

## THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, by  
Palladium Printing Co.  
Palladium Building, North Ninth and Sailor Streets.  
Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Indiana, as Sec-  
ond Class Mail Matter.

### MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use  
for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or  
not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local  
news published herein. All rights of republication of spe-  
cial dispatches herein are also reserved.

### Experience as a Warning

Experience is the best teacher. The results of experiments, tried under identical conditions, cannot be denied. We know that fire burns today as it did nineteen hundred years ago; if we doubt it, contact with fire will dispel the illusion.

Let us study the theory of government ownership of railroads in the light of experience. Austria's experiment with government owned railroads cost her about \$25,000,000 and Belgium \$14,000,000. In 1915 Canada lost \$11,000,000 on government owned lines. Switzerland's experiment with government owned lines produces an annual deficit of \$2,500,000. "A public calamity and a financial disaster" was the predicate ascribed to government owned railroads in France before the war. Most of the lines of South America have been returned to private ownership after the government had tried to operate them.

Federal control of the railroads and wires during the war period in the United States has been a failure. No one will deny this fact.

Experience evidently has proved the weakness of the theory.

Tremendous obstacles will be met if the government tries to borrow the money to purchase the roads on a 4 per cent basis. During the war the government was forced steadily to increase the rate of interest on its liberty bonds. In the market today most of these bonds are selling at a rate that will net about 5 per cent on the investment. If an issue of \$20,000,000,000 is floated to purchase the bonds, there is every assurance that the price of liberty bonds will go lower and will not reach par for many years to come. Indications under present conditions point to their selling at par within a short time.

It is almost impossible to believe that government ownership will bring a more economical administration of the railroads. The deficits that have been shown by the companies since the government took over their control proves that no economies were effected. The public knows that service under government control is not as good as it was under private ownership. The majority in this country is against an experiment that has failed abroad and that showed no benevolent results when tried in the form of government control at home.

### The Chautauqua Season

Richmond is approaching the opening of its annual chautauqua season. The entertainment, instituted here many years ago on a limited scale, has steadily increased in popular favor and patronage until today it offers a program of such varied content that it receives not only generous patronage but also is accepted as one of the features of the summer season in Wayne county.

The chautauqua movement is a typically American product that appeals to our democratic instincts. Its daily program condenses a round of popular instruction and wholesome entertainment. It caters to every class of the community. Man, woman and child find something on the program that appeals.

The Richmond management has shown excellent judgment in the arrangement of the chautauqua program. No criticism has been heard on the selection of speakers and entertainers. The best proof of their wisdom in this direction is the large attendance which each year has been attracted to the chautauqua grounds.

### Andrew Carnegie's Maxims

We study the lives of great men to seek the secret of their success and to fathom the principles of sound achievement. When such a man seeks to interpret the causes of his success, he sometimes lays down maxims of great worth.

Often, to be sure, he is unable to give a correct analysis of the principles upon which he acted. He may be prejudiced by a whim or notion, overlooking entirely the real dayspring of his astounding achievements. Consequently his expressions must be weighed in the balances of judgment and subjected to further analysis.

In the proneness of human judgment to err in searching for underlying causes lies the danger of slavishly following the advice of men who have succeeded. Circumstances over which they had no immediate control, opportunities which they did not create, an element of luck which they did not take into account in their reckoning, a happy combination of small successes that attracted attention far beyond their intrinsic worth, may have conspired to bring about achievements that presently led to the pinnacle of supremacy.

Their own ability and judgment may not have been the determining factors after all, but only contributory elements in a chain of circumstances in which, fortunately for them, they found themselves a link.

A study of Andrew Carnegie's maxims of success reveals a positive optimistic tone, which may be accepted without reservations as one of the great contributing factors of his success. Most great men have possessed this quality. Marshal Foch in the darkest hours of the World war never plunged into pessimism. His faith in the lionine courage of the French poilu, the bulldog tenacity of the British, and the dashing prowess of the Americans was never shaken.

Carnegie's courage and lack of fear probably had more to do in amassing his fortune than any element in his wonderful business acumen. Some of his maxims are appended for what they are worth to the individual reader who cares to study his life in the light of his own revelations:

To educate the people is the foundation of all true progress. They'll do the rest themselves.

I never was miserable. I don't see how any man can be if he does what he feels to be right.

"To save and to serve, not to maim and destroy"—that will be the text of the hero by and by.

There is no heritage like being born poor. The leaders and teachers of this nation came from the poor.

The only sure way to keep "the submerged tenth" from drowning is to teach them to swim for themselves.

Old age should be spent not in "making mickle mair," but in making good use of what has been acquired.

I believe in true democracy. When the people are really interested in anything their voice will be heard at the polls.

I think I am the greatest optimist ever born. Were I to choose a motto it should be: "All is well since all grows better."

I would rather be a grandson to one who could teach me to make shoes than the descendant of thirty worthless dukes.

If you stand near a good thing, plunge well into it. Fear is old womanish; it has kept untold millions from making fortunes.

I do not believe in the socialistic idea of municipal ownership, but a proper municipal ownership is as certain as that I am alive.

This republic is immortal. No matter what trouble it goes through it will weather it without having its foundations shaken.

I object to the term philanthropist when applied to myself. I have always understood it to mean a man with more money than brains.

Poverty develops us. It makes us work our hardest. It brings out the best in us. But bravery must go hand in hand with adversity, else we are doomed.

### REFUSE TO SEE OR HEAR

New York World.

While it is announced that Japan will issue a statement in a few days that will clear away all misunderstandings growing out of the Shantung controversy, it must not be expected that there will be any clarification of the subject so far as Senators Borah and Hiram Johnson are concerned.

### JUDGED BY HIS WORKS

Columbia Record.

A profiteer is not without honor save in—everywhere but Washington.

## The President on High Prices

From the Chicago News.

In his address to congress on the excessive cost of living the president did not offer a sovereign solution of that complex problem. No thoughtful person has expected him to present such a cure. Much of what Mr. Wilson said, however, was timely and helpful. Instead of undertaking to criticize anything that was vague or tentative in his address—for example, the suggestion of a licensing system for all corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce—congress should give immediate consideration to such specific and practical remedies as the president definitely proposed.

The public, too, should heed the admonitions that were intended by the president for general application. There are undoubtedly "psychological" factors in the economic situation, and the appeal to the fundamental sanity, business sense and instinctive fairness of Americans should not fall on deaf ears.

Mr. Wilson promised active prosecution of unconscionable profiteers deemed guilty of violating existing laws against the hoarding of food or the artificial raising of prices by monopolistic agreements. He pointed out that foodstuffs legally can be forced out of storage to be sold at moderate prices. He advocated the extension of the war act for the control of food, the incorporation of deterrent or "persuasive" penalty clauses now lacking in the law, the adoption of a cold storage law modeled on that of New Jersey, the enactment of pending legislation to regulate issues of corporation securities and to prevent fraudulent promotions and stock gambling, and several other measures.

The president wisely emphasized the necessity of

stimulating production and the folly of aggravating the peril of scarcity by needless strikes, intemperate demands and angry recriminations. He deprecated manifestations of class spirit and pleaded for harmonious co-operation in all efforts to solve the economic and social problems now confronting the country and the world. Thus he made a real contribution toward the rational solution of the present tangled situation.

In urging reasonable speed in the discussion of the peace treaty with Germany the president spoke proper and timely words. He said, with obvious truth, that uncertainty as to peace encourages speculation and hoarding. No senator who desires to secure a righteous peace and promote sound national prosperity should take exception to this admonition, though it is proper to suggest that the responsibility for delay in giving the country the benefits of a definite peace and a resumption of normal industrial activities does not fall exclusively upon the senate.

The question of the high cost of living is, of course, too intricate to be settled offhand by President Wilson or anybody else. It will have to be approached from many sides. Prosecuting officials have their part to play. Consumers should practice thrift and reasonable self-denial. Producers and traders should refrain from taking short-sighted advantage of scarcity or of suspense and apprehension, and should content themselves with moderate profits. Labor leaders should earnestly discourage interruption of production or distribution at the bidding of revolutionary or erratic agitators. National teamwork alone will reduce prices, and industries sabotage and bring steady progress broadly beneficial to the closely wrought fabric of our social existence.

## Condensed Classics of Famous Authors

### SAINT-PIERRE

Jacques Henri Bernardin de Saint-Pierre was born at Havre in 1737 and died at Eragny, near Pontos, in 1803.

An emotional dreamer, an irascible personification of the rolling stone, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre was constantly detached from one thing and place to another.

Educated for an engineer's profession, he went to sea, served in the army, was dismissed, received an appointment as Malta, held various posts at St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Dresden, Berlin, Mauritius, was superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris and professor at the Ecole Normale, was a member of the Institute, and was ever meeting with tourists and romantic adventurers.

Yet he found time to write many volumes, of which the world remembers one: in "Paul and Virginia" he created two figures which have caught the popular imagination, not only of France but of every country where books are read.

The story inevitably suggests the Greek poems and "Prometheus and Chloe" by Longfellow and others. In his life the interest he took in Crusoe.

He was a disciple of Rousseau; he led the way to Chateaubriand; he broadway from the French classic tradition, and was one who initiated the movement back to nature and paved the way to the great romantic spell. Among the friends of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre and the admirers of "Paul and Virginia" was the first Napoleon.



Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, 1737-1803

### PAUL AND VIRGINIA

BY SAINT-PIERRE

Condensation by Irving Bacheller

In the year 1726 a young man of Normandy brought to the Isle de France his young wife, whose family was of noble blood. Shortly afterward he was taken with the fever and died, leaving her alone on the Isle.

estranged from her family and without means, the young widow made her way to an uninhabited island where she could cultivate the soil without the payment of rent, and there she built a rude home for herself and her little child, a daughter whom she named Virginia.

At the same time another woman with a little son named Paul settled on the same island, and the two women, mutually grateful for aid and comfort, became fast friends, although they had been of different stations in life.

Marguerite's servant named Domingo, a powerful black man, was the husband of Marie, who was Madame de La Tour's hand-maid. Bound to each other by similar needs the two lonely women spent much time together, and the two children were almost inseparable. Their attachment was very marked even from the cradle.

One morning at daybreak Paul saw a white flag flying on Mount Discovery. It was a sign that a ship was in the offing. A little later a letter from Virginia to Madame de La Tour was handed to Paul. Rapturously kissing it, he thrust it into his bosom and hastened to his home! To all the household madame read the letter. Virginia was coming home! She would soon land. Masters and servants all embraced.

"My son," said Madame de La Tour, "go tell all our neighbors, Virginia is coming home."

To this happy household a Negro messenger came to say that the ship was in distress and firing guns for help.

As Madame de La Tour saw the unfolding charms of her daughter she became alarmed for her future and babbled herself to write to an old aunt in France asking for aid for Virginia's sake.

The aunt replied coldly, commanding her to the governor of the island, adding: "Your disgraceful marriage has brought its righteous punishment."

Deserted by her kinsfolk, the poor Domingo took Paul and Virginia to her arms.

Paul became a planter, busy and skilful, while Virginia spun or tended the goats and helped in the house. Thus passed their innocent youth.

To them Madame de La Tour read the stories which time had hallowed, teaching them to find their happiness in serving others.

Their lives seemed bound up in that of the trees. They knew no historical epochs, no chronology save that of their orchards. No care wrinkled their brows, no intemperance poisoned their blood. They had all the freshness of the morning of life. They loved each other naturally and purely.

It was wise Marguerite who said: "Let us marry our children. Soon Paul will be a man, and then we will have much to fear."

Madame de La Tour hesitated. "Let us wait. Let us send Paul to India for a time. There he will be able to earn money with which to provide a home for himself and Virginia."

To this plan Paul would not consent. "I need here. Domingo is old and our mothers are alone. I shall stay."

At this moment came another letter from the aunt in Normandy asking that Virginia be sent to her for education. "If she follows my wishes," the aunt wrote, "she may look forward to being my heiress."

Virginia was alarmed at this offer and Paul was angry. The madame decided against it.

The governor of the island now urged that Virginia be sent.

A missionary of the island joined the governor in urging that Virginia go to her kinswoman, and at last with a heart filled with anguish, mother and daughter, thinking it God's will, consented.

Paul was puzzled by all this secret council.

Meanwhile Virginia's consent had brought from her aunt gold to pay for clothes and jewels and her passage, and she was a transformed being. In the manner of the period, she looked the duchess, and Paul was thrown into despair at sight of her beauty and her alien magnificence.

Distressed by his grief and hoping to cure him of his false hopes, Marguerite now told him that he was only the illegitimate son of a peasant, while Virginia was the daughter of a noble woman.

Paul, pressing her in his arms, assured her that as he had no other relative, he would love her the more. "But I see now why Madame de La Tour avoids me."

As the thought of losing Virginia came to him, Paul lost control of himself. Clasping her in his arms, he said: "I am going with you. Nothing shall part us. I swear it by the sea that I must cross, by the air, to which I have never breathed a lie."

Nevertheless, Virginia was taken away from him while he was wandering in the forest mad with his fears.

When he returned to the cabin and found her gone, he rushed to a high point from which the outgoing vessel could be seen, and there he stood till the darkness fell and the night winds began to sing their songs in his ears.

## NEW YORK'S LEADING WOMAN SCULPTOR WINS A PRIZE WITH "THE FIRST KISS"



Mrs. Clio Bracken modelling "The First Kiss."

### THE GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS DAILY TALK

#### A WHITE POND LILY

A white pond lily always inspires a happy feeling in my heart. It is so typical of the beautiful in life.

In the first place, its loveliness is rarely matched. Its golden-tinted centre, its white, wax-like walls and its outside coat of green, form a perfect combination of color harmony.

But the marvel of the white pond lily is its environment. It is always found where the water is muddy and black, with weeds as neighbors. But this only adds to its beauty as it sits in its seat and smiles toward the sun.

It makes very little difference where we work or live, so long as the best that is in us is brought out. We can be finer than our environment and bigger than our time. We can move in a comparatively small circle, so long as our thoughts and acts reflect the feelings that are the essence of our hearts.

The white pond lily never looks so beautiful as when it is in its own place of life and growth. There it stands out from every other flower, queenlike, supreme. Birds sing to its beauty during the day and sunsets, such as no painter ever achieved, close its petals at night-time and tuck it to sleep.

But beautiful things do not just happen. They are always products of growth—of times of struggle. The white pond lily shoots its way to the surface of the pond from many feet below. Its long stem held strong and firm to its tough roots at the bottom of the pond.

A face is beautiful only as it reflects a beautiful heart. A character is beautiful only as it rises—toward beautiful things. We can learn many inspiring things from the white pond lily.

### Good Evening

BY ROY K. MOULTON

THE TOWER.

They're going to take Bill Hohen to the Tower.