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—and Sun-Telegram—

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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 six miles from Indianapolis,
49 miles and 4 miles from the
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. Primarily a
manufacturing city, it is also
a trading center. The city is
located in the center of the
state and enjoys the retail trade
of the populous community for
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splendid
streets, well kept yards, its
concrete sidewalks and beautiful
shade trees. It has a national
bank, 8 trust companies and
building associations with a com-
bined resources of over \$5,000,000.
Number of factories 125; capital
invested \$7,000,000, with an annual
output of \$27,000,000, and a
pay roll of \$1,700,000. The total
pay roll for the city amounts to
approximately \$5,300,000 annual-
ly.

There are five railroad com-
panies radiating in eight differ-
ent directions from the city,
carrying freight handled daily,
1,100,000 lbs.; outgoing freight
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yearly
passenger traffic, 1,700 cars.
Number of passenger trains daily,
10. Number of freight trains daily,
17. The annual post office
receipts amount to \$50,000. Total
valuation of the city,
\$1,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban
railways. Three newspapers with
a combined circulation of 12,000.
Richmond is the greatest manu-
facturing center in the state
and only second in general job-
bing interests. It produces a
variety of goods, including
traction engines, and produces
more threshing machines, lawn
mowers, roller skates, grain drills
and burial caskets than any other
city in the world.

The city of Richmond is 2,440 acres;
has a court house costing \$500,-
000; is public school system, the
finest and most complete high
school in the middle west under
construction. 2 parochial schools;
Baptist college and the Indiana
Business College; five splendid
fire companies in fine hose
houses; Glen Miller park, the
largest and most beautiful park
in Indiana, the home of Rich-
mond's annual chautauque; seven
hotels; municipal electric light
plant, under successful operation,
and a private electric light plant,
inspiring competition; the oldest
public library in the state; a
great one and the second largest,
40,000 volumes; pure, refreshing
water, unsurpassed; 20 miles of
improved streets; 40 miles of
sewer; 10 miles of concrete curb
and gutter combined; 20 miles of
cement walks, and many miles of
brick walks. The city is the home
of the World Memorial, built
at a cost of \$500,000; World Mem-
orial Hospital, the largest in the
middle west; the largest modern
building in the state; 7 M. C. A.
building, erected at a cost of
\$100,000, one of the finest in the
state. The amusement center of
Western Indiana and Western
Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond
holds as fine an annual art ex-
hibit. The World Memorial Festi-
val held each October is unique,
no other city holds a similar af-
fair. It is given in the interest
of the city and financed by the
business men.

Success awaits anyone with
enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

REPUBLICAN TICKET WAYNE COUNTY

—For Congress—
WILLIAM O. BARNARD

—For Representative—
LEE J. REYNOLDS

—For Joint Representative—
(Wayne and Fayette Counties)
ELMER OLDAKER

—For Joint Senator—
(Wayne and Union Counties)
WALTER S. COMMONS

—For Prosecutor—
CHARLES L. LADD

—For Auditor—
LEWIS S. BOWMAN

—For Clerk—
GEORGE MATTHEWS

—For Sheriff—
ALBERT B. STEEN

—For Treasurer—
ALBERT ALBERTSON

—For Commissioner—
(Middle District)
BARNEY LINDERMAN

(Western District)
ROBERT BEESON

—For Coroner—
DR. NOLLO J. PIERCE

—For Assessor—
WILLIAM MATTHEWS

Co-Operation Wins

It is to be hoped that in the hurly-burly of the Fall Festival that one thing will not be overlooked by those who come from the surrounding country.

That is the exhibit from Purdue university. You will remember that we have already mentioned the connection that this Fall Festival has with the Short Course for farmers to be held here in February.

The same men are behind this movement.

Today men who are working out the problem of how to raise two ears of corn where their fathers raised one have to find out the way to do it.

There is no God-given, fate-sent way by which a man may deduce from his inner consciousness the formula for raising good corn and wheat.

In Indiana the average for corn per acre is less than forty bushels. Wheat is less than thirteen.

Yet you can raise twice the amount—you, the average man.

If this Fall Festival does not send new inspiration into the minds of those who are raising crops of all sorts we shall be mistaken—and disappointed.

You men, right here in Richmond, merchants, manufacturers and workmen ought to start to find out what this means to you.

You know, or ought to know that the farmer who is successful is the producer who puts money into the banks, this in turn is loaned to all the businesses in this vicinity.

There is real prosperity.

To wander from the question it would be interesting to know what the banks of this town have given toward the Fall Festival—they probably have been generous in their contributions—but they will get their money back—if the farmer sees his opportunity at this Fall Festival.

And so we are not talking about a thin and ethereal thing when we mention this matter of co-operation means.

Richmond cannot prosper without the farmer—and Richmond not only can, but is helping the farmer—recognizing that mutual gain of working together.

In this way also the city of Richmond wants to help the whole community.

Men in small towns have not found that the Fall Festival has injured their trade—if they have this will be new information. If it were traced back it would be found that the Fall Festival—Richmond—does not depend on taking trade away from other towns—but that it is a means of creating wealth by co-operation.

For three years this paper has preached the gospel of co-operation and has worked in and out of the columns of the Palladium to bring about a general state of good feeling and co-operation.

That the thing has succeeded we do not take upon us as our work—we hope we have helped—but it is contrary to the object we hoped to see to claim a greater share than others who have done the same thing.

This, however, gives us a peculiar interest in the work which can be done right here in Wayne county. This fall should be a fresh beginning. The Short Course for farmers in February is another—but can't we all begin now and keep on getting together—for the common good?

Items Gathered In From Far and Near

The West Point Silence.

From the Jersey City Journal.

Those West Point cadets who re-

sorted to the "silence treatment" are

in a good way of learning that the

first duty of a soldier is obedience.

From Charleston News and Courier.

Of course those West Point cadets

are a miserable lot of villains, and

should be hanged, drawn and quartered,

but before they are turned over to

the executioner we wish they would

tell us how to do it.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The West Point cadets may now ap-

ply the "silence" to the foot ball ses-

sion. It is the newest of the new rules.

From the Omaha Bee.

Those West Point cadets are show-

ing the force of concerted action,

which is one of the points in army

efficiency.

From the Boston Herald.

The sulky West Point cadets will

hardly carry their contumacy beyond

the line of foot ball prohibition.

From the Syracuse Herald.

Insurgency certainly is in the air.

Now the entire corps of West Point

cadets is under arrest for adminis-

tering the "silence" to an instructor.

From the Chicago News.

In the circumstances the Sultan of

Sulu will not have to stop off in Ne-

vada and lose half a dozen wives.

From the Buffalo Express.

As the Sultan of Sulu did not bring

his pearls here to be sold, the pur-

pose of his visit may be to ask an in-

crease of salary.

From Columbus Evening Dispatch.

The esteemed Sultan of Sulu took

pains soon after landing to declare

with emphasis that he now has but

one wife and that he has come to the

conclusion that more than that is too

much trouble. The sultan might have

put the matter a little more diplomati-

cally, don't you think.

From the Augusta Herald.

The Sultan of Sulu told New York

reporters that he now has but one

wife, but he refused to tell them what

disposition he had made of the rest.

Wonder if they practice cannibalism

in his country?

From the Milwaukee Journal.

The Sultan of Sulu has paid his re-

spects to his overlord, the president.

Westward the course of empire takes

its way.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

OCTOBER 5TH.

1765—One thousand lives lost in hurricane at Havana.

1813—Connecticut adopted a State constitution.

1839—Thomas B. Robertson, third governor of Louisiana, died. Born about 1784.

1830—Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States, born in Fairfield, Vt. Died in New York City, Nov. 17, 1886.

1841—James B. Doty appointed governor of the territory of Wisconsin.

1848—T. P. O'Connor, Irish parliamentary leader, born in Athlone, Ire-

land.

1863—General Bragg began the bombardment of Chattanooga.

1876—Marquis de Lorne appointed Governor-General of Canada.

1892—The Dalton gang of bandits was nearly exterminated in a battle at Coffeyville, Kan.

1900—Daniel H. McMillan appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

1906—Great electric power works at Kakabeka Falls, near Fort William, Ont., opened.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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ROWDY'S TAIL.

Rowdy is a mountain dog.

He is lacking the appendage that usually attaches to dogs. His tail sticks straight out from his body only about two inches all told.

It looks as if the remainder had been cut off when Rowdy wasn't looking in that direction.

The fact is he was born with the cut-off tail.

More than that, Rowdy's tail was cut off before he was born.

Which is to say, his great-grand-father's and great-grandmother's tails were cut off by irreverent hands for generations back, so that after a time the dogs of Rowdy's tribe got in the habit of being born with two inch tails.

And it is also true that if Rowdy's children's two inch tails were cut off for several generations his lineal descendants would be born into the world tailless.

And thereby hangs a tale.

Nature's ways may be modified by man. Nature is subject to man, who can change the current of her operations.

Use and habit do wonders.

Darwin tells us that at first the eagle could not fly, but by the use of its wings and the habit of trying, be-queathing the desire and the habit to its descendants, the day finally came when, through the processes of evolution, the first eagle flew.

So of man's use and habit.

We are told that primitive man aimed his weapon with his right hand at the left breast of his enemy to reach the heart of his foe. That habit, long continued and strengthened by use in man's early and crude industry, made man right handed. The left handed man is a lape of nature.

Were we to use only one leg for generations by and by babies would be born with "one leg shorter than it really ought to be." And if mothers continue to squeeze their waists some day babies will be born in the shape of wasps.

And what is true of the body is true of the mind. You can cut off the imagination, like Rowdy's tail, by long disuse of it. You can strengthen any mind faculty by use or let it dwindle by disuse and habit and pass it on to your children's children.

Body and soul, you are responsible to the unborn.

Which is a big lesson to hang on to Rowdy's two inch tail.

WESTERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Denver Post has been conducting a ballot to find out who is the best dressed man in Denver.

Eh! And also piffle!

Denver is a virile town where, if any-where, men should be distinguished for the brains they use, the things they do, the hearts they carry in their bosoms, rather than for the clothes they wear.

If the ballot were to decide who is the greatest orator, best writer, ablest civil engineer, sanest merchant, most competent architect or the citizen with most civic pride the contest would be worth while. But—

O tempora! O mores!

The town talk was all about the local Freddie Gebhardt and Harry Lehms, golf and polo habits who affect monogrammed underwear and imported socks.

Has Denver forgotten the guffaw that went the country over when Senator Tabor, "who built the opera house, you know," showed his eighteen dollar nightgown on a Pullman?

His sybaritic splurge was scarcely a circumstance to be compared with the reported costumes of Denver's Beau Brummels.

Neatness, cleanliness and good taste in dress are not without merit in a man; but, shades of Carlyle, shirts at \$100 the half dozen, pajamas at \$100 the dozen, silk hose at \$144 the dozen, shoes at \$26 each and hats at \$20 apiece, all imported or specially manufactured, reveal neither good taste nor good sense.

Such expenditures spell extravagance, and extravagance is the crying sin of the day.

Thousand dollar outfits are out of place in a city where worthy men have not where to lay their heads, where women walk the streets from poverty and where little children go supperless to bed.

Happily for us, the vulgar rich of our cities constitute only the scum and not the substance of our social fabric.

Half of our people take for their ideal man Abraham Lincoln and the other half Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson set the pace for democratic simplicity, and until he was elected to congress Lincoln had never worn a suit of underwear.

The Birth of Reform Schools.

The first reform school for juvenile delinquents was probably the one organized at Metray, near Louvre, France, about the year 1839 by M. de Tetz, a noted councillor of Paris. M. de Tetz found in some wealthy nobles the financial assistance he needed to materialize his idea, and the school was started with the most beneficent results.

The idea was taken hold of in other quarters not only of France, but of other continental countries, and the enthusiasm created by the work resulted in the grand "conference of the reformatory union," the real beginning of our present day work in behalf of juvenile delinquents.—New York American.

Three Cardinals to Take Part in Consecration of Cathedral

(American News Service.)

New York, Oct. 5.—With princes of the church, bishops, monsignori and scores of priests as active participants or interested spectators in the impressive ceremonies of a solemn pontifical mass, of which Cardinal Gibbons was the celebrant, the three days' ceremonies attending the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral began this morning.

The ceremonies brought together an assemblage of prelates of the church only a little less notable than that which marked the sessions of the recent Eucharistic congress in Montreal. Heading the list of participants were Cardinal Vannutelli, Papal Legate; Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland; and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

Among the many other distinguished prelates were Archbishops Farley of New York, O'Connell of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia, Glennon of St. Louis and numerous bishops from various parts of the United States and Canada.

The ceremonies began with the consecration at 6 o'clock this morning. One thousand persons composed the procession, which moved around the great cathedral before taking part in the solemn service. The procession was headed by acolytes, choristers and the diocesan clergy, who were followed by the monsignori, bishops, archbishops and cardinals, all clad in the gorgeous vestments of their respective offices. The officers of the mass brought up the rear, headed by the archiepiscopal cross bearer.

The great cathedral had been elaborately decorated for the exercises of the week. The fifth avenue front of the stately edifice was made bright by countless yards of bunting of the papal colors, purple and white, which was tastefully festooned above the large entrances. The pulpits, railings and other parts of the interior were hung with laurel wreaths. The altar itself was draped in red.

A detail of one hundred police was required to keep in check the enormous crowds that congregated in the vicinity of the cathedral almost at dawn of day, anxious to obtain at least a glimpse of the eminent participants in the ceremonies, even though deprived of the opportunity to witness the ceremony itself. St. Patrick's has a seating capacity of 15,000, but it is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons were crowded into the spacious edifice, being admitted only by ticket. In the congregation were many

specially invited civil officers, members of the vestries of the local churches, officers of Catholic societies and others.

Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the high pontifical mass, which began at 11 o'clock and was designed to be the most important and imposing of all the functions of the three days' program. Cardinals Vannutelli and Logue were seated in the sanctuary, where episcopal thrones, elaborately draped had been arranged on either side. Archbishop Falconio, Archbishop Glennon, who preaches the consecration sermon; Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Bishop Beaven of Springfield, Mass., Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Fitzmorris of Erie, Bishop Monaghan of Wilmington, and the many other visiting prelates were seated on either side of the two thrones, while the parish priests occupied seats reserved for them in the body of the church.

The music at the mass was especially fine, being rendered with orchestral accompaniment and a large choir. The mass music of J. C. Unger was given complete for the first time. A first performance was also given of the offertory, "Jerusalem, Surge," by P. A. Yon, organist of St. Francis Xavier church in this city.

After the pontifical mass the clergy proceeded to the Diocesan House in Madison avenue, where dinner was served. The noted prelates from Europe were guests of honor at this function and were greeted with eloquent addresses delivered by the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Falconio, Archbishop Farley and others.

Solemn pontifical vespers, with Archbishop Falconio presiding and Archbishop Hickey of Rochester preaching the sermon, close the first day of the celebration this evening. Special stress will be laid upon tomorrow's services, at which a solemn pontifical mass will be given in the cathedral for all the Roman Catholic children of the metropolis. This mass will take place at 10 o'clock in the morning. The responses of the mass will be sung by 6,000 of the children of the parochial schools of the diocese and children will fill the pews of the big cathedral to hear the mass chanted. This grand mass of thanksgiving for the children will be the only event of tomorrow. The following day the consecration ceremonies will close with religious exercises during the day and a reception at the Catholic club in the evening in honor of the visiting prelates.

Rheumatism in Ankles

One Bottle of Rheuma Cured Woman Who Could Not Walk.

Marvelous as this story may seem, it is absolutely true; but this is only one of the many almost magical cures that Rheuma is performing these days.

Mrs. Gertrude Koel, Smithfield, Pa., writes on Feb. 14, 1910: "I had Rheumatism for over a year; it settled in my ankles and I could not walk. I have taken one bottle of Rheuma and do not have any more pain, and I can again walk at will."

L. H. Fife will sell any reader of the Richmond Palladium a bottle of Rheuma for 50 cents, and guarantee it to cure any case of any kind of Rheumatism or money back.

Gratifying relief comes in a day, because Rheuma acts at one time on the Kidneys, Stomach, Liver and Blood, and starts to rid the entire system of poisonous Uric Acid at once.

Mail orders filled, charges prepaid, by Rheuma Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial bottle.

English Marshue is the real remedy for indigestion. 35 cents at L. H. Fife's or mailed by Rheuma Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

scant lodging, she and her daughters were forced to seek quarters elsewhere. At the time she was suffering from lack of nourishment, and was in a pitiable condition physically. Sympathizing with her in her distress, some charitable inclined persons furnished her with food, and gave her money with which to pay for the room of her new abode. When the banker's check reached her she had but \$2 left, and was on the verge of despair. Her rent for the room was due and there was only the street facing her and her daughters. With the \$50 sent her she purposes opening a dressmaking establishment. Her unknown benefactor promises to get her enough customers to keep her busy and insure her a comfortable competence. Through marriage the unfortunate woman is a sister-in-law of J. Talbot Taylor, whose wife, the only daughter of James R. Keene, the multimillionaire banker and stock operator, recently divorced him.

This Is My 62nd Birthday

WILLIAM J. CALHOUN.

William J. Calhoun, United States minister to China, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 5, 1848, and received an academic education. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and began the practice of law in Danville, Ill., later removing to Chicago where he attained wide renown as a corporation lawyer.

From 1898 to 1900 he was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Calhoun was not without diplomatic experience prior to his recent appointment to the post at Peking. A number of