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HOSPITAL TO SEEK CITY'S AID MONDAY

Understood Trustees of Reid Memorial Institution Will Admit to Special Council It Is Private Institution.

WILL PROMISE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTING.

In This Way, a Local Physician Asserts That Mayor Schillinger's Aversion to Appropriation May Be Offset.

INTERESTED IN BREACH.

TRUSTEES AND PHYSICIANS ARE AT SWORDS' POINTS AND DOCTORS WILL SAY MAYOR WAS RIGHT TO OPPOSE.

WANT PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

Medical Staff Says That This Is What Daniel G. Reid Had Intended the Institution to Be When He Built It.

Owing to the continued opposition of Mayor Schillinger's administration to the appropriation of the city's money for the support of the Reid Memorial hospital, it is understood that the trustees of the hospital have decided to change tactics in securing the municipal appropriation for next year. It was learned today from some of the members of the city council that there will probably be a special meeting of council next Monday night, at which meeting the hospital trustees will, notwithstanding the fact that in the past they have always maintained the hospital was a public institution, make a proposition to have the hospital, as a private corporation, enter into a contract with the city for the purpose of securing an appropriation for next year.

It is understood that the terms of the proposed contract call for an appropriation by the city of \$6,000. On the part of the hospital the trustees guarantee to render an accounting at the end of the year for every cent spent of the appropriation, which accounting it is claimed has never been rendered in the past.

Ever since Mayor Schillinger has been in office, he has constantly opposed the policy of the city in assisting in the maintenance of the Reid Memorial hospital. He has argued that the hospital is a private institution, the title being vested in the board of trustees, and that the city had no right to appropriate money for any institution unless it was a public one. To secure the appropriation the trustees represented to the city council that the hospital was a public institution.

If the trustees seek to enter into a contract with the city, representing the hospital to be a private corporation, members of the hospital medical staff, whose relations with the board of trustees is reported to be severely strained, will arrive at the conclusion that the mayor has in the past been justified in his opposition to any appropriations.

The reported action of the trustees in seeking to enter into a contract with the city seems to be a move to appease Mayor Schillinger," said a physician today. "It looks as though the trustees in promising to render an accounting for any appropriation made by the city for the benefit of the hospital next year is a concession offered Mayor Schillinger so that he will withdraw his opposition to an appropriation."

The medical staff of the hospital is of the opinion that the hospital should be made a public institution in every sense of the word. This, in the opinion of the physicians, is what D. G. Reid intended it to be. The medical staff advocates the transfer of the title of the property from the present arbitrary board and that the management of the institution be placed in the hands of larger and more representative board of trustees.

RAILROADS DO LITTLE BUSINESS

Both Steam and Interurban Roads Suffer.

Travel in and out of the city over the various rail and traction roads is very light, and the stations apparently might as well be closed for all the signs of life that could be found around them.

MEN OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND



DECLARES MEAT ORDINANCE SHOWS DISCRIMINATION

C. B. Hunt Desires to Test the Provisions of the Law and Has Agreed to Pay Costs of The Test Case.

CITY ATTORNEY MAKES KNOWN CONTENTS OF LAW

It Is Thought by Him That Hunt in a Way Has Been Convinced That the Ordinance Is Legal.

BARS COUNTRY BUTCHERS.

IT IS TO THIS HUNT OBJECTS SERIOUSLY— ALL TOWNS IN WAYNE COUNTY HAVE RIGHT TO PASS SIMILAR ORDINANCE.

"I have explained the meat inspection ordinance to C. B. Hunt and I think that I succeeded in convincing him that it was legal and showed no class discrimination," stated City Attorney T. J. Study this morning when asked for a statement in regard to the charges made by Mr. Hunt, a Main street grocer.

In an article printed Thursday night, Mr. Hunt said that he wanted a test case made of the Richmond meat inspection ordinance and that he would pay the costs of the trial of the first farmer arrested for selling his un-inspected meat products in this city. Mr. Hunt in his statement maintained that if the state permitted the farmers of this county to sell their un-inspected meat to dealers in Cambridge City, Fountain City, Centerville and other towns, these farmers would have a perfect right to sell their meats in this city.

Mr. Hunt also stated that if milkmen, wagon dealers, etc., were permitted to sell their products to dealers in this city and from house to house, it would be class discrimination not to allow farmers to sell un-inspected meat in the same manner.

The city attorney said this morning that he had explained to Mr. Hunt, after reading the advertisement referred to, that he had placed a wrong interpretation on "class discrimination" as provided by law. The man who sells meat is not in the same class of trade as the man who sells milk," said Mr. Study. "If the meat inspection ordinance had discriminated between meat dealers, then it would have been unconstitutional.

"As for the statement made by Mr. Hunt that farmers in this county had as much right to sell their un-inspected meat in Richmond as had in the neighboring towns, there are no facts to substantiate this argument. Under the laws of the State of Indiana, Cambridge City, Fountain City or any other town in the county has the authority to pass an ordinance providing that nothing but inspected meat shall be sold in those towns. If these towns do not care to pass such ordinances, that is their business. Under the state laws Richmond has a perfect right to pass meat inspection ordinance and the city has seen fit to take advantage of this authority."

Mr. Study said that recently C. C. Pierson of Fountain City, who is engaged in the butchering business and who has had a large trade in Richmond, inquired of him as to whether he would have the right to continue selling his un-inspected meat here. Mr. Study informed him that the meat inspection ordinance had eliminated him from the local market. Pierson was informed that local people could go to Fountain City and there purchase meat from him for their own individual use but that local dealers could not buy meat from him in Fountain City and offer it for sale here.

NEW COURSE OF BIBLE READING

Friends Are Interested in One Now Offered.

Friends interested in Bible courses for home reading and study are considering the one offered by the Bible Institute committee of Indiana, Wester and Wilmington Yearly meetings. The course for this year includes first a study in Friends history, using Harvey's "The Rise of the Quakers." In the second, Ira Price reviews the works of the Oriental explorers and discusses their discoveries in relation to the Hebrew Scriptures and the Monuments. These books are highly commended on all sides, and the meeting on ministry and oversight of Western Yearly meetings adopted the course for this year in place of its own regular independent course. The secretary in charge is Murray S. Kenworthy of this city.

The second hearing of the case promises to be more sensational than the first one. Prosecutor Jessup states that he will introduce more evidence to substantiate his claim that the Windsor Hotel was generally used for immoral purposes.

NO CHANGE IN FREIGHT SITUATION

Traction Lines Still Using Improvised Station.

There seems to be no change in the situation as regards the running of freight cars over the traction lines into the city, and business is still being carried on at the improvised freight office at the car barns. Up to date there has been but one car running daily, arriving in Richmond at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, but beginning Saturday morning the patrons will be given the benefit of a round trip service each day to Indianapolis, the cars leaving the barns at 5:00 o'clock each morning and arriving in this city on the return trip at 7:00 o'clock in the evening. This will give local merchants much quicker and better service than heretofore.

PROTECTION WILL BE ASKED OF THE CITY LAWMAKERS

Physicians Say Some Dairy Conditions Are Bad and Will Ask for Ordinance Protecting Residents of Richmond.

DISEASE GERMS EASILY COMMUNICATED TO MILK.

Many Ways in Which Milk Can Be Contaminated as Was Illustrated at a Meeting of The Physicians.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

ONE CASE WAS CITED WHERE AN ENTIRE HERD OF HOGS WAS INFECTED WITH THE DISEASE ORIGINATING IN DAIRY COW.

It is probable that at the next council meeting steps will be taken to protect the citizens of Richmond from impure milk, which the local physicians state is as great if not greater menace to public health than diseased meat, which the local public is now protected from by an ordinance passed last year by council.

Richmond physicians have banded together to secure legislation against impure milk. Back of the physicians is the general public, which insists on protection from the milk evil.

People of Richmond have but little idea of the condition of some dairies in the county. At the meeting of the Wayne County Medical society, one physician said that he knew of one instance where a cow suffering with intestinal tuberculosis was used by the dairy as a source of much milk consumed in Richmond. This cow had been allowed to mix with the other stock and as a result nearly all the hogs on the place were the victims of tuberculosis.

The danger of the use of milk tickets was illustrated by a physician who stated that recently he learned of a case in this city where there was diphtheria in a certain home. One day the milkman called and the woman of the house picked up a milk ticket and gave it to the milk agent, who probably disposed of the ticket to some other customer before the close of the day. In touching this ticket the woman, who had been nursing the diphtheria case, conveyed germs to it.

Members of the county medical society insist on legislation which will improve the sanitary conditions of every dairy in the county, and improve the method for delivering milk. At each dairy, unless the cows should be washed before milking. The milking place should be clean and not exposed to dust or filth and the milk cans and buckets should be thoroughly sterilized. Physicians also state that the milk after being obtained from the cows should be kept at a temperature of 50 degrees until it is delivered.

The greatest danger lies from milk being made impure by outside conditions in the delivery. A milkman stops before a house, lifts the top of the big milk can, then holding the handle, runs his hand into the can and dips the milk into another open vessel. His hand is covered with germs and all the time the can is open the wind blows countless germs into the exposed milk. In carrying the milk into the house, it is also exposed to germs. All physicians in the city agree that milk should be delivered in sealed bottles. This was a statement made by a well known physician today.

Thomas F. Porter, the poet mayor of Lynn, Mass., has written a poem in praise of the muddy streets. The burden of his lay is that the mud gives the tailors, the bootblacks and the laundries work.

POSTAL DEFICIT CAN BE DECREASED BY PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Von L. Meyer Says in Communication to Commercial Club That This Is Possible.

TAKES EXCEPTION TO TWO OBJECTIONS REGISTERED.

Receipts From Rural Patrons Would Go to Swell National Postal Revenues to an Immense Sum.

NO CHANGE IN POSTAGE.

MAIL ORDER HOUSES WOULD IN NO WISE RECEIVE THE BENEFIT IN MAILING THEIR MILLIONS OF CATALOGUES.

That the postal department would in time become self sustaining, if the parcel post department were added to the already extensive service, is the firm opinion of Postmaster General George von L. Meyer, as he has expressed it in a communication addressed to Secretary E. M. Haas of the Commercial club, in rebuttal to one of the chief objections raised to the adoption of the idea by the local Commercial organization, and as forwarded to him some time ago. His statement in regard to this feature is very interesting and sets forth facts which were probably not thought of when the resolutions were drawn and forwarded to Washington.

The postmaster general also says that the new law would in no wise affect the rates of postage on mail order house catalogues, as the local resolution committee pointed out. The letter, which is of much interest, follows:

Office of Postmaster General Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1908.

E. M. Haas, Esq., Secretary Commercial club, Richmond, Ind.

Dear Sir—Your letter of recent date has been received, and I have noted carefully, the resolutions adopted by the Commercial club on the subject of the department's proposal to extend the parcel post and to establish a special local parcel post on rural routes.

There are two statements in these resolutions to which I think I ought to call your attention. It is, alleged, for instance, that the present postal deficit would be greatly increased if the department's recommendation in respect of the parcel post were adopted.

In this connection I desire to express my conviction that if the proposed special local parcel post on rural routes were established it would result in making the service, in time, self-sustaining.

There are at present 38,215 rural routes in operation, so that the machinery for this service is already in existence, and as there would be no railroad charges or other additional expenses, the revenue derived therefrom would be all gain with the exception of the amount paid to postmasters on account of cancellations.

It has been estimated that an average of only three 11-pound packages were handled per trip on each rural route in the United States, the increased revenue thus derived would more than wipe out the present postal deficit.

The other statement in your resolutions to which I wish to invite your attention, is the one in which you say, in speaking of the proposed reduction from 16 to 12 cents a pound, that "A certain mail order house will save \$40,000 a year alone on mailing out their catalogues by this reduction." The proposed reduction would in no wise affect the rate of postage on catalogues, for the reason that these are classified as third class matter, and are therefore now mailable at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or eight cents per pound.

Thanking you for your letter, believe me, respectfully,

G. V. L. MEYER.

SUNDAY LID WILL CONTINUE OPEN

Mayor of Chicago Refuses to Close Dives.

Chicago, January 10.—Mayor Busse today rejected the Sunday closing plea of Arthur Burnside Farwell and other leading spirits in the movement. The mayor talked frankly to his visitors and told them that he would not enforce the Sunday closing law because he believes that a majority of the people of Chicago were against it.