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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.

If Sheriff Steen imagines his expose of Mr. Horch's illiterate letters are interesting to the reading public, he is greatly mistaken.

Too small mentality the duties of a county sheriff require. Mr. Steen has added the physical accessories of—big feet, big ears, and a broad chest; these are probably the chief assets in his possession which qualify him for the office.

It cannot be contemplated that Mr. Steen would be the stellar attraction in a body of college professors.

Mr. Voter of Wayne county, will you vote for a man who would violate the confidence of business letters, simply because of mis-spelt words, and hold them up before the public, in derisive ridicule, that the garbage gatherers of scandal might fatten upon the unfortunate ignorance of a fellow-man?

Mr. Steen, if you continue your correspondence with the "Dutch," don't make a joke of yourself, and abuse the decency of your office by publishing private letters; it does not indicate good breeding or business intelligence on your part, and the public does not want that kind of literature.

G. W. Weiner.

How to Wash Windows.
There is a wrong way to wash windows and a right way too. This is the right way: Choose a time when the sun is not shining on the glass. Take a brush and dust the window inside and out, washing all the wood-work inside before touching the glass, which should be washed slowly in warm water and a dash of ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners. Wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth. Polish with old newspapers.

It costs \$8,000,000 a year to feed the American people.

Wilson's Trust Record.

When Mr. Wilson was a candidate for the governorship of New Jersey, he promised the people of that state that if elected, he would deal with the trust situation.

In numerous speeches in his campaign, Mr. Wilson discussed the trust question and declared what he was going to do to the corporations if elected. He was elected, and carried with him the lower house of the legislature, which was Democratic more than two to one. In his first message to the legislature, January 17, 1911, Governor Wilson renewed and made more emphatic his promise to deal with the New Jersey trusts. He described corporations as organizations which had "slipped out of the control of the very law that gave them leave to be, and that can make and unmake them at pleasure."

Eighty per cent of the modern American trusts are incorporated in New Jersey and are subject to its laws. They depend upon the state government for their powers and their life, both of which may at any moment be cut off if the state government sees fit to take such action. Section 4 of the New Jersey Corporation Act provides as follows:

"The charter of every corporation, or any supplement thereto or amendment thereof, shall be subject to alteration, suspension or repeal in the discretion of the legislature, and the legislature may at pleasure, dissolve any corporation."

But this is not all. There is a provision in the criminal statutes of New Jersey which affords a remedy that Mr. Wilson has repeatedly described as most effective to meet the evils of the present situation.

The New Jersey legislature of 1911 stood: House, 42 Democrats, 18 Republicans; Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats.

In a speech at Trenton, New Jersey, reported in the Philadelphia Record of May 5, 1912, in which Governor Wilson described how he had secured the enactment of certain reforms in New Jersey, he said:

"What followed was easy. The power in both parties that had held a legislature back from doing what the people of the state demanded, was broken and the legislature moved forward with zest. These acts passed the legislature with surprising, with refreshing ease, though one house was Democratic and the other Republican."

Governor Wilson's present excuse that the "Republican majority in the legislature made revision of corporation laws impossible," is thus flatly contradicted by Governor Wilson's repeated boasts that he had secured the legislation which he described at that session "With surprising, with refreshing ease."

The New Jersey legislature of 1912 stood: House, Republicans 37; Democrats 23; Senate, Republicans, 11; Democrats 10—the legislature being thus Republican in both branches. In a speech at Camden, New Jersey, reported in the Philadelphia North American, of May 19th, he referred to the Republican legislature of 1912 as having been "docile." The official minutes of the session of 1912 show that Governor Wilson made no effort whatever to secure any trust or corporation legislation, during that session, despite the fact that he had a "docile legislature," with which to deal.

Not only did Governor Wilson fail either to advocate corporation legislation or to assist in securing the enactment of the Donnelly and Colgate bills, but he vetoed the grade-crossing bill, which had been enacted in direct fulfillment of the promises of both parties in their platforms of 1911, and of his own promise on the stump.

Under the New Jersey statute Governor Wilson has had at all times during the year and ten months of his governorship, the power to direct the Attorney-General of the state to proceed to the enforcement of the ample laws already on the statute books, and never once has he lifted a finger to do a single thing toward the fulfillment of any of his promises.

The Truth Has Come Out.

It is now positively known to the entire world that the Steel Trust, the Morgan interests, and the entire Wall Street crowd are back of President Taft's candidacy and against Col. Roosevelt. It is a significant fact that at the last moment the truth has come out and that is, that all the Morgan interests headed by J. P. Morgan himself and his son, and H. C. Frick and others who are the controlling influence in the Steel Trust, are now and have been all along secretly against Roosevelt's candidacy.

The Republican National Committee has steadily refused to make public any of its campaign contributions until only a few days ago, when under the federal law the Republican committee was forced to file a statement in Washington. This statement was only filed on the very last day and then reluctantly to comply with the law.

The list of contributors as made public shows that they were made up largely of Wall Street men, bankers, capitalists, and corporation people generally. Among the principal contributors are Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan and Co., H. C. Frick, Geo. F. Baker, at least five directors of the United States Steel corporation finance committee.

This absolutely justifies the charge repeatedly made by Col. Roosevelt that Wall Street was back of the Taft campaign, and shows why the Taft managers have refused to publish lists of contributions heretofore. It also gives the lie to the statement of Mr. Hillis that the Steel corporation, through Mr. Perkins, was backing the Roosevelt campaign.

The testimony before the senate investigating committee, a few days ago brought out the fact that Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester company, had contributed to the Wilson pre-convocation campaign and that when the contribution was offered Governor Wilson himself passed on it and said he was in favor of accepting it.

The contribution in question has just been returned to Mr. McCormick, not by the Democratic National Committee, but by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York.

It will thus be seen that Governor Wilson was perfectly willing to accept direct contributions to his pre-convocation expenses from the president of the Harvester company, and keep it until, first, the purpose of the contribution had been accomplished, viz., Mr. Wilson's nomination; second, until the fact of the contribution was disclosed by an official investigation, when an arrangement was made for a private individual to return it.

The investigation also has shown that another contribution was made by Mr. Jones, a director of the International Harvester company to the Wilson pre-convocation campaign, but up to date, no return of this has been made.

The point of all this is that in place of the International Harvester company supporting Col. Roosevelt, it has been secretly supporting Governor Wilson.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Esther Keller, who has been working in Indianapolis, has resigned to accept a position at her home in Connersville.

Russell J. Blythe has gone to his home in Owensville, Indiana, where he expects to spend Sunday and remain until after the election. He is taking quite an interest in the political affairs of the county.

Della Swisher, of Cambridge City, who has just finished her course in New Castle business college, has accepted a lucrative position with the Krell French Piano Company of that city.

expect to spend Sunday and remain until after the election. He is taking quite an interest in the political affairs of the county.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus gives the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—brain and every part of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel strong and strong, and your heart is strong and faint. And you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as a liquid form from all medicine dealers, or tablets by mail prepaid in \$1 or 50c box. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE

THE FATHER OF A FLOWER.

Of all the flowers of earth what is

choicer than the American Beauty

rose?

But—

Do you know the man who created

that beautiful thing is a lonely, dis-

jected, hopeless old man who has

scarcely where to lay his head?

Specific details are lacking, but it is

known that because of lack of money

to promote the culture of the Beauty

and to exploit it others stepped in and

reaped the fruits. Tens of thousands

were made, of which the original grow-

er got none.

Today the bent and shabby father of

the flower walks the streets of Wash-

ington seeking an occasional job from

some prosperous florist who knows his

history or woes hungry.

Meantime his rose riots in every con-

servatory over the earth.

He is a gentle old man of refined

tastes, quiet ways and sensitive nature.

And it is characteristic of him that he

should refuse to touch or care for an

American Beauty.

The gorgeous bloom is not for him.

Though he dreamed it into being, it

serves only to remind him of a life's

disappointment and the ingratitude of

mankind. It is—to him—as if the thing

created had turned away from its crea-

tor.

And so—

While his flower flourishes every

where in the gardens, adorns the bos-
oms of countless happy brides, cheers

the bedside or lifts its blushing face in

the midst of luxury and love and

laughter. Its shabby old maker goes

about desolate and forgotten.

It is the way of life.

True it is, but shameful!

Shameful it has always been that

genius should have to climb other

men's stairs for its meager due; shame-

ful that "Paradise Lost" should go for

a few pounds and that Edgar Allan

Poe in his penury should get but \$10 for "The Raven."

True, and shameful, that the creator,

the discoverer, the inventor, the maker

of worth or beauty should be cheated

of the pay for labor.

We live and enjoy because of some

body's suffering and sacrifice.

We are infinitely more than we can

ever repay.

We remain forgetfully in the use and

relish of a thousand things which have

cost us nothing.

And who of us, when he is dead,

shall have given to the world a heritage

of permanent beauty such as this poor

old gardener of Washington?

A more playful method obtained in

another church. The beadle went about

during service carrying a long staff, to

one end of which was attached a fox's

brush and to the other a knob. With

the former he gently tickled the faces

of the women sleepers, while with the

knob he bestowed a sharp rap on the

heads of male offenders.—Exchange.

A more playful method obtained in