

## The Richmond Palladium

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Carl S. Bernhard, Associate Editor  
W. R. Poundstone, News Editor

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## Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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### THE SPENDER.

Indianapolis.—Arthur Long of Pittsburgh  
stood in the Hotel English bar drying his  
face with a fifty dollar bill. He threw the  
bill to the floor and then produced from a  
bundle under his arm a handful of five  
and fifty. Throwing them on the bar, he  
said, "Bartender, give me a drink, quick,  
or I will buy this hotel and have you  
fired."

What a picture in a few lines!  
Visualize it. The spender, leaning  
on the bar of the high toned saloon,  
the subservient tender, whose eyes  
glitter at the sight of the currency;  
the crowd—some agape, some ap-  
plauding and all more or less athirst—  
these are the settings of the stage as  
the brief curtain goes down on the  
drama of "A Fool and His Money."

"Well, you say—  
"The money belonged to the man.  
If he chose to 'blow it,' whose busi-  
ness but his own?"

But was the money his?  
Legally, yes. Some mysterious dis-  
position of providence gave over  
into his temporary keeping more  
money than he needed or could use to  
advantage and allowed him, for some  
wise purpose of its own, to show how  
easily a fool and his money are parted.

But—  
In rightful view Long did not own  
that bundle of bills!

That money was part of the accu-  
mulated assets of a world of labor.  
It cost somebody's sweat and ache  
and blood. It represented deprivation  
and slow savings and short din-  
ners. Ethically a man has no right  
to that which he cannot properly use.  
Long was squandering what was not  
his.

And did you note where the money  
came from?

Pittsburg—Pittsburg—where naked  
bodies tell in front of the fires of  
molten hells, where men sell their  
shortened lives behind iron closed  
doors, where half the slaves toil to  
feed the leaping flames, while the  
other half groan in sweaty sleep. It  
was in Pittsburg this man got his  
bills.

Think of the hungry children that  
bundle of fives and fifties would feed.  
of the cheer it would bring, of the  
homes it would furnish!

And the man behind the bills?  
Him? Why, the bills he flung away  
will, soon or late, come into decent  
hands and fill their purpose in the  
world, some five, some fifty fold. But  
as for him—  
Him!

### This Is My 77th Birthday

SUMNER I. KIMBALL.  
Sumner I. Kimball, who has been  
superintendent of the United States  
life-saving service ever since it was  
created, two score years ago, was born  
in Lebanon, Me., September 2, 1834,  
and received his education at Bowdoin  
college. He studied law and was ad-  
mitted to the bar in 1858. The follow-  
ing year he was elected to the Maine  
legislature. In 1862 he went to Wash-  
ington and became a clerk in the  
Treasury Department. In 1871 con-  
gress passed an act authorizing the se-  
cretary of the treasury to establish sta-  
tions on the coasts of Long Island and  
New Jersey, and to employ crews of  
trained surfmen. This was the begin-  
ning of the life-saving service, of  
which Mr. Kimball was made chief  
officer and superintendent. Under his  
direction the service has been extended  
to all the ocean and lake coasts of  
the United States.

### MASONIC CALENDAR

Saturday, Sept. 2.—Loyal Chapter,  
No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE  
ACCOUNT INDIANA STATE FAIR.  
Leave Richmond 6:30 a. m. over the  
Pennsylvania Lines, September 7th;  
returning leave Indianapolis, 6:30 p.  
m. sept 2-5-6

## Chautauqua Standards

Unless the Palladium has been misinformed there is some little dis-  
cussion as to the character of the entertainments at the Chautauqua.  
Most people agree that this is the best year of the Chautauqua and  
that it has been increasingly better.

The list of entertainers and platform talent at the Chautauqua this  
year is of a standard that any well educated and intelligent man might  
be glad to patronize—and it has been patronized.

The controversy—if it can be called such—is as to whether the stan-  
dard of the Chautauqua shall be "lowered to the people."

It is our opinion that the standard set is the right standard for the  
people of Richmond because it is the best.

As to the balance between what is called entertainment and what  
is called educational work we can scarcely believe that this enters into  
the standard at all.

Dickens' novels, which supplied entertainment are of as high a stan-  
dard as Darwin, who is scientific.

If this proposition is grasped in the literary world of reading the so-  
lution of the Chautauqua business should not be hard.

Diversification and not a lowering of standards is what is needed.  
Some Japanese magicians and the like are quite as high a standard  
as the weightiest and accomplished orator—in their separate lines.

Pick up any magazine of large circulation and the many things  
touched upon from gay to sadness and from light to heavy are all of the  
same standard.

If that idea is maintained in the future as has seemed to be the aim  
of the present Chautauqua management we are pretty sure that the  
Chautauqua will be a real success in the future—as it has in the past.

Balance—not lowering of standards is the right idea.

## DOCTOR'S WIFE CAN NOT WHIP COUNTESS

(National News Association)

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Countess Mar-  
guerite Van Schoben is now perfect-  
ly safe from the horsewhip of Mrs.  
Frederick E. Wadhams, wife of a fash-  
ionable physician who is declared to  
have administered a whipping to the  
countess in her husband's office.

An injunction against Mrs. Wad-  
hams was obtained by the countess  
and in effect it restrains the latter  
from interfering in any way with her  
husband's medical clients.

### Victim of Their Fear.

"One thing that makes me positively  
sick," remarked a young matron vehe-  
mently to her husband, "is to have  
guests sit all through a meal and  
merely toy with the food as Mrs.  
So-and-so did last night. And she is  
the third dinner guest we have had  
lately who did the same thing. They  
are afraid of getting stout, and, al-  
though they accept invitations to  
meals, they never eat anything that  
isn't on their regular diet lists, and  
the consequence is that the hostess  
sits up and sees portion after portion  
of her well prepared food going to  
waste. It almost spoils the evening  
for me, and I shan't ask any one of  
the three here again—unless, by  
chance, they happen to get so thin  
they won't mind eating a square  
meal!"—New York Press.

### Much Interested.

"I hope you will be interested in yon-  
der gentleman," said the hostess, "I  
have assigned him to take you out to  
dinner."

"I shall be," responded the lady ad-  
dressed. "That gentleman was for-  
merly my husband, and he's behind  
with his alimony."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Keeping Company.

"They kept company for a long time  
before they were married."  
"Yes, and they've kept it most of the  
time since. Her relatives seem bound  
to live on them."

The worst use that can be made of  
success is to boast of it.

Extra cars will be run on Wednes-  
day and Thursday, September 6th and  
7th, leaving Richmond at 5:00 a. m.  
for the accommodation of Richmond  
patrons who wish to attend State Fair  
at Indianapolis. These cars will ar-  
rive in Indianapolis at an early hour,  
giving passengers the entire day in  
the Capital City. 2-4-5-6

## Richmond Chautauqua Program

CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM.  
Saturday, September 2.  
10:00 a. m.—Athletics.  
2:00 p. m.—Band Concert.  
2:30 p. m.—Kellogg-Haines Singing  
Party.  
3:00 p. m.—Children's Exercises, un-  
der direction of Miss An-  
na K. Neale.  
7:00 p. m.—Band Concert and Reader.  
7:30 p. m.—Kellogg-Haines Co.  
8:00 p. m.—Nicola, Magician.  
Sunday, September 3.  
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School, Judge  
Boggs, Superintendent.

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

SEPTEMBER 2ND.

1666—The great fire of London began in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane  
and destroyed, in four days, more than 13,000 houses.  
1726—Beauharnois appointed Governor of Canada.  
1790—Pennsylvania adopted a new state constitution.  
1792—Beginning of a three days' massacre in Paris, in which 1,200 per-  
sons, including 100 priests, were slain.  
1850—Eugene Field, poet, born in St. Louis. Died in Chicago, Nov. 4,  
1895.  
1862—Gen. McClellan appointed to command the defense of Washington.  
1864—Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta and Gen. Sherman's army marched  
into the city.  
1897—Gen. Ignacio Andrade elected president of Venezuela.

# 2 IN 1

## SHOE POLISH

ALL DEALERS 10c

Does the  
work of combina-  
tions with one operation.  
Better, handier, Brilliant,  
lasting. Makes leather  
last longer.

The F. P. Duff Co. Ltd.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Richmond, Va.

## Canadian Campaign

Springfield Republican

With less than a month remaining  
before the elections in Canada—the  
polling is fixed for Sept. 21—the result  
is more than ever shrouded in un-  
certainty. But, while no forecast can  
be offered, it must be confessed that  
the defeat of the Laurier government  
and of reciprocity is not so improbable  
as it seemed when the Ottawa parlia-  
ment was dissolved. The blow would  
be felt by Premier Laurier himself, in-  
asmuch as the failure of the trade  
agreement with Canada would rob  
him of what has seemed to be the  
main achievement of his administra-  
tion. This fact may be referred to in  
this connection as a reminder of the  
political consequences in the United  
States that would come from the over-  
throw of the Canadian liberals, al-  
though there is no basis for a hopeless  
view of the outlook. The circum-  
stances which seem to link the po-  
litical fortunes of the American presi-  
dent and the Canadian premier in this  
crisis serve at least to increase public  
interest in the Canadian situation.

Reciprocity, it is perfectly clear, was  
made an issue in Canada ten years  
later than it should have been, if its  
easy triumph in that country was to  
be assured. Had a trade agreement  
been negotiated immediately after  
President McKinley's celebrated  
speech at the Buffalo exposition, in  
1901, when he impressively warned his  
countrymen that the time had already  
come for a change in our fiscal policy,  
the opposition in the dominion would  
have been negligible. The old recipro-  
city sentiment, which Sir John Mac-  
donald, the leader of the conservative  
party, had encouraged quite as much  
as had the liberal leaders, was still  
very powerful, and Canadian manufac-  
turers had not then the influence they  
have now. The new western  
development of the country had hardly  
begun and there was less hope than  
there is today among the people of  
the eastern provinces that Canada  
could grow into a strong, populous  
nation without the trade advantages  
to which her continental position nat-  
urally entitled her. How the Canadian  
government was rebuffed when it  
made advances, because of the stupid  
arrogance of the high protectionists  
who controlled our government and  
congress, may be recalled not with-  
out some bitterness by those who be-  
lieve in closer trade relations with  
our Canadian neighbor.

Now that the struggle in Canada is  
finally precipitated, after a decade of  
fatuous delay by the American gov-  
ernment, it is easy to see the diffi-  
culties which the 10 years have raised  
upon the other side of the boundary.  
The vested interests in manufactur-  
ing, railroading and banking, which  
dread the American competition as-  
sumed to accompany more intimate  
commercial relations have grown  
much stronger; and the increased po-  
pular pride in the developing Canadian  
nationality renders the people more  
susceptible to alarms over the annex-  
ation specter which fanatical British  
imperialists and the opposition of all  
sorts seek to conjure up at this par-  
ticular time. But of equal is not  
greater consequence must be rated  
the long tenure of the Laurier govern-  
ment.

A decade ago the premier was still  
in the early flush of his popularity;  
Quebec was absolutely solid in support  
of the first French Catholic prime  
minister; in other provinces he had  
not had time to make the enemies and  
inspire the antagonisms which long  
continuance in office invariably brings  
to the surface. Today, having ruled  
Canada for 15 years without a break,  
Sir Wilfrid confronts an opposition  
that embraces not only the traditional  
opponents of his party but elements

formerly pointed to himself which  
have one purpose in common—to turn  
out Laurier. In Quebec, Bourassa; in  
Manitoba, Sifton. These two insur-  
gent leaders, one of the east and the  
other of the west, long since turned  
against the premier on diverse issues,  
but now they are prominent figures in  
the campaign whose object is Laur-  
ier's overthrow.

Thrown into a grand political melee,  
the danger to reciprocity in the present  
campaign is that it will not be  
considered fairly on its merits. The re-  
sult will certainly not be determined  
by the trade issues alone; a dozen oth-  
er issues and interests will influence  
the verdict. It must be a great sur-  
prise to many Americans that their  
country is being accused by the oppo-  
sition in Canada of having a deep set  
purpose to absorb and annex the whole  
of British North America. In Ontario,  
the opposition speakers, led by Mr.  
Borden, thunder the slogans of loyalty  
to the British empire, their assump-  
tion being that somewhat easier trad-  
ing in steers, horses, sheep, timber  
and vegetables is menace not only to  
the imperial tie but to Canadian na-  
tionality itself. Even Mr. Sifton, who  
was a follower of the premier until  
1905, denounces lower duties, or free  
trade in certain products, as the be-  
ginning of a "semi-political union." A  
tory glee club at a meeting in the city  
of Hamilton, one night last week, elat-  
ed an audience with a song whose re-  
frain was: "Would you make the silken  
British flag a dirty spangled cot-  
ton rag?" The politics of the cam-  
paign evidently has no limits in the  
appeal to prejudice.

That Ontario may yield somewhat to  
the anti-American appeal and return  
a large tory delegation to the house  
of commons would not be in the least  
surprising. For, in some respects, On-  
tario is more British than Piccadilly.  
As a province it has never been car-  
ried by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If, now,  
the premier should lose 10 or 12 seats  
in Quebec also, on account of the Bour-  
assa movement, which makes a spe-  
cialty of opposition to the Canadian  
navy and to British imperialism and  
receives considerable support prob-  
ably from ultramontane circles in the  
Roman Catholic church, his defeat  
would be practically certain. The po-  
sition of Quebec is a critical factor of  
the situation. If the province accepts  
Sir Wilfrid's valuation of Bourassa  
and gives him an old-time endorsement  
the liberal government's retention of  
power will probably be assured. Rec-  
iprocity itself is understood to be po-  
pular among the thrifty French farm-  
ers of Quebec and this fact is favor-  
able to the premier's prospects.

It is doubtless true that Sir Wil-  
frid's chances of success are greater  
than they would have been without  
the reciprocity issue. The trade agree-  
ment gave him something new, defi-  
nite and attractive upon which to base  
an appeal to the people. It helps him  
to get away from administrative scan-  
dals and to conduct an offensive rather  
than a purely defensive campaign.  
But it is not so clear that reciprocity  
chances are improved by identifica-  
tion with an administration that has  
been in office 15 years and which, in  
the nature of things political, would be  
doomed to extinction at about this  
time were ordinary influences to have  
their full effect. If Sir Wilfrid wins,  
reciprocity will have saved him. It har-  
dly could be said that he had saved  
reciprocity. Success, consequently, will  
mean that in spite of the rapid devel-  
opment of hostile influences in the  
past decade, the idea of close trade  
relations with the United States had  
not been extinguished, nor its advan-  
tages lost sight of, in the Canadian  
mind.

## WERE 81 ARRESTS

### Drunks Top List—Other Re- ports Filed.

The drunks, as usual, head the list  
of the police arrests for the month of  
August. There were 35 arrested on  
this charge, 10 for assault and battery,  
begging 4; provoke, 3; petit larceny  
and safe keeping, 2 each; violating  
city ordinance, obstructing public  
highway, profanity, bastardy, house  
breaking, disorderly conduct, and  
horse stealing 1 each; and suspicion  
18. This makes a total of 81 arrests.

### Recorder's Report.

The report for the quarter just end-  
ed in the recorder's office has just  
been filed. Will J. Robbins, recorder  
for Wayne County, states in his report  
that during the quarter just closed,  
\$99 documents of various sorts were  
filed in his office, the fees for these  
amounting to \$795.75. The largest sin-  
gle item of this amount were the  
deeds. Three hundred and thirty-two  
of the last named were filed at a cost  
of \$333.20.

### 30 Marriage Licenses.

Cupid's activities during August in  
this county numerically is reported to  
have been thirty wedding licenses, is-  
sued by county clerk George R. Mat-  
thews. The divorce statistics for the  
month show ten cases were filed.

## SENTIMENT CHANGED

### Regarding Tracks in Glen, Ross States.

That the city council will render a  
popular decision if it ratifies the  
agreement between the board of works  
and the traction company for remov-  
ing tracks from Glen Miller Park, is  
the opinion expressed today by Paul  
Ross. Most of the property owners  
who opposed the proposition at first  
are now in favor of the action, and  
the number of persons in the ranks of  
those opposed to it, is diminishing  
right along, he believes. The fact was  
brought out today that although the

freight cars had already been running  
along Main street for some time, not  
one of the protesters had noticed that  
the cars had made any additional  
noise or had spoiled the beauty of the  
town. Only a few are still holding out  
against the agreement and it is not  
expected that these are enough in  
number or power to hinder the work  
of ratification. Ninety per cent of the  
people who wanted the cars run  
through the Glen originally, have ap-  
parently changed their views now.  
Mr. Ross says, and are ready to sign a  
petition, if necessary, to get the  
tracks out of the public playground.

Pets and Pet Names.  
"The most graceful of domestic ani-  
mals is the cat, while the most awk-  
ward is the duck," says an observer  
of nature. But it won't do to use these  
facts for a basis if you want to call  
a woman pet names.

### CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

Department of Public Works.

Office of the Board.

Richmond, Ind., September 2nd, 1911.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the Board  
of Public Works of the City of Rich-  
mond, Indiana, that on the 31st day of  
August, 1901, they unanimously adopt-

Improvement Resolution No. 279, 1911

Providing for the improvement of the  
alley between North 14th and 15th  
Street from North "F" Street, south  
to the P. C. & St. L. Railroad: By  
Grading, Graveling and Bowldering  
and three-brick center in said alley  
between the points named.

The Board of Public Works of said  
city has fixed Thursday, September  
21st, 1911, as a date upon which re-  
monstrances may be filed or present-

ed by persons interested in, or affect-  
ed by, said proposed improvement, as  
above described, and on said day, at  
9 o'clock a. m., said Board will meet  
at its office for the purpose of hearing  
and considering any remonstrances  
which may have been filed or present-

ed, and for the purpose of taking final  
action thereon. Such action shall be  
final and conclusive upon all persons.

H. M. Hammond,  
Fred R. Charles,  
W. W. Zimmerman,  
Board of Public Works.

Sept. 2-9

## "No More Ye Ask"

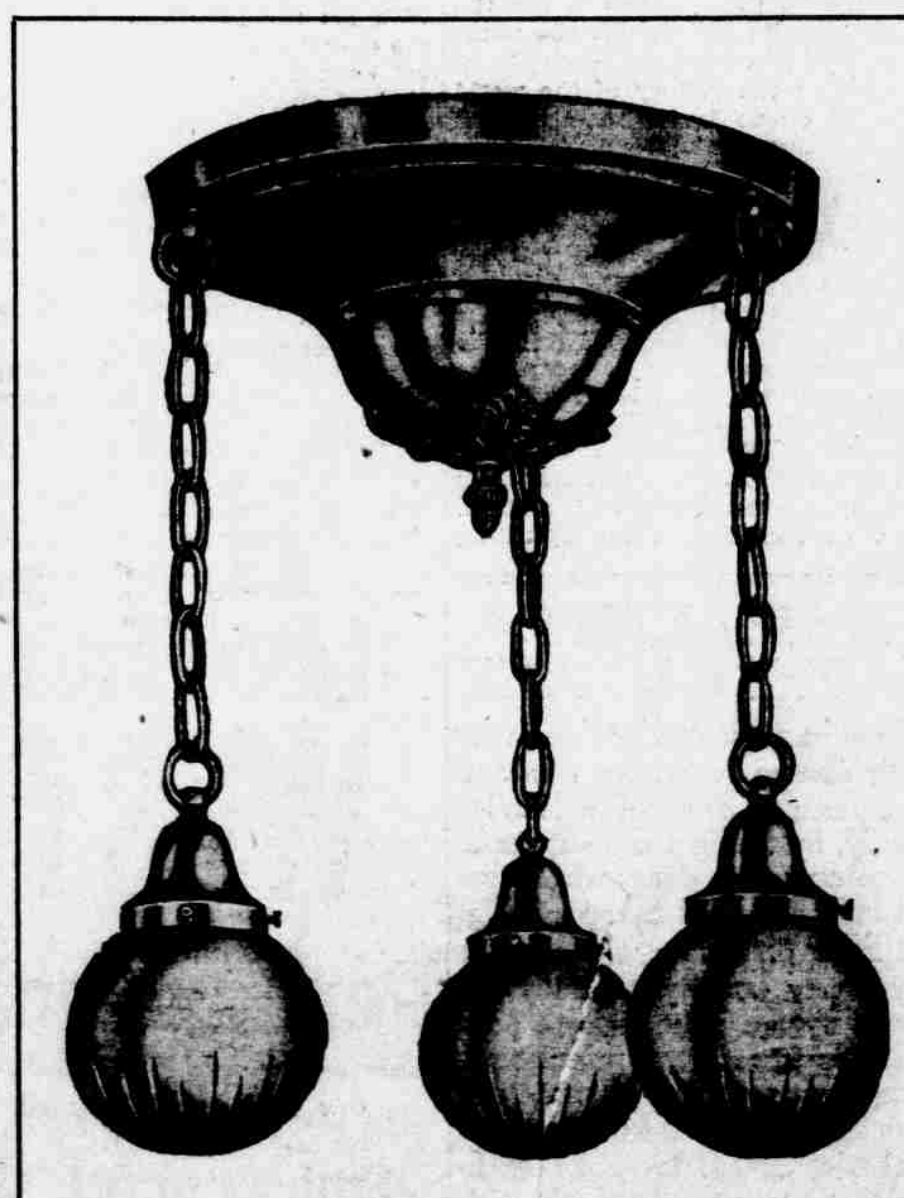
## Now Bohemia Cafe



Peter Schmitz, Prop.

Peter Schmitz, who form-  
erly conducted "Ye Ark  
Cafe" is prepared to serve  
ladies and gentlemen at  
his new Bohemia Cafe,  
Oppo. Terminal Station,  
120 W. Union street, 1/2  
block west of Illinois,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
German Cooking, German  
Beer, Good Music. State  
Fair visitors invited.

# Lighting Fixtures



New, Original, Elegant  
Made right here at Home

And Equal to any  
Other Make with  
Odds in Our favor

And Prices in Your  
Favor

We Sell Direct To Consumer  
AT FACTORY PRICES

Over 200 Styles Made

We can surely suit your taste

All fixtures complete and hung

We will contract to wire your  
house new or old.

# JONES HARDWARE CO.