

The Richmond Palladium

—and Sun-Telegram—

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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

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of this publication. Only the figures of
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RICHMOND, INDIANA
"PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 22,000 and is the
seat of Wayne County, and the
trading center of a rich agricultural
community. It is situated on the Indiana
88 miles and 4 miles from the
state line.

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

Richmond is spread out in an
area of well kept yards. Its
cement sidewalks and beautiful
shade trees. It has 3 national
banks, trust companies and 4
building associations with com-
bined resources of over \$8,000,000.

Number of factories: seven
operating, with an
annual output of \$27,000,000, and a
yearly payroll of \$2,000,000. The total
value of real property is estimated to
be approximately \$40,000,000 annual-
ly.

There are five railroad com-
panies running in almost different
directions from the city. Incoming
freight handled daily, 1,000 cars;
outgoing freight handled daily, 1,000
cars. Yard facilities, per day, 2,700 cars.
Number of passenger trains from
10 to 12, number of freight trains
daily 77. The annual post office
receipts amount to \$80,000. Total
post office valuation of the city,
\$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban
railways. Three newspapers with
a combined circulation of 12,000.
Richmond is the largest and
was a leading center in the state
and only second in general job-
bing interests. It has a piano
factory, a cigar factory, a
plane every 15 minutes. It is the
leader in the manufacture of
traction engines, and produces
more traction engines, than
anywhere, roller skates, grain eleva-
tors and burial caskets than any other
city in the world.

The city's area is 2,440 acres;
population 22,000; cost of
500,000,000; public houses costing \$500,-
000; 10 public houses costing \$500,-
000; street and most complete high
school in the middle west under
the direction of the state schools;
Marham college and the business
college; five splendid
houses. Rich Miller home, the
largest and most beautiful
in Indiana, the home of Rich-
mond's most illustrious; seven
hotels; musical and dramatic
plant, under successful operation
and a private electric light plant.
The city has the oldest
public library in the state, the
one and the second largest, 40,000
volumes, 10,000,000,000,000,000,
unpublished; 40 miles of
streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25
miles of cement curbs and gutter
curbs; 100 miles of sidewalks; cement
walks, and manufactured of
cement. Thirty churches, includ-
ing the First Methodist, built at a
cost of \$500,000. Rich Memorial
Hospital, one of the most modern
in the state; Y. M. C. A. building,
one of the finest in the state; the
amusement center of Eastern
Indiana and Western Ohio.

The city is the site of Richmond
High School, the largest in the
state, and the largest in the
country. The Richmond Fall
Festival held each October is unique.
No other city holds a similar
festival. It is held in the interest
of the city and financed by the
business men.

Success awaiting anyone with
an enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

This Is My 48th Birthday

ROBERT J. ALEY.

Dr. Robert J. Aley, the new pres-
ident of the University of Maine, was
born in Coal City, Indiana, May 11,

1883, and was educated at Valparaiso
college and Indian university. After
leaving the university he began his
career as a teacher in the public schools
of his native town. From 1888 to

1891 he was professor of mathematics
at Indian university. He was on the
faculty of Leland Stanford Junior
university from 1894 to 1895 and then be-
came editor of a prominent educational
publication. In 1898 he was elected
State Superintendent of Public In-
struction of Indiana and continued in
that position until chosen head of the
University of Maine last September.

Dr. Aley is regarded as one of the
foremost American authorities on geo-
metry, algebra and mathematics in
general. He has been a voluminous
writer on mathematical topics in pro-
fessional periodicals and has been hon-
ored with membership in the Ameri-
can Mathematical society and the kin-
dred organizations of England, Scot-
land and Germany.

Attend the dance at Colise-
um, Saturday evening. Pro-
grams, 9 o'clock. Music by
Prof. Hicks' full orchestra.

They Know---

"While some declared themselves to be 'born bad,' 'naturally bad,' 'always immoral,' others were victims of conditions and circumstances for which they were less responsible than their families, their employers or the community. In a large proportion of cases home conditions contributed to, if they did not cause the downfall of daughters and wives. Intemperate vicious parents, or brothers and sisters; deserted, separated, and divorced fathers and mothers; home that forced upon the children, rather than protected them from immorality, marriages that were sales into vice; childhood left to grow wild, without religious training or any instruction to develop the instinct of self-preservation—these are some of the domestic conditions from which the cries of lost lives pierce the heart. —Grahame Taylor of the Chicago Vice Commission, in the Survey.

Mr. Grahame Taylor is not a mere crier out about things of which he knows not. His knowledge comes from accurate information extending over months of careful research. He speaks of the city of Chicago.

But what he says applies to every city in the country.

It applies to Richmond.

The doctors of this town could, if they would, tell a story that would make the everyday citizen shudder. The police can tell another part of the story. But enough of the story is apparent on the streets of Richmond.

It was only the other day that there passed down the street a crowd of four or five pretty girls on their way home from school. They were dressed with the best that could be bought. In this day of the high cost of living one wondered how the fathers and mothers could make the sacrifice—and what the sacrifice was. The love that was so displayed by their parents might have been more wisely exercised if some of the flamboyancy had been tempered in the clothes. For the extravagance that was displayed in the clothes may some day have to be paid for with un-
happiness.

It is becoming harder for young men to marry. The young girl who does not know anything but clothes is not apt to be the one that can hold his affection and companionship during a lifetime. More than that the girl who has little knowledge of economy; who cares for nothing but dress; who has acquired the gadding habit, is the one who presents an obstacle against marriage and happiness of a lasting sort.

This obstacle is at least one of the things which make it far more attractive for young fellows in a town like Richmond to congregate in front of a hotel and cigar stand and endeavor to pick up girls.

There are two general classifications into which most of these things fall. The simple wisdom of the untamed human animal and the viciousness of precocious childhood with half-knowledge gained from the most vulgar sources. If the thing were put up man to man or woman to woman by real men and real women with no attempt at goody-goody or holler-than-thou talk—it would be very different. All of the young girls and boys in Richmond come from good stuff—they are no hell's spawn of tenement. They are lively and attractive—full of the restlessness of youth. Not many men or women but can find in this situation something in their own past that they have learned could be passed on in a straightforward out-and-out manner tempered with love and gentleness which would help—

What Grahame Taylor calls "lack of sex physiology and hygiene" has caused a great deal more unhappiness and actual crime—not to say actual sin in this world than any other one thing.

The civil war denuded the country of some of the best that it had in it and left many and many a wreck. The craving for liquor and patent medicines was doubled many times over. The growing commercial—the whirlwind change of economic and social conditions—the great fortunes and the extreme poverty—the thirst for amusement and the craving to appear better than the neighbor—all these have played their part.

Already political and economic—business conditions—the fight between what is called labor and capital—or what is really the fight against greed—have brought up the question "Is America going to smash?" Nobody likes to think that it is. But when a people commences to show the symptoms of degeneration such as preceded the decay of the French and all the nations that have gone before, it is about time to divorce this thing of privacy and to take a public accounting.

In introducing this question in Richmond it is not in the sense of slurring manhood and womanhood. We have all of us noticed that things are already improving—just because people have been talking it over among themselves. There is a lot of help that comes by getting a thing talked over and sifted out in the good talk that is ready where people get together.

There are several things which practically every man and woman worthy of the name will agree to. It is not a particularly good thing for girls to run the streets by themselves at the mercy of their own half-knowledge. Neither is it a good thing for boys to get the idea that older people think it the sort of thing that will get a boy a good job if he shows prowess in various forms of "wild oats." Both of these things have healthy and natural outlets and reasons for their being. Why not use them? Any boy can understand what it means to go in training for an athletic event—and the fight for existence is getting pretty strenuous. The best thing that could happen to this town is for some popular crowd of young fellows to set the pace.

We venture to say that if any one of the groups of young Richmond fellows would call up the head of one of the six largest businesses here—men who have made good and who are known all over the world, men who have seen their America and the whole battle of hard knocks and tell him that they would like to have an appointment to talk brass tacks about not only this thing, but also about making good that they could have more time than the man spends for recreation—if they wanted it.

While we have not heard from all these men directly, that is the sentiment of the men who are setting the pace here for business acumen and success. They have all been through the mill. Likewise if the young fellows went to the six most prominent doctors in this town they would find any one of them ready to advise them—without cost—to talk things over in a way in which they had not thought of it. If they went to an insurance agent and put it up to him—well, insurance agents are pretty wise on matters of living long and comfortably. Bartenders will tell you if they know that you are on the square and not fourflushing whole pages of human life that will lead you to believe that common sense and common decency has respect in their eyes. They all know.

Ask your father—he is a mighty good friend of yours.

If you are a girl—ask your mother or some woman who looks young at forty. They know.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

MAY 11TH.

1679—Simon Bradstreet was chosen governor of Massachusetts Colony.
1758—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, celebrated English statesman, died.

Born November 15, 1708.

1792—Discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray.

1797—Clement A. Finley, who was surgeon-general of the U. S. Army at the beginning of the Civil war, born in Pennsylvania. Died Sept. 8, 1879.

1816—The American Bible Society organized.

1857—Delhi captured by the mutinous Sepoys.

1858—Minnesota admitted to Statehood.

1862—Norfolk, Va., was reoccupied by the Federals.

1865—Alexander H. Stephens, one of the ablest leaders in the government of the Confederate States of America, arrested at his home in Crawfordville, Ga.

1871—Sir John Frederick Herschel, famous English astronomer, died.

Born March 7, 1792.

1893—Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General of Canada.

1896—E. J. Flynn became premier of Quebec.

1910—Peru and Ecuador mobilized troops in anticipation of a rupture.

Heart to Heart

Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye

THE DRUNKARD.

There he goes—
A hideous thing, and in the shape of
a man.

His soiled clothes speak of the place
where he has fallen and wallowed. A
staggering gait, a bruised face, glazed
eyes and a slavering mouth—it is not
a pretty picture.

Anon he tries to save the shreds
of his personal dignity by a preposterous
effort to stand erect, and anon he re-
lates his face into the smear of a sud-
pid smile.

Poor, reeling rot!

His body reels and his mind reels.

Both have lost their equilibrium.

The boys of the street taunt him and
throw things at him, and he rails back
at them in his drunken rage.

He says he is going home.

Home—home to the wife who trem-
bles at his coming; home to his chil-
dren who fear of him!

Can there be a more horrid spectacle
than one—a man in ruins?

And yet—

Grown men and women find in this
exhibition of a man, lowered to a
plane that is lower than that of a
brute, something funny.

They nudge one another and smile at
the pathetic trials of the poor drunkard
to keep his feet. They laugh as if
the liquor crazed creature were a char-
acterized clown posturing for their special
amusement.

Surely it is a dull imagination that
can find aught in such a display save
pity.

If to your child such a scene appears
to be abusing disuse his mind.

Tell him the truth.

Tell him this dipsomanic is suffering
from a terrible disease and needs
a physician. Tell him that instead of
jeers and laughter the unfortunate in-
brate needs care and medical treatment.

Think of it!

Is a sick man, staggering and weak
and fevered, a figure to provoke laugh-
ter?

Said the Christian commander of the
Texas at the battle of Santiago:

"Don't cheer, boys. The poor devils
are dying."

So the same fine spirit of chivalry
should say to the unthinking:

"Don't laugh at the poor devil. He
is going home to make miserable the
lives of those who love him."

Established 61 Years

A Marvel For Sore Feet. Acts Right Off.

Sore Feet? Never After Using TIZ—
Good-bye, sore feet, aching feet,
swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling
feet, tired feet.

Good-bye, corns, callouses and bun-
ions and raw spots.

You've never tried anything like
TIZ before for your feet. It is differ-
ent from anything ever before sold.

It acts at once and makes the feet
feel remarkably fresh and sore-proof.

TIZ is not a powder. Powders and
other foot-remedies clog up the pores.
TIZ draws out all poisonous exudations
which bring on soreness of the feet,
and is the only remedy that does. TIZ
cleans out every pore and glorifies
the feet—your feet.

You'll never limp again or draw up
your face in pain, and you'll forget
about your corns, bunions and cal-
louses. You'll feel like a new person.

If you don't find all this true after
trying a box of TIZ, you can get your
money back.

TIZ is for sale at all druggists at
25 cents per box, or it will be sent
you direct if you wish from Walter
Luther Dodge & Co., Dodge Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

You won't enjoy the summer—you
will lack ambition unless the system
is cleansed of impurities and invigor-
ated. Nyal's Spring Sarsaparilla is
what you should take. Quigley Drug
Stores.

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