

FOREIGN TRADE TO RECEIVE IMPETUS

Proposed Conservation System Would Stimulate Exportation.

UNIMPROVED ACREAGE.

MIGHT BE MADE TO BEAR ENORMOUS CROPS BY APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF FARMING.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—An addition of over \$7,000,000,000 annually to the foreign trade of the United States through the efforts of the farmers of the country is the rather startling proposition which will be advanced by the governors of the Mississippi Valley states at the meeting of all the state executives to consider conservation measures at Washington next month. Recent experiments in crop rotation and scientific farming have convinced experts in Chicago and elsewhere that by such methods to counteract exhaustion of the soil the annual crop yield of the country can be doubled. The suggestion that steps be taken to insure this result was first made by James J. Hill at the White House conference last spring. "Were any statesman to show us how to add seven billion dollars annually to our foreign trade," he said, "it would be the sensation of the hour. The way to do farm products of the United States in 1906 were valued at \$6,794,000,000, and in 1907 at \$7,412,000,000. All of in value to the foreign trade of all the nations combined, is supported and paid for by the land. Of our farm area only one half is improved. It does not produce one-half of what it could be made to yield; not by some complex system of intensive culture but merely by ordinary care and industry intelligently applied. It is the capital upon which alone we can draw through all the future, but the amount of the draft that will be honored depends upon the care and intelligence given to its cultivation." Since this statement was made the problem of soil exhaustion and farm improvement has become the special subject of government investigation, with the result it is understood that many facts have been discovered which, when they are announced will be of very great importance to the 80,000,000 persons in the country who are engaged directly in agricultural pursuits.

A WEEK OF PRAYER

Local Churches Will Observe The World Wide Event Beginning Today.

SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S

Today marks the opening of the week of prayer, not only in Richmond but throughout the entire world. The week of prayer had its inception at a meeting of the seven lay brotherhoods of the Episcopal church held at Chicago, January 23, 1908. The suggestion has been adopted in all the leading churches of the land and during the week special services will be held every day, although in Richmond the St. Paul's Episcopal church will be the only one to conduct services every day. Here the prayer service will start at 12:35, and will conclude at 12:55. They will be conducted by the Rev. D. C. Huntington and the Rev. J. Everist Cathell. At all the other churches special attention will be given at the midweek service on Thursday evening and today.

FIRE UPON AMERICAN FLAG

Man Resented the Opening of Mail by Government.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 28.—Resenting the action of the postoffice department which he alleges, opened his mail, George M. Marter yesterday fired three charges of buckshot into the federal building flag. Marter was arrested and held pending an investigation on the question of his sanity. He was seen to take deliberate aim and fire three times.

RAILROADS PREPARE FOR HOLIDAY BUSINESS

Delays of Past Years to Be Rectified.

Arrangements are being made by the Pennsylvania, the C. & L., and the Grand Rapids and Indiana, for the handling of the holiday business this year. The railroads and express companies which have experienced in the past years some trouble on account of the congestion at the principal stations and deliveries, expect to arrange connections that the business can be handled most expeditiously during the approaching holidays.

CONGRESSMEN MUST SIT UPON THE JOBS

Appearances Indicate Heavy Line of Work Is Ahead Of the Solons.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS.

THE TARIFF WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST COMPLICATED TO CONSIDER OF THE MANY MEASURES OFFERED.

Washington, Nov. 28.—A great deal of self-pity is manifested this fall among members of congress, especially among those who secured re-election this month at the hands of admiring constituencies. They see before them two years of the hardest kind of work and the necessity of spending the greater part of two summers in Washington. If there is anything calculated to make a statesman unhappy, it is the prospect of being detained at the capital after the first of June.

There is brave talk that the tariff bill will be passed and the extra session ended by the 30th of May, but no one really believes it. The 4th of July is much more likely to find the measure far from completion. The extra session is scheduled to begin about the middle of March, and the house will have to be organized and committees appointed before it can get down to work. It hardly can be hoped that the bill will be reported out of the ways and means committee before the first of April. Of course, if the house organization sees fit, it can limit debate to one day or one week or whatever length of time it agrees upon, but any such attempt would be exceedingly dangerous to the measure. The republican majority in the next house will not be sufficiently large to justify high-handed methods, for there will be a considerable number of republican members who will not like the bill as it will come out of committee and who will want to offer amendments and make speeches. Should they be denied they might join with the democrats and do things to the bill that the republican managers would not like.

If the house passes the bill and sends it to the senate by the first of May it will be doing exceedingly well. Then it will be referred to the senate finance committee to be remade to the liking of Senator Aldrich and his colleagues. This may not take much time for, despite the constitutional provision that tariff legislation must originate in the house, the senate committee, probably will have about agreed upon the form of a substitute bill by the time the house has passed its measure. The senate committee's substitute could be tacked on to the existing clause of the house bill as an amendment and debate begun in the senate within a few days.

It is when the Senate begins to debate the bill that time will be consumed, for the Senate has not yet reached the point of cloture. There is going to be very radical differences in the views of Republican senators, to say nothing of the fact that the Democrats will have ideas of their own and will be free to express them. No one believes that a bill such as Senator Aldrich will report out of the finance committee can command the support of senators like La Follette of Wisconsin, Cummins of Iowa and Bristow of Kansas, and unless these senators are allowed to have their say they will keep Congress in session until frost comes again.

In the end, however, the Senate will pass a bill very nearly conforming to the ideas of Aldrich and the other Republican senate leaders. But what will the House do with such a measure when it gets back to the starting point? In the passage of such a measure a good many Republican members of the House will be able to see nothing but their own political death warrants, and they are not going to be led tamely to the slaughter. They can't go back to their constituents and lay the blame on "Uncle Joe" Cannon and the House machine, for after the agitation of the campaign just closed their constituents will demand to know why the machine was not smashed.

Interviews given out by some of the Senate and House leaders do not indicate that they are willing to concede such a readjustment of the schedules as the country expects. If these interviews are indicative of the measure for which members will be asked to cast their final votes, there will be one of the biggest rows Congress ever knew and it may require as much time to get the measure ready for the President's signature as it did to pass it originally through the House and Senate. The next tariff bill is much more likely to be known in history as the act of July 30 than it is as the act of May 30.

There will be a good deal of curiosity to learn just how much President Taft will influence Congress in its deliberations on the tariff. In his message, of course, he will strongly urge a genuine revision of the schedules, but whether he will attempt to go farther than this remains to be seen. Judging by the tenor of the interviews he has been holding with party leaders at Hot Springs, he would not hesitate to take hold of things with a vigorous hand if he believed there was danger the platform pledges would not be kept.

There always is a great deal of talk in the White House can do toward shaping legislation without violating any of the proprieties or improperly intruding on the legislative sphere. There always are plenty of members of his party who will seek



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Richmond Business Men Dodge Jury Service

Invariably Excused on the Plea of Urgent Business, Whereas it Is Declared Greater Interest Should Be Taken--Farmers Must Suffer as Consequence.

It is probable that when James Noel, the Indianapolis attorney, was talking to the business men of the city at the Commercial Club banquet recently, in regard to the need for revision of the jury system of Indiana, he did not know how apropos his remarks were. It has been regarded for many years by local court officials that the Richmond business men endeavor to dodge jury service. This condition is similar elsewhere, according to Mr. Noel. The fact jury service is dodged by many men, whose business calls them, as they claim, has been a thing of prominence in Wayne county. They have been excused from jury service, because of the only reason that they are in business. As the result, when members of the regular jury are dismissed, the sheriff and his deputy goes upon the street and "picks up" any one he may happen to find. This much is to be said for Sheriff Meredith, however, and likewise his deputy, they endeavor to avoid the "professional juror," the man who hangs about the court house, when cases are set for trial in the hope of being given a jury job.

Speaking of existing conditions locally, a man who is well acquainted with the conduct of affairs, said yesterday: "There is little reason to believe that in Richmond, the business men, who heard Mr. Noel, will find any personal application in his remarks concerning jurors. Every Richmond man who is in business, tries to get out of doing jury service. He claims his time is too valuable. The farmer does not have the same opportunity. When he is called he has to travel several miles and then, unless there is illness in the family or some other serious matter to offer as an excuse, he must stay. He can not say 'My corn needs husking and I must get it in now or it will be damaged.' He might say it, but he knows it would do no good, so he has to submit, although all the time he is spending on the jury is costing him more than he is paid.

"But take the Main street merchants from this city. It is very seldom they are asked for jury service and then when they are, they are usually excused. The court knows these men have their business obligations, but is there any reason why their obligations should be considered of greater importance than those of the farmer? Then there are the men in the railroad offices. Why, these men feel absolutely walled about from jury service. They say they never are required to serve on juries. Only recently a foreman was served as a juror and went to the court house. He told the court he was busy and that was enough. He was excused. The railroad men say they haven't time to be bothered by serving on juries.

"There may be nothing in the law to bring about any change in these circumstances, so I for one agree with Mr. Noel in the belief the laws ought to be changed. Take cases that come into the circuit court. We have a smart man charged with crime. He is represented by able and resourceful counsel. But the jury that hears the case is composed of men of only fair intelligence. They may be all right in their own pursuits, but they are not broad minded, they can not discern the subtleties of attorneys and are misled. The office of juror is one of the most important in the land. The court instructs a jury and the members are expected to judge according to law and evidence. But there is something in the Indiana constitution that is to be considered. It specifies that a jury may determine the law, if the emergency demands, and this gives it power practically to create new laws governing the case at the bar. Is this not sufficient reason, why local business men ought to show a willingness to serve on juries and thus give the community the benefit of their capabilities?"

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Chicago, Nov. 28.—Ordered by United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote to reveal the identity of his comrades in Russia, Martin Jurow, exiled revolutionist, shouted: "You may lead me to death upon the gallows if you will, I will not betray my comrades in the fight for liberty." He was on the witness stand in defense of Christian Rudowitz, alleged political refugee, whose extradition is sought by the Russian government. Attorney William C. Rigby, counsel for the Russian government, had demanded that the witness disclose the names of his associates in the revolution and the conspiracy to kill spies of the government.

Doing their best on the tariff bill, members of Congress are going to be lucky to get four months' rest before the convening of the first regular session of the 61st Congress in December of next year. That being the regular long session it is expected to run into June. If the Aldrich currency commission makes its report and an attempt is made to pass a general currency bill, the session probably will last all summer.

The session of Congress at which the financial system is overhauled and revised is going to be the most important of any for many years. The task will be a great deal more difficult than the proposed revision of the tariff, and there will be more individual doctors with individual remedies. It is the hope of those interested in the subject that currency and banking legislation may be passed without becoming a party issue, though whatever plan is agreed upon is bound to meet with violent opposition in Congress. Senator Aldrich made the prediction in New York the other night that when the commission had taken final action, Americans would have the most complete and satisfactory banking system in the world. No information is given as to any conclusions the commission may have reached, but leading members of it are understood to be strongly com-

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PRESENT SYSTEM BAD

Dr. Edward J. Goodwin Urges Better School Training For Children.

TOO MUCH IS USELESS.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The present system of instruction in public schools is severely criticized by Dr. Edward J. Goodwin, president of Packer Institute. He emphasizes the necessity for trade and industrial schools and courses. In presenting his views before a convocation of the University of New York, Dr. Goodwin said: "A second system of education for the United States is yet to be worked out. When completed it must provide for both character development and adequate equipment for the battle of life. In recent times the American school has not kept pace with national progress in production and methods of doing business. The majority of children need a different training in the public schools from that which has been in vogue. Both the secondary and elementary schools are seriously defective in the matter of adjustment to present conditions. While there has been some broadening of the scope and improvement of the quality of instruction, educators still largely ignore the interests of that great and growing class of boys who are to be wage earners and tradesmen. The indictment against our present scheme of elementary instruction is that it overburdens the memory with uninteresting and useless material. Something must be done to induce these pupils to stay in school and finish courses that will prepare them to perform well their parts in the practical affairs of life. The conception of trade schools, industrial and business courses, is the only thing that will do this. "There are two great reasons for the establishment of trade and industrial schools and courses. The first is the good of the youth themselves; the second is the welfare of the nation in the upbuilding of its industries. "What are our high schools doing today to meet the growing demand for skilled workers of all sorts? Practically nothing. They contribute in New York state, for example, less than two per cent of the men who yearly enter the so-called unlearned professions. There is need of skilled labor in the development of the country's resources. The time for system and science in business is here. We must meet it or suffer disastrous consequences."

Real Estate Transfers

Furnished by County Recorder Mosbaugh.

- Luke D. Fisher to John L. Replogle. Pt. S. W. 27-18-13, Perry Twp., 85 acres, \$6,475. Margaret E. Spekenhler to Jas. A. Spekenhler, Pt. lot 2-3, Mordecai Parry's Add. City, \$1 and other considerations. Dickinson Trust Co. to Mary M. Knight, lot 42 Earham Heights Add. City, \$80. Samuel H. Lashley to Perry C. Shadle, Pt. N. W. 32-16-14; 35 acres, \$950. Robt. W. Hall to Arthur A. Lively lot 17, Cambridge City Land & Imj Co., add to Cambridge City, \$260. Lycurgus W. Beeson to Barbara E. Hoffman, Pt. S. W. 23-15-12; 66 acres. Cent. Twp., \$4,500. Charles Davis to Thos. J. Bennett, Pt. S. E. 11-17-13; 20 acres, Green Green Twp., \$2,200.

DAVIS COMPLAINS.

A. J. Davis, father of Indro and Ora Davis, whose revolvers were confiscated by the police department and are charged with being members of a gang of naughty youngsters, makes a protest against the assertions of the police. He says his son Indro was not with the gang, but admits he was relieved of his revolver. The father says the weapon was no good and the boy could have done no damage with it. The senior Davis wants to know why the police did not tell the reporters about the boy, who got away

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W. F. FEEGER, 1027 Main St. Phone 2174

SCHEDULES

Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company

Phone 2063

In Effect November 15, 1908.

East Bound--Chicago-Cincinnati

Table with columns: STATIONS, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Rows include Chicago, Ar. Peru, Lv. Peru, Lv. Marion, Lv. Muncie, Lv. Richmond, Lv. Ct. Grove, Ar. Cincinnati.

West Bound--Cincinnati-Chicago

Table with columns: STATIONS, 2, 4, 6. Rows include Lv. Cincinnati, Lv. Ct. Grove, Lv. Richmond, Lv. Marion, Ar. Peru, Lv. Peru, Ar. Chicago.

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