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Rudolph G. Leeds.....Editor

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LEGEND OF FAMOUS SAINT INTERESTING

Monks Wandered About with St. Cuthbert's Body to Escape Danes.

The following are the saints' days
for the coming week: Sunday, Septem-
ber 3, St. Macnisius, Ireland, 513; 4,
translation of St. Cuthbert, 996; St.
Rosalia, 1160; St. Rosa of Viterbo,
1283; 5, St. Lawrence, first patriarch
of Venice, 1456; 6, St. Bees, seventh
century; 7, St. Regina, third century;
St. Cloud, 560; 8, nativity of the Blessed
Virgin, the holy name of the Virgin
Mary; 9, St. Amer, 670; 10, St. Pul-
cheria, 453.

Cuthbert died at Lindisfarne, where
he was a bishop, in 688. Fearing an
invasion of the Danes, the religious
community left the place, taking his
bones along with them. Eleven years
later, having exhumed his body, they
were amazed to find it had undergone
no decay. It became an object of great
popular veneration and was the cause
of many miracles. In 875, to escape the
Danes, the monks carried the body
away, and began a wandering life with
it. It was finally deposited in 995, at
the Cathedral of Durham. In 1104 it
was placed in a new shrine, where it
remained 426 years. During the reforma-
tion his tomb was broken open, but the
contents were not disturbed, and were
reburied beneath the defaced
shrine. In 1587 the tomb was again
opened. Within was a skeleton, closely
wrapped with no trace of flesh.

St. Cuthbert Forged Beads.
There is a North England legend
that, on dark nights, when the sea was
running high, the spirit of St. Cuthbert
was heard forging beads for the faithful.
A remarkable circumstance
was that after the storm, the shore
was found strewn with beads the saint
was said to have forged. The objects
which are called beads and are still
found after a storm are fossilized re-
mains of animals called crinoids.
These fragments vary in size and
shape. Some are about the diameter
of a pea; others of a nickel. The ab-
sence of the animal matter leaves a
hole in the center of each piece,
through which they can be strung to-
gether, rosary fashion. St. Cuthbert
beads are most frequently found in
fragments an inch or two long, each
inch containing about a dozen points,
or beads.

Crinoids are classed by naturalists
with the order echinodermata; that is,
among the sea stars and sea urchins.

CLIMBING THE LADDER.

The first step on the ladder that
leads to success is the firm determi-
nation to succeed. The next step is
the possession of the moral and
physical courage which will enable
one to mount up, rung after rung,
until the top is reached.

This Is My 63rd Birthday

REAR ADMIRAL REES.
Rear Admiral Corwin P. Rees, who
was the last of the civil war fighters
to retire from active service in the
United States navy, was born in the
town of Reilly, Ohio, September 4,
1848. He entered the army as a pri-
vate in the first part of 1864, and al-
though but sixteen years old at the
time, he took part in the siege of At-
lanta, the whole of Sherman's march
to the sea, the storming of Fort McAl-
lister and numerous other engage-
ments. A year after his honorable dis-
charge from the army he was appoint-
ed to the United States Naval Acad-
emy, from which he was born in the
1870. In the years that followed he ser-
ved in every part of the world, his ser-
vice ranging from junior officer on
the Arctic steamer Alert to executive
officer on Dewey's flagship Olympia in
the battle of Manila Bay. For gallant
conduct in that battle Admiral Rees
was voted a medal by Congress. After
a sea record of nearly twenty-eight
years Admiral Rees was placed on the
retired list a year ago on account of
age.

LET US WORK TOGETHER

Today is Labor Day.
The city of Richmond is not a stronghold of organized labor—but it
is a stronghold of labor. In no town in the state are the men who work
with their hands on such a plane of intelligence and citizenship.

This is manifested in every phase of the city's life. In the first duty
of citizenship—in the governing of the republic, the state and the city
the men here in Richmond do not vote blindly—and hence this commu-
nity is called "progressive" because the records of men are called to ac-
count at the polls.

In the vital governing of the city—in such a crisis as the waterworks
question—the men called by some curious twist of fancy—"laboring men"
as if all they possessed were hands and arms without minds and souls—
have been at the fore.

And if today we mention one man in particular—Mr. A. Bavis—who
has spent hours in getting to the bottom of this question, in which the tax-
ing power is involved, it is because he is a very real and true representa-
tive of the many men who have tried to help in the work. For they have
all seen that the slip that was handed them to pay—whether it was the
bill of the water company—or whether it was the rent which they paid
every month—they have all seen that it was they who paid the dividends
of the water company.

In such a situation when this burden is in every case handed along for
the "ultimate consumer" to pay it would be a very sorry spectacle indeed
if the everyday citizen did not take a keen interest in it.

He is the man on whom the burden falls and it looks very much as if
he is the man who will have to solve it.

Already we have said that the water company represented in a small
way what has gone on in the United States in a large way.

Everyone understands that the water rents are passed along through
the price of groceries, clothes and other commodities, through doctor
bills, through legal fees—everytime a business transaction is made a
water rental indirectly affects the price—the tax laid on the pay envelope.

We should be unfair if we laid, all this on the water company, we
should be unfair if we laid it on the Light, Heat and Power company—or
the traction company. We should be unfair if we laid it all on the tariff—
though the tariff affects every bit of clothes that you buy, the cuts of meat,
and—the lumber of which your rented houses are built.

Lumped together this burden which has been built up is the wide dis-
parity between the wage given in payment for what is earned and the
prices of things which must be bought. It is called "The Cost of Living."

This intricate tangle extends from the city hall where the water
works is being considered to the white house and the halls of congress
through all the legislatures and the courts.

The great problem of this and every age is pressing to be heard. It is
an economic condition. If the everyday man is puzzled by it so also are
honest managers of businesses both great and small.

The responses that The Palladium has received from all classes and
conditions of citizens on the high cost of living from James A. Carr to the
man who works for him—Mr. A. Bavis, have been strong and accurate
unflinching indictments of present day conditions.

But there is a hopeful ring to all the letters even in their puzzlement
as to the final outcome—and this we think is the real answer:

THAT THE BEST BRAINS OF THE LAND ARE BEING GIVEN TO
THIS PROBLEM.

The Palladium believes that if the question can be settled or at least
materially helped in Richmond that it will have helped the whole of the
United States.

If a solution is worked out here extending from the wage scales of the
factories, to the rents, from the middle man's profits to the economical
use of such foods and clothes as are bought—if this question is uppermost
in a man's mind when he goes to the polls and when a thing like the
water works comes up.

Then it will be known through the length and breadth of the land
that there is one city in the United States that was sincere and honest
enough with itself to attempt this question and—

IF IT IS SOLVED EVEN IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE THE RA-
GER MINDS OF ALL OTHER AMERICANS WILL BE TURNED IN THIS
DIRECTION.

MEN ARE NOT WHOLLY SELFISH AND NO GOOD COMES OUT
OF SELFISHNESS ALONE. It is not for ourselves alone that this prob-
lem should be taken up but the millions of other people. For IT IS IN
THAT WAY ONLY THAT THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF THE HIGH
COST OF LIVING CAN BE IN ANY WAY HELPED.

In bringing up this subject and telling the merchants and manufac-
turers of this town what they may expect if the situation is not changed
—in urging all classes of people, farmers, workmen, clerks, merchants—
employers and householders, renters—the whole community THE PALLA-
DIUM FEELS THAT IT IS BRINGING UP THE LARGEST QUESTION
IN AMERICA. In this it hopes to do its duty as a newspaper—for years
the policy of this paper has been "THE FIRST DUTY OF A NEWSPA-
PER IS TO THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH IT CIRCULATES."

Therefore every question which arises in this community, state or na-
tion must be treated from this point of view. The consideration of it has
affected what are called our politics, it has affected our opinions on pub-
lic service corporations—and so on all through the commonwealth.

Today on the festival of Labor it seems to us a much more important
thing to speak on the high cost of living than on the "dignity of labor."
That question has been settled long ago and has become an empty phrase.
The other problem reaches from the corner grocery to the rented house to
Lorimer's bought seat in the United States Senate.

Today we have one plea—that in this work which should engage all
citizens that they all work together in good temper and patiently. If this
is to be a sudden burst of enthusiasm and then left to languish it had bet-
ter not be undertaken.

LET US WORK TOGETHER.

That is the best slogan we know for Labor Day and all the labor days
that come after it—365 to the year.

CARE OF PARROTS.

The Proper Way to Feed, Cage and
Teach the Birds.

As few people who own parrots really
know how to care for them, a few
good rules may be of interest.

As to their food, it should be seeds—
canary, hemp (but not too much), mil-
let, boiled maize, linseed, rap and the
like. Bread soaked in hot water is
good, given twice a day, and fruit in
moderation and in variety is whole-
some, such as grapes, apples and
pears, an occasional raisin and let-
tuce.

Gray parrots are very fond of rice,
and almost all parrots appreciate rice
pudding and have a taste, too, for
bread and butter. Meat is bad for
them. Clean, fresh wood should be
given them to gnaw—bits of elm, birch,
larch and chestnut. Fresh dry gravel

must be sprinkled at the bottom of
the cage every day and fresh water
be put in the glass.

It is important that parrots should
have the opportunity to stand flat footed,
so if the cage has wires at the
bottom it is well to remove them. Al-
ways to have his claws clamping a
round perch is injurious to any bird,
and two perches of different size are
advisable, so that he may change his
posture at will.

When a parrot continues to scream
he wants water or food or feels ill-
lucky. Music, which he loves, will
cheer him up at all times.

A parrot learns to talk only from
one who speaks very slowly and dis-
tinctly to him and preferably when he
is about to fall asleep. Last, but not
least, a parrot should be carefully
covered at night.—London Mail.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

SEPTEMBER 4.

- 1588—Earl of Leicester, favorite of Queen Elizabeth, died. Born in 1531.
- 1755—Exile of Acadians from Nova Scotia announced.
- 1808—John Home, famous Scotch writer, died. Born Sept. 21, 1722.
- 1937—An extra session of the United States Congress convened to devise
measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country.
- 1850—Chicago first lighted with gas.
- 1852—Boiler explosion on the Hudson River steamboat Reindeer caused
the loss of many lives.
- 1862—General Lee crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland.
- 1870—French Republic declared and flight of the Empress Eugenie.
- 1886—The Apaches under Chief Geronimo surrendered to General Miles
at Skeleton Canon, Arizona.
- 1894—Twelve thousand tailors went on strike in New York city in protest
against the task-work system.
- 1901—The Methodist Episcopal Conference opened in London.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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WAIT.

Learn to labor and to wait.
It is easier to labor than to wait.
Labor is the natural expression of
energy. Patience is a poison of mind
that must be acquired.
Usually the young are impatient.
They cannot wait for things to
grow.

There are seedtime and harvest time.
You may labor at the one, but you
must wait for the other, and it will
only spoil the reaping to dig up the
seed to find out if it is sprouting.

Wait.
It may seem slow. But wait. Plant
and plan, push—but wait.

See that company of militia?
"Left, left, right, left," intones
the drillmaster. Each soldier lifts
one foot, then another, but the bat-
talion moves forward not an inch.
The soldiers are "marking time," wait-
ing for the forward command.

So sometimes must we keep step
and wait.

The advisers of Abraham Lincoln
warned him that if he should take a
certain position in the debate with
Douglas it would defeat him for the
United States senate.

"Probably," said Lincoln, "but I can
afford to wait."

His ability to see the logical out-
come and to possess his soul in pa-
tience made Lincoln great.

Wait.
Frequently when in council General
Lee's generals would urge an im-
mediate movement. The great Lee would
close the debate by saying, "We will
wait."

"Wait until you see the whites of
their eyes, then fire," said Putnam at
Bunker Hill.

The wise man awaits the right mo-
ment. He has learned the subtle se-
cret that time is of the essence of
things accomplished, and he calmly
awaits the outcome. He labors. But
he waits.

The vessel cannot be launched until
the ways to the sea are made ready.
Harm will come to the great hull if
the bulkheads and stays are knocked
out prematurely.

Wait.
Your enterprise grows slowly? Well,
you are not growing a mushroom.
Labor, but wait.

Patience is power.

Wait.

THE POVERTY THOUGHT

Are you poor?

Then beware the poverty thought.
It is no disgrace to be poor; but, as
has been remarked, it is "mighty in-
convenient." More than that, poverty
narrows your life and prevents your
being what you might be.

Do not misunderstand.

Money will not necessarily bring
happiness, nor will it take the place
of character. There are better things
in life than mere accumulation. But—

You were born for some noble pur-
pose, and poverty keeps you from re-
alizing that purpose, thwarts your
desire for accomplishment and sub-
verts your proper destiny.

Do not get it into your head that
you must always be poor. That is
the poverty thought.

"As a man thinketh in his heart so
is he."

Once convince yourself that you are
doomed to drudgery and want, and
that condition will follow.

Get that thought out of you.
Get a prosperity thought in.

You need not indulge in vain thoughts
of great riches. Hagar's prayer was
best—"Give me neither poverty nor
riches." But if you would be pros-
perous you must—

Think prosperity.

You must first of all be prosperous
in your mind, where all things origi-
nate. In a sense thoughts are things.
Your mental attitude will determine
what you do.

You can do what you wish.
You can be what you desire.

Accidents aside, the positive determi-
nation and the persistent affirmation
that you will not be poverty stricken
will mightily help you to reasonable
prosperity.

Above all things, do not imbibe the
fatalistic doctrine that you were born
for failure.

The prosperity habit is the result
of the prosperity thought.

Think that you are as good as the
next man. Determine you will not put
up with second place. Quit looking
down your nose. Hold up your chin.

If you are wrongly located pull up
stakes and move. Do not stay and
mope. Beware the poverty thought.

Think prosperity!

THE WAY OF THE GAMBLER.

The story of the career of James Pet-
tit, the Chicago grain broker who com-
mitted suicide recently, is the story
of an overweening ambition.

There was nothing spectacular in
Pettit's life, no effective material for
dramatic episodes. It is the story of
the inside history of a man, such a tale
of hidden motive as would appeal to
the genius of an Ibsen.

Out of the heart proceed the issues
of life.

Eighteen years ago James Pettit,
twenty-four, just out of college, began
life as a clerk in a grain office. He de-
termined in his heart to be a rich man.
Under a calm exterior was a spirit
fired with fierce desire.

Six years later he had been promoted
and was chief assistant in the big
grain company. His thirst for money
was intensified by his love for a beau-
tiful girl.

Two years later, having been made
manager of the concern, he married.
Satisfied?

beautiful home" was respected, trust-
ed and was on the way to riches. But
his restless ambition was unassuaged.
Like the man who drinks salt water
the more he drank the more he want-
ed.

He would be a multimillionaire.
Pettit speculated heavily on his own
account and lost. He determined to
corner the oats market. The market
went against him. He sank all his own
money and borrowed heavily from the
banks.

At this point his integrity broke
down.

He wanted to get rich quick by a
coup that would acclaim him the most
victorious broker of his time. The
grain company had assets of millions.
The paper of the firm was good any-
where in the northwest.

Pettit borrowed money, signing the
notes of the company as president,
and dumped hundreds of thousands of
dollars into the market to uphold his
deal.

An audit of the books was ordered
by the directors.

Pettit knew that audit spelled ruin
for him. The lines of suffering showed
on his face, and he grew haggard, but
otherwise he gave no sign.

A day or two before the bookkeepers
began to audit the books Pettit's life-
less body was found near the shore of
the lake, and it was soon discovered
that he had stolen millions.

Moral?
The man who will gamble with his
own money is usually ready to risk
the money of others.

Said the late David Graham Phillips,
"The wheat pit of Chicago is only a
few feet across, but it is as deep as
hell."

BEGIN RIGHT.

It was Mr. Andrew Carnegie who
discovered that the way to arise in
the morning with soul attuned to the
harmonies of the universe is to be
called to breakfast by a pipe organ.

However, there are few of us who
can afford to be awakened to our toast
and coffee by having a pipe organ in
the house. Nor could we afford, if
we had the organ, to have some one
play it for us.

Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee has a
more reasonable suggestion. He says:

"I believe it would be a good plan
if the phonograph were to take the
place of the alarm clock. We could
start the day in better spirit if we
were awakened by some inspiring
march or song. We ought to have
music before breakfast."

No doubt about that.

Because your day's success or fail-
ure largely depends upon the mood
with which you begin your day.

Holmes Renouard, whose "laughter
cure" is the fad in Paris, says:

"You must begin each day with
laughter. Begin as soon as you open
your eyes in the morning. There's
magic in it."

Renouard is right. A good laugh in
the morning not only massages the
liver, but drives the cobwebs from the
brain and lubricates the grouchy feel-
ings.

Perhaps you cannot force yourself
to the laughter cure, but you can be-
gin your day in a cheerful mood. You
can force your mood.

Do you know that there are more
quarrels, more disturbances, more di-
vorses, more bickerings and broils at
the breakfast table than at both the
other meals combined?

The grouchy microbe is an early
worm.

Begin your day properly. Force
yourself into good spirits. Cultivate
pleasant speech at the breakfast table.
Smile—smile and your troubles, like
the Arab, will fold their tents and si-
lently steal away.

That which is well begun is already
half done.

Breakfast is a danger point.
Your stomach is empty, perhaps
your nerves are jangled, and in your
face there is some fearsome thing
ahead. How shall this be done or
that? Will that happen or this?
Trifles annoy you.

Nevertheless—
Face the day smilingly. Whatever
looms ahead, front it good humoredly.
However difficult the task, you are
the more certain of its accomplish-
ment if you go at it in a cheerful
manner.

Begin right.

The Catholic press in the United
States is represented by news-
papers and periodicals in English,
German, French, Polish, Bohemian,
Italian, Slavonic, Magyar, Dutch, Croa-
tian Spanish and Indian; of these
thirteen are dailies and 115 are week-
lies.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Monday, Sept. 4.—Richmond Com-
mandery, No. 8, K. T., Stated Con-
clave.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.—Richmond Lodge,
No. 196, F. & A. M. Stated meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 7, 1911.—Wayne
Council, No. 10, R. & S. M. Stated
Assembly.

Friday, Sept. 8.—King Solomon's
Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. Stated con-
vocation.

* Limited Trains.

Last Car to Indianapolis, 8:25 p. m.
Last Car to New Castle, 10:00 p. m.
Trains connect at Indianapolis for
Lafayette, Frankfort, Crawfordsville,
Terre Haute, Clinton, Sullivan, Mar-
tinsville, Lebanon and Paris, Ill.
Tickets sold through.

Will Money Help You?
If so, call on us. We will
loan you any amount from \$5.00
up and take your personal prop-
erty as security such as house-
hold goods, pianos, team, wag-
ons, etc. Your loan will be ar-
ranged in small weekly or
monthly payments to suit your
income and so small you will
hardly miss the money. If you
have a number of small bills,
outstanding, call on us and get
the money to pay them all up
and have one place to pay. All
business is strictly confidential.

STATE LOAN CO.
Phone 2560
Take Elevator to Third Floor.

Two years later, having been made
manager of the concern, he married.
Satisfied?

He should have been.

DAM'S COMPLETION CELEBRATED TODAY

Important Link in Ohio Riv-
er Improvement Makes
Cincinnati Rejoice.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—The
city is gaily decorated and the big
crowds in the downtown streets lend
a festive air to the opening today of
the great celebration in honor of the
completion of the Fernbank dam
across the Ohio river. The festivi-
ties will continue through the week
and the program comprises the offi-
cial dedication of the dam, upon which
occasion six bottles, containing water
from the Great Lakes, the Mississippi
river, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans,
the Panama canal and the Gulf of
Mexico, will be broken over the new
dam, so as to mingle their waters with
the water of the Ohio River; river
and street parades, rowing regattas,
motor boat races, band contests and
many other features of entertainment.

Through the efforts of the chamber
of commerce, the committee of citi-
zens in charge of the celebration and
other civic bodies the week has been
made a home-coming week for a large
number of former Cincinnatians and
the meeting of the Ohio Valley Im-
provement association, the reunion of
Alumni of the University