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## Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

**DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.**  
Clark Jones, a middle aged farmer of  
Georgia, owner of considerable property, a man of high standing in his  
neighborhood, asked a jury to send  
him to the insane hospital.

He told an astounding story:  
"All my life I have tried to walk in  
the footsteps of my Saviour. I have  
worked hard and tried to do my duty.  
But now impulses foreign to my real  
and better nature have come over me  
to do things that are not right.

"I have even bought poison and a  
pistol and tried to kill myself.

"At the critical moment my right  
mind has returned. I have never harmed  
a creature. I hope to get to heaven,  
but I want to go clean. I fear the  
struggle between my dual natures will  
not always end in victory for the better.  
That is why I ask to be sent to the  
asylum."

Poor Jones!  
He talked so sanely and sensibly the  
jury hesitated, but, on the advice of  
the physicians, committed him.

His confession is like a window  
through which one may look into the  
soul arena where the good and the  
bad angels of his life have fought for  
supremacy.

Fancy his feelings!

He realized that not only was his  
own life unsafe from that other self,  
but the life of his dear ones.

His house was divided against it-  
self.

Can you think of a greater tragedy?  
The foes that confront a man from  
without—why, a brave man can face  
them and fight them to the death. But  
the foes within—

Moreover, there is a lesson in the  
soul struggle of Clark Jones:

How many men and women may be  
undergoing such a struggle or may  
have succumbed?

How many may there be in prison  
today because of the unequal battle in  
their inner selves between Dr. Jekyll  
and Mr. Hyde?

I am not condoning crime.

It is not necessary to shield the male-  
volent or the willfully depraved crimi-  
nal to suggest the possibility that some  
offenders may have been overcome by  
degenerate influences foreign to their  
better selves.

And you and I?

Have we not within us, to some ex-  
tent, the possibility of such a moral de-  
feat?

### THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Alexander Hamilton foresaw its im-  
portance in this country.

There exists in the archives of one  
of the oldest among the cotton spin-  
ning families in northern New Jersey  
a long letter from a banker of New  
York addressed to Alexander Hamilton  
when he was secretary of the treasury.  
The banker had heard that Hamilton  
purposed to build a cotton mill at Pat-  
erson, N. J. This project the banker  
condemned and stated that it was the  
opinion of all the merchants in New  
York whom he knew that not in a hun-  
dred years would the cotton milling  
business in the United States employ  
200.

Hamilton went ahead and planned  
the industrial town he named Paterson  
and also planned and financed a com-  
pany for developing a water power and  
for financing corporations theretofore.  
Hamilton's original company, known  
as the Society for Useful Manufactures,  
exists to this day at Paterson.

The agent whom Hamilton sent to  
England to buy cotton mill machinery  
was instructed to have it "knocked  
down" and placed in small boxes that  
were to be marked "Bibles for the  
Moravians of Pennsylvania." It was  
at that time against the laws of Eng-  
land to ship any kind of industrial ma-  
chinery out of the kingdom. Hamilton's  
brother and two of his agents were  
caught trying to ship the cotton  
mill machinery to Paterson, and they  
were imprisoned for ten months.—Cot-  
ton.

### Character.

Should one tell you that a mountain  
had changed its place you are at lib-  
erty to doubt it, but if any one tells  
you that a man has changed his char-  
acter do not believe it.—Mohammed.

## The Rockefeller War.

Now that Sergeant-At-Arms Riddell of the House of Representatives with his small army of deputies and secret service men have been unsuccessful in trapping Bill Rockefeller in the seige of the latter's New York chateau the War College at Washington should be called upon to provide a general plan of campaign directed against all three of the castles where the great money baron is now supposed to be secreted.

Riddell and his gallant men could be left to beleaguer the Gotham mansion while the New York police force could act as a reserve to assist in repulsing any attempted sortie.

At the same time there is no doubt that a successful attack could be made upon the Rockefeller stronghold at Tarrytown by sending up the Hudson a fleet of torpedo boats and river gunboats. While this flotilla bombarded from the river a land attack could be made by a few regiments of New York and Vermont militia, supported by batteries of moving picture machines and mounted reporters.

Simultaneously with the assaults upon the New York and Tarrytown castles the North Atlantic fleet could shell the grim McKay fortress on Jekyll Island, off the Georgia coast.

After all three of these strongholds had fallen and the honor and dignity of the United States had been upheld all that was left of Bill could be dug out of whatever place he had taken refuge in and sent by parcels post to the Pujo "money trust" investigating committee at Washington.

"War is hell," as General Sherman once remarked, but Rickeffel must be subdued even if the cost is the shedding of the last drop of blood of every able-bodied man in the republic.

The call for volunteers and the proclaiming of martial law in the states of Georgia and New York are expected at any minute.

Let every American do his duty.

## Kings Too Expensive.

One of the greatest reasons for the increasing popularity of the republican form of government is the fact that royal families are too extravagant luxuries for any people to indulge in in this era of high living expenses.

The royal family of Great Britain costs the nation \$3,704,800 per year. Of this sum the civil list of the King and Queen account for \$2,256,000, ex-Queen Alexandria receives the trifling pension of \$336,000, and the rest flows in from various sources to different members of the royal house.

The civil list, that is the direct cash charge on national revenues, of the Emperor of Austria is \$4,520,000 per year.

Spain is a very poor country, but she manages to spend \$1,944,000 per year on her royal family, one of whom is a deaf mute, one a consumptive and not one with trained wit enough to earn \$12 per week.

Kaiser Wilhelm has a civil list of \$3,698,000 per year, but that sum is only a fraction of royalty's cost to the German people. The Kaiser owns an enormous amount of private property, enough to make him one of the richest men in Europe aside from his civil list, and the lesser knights of Germany are not small when it comes to expenses.

The civil list, that is the direct cash charge on national revenues, of the King of Bavaria costs the country \$1,286,000 per year. The King of Saxony draws \$881,000 per year. Wurtemberg is a little principality, smaller than New Jersey, both in area and population. The Governor of New Jersey gets \$10,000 per year. The King of Wurtemberg gets \$400,000 for the same time.

Uncle Sam pays his chief executive \$75,000 a year with an expense fund of \$25,000.

Noting this American executive economy, Portugal some time ago sped from the tip of its boot its spendthrift Manuel, who alighted with a dull thud in England, and last year furnished the astonishing spectacle of the newly awakened Chinese people chasing their baby emperor and his mother and uncles and aunts into the tall and uncut districts of Mongolia.

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Street sweepers of New York city have petitioned to have their wages increased from \$750 a year to \$920. Extra pay for Sunday work is also asked for.

At Toledo, O., twenty-eight Hungarian women recently took the places of the striking core makers in the plant of the National Malleable Castings company.

Journeymen barbers are engaged in an active campaign to clean up unsanitary barber shops and to organize the seven thousand journeymen barbers in Chicago.

Linotype machine operators of Paris threaten to go on a general strike unless a scale of nine hours for a day's work and 8 francs (\$1.50) compensation is granted.

The Plumbers' and Steamfitters' International Union has increased its membership by about six thousand within a year. The total membership is now about thirty thousand.

"The only organization of its kind in the world" is what its official card claims for Ipswich Clam Diggers Union, 14,233, American Federation of Labor. The union has just been formed.

True glory consists in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living.—Pliny.

Write For A Free Trial Box.

DR. WHITEHALL'S MECRIMINE CO.

253 N. Main St., South Bend, Indiana.

### This Date in History

JANUARY 2.

1757—Calcutta retaken by an English force under Lord Clive, and the Soubah put to death.

1766—James Francis Edward Stuart Pretender to the throne of England, died in Rome. Born in London, June 10, 1688.

1801—Union of Ireland with Great Britain.

1861—Georgia troops seized the United States arsenal at Savannah.

1895—Funeral of Sir John Thompson conducted at Halifax.

1898—Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated governor of New York.

1905—Port Arthur capitulated to the Japanese.

1906—The Masonic Calendar

Thursday, Jan. 2.—Wayne Council, No. 10, R. & S. M., Stated Assembly and installation of officers.

Saturday, Jan. 4.—Loyal Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting and installation of officers.

Forgot His Own Tongue.

A traveler in arctic Siberia, Mr. Vandenberg, a gold hunter, told the following of his return to civilization: "I found that half a dozen of the officers and men of the steamer which my employers had sent for me had come to hunt me up. The captain dismounted, and I tried to address him in Russian, but he said, 'You forget that I speak English.' Now, it may seem scarcely credible, and yet it is true, that for a few moments I was totally unable to converse with him in my native tongue. I had not used a word of it in conversation for months, and my low physical condition acting on my nerves confused my mind, and I spoke a jumble of English, Russian and Korak. It was a week before I could talk good straight English again."

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

Baron Suffield, one of the octogenarian members of the British peerage, 88 years old today.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College and probably the best known woman educator in America, 56 years old today.

Frederick B. Opper, the well known American cartoonist, 56 years old today.

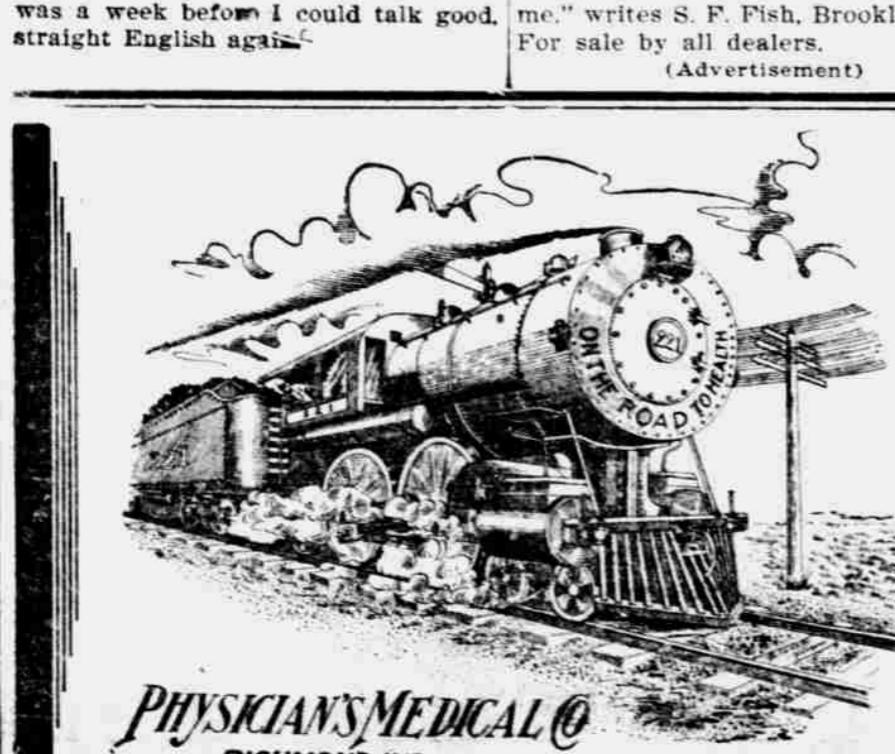
Francis E. Leupp, former United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, 64 years old today.

Henry M. Flagler, one of the foremost men of the group known as Standard Oil capitalists, 63 years old today.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION CURED.

"Five years ago I had the worst case of chronic constipation I ever knew of, and Chamberlain's Tablets cured me," writes S. F. Fish, Brooklyn, Mich. For sale by all dealers.

(Advertisement)



PHYSICIANS MEDICAL CO.  
RICHMOND, IND.

## NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

### ARMY CIRCLE WEDDING

National News Association

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The fashionable St. John's church was the scene of the first military wedding of the year this afternoon, when Miss Frances Hodges, daughter of Col. Harry F. Hodges, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hodges, became the bride of Lieut. Albert H. Archer, of the engineering corps of the army. The best man and ushers were all brother officers of the bridegroom, while nearly all of the bride's attendants were daughters of prominent army officers. Following the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents in Massachusetts avenue.

Pittsburg is to have a working girls' home.

A \$100,000 labor temple is proposed at Akron, O.

Twenty-seven states enforce sanitary regulations in factories.

The blind telephone girl has been tried and proved a success in Baltimore.

Brass Foundry Workers' Association

has fused with the International Molders' Union.

The Canadian federal immigration

department will send lectures to Eng-

land next year.

Meridian, Miss., unions are advocating

the establishment of a local tubercu-

losis camp and hospital.

The National Civic Federation has

organized a national department on

industrial mediation laws.

Minneapolis Trade and Labor Coun-

cil is making arrangements for a cam-

paign for the demand of the union

label.

Bangor, Me., Railway and Electric

company has just conceded an in-

crease, which approximates two cents

an hour.

They cannot without extraordinary

exertion fall off the island, and, like

little guinea pigs, can find food any-

where. Their clothing grows by every

roadside, and any shelter or no shelter