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Hudolph G. Leeds Editor
Carl Berghardt Associate Editor
W. E. Poundstone News Editor

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TWINKLES

DETERMINED TO GET NEXT.

"One of these days you'll see busi-
ness is going to the dogs," said the
cheerless person.
"I don't believe it," replied Mr. Dus-
tin Stax. "But if that time comes,
you'll find me running one of the big-
gest kennels on earth."

THE CLIMATE.

Though all disdainful of demand
It's hot or cold or dry or wet,
We're ultimate consumers and
We've got to take what we can get

PICTURESQUENESS OF SPEECH.

"What do you think of that young
man's use of slang?"
"I can't make up my mind," replied
Miss Cayenne. "The use of slang has
come to be regarded as indicating an
association with either our worst or
our best society."

ORIGINALITY.

"Has that man any real original-
ity?" asked one statesman.
"Indeed he has," replied the other.
"He can start styles of trouble that
nobody else ever dreamed of."
"De trouble about de man who sings
at his work," said Uncle Eben, "is dat
he makes everybody to knock off and
jine in de chorus."

VERSE PURSUITS.

She rides and shoots and swims and
plays.
At golf or tennis with great skill.
She also paints and turns a phrase
Of graceful poetry at will.
She sings the songs of classic style
And modern theme does not disdain.
And with a gentle, witching smile
Her suffrage rights will oft explain.

She gave her hand unto a youth
Of quiet and substantial mind.
His fine accomplishments in sooth
Are very slight and hard to find.
And yet when duty calls he there
Some helpful talent to disclose
He reads the cook book through with
care
And tries to mend the children's
hose.

This Is My 58th Birthday

BISHOP WORRELL

Rt. Rev. Clarendon Lamb Worrell,
Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia, was
born at Smith's Falls, Ontario, July 20,
1853, and received his education at
Trinity School, Port Hope and Trinity
College, Toronto. In his early car-
eer he engaged in educational work
and filled positions at several promi-
nent institutions of learning, includ-
ing Bishop's College and the Royal
Military College at Kingston. In 1880
he was ordained a deacon of the
Church of England and four years later
came his ordination to the priest-
hood. During the succeeding ten
years he occupied pulpits in several
cities and towns of Ontario. In
1896 he was appointed chaplain to the
Archbishop of Ontario. After an in-
terval spent as rector of St. Luke's
church, Kingston, he became Arch-
deacon of Ontario in 1900 and four
years later was appointed to the bish-
opric.

Turtles.

In the Galapagos islands turtles were
found by Darwin which were able to
travel four miles a day—a rate of
progress not despicable in creatures
provided with such legs; creatures,
too, so heavy that six men were often
required to lift one of them.

DISH WASHING MADE EASY.

This is a factor in home life which
is most important, as dishes frequently
permit of the accumulation of dirt
and grease which are health destroy-
ers, if not properly removed.
The snow white suds of Hewitt's
Easy Task Soap enters every crevice
and is a thorough cleanser, providing
the sweet, wholesome and clean effect
to the china and glassware which
gives a charm and zest to the meal.
Hewitt's Easy Task soap accom-
plishes all this because it does its own
work and leaves no traces behind. It
is clean, pure and effective, and costs
no more than the "cheap" kind.

The 12th Street Crossing

An unsuspecting traveling man was run down at the Twelfth street crossing yesterday. It is a thing that might have happened to almost anyone.

It is a ghastly place. Farmers coming into town avoid it and prefer the out of the way route at the Nineteenth street bridge—or the Eighth street crossing.

Yet, everybody, hundreds of men, breadwinners for needy families cross and recross that death place.

And therefore busy executives of the Pennsylvania railroad sitting many miles from Richmond need to have their attention called to this situation in a forceful and determined way by men of such influence in this town that their requests would carry conviction.

It is not because one man has been killed at that crossing that we suggest this—it is because hundreds of crossings are made and must be made at a place where there are 18 tracks, where over 66 passenger trains pass, seventy freight trains, and countless switchings are made, where there is but one watchman and a net work of tracks and switches.

The owners of the factories in that neighborhood are not responsible legally, nor perhaps morally for this condition. But it would be a mighty decent thing if these men of influence and greater wealth would take this matter up. It is useless to talk to employees about loyalty to the firm and the interest of the employer if the employee does not receive the same consideration from the firm which is expected from him. This is not said in criticism but because we know that some of the employers are directly interested in this very matter of elimination of the Twelfth street crossing and we hope they all are. And we further know that the men who work for them would appreciate the help of the men they work for. We hope this will bring all employers and employees together.

We suggest that petitions be started not only in the factories of Richmond but in the business district of this town.

The banks are very convenient places for many men, the market houses, the grain establishments, the stores are places at which these farmers who use the crossings can be given an opportunity to help others and their own safety.

There is not a man in Richmond that will not profit in this move-
ment if it is carried to its completion.

It will not, we hope, embarrass Mr. Neff of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has shown himself efficient in establishing friendly relations with the business men of this town to point out the obvious help that he can render to the citizens of this town in what personally, if not officially, he must recognize as a pretty bad condition.

We do not know the attitude of the Pennsylvania railroad or of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads in their final plans for track elevation. We do not know precisely what the situation is with the Pennsylvania, for instance, in connection with the improvements that are being made between here and Indianapolis.

In speaking of this matter it has been our intention to speak of the question as calmly as if the accident had never happened and this were the mere possibility of danger that we contemplated.

But the fact remains that the least that should be asked of the company at the Twelfth street crossing is that two watchmen fully able to restrain men from crossing in time of danger should be stationed there—and at all other places of danger there should be full protection.

This is an item of small expense in comparison with the need. At the same time there should be a definite understanding of the track elevation business. We hope that the natural conservatism of railroad companies and a general impatience with requests of this sort will not interfere.

The chance is here for good feeling instead of bad.
If Richmond wants this situation changed it can be changed.

The People or the Machine?

In one way the passage of Mr. La Follette's woolen bill will help the insurgents, and in another way it will hurt them. The net result will depend, of course, upon how the people feel about the tariff nowadays, and most probably they are so indifferent to it that the net result will be unfavorable. The insurgents are in disfavor, anyhow. This is not their year. Dollar is dead, Beveridge is also absent from their councils and La Follette has discredited himself by some foolish pranks.

The way in which the passage of La Follette's woolen bill will help the insurgents is that it will pretty thoroughly make clear to the country the exact nature of the insurgents' tariff position, and especially the reason why reciprocity is inconsistent with that position. It will enable them to develop and emphasize their contention that tariff reform does not mean free trade for the farmers or laborers, but free trade for trust controlled products. They are protectionists, but they want tariff reductions that will reduce the cost of what the people buy. . . .

The way in which passage of Mr. La Follette's bill will hurt the insurgents is that it will arouse against them anew the antagonism of the regular Republicans and of the President.

—The Indianapolis Star.

We submit the foregoing excerpts from the Indianapolis Star with the query as to what our readers make out of it.

Here are some questions which may assist us in finding out precisely what this means to you:

1. Are you "indifferent" to the Payne-Aldrich tariff?
2. If so, why?
3. Are you any less so than in last November?
4. Are the insurgents in disfavor?
5. Does the fact that the insurgents are against a prohibitive protective tariff on monopolized products and for the taking off of the tariff on the things controlled by them—the necessities of life—lead you to believe that the insurgents are committing political suicide?

6. Do you think it will hurt the insurgents if the antagonism of the president and "regular" Republicans of the Aldrich variety is aroused against them?

The Star thinks so and says that "In no state will the Republican party be less insurgent this year than next in Indiana."

Now we take our turn: Does the Star mean the people or the machine?

Please Don't be Pessimistic!

"At least Uncle Sam is prospering."
That is some consolation—and it may be "a bad day for the pessimist!"

But—

When some time ago there came to us the Aldrich approximation as to how much this tariff would yield the government as a revenue producer we did not think it would wipe away all the clouds of doubt that have settled steadily upon the American people. The announcement that the United States government has \$33,000,000—or had on June 30 is of course in the words of the obvious editorial writer's vocabulary "gratifying." To this we could add the statement that it is very "commendable" to have the government in such great shape. But as other editorial writers say "we shall wait and see."

What will the fact profit if as in the post office department strictures have been laid on the postal clerks so that men strike and threaten to bring up the question of organized labor against the government that nearly engulfed France?

What will the fact profit if as in the department of agriculture the curtailment is made on a man like Dr. Wiley so that rich men may become richer by food adulteration?

What will the fact profit the government if as in the department of the interior the expenses have been cut down so as to force those out of the service that opposed the landgrabbing of the Guggenheims?

What will it profit as in the case of the tariff it makes this unpessimistic \$33,000,000 showing for the government?

HOW DO ALL THESE THINGS COMPARE WITH THE PROFIT THAT SPECIAL PRIVILEGE IS MAKING AND THAT POURS INTO ITS TREASURES?

How do all these compare with the balance that you have in bank?

AND IF YOU HAVE IT IN BANK AND THE "SMELLING COMMITTEE" FROM THE MORGAN CLEARING HOUSE NEEDS IT—where do you come in?

"This is surely a bad day for the pessimist."

Memories of First Civil War Battle are Recalled

Memories of the Civil War recalled by the Manassas National Jubilee. A year time print of the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and the two generals who opposed each other in the engagement. General Irwin McDowell, the Federal commander is on the left, and General Piere G. T. Beauregard, commander of the Confederates on the right.



Blue and Gray Meet Again on Bull Run Field

(National News Association)

Manassas, Va., July 20.—The blood-stained sward of Bull Run is again peopled with those who with bitter hatred and feverish anxiety awaited the break of dawn fifty years ago today to commence the first battle of the rebellion. But instead of mingled curses and prayers; instead of the fervent tread of sentries; the fevered restlessness of foreboding; the rival camps of the blue and gray house men bowed with years, whose only thought is that of peace and brotherhood; and whose time is spent in greeting brother soldiers, recalling incidents of days gone by and preparing for the rigors of the crowning day of the Manassas National Jubilee to be held tomorrow on the semi-centennial anniversary of the bloody battle of Bull Run.

Elaborate preparation have been made for this unique gathering. The President of the United States, and the governor of Virginia will be present to deliver addresses, with commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, and distinguished soldiers and statesmen from every part of the United States. The town is decked with Confederate and Federal flags, and the streets swarm with visitors, bent on witnessing the most unique ceremony in the history of post-bellum reunions.

Martial Spirit Evident.

Everywhere the martial spirit is in evidence. Tottering veterans throng sidewalks brilliant with the uniforms of officers and privates of the present day. The old Henry farm house with its shot riddled walls is gay with bunting, and hundreds of visitors, both old and young, keep the caretaker busy with their questions, while old soldiers, the light of youth for a moment showing in their wrinkled faces, tell tales of daring deeds performed on Henry Hill.

It is here that the most impressive sight of the day will be witnessed. The time shattered remnants of the Federal and Confederate ranks, at twelve tomorrow, will issue forth from camps pitched in the same positions occupied by the opposing armies fifty years ago, and slowly tread the blood stained, bullet plowed turf till they and their "charge" with mutual hand clasps and well wishes instead of the singing bullets and wild curses that greeted their charges fifty years ago. After this ceremonial the veterans will partake of a love feast commemoration of their reunion and will be further regaled with an especially prepared series of motion pictures showing stirring battle scenes and peaceful pictures of latter days.

At 2 p. m. the veterans will return to this city, and at three, forty-eight young ladies, representing the states of the Union will clasp hands and sing the Manassas National Jubilee Anthem especially written for the occasion. At four the veterans will be addressed by President Taft and the Manassas and surrounding country towns will open their houses to visitors and veterans alike in the largest public reception ever held in a state famed for its hospitality.

An Important Battle

With the single exception of Gettysburg there is probably no Civil war anniversary so momentous; for the first battle of Bull Run, according to the generals who fought it, not only initiated the country into war, but its effects, mistakes and lessons were felt clear through to Appomattox.

About eighteen thousand men were engaged on each side. The official reports give the Union casualties as nineteen officers, and 462 men killed, 54 officers and 941 men wounded and 1,176 men captured. The Confederate losses are unknown as there were no records kept.

Of the eighteen thousand men engaged scarce a handful remain today to take part in the celebration. Time has wiped out whole companies and mustered regiments now present but a few survivors. It is not probable therefore, that this history of the United States will ever again chronicle such a meeting between the Blue and the Gray as that which will take place tomorrow, and for this reason every effort has been made to make it one to be remembered by posterity.

Among those prominent in the promotion of this unique rally are: General John E. Gillman, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; General George W. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans; Lieut. George C. Round, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and chairman of the Executive Committee; Capt. Westwood Hutchinson; G. Raymond Ratcliffe; C. Maurice Hopkins; D. R. Lowell, 121st New York; L. D. Lowell of Chicago; B. P. Enriken, past department commander, Department of the Potomac; G. A. R.; James S. Dougall, 44th New York; Arthur Hendricks, 5th New York; H. B. Matto, 8th Ohio; J. H. Thomas of the interior department, and many others who played prominent roles in the first great battle of the Civil war.

In addition to the invitations extended to the veterans they have been asked to mail postals inscribed with a brief patriotic sentiment. These manuscripts will be on exhibition in the Manassas public library.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

JULY 20

- 1811—Earl of Elgin, who served as Governor-General of Canada, born in London. Died in India, Nov. 26, 1863.
- 1850—Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, became Secretary of State.
- 1863—In Columbiana County, Ohio, Gen. Morgan surrendered to Gen. Shackleford.
- 1865—Southern prisoners of war released.
- 1866—Austrians defeated the Italians at Liessa.
- 1880—Gen. Manuel Gonzales elected president of Mexico.
- 1897—Jean Inelow, noted poetess died in London. Born in Boston, England, in 1820.
- 1898—Gen. Leonard Wood appointed Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba.
- 1903—Pope Leo XIII. died. Born March 2, 1810.
- 1906—Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador concluded a treaty of peace.
- 1907—Thirty persons killed and many injured in a railroad wreck near Salem, Mich.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

A HARD-WORKED MAN.

From the Boston Globe.
Perhaps we do not realize it, but the President of the United States is one of the hardest worked men in the republic. The head of a big corporation, E. H. Gary, for instance, can slip away to Europe and the organization will run itself until he returns, but the President, surrounded as he is by a corps of capable assistants and advisers, must be on the job practically every day in the year.

Today William H. Taft is the busiest official who holds a high elective position. A governor can get away from official cares—although his pay may be docked if he stays away too long—but the President must get his vacation in dribsles. His vacations consist of fifteen-minute intervals in which nobody actually is waiting to see him.

WHAT IS A REAL VACATION

From the New York Mail.
How much a man can let up for vacation depends on himself. To dismiss things is supposed to be merely a matter of volition. And the vacation means to dismiss cares or it means nothing. Put the will to a changed task and so occupy it. An active vacation is best. It is impossible to do nothing long. To sleep is a matter of intervals. To throw away time, if it is habitually highly valued when at the office, is impossible. One gets out an old envelope and begins to figure on the back of it. Do something that you like to do, that has no wage attached, that needs no one's approval when done but your own. That is real fun and genuine rest.

THE WAR IS OVER.

From the Chicago Times.
Turning aside for a moment from the sordid affairs of this workaday world, let your thoughts dwell upon those Grand Army veterans of Flint, Mich., who buried the remains of an old southern soldier one day last week with all the honor they would have shown to one of their own comrades.

ROOF SIGNS.

From the Scranton Tribune.
It is encouraging to the residents of Scranton that there is a disposition on the part of the city administration to prevent the erection of unwieldy and unsightly signs on buildings.

HAMMOND'S NUDGE.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.
It must be refreshing to King George, now and then, to have somebody treat him like an ordinary human being.

ADVICE TO BATTLE BOB.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
If Senator La Follette wants to boost his boom he will reconsider his announced intention of taking several days.

ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS.

From Life.
Come to New York. We have more different ways of getting your money than any other city in the United States.

OLDER.

From the Toledo Blade.
Vaudeville is only twenty-five years old, but the jokes are about seventy-five.

USE THE RIGHT KEY.

Keep your temper under control at all times. Don't get angry at small things. Look at vexations now as you will view them thirty days from date. The angry man who gets the wrong key and pushes and rattles the door till he breaks the lock loses more time than if he had quietly gone for the right key and pays for a new lock besides.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH

Children use it like grown-ups.
Shines so easily. No turpentine.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Ltd. Buffalo, N. Y. Rochester, Ont. ALL DEALERS IO.

A Bank Story

Smith owed Skinner & Co., \$5.00. We went in one day and handed them \$5.00 in cash. Skinner forgot to take it off his books, and the next month presented the same bill. He thought he had paid it, but having no proof, SMITH PAID TWICE.

Jones owed Skinner & Co., \$5.00. He went in one day and handed them a check on this Bank for \$5.00. Skinner forgot to take it off his books. But the next month when the bill was presented to him, Jones balked. He said: "See here, Mr. Skinner, I paid that bill last month and here is the check which the bank has returned to me with your name endorsed on the back, showing that you got the money." JONES PAID ONCE. This illustrates only one of the advantages of a bank account.

The First National Bank
RICHMOND, IND.