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Seeds of Hatred

The Ku Klux Klan has no place in American institutions, which are based on the theory of equal rights for all. The Klan espouses religious bigotry and indoctrinates its members with class hatred. It believes that members of certain religious bodies are better citizens than those affiliated with the Catholic church. It draws a line of demarcation on a religious basis, as if adherence to one church body or to another were the true test of citizenship, something which the founders of our republic repudiated forever when they asserted that every individual had the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

The Klan's animosity against members of certain races also lacks a justifying basis. The constitution draws no racial lines, and the Civil war was fought to liberate one race against whom the Klan vents its spite. Insidious attacks above the law.

Living Costs Rise and Fall at the Polls

By HERBERT KAUFMAN
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Jason went to the Hesperides to find the Golden Fleece. The American Woolen company and associate tariff pets went to Washington.

Forty-five percent wool duty means at least five dollars advance on each medium grade man's suit and overcoat bought in the next two years.

Women and children ride in the same elevator.

The glad tidings are from Mr. Morse, president of the Retail Clothiers' association.

"That famous outfit at ten dollars," so dear—and cheap—to recent memory will shortly cost from thirty-five to forty.

We begin to realize the result of changing Congress into a Rotary Club where every little interest has a watch dog of its own.

Stanfield, the self-confessed "greatest shepherd in the world," helped to draft and pass the fifty-five percent schedule.

He's his own legislative collie. The Senate's quite a convenience for the gentleman from Oregon.

Democracies, however, deserve their administrators. Popular representatives are never superior to the judgment which selects them. Cure for all federal mismanagement is bottled in the ballot.

If we won't use the cure, we must endure the consequences. Living costs rise and fall at the polls.

A Big Public Watch Dog

The average farmer and his family won't be much of a tariff beneficiary according to Jesse Straus, president of the National Dry Goods association.

Mr. Straus is in a position to obtain very accurate information on the subject. His association is probably the greatest distributing organization on earth. Its two thousand members employ four hundred thousand people and purchase two and a quarter billion dollars worth of merchandise yearly.

Expert analysis and opinion from forty-eight states, is magna-vox when he predicts "increased prices of manufactured product disproportionate to any increase in the prices of agricultural products."

Store keepers from all over the country, now comparing notes in New York, protest that "a comparatively small group of manufacturers without regard for common prosperity, are the main beneficiaries of the Fordney-McCumber bill."

This sounds suspiciously like more of the profiteering suggested by recent outrageous stock dividends.

The retailer for some time under a cloud, went before Congress, submitted records and secured a clean bill of health.

Investigation proved that merchants were not boosting markets then. And their investigators find no justification for rumored general advances now.

The public at least has this watch dog.

Smashing Some More Furniture.

Thirty thousand garment workers have quite their machines. Among other grievances, they complain that their

YOUR IMAGINATION

By George Matthew Adams

You carry your imagination around with you all the time. But you don't get one-half of what it can give you. You probably are starving it. Or, perhaps, you are giving it a diet that it can only creep along on.

What a tribute the world has to pay to the imagination of man.

That deathless bronze or painting, that towering building, the book which has kept you from sleep and work, thrilling you to the bone—and so all along the line. It is impossible to think of anything great and enduring that has not been, to a large degree, the product of the imagination of some man or woman.

Most of your day is mapped out in your imagination within the first hour after awakening.

You must first see what you want in your mind's eye, then command your will to bring it to pass.

But it is important to give your imagination definite commissions. It must not be allowed to wander idly. Stimulate it with beauty, with music, and a love for the out-of-doors. Float, with it, to the uttermost parts of the subject and they all seem to favor the night hours for concentration of their mental faculties.

What an agency it is! Recently I took up a book about Japan, and for hours I was walking quaint streets, watching interesting people, feeling the sunshine as it bathed that gorgeous Oriental empire.

Many times, when I do not feel very happy and am discouraged, I imagine that I am happy, that all is well, that I am greatly blessed—and soon I am happy!

Most of our ills are imagined ills—and happiness that is not ours now might be ours, if we would use our imagination more.

MUSINGS FOR THE EVENING

During the glacial period the ice dealers had some difficulty in creating an "ice famine," but, being ice dealers, they probably managed somehow.

UNRELIABLE HISTORY

"Bring me the morning paper," commanded King Henry VIII. "I want to see who it was I married last night."

Napoleon, in Italy, watched his soldiers dig a fortification. They unearthed an ancient Roman sarcophagus, filled with skeletons. Turning to Marshal Ney, the little corporal said:

"See what fanatics can do! This place has gone bone dry!"

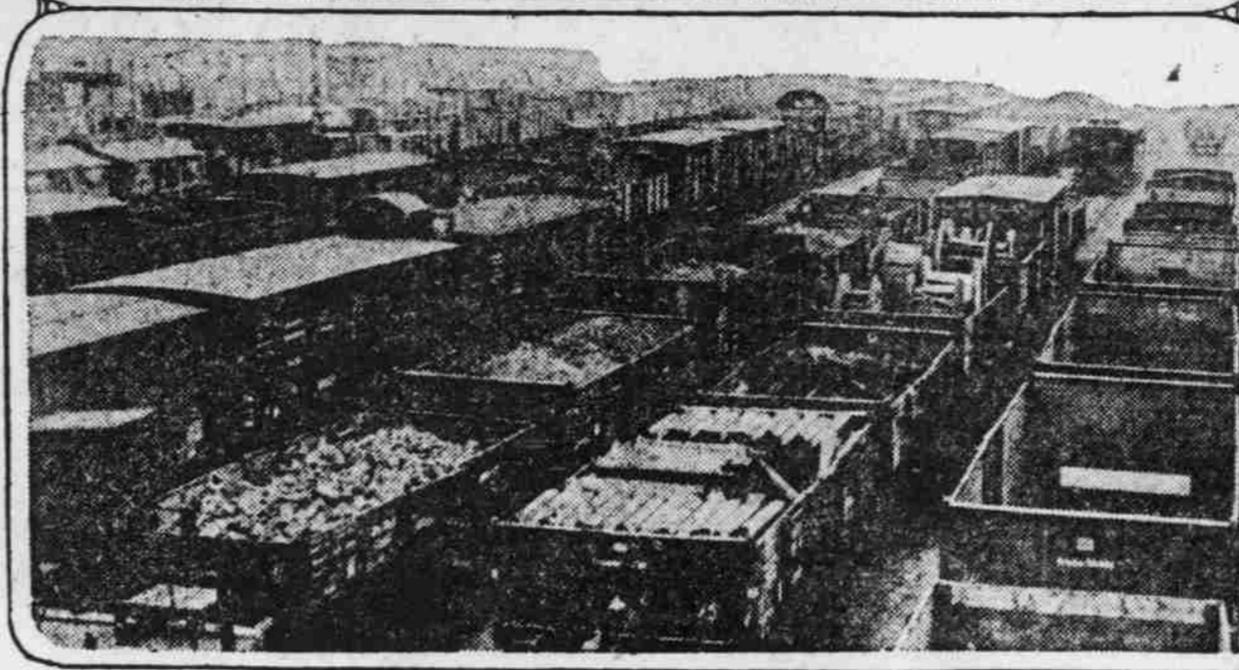
There is an argument whether men can work better at night, when most people are asleep and there is little conflict of minds, or in the daytime, when all minds are active. We have interviewed three or four burglars on

members of races against whom the Klan draws the line will inevitably lead to unrest and trouble. The friendly and harmonious relationship, which should exist between different races living in the same country, gives way to mutual distrust and hatred that are inimical to peace and welfare.

Whenever a community becomes divided over religious and racial questions, which have no basis in fact, but are kindled and fanned by a body of men whose organizers are outsiders, a community ceases to be a body of men and women seeking the common welfare. Harmonious action for the attainment of civic purposes is jeopardized and often fails to attain results.

The Klan denies that it is a disturbing element in a community and boasts of its co-operation with the authorities in enforcing the law. The recent invasion of Portland by Muncie Klansmen, over the protest of the mayor that they were violating a city ordinance, is sufficient proof that law evasion is practiced by the Klansmen. The Portland incident is all the more striking because members of the National Guard of that city marched at the side of the Klansmen, ostensibly to protect the American flag, but in reality as a body guard for invaders from a neighboring city who were violating a Portland ordinance. The atrocious tragedy recently exposed in Louisiana is another illustration of what happens when a group of men places itself above the law.

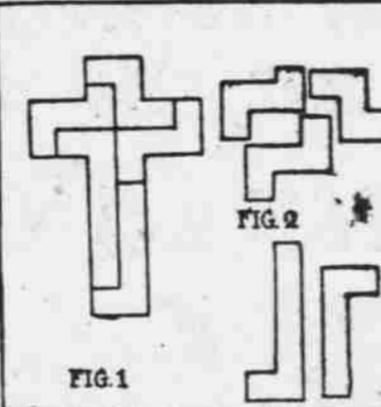
HOW GERMAN STRIKERS HARASS FRENCH



Top, French military engineers repairing damaged turntable at Dusseldorf. Below, railway yards at Dusseldorf where strikers abandoned trains.

French determination may yet overcome the German policy of "passive resistance." Engineers are repairing the railroad damaged by strikers and French crews are operating the trains. Orders to "shoot to kill" have been issued to French troops if they find anyone committing acts of sabotage. These orders are expected to keep strikers from damaging railroads.

After Dinner Tricks



No. 411—The Mystic Cross

Cut out the diagram shown in Figure 1, or draw a larger cross on a piece of cardboard. When the cross is cut along the dotted lines it will make five sections, as shown in Figure 2. Hand the five pieces to some one, and ask him to put them together so that they form a cross. He will find the task next to impossible.

The secret, of course, lies in arranging the five pieces as shown in Figure 1. You can even, after you have demonstrated the method, if you quickly rearrange the pieces again, return them plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose two cents in stamp for return postage. All replies are sent to the inquirer.

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Answers to Questions

Any reader can get the answer to this question by writing to the Palladium Information Bureau, 100 Franklin Street, director, Washington, D. C. This offers strictly to information. The book is a valuable source of general medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose two cents in stamp for return postage. All replies are sent to the inquirer.

Q. How can I estimate the number of tons of ice that can be cut on a pond?—H. F. C.

A. It depends upon the thickness of the ice. When the ice is eight inches thick, it will take 12.5 cubic feet 22x22 inches to make a ton. This is 52.6 square feet of cutting space. If the ice is only four inches thick, it will take 105.6 square feet to yield a ton of ice. There will be 31.3 cubic feet.

Q. When was the pipeline for transporting oil first used?—M. Y. C.

A. General S. D. Barnes, of Parkersburg, W. Va., first suggested pipe lines in 1860 but they were not developed and successfully operated until 10 years later.

Q. How long did America fight in the World War?—T. A.

A. The American participation in the World War was 19 months. They had 200 days of battle.

Q. When was the piano invented?—F. K. C.

A. The first true piano forte, as now understood by that term, was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori, a Paduan harpsichord maker, in Florence, about 1709. There are two grand pianos still in existence, made by Cristofori and dated respectively 1720 and 1726.

Q. Which is the coldest month of the year in the United States?

A. The weather bureau says that January is usually the coldest month of the year. The coldest weather occurs in the northern parts of North Dakota and Minnesota, where the average temperature for the month is about zero, while the warmest January is found in southern Florida, with an average of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Q. Is there such a thing as a "thunder and lightning snake"?—J. N. S.

A. The pine snake, or bull snake, prevalent in the pine covered coastal region from New Jersey southward, in some localities is known as the thunder and lightning snake.

Q. What is the smallest country?—A. C. O.

A. The republic of San Marino is regarded as the smallest country in

Historic Blandford Churchyard

Many Historic Events are Recalled by Visit to Old Church in Petersburg.

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 10.—When a stranger in Petersburg meets an old inhabitant he is sure to be asked eagerly, "Have you seen Blandford?"

As a result of this spontaneous press agent work on the part of Petersburg citizens, few visitors leave town without seeing Blandford, and the fame of old Blandford church and its historic graveyard steadily increases.

Five minutes ride from the center of the town you come upon a little colonial brick chapel, overgrown with English ivy. The church is freshly painted, and 11 fine stained glass windows make it a shrine for art lovers as well as students of the past.

About the little church is a neatly kept lawn dotted with old and crumbling tombstones. This is Blandford, it is a bit of Colonial Virginia. Legends on the stones tell of men and women born in England, Scotland and Ireland who came to Virginia before the Revolutionary war.

Blandford was once the most important and fashionable section of Petersburg. To its church in pre-Revolutionary days Virginians of wealth and culture gathered on Sundays for worship. The high old pulpit, like a watch tower, still stands in the church. You can imagine the silk and satin clad colonials sitting in three wings of the cross shaped chapel and the rector bending over his carved balcony to counsel his parishioners regarding their duty in those troublous times.

The chapel was abandoned as old in 1800, when the National Capital was just being established at Washington. But the history of Blandford was not complete. The dead of three more wars were to be added to the revolutionary heroes in the churchyard, and one of the hottest battles of the Civil War was to be fought close enough to the church to damage its walls and break the old gravestones. After that siege, 25,000 Confederate dead were laid to rest in Blandford cemetery, and the chapel was left a picturesque ruin of the war with ivy growing over its broken walls.

About 10 years ago the chapel was carefully restored and painted and its vines trimmed. Eleven stained glass windows were presented by the southern states. Blandford became formally a memorial chapel to the Confederate dead.

English Officer Buried There

Petersburg calls Blandford unique, and it has facts to back the claim. For one thing, one corner of the churchyard holds the body of the only British officer ever buried abroad before the recent World war.

England, it seems, had always the policy of bringing all her officers home for burial. But during the revolution, General William Phillips was taken ill with fever while Petersburg was a center of fighting. Cannon balls were falling around Bollingbrook Mansion where the general lay, and he was removed to the basement for safety. The old colored cook, Molly, was accidentally killed by a ball as she stood in the doorway with the general's dinner in her hands.

Phillips died and was buried at Blandford. But because local sentiment was strong against him, it was decided that old Molly was buried over his grave, so that his body might not be found and desecrated.

When steps were taken to remove the general to England, the body could not be located. The whereabouts of General Phillips became one of the mysteries of the day—a persistent mystery. The British had to abandon the quest.

Shortly before the recent war, however, the British government was reminded of the strange fact that an English general lay under American soil and another request for the missing officer was sent. But Phillips, called by Jefferson the proudest man of the proudest nation on earth, lay in an unmarked and forgotten grave. A fire in 1843 had destroyed the oldest records of the churchyard, and the story of old Molly was vague tradition. It was finally agreed that the general must remain in Blandford, and the D. A. R. put a stone to his memory, close by the church.

The devotion of two children for another, the tragedy of an unrequited love, affairs of honor fought to the death, and the early signs of American democracy can be read in the old stones of Blandford.

Cossack Tragedy Recalled

The tragic love of the churchyard was once a Corsican named Antonatti, who in 1844 made himself famous in the history of Petersburg by shooting himself in the Blandford chapel. He was buried outside the churchyard in accordance with the custom forbidding a suicide to lie in consecrated ground. His story became known back in Corsica. It appealed to friends in that land of violent love affairs, and money was raised for a headstone. The inscription is practically unreadable now. It said: "Honor was his only vice."

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