

The Richmond Palladium

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No. 100

RICHMOND, INDIANA

"PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 and
is growing. It is the county
seat of Wayne County, and
the trading center of a rich agri-
cultural community. It is lo-
cated two miles from Indianapolis
and is a mile from the state line.
Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. Primarily a
manufacturing center, it has
the jobbing center of Eastern
Indiana, and enjoys the retail
trade of the populous commu-
nity for miles around.
Richmond is proud of its
splendid streets, well kept
yards, its cement sidewalks and
beautiful shade trees. It has 2
national banks, 2 trust com-
panies and 4 building associa-
tions, with combined resources
of over \$3,000,000. Number of
factories: 125; capital invested,
\$7,000,000; annual output,
\$17,000,000; an annual out-
put of \$1,700,000. The city
roll for the city amounts to ap-
proximately \$1,000,000 annually.
There are five railroad com-
panies radiating in eight dif-
ferent directions from the city.
Incoming freight cars daily,
1,750; outgoing freight cars,
1,750. Number of passenger
trains daily, 77. The annual
passenger receipts amount to
\$10,000,000. Total assessed val-
uation of the city, \$13,000,000.
Richmond has two interurban
railways. Three newspapers
with a combined circulation of
17,000. Richmond is the great-
est hardware center in the
state, and only second in
general jobbing interest in
the state. It is the largest pro-
ducer of a high grade piano, over
15,000 pianos annually. It is the
manufacture of traction en-
gines, and produces more
threshing machines, mowers,
roller shavers, grain drills
and burial caskets than any
other city in the world.
The city's area is 2,446 acres;
has a court house costing \$100,
000; 10 public schools and has
the finest and most complete
high school in the state. A parochial
school, St. Mary's, and the
Indiana Business College; five
splendid fire companies in
the city; the largest and most
beautiful park in Indiana, the
home of Richmond's annual
chautauque; seven hotels; a
municipal electric light plant, un-
der successful operation, and a
private electric light plant, in-
cluding competition; the oldest
public library in the state, con-
taining one and a half million
volumes; pure, refreshing
water, unvarnished; 48 miles of
improved streets; 40 miles of
sewers; 25 miles of cement curb
and gutter combined; 40 miles
of cement walks, and many
miles of brick walks. Thirty
churches, including the great
memorial hall at a cost of
\$100,000; the Memorial Hospi-
tal, one of the finest in the
state; Y. M. C. A. build-
ing, erected at a cost of \$100,000,
one of the finest in the state.
The amusement center of East-
ern Indiana and Western Ohio.
No city of the size of Rich-
mond holds as fine an annual
exhibit. The Richmond Fair
Festival held each October is
unique in the city and is
similar to the one held in
the interest of the city and
financed by the business men.
Business awaiting anyone with
enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

This Is My 49th Birthday

DAVID KINLEY.
Professor David Kinley, one of the
members of the United States com-
mission to the fourth Pan-American
conference now in session at Buenos
Ayres, was born in Dundee, Scotland,
August 2, 1861. He was brought by
his parents to America at an early age
and received his education at Yale
University, graduating from that insti-
tution in 1884. He has been professor
of economics in the University of Il-
linois since 1893 and now is the dean
of the graduate school and director of
the School of Commerce. He is a
prominent member of the American
Economic Association and the Ameri-
can Academy of Political and Social
Science, and as an authority on eco-
nomic subjects he is widely known.

CURB THE TEMPER.

The peculiarity of it temper is
that it is the vice of the virtuous.
It is often the one blot on an other-
wise noble character. You know
men and women who are all but
perfect but for an easily ruffled,
quick tempered or "touchy" dispo-
sition. The controllability of it temper
with high moral character is
one of the strongest and noblest
problems of ethics.

Heads--Tails

The merry war now raging in Ohio between Cox and Burton is one
very good result of the attempt made by Ohio progressive republicans to
enter into the game for the people. The fight between Burton and Cox
shows very clearly just why the progressive republicans did not win and
why they had no chance of winning.

Laying aside all else—all details—for they are only things to con-
fuse the picture—it shows for all the world to behold that Ohio is in the
hands of the bosses.

The ordinary citizen is the pawn—the more elegantly and elaborately
carved pieces on the chess board spend no time in their openings but de-
stroy black and white so that the game may be cleared.

We have as little interest in whether Burton succeeds in reducing
the forces of Cox to the last ditch, a thing highly improbable, as whether
Cox reduces Burton to the position of an extremist.

The only thing any citizen could possibly be interested in is whether
the people of Ohio get tired having their affairs dictated to them by either
Burton or Cox or any other man.

Burton has to his credit that he voted several times against Aldrich.
Burton has some of the earmarks of a progressive—more than
many.

But the thing we all are interested in and don't realize is whether
the people of the state of Ohio get awake and make it impossible for
wars of political bosses to occur.

That means doing away with subservience to party lines and party
bosses.

The state of Ohio may expect to see such things go hand in hand
with the Ohio platform.

The public service corporation business starts out to make trouble and
very hot weather. Still that is better than the plumber.

Mr. Pinchot has returned to Oyster Bay.
Senator Crane is west.

We wonder which has the most accurate dose on the western situa-
tion?

The Purdue experiment station is showing some interesting figures for
farmers at threshing time.

Wheat costs over \$12 a bushel to raise.
The average yield for the last ten years has been 13 bushels to the
acre.

It is time farmers who don't beat that were paying some attention to
their wheat when the station can show them how to raise thirty bushels
to the acre.

Theodore is still battling over three hundred.
What is the administration's average?

And Our Jim has not yet disclosed the man.
Maybe he will say it is J. Frank Hanly.

Items Gathered In

From Far and Near

Where Murder is Rare.
From the Cleveland Leader.

The extraordinary attention which
English newspapers have been giving
to the case of Dr. Crippen, who ap-
pears to have murdered his wife in
London, is very complimentary to the
important sense, to the British nation,
it is out of all proportion to the in-
terest which would be shown in a
similar case in this country, perhaps
because the difference is so great in
the frequency of homicides of all
kinds.

**Murder is no such common crime in
the British Isles as it is in America.**
It is not an everyday incident of life
in any big city. Even London, with
its 7,000,000 people in the metropolitan
police district, scores of thousands of
brought together from all parts
of the world, has fewer murders than
many an American city one-tenth as
large. Consequently, when such a
crime takes place it excites a vast deal
of comment. Its rarity makes it a
great sensation.

**What is it that represses the killing
instinct, the homicidal fury, in men
living in Great Britain? Climate can-
not account for it. Blood does not tell,
in view of the great number of na-
tionalties strongly represented in
great centers of population. It must
be fear of the sure and swift ven-
geance of the law. The certainty of
strike down an enemy of kill for gain.**

Strikes and Disorder.
From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Although labor troubles were fondly
guarded as past, two scenes of vi-
olence attending strikes are reported
in yesterday's news. One is at the
Williamsburg plant of the sugar trust
in New York; the other attends a
street car strike at Columbus, Ohio.
Both presented the stereotyped fea-
ture of the strikers or their sym-
patizers attacking and stoning non-
strikers who undertake to work.

Of course, this is mob law of the
variety which the north experiences as
freely as the south does its more mur-
derous type of lynch law. The right
to strike is undisputed. But if the
strike necessarily implies the right to
riot and forbid the free and peaceful
use of the public highways, it raises
above a strike to the overthrow of the
law. Over all other issues the su-
premacacy of the law, and maintenance
of order rise supreme. Whether the

**How to Make a Dainty
Complexion Beautifier**

"Powders, paints and cosmetics—
face lotions, washes, and the like—a
myriad of creams—each and all have
their buyers, spending annually more
dollars than I can count in the search
for just the right thing to make their
faces most attractive," says Marion
Harlow in "The Quest for Beauty."

"In the thoughtless rush to experi-
ment with the new and strange, the
simple and inexpensive articles of
known and tried merit are often
passed by. Yet, when all is said, plain
amoral is as satisfactory a complexion
beautifier as one can find.

"It softens, smooths and whitens
the skin; prevents roughness and dry-
ness; gives an elusive and charming
attractiveness produced by no paint,
powder or lotion I know, and is so
dainty and delicate its use cannot be
detected.

"Your druggist will sell you the
amoral in the original 2 oz. package.
Get two ounces and put it in a pint
bottle, fill the bottle full of warm
water, shake well, let stand over night
and you have a complexion beautifier
that you never again will be without."

Twinkles
BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Not Resentful; Only Curious.
"You advertised all the comforts of
home," said the man with the frivo-
lous hat.

"Well," rejoined Farmer Cornstossel,
"aren't you getting them?"

"Yes. But how did you know I was
accustomed to a hall bedroom and
canned food?"

A Sporting Criticism.
"What is your objection to the prize
fight?"

"Too much prize and not enough
fight."

The Coy Refusal.
"I will not be a candidate."
He said. And then he stayed awake
in hope to hear, "mid clamor great,
That what he said was a mistake."

Luck.
"Did you have any luck fishing?"
"Yes," replied the man who was per-
sistently cheerful. "I was pretty lucky.
I didn't get sunstruck."

An Anxious Situation.
"It must be very annoying to be paid
a dollar a word for your work," said
one writing man.

"I should think it would be jolly," re-
plied the other.

which will be held this month, was
nationally known for many years as
a baseball player and manager.

The prohibition question, which was
practically the sole issue in the last
election in Tennessee, has apparently
been lost sight of in the campaign now
on in that state. It is generally ad-
mitted that in the large cities little or
no attempt has been made to enforce
the state wide prohibition law, and
the administration forces have openly
declared that if they are victorious in
the election this month steps will be
taken to have the law repealed at the
next session of the legislature.

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a dollar a word for your work," said
one writing man.

"I should think it would be jolly," re-
plied the other.

"Yes. But imagine feeling that you
have squandered a five-spot every time
you remark, 'It is very warm today!'"

Letters.
There's a dear, pathetic ballad that
was popular of yore.

The played it until 12 o'clock at
night.

The tenors and sopranos and the bary-
tones would roar.

Its melody, so soulful, yet polite.
It was just a simple ditty of a style
that was the rage.

Until the ragtime warble blocked
its game.

Ah, well do I recall the words upon the
title page:

"The Letter That He Longed for
Never Came."

How often has my sympathy gone
forth unto that lay.

Until I thought about the discontent
Of many a careless person who is
mourning to this day.

O'er the letter that he wished he had-
n't sent.

That matter undelivered, though a
matter for regret.

Unto the one of whom the poet
wrote,

If it had been received, perchance
would make its writer fret.

"When lawyers came selected bits to
quote.

"This safer in the office where dead let-
ters have to go.

If it was something penned with
heart and flame.

And now to some one it may be a
great relief to know.

That the letter which was longed for
never came.

The epithets endearing and the choice
but ardent rhyme.

Though most delightful when sin-
cerely meant.

May undergo strange transformations
in the course of time.

And be letters that you wish you
hadn't sent.

A Canendum.
Why should a miser cry a clock
that goes too fast? Because it is con-
stantly gaining.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY
"Others who value their own comfort and the
well-being of their children, should never be without a
box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,
for use throughout the season. They Break up Colds,
Cure Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Dis-
orders, Headache and Stomach Troubles, THICK
POWDER NEVER FAILS. Sold by all Druggists,
etc. Don't accept any substitute. A trial package
will sent FREE to any mother who will address
Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y."

Mayo's Medical & Surgical Institute
403 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DR. W. R. MAYO,
Specialist
WILL BE AT

Richmond
Arlington Hotel
Wednesday, August 3d
And Every Four Weeks
Thereafter.

Dr. Mayo Treats Epilepsy
403 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Dr. Mayo has treated a number of cases of epilepsy without the
knife. No cure, no pay. Dr. Mayo gives to each patient a written
guarantee.

Dr. Mayo treats successfully all forms of Chronic Diseases that
are curable, such as Diseases of the Brain, Heart, Lungs, Throat,
Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood Poisons, Rec-
tum, Catarrh, Rupture, Piles, Stricture, Gleet, Eczema, Epilepsy, etc.,
Dropsy, Varicose, Hydrocele, Female Diseases, Impotency, Seminal
Emission, Nervous Diseases, etc.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

1777—Stars and Stripes raised for the first time on a fort, at Fort Stan-
wix, Rome, N. Y.
1781—Col. Isaac Hayne, of Charleston, S. C., was hanged by the British as
a deserter.
1788—Thomas Gainsborough, famous portrait painter, died in London.
Born in 1727.
1812—The Constitution sailed from Boston on her famous cruise.
1813—Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, was attacked by the
British.
1820—Sir John Rose, Canadian statesman, born. Died Aug. 26, 1888.
1832—Battle of Bad Axe River, Wisconsin.
1852—Duel between Governor Denver and Congressman Gilbert.
1857—Consecration of Rev. John Barry as second Roman Catholic bish-
op of Savannah.
1858—The Lecompton constitution was rejected at a special election in
Kansas.
1889—Dedication of the Pilgrim monument at Plymouth, Mass.
1909—Czar of Russia visited England.

"American Issue" this Week Will Defend County Option

(Palladium Special)

Indianapolis, Aug. 2.—When the
American Issue, the official organ of
the Anti-Saloon league comes out on
Wednesday of this week it will con-
tain an article prepared for the pur-
pose of showing that the voting out
of saloons from counties in the state
under the county option law has not
had the effect of increasing township
taxes, but that, on the other hand,
it has caused a reduction of township
taxes in most instances. The article
was prepared by E. S. Shumaker,
state superintendent of the Anti-Sa-
loon league. In part, the article is as
follows:

"In preceding issues of the Ameri-
can Issue we have published articles
on the tax rates for Indiana counties
and cities for the years 1908 and 1909
in order to show that the removal of
saloons through Indiana county option
law has not caused an increase in tax
rates but rather has had a tendency
to decrease the same. We have shown
conclusively that where tax rates have
been increased they have been in-
creased for other reasons than for the
absence of saloons and that there has
been a greater proportion of increase
in wet counties and cities than in
dry counties and cities which have voted
out their saloons.

"In this article we present to our
readers a comparison of township tax
rates, in wet and dry counties, for the
years 1908 and 1909, the same being
paid in 1909 and 1910, respectively.
Again we shall be able to show that
the removal of saloons from so many
Indiana counties has not been fol-
lowed by an increase in tax rates, where
tax rates have been increased, because
of the absence of the saloon. On the
other hand, we will again be able to
show that the tendency is to increase
tax rates more rapidly in townships in
wet counties than in townships which
exist in dry counties. However, it
must be remarked that the 1909 town-
ship tax rates show a pretty general
increase all over the state. This is
largely due to the fact that the tax
rates for 1908, which were paid in
1909, were fixed by trustees whose
terms of office were expiring. While
it ought not to be so, yet it does seem
to be a fact that often retiring trust-
ees reduce the levies for every cause
as much as they can in order to
leave a record for economy. This re-
sults in a general depletion of the
township's treasuries and the incom-
ing trustee has to increase the rates
on nearly every item during his first
year in office. This was true in 1908.
The retiring trustee in a great ma-
jority of Indiana counties reduced
their levies and in 1909 the new trust-
ees had to increase the same in or-
der to have sufficient funds to meet
township needs. On this account,
there is a general increase in town-
ship rates in both wet and dry coun-
ties in 1909 over that of 1908.

"However, it must be remarked that
the only fund that can be affected by
the removal of the saloon is the tu-
ition fund out of which our teachers
are paid their salaries and the run-
ning expenses of our schools are met.
No other rate could possibly be af-
fected unless it would be the township
poor relief, which ought to be re-
duced by the absence of saloons."

The article then presents a table
showing the number of townships in
each county that have increased, de-
creased or left unchanged their tax
rates in 1909, the table being divided
into two sections, one showing the
wet counties and the other the dry
counties. Following the tables the
article says:

"The wet counties of the state com-
prise 255 townships. Of this number
216 increased their levies for all pur-
poses; 33 reduced their rate, while in
16 the rate remained the same. In
104 of these townships the tuition
rate was increased; in 42 it was de-
creased, while in 109 it remained the
same as the year before.

"The dry counties of the state com-
prise 761 townships. Of this number
573 increased their rates of taxation;
154 showed a decrease, while in 34
townships the rate remained the same
as in 1908. In 309 of these townships
the tuition rate was increased; in 147
it was decreased and in 305 it re-
mained the same as in 1908. Sum-
ming up the whole, we find that the
township tax rates in 1909 (paid in
1910) were, for all purposes:

"Increased, in 80 40-51 percent of
townships in wet counties and in 75
32-761 percent of townships in dry
counties.

"Decreased, in 12 48-51 percent of
townships in wet counties, and in 20
180-761 percent of townships in dry
counties.

"The same, in 6 14-51 percent of
townships in wet counties, and in 1
356-761 percent of townships in dry
counties.

"Summary for 1909 (paid in 1910)
for tuition purposes only:

"Increase, in 40 40-51 percent of
townships in wet counties, and in 40
360-761 percent of townships in dry
counties.

"Decrease, in 16 24-51 percent of
townships in wet counties, and in 13
241-761 percent of townships in dry
counties.

"The same levy, in 42 38-51 percent
of townships in wet counties and in
40 60-761 percent of counties in dry
counties.

"Thus we see that the advantage is
in favor of the dry side of this ques-
tion. The removal of the saloon does
not mean an increase in the rate of
taxation, either for all township pur-
poses or for tuition. While there has
been a general increase in township
tax rates all over Indiana, yet the wet
counties have increased more than the
dry counties. All of the townships in
Blackford, 11 of the 12 in wet Clark,
all of the townships in Dearborn,

Hay Fever **NEED NOT**
BE DREADED.
VAPOR-OL NO. 7 Special will give
instant relief. Absolutely harmless,
and is positive in its results. Write
for circular. Serial No. 2626. Sold
and guaranteed by Leo H. Fife, Rich-
mond, Ind.

NOTICE.
I will be away on my vacation
from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1.
E. J. DYKEMAN, Dentist.

DR. J. A. WALLS,
THE SPECIALIST
21 South Tenth St., Richmond, Ind.
Office days Monday, Tuesday, Friday and
Saturday of each week.

Consultation and one month's treatment free.
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS,
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BLADDER, RHEUMATISM,
DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, Epi-
lepsy (or Falling Fits), Cancer, Private and Nervous
Diseases, Female Diseases, Loss of Vitality from Indiscretions, Piles, Flatu-
lence and Ulceration of the Rectum, without detention from business.
SUFFERERS POSITIVELY CURED AND GUARANTEED.

MEN A speedy, permanent, and lasting cure is what I will give
you beyond a doubt if your case is curable; if not, I will
not accept your money and promise to do anything for you. The
best reference I could give as to professional reliability is the many
cured, satisfied patients I dismiss, and proves that my methods cure
when others fail to even benefit.

Don't Give Up
I will give the POOREST man a chance as well as the RICH
to receive a cure from me at a SMALL COST. There is no man
too POOR to get my best advice FREE. I will give \$500.00 for any
curable case of "Diseases Peculiar to Men" that I cannot cure. This
is plain talk and I mean it. The methods we use in every case we
treat insure men a lifelong cure if they are afflicted with the fol-
lowing diseases:

Varicose and Hydrocele. Our one-treatment cure is what you
should have and what you will have to be cured right. Only
one visit is required. We do no cutting and you suffer no pain nor
trouble. All signs disappear in a few days.

Blood Poison, Skin Diseases. We will give you treatment that
will in a few days cure all rash sores, ulcers and every sign and
symptom. Our treatment gets the poison out of the system instead
of driving it in, like other treatments. We cure blood poison and
skin diseases so they do not come back.

Stricture, Kidney, Bladder, Prostatic, Discharges are scientific-
ally cured by us. Our methods immediately benefit you and the ma-
jority of cases we cure come from other specialists who failed.
Piles, Fistula. We can cure you so quickly and easily that you
will be surprised. We will give you just the result and cure you are
looking for without a surgical operation.

Rupture Cured in a few Treatments Without Cutting.—After an ex-
amination we will tell you just what we can do for you. If we can-
not benefit or cure you, we will frankly and honestly tell you so.
Patients can be treated successfully