

The Richmond Palladium

—and Sun-Telegram—

Published and owned by the
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.
Issued Every Evening Except Sunday
Office—Corner North 5th and A streets
Palladium and Sun-Telegram Phone—
Business Office, 2844; News Department,
2121.

RICHMOND, INDIANA

Rudolph G. Leach, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
In Richmond \$5.00 per year (10 ad-
vances) or 100 per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS
One year, in advance \$12.00
Six months, in advance 7.50
Three months, in advance 4.00
Address changed as often as desired,
both new and old addresses must be
given.

Subscribers will please remit with
order, which should be given for a
specified term; name will not be enter-
ed until payment is received.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS
One year, in advance \$12.00
Six months, in advance 7.50
Three months, in advance 4.00

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post
office as second class mail matter.

New York Representatives—Payne &
Young, 39-24 West 23rd street, and 39-
25 West 32nd street, New York, N. Y.
Chicago Representatives—Payne &
Young, 747-748 Marquette Building,
Chicago, Ill.

The Association of Amer-
ican Advertisers has ex-
amined and certified to
the circulation of this pub-
lication. The figures of circulation
contained in the Association's re-
port only are guaranteed.
Association of American Advertisers
No. 109, Whitehall Bldg., N. Y. City

State Ticket Nominated
by Indiana Progressives

For President,
Theodore Roosevelt.
For Vice President,
Hiram W. Johnson.
Governor,
Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis.
Lieutenant Governor,
Frederick Landis, Logansport.
Secretary of State,
Lawson N. Mace, Scottsburg.
Auditor,
H. E. Cushman, Washington.
Treasurer,
B. B. Baker, Monticello.
Attorney General,
Clifford F. Jackson, Huntington.
State Supt. of Public Instruction,
Charles E. Spalding, Whamam.
Statistician,
Thaddeus M. Moore, Anderson.
Reporter Supreme Court,
Frank R. Miller, Clinton.
Judge Supreme Court, First Division,
James B. Wilson, Bloomington.
Judge Supreme Court, Fourth Division,
William A. Bond, Richmond.
Judge Appellate Court, First Division,
Minor F. Pate, Bloomfield.

Heart to Heart
Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

MEN AND MONEY.
In dollars how much is a man worth to his world?
Of course it depends.
In slavery days an abode of col-
ored man would bring from \$1,000 to
\$2,500 on the auction block.
Young Greeks brought to this coun-
try sell themselves in peonage, so it is
claimed, for something like \$500 for a
period of five years.
I said to my friend, a prosperous
lawyer, "How much are you worth?"
"One hundred thousand dollars," he
replied. "When I expressed surprise
he said, 'I earn 5 per cent on \$100,000
—\$5,000 a year—and therefore I am
worth that much.'"
Experts have figured the cash value
of a man.
According to Dr. Parr, the net value
to Great Britain of the average citizen
aged twenty-five years is \$1,000. He
gets his estimate by subtracting the
man's keep from his probable future
earnings.
Men are more valuable here.
American men are valuable because
of their better earning opportunity. In
comparison with the Englishman the
figure is surprising. Professor Irving
Fisher estimates the average Ameri-
can at the age of twenty to be worth
\$4,000. That is to say, he is worth
that much in cold cash to the United
States.
People are a country's most valuable
asset, but nevertheless they are sel-
dom figured in the national balance
sheet.
Why?
Probably because our laws and leg-
islation have been almost entirely di-
rected to property interests. Our econ-
omies know nothing but dollars as
represented in real and personal prop-
erty.
That is why you can stir the country
into agitation concerning the conserva-
tion of our resources—timber and min-
erals and water power—while prop-
osed legislation concerning pure food and
child labor and employers' liability
meets with a slow response.
Why so jealous of the destruction of
timber and coal and so careless of the
destruction of men and women and
children?
Because dollars are dear in the view
of legislators and flesh and blood are
cheap.
But, glory be!
The times are full of significance,
and our statesmen are coming to un-
derstand that, motives of humanity
aside, men are more valuable than
money.
Quite Contrary.
Mrs. Bacon—She's one of the most
obstinate women I ever knew.
Mrs. Egbert—Indeed?
"Yes; why, I believe if she took
laughing gas she'd cry!"—Yonkers
Statesman.
Wanted Woman to assist in pastry
room. Apply Westcott Hotel. 2-17

The Tory Dies Hard.

This is a hard year for the American Tory. Through tear mists he gazes with impotent rage at the spectacle of the progressive people of this country putting into effect governmental principles, long since estab-
lished in many European countries but regarded with horror by the con-
servative element in the United States, because these principles, while fair to
the large business interests of the nation, place the government actually
in the hands of the people and makes Big Business subservient to
government and not its master.

One of the most encouraging signs of the time are the proposed am-
endments to the Ohio constitution, which will be voted on by the people
of that state Tuesday. Like the constitution of most of the older states
of the union that of Ohio has become antiquated, as the stage coach
has become out-of-date as a means of transportation, but the Ohio tory,
who is like the tories of every other state, "views with alarm" any
changes in the constitution, "which our forefathers drew."

In one of the Sunday morning Cincinnati newspapers there appeared
a full page advertisement, inserted by some reactionary organization,
the name of which does not appear in the advertisement, urging the peo-
ple of the Buckeye state to reject the work of the constitutional conven-
tion.

These proposed amendments were drafted after the convention had
listened to the advice of some of the foremost men in American public
life, Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan included, but the
tories shout that the amendments are the work of scheming radicals who
would destroy the prosperity of the state and take the government away
from the people, heedless of the fact the amendments were drawn for the
express purpose of restoring government to the people.

The section which proposes home government for municipalities is
called socialistic.

Referring to the initiative and referendum the demarkable statement
is made, in the advertisement appearing in the Cincinnati newspaper,
that "this power may be used by any particular class for the oppression of
other classes and the diminution of those equal opportunities for all citi-
zens, which are the basis of free institutions."

The proposal for the issuance of \$50,000,000 in bonds for the construc-
tion of good roads is even opposed by the Ohio tories. It will benefit the
country people only, they say, but the city people will have to help bear
the burden of expense. In other words the tory has been used to mud
roads all his life, so were his father and grandfather, and he sees no rea-
son why the people cannot continue to be satisfied with mud roads.

Proposed judicial reforms, one of the most crying needs in this
country, elicits a howl a column in length.

But the Tory protests will avail nothing. The era of reform is now
here and the people of Ohio will tomorrow order a thorough remodeling
of their constitution.

The Indiana constitution needs amending as badly as Ohio's, but not
along the lines proposed by Governor Marshall, and if the next governor
of the state is Albert J. Beveridge, and the Progressives in the next leg-
islature have a majority a constitutional convention will be called, as provid-
ed in the Progressive state platform.

Labor's Opportunity.

Business today halts in its furious pursuit of the dollar to pay its
annual tribute to that great force which "makes the wheels go 'round,"
Labor.

Three-fourth of the American people belong to the army of labor,
and what labor wills is the law of the land, or should be. Of late years
labor, busy in the various pursuits of commerce, has neglected to give
careful consideration to the affairs of the government and it has fallen
into the hands of men who make a profession of politics.

But labor has realized its mistake and has joined in the great move-
ment for the restoration of popular government, and what labor wills
shall come to pass.

It means much to labor to restore the government to the people.
The men who now control the machinery of government are the agents
of those interests who have oppressed the laboring men. To wrest the
government from those interests will be the greatest victory labor has
won in the history of the republic.

This Is My 46th Birthday

HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

Hiram W. Johnson, governor of Cal-
ifornia and candidate of the Progres-
sive party for Vice President of the
United States, was born in Sacramen-
to, California, September 2, 1866. He
is a son of Grove L. Johnson, former
representative in congress and a noted
member of the California bar. Hiram
was educated at the University of
California, studied law and was ad-
mitted to the bar at the age of twenty-
one. He immediately began to prac-
tice at Sacramento. Later he removed
to San Francisco and became noted as
a criminal lawyer. He added to his
reputation by his assistance in the pro-
secution of the so-called graft cases in
San Francisco. His prominence as a
leader of the reform element led to
his nomination and election to the
governorship in 1910.
Congratulations to:
Henrietta Crossman, noted actress,
42 years old today.
Hoke Smith, United States senator
from Georgia, 57 years old today.
W. W. Finley, president of the South-
ern Railway, 59 years old today.
Summer I. Kimball, general superin-
tendent of the United States Life Sav-
ing Service, 78 years old today.
Henry D. Flood, representative in
Congress of the Tenth Virginia dis-
trict, 47 years old today.
Maj. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, for-
merly quartermaster general of the
United States Army, 68 years old to-
day.
Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, who has
been tendered a position as financial
adviser to the new Chinese govern-
ment, 56 years old today.
Prof. Frederick Starr, the noted an-
thropologist of the University of Chi-
cago, 54 years old today.

A Puzzle For Willy.
The new school superintendent was
chuck full of new pedagogy.
"Never ask leading questions when
examining your pupils," he command-
ed his teachers. "Do not hit at the an-
swers. Make the learner find them
unassisted."
This is how the young lady teaching
Greek history obeyed:
"Willy, who dragged whom how many
times around the walls of
what?"—Everybody's.

Ambiguous.
"Did your late employer give you a
testimonial?"
"Yes, but it doesn't seem to do me
any good."
"What did he say?"
"He said I was one of the best men
his firm had ever turned out."—Phila-
delphia Inquirer.

For a Rainy Day.
Figg—I suppose you have something
laid up for a rainy day? Fogg—Sure!
I've a lot of things ready to soak
when it comes.—Boston Transcript.

This Date in History

SEPTEMBER 2ND.

1726—Beaumont appointed gover-
nor of Canada.
1788—First court held in Ohio at
Marietta.
1790—Pennsylvania adopted a new
constitution.
1839—Henry George, noted political
economist, born in Philadelphia. Died
in New York, October 29, 1897.
1850—Eugene Field, noted poet, born
in St. Louis. Died in Chicago, Nov.
4, 1895.
1862—Gen. McClellan appointed to
succeed Gen. Pope in command of the
army of Virginia.
1864—Gen. Hood, after blowing up
his magazines and destroying his
stores, evacuated Atlanta.
1870—Sedan capitulate to the Ger-
mans.
1895—British forces defeated the
Dervishes at Omdurman.
1911—Roger Q. Mills, former United
States senator and author of the Mills
Tariff Bill, died in Corsicana, Texas.
Born in Kentucky, March 30, 1832.

PILLMAKING CRABS.

Queer Way These Tiny Creatures Get
Their Food From the Sand.

Curious little crabs, mostly about
the size of a pea, are found in abun-
dant on the shores of the Malay
peninsula. They are usually first per-
ceived on the beaches after the going
down of the tide, when they give the
beach the appearance of being covered
with loose, powdery sand and holes
of various sizes. Upon looking more
closely it is perceived that little radi-
ating paths converge among the litter
of sand to each hole and that the sand
itself is in minute balls.
At the approach of an observer there
immediately becomes apparent a pec-
uliar "twinkle," which is nothing else
than the simultaneous and rapid re-
treat of a multitude of the tiny crabs
into their holes.
Should one who is watching these
curious little creatures take up his
position by one of their holes and re-
main perfectly motionless they will in
time come out, when he will be en-
abled to see them at work.
Coming cautiously to the mouth of
the hole, the crab will reconnoiter a
bit, and when satisfied that no enemy
is near it will venture about its own
length from its lurking place. Then,
rapidly taking up particles of sand in
its claws, it will deposit them in a
groove beneath the thorax.
As it does so a little ball of sand is
rapidly projected as through its mouth.
This it seizes with one claw and de-
posits on one side, proceeding in this
manner until the little pellets or pills
corresponding in size to its own di-
mensions. This is evidently its meth-
od of extracting particles of food from
the sand.—Harper's Weekly.

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

Articles Contributed for This Column
Must Not Be in Excess of 400
Words. The Identity of All Con-
tributors Must Be Known to the
Editor. Articles Will Be Printed in
the Order Received.

Mr. Editor:

If an individual in his business,
spends more than he makes, he is
bound to end in bankruptcy, and would
justly be considered unwise and un-
businesslike. To the average taxpayer,
it looks like the city authorities
and county commissioners were trav-
eling the path of the unwise man, in
granting every petition for "improved
roads" that has been presented to
them. Every petition granted means
the expenditure of many thousands of
dollars, and a consequent soaring of
taxes to the limit. A raise in taxes
will be a great hardship to many tax-
payers who have all the load, in that
way, they can carry now. Good roads
are a necessity and a blessing, and
none there are who grudge money
spent for their upkeep—but macadam
roads are a luxury, devised, it would
seem, especially for the use and pleas-
ure of auto owners—as they make
ideal speedways.

The "improved road" law says "gravel
roads," not macadam. Gravel
roads meet all the requirements of
travel; then why make them all at
once? Why not string them out
through the coming years and thus
lessen the load of a taxridden people?
Individuals in a community are en-
titled to all they can pay for, provided
they distress no one, and if those who
want macadam roads are willing to
pay for the difference in cost between
the two kinds of roads, there would be
no kick from anyone.

But when it comes to macadamizing
country roads and finishing them with
cement curbs and gutters, that is the
last straw, and the camel, like the
worm, will turn.

From A Protesting Taxpayer
But Not A Voter.

THE FIRST AERONAUT.

Kingsley's Queer Idea and an Embar-
rassing Coincidence.

Charles Kingsley was at a dinner
once with the aeronaut Coxwell. It was
shortly after Coxwell and a companion
had made a flight in which they had
risen so high that Coxwell's hands
were frozen and he had time only to
tear open the air valve with his teeth.
A. C. Benson tells the story in "The
Leaves of the Tree" in the North
American Review. After dinner Kings-
ley suddenly said:

"I have often thought that the first
man that ever went up in a balloon
must have been a d-dentist."

Some one laughed and said, "What
an extraordinary idea!"
"I don't know," said Kingsley. "A
man who is always looking down
people's throats, and pulling their teeth
about, and breathing their breath, must
be inspired with a tremendous desire
to get away and above it all."

Coxwell leaned forward and said
very good humoredly, "Well, Mr.
Kingsley, it is true that I am a dentist,
but it was not that that made me be-
come an aeronaut."

"My d-dent," Mr. Coxwell," said
Kingsley, flushing red, "I am sure I
beg your pardon. I had no idea it was
so. You must have thought me singu-
larly ill mannered to make a joke of
it."

Kingsley could not recover his spirits
for the rest of the evening. He hated
giving pain to any human being more
perhaps than anything in the world.

Why Dean Swift Didn't Go to Ascot.

Dean Swift was the earliest man of
note to make mention of the historic
Ascot race meeting. It is in one of
his "Letters to Stella" in August, 1711,
that the great Jonathan says he "saw
a place they have made for a famous
horse race tomorrow, when the queen
will come." But being "tired with rid-
ing a trotting, mettlesome horse a
dozen miles, having not been on horse-
back this twelvemonth," Swift deter-
mined "not to go to the race unless I
can get room in some coach." As he
was hindered by a caller all the
coaches were filled before he could
reach one, and as a consequence the
world lost the description of that
earliest Ascot that only the author of
"Gulliver's Travels" could have
penned.—London Spectator.

The Humbling of Deacon Todd.

"I tell you, Edgely," said Deacon
Todd as they sat in the park, "the
way women dress these days is
absurd. And nine times out of ten it
is the fault of men. Just, for instance,
take that woman coming down the
path. Some fool husband has told her
she looks perfectly charming in that
outrageous getup, lacking the stan-
dard to come right out bluntly and tell her
that she looks positively ridiculous."

Since this remark Mr. Todd has
never been seen in public without his
glasses. The woman was Mrs. Todd.—
Judge.

Aroused.

The young woman in the stern of
the boat had whispered softly the
word "Yes." But stay right where
you are, Jack," she added hastily. "If
you try to kiss me you'll upset the
boat."

"How do you know?" hoarsely de-
manded Jack, a horrible suspicion al-
ready taking possession of him.—Lon-
don Ideas.

No Better Than Father Used to Make.
Young Husband—Still sitting up,
dear? You shouldn't have waited for
me. I was detained downtown by im-
portant business, and— Young Wife
—Try some other excuse, George.
That's the kind father used to make.—
Chicago Tribune.

How He Began.

"Nevertheless, I cannot begrudge him
a part of his fortune. He began at
the foot and got many a kick."
"He did?"

"Yes; he was a blacksmith."—Judge.

One of the most striking differences
between a cat and a he is that a cat
has only nine lives.—Mark Twain.

"BUY IT BY THE BOX"

"It costs less—of any dealer"

"We'll Have It When We Want It"

Take it on every outing—make sure of passing
time pleasantly, besides improving teeth—
appetite—digestion. This refreshing confection
prevents you from smoking too much
—offsets bad effects if you do.
It's easy to carry and stays clean until used.
It costs little by the package, but less by
the box of twenty packages. So buy it
while you're near where it's sold.

Look for the spear The flavor lasts

During the Month of
AUGUST

We Opened 134 Accounts in
Our Savings Department

Ranging from \$1.00 to \$1750.00, swelling
the number of accounts opened
in this department to

12,353

There must be a reason for the constant growth
and splendid showing we continue to make
in this popular department
of our business.

THE REASON IS THIS:
THE COMMUNITY RECOGNIZE
DICKINSON TRUST COMPANY AS THE
SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE
BANK FOR SAVINGS.

WE WANT YOUR ACCOUNT

Delays pay no interest—We pay
3 per cent. per annum.

Deposits received tomorrow draw interest
from September first.

Dickinson Trust Company
"THE HOME FOR SAVINGS"