

## The Richmond Palladium

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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Rudolph G. Leeds, Editor  
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Carl Bernhardt, Associate Editor  
W. H. Poundstone, News Editor

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guaranteed by the Association.  
No. 100 Secretary.

## RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 and  
is growing. It is the county  
seat of Wayne County, and the  
trading center of a rich agri-  
cultural country. It is located  
due east from Indianapolis  
69 miles and 4 miles from the  
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes  
and of industry. Primarily a  
manufacturing city, it is also the  
jobbing center of Eastern In-  
diana and enjoys the retail trade  
of the populous community for  
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splen-  
did streets, well kept yards, its  
cement sidewalks and beautiful  
shade trees. It has 2 national  
banks, 2 trust companies, and 4  
building associations with com-  
bined resources of over \$5,000,000.  
Number of factories, 120. Total  
invested \$7,000,000, with an an-  
nual output of \$27,000,000, and a  
pay roll of \$2,700,000. Total  
pay roll for the city amounts to  
approximately \$6,300,000 annual-  
ly.

There are five railroad com-  
panies radiating in eight differ-  
ent directions from the city. In-  
coming freight handled daily, 1-  
50,000 lbs. Outgoing freight  
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard  
facilities, per day 1,700 cars.  
Number of passenger trains daily  
89. Number of freight trains  
daily 77. The annual post office  
receipts amount to \$40,000. Total  
assessed valuation of the city,  
\$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban  
railways. Three newspapers with  
a combined circulation of 12,000.  
Richmond is the greatest hand-  
ware jobbing center in the state  
and only second in general job-  
bing interests. It has a large  
factory producing a high grade  
piano every 15 minutes. It is the  
leader in the manufacture of  
traction engines, and produces  
more threshing machines, lawn  
mowers, roller skates, grain drills  
and burial caskets than any other  
city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres;  
has a court house costing \$500,-  
000; 10 public schools and has the  
finest and most complete high  
school in the middle west under  
construction; 3 parochial schools;  
Earlham college and the Indiana  
Business College; five splendid  
fire companies in fine hose  
houses; Glen Miller park, the  
largest and most beautiful park  
monied annual chautauqua; seven  
hotels; the home of Rich-  
mond; municipal electric light  
plant, under successful operation  
and a private electric light plant,  
insuring competition; the oldest  
public library in the state, except  
one and the second largest; 40,000  
volumes; pure, refreshing water,  
unsurpassed; 65 miles of improv-  
ed streets; 40 miles of sewerage;  
25 miles of cement curb and gutter  
walks; thirty churches, includ-  
ing the Reid Memorial, built at a  
cost of \$250,000; Reid Memorial  
Hospital, one of the most modern  
in the state; Y. M. C. A. building  
erected at a cost of \$100,000, one  
of the finest in the state. The  
municipal center of Eastern In-  
diana and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond  
holds as fine an annual art ex-  
hibit. The Richmond Fall Ex-  
hibit held each October is unique,  
no other city holds a similar  
fair. It is given in the interest  
of the city and financed by the  
business men.

Success awaiting anyone with  
enterprise in the Panic Proof  
City.

## This Is My 46th Birthday

EGERTON L. BATCHELOR.  
Egerton Lee Batchelor, Minister of  
Exteran Affairs of Australia and one  
of the delegates to the Imperial Con-  
ference to be held in London next  
month, was born in Adelaide, April 10,  
1865. He taught school for a time and  
later was employed in the Government  
locomotive shops. While thus em-  
ployed he became actively interested  
in the labor movement. He joined the  
Adelaide branch of the Amalgamated  
Society of Engineers and for several  
years was president and secretary of  
the United Labor Party. In 1893 he  
was elected a member of the House of  
Assembly on the Labor ticket, serving  
until 1901. For two years he was the  
leader of the Labor party in parlia-  
ment. In 1899 he became Minister of  
Education and Agriculture, resigning  
two years later to enter the first  
House of Representatives of the Aus-  
tralian Commonwealth. In 1904 he be-  
came Minister for Home Affairs.

Cooking Vegetables.  
Vegetables will take longer to cook,  
but will be much nicer and of better  
color if boiled separately.

Decorated cream Eggs, butter cream  
Eggs, and chocolate cream Eggs, all  
good eating, at Price's.

## Bull Run Monument

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the protection and pres-  
ervation of the monuments on the Bull Run battlefields. The monuments  
which the author of the bill has in mind are soldiers' monuments in a dou-  
ble sense. They are monuments to soldiers by soldiers. They are rather  
crudely constructed of rich reddish brown Manassas sandstone, and were  
built in 1865 by Federal troops marching eastward and homeward over the  
Warrenton pike, that warworn highway between the Rappahannock and  
Potomac over which the Federal and Confederate armies moved to and  
fro for four years.

These monuments were not built by subscription, but were actually  
reared by men who had fought on those fields. One of the monuments  
stands on the Henry hill, the main fighting ground of the first battle, and  
is directly behind or on the east side of the Henry house. In this house  
Judith Henry was killed by a shell, and the house was destroyed during  
the battle's progress. It was rebuilt after the war. This monument is  
not in danger of destruction by vandals, as the Henry house is still ten-  
anted by members of that family, but the monument shows marked signs  
of decay.

The second monument stands in a lonely place surrounded by cedars  
that have grown up since the war, and far from any dwelling. It was  
built on a stony slope leading up to the southeast side of the railroad  
cut where the Pope-Jackson fighting was bloodiest, on the Peachtree farm  
or the Dogan place, perhaps 1,500 yards northwest of Groveton, a hamlet  
of three or four frame buildings at the point where one of the roads from  
Sudley enters the Warrenton pike. This monument is at the mercy of  
vandals, and no one in particular being responsible for its welfare, it is  
decaying.

In the little cemetery east of Groveton, where many of the Confed-  
erate soldiers whose bones were taken from trenches in the field, were later  
buried, there is a simple stone shaft built through the efforts of the Daugh-  
ters of the Confederacy. It is comparatively new, having been put up with-  
in the last five years.

The old brownstone monument among the cedars, that stands close to  
the graded way of the railroad which was building from the Manassas  
Gap railroad at Gainesville to Leesburg in 1861, but which never was  
completed, and which marked Jackson's line during the heavy fighting of  
August 29 and 30, 1862, is especially in need of care. These monuments,  
built on the fields while the signs of battle were fresh upon them, by the  
men who fought there, and in memory of comrades who died there, ought  
never to be allowed to disappear.—Washington Star.

## SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF BOSTON "TECH."

(American News Service)  
Boston, Mass., April 10.—A notable  
Congress of Technology was opened  
at the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-  
nology today in connection with the  
celebration of the institute's semi-  
centennial. The proceedings were  
opened this afternoon with an address  
by President MacLaurin, which was  
followed by several papers dealing  
with some of the important features  
of applied science today.

Tomorrow will be given over to the  
serious work of the conference. Alu-  
mi of the institute who have made their  
mark in various fields of applied sci-  
ence, in business and in administrative  
affairs, will present a series of papers  
in which they will report and discuss  
the most interesting problems and de-  
velopments in engineering, applied sci-  
ence, architecture, public health work,  
electric railway and lighting develop-  
ment, the production and use of power,  
the use of chemistry in the indus-  
tries, the refining of metals, the irriga-  
tion of arid lands, and in newer  
branches of engineering such as busi-  
ness administration, scientific manage-  
ment, and "financial engineering."

## THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

Advice the Jeweler Gave the Young  
Man Who Was Investing:  
"Some of these jewelers are an ac-  
commodating lot," remarked the young  
man in the light suit. "I went in the  
other day to buy a diamond ring.  
"For a lady?" the clerk asked me.  
I told him it was.  
"An engagement ring?" he asked me  
further.  
"Yes," I told him, getting a little bit  
peevish, "but I don't see what business  
it is of yours what I intend to do with  
the ring after I've paid for it out of  
my own private funds."  
"Don't be offended," says the clerk  
in a conciliatory tone. "I was just go-  
ing to suggest that if it was simply a  
present, with no engagement going  
with it, you go in for size rather than  
for quality, and when the girl comes  
in to inquire about its value we'll be  
\$50 or \$75 worth for you. But if it's  
an engagement ring I would advise  
you to get the best quality you can  
find, even if it does mean a smaller  
stone. Just as a matter of sentiment  
you'll want to know that it is right,  
and then if you ever get in hard luck  
you can pawn the good ring for two-  
thirds of its value."—Cleveland Plain  
Dealer.

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

APRIL 10.

- 1606—Colony of Virginia divided by the king into two colonies.
- 1710—Gerardus Beekman became acting governor of New York.
- 1785—Queen Hortense of Holland, mother of Napoleon III born in Paris.  
Died in Switzerland, Oct. 3, 1837.
- 1814—French army under Marshal Soult defeated by the British under  
Wellington in battle of Toulouse.
- 1827—Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," born in Brookville, Ind.  
Died in Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15, 1905.
- 1829—Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, born in Not-  
tingham, England.
- 1841—The New York Tribune first appeared.
- 1847—Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, born in Hun-  
gary.
- 1852—John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," died in Tunis,  
Africa. Born in New York City, June 9, 1792.
- 1863—Gen. Van Dorn's forces attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn.
- 1864—The Archduke Maximilian accepted the offer of the crown of Mex-  
ico.
- 1865—A new constitution promulgated in Mexico.
- 1874—Elevated railroad first proposed for New York City.
- 1894—President Cleveland issued the Bering Sea proclamation.
- 1907—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin declared in favor of the renomina-  
tion of President Roosevelt.
- 1910—Interstate commerce commission ordered a reduction of Pullman  
car rates.

**Look Out** Make no mistake. Use only  
those medicines the best doctors  
approve. Should your doctor  
order Ayer's Sarsaparilla, well and good. If something else,  
still well and good. He knows best. Trust him.  
J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Lowell, Mass.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY

### OPENING OF CONGRESS.

From Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.  
About this time the Easter rabbit  
also finds it necessary to go into an  
extra session.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.  
Oh, yes, it's a new congress all  
right!

From the Milwaukee Journal.  
Now watch congress deliberate.

From the Cleveland Leader.  
The extra session will accomplish  
at least some good if it calls a few of  
the war correspondents from the Rio  
Grande to Washington.

From the Buffalo Commercial.  
With the beginning of the extra ses-  
sion comes also the opening of the  
presidential campaign of 1912.

From the Baltimore American.  
If the amateurs in congress will but  
listen to the President they will ac-  
quit themselves nobly.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.  
We are told that there will be no  
tinkering with the tariff during the  
special session. It seems that con-  
gress is being deprived of its favorite  
pastime.

From the Rochester Post-Express.  
Reciprocity with Canada, arbitration  
with Great Britain and an amended  
wood schedule—that would be a re-  
cord achievement for an extra session.

### CLARK AND CANNON.

From Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.  
All things come to those who wait.  
Uncle Joe Cannon now has an oppor-  
tunity to take a whack at the Speak-  
er.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.  
It must seem strange to "former"  
Speaker Cannon no longer to be held  
up to public gaze as a czar.

From the Boston Herald.

After Crisp retired from the speak-  
ership he was occasionally betrayed  
into saying, as he spoke from the floor,  
"The chair thinks," etc. Let Mr. Can-  
non beware.

From the Baltimore Sun.  
Champ Clark started right off being  
Speaker as if he had been used to it  
all his life.

From Memphis Commercial-Appeal.  
There will be enough kicking in  
congress without those Missouri mules  
Uncle Champ Clark talked about.

From the St. Joseph News-Press.  
By the way, when is Champ Clark  
going to drive that mule team up and  
down Pennsylvania avenue?

From the Milwaukee Journal.  
If Champ Clark can act as much  
like a genial, able statesman as he  
looks, Missouri will have something  
choice and worth while to trot out for  
Uncle Sam's attention in 1912.

### First Choice.

Mr. Jawback—My dear, I was one  
of the first to leave. Mrs. Jawback—  
Oh, you always say that. Mr. Jaw-  
back—I can prove it this time. Look  
out in the hall and see the beautiful  
umbrella I brought home.—Toledo  
Blade

### Carpets and Rugs.

Carpets and rugs were originally em-  
ployed by oriental nations for sitting,  
reclining and kneeling purposes during  
devotion. When introduced among  
the western peoples they were for a  
long time used for purely ornamental  
purposes, covers for tables or couches  
and for laying before altars or chairs  
of state upon great occasions. Carpets  
were brought to Europe by the Moors,  
but it was well into the eighteenth  
century before they came into any-  
thing like general use.

### Every Little Movement.

A visitor to the cobbler's shop no-  
ticed one day a barrel half full of tiny  
brass cogwheels.  
"Why," he said, "what are all those  
for?"  
"Goodness knows," answered the  
cobbler, with a careless laugh. "I get  
about a cupful of every clock I  
mend."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Some Gossip Gathered From The Gay American Metropolis

(Palladium Special)

New York, April 10.—When Oscar  
Hammerstein, the theatrical and op-  
eratic manager a few months ago not  
only abandoned his operatic venture  
in New York but also withdrew from  
Philadelphia, where he had built an  
opera house, there were many rumors  
in circulation that Mr. Hammerstein  
had had a sudden attack of "cold feet"  
and had given up his operatic ven-  
tures because he was afraid he would  
lose money by them. Others were in-  
clined to attribute his action to the  
difficulty of obtaining first class sing-  
ers in competition with the Metropoli-  
tan opera managers, while still others  
suspected that Mr. Hammerstein's  
withdrawal from the operatic field  
was the result of an agreement be-  
tween him and the Metropolitan op-  
era managers, arranged with a view  
of eliminating competition. At last  
the great secret has leaked out and it  
seems that the agreement theory was  
correct. According to the story pub-  
lished in a certain publication devoted  
to musical trade matters and advertis-  
ing, an agreement was made between  
the Metropolitan opera interests and  
Mr. Hammerstein in April of last year  
under which Mr. Hammerstein was  
paid \$1,200,000 for withdrawing from  
the operatic field in New York and  
Philadelphia. What a snap if this ac-  
count is true. Who wouldn't agree  
willingly not to give any operatic per-  
formances in New York, Philadelphia  
or anywhere else for a consideration  
of \$1,200,000? It is safe to say that a  
great many persons would gladly sign  
such an agreement for a great deal  
less than \$1,200,000.

It is a rather odd coincidence that  
two days before the disastrous fire in  
the state capitol at Albany the state  
architect submitted his annual report  
to the legislature, calling attention to  
the fact that nearly all the state  
buildings are inadequately protected  
against fire and advocating sufficient  
appropriations to remedy the danger-  
ous conditions existing in these build-  
ings. The fact that the criticism by  
the state architect was aimed princi-  
pally at the charitable, reformatory  
and penal institutions of the state and  
only incidentally to the condition of  
the state capitol, does not diminish  
the significance of the report. The  
fire at the state capitol demonstrated  
the danger from fire in a building fair-  
ly well protected against such an  
emergency and pointed a lesson which  
the legislature of the state of New  
York should heed.

The Sugar Trust surely has its trou-  
bles. Not so very long ago an investi-  
gation by the federal authorities es-  
tablished the fact that the trust with  
the help of certain unscrupulous of-  
ficials and employees had for years been  
defrauding the government in the pay-  
ment of sugar taxes. That trouble  
had hardly blown over after a settle-  
ment with the federal government

when the municipal government of  
New York put in a claim of more than  
\$500,000 against the American Sugar  
Refineries company for back water  
rents. Upon investigation it was found  
that for many years the trust had  
been appropriating city water without  
paying for it. The trust refused to  
shut off the water supply of the trust's  
refineries the trust asked the courts  
for an injunction against the city.  
Now, however, the trust has been de-  
nied the right to ask for an injunc-  
tion, upon the ground that "under  
equity rules clean hands are neces-  
sary to procure the interference of a  
court of equity between contending  
parties, and that the company's ac-  
tions debarrd it from seeking re-  
lief."

It is expected that the investigation  
of the police department of New York  
by the grand jury will lead to inter-  
esting and rather startling disclosures.  
Crime has never been more rampant  
in this city than at the present time,  
while the police authorities seem to  
be unable to locate and arrest the per-  
petrators of the crimes. During the  
past nine months more than forty  
safes in New York and Brooklyn were  
"ripped" by yeggmen and robbed of  
their contents, amounting to many  
thousand dollars. The boldness of the  
cracksmen in some of the cases was  
almost incredible, yet not a single ar-  
rest was made and not a trace of the  
plunder was found by the police.  
There is evidence that all these rob-  
beries were committed by the same  
gang, as the method of "ripping" the  
safes was the same in every instance.  
Only in one single case was an explo-  
sive used to open the safe attacked.  
That was when the safe of the Savoy  
theater in Thirty-fourth street near  
Broadway was robbed a few months  
ago.

Every year several thousand per-  
sons are reported "missing" in New  
York City and the number often  
reaches from four to five thousand.  
During the last year 3,827 persons  
were reported "missing" and from

these 725 were still missing at the  
end of the year. Of course, in many  
cases the persons reported missing  
merely left the city without taking  
the trouble to inform their friends of  
their change of location. In all these  
cases the disappearance is sooner or  
later explained. But there are also  
many other cases in which the person  
reported missing undoubtedly met  
with foul play. These cases are quite  
baffling to the police authorities and  
only in rare cases are the bodies of  
the victims found and the murderers  
arrested and convicted. It is safe to  
assume that about five hundred men  
and women are murdered every year  
in New York and their bodies buried  
or disposed of in some other way, and  
only once in a great while are the po-  
lice authorities able to find a trace  
of the victims or of the murderers.

From time immemorial schoolboys  
have been in the habit of playing all  
kinds of pranks, many of which could  
by no means be classed among the in-  
nocuous variety. A rather unusual  
sort of prank is reported from Pen-  
nington, N. J. One of the boys in the  
Pennington seminary, who had given  
the faculty no end of trouble, was ex-  
pelled the other day after several se-  
rious charges had been proven against  
him. Among other things he had hyp-  
notized one of his schoolmates and  
caused him to believe that he had ap-  
pendicitis. The boy's condition became  
alarming and only with great diffi-  
culty could he be freed from the hypnotic  
suggestion.

At Price's you will find a handsome  
line of cream Easter Eggs and all  
good to eat.

### The Easy Part.

Teacher—After all the trouble I have  
taken you are most imperfect in your  
lesson. Surely you could not have  
found it so hard to learn.

Pupil—It wasn't because it was so  
hard to learn, teacher, but because it  
was so easy to forget.

## Piles! Piles! Piles!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure  
Bleed, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It ab-  
sorbs the tumors, always itching at once,  
acts as a poultice, gives instant relief.  
Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is pre-  
pared for Piles and Itching of the private  
parts. Druggists mail 50c and \$1.00.  
WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.  
For sale by T. F. McDonnell.

## 90 PER CENT PER ANNUM

This is the dividend of the Reo Motor Company for the past five  
years. Common stock in most automobile manufacturing concerns  
pays from 30% to 1,000% dividends.

Our offering of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the CON-  
SOLIDATED MOTOR CAR COMPANY, (Capital stock \$4,000,000), of  
Cleveland, at par, \$100.00, with a bonus of 100% of Common, should  
prove equally productive of profits.

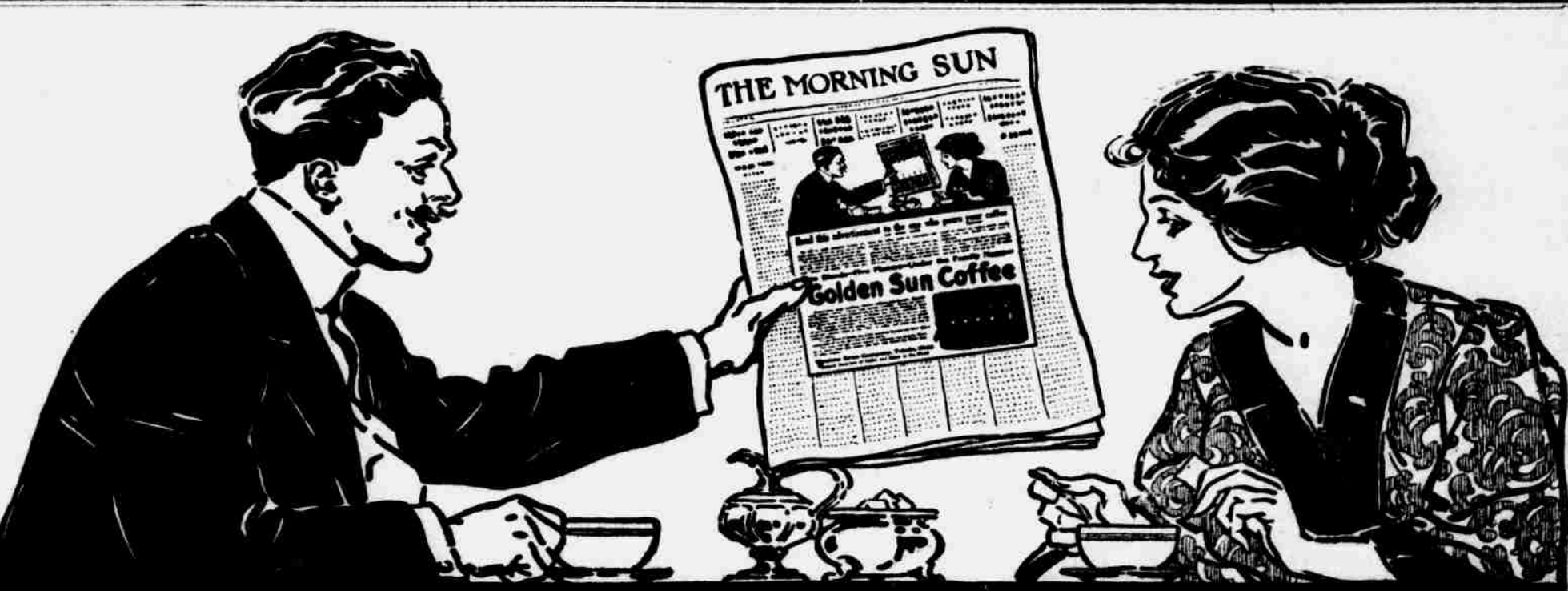
The CONSOLIDATED MOTOR CAR COMPANY manufactures the  
Royal Tourist and the Croxton Cars, both of which are familiar to  
every Automobileist.

There are individual, fundamental, mechanical reasons why their  
complete line of commercial trucks, taxicabs and pleasure cars will  
assure large profits to the investor, these we will gladly furnish on  
request.

Investors will also be furnished with certified public accountant's  
statements semi-annually. The book value of preferred stock is 82%  
in excess of price asked.

The Croxton Taxicabs are now being used by Walden W. Shaw  
Co. of Chicago and nineteen other large taxicab companies.  
This is the first public offering of the stock which is limited to  
\$250,000. General illustrated prospectus, showing plants, assets, etc.,  
upon request. Address:

**HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.**  
32 Broadway, New York.



## Read this advertisement to the one who pours your coffee

She will be vitally interested because it's about coffee,  
and it's the good cup of coffee that gives you the  
right send-off for the day.

We are hourly gaining the gratitude of thousands of  
"coffee cranks" and coffee lovers. We have shown  
the way to coffee that satisfies their "whims" and

desires. We have analyzed the coffee tastes of  
Americans—and catered to each class.

The records show five distinct tastes—not governed  
by the cost of the coffee but by the Blend of the berries.  
Don't think you must pay the highest price to get the coffee  
that tastes best to you. There are millions of people

who would not choose our highest-priced, straight  
Mocha and Java Blend—if each were a millionaire.

Our coffee meets every man's notion—every woman's  
whim. It gives you the particular flavor that  
delights your palate and the aroma you love to smell.  
It's put up in

## Five Blends—Five Flavors—Under the Family Name—

# Golden Sun Coffee

Karex is keen, tangy, sparkling; Navarre—piquant, high-flavored; Briardale  
—soft, mellow, velvety; Vienna—rich, savoury, aromatic; Mocha and Java—  
that delicious, distinct brew produced only by the most expert blending of these  
famous grades. All under the name of Golden Sun Coffee—remember that.  
Each blend handled from picking to packing, from plant to pot to suit your taste.

Our packages are air-tight. If you know that coffee is 95 per cent volatile  
oil you'll appreciate what this means. In Golden Sun Coffee you get all that  
indefinable essence which is the "life" of coffee and which you miss in  
ordinary coffees.

Try your blend of Golden Sun Coffee tomorrow morning and know what a  
perfect send-off for the day a cup of coffee can be.

Your grocer will take special interest in delivering your particular Blend  
for he knows better than anyone else how fully Golden Sun Blends settle  
all coffee troubles.

**Woolson Spice Company Toledo Ohio**  
Largest Importers of Coffee and Spices in the World

