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T. J. Astor
Secretary.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

What Happened in Nicaragua?

From the New York Evening Post.
The State Department is wise to wait to make sure of the facts in regard to the shooting of two Americans in Nicaragua, before deciding what principles of international law to enforce in their case. The difficulties of arriving at accurate knowledge are confessedly great. All the arguments of the international lawyers on the subject necessarily begin with a large "If." "If" the two Americans were a part of the "regular" armed forces of the revolutionists, etc. Yes, but Central American revolutionists are among the most irregular bodies on earth. In the nature of the case, they are most often adventurers or guerrillas, with the faintest possible regard for military regulations. Evidence as to what was really before a Nicaraguan court-martial, in either army, would be exceedingly hard to get. Both the President and Secretary Knox are lawyers and of the judicial habit of mind, and both of them are naturally anxious to have an admitted state of facts placed under their eyes before deciding what course the law and national policy would dictate. It is not disputed anywhere that if the two Americans were denied the rights of prisoners of war laid down by international law, our government would be justified in demanding reparation from ely. But first we must know what actually happened. Mere general proof that Zelaya is a brute and tyrant will not suffice. The thing to find out is what of color of law the Americans were put to death.

Tuberculosis in the Street Dust.
From the Newark Star.
Some day, with a better knowledge of the causes for disease, municipalities will jealously guard against street dust. At present little or nothing is done for prevention. In Newark in dry weather it only needs a wind to raise the dust accumulated in the streets. Clouds of dust are blown into people's faces and into houses, and the disease germs it contains are breathed in. Down the hills from the west on a windy day come other and larger clouds of dust. Now, it is a matter of insurance record that about 25 per cent of the deaths of persons whose occupations expose them to street dust are due to tuberculosis. Neglect of street cleaning is a too common failing in a municipal government. Unpaved streets are also a cause for dust. The careless carting of dirt and refuse is another. In many ways the ordinances are violated daily to make disease-carrying dust. Tuberculosis lurks in the street dust. Should not the campaign against that plague include a thorough reform of the cleaning and regulation of the public streets?

TWINKLES

(By PHILANDER JOHNSON.)

The Highest Type.

"What do you regard as the highest type of journalism?"

"The kind we use," answered the New York editor. "Some of our type is a foot and a half high."

The Mysterious Bird.

"I'm haunted," he cried; "yes, I'm haunted!"

My brain is beginning to lurch.

I'm tempted to place

My deplorable case

With some expert in phychic re-

search.

"The turkey we carved so serenely I thought had departed from view; But its wraith, I perceive,

As I pensively grieve,

Keeps hanging around in the stew.

"When I flee from that manifestation, And elsewhere impulsively dash,

Its specter so grim

Stalks forth, pallid and slim,

And whispers, "I'm here in the hash!"

A Professional Secret.

"How do you get that emotional at-

traction to shed tears at each perfor-

ance?"

"I don't mind telling you," answered

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 legislature. 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."

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 ban 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 unintelligent 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 centralizations of industry may, of course, be temporarily unsettling in Wall Street, but the ultimate effects even upon investments will be highly beneficial, as 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-corruption 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

"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 their debts is because it's warmer an' mo' comf'able dan gittin' out an' buildin' fences or shovelin' snow."

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

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

J. Warren Beck et al to A. Schaefer & 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. 34-25-13-1; \$425.

Auditor Wayne county to James Stotens' 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.

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

Sophia O. Cofeal 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 126 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, \$1,750.

Robinson & Co. to Olive M. Osborn, lot 16, J. K. Dugdale Add. City, \$500.

S. S. Imp. Association to Wm. Metzger, lots 416, 417, 418 Beallview Add. to city, \$380.

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

Clara T. Moorman to John B. Keys Pt. lots 30 and 31, J. Cox Add. to city, \$3,300.

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

Auditor of Wayne county to John Stot, lot 56 C. T. Price's 2nd Add. to city, \$2,100.

John A. Stout to Frank M. Conklin et al, lot 56, C. T. Price's 2nd Add. to 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 DECLARA-
TION 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 tribe 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 insurgents 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 belligerency 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 waterway 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."

Thinks Cannon Helps Foes.

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 coterie 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 Washington only 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?"