

**The Richmond Palladium  
—and Sun-Telegram—**

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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

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J. F. Ringhoff ..... Business Manager  
Carl Bernhardt ..... Associate Editor  
W. R. Poundstone ..... News Editor

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.  
In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in advance) or 10c per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.  
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Six months, in advance ..... 2.50  
One month, in advance ..... .45

RURAL ROUTES.  
One year, in advance ..... \$2.00  
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guaranteed by the Association.

Mr. G. G. T. Secretary

**RICHMOND, INDIANA  
"PANIC PROOF CITY"**

Has a population of 22,000 and  
is growing. It is the county  
center of Wayne County, and  
trading center of a rich agricultural  
community. It is located  
69 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 for Eastern Indiana  
and enjoys the retail trade  
of the populous community for  
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splen-  
did streets, well kept yards, its  
cement sidewalks and beautiful  
shade trees. It has a national  
trust company and 4  
building associations with com-  
bined resources of over \$5,000,000.

Number of factories 125, capital  
\$1,000,000, annual product \$1,000,000,  
annual output of \$27,000,000, and a  
pay roll of \$3,700,000. The total  
pay roll for the city amounts to  
approximately \$6,300,000 annually.

There are 8 railroad com-  
panies radiating in eight  
directions from the city. In-  
coming freight handled daily, 1,  
750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight  
750,000 lbs.; daily, 1,750,000  
Number of passenger trains daily  
40. Number of freight trains daily  
40. The annual cost of freight  
receipts amount to \$80,000. Total  
annual valuation of the city,  
\$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban  
railways. Three newspapers with  
a combined circulation of 12,000,  
and a daily newspaper, the  
"Richmond Daily Journal," a  
leader in the manufacture of  
traction engines, and produces  
locomotives, traction machines, fast  
motor vehicles, skates, grain elevators  
and burial caskets that any other  
city in the world.

Richmond has a court house costing \$500,  
000; 10 public schools and has the  
finest and most complete high  
school in the middle west under  
construction. It has a public library,  
Earhart college and the Indiana  
Business College; five splendid  
hotels in fine hotel  
districts; a municipal electric  
plant, under successful operation  
and private electric light plant  
and company; the largest  
public library in the state, except  
one and the second largest, 40,000  
volumes; pure, refreshing water  
from the Ohio River; paved  
streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25  
miles of cement curbs and gutters  
and 10 miles of cement  
walks and many miles of  
paved walks. Thirty churches, including  
the Reid Memorial, built at a  
cost of \$60,000. Reid Memorial  
Hospital, one of the most modern  
in the state; Y. M. C. A. building  
erected at a cost of \$100,000, one  
of the largest in the country. The  
amusement center of Eastern Indiana  
and Western Ohio.

No city in the size of Richmond  
holds an annual  
festival. The Richmond Fall Festival  
is unique, no other city having a similar  
affair. It is given in the interest  
of the city and financed by the  
business men.

Success awaiting anyone with  
enterprise in the Panic Proof  
City.

**RUBBING UP THE ARMS.**

Said to Have Excellent Results in  
Cases of Fainting.

When my wife faints, which is mis-  
erable often, says a writer in the London  
medical journal, the Lancet, I  
do not apply friction in the usual ab-  
surd way—rubbing backward and for-  
ward, which must alternately check  
and accelerate the passage of the  
blood—but, taking hold of one of her  
hands with my left hand, I place the  
thumb and finger of my right hand  
tight round her wrist and then pass  
them firmly up toward her elbow.

Having brought them back loosely  
to the wrist, I pass them firmly up one  
again, and when I have repeated the  
operation two or three times, sometimes  
on both arms, I have the pleasure  
of hearing the ejaculation, "I feel  
better now." When I first had recourse  
to this means of resuscitating my lady  
she exclaimed instinctively on two dif-  
ferent occasions, without being at all  
aware that I had had any particular  
intention, "Oh, that is what I seem to  
want!"

From the invariable and immediate  
effect of this mode of friction I flatter  
myself that it is not unworthy the no-  
tice of the medical practitioner in the  
friction of cholera patients, a process  
which should be much oftener resorted  
to and more energetically persisted  
in than it generally is.

Palladium Want Ads Pay.

**Big Business and the Free Press.**

On April 4 there will be a special session of congress at which the  
tariff will undoubtedly come up.

At that session the American people hope that the most heinous robes  
of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff will be eliminated. For this work they are  
depending not on one party or on the other, but on the free and un-  
trammeled efforts of the free and untrammeled congressmen of both parties.  
The ancient system by which the bi-partisan machine has emasculated  
things for the general good and at the same time injected those  
things which are for their own private profit and those special interests  
they represent, is well enough known to the American people—or at  
least to those portions of the country like this which have some fearless  
expression of things as they are.

That the country as a whole knows that the present tariff was more  
than the mere "indefensibility" of the Woolen schedule "K" is due to a  
small group of national magazines that make it their policy to tell the  
truth about the national administration of the people's business.

It would be hard in one way to give credit to all those who have per-  
formed the public service of telling the truth. If you want the list it  
will be found to be the list of those magazines that protested against  
the attempt of the postmaster general to put them out of the business.)

Readers of this paper know why this attempt was made.

The magazines sometimes told uncomfortable truths.

No magazine more than Collier's has performed the public service  
of truth telling that has aroused a nation.

It information has been accurate, its temper has been calm, but  
withal, it has been fearless, yet patient with the patience of those that  
know or feel that the truth will eventually make freedom.

As a sample of what Collier's does let us cite this paragraph from a  
recent issue. It is by Mark Sullivan.

"There was never, in the palmiest days of the men who dominated  
McKinley, so gross an example of the control of organized wealth over  
legislation as took place in the Senate within eighteen months, and necessarily  
under Mr. Lodge's intimate observation—the making of the Payne-  
Aldrich Tariff Bill. And there was never any spectacle more sordid than  
the crawling persons with itching palms, many of them New Englanders  
who swarmed about the door of the committee room of Mr. Aldrich and  
Mr. Lodge in the month of April, 1899."

The average reader of newspapers and magazines will not see any-  
thing particularly new about this. It is simply a concise explanation of  
what most of us know already—(and it was this same schedule that  
President Taft himself called "indefensible.")

But an incident has occurred to make this one of the most remarkable  
paragraphs that has been written on the schedule K, on the tariff, or on the woolen trust.

Notice, however, that the woolen trust was not mentioned in this  
paragraph.)

The advertising manager of the American Woolen Company sent a  
letter to Collier's requesting them to put the soft pedal on the work of  
Mark Sullivan. This was not done in the ordinary fashion. They did not  
frankly say, "We will withdraw our advertising if you do not come  
across." It was a statement that perhaps more advertising would be forth-  
coming if things were not said so frankly while Congress was in session  
considering the woolen schedule.

And that this may be appreciated we reprint the following extracts  
from the letter:

"But it would be most unfortunate were I to try to favor Collier's  
Weekly in an action of this sort were Mr. Mark Sullivan to intentionally  
or otherwise repeat the same dose."

"Mr. Wood of the American Woolen Company is particularly sensitive.  
In giving his advertising to the magazines he does not try to put a  
bridle on their mouths or their opinions. He asks for fair play.

"But Mr. William Wood does not feel that he should give this ad-  
vertising and his money to publications who try to take from his very mouth  
the bread and butter on which he must live. Can you blame him?"

To speak of one man who has fought for the whole people:

This is only one of the many times that Mark Sullivan has faced the  
machine, sometimes it is through that subtlest of subtleties as social os-  
tracism at Washington—sometimes it is through favors sought to be done  
for influence and embarrassment—though of this we know nothing more  
than what is the usual thing in Washington as to the bribes and intimidations.

But here is the Woolen Trust seeking to bribe a magazine to shut its  
mouth and here is a trust—a special interest, a specially privileged com-  
pany placing itself in this position toward the free press of America  
which it is said to pursue toward men in public life when it wants things  
done.

Lest some unsuspecting and innocent business man think that Col-  
lier's has done an advertiser an injustice let him consider this:

If the advertisement was designed, as other advertisements are de-  
signed, to sell goods, and only to sell goods, why need the American  
Woolen Company care what sort of editorial text appears opposite it?  
This raises the query: Is this advertising campaign, costing \$100,000, de-  
signed to sell goods, or has it a different purpose?

**This Is My Birthday**

It is not generally known that the  
subject of this birthday sketch today,  
although a woman, is the most power-  
ful person in all Germany, except the  
Kaiser himself. She is Bertha Krupp,  
or in her private life, Frau von Bohlen  
und Halbach, owner of the famous  
Krupp Steel works, the greatest man-  
ufacturing plant for war weapons in  
the world. She employs about 70,000  
men. Of those on the pay roll, about  
6,000 are officials.

Usually the general public is con-  
tent to think that the Krupp Steel  
works at Essen turn out ordnance and  
let it go at that; but as a matter of fact,  
there is a great diversity of man-  
ufactures, and, in addition to the  
home factory there are proving  
grounds, collieries, iron ore mines and  
nearly half a dozen subsidiary steel  
plants. All this tremendous business  
has been founded on a discovery which

has been guarded with the most zealous  
care—the manufacture of a super-  
ior quality of crucible nickel steel.  
This has produced cannon of a great  
strength, and comparatively light  
weight, but it is useful to the working  
parts of engines which have to bear  
great strain, wheels, tires, axles,  
springs and the like. Frau von  
Bohlon is called the Empress—the  
richest woman in the world—the  
most powerful, the most influential.

In addition to this specially the Es-  
sen works turn out many other kinds,  
including open hearth, puddled, hard  
and Bessemer steel and alloys of  
steel, with also special grades of  
steel for motor cars, possessing high  
tensile strength with elasticity and  
tenacity.

**They Didn't Know How to Raise Cain.**

No wonder Cain went to the bad.  
And left no cause to praise him.  
No neighbor who would ever  
tell of their own came telling Ad  
And Eve how they should raise him.  
—Judge.

**"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"**

MARCH 20.

1413—Henry IV. of England, who incited the War of the Roses, died.

1727—Isaac Newton, the celebrated philosopher and mathematician, died.

1741—France declared war against England.

1775—Daniel Boone, employed in forming a settlement in the then wilder-  
ness of Kentucky, was attacked by the Indians near where Boones-  
borough now stands, and two of his men were killed and wounded.

1792—The French government adopted the instrument known as the  
guillotine. It has been in use in various countries several centur-  
ies before.

1797—Battle of Larvis between the Austrians and the French.

1799—Bonaparte opened the siege of St. Jean d'Acre in Palestine.

1800—The British, under Admiral Duckworth, took the island of St. Bar-  
tholomew in the West Indies. It was again restored on the dissolu-  
tion of the armed neutrality.

1804—The famous code of Napoleon was adopted by France.

1809—The populace rose and plundered the French in Havana.

1814—Battle of Acre in which the Prince of Wurtenburg defeated the  
French and captured that place.

1815—Bonaparte ascended the throne of France on his return from Elba.

1856—Battle of the hacienda Santa Rosa, which lasted only fourteen  
minutes, with victory for the Costa Ricans.

1904—Floods in the Mississippi reached the greatest height ever known.

1909—Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin, were found guilty of killing  
Senator Carmack of Tennessee, and sentenced to twenty years  
imprisonment.

**WHAT OTHERS SAY**

**INSTRUCTION FOR NATIONAL  
GUARD**

From the Chicago Tribune.

The government is turning the Mexi-  
can trouble to good account in one di-  
rection when it makes use of the op-  
portunity to give national guardsmen  
experience with army operations under  
conditions as nearly approaching  
war as can be obtained without  
war. The conjecture is that the War  
Department is endeavoring to cover a  
lack of officers by placing the officers  
of the guard in command may be dis-  
missed. The benefit to be obtained  
by the state organizations from such  
observation and study as they will  
have opportunity for in Texas is suffi-  
cient explanation and justification.

The disposition of the department to  
weld together the two branches of the  
country's military service is intelligent  
and encouraging.

**JAPAN AND MAGDALENA BAY.**

From the New York Sun.

It must have been with a feeling of  
weariness and impatience that Baron  
Uchida, the Japanese ambassador to the  
United States, formally denied that Japan had asked Mexico for a con-  
cession of territory on Magdalena bay to  
establish a naval coaling station there.  
There has been no more fanciful  
notion to account for the military and  
naval activity on the frontier and coasts of Mexico than the rumor that  
the purpose of the administration was  
to prevent the consummation of a secret  
agreement by which Japan would  
secure a naval base on the Pacific coast.

**IMPROVEMENT.**

From the Chattanooga News.

It is evident that something has  
been gained from our blunders in 1898.  
The army may not be up to European  
standards in the matter of organization  
for mass movements, but the steady and persistent work of the War  
Department and the general staff has  
had the expected results. The same  
comparison would be true in 1898 and that of 1911.

**PLATINUM.**

From the New York Tribune.

Platinum is going up in price, and  
is now much more costly than gold.  
Pretty soon fashion will have to turn  
its back on the cheaper metal, and then all the adulation lavished on gold  
by the poets and romancers will lose  
its pertinence to twentieth century readers. But it will make the up-to-  
date poet tear his hair when he has to  
find a rhyme for platinum.

**MISSOURI'S WAR HORSES.**

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

If the government has ordered 500  
miles it looks like business—for Mis-  
souri.

**OR THE BALL SEASON.**

From the Asheville Gazette.

We could not approve of any war,  
lightly undertaken, just at the advent  
of the fishing season.