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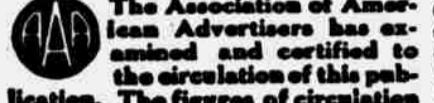
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This Is My 47th Birthday

GORDON GRANT.

Gordon Grant, celebrated throughout the western world as a civil engineer and railway builder, was born in Dufftown, Manfeshire, Scotland, January 2, 1865. At the age of seven he was brought to Canada by his father, who also was a well known civil engineer. After completing his education the soon took up his father's profession. His first important work was in South America, where he spent six years in the construction of railways for the Argentine government. In 1887 he returned to Canada and for the next three years was engaged in the construction of the Cape Breton branch of the Intercolonial railway. Later he was similarly employed by the Canadian Pacific railway and the East Coast Florida railway. Since 1909 Mr. Grant had filled the position of chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission of Canada.

Congratulations to—
Henry M. Flager, Standard Oil magnate, 82 years old today.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, 55 years old today.

Frederick B. Opper, famous cartoonist, 55 years old today.

Maj. Gen. Jesse N. Lee, U. S. A., retired, 69 years old today.

Persons troubled with partial paralysis are often very much benefited by massaging the affected parts thoroughly when applying Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

DON'T MIND BIG NOISES.

But Slight, Rustling Sounds Make Giraffes Tremble With Fear.

Among the curious characteristics of the giraffe is its strange indifference to loud noises as contrasted with its peculiar "scarciness" with reference to slight sounds. Noisy sounds, like that of a man walking near in hobnailed boots, the giraffe does not appear to notice, but should it be approached by a woman whose skirts give out, but the slightest rustle the sound thereof causes the giraffe to start up with pricked ears and eyes distended in fear.

Officials of a zoological institution, situated near a canal, tell of a curious instance of this peculiarity of giraffes. After a terrible explosion of gunpowder on a barge on the canal the keepers were astonished to observe that the giraffes took little notice of the tremendous blast. They jumped to their feet, but almost at once lay down again when they found that nothing extraordinary had happened in their enclosure. But were a keeper at night to creep along outside that enclosure in his stocking feet the queer beasts would exhibit such terror that one would imagine them about to dash themselves in terror against the fences.

Giraffes fear the lurking foe, and a big bang scares them hardly at all. To them the faint, rustling sound is a token of the greatest danger. In that respect they are like deer.—New York Press.

See Santa Claus at Miss Prim's High School Auditorium, Wednesday night. Admission, 25c.

Out of Place.

Aunt Prisca—I am shocked at you. Maude. You permitted young Mr. Jones to kiss you. Maude—He only just touched me on the nose, auntie. Aunt Prisca—It was quite out of place, my dear. Maude—He knew it was, auntie. But you came in so suddenly, you see.

Fishing Luck.
"Have any luck on your fishing trip?"

"Yes. Counting those that got away and those we threw back, we almost got seven."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Criticism.
"I wish Fritz would write his figures plainer. I can't possibly tell from his letter whether it is 1,000 or 10,000 kilos that he sends me."—Flegende Blätter.

Be up to date—Look for Red Rabbits 2-3-4

McKinley And La Follette.

There are many people in this community who knew and loved William McKinley. In the years that have gone by there have been many who have wondered what stand McKinley would have taken in the struggle to make the Republican party live up to its progressive promises to the people.

La Follette as the leader of the insurgents has been pictured as un-Republican and as not standing for the best things in the party which began as a protest against special privilege. There is a man in Richmond who tells of the reason he is a "standpatter." He says that he pressed forward toward Mark Hanna's carriage and he was greeted with a pleasant word—and the words "Go back home and stand pat." This man protests that the majority of Republicans today are not Republicans in the sense that McKinley was. In order that those who hear La Follette next Saturday may do so with as full knowledge of him as is possible in view of the many lies that have been circulated about him since his first entrance into public life, the Palladium today reprints the following extract from La Follette's story of his life:

I never felt that McKinley had a fair chance. His first term was broken into by the Spanish War. His second was cut off at the very beginning by assassination. He had no opportunity to develop his carefully wrought-out plans for large trade extension. He was a rarely tacit man of men. Back of his courteous and affable manner was a firmness that never yielded conviction, and while scarcely seeming to force issues he never achieved exactly what he sought.

At the next session I began earlier, and got a resolution through the senate which provided for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This investigation has been made and reported—and at another session we are going at it again!

During those years in the eighties, while I was in congress, the lines between the progressive and stand-pat elements were already beginning to appear. The alignment of forces was not so clear to me then as it is now, but I knew well enough where the leaders stood. Reed always used his great powers in defending the existing system. He sneered at those who desired new legislation. He closed one of his speeches with these words:

"And yet, outside the Patent Office there are no monopolies in this country, and there never can be. Ah, but what is it that I see on the far horizon's edge, with tongue of lambent flame and eye of forked fire, serpent-headed and griffin-clawed? Surely it must be the great new chimera 'Trust' . . . What unreasonable talk this is. A dozen men fix the prices for sixty million freemen! They can never do it! There is no power on earth that can raise the price of any necessity of life above a just price and keep it there. More than that, if the price is raised and maintained for a short while, it means ruin for the combination and still lower prices for the consumers."

Reed had no sympathy with the Interstate Commerce bill, and voted against it.

I always felt that McKinley represented the newer view. Of course, McKinley was a high protectionist, but on the great new questions as they arose, he was generally on the side of the public and against private interests.

And this the people instinctively sensed. In my own State of Wisconsin during the campaign for the Republican nomination in 1896 I was strongly for McKinley, but the old machine leaders, Payne, Sawyer, Spooner, Pfister and Keyes, all worked vigorously for Reed. Reed had Big Business with him; but the sentiment in the state was too strong for the bosses. The Wisconsin delegation to the St. Louis convention, of which I had been elected as an anti-machine member, was instructed for and stood solid for McKinley.

I am saying this notwithstanding McKinley's relationships with Mark Hanna. The chief incentive behind Hanna's support of McKinley, I am convinced, was the honest love he felt for his friend. McKinley inspired affection of that sort. And Hanna having come largely into control of the Republican organization through his genius as a leader and through the enormous expenditure of money, he tried to bring all the elements together in harmony. The first and only time I ever met him was at the St. Louis convention. He requested me to come and see him. He was extremely cordial, almost affectionate. I remembered he put his arm around me and told me of his relations with McKinley. He told me—and this was the object of the meeting—that he felt sure that McKinley would like to see Payne on the national committee from Wisconsin. He understood, he said, that I was making a fight on Payne, but hoped that in the interest of harmony I would stand for Payne's election. I told him very earnestly about our struggle in Wisconsin, that a great movement had started there which could not be arrested or diverted, that Payne and his associates stood for the destruction of representative government, and that we could make no truce with them. Mr. Hanna's manner changed abruptly, and the interview terminated.

I know of my own knowledge that McKinley stood against many of the corrupt influences within his own party—that he even stood firmly against the demands of his best friend Hanna.

McKinley had no sooner been elected than the Wisconsin machine, backed strongly by Hanna, demanded the appointment of Henry C. Payne as Postmaster-General. And I with others brought forward the name of Governor Hoard of Wisconsin as candidate for Secretary of Agriculture. A few weeks before McKinley's inauguration, upon his invitation, I went to Canton to see him. When I called about ten o'clock he told his secretary that he would not see anybody else before five that afternoon. We drove about town and visited his mother, a beautiful old lady. We had luncheon at his house. We discussed at length the appointment of Payne and Hoard to the cabinet. I explained to him what forces Payne represented in Wisconsin, and indeed he had already known Payne's work as a lobbyist in Washington in connection especially with beef trust matters, and I knew he abominated that sort of thing. But he told me that he believed no other man had ever been so strongly endorsed by prominent influential politicians in every part of the country as was Payne for that appointment. When it was nearly time for me to go, McKinley said:

"Bob, I may not be able to appoint Hoard, but I will say to you that Henry Payne is not a member of my cabinet."

When I saw McKinley at the White House in the following winter, he told me how the effort to secure Payne's appointment had culminated. He said that Hanna had come to him just before his final decision was made and said: "You may wipe out every obligation that you feel toward me, and I'll ask no further favors of you, if you'll only put Henry Payne in the cabinet."

McKinley's answer was: "Mark, I would do anything in the world I could for you, but I cannot put a man in my cabinet who is known as a lobbyist."

And he kept his word.

McKinley did not fully appreciate the new currents then entering our public life. He was a leader in the old business school of politics which regarded material prosperity as the chief end of all government. But he was a consistently honest man throughout. To illustrate:

It was during his administration that extensive frauds were discovered in the Post Office Department and in the Department of Posts of Cuba. Senator Bristow of Kansas was then the fourth assistant postmaster-general. He is a born investigator, able, original, fearless. McKinley, when he realized the gravity of the frauds, sent for Bristow and told him he had selected him to go to Cuba and make a thorough investigation and clean out any corruption that might be found there.

"I am willing to go, Mr. President," said Bristow, "but before going I want to call your attention to the fact that every appointee in Cuba who has been accused of wrong-doing has been sent there upon the recommendation of members of congress, senators, or men influential in the Republican party. When it becomes necessary for me to arrest or remove from office any of these men, they will at once complain to their friends in the states and you will be bombarded with complaints as to my conduct. All I ask is that you withhold judgment until you hear my side of the case."

McKinley said: "Mr. Bristow, I understand just how difficult a task I have assigned you to. But go ahead, do what is right, be cautious, but firm, and shield no man who has been guilty of wrong-doing. As to the complaints, leave them to me; I will take care of them."

He stood unwaveringly by Bristow against the persistent importunity of many of his most intimate political advisers.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

JANUARY 2ND.

1757—Calcutta retaken by the English, and the Soubah put to death.
1797—Hugh S. Legare, who succeeded Daniel Webster as secretary of state, born in Charleston, S. C. Died in Boston, June 20, 1843.
1861—Frederick William IV. of Prussia died. Born Oct. 15, 1795.
1862—Rev. William Bacon Stevens consecrated Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania.
1863—The five days' battles near Murfreesborough, or Stone River, ended in the retreat of the Confederates.
1888—Joel Parker, war governor of New Jersey, died. Born Nov. 24, 1816.
1899—Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated governor of New York.
1900—Secretary Hay announced the success of the "Open Door" policy in China.
1905—Port Arthur capitulated to the Japanese.

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J. A. Cisler,
Leslie, Ark.

"Newbro's Herpicide has always given the best satisfaction."

S. M. Chambers,
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A. G. Lukens & Co., Special agents.

Enjoy yourself—Learn Red Rabbits. 2-3-4

ALLEG C. H. HYDE
ACCEPTED A BRIBE

(National News Association)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The case of Charles H. Hyde, the former City Chamberlain who is charged with accepting a bribe to deposit city money in the Carnegie Trust company, was called in the supreme court today for trial.

Be Wise—find the Red Rabbits. 2-3-4

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In Pitt's Day the Speaker Kept Himself Stimulated With Porter.

The speaker of the English house of commons holds an enviable position today, but it was not until comparatively modern times that the speaker ceased to be a partisan, nor was his position always one of its present dignity. In the time of Pitt the speaker was accustomed to solace himself with a draft of porter:

Like and Prometheus fastened to the rock,
In vain he looks for pity to the clock,
In vain the effects of strengthening porter
tries

And nods to Belmy for fresh supplies.

Manners were somewhat looser in those days than they are now. Pitt himself on one occasion showed signs of a too copious libation to the gods, and this gave rise to the celebrated couplet:

I cannot see the speaker, Hal. Can you? What! Cannot see the speaker? I see two.

It is said that on one occasion Mr. Disraeli arrived at the house somewhat "out of the influence" and was so indiscreet as to attack Mr. Gladstone, then prime minister, upon some point of foreign policy. Mr. Gladstone replied witheringly that "the right honorable gentleman evidently has sources of inspiration from which her majesty's ministers are debarrased."—Argonaut.

Be up to date—Look for Red Rabbits 2-3-4

Chinese Names.

"We may all be pardoned for giving up the puzzle of Chinese names," says a writer, "and yet this little vocabulary may help the newspaper reader through the dispatches that come from China. King means metropolis; Fu, provincial capital; Chu, a second class city; Kien, a third class city; Kiang, a river; Ho, a stream; Hai, a lake or sea; Tao, Island; Chan, a mountain; Ling, a pass; Ta, big; Siao, little; Koun, fortress; Wei, camp; Men, carrier; Pei, north; Nan, south; Si, west; Chang, upper; Pai, white; Hei, black; Yang, blue. Nanking therefore, as has been noted already, is southern metropolis; Peking northern metropolis."—Chicago News.

ELIAS M. HOOVER, Western District, Candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the Republican Nomination.

SHERIFF.

ALBERT B. STEEN, Candidate for re-election for County Sheriff, subject to the Republican Nomination.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THEO P. CRIST, Western District, Candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the Republican Nomination.

ELIAS M. HOOVER, Western District, Candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the Republican Nomination.

SHERIFF.

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COUNTY RECORDER.