

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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College Education

Not only the high school boy but also the college student may be wondering whether he should resume his educational pursuits this fall. High wages and the pleasures and luxuries they buy may tempt the college lad from returning to his books.

Against all the siren calls of high wages, the college student should turn a deaf ear. A college education has been an asset at all times, it will be a greater asset in the years to come.

Competition of brains will be greater in the next decades than they were in the past. Wealthy men are not endowing colleges and universities to gratify a whim or fancy, but because they believe intellectually trained men and women are essentially necessary in a democracy. The youth who spurns a college education is doing himself an irreparable injury, from which he will never recover. Knowledge is power, says an old maxim. It never was more apropos than now.

Many of the great men of our republic obtained their collegiate training by the hardest kind of self-denial. They had no easy road from the freshman year to their diploma. But they trod that road fully convinced that it would lead to ultimate success. How foolish to spurn an education that is yours almost for the asking. If they made heroic sacrifices and practiced self-denials of the most rigorous kind to attain mental discipline, why should a youth of today, who has every chance imaginable to obtain this training with hardly any self-denial, rob himself of the privilege?

Reports from many institutions indicate that thousands of young men and women realize the importance of sharpening their intellects and broadening their culture. Many college heads expect an unprecedented attendance. Let him who is thinking of interrupting his academic training take notice of what his associates are doing. The wise young men and women are persisting in their intellectual development. The wisdom of their decision will be reflected in their later careers.

Steel Workers Call for More Production

Increased production and not wage increases is the true solution of the cost of living problem, according to the elected representatives of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance company, who adopted the following resolution at a meeting in Atlantic City:

Whereas, the high cost of living needs to be abated by diligent, efficient and conscientious labor, by thrift and by avoidance of waste and extravagance;

And whereas, the price of commodities is regulated by the day's labor of a man and the real unit of value or the unit of compensation is not a dollar, but the purchasing price of a dollar, and that the price of all things, meaning the average price of everything we use and consume, which is commonly referred to as the average price of commodities, is fixed, regulated, raised or lowered by the average compensation received for one hour's work by every man and every woman;

And whereas, we believe the only sure remedy for the high cost of living is increased production and the stabilization of prices in conformity with wages now being paid:

And whereas, we believe any workman who

Professor Calhoun

From the Indianapolis News.

PROFESSOR CALHOUN is alleged to have written a letter which, if he did write it, ought to disqualify him for membership in any college or university faculty in the United States. Calhoun is now head of the sociological department of DePauw University. The letter in question is addressed to Professor Zeuch, former member of the faculty of Indiana University but who resigned on request of President Bryan, who properly objected to a letter in which the professor said that the German atrocities were only such as had been common in all wars. The letter ascribed to Calhoun, and addressed to Zeuch, proves that the latter is a radical of extreme type, and that the writer sympathizes with him.

Calhoun, in the letter attributed to him, describes himself as one of "the radical Socialists." The following is certainly interesting:

One of the things that will hasten the revolution is to spread the notion that it can come soon. If the Left Wing adopts impossibilist methods of campaign I shall stand aloof, but if they push for confiscation, equality of economic status, and the speedy elimination of class privilege, and keep their heads, I shall go with them rather than with the yellows.

There are strong indications in the letter of the existence of a closely organized group of professors pledged to the promotion of revolution. Of one of them it is said that if he "is doing what he says and I am doing what he says, he is doing the better job," though the writer wonders whether the students of the professor in question "draw the 'necessary' conclusions." Another man is said to be "feeling at Columbus and also at Illinois." "Ross," it is said, "had some hand in the game," --the game apparently being appointment of Calhoun—Ross being a progressive instructor at the University of Wisconsin. The letter closes with these words:

Beals was here last week. He is pushing the

demands a greater proportionate return for his labor than his fellow workmen in other lines are getting is as guilty of profiteering as a grocer who charges exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, and that increases in wages paid to certain classes of workers by the government or others will result in higher prices being set by the profiteers for the necessities of living to all purchasers alike;

It is, therefore, resolved: That the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen employed in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise and should not be encouraged.

Resolved further: That private monopolies should be controlled and profits restricted to a rate that shall be fair to the consumer.

Resolved further: That unnecessary exports of food and clothing be restricted and that all stores of hoarded supplies be uncovered and placed in the open market.

Resolved further: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the United States, to the senators in congress from Pennsylvania and to the congressmen of the various districts in which are located the various plants of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, and to the state and municipal authorities, to the end that they may by all the powers and means to them available, endeavor to bring about normal conditions, with special privileges to none but justice to all, and sure and swift retribution for those who may attempt to profiteer in the necessities of life.

A perusal of the resolutions should convince us that the steel workers take a sane view of the situation and believe that a conservative solution of the problem is infinitely better than listening to the mouthings of radical agitators who seek personal notoriety rather than the good of the country.

A Distinction

The announcement of Attorney General Palmer that the government will exercise due caution in forcing the sale of foodstuffs so that no injustice will be done, should meet with the hearty approval of the people. There is a difference between food hoarding and food storage.

Food that has been stored, simply, for the purpose of driving up its price should be released at once, but foodstuffs that have been accumulated to feed us next winter should be held for that purpose. It takes little mental effort to understand the wisdom in the decision of the attorney general.

Almost every housewife stores food. Vegetables and fruits that have been canned for winter consumption can be described as stored food. It would be folly to condemn housewives for laying in supplies of potatoes and vegetables in the summer months. And so also would be a criticism against a legitimate storing of canned foods in large quantities by concerns who make it a business to supply the country with food.

If the storage plants were stripped of their contents now, because public agitation demands it, many of us would certainly starve next winter. An accumulation of food for use in winter months is a normal procedure. In fact, one difference between a civilized man and a savage is the practice of the former to store food against the season when it cannot be obtained. We cannot exist without storage plants.

The authorities are not worrying about a legitimate storage of foodstuffs but are intent on punishing dealers who take advantage of a situation to hoard food for the purpose of extorting high prices. This practice is nefarious. Punishment should come fast and hard on conviction.

Nation. Says the circulation has quadrupled since they became Bolsheviks.

Calhoun says, if the letter is his, that he told President Grose all about himself and his views. We quote:

The president has been here three times and had long interviews with me. Besides, we have written a lot. I told him I belonged to the radical Socialists. I expounded my general principles on all important points. He knows also of the circumstances of my leaving Clark and Kentucky. He says he is in substantial agreement with most of what I have said and that he sees no reason why I can not get along at DePauw.

Perhaps it would be well to have a fuller statement of the professor's views, though we do not think that any man ought these days to be preaching revolution and confiscation to our young men and women. If these are indeed parts of his program. Then we must know whether President Grose is "in substantial agreement" with them.

No plea for freedom of teaching will serve in such a case as this, for freedom of teaching, like freedom of speech, must be subject to certain limitations. The plea was raised in behalf of Scott Nearing, and was properly disallowed. Our colleges and universities must not be made the instruments of a vicious and dangerous propaganda.

There is such a thing as sound instruction, even in economics and sociology. The public will be glad to hear from President Grose, and in the meantime will withhold judgment. It is a disheartening fact that the federal authorities should find it necessary to extend their investigations to our institutions of learning. The district attorney at Chicago said yesterday that "it is generally known that there is in his country a coterie of professors connected with colleges and universities who have a leaning toward Bolshevism," and that "it is a matter of common knowledge that some of the professors are radical Socialists."

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Condensed Classics of Famous Authors

DUMAS

Alexandre Dumas was of mixed blood, the grandson of a French marquis and a native of the West Indies. His own father was a private in the French army when the Revolution took place. He was only promoted until he held the rank of general-in-chief in Spain but he quarreled with Napoleon and when he died, he left but 30 acres of land to his widow and two sons.

Alexandre was born on July 24, 1802, in a town not far from Soissons.

As a boy he had few advantages, for his mother was poor. He was, however, carefully instructed by a kindly priest.

He had a desire to write, drove him to Paris where he began his career by penning

sketches and melodramas. He wrote plays for several years and his "Hercules" scored the first great success of the romantic drama.

Short stories appeared at intervals and then his novel "The Three Musketeers" came out in 1844 and there was a rancho after rancho

came in such rapid succession that his collected works in French fill 227 volumes. He told Napoleon III that he wrote 100,000 words.

Prodigiously as he worked, he wasted just as prodigiously. He entertained a whole army of parasites, and in his last years was constantly harassed by creditors. He had married in 1840, Adèle Farnier, an actress, but they did not long live together. His daughter came to him in 1868 when he was debilitated and ill and three years later, on December 5, 1870, he died in the home of his son, the author of the popular "Camille."

Alexandre Dumas, The Elder
1802-1870

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS, SR.

Condensation by Alfred S. Clark

On February 28, 1815, Edmond Dantes sailed into Marseilles. He was but 19 years of age and ardently in love. His conscience was clear; he had violated no law. Yet the next night he was in a cell in the gloomy Chateau d'If, a fortress on a bare rock off Marseilles. And fourteen years were to pass before he strode again in the sunlight.

Three men had wrought his ruin. Danglars envied Edmond's rapid promotion. Fernand was crazed with love for Mercedes. Edmond's beloved Danglars wrote and Fernand despatched a letter warning the authorities to intercept the missive. Edmond was bearing to Paris. Chance that this warning, addressed to Villefort's father, fell into the hands of the unscrupulous Villefort himself.

Of this dark intrigue Edmond knew nothing. At his captain's dying request he had called at Elba, where he seen the captive Napoleon and been intrusted with a sealed letter. Villefort, a turncoat devoted to the aristocracy, had changed his name to make men forget that his father was a Bonapartist. He destroyed the incriminating letter before Edmond's eyes and promised that the lad should be free. Even as he spoke the words, he knew that in the disappearance of this youth lay his own security.

Thus it happened that while the Corsican came out of Elba by stealth and rode to Paris amid tumultuous cheers, Edmond lay in a dungeon. The thunder of the guns at Waterloo did not penetrate the walls of the Chateau d'If. Napoleon was borne out to St. Helena; the Hundred Days were over. And Dantes knew naught of these things. He ate out his heart in thoughts of Mercedes and wondered what mad freak of fortune had thrust him away from the world of men.

Days dragged into years. He lost track of time. Confined in a black and slimy dungeon, he saw only his jailer. There were moments when he hoped hours when he despaired, weeks when he raved in impotent anger. Four years rolled past. He was starving himself to death. Then he heard a rasping, scratching noise. The spark of human hope burned anew. He swallowed his broth; he must win back his strength. Somewhere near him was a human being, now as Slinbad, the Sailor.

He tortured Danglars, Fernand, Villefort, methodically and yet so skilfully that they did not know the hand that directed the blows that fell upon them.

Pangs of jealousy were in Miss Coldfoot's heart when she heard that her late admirer had been accepted by Miss Lovebird, and when she happened to run across her in the bazaar rush could not resist giving a thrust.

"I hear that you've accepted Jack," she gushed. "I suppose he never told you he once proposed to me."

"No," answered Jack's fiancee. "He once told me that there were a lot of things in his life he was ashamed of, but I didn't ask him what they were."

One of our honest old farmers came home and found a sewing machine man in the house demonstrating to the women what fine work it would do. The agent asked the farmer to bring in a shingle, and said: "I will show you that the Wonder Worker machine will do heavy work, for I will stitch right across the tip of the shingle, where it is at least one-sixteenth of an inch thick."

"Not interested," said the farmer. "Over 'cross here 'bout three miles northeast a young man built a house last summer and I'll be darned if his wife didn't take her Mechanical Marvel sewing machine and stitch on every blade course of clapboards, from gable and eaves, clean down to the sills."

As the agent slammed his machine into his light truck and charged away, the farmer turned to his wife and said: "Well, Rita, I sewed that up all right, didn't I? Now let's have supper."

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"Henry Esmond," by Thackeray, will be printed tomorrow.

Memories of Old Days In This Paper Ten Years Ago Today

St. Andrew's church was struck by lightning in exactly the same place, at the same time, as it was nine years and 12 days before then.

A contract for St. Mary's church was let to Ittenback of Indianapolis.

The estate of Charles Land was admitted to probate and Frank Land was appointed administrator. The estate went to the widow and two children as there was no will.

Severe electrical storms passed over the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy McCabe, former residents of Richmond, known in social and amateur theatrical circles, were visiting here.

EX-KAISER'S COUSIN, PRINCE LEOPOLD, HOARDS FOOD WHILE NEIGHBORS STARVE



Prince Friedrich Leopold and his family

THE GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS DAILY TALK

HAVE YOU A PROSPEROUS HEART?

Folks take a lot of pride in a nice, fat bank-roll, in estates from which profits accrue, in individual fame and honor, and other profitable possessions. But you don't often hear them boast about the value of their hearts.

How about it—have you a PROSPEROUS heart? Of course you can't talk much about a thing so fine and wonderful—but you can FEEL IT! For a prosperous heart keeps rolling in the dividends, showering its possessor with rewards and unexpected gifts.

A prosperous heart doesn't have to depend upon fine clothes and gems and estates. It passes right by these things and pays attention to people's needs and wants and happinesses.

If you have a prosperous heart, you know it all right. You won't have to be told about it—you WILL be told about it.

Material prosperity comes third, addition, whereas heart prosperity comes thru—giving away! You can't keep heart prosperity to yourself. For if it is genuine, it will overflow of its own accord. That's its characteristic.

How are you to get heart-prosperity? By staying around where people are—using your eyes and keeping the doors of your heart open.

Soul-starvation is a thousand times more terrible than body-starvation. And there is only one way to feed the soul—and that is by keeping the heart full. And the only way to keep the heart full is to keep emptying it.

The only altogether HAPPY prosperity is—heart-prosperity!

Dinner Stories