

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

Entered at Richmond Postoffice as Second Class Matter

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1907.

RICHMOND, IND. UNION MAIL LABEL NUMBER 301.

President Roosevelt To the Rescue.

President Roosevelt has again proved his great value to this country in settling disputes between capital and labor by seeking to prevent a strike of the firemen on the Southern Pacific railway. A meeting was held in the rooms of Interstate commerce Commissioners M. A. Knapp and E. E. Clark, at the Palmer house, Chicago, Sunday night, which, it is said, resulted in the controversy being in a fair way of being settled. The two commissioners have thus far carried out the president's wishes that everything should be done to patch up a truce between the warring factions, and avert what might become a general disturbance on the railways of immense consequence to commerce.

If the president's efforts bring peace, the nation may congratulate itself. Were the railways at this particular time to be tied up by a strike it would mean nothing short of a disastrous panic for the whole country. The majority of our business today is done by credit. Most manufacturers buy their raw material on credit — thirty days, sixty days, ninety days, or even longer. Wholesalers sell their wares on the same plan. Now, if our railways were crippled and tied up by a strike, practically our whole internal commerce would come to a standstill. Manufacturers and wholesalers would be unable to deliver their unfilled orders and collect the money due them therefore, and commercial chaos would result.

The danger is more imminent at this time of the year, as it is one of the busiest seasons for railways. Even as it is, the railways are not fully able to handle the enormous traffic they have this year. The northwest at present is experiencing a coal famine, because the railways have been compelled to use coal cars to help carry some of the enormous business the past prosperous year has produced. Therefore, the serious consequences that would follow a strike effecting the railways just now can be seen readily.

That President Roosevelt is the man to deal with the present situation, everyone will admit. The country has not yet forgotten the effective manner in which he settled the great coal strike several years ago with impartial justice. That he can settle the impending strike in a similar manner is a foregone conclusion.

IS CARRIED INTO COURT

WM. WILLIAMS IS DEAD

Mayor Burns and Other Friends Of
Willie to be Allowed to Publicly
by Air Ambulance.

(Publishers' Press)

Chicago, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt took a hand in the labor situation threatening the railroads of the country through the strike of firemen, on the Southern Pacific, and caused a conference to be held here with the result that the controversy is in a fair way of being settled. The meeting was held in the rooms of Interstate Commerce Commissioners M. A. Knapp and E. E. Clark, who immediately after their arrival set to work to bring the warring chiefs of the railway brotherhoods together. Announcement was made by Mr. Knapp that the prospects were bright for peace.

Mr. Clark, it is said, consulted President Roosevelt by telephone before he left New York. He carried with him the president's wishes that everything should be done to patch up a truce between the engineers and firemen, and avert what threatened to become a general disturbance on the railroads. Mr. Clark also was said to be in communication with Charles W. Neil, of the labor bureau, who is in Texas endeavoring to arrange a settlement on the president's plans.

Committees of firemen are here to present wage demands affecting about 67,000 men. With the arrival of the firemen and the trainmen, and with the engineers already engaged in wage negotiations, one of the greatest wage conferences ever held in Chicago opened Monday. The total number of men whose incomes for the next year will be affected by the outcome is in the neighborhood of 225,000.

Chairman Knapp, after the conference, announced that the question of a strike will be left to a referendum vote of men on the Southern Pacific. Chairman Knapp declared that in his opinion there will be no strike.

BOMBED BANK REOPENS

One of the Victims of the Philadelphia
Explosion Will Likely Lose His
Sight.

(Publishers' Press)

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—William C. Williams, 75, a well-known veteran of the civil war, died here of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Williams was colonel of the Forty-fourth Indiana regiment, and especially distinguished himself at the battle of Murfreesboro. The remains will be taken to Fort Wayne for burial.

[P]

[P]