either the government or the courts are going to take extreme or unrelenting action towards the great combinations of capital, which are necessary to the development of the country and more efficient and more economical than numerous small concerns. Nevertheless, it may as well be recognized at once that the government seriously intends to comply with the popular demand for adequate restraint of monopolies and great aggregations of capital. It is evident, too, that the courts of last resort will support this movement; and that the Sherman law, though requiring some modifications in order to make its enforcement more reasonable, will remain the law of the land. The prime intent of that measure is to maintain the open field and fair play. Monopolies are un-American, for they conflict with such purposes and endanger the very foundation of our political institutions. The door of opportunity must not be shut and locked fast by monopoly. Competition has been the main incentive in the material development of this great nation, and the recent tendency towards its elimination, if not resisted, would rapidly lead to socialism, national decay and revolution. The political and industrial life of the nation depends very largely upon the decision of the courts on this vital question; and it is really encouraging to observe that the present drift is towards sound and well established economic principles and away from the popular fallacies which captured many light thinking or ultra-selfish people, who in the pursuit of their purposes are blind to public welfare. The check upon this tendency towards monopoly and excessive centralization of industry may, of course, be temporarily unsettling in Wall Street, but the ultimate effects even upon investments will be highly beneficial, for it will disarm much of the public criticism naturally aimed at the great corporations and monopolies, which would surely continue to abuse the great power obtained without due restraint. It will be remembered that none of the calamities which were predicted in event of a decision against the Northern Securities Co. ever happened. On the contrary, the decision was distinctly beneficial; it averted worse political agitation; and the Standard Oil decision will do likewise.

Stock Exchange prices exhibited a lower tendency owing to the conditions just referred to. New issues are still forthcoming in large amounts, but the buying power of the market is very limited. Investors and speculators alike, keep aloof and there has been no support except from the manipulations of big traders. The approaching opening of congress is also an element of uneasiness. President Taft is expected to live up to his promises of carrying out the Roosevelt anti-corporation policies. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Taft personally would oppose any radical measures, yet he fully understands the strong public opinion throughout the country which is hostile to such combinations, and recognizes that if he does not satisfy the public desire for action, Mr. Roosevelt may be summoned to that task three years hence. As to the attitude of Congress, nothing can yet be ascertained owing to the conflict of various issues. The legislature, however, is likely to be more unfriendly than otherwise to corporate interests, and there is no doubt that amendment of the Sherman law will be attended with difficulty this season. Another depressing influence has been the firmness of money. No particular stringency is anticipated, but good interest

rates must be expected for some weeks to come, which is not helpful to bullish operations when the market is already upon a high level. The business situation, however, is not without its encouraging features. Railroad traffic is increasing, and practically all of the roads report satisfactory gross earnings. Mills and factories in nearly all parts of the country are running full time. The steel and building trades still maintain their phenomenal activity. In a few quarters there is a slight slackening of the pace as the rush of the fall trade is over, but this is not general. In the wholesale and retail trades there is a decided feeling of conservatism among merchants who often hesitate to enter into future contracts because of present high costs of production and high prices of raw materials. There is also an uneasy feeling regarding the situation in cotton and copper resulting from excessive manipulation, and while the general situation is hopeful, it is not without its serious perplexities, chief of which is the generally high scale of prices.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

J. Warren Beck et al to A. Schafer & Sons, Pt. S. E. 24-18-14, \$1.

Henry Oler to Frank R. Oler, Pt. 11-17-13, \$2,000.

Nannie L. R. Moran to Joseph Brower, Pt. 34-35-13-1, \$425.

Auditor Wayne county to James Stodens' Heirs, lot 3, block 28, Cambridge City, \$2.

Walter Stoubaugh to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., lots 5-7 block 28, Cambridge City, \$1.

Alonso R. Feemster to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., Pt. W. 15 27-16-12; Jackson Twp., \$600.

Sophia O. Cokfair to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., lots 15, 16, 41, 42, 43; Pt. 17, 40, 44, 45, Cambridge City, \$450.

Richard A. Jackson to Turner W. Hadley, lot 59 Grand Boulevard Sub. of P. V. Washburn's addition to city, \$350.

Dickinson Trust Co., Tr. to Turner W. Hadley, lots 7-24 in Jenkins Add. to City, \$260.

S. S. Imp. Association to John Sanders, lots 426 and 427 Beallview Add. to City, \$525.

Chas. M. Bradway to Harry O. Foster, lot 78 Mendenhall & Price Add. city, \$1,000.

Dickinson Trust Co., Tr. to Louisa R. Gross, lot 36 Jenkins Add. to city, \$135.

Mary A. Weller to James H. Cole, lots 307, 308 and 309 E. Starr Add. to city, \$3,000.

Mary A. Weller to James H. Cole, lot 5, Blk. 4, C. T. Price's Add. to city, \$4,500.

John C. Evans to Harry B. Stanley, Pt. lot 256, Haynes Add. City, \$2,600.

Frank M. Price to Wm. B. Dye et al, lot 48, official map of the city, \$1,150.

Robinson & Co. to Olive M. Osborn, lot 16, J. K. Dugdale Add. City, \$50.

S. S. Imp. Association to Wm. Metzger, lots 416, 417, 418 Beallview Add. city, \$350.

Mary H. Haynes to Henry H. Foster et al, lot 73 Schwegman's Add. city, \$1,600.

Clara T. Moorman to John B. Keys, Pt. lots 30 and 31, J. Cox Add. to city, \$3,200.

S. S. Imp. Association to Hackman, Klefthoth Co., lots 175 and 176 Beallview Add. city, \$600.

Auditor of Wayne county to John Stout, lot 56 C. T. Price's 2nd Add. to city, \$2,10.

John A. Stout to Frank M. Conklin et al, lot 56, C. T. Price's 2nd Add. city, \$100.

A Dreary Failure.  
"Yes, my life is a failure."  
"Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?"

"I spend all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me and my clothes don't fit."

## CANNONADE STIRS INSURGENTS' IRE

Uncle Joe's Recent Speech Adds Fuel to Flames Of Revolt.

### MOBILIZED FOR BATTLE

GOVERNOR STUBBS SAYS THE SPEAKER GAINED NO FRIENDS IN THE WEST BY HIS DECLARATION OF WAR.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Insurgent republican senators and representatives are heading for Washington for the regular session of congress from out of the western states, keyed up to fighting pitch. The Kansas City speech of Speaker Cannon, followed so closely upon the heels of his Bloomington midnight attack upon everybody who doesn't agree with him, has burned the bridges and the wires are down.

Perhaps Uncle Joe didn't know it, but insurgents of high standing within the republican organization west of the Missouri river, were on the spot at the Knife and Fork club dinner, to hear with their own ears exactly what the speaker had to say about them.

These leaders said frankly after digesting that part of the Cannon diatribe which was spontaneous with him and which did not go out to the country at large through the medium of the Associated Press, that any attempt at compromise, even during this session of congress, for personal or local reasons, or even for the sake of the president, would be ultra-foolish, in view of the limit to which Speaker Cannon had gone in condemning insurgentism to the fiery furnace.

### Insurgents Ready for Fight.

The two recent fulminations of the speaker, in connection with the public utterances of Senator Aldrich through the west, result in a beligerency on the part of the insurgent delegation at Washington which was not to be the practical attitude of the mid-westerners, as they viewed the situation following the New Orleans water convention and prior to the Bloomington speech of Uncle Joe.

This fact was stated simply by Senator Bristow of Kansas after Speaker Cannon's emphatic declaration that hereafter the "regular" republicans will fight the insurgents upon the same plane and with the same weapons as are needed against William J. Bryan. "Mr. Cannon is wrong, utterly wrong," said Senator Bristow. "He has forced the war and now he will get it. He lost his head in his Kansas City speech. He has misled himself as to the real attitude of the republicans of this part of the country. There is nothing for the progressive republicans to do now but to fight back. I consider the battle opened and upon ground chosen by Speaker Cannon."

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas attentively considered the Kansas City address of Speaker Cannon.

"A few more speeches such as the knife and fork speech," said Governor Stubbs, "and Mr. Cannon and his coteries will be without even lukewarm support in Kansas or in any other part of this western territory, in my judgment."

"The effect of such meandering and wandering allegations and veiled charges as Mr. Cannon makes is altogether favorable to the progressive movement within the republican party. The visit of Senator Aldrich to the west simply strengthened the fighting spirit in our men at Washington."

There has been much talk about Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas having in his vest pocket a petition asking the speaker to resign, taking Uncle Joe at his word in one of his Mississippi river speeches when he said that he would lay down the gavel if a majority of the republicans in congress so requested him to do.

### The Little Cuss.

Professor Marsh, the distinguished paleontologist, once met P. T. Barnum, the showman, in a railroad car. He knew Barnum from his portraits, but Barnum did not know him. They entered into conversation, and Barnum told him of a number of curios which had been picked up in Mexico for his museum, but which his agent in New York, not realizing their value, offered for sale.

"And they were sold?" asked Professor Marsh.

"Yes; some little cuss up in New Haven bought them," answered Barnum.

"I thought so," said the scientist, smiling and handing out his card. "I was the little cuss."

### Hard Luck.

"People can talk of their troubles," said Mrs. Wagleigh, "but I think Mrs. Jones has the hardest luck of any one. She is absolutely deprived by nature of enjoying a woman's greatest pleasure. She's a deaf mute and can't talk. She can only use her hands. Now, if that isn't awful, tell me what is?"

Mr. Wagleigh looked up from his evening paper. "I met her husband this afternoon," he said, "and he was tickled to pieces. His wife cut her fingers with the bread knife yesterday, and now she can't talk at all."—New York Times.

### MASONIC CALENDAR.

Monday, Nov. 29.—Richmond Commandery, No. 8, K. T. Work in Red Cross Degree.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Richmond Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M. Work in Master Mason degree. Refreshments.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—Wayne Council, No. 10, R. & S. M. Stated Assembly and election of officers.

Saturday, Dec. 4.—Loyal Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S., Stated Meeting.

## Col. Astor and His Ocean Palace



Col. J. J. Astor and his yacht Nounialah in search of which were sent a United States revenue cutter and a wrecking boat. For fourteen days the only tidings from Col. Astor's Nounialah was brought by the Captain of a West India boat who said he sighted a vessel he believed to be the missing one, off San Salvador. The yacht was finally reported safe in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico.

## UNION'S GREAT WORK

What the Ironmolders Have Done In Fifty Years.

### A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

High Dues Have Enabled the Organization to Pay Substantial Benefits and Thus Increase Membership—Wage Agreements Favored.

In July of this year the Ironmolders' union celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization as a national body.

There was a union of ironmolders in Pittsburg in 1836 and one in Philadelphia in 1837. Cincinnati had one in 1847. Each of these various unions may have been organized several years earlier than the date named for it. The records of most of the early unions are lost. We get just a glimpse of one here and there by accident.

On June 16, 1855, the molders of Philadelphia formed a union, which still exists as union No. 1. Through its efforts the national organization was formed. In the fall of 1858 a circular was sent from the Philadelphia union to all the local ironmolders' unions it could get track of, asking each to send a delegate to a national convention. This convention met in Philadelphia July 5, 1859, with delegates from local unions in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Albany, Troy, Peekskill, Utica and Port Chester, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Jersey City, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore and Cincinnati. Letters came from local unions in Louisville, Ky., and Stamford, Conn., pledging them to abide by whatever action was taken by the convention.

While the molders from the very start favored wage agreements and their union was among the first in the field with this peace promoting device, they have had harder fights and more of them than any other union I know of. Partly because of its numberless strikes the molders' union early came up against that most serious of all the foes of unionism—the opposition of the wives of union men to the union. Women could see in the organization of labor only danger of more strikes and an expense at least to the extent of the dues and assessments.

Whether the benefit features of the Ironmolders' union were consciously introduced to placate the women or not I do not know. In 1868 at the convention in Toronto a resolution embodying some rather wild benefit features was adopted, but it was never put in practice. In 1870 an attempt was made to form an auxiliary association to be composed of only members who agreed to pay an assessment to meet death benefits. This plan soon collapsed. The convention of 1870, held in Chicago, ordered a death or total disability benefit of \$100 in each

case to be paid from the general fund, this to be in operation on and after Jan. 1, 1880, and to apply to all members who at the date of death or disability had been in the organization for twelve consecutive months and did not owe more than three months' dues.

The convention of 1889 changed this arrangement to a graduated benefit and provided that a member who had been in good standing from one to five years should receive \$100, from five to ten years \$150, from ten to fifteen years \$175 and from fifteen to twenty years or over \$200, membership to be computed from Oct. 1, 1885.

From the inception of this benefit feature, Jan. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1909, there had been paid from the general fund for death benefits \$610,886; for disability benefits, \$45,225; total, \$656,111.

A sick benefit fund was established by the convention of