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—and Sun-Telegram—

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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

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RICHMOND, INDIANA
"PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 22,224 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 due east 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 the
jobbing center of Eastern In-
dians 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 three nation-
al banks, one trust company and
four building associations with a
combined resource of over \$5,-
000,000. Number of factories
125; capital invested \$1,000,000,
with an annual output of \$27,-
000,000, and a pay roll of \$3,-
700,000. The total pay roll for
the city amounts to approxi-
mately \$3,500,000 annual.

There are five railroad com-
panies radiating from the city in
different directions from the city.
Incoming freight handled daily, 1,-
750,000 lbs. Outgoing freight
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard
facilities, per day, 7,000 cars.
Number of passenger trains daily
81. Number of freight trains
daily 77. The average freight
receipts amount to \$80,000. Total
assessed valuation of the city,
\$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban
railways. Three newspapers with
a combined circulation of 12,000.

Richmond is the greatest hard-
ware jobbing center in the state
and only second in general job-
bing interests. It has a piano
factory producing a high grade
piano every 15 minutes. It is the
leader in the manufacture of
traction engines, and produces
more threshing machines, lawn
mowers, rollers, and other agri-
cultural implements than any
other city in this world.

The city's area is 2,400 acres;
has a court house costing \$500,-
000; 10 public schools and has the
finest and most complete high
school in the middle west; three
parochial schools; Earlham col-
lege and the Indiana Business
College; five splendid fire com-
panies in five houses; Glen
Miller park, the largest and
most beautiful park in Indiana,
the home of the famous chautau-
quas; seven hotels; municipal
electric light plant, under
successful operation and a pri-
vate electric light plant, insur-
ing competition; the oldest pub-
lic library in the state, with
one and the second largest, 40,000
volumes; pure refreshing water,
unimpaired; 95 miles of im-
proved 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, includ-
ing the Reid Memorial, built at a
cost of \$250,000; 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 finest in the state. The
amusement center of Eastern In-
dians and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond
holds as fine an annual art ex-
hibit. The Richmond Fall 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 awaiting anyone with
enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

This is My 35th Birthday

JEAN NOUGUES.

Jean Nougues, the composer of "Quo
Vadis," was born June 28, 1876,
the son of a French wine merchant. Early
in life he showed decided musical tal-
ent, and before he was 16 years old he
had written an opera. Impressed by
his evident genius for musical com-
positions, his parents consented to his
going to Paris to study. At 25 years
of age he began composing seriously
for the lyric stage. In 1902, at Bor-
deaux, his first opera, "Thamyras," the
book of which was written by Victor-
ten Sardou, was given with unquali-
fied success. Meanwhile, he had com-
posed the opera, "La Mort de Tintagiles,"
which was founded on Maurice
Maeterlinck's work of the same name.
Following this, the Opera Comique, in
Paris, brought out his opera "Chiquita,"
written in collaboration with Pierre
Lotti and Henri Cain.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Wednesday, June 28—Webb Lodge,
No. 24, F. & A. M. Called meeting.
Work in Fellowcraft degree.

NOTICE.

Ladies of the Sacred Heart Court
are requested to meet at St. Mary's
hall on Wednesday evening at 7:30
o'clock to make arrangements for the
funeral of sister Mary Connell.

The Standard of Measure

The Congressional Record for the present session of congress can
be obtained from the Government printer for the sum of one dollar. The
congressional record is an accurate report of every word spoken in the
legislative halls of the United States government.

According to the paragraphs of the metropolitan newspapers the
price of the Congressional Record seems absurd. Why should anyone hap-
pen to want to know how a congressman votes.

We are foolish enough to believe that if the people of this country
were more in the habit of reading the speeches of their congressmen—
or at least looking them over there would be fewer men who were return-
ed to congress and a still fewer number who would be returned over and
over again.

For a long time this district only wanted to know whether a man was
a "good Republican." That got the district into trouble and it woke up to
find that it was being run away with.

We hope the people of this district will pay close attention to the
doings of Congressman Finly Gray. We hold no brief for him. We simply
insist that he shall be judged by his record. He made certain promises to
the people of this district. If he goes back again it is because he has lived
up to them.

In the last few days, June 20, Mr. Gray has given his opinion of the
wool schedule. We shall have occasion to print the position he took. But
before he is judged let us see what an obligation he has imposed upon
himself.

Members of this House are elected not only to represent their own
districts especially, but all districts generally as well. It is their duty to
serve not only the greatest good to the greatest number in their own dis-
tricts, but to consider the greatest good to the greatest number in all dis-
tricts.

No duty is enjoined upon Members of this House by reason of their
office to burden not only the majority of their own constituents but the
whole of the great consuming public in order to favor a few individuals
or a single private industry in their own district. Such a policy is repre-
senting the few instead of the many and serving private interests at the
expense of public welfare. There never can be relief from the burdens of
the tariff while men are willing to surrender principle to favor local pri-
vate interests. Whenever we claim the right to impose a protective tariff
upon one of the necessities of life because that article is produced in our
congressional district we stultify our principles and justify like burdens
imposed upon every other necessary. We preclude tariff reform and perpe-
tuate private monopoly.

I, too, come from a woolgrowing district, but I hope that that fact
will not deter me from my duty to serve the greatest good to the greatest
number, nor impair my obligations to all the people and the great con-
suming public, nor lead me to act upon my fears instead of my convic-
tions of justice and right. I hope I can realize that while a part of the
people of my district have wool to sell that all the people from my dis-
trict have clothing to buy, and that the right to buy clothing is as sacred
a right as the right to sell wool. And I hope I can appreciate that the la-
boring man, when he looks into the faces of his wife and children, with
winter impending, realizes as great a responsibility before him as the
man who raises sheep or the wool manufacturer, who claims the right to
draw dividends on watered stock.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

IRRIGATION FOR MARYLAND.

From the Baltimore American.

The average rainfall in Maryland is
abundant for the making of all farm
crops if only the natural sprinkling
system could be controlled that the
water from the clouds would be de-
livered at just the right times and
in just the proper quantities. There
is rarely a year, however, in which the
farming industries of the state do not
suffer from drought during some
period of the growing season. The
drought of the present year, coming
before the middle of April and extend-
ing through May, affected the grass,
the wheat, the early vegetable crops
and the fruits. A competent observ-
er from one of the eastern shore coun-
ties estimates the damage in that sec-
tion of the state at \$1,000,000, and
this is undoubtedly a conservative es-
timate. The drought damage over the
entire state will probably exceed \$3,-
000,000. In the semi-arid regions of
the far west, where the rainfall is too
slight for agricultural purposes, they
are damming the streams and turning
on water as needed. Notwithstanding
the fact that the water cost for irri-
gation purposes is often as much as \$30
per acre annually, the irrigated farms
are valued at from \$100 to \$300 per
acre. Surely there ought to be a valu-
able suggestion in the extraordi-
nary satisfactory results that are ob-
tained from these artificially watered
western farm lands.

SIMPLIFYING COURT METHODS.

From the Chicago Journal.

It may be taken for granted that the
movement set on foot by the United
States Supreme Court to simplify the
rules of practice on the equity side of
the federal tribunals may have an in-
fluence in bringing about reforms in
this matter in the lower courts.

Experienced lawyers and judges
agree that chancery matters should be
subjected to much needed changes in
methods of procedure. In fact, it is
notorious that many chancery cases
are allowed to drag their slow lengths
along almost interminably if there is
"enough in them" to make delays ad-
vantageous to unscrupulous attorneys.

The action of the Supreme Court af-
fords hope of reforms long needed in
these matters.

CHECK THE MURDER INDUSTRY.

From the Chicago News.

By order of the city council, it is
made the duty of the judiciary com-
mittee of that body to frame an ordi-
nance regulating the sale of deadly
weapons. One more ordinance on this
subject, particularly if it shall with-
stand the scrutiny of the courts, will
doubtless serve a good purpose—pro-
vided it is enforced. Manslaughter in
this city has come to be a sort of
pastime, if one may draw conclusions
from the homicide statistics. The tool

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

JUNE 28.

1742—James Robertson, the pioneer leader who founded Nashville, Tenn.,
born in Virginia. Died in Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1814.

1776—Americans repulsed the English fleet at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

1784—Mme. Thible, first female aeronaut, made her initial ascent in Paris.

1809—The first steamboat appeared on Lake Champlain.

1836—James Madison, fourth President of the U. S., died at Montpelier,
Va. Born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751.

1838—Coronation of Queen Victoria.

1854—Military insurrection in Spain under O'Donnell.

1860—The steamship Great Eastern first arrival at New York.

1862—Farragut ran the Vicksburg blockade to join Davis, and bombarded
the city.

1887—First through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway left Montreal
for Vancouver.

1892—The battleship Texas was launched at Newport News.

1910—Samuel D. McEnery, United States senator from Louisiana, died in
New Orleans. Born in Monroe, La., May 28, 1837.

TWINKLES

CHANGE OF OPINION.

"It is a woman's especial privilege
to change her mind."

"Perhaps," replied Miss Cayenne.

"But I haven't heard of any suffra-
gettes who were demanding the re-
call."

FANCY'S AEROPLANE.

The poet goes cheerily sailing along;

"Amongst the clouds he is ready to
dash;

But something impractical lurks in
his song.

And he comes back to earth with a
crash.

A HOMELY SITTER.

"I don't know what to do about this
portrait," said the artist.

"Can't you get the likeness?"

"Oh yes. But I'm doubtful about how
far to go. If I don't make it look like
him the critics will roast it, and if I
do he'll refuse to pay for it."

A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

"What has become of that man who
used to say he was a servant of the
people?"

"The people had to let him go," re-
plied Farmer Cornstossel. "He got to
be one of those hired men who stand
around talkin' when they ought to be
at work."

MODERNIZED.

"What is that piece you were play-
ing?" asked the New York hostess.

"It used to be Mendelssohn's Wed-
ding March," replied the musician.

"But I have put it into ragtime and
entitled it 'The Reno Quick-step.'"

WINTRY REMINISCENCE.

Friend, what are you kicking about?

Do you have to get up with the
dawn

And toll with a furnace that nightly
goes out.

And sigh for the cool that is gone?

Do you shiver to read of the blizzard
so drear

That earns imprecations devout?

Do you come home at night with a
frostbitten ear?

Then what are you kicking about?

Friend, why are you making a row,

With the sun shining warm in the
sky?

Do you have to get up with a care-
furrowed brow

And shovel a snow bank near by?

Do you have to go wading through ice-
bergs and slush

And turn yourself into a plow,

And then miss the car that compelled
you to rush?

Then why are you making a row?

Ladies, be on hand early to-
morrow morning at Knollen-
berg's Store.

Censoring Shakespeare.

A masterpiece of censorship was
once performed by the Turkish cen-
sor, Nischan Efendi, on the occasion
of the production of Shakespeare's
"Othello" at Constantinople. He "cor-
rected" the drama so thoroughly as to
leave hardly a trace of the original.
Among other words, he expunged
"Cyprus," giving ingenious reasons for
this correction. "Cyprus," he said, "is
a Turkish island. It would be polit-
ically unwise to send Othello to Cy-
prus, because the territorial integrity
of Turkey is guaranteed by treaties.
Why not put, instead of Cyprus, some
Greek island, such as Corfu?" And
thus it came to pass that from re-
spect to the treaty of Paris Othello
had to go to Corfu.

THE INSANE FOURTH.

From the Kansas City Star.

Kansas City's plans for a sane
Fourth, make fine progress each year,
beginning the second week in July and
continuing up to about the middle of
the following June.

A SKILLFUL SHOT.

The Way to Bring Down an Overhead
Incoming Bird.

One of the cardinal rules of the old
time shooting school cautioned the
gunner against ever trying to stop an
overhead incoming bird, but to wait
until it had passed by and to the rear
and then take chances on what is un-
doubtedly the harder shot of the two.
It is surprisingly how difficult it is
for some sportsmen to successfully
score on their incoming birds. Many
who can seemingly cope with game in
any other mode of flight will habitually
balk at this shot and acknowledge
their inability to make it.

Yet once its principle is understood
and the lesson learned the dropping
of an overhead incomer is as easy as
anything can well be. The miss is al-
ways made by the sportsman shoot-
ing under and behind the bird, and
there is but one way in which the er-
ror is to be avoided.

To make the shot the gunner should
wait until the bird is about to pass
over him, then, bringing up his gun,
follow in from behind, cover the bird
and swing in ahead of it and, main-
taining the same rate of speed, press
the trigger the instant the bird is hid-
den behind the barrels. Do not stop
the swing of the gun and be sure the
bird shall have disappeared from
sight. If the shooter will observe this
rule he will be surprised how easily
and invariably he will kill his bird.—
Recreation.

WANTED

Experienced woodworker at once;
sober and industrious. Rude Mfg. Co.,
Liberty, Ind.

We Are Lending Money

In any amount from \$5.00 to
\$100.00, on personal prop-
erty, such as household goods,
pianos, wagons, etc., and ar-
range your loan in small
weekly or monthly payments
to suit your income. If you
need MONEY it will be to
your interest to see us; all
transactions held strictly
confidential. Call on, write
or phone

STATE LOAN CO.

S. E. Cor. 7th and Main
Phone 2560

Heart to Heart

Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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HOLD TO YOUR FRIEND.

It is related of one of the Russian
czars that once, during a battle, he dis-
mounted from his horse, put a wound-
ed lieutenant on his saddle and carried
the lieutenant to a place of safety.
Then the czar swung his hat and ex-
claimed:

"I have saved a man!"

The battle had gone against him.
That was a mere incident. The thing
worth while was that he had saved a
man. There is no joy comparable to that.

Some years ago a like pleasure came
into my life, and, whatever happens to
me in time or eternity, nothing can
rob me of that happiness.

At the risk of apparent egotism I tell
this true story:

I saved a man from himself. He was
my friend and was worth saving.
Lacking one thing, he was every bit
a man. He was a victim of the drink
habit.

He tried my friendship sometimes to
the utmost. Often he would telephone
me, "I am down again." At such
times I would hasten to him with a
closed carriage and take him home.

His wife, in many respects a good
woman, would have nothing to do with
him on such occasions, and I would
put him to bed.

Except when in his spree he was
attentive to business and successful.
Many times he voluntarily made prom-
ises of reform. I never reproached
him, but said: "That is past. You will
not do so again."

He grew worse.

The spree came closer together.

My friend's business began to suffer.
His wife left him. His physician said
to me: "There is no hope. He is what
is known as a constitutional drunkard."

He inherited the drunkard's tempera-
ment.

We got him to take a "cure."

He straightened up for awhile, but
was soon "down again." He avoided
his friends and consorted with the
lowest.

He was in the ditch.

One day, though he tried to dodge
me, I met him face to face and spoke
to him in the old, familiar way. I
asked him why he had not come to see
me and invited him to lunch.

The poor fellow looked down at his
clothes and his voice broke as he said,
"My God, do you think there is any
hope for me?" I assured him I still
believed in him and would help him.

He turned to go and said, "When
you see me again I shall be clothed and
in my right mind."

That was years ago.

One of the delights of my life is to
receive letters from my old friend, now
a successful business man in an east-
ern city. And before me are his words,
"You can tell the world that it was
your belief in me that raised me from
the ditch."

Hold on to your friend! However
low he goes, hold on!

Suits, Coats, Skirts, Shirt

Waists, tomorrow at \$5.00.

Knollenberg's Store.

NOW ON SALE.

1,000 beautiful carbon pictures, copies
of famous pictures by the great mas-
ters, 20x24, only 10c. Framed in a
handsome black or brown moulding,
complete for the very low price of 85c,
\$1.00 or \$1.50. Come quick and secure
one of these bargains.

Moormann's Book Store, 520 Main

A RELIGIOUS DRUNK

Gotten by Our Forbearers from
Old Hymns.

St. Louis, June 28.—"Old gospel
hymns, for which our forbearers mar-
tyred their peace and occasionally sac-
rificed their heads, and with which
they rocked themselves into a religio-
ous souse, are cheap, crude and do not
tend to sobriety. They appeal to the
inebriate instincts and produce a phys-
ical ecstasy akin to intoxicating liq-
uors."

"The are indigenous to American
and probably sprang from the rhyth-
mic convulsions of the old Southern
darker. The tunes are the cheapest of
dance music of a most primitive char-
acter. They are the most baneful in-
fluence against the progress of Amer-
ican music."

This is the conviction of represen-
tative musicians attending the Mis-
souri State Musicians' Convention.
The hymns mentioned as typical of this
class of so-called sheet church music
were "At the Cross, At the Cross,"
"Throw Out the Life Line;" "Oh, Hap-
py Day!" and "I Want to Be an An-
gel."

James T. Quarles, organist at the ar-
tistic Lindell Avenue M. E.
church, where the convention is being
held, said none of these hymns was
used in his church. He declared they
are being thrown out of all the large
churches and are heard now only at
the missions. He said practically every
Protestant church has revised or is
revising its hymn books.

Ernest R. Kroeger, another noted St.

Louis musician, said: "Canned" music,
or the music of mechanical kind, is
the greatest agency for popularizing
good music in America. Sentimental
songs, like "Annie Rooney," are on the
wane."

WISHBONES.

On Their Shape Depends the Force of
Birds' Wing Strokes.

Scientists call the "wishbone" the
furcula, and it is the union of what
are in man two collar bones. These
receive the brunt of the strokes of the
wing that turn the creature in its
flight.

Few of us appreciate the