

RICHMOND, IND., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1908.

IRISH HOME RULE
PLAN A FAILURE

Imperial Home Rule Association Fails in Its Plans.

FOR TRADE, NOT POLITICS.

ORGANIZATION WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE AS ITS OBJECT THE RECONCILIATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—Statements have been circulated during the past few weeks as to the founding of an Irish Imperial Home Rule Association, which, it is said, has an important political program to set before the country, with the object of reconciling opposing parties in Ireland. It has not yet been explained, however, how it is proposed to find a common denominator between unionism and home rule. Much secrecy has been observed with regard to the personnel of the association, although the publication of names is promised at a future date. The genesis of this association may, perhaps, be guessed by those who are able to read between the lines when it is hinted that, if its operations result in an increased trade between Dublin and some provincial towns in Ireland, its promoters would consider that it has not failed altogether of its object. Unionists in the capital, and home rulers in the province would thus have found a common denominator. The association has made little or no headway and, despite the efforts to secure influential support, the names upon the roll of membership do not at present carry sufficient weight to justify their publication.

The association cannot be considered to be fertile in ideas, and recently a conference was held in Dublin between some of its members and members of the Irish Reform association, at which Lord MacDonnell presided. It was hoped that the Irish Reform association, which is wedded to the idea of devolution, might be induced to amalgamate with the Imperial Home Rule association; but at the conference the imperial home rulers were quite outweighed, and it is understood that Lord MacDonnell was entirely opposed to the suggestion. The imperial home rulers, however, are anxious that something should be done to promote the success of their organization, and it is believed that, if any overtures were made to them by the Irish Reform association they would be accepted. If any such overtures were made the most that the imperial home rulers could look for would be the offer of some kind of affiliation with the Irish Reform association, but this, presumably, would necessitate a revision of their political program.

WIDOW GIVES HIM
\$70,000 TO WED HER

Poor Army Tailor Marries a Wealthy Woman.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Joseph Bruno, aged 46, a poor army tailor at Jefferson barracks has become the third husband of Mrs. Mary Meirhoff, aged 56, widow of Hick Eckerle, a wealthy brewer. She possesses a large fortune in her own right, left by her first husband. Her second husband, Meirhoff, a painter, died several years ago.

Bruno was shy when Mrs. Meirhoff first smiled upon him as she drove through Jefferson barracks reservation. The diamonds and fine clothes with which Bruno has been dazzling his friends are said to have been gifts from the widow. It was published here that she finally counted out \$70,000 in stocks, bonds and cash to the timid swain upon condition that he marry and take her to Europe in the spring.

Bruno and the aged widow went to Belleville, Ill., in her new automobile where they were quietly married. They will reside in St. Louis until spring, when it is said they will go to Europe.

HANDLE VILLAGE
FUNDS WITH SKILL

Interest and One Bond Liquidated by Eldorado.

Eldorado, Ind., Nov. 21.—The trustees of the Municipal Sinking Fund met in regular session and bond number one was paid off with accrued interest, also interest for one year on bonds number two, three, four, and five. These bonds are of the late \$1,700 bond issue. Surplus remaining in hands of trustees is \$342.32, almost enough to pay off bond number two. The municipal officials are to be congratulated upon their efficient management of the village funds. The trustees are Mayor Ervin, J. C. Juday and village clerk, Charles V. Campbell.

WILL W. J. BRYAN
RUN ONCE MORE?

Question Democratic Congressmen Discuss in Washington.

THINK THAT HE WILL NOT.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS ELECTED THIS YEAR ARE BEING CONSIDERED AS PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER FOR 1912.

Special to Palladium.

Washington, Nov. 21.—There is one leading question for discussion among the advance guard of democratic congressmen who have arrived in Washington for the opening of the session next month. "Will Bryan ever again be a candidate for president?" is the query they propound and endeavor to answer. The consensus of opinion is that he will not, though there are not lacking democrats whose faith in the ultimate triumph of the Peerless Leader is not shaken.

There is, properly speaking, no such thing now as an anti-Bryan democrat, though there were plenty of them before the Denver convention placed Mr. Bryan at the head of the democratic ticket. But Mr. Bryan is no longer a caretaker, a temporary assistant secretary of the treasury, in the Youth's companion, and by laws which congress has tried to frame as nearly as possible in conformity with those higher financial laws which must ultimately govern the currency of all nations.

An active printer, with the aid of a young girl assistant, and working on a simple handpress of a type that has hardly been varied since the government began to print money, or, indeed, since one or two centuries before, can turn out 800 sheets of finished bills in a day, each sheet containing four bills. There are 600 printers at work in the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving, some upon bonds, stamps, or other forms of government securities, but most of them printing money.

Among all the interesting sights at Washington there is perhaps none more interesting than the intensely active bureau of engraving and printing. There are 2,088 employees there, whose experience in handling and counting the sheets of bank note paper and turning out the finished bills has given them a dexterity that is fascinating to see.

Of quite as deep interest as the bureau itself would be a study of those principles that are back of this rushing manufactory—principles, laws, and

\$4,000,000 CRATED EACH DAY
IN WORKSHOPS OF GOVERNMENT

A Glimpse at the System Used in Making and Distributing Currency Over the Only Two Ways of Scattering Certificates.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Every working day of the year there is printed at Washington an average of more than \$3,000,000 of new paper money. Every day there is practically the same amount. The presses in the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco daily stamp into form about \$800,000 of shining coin. We have then a total of almost \$4,000,000 new money created every day at the money workshops of the government.

But good money cannot be had even by great governments merely for the making. The sources of this great stream of fresh bills and bright coins are carefully guarded. They are governed by fixed financial principles that are above legislation, writes F. A. Vanderlip, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, in the *Youth's Companion*, and by laws which congress has tried to frame as nearly as possible in conformity with those higher financial laws which must ultimately govern the currency of all nations.

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regulations which govern with absolute certainty the printing of each piece of paper.

At first glance one piece of paper money looks very much like another. Each is an example of the finest steel engraving, more skillfully made and more difficult to counterfeit than the threepence of any other government.

There are five kinds of paper money printed. The sort that people are most familiar with is the silver certificate, for almost all the one, two and five dollars bills are that form. They are printed chiefly as a matter of convenience to the public, for the public prefers paper money to the coin. The amount of paper money outstanding is between eighteen and nineteen hundred million dollars, and of that amount there are four hundred and seventy-seven million dollars in gold certificates.

Although the government prints gold and silver certificates so freely, there are only two ways by which they may be issued and become a part of the money stock of the country. If any person deposits with the government gold or silver coin, or gold bullion, the government may issue silver certificates for gold coin or bullion; or if any one returns worn certificates, like

certificates may be issued to replace the old ones which are in turn being destroyed.

Life of Money.

A dollar bill has the average life of about 15 months. Two dollars bills not being so actively used, last on the average more than 16 months. A five dollar bill lives an average of two years before it is worn out and the government is called upon to replace it. Ten dollar bills last about three years, and twenty dollar bills more than four years.

The amount of money that goes to the government for redemption, either for the purpose of securing fresh, clean bills or for conversion into some other form of money, reaches a total almost too great to comprehend.

In 1904 the government received \$911,000,000 of paper money to be exchanged for new bills, or for some other form or denomination.

Next to the gold and silver certificates in point of volume are the national bank notes. They constitute

between one-fourth and one-third of the total amount of paper money outstanding and although they are printed the government's supervision their volume depends subject to the provisions of the national banking law, upon the judgment of the officers of the national banks of the country.

There are 5,833 national banks in existence and their capital forms an aggregate of \$808,328,658. The law provides that any national bank may issue its notes in the form of money to an amount equal to its capital. There could be, therefore, under the provision of the law a great many more than the present \$533,000,000 of national bank notes if the officers of the national banks found it sufficiently profitable to issue their notes in this form.

In order that this kind of money shall be perfectly secure it has been provided that each national bank wishing to issue notes must deposit with the treasurer of the United States government bonds equal to the notes which the bank proposes to issue.

Whenever the bills are worn out new ones must be issued in their place. Therefore when a new United States note is printed it means only that some other note of the same kind has been worn out and has been sent to the treasury to be exchanged for a new note. The treasury has no power to issue a single dollar or additional United States notes. It can only exchange new ones for old ones.

There remains one more kind of money, and that a comparatively insignificant amount—the treasury notes of 1890. There are less than \$8,000,000 of them now, although at one time there were \$15,000,000. They were issued by the government to pay for silver bullion bought during the time when the law was in force which provided that the government should purchase 4,500,000 ounces of bullion each month. Silver certificates have taken the place of the treasury notes retired as rapidly as the bullion was coined.

With all the activity of the bureau of engraving and printing it will be seen from what has been said that nearly all the work is for the purpose of keeping clean and fresh our supply of paper money.

NATIONS MAY BE
LED TO QUARREL

Complications From Harvard Students' Effort to Secure Treasure.

ROGERS BACKS MOVEMENT.

OIL MAGNATE REPORTED TO BE
INTERESTED IN PLAN TO LIFT
FROM BOTTOM OF OCEAN GOLD
BURIED 143 YEARS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—H. H. Rogers and Alvah Crocker, the Pittsburgh paper manufacturer, are said to be among the stock holders of the Southern Research Company, otherwise a band of young Harvard adventurers, who have set sail for the South seas, bound on a second attempt to recover from the bottom of the ocean a treasure which they have laid off the coast of Jamaica for 143 years in the wreck of a Spanish galleon.

R. A. Derby of this city, organizer of the venture and authority for these statements, has sailed for Jamaica after telling of a rival English company now fitting out in England, which it is necessary to head off.

Among them will be more than thirty bishops, many presidents of universities and colleges, some of the most noted collegians and preachers in the country, officers in mission boards and other departments of church work and a large number of laymen of prominence. Nearly all those who have been appointed have signified their intention of coming to the council.

The sessions of this representative body will continue until December 8.

For the prosecution of work that can be better done in union than in separation—this is the expressed purpose of the meeting, which is unique in character and which is regarded as certain to prove historic in the annals of American Protestantism. It aims through counsel and co-operation to avoid the two great faults of Protestantism, overlapping and overlooking, and one of its principal purposes is to organize the Protestant churches in this country so that every section shall be directly under the supervision of Protestant influence.

To Perfect Church System.

At the same time it is expected to effect an organization that will prevent the establishment and maintenance of too many protestant churches in a given locality. An effort will be made to perfect a system as thorough and exact as the parish system of the Roman Catholic church.

The federal council is the outcome of the interchurch conference, held in New York in 1905, which adopted the plan of federation, and set this year as the date for its first convention.

Purposes of Council.

During its deliberations the council will consider, among other things, ways and means of effecting the following specific purposes:

1. To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian church.
2. To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world.
3. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches.

4. To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

5. To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aim in their communities.

Following are the denominations which will be represented.

Baptist, Christian Connection, Congregational, Church of the Disciples, Evangelical Association, Evangelical German Synod, Free Baptist, Society of Friends, Evangelical Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, Reformed church in America, Reformed Presbyterian, Seventh-Day Baptists, United Brethren, United Evangelical, United Presbyterian and Welsh Presbyterians.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, former moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly is chairman of the executive committee of the council.

FORGER ARRESTED

AFTER SIX YEARS

New Jersey Crook Caught in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—Elliott A. Archer, known in Seattle as C. Archer Carter, solicitor for the Seattle and Tacoma Power company, was arrested here today by detectives, charged with being a fugitive from justice wanted in Newark, N. J., on ten indictments for forgeries aggregating \$7,000. The alleged offense was committed in 1902. His arrest followed the receipt of a telegram from Newark.

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CHURCHES OF THE
NATION TO MEET

Delegates to Represent 20,000 Protestant Communicants.

SESSIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

PLAN TO FORM GREAT CO-OPERATING COUNCIL OF TWENTY-SEVEN DENOMINATIONS AT MEETING IN DECEMBER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21.—Representing 20,000,000 of communicants in twenty-seven religious denominations, more than 400 delegates will assemble in this city December 2, to participate in the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America.

This meeting is regarded as the greatest and most representative gathering in the history of Protestant Christianity in this country. Its members have been chosen by the highest adjudicatory bodies in the denominations to be represented.

Among them will be more than thirty bishops, many presidents of universities and colleges, some of the most noted collegians and preachers in the country, officers in mission boards and other departments of church work and a large number of laymen of prominence. Nearly all those who have been appointed have signified their intention of coming to the council.

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