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STATISTICS AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

In the matter which is started by the business men's clubs of Indiana for the straightening up of civic and county accounts, this state does not stand alone by any means. All over the country there is the cry "How do your expenses tally with the accounts of other towns?" It is obvious that no comparison can be made unless there is a uniform system of accounting, and this is beginning of any successful reform.

A new application of statistics has come through the urging of two sources, business men and college professors. Its local application has manifested itself in actual working order in only two states, namely Massachusetts and Ohio. But it has remained for Massachusetts alone to do it as it should be done.

The report of the state of Massachusetts referred to is called the "Cost of Municipal Government in Massachusetts." It emanates from the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. It is the first of the sort to be issued in this country.

The Massachusetts law under which this report is published, states that there shall be a "return for such city or town containing a summarized statement of all revenues and expenses for the last fiscal year of that city and town; a detailed statement of all receipts and all disbursements of the last fiscal year, arranged upon uniform schedules prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor; statements of the income and expense for each public industry maintained by the town, and of all the costs thereof, expenditures for construction and for maintenance and operation being separately stated; a statement of the public debt of said city or town, showing the purpose for which each item of the debt was created and the provisions made for the payment thereof, and a statement of all current assets and all current liabilities of such city or town at the close of each fiscal year."

Professor Charles Bullock, of Harvard, who was a member of the Special Taxation Commission of Massachusetts in 1907, says of this system: "From his point of view the city auditor or accountant is conducting a scientific experiment station. From his point of view your public official is responsible to a system of accounting, is conducting a laboratory in which are being worked out the data from which both the practical man and the scientific observer must get the data that are essential to the solution of what are some of the greatest problems of the age. So that while this movement is to be commended as of great practical value for the improvement of the financial standing of our cities, it has a far reaching influence when we look upon it as the movement for gathering data essential to enable the student of modern social conditions to determine whether our civilization is tending and whether it is likely to prove a failure or a success."

But laying all this aside it really means a movement by which it can be determined on one hand whether a system of either graft and incompetence is in vogue or whether there is an honest business administration of public affairs.

It is the only means for telling how the affairs of the towns stand in comparison with other towns of equal size and identical situation. Honesty and efficiency are sure then to be recognized as the opposite is of being detected. If a town (which for that matter might be Podunk) stand first in the United States in its percentages of good business management, it will reflect to the credit of those who have been responsible.

One thing the business men of this state must remember of this system is. The system is all right for the men who wish to reform—but it takes men to reform.

THE DERBY DANCE.

One of the most interesting of Chicago's social functions this year was the Derby Ball, given under the auspices of Alderman Kenna and Alderman Coughlin on Monday last. (No, this is not the society column.) The affair was held at the Coliseum and the lists

of those who bought boxes is not printed. It does not deal with the "Four Hundred," but with the "Four Million."

To come down to plain facts, the annual "round up" of Messrs. "Hinky Dink and Bath House John," is this same social function. This is the assembly of the club which makes its headquarters at the Working Men's Exchange. Should anyone ask you, this is the largest saloon in Chicago and ties for honors with Tammany Hall. In fact, most of the business of some administrations in Chicago has been transacted in it. Thereupon you will begin to realize the social importance of the Derby Ball. It is rumored, but of course denied, that a man named "Big Jim" McCallum was put out of the saloon business in that town, a proceeding which cost him something like \$16,000, because that gentleman neglected to buy four hundred tickets to the ball at the price of a few dollars per ticket. So you can see that there are several patrons of the dance and that they do "patronize."

And who were the guests?

In the first place the "boys" were all to be there, so were all the people who want favors of any sort, or who may want them. Among those present were gamblers, brewery agents, the "force," a few gentlemen who are not on the stage but indulge in "sleight of hand" as a business. And there were ladies whom you might see on the street almost anywhere, but who have changed their residence from Customs House Place to — 22d street.

Order was guaranteed by the presence of the "force," which acted in various capacities. The crowd was also respectable.

"No disorderly characters, that is, people who get a load somewhere else and who try to put it up to our dance, were allowed on the inside." These are Kenna's words.

Otherwise, those who wished to quench their thirst did not have to go around the corner, and the profits of the bar will go to the men who promote the dances.

This sort of thing is part of the game of politics as she is played in all the municipalities. The brewing companies are behind it. The people, that is, the "Four Million," stick by "Hinky Dink" and "The Bath" because they both love and fear them. It is the same situation which put the city of New York under the power of a hundred saloon keepers who had been in this country from five to fifteen years.

The boss of the city can give employment, stay off the landlord and many other things which are not quite so benevolent. In this day of representative government there is no better example of the Feudal System.

Those who wish to change the situation must first take away the need which the Boss fills. He is the Lord High Protector of the Poor. He asks no embarrassing questions; he does not moralize; he hands out the "dough." The member of what is pleasingly called the proletariat by some, and the "submerged seventh," or the Other Half, by others, has but one duty and that is to vote "right." That is why reform does not go far.

Until every man has a job which was not procured by the Boss for him on wages which enable him to live, graft will be easy for such as Alderman Kenna and Coughlin.

ANOTHER OHIO COUNTY GOES DRY

By Thousand Majority, Medina
Drives Out Saloons.

OHIO OPTION RESULTS.

Dry counties 60
Wet counties 9

Medina, O., Dec. 16.—The local option election held in Medina county yesterday under the Rose law was a hard-fought battle between the wets and drys. The drys carried the county by 1,188 majority.

French mixed candy—all our own make—only 10c per pound. Special sale Thursday and Saturday at the Greek Candy Store.

Let the beautiful star lead you to Knollenberg's Store each evening from now until Christmas.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.—Webb lodge No. 24, F. & A. M., stated meeting; election of officers.

Friday, Dec. 18.—King Solomons chapter No. 4, R. A. M., past master's degree.

Saturday, Dec. 19.—Loyal Chapter No. 49, O. E. S., regular meeting.

Should Cut House Membership

Veteran Leaders Think That Senate and Lower House of Congress Have too Many Members for Good of Country.

By Sheldon S. Cline.

Washington, Dec. 16.—There are veteran leaders in congress who believe the membership of both the senate and house should be cut in two. The theory is that better results would be obtained with smaller bodies. As the membership of the senate is fixed by one of the fundamental principles of the constitution, to reduce the number of senators is out of the question. It could be done only by reducing the number of states, and that is as impossible, almost, as to stop the moon in its monthly journey around the earth. On the contrary, the senate is bound to increase its membership. It is only a question of time when Arizona and New Mexico will be states, and there will be 96 senators. Some day Alaska may be a state, and the number of senators will be increased to 98. It is unlikely, unless Cuba should be annexed, that any of the insular possessions will attain the dignity of statehood, so 98 senators may be looked upon as the final number.

House Will Grow.
A congressional enactment, however, is all that would be necessary to reduce the size of the house. The house now has 391 members, and each ten years in the past has seen an increase, aside from the increase resulting from the admission of new states. If the practice of years is followed, the house membership is certain to go over 400 after the census of 1910. Under the constitutional apportionment of representation, there were 65 members of the house. The first census was taken in 1790, and making it the basis of a new apportionment, the number of representatives was increased to 106. The census of 1800 increased the number to 142, that of 1810 to 186, that of 1820 to 213, that of 1830 to 242. Members of congress decided even then that the house was too large and that something must be done to check its growth. So, when it came to making the apportionment under the census of 1840, the number of members was reduced to 232. Since then, however, growth has been unchecked. The census of 1850 increased the number to 237, that of 1860 to 243, that of 1870 to 293, that of 1880 to 332, that of 1890 to 357 and that of 1900 to 391, a part of the increase in each decade, of course, being due to the admission of new states.

Large Number Lose Prestige.

There is a well-settled opinion that the membership of the house never ought to go over 200. The loss of much of the former prestige and influence of the house is attributed to its increased membership. In so large a body cohesiveness is lost and there is lacking that respect for its traditions which has enabled the senate to enhance so greatly its power. Not only has the senate trampled upon the house, but for years it has been the victim of executive encroachment. The individual member of the house is of scarcely more consequence at the capital than is the average \$1,800-a-year departmental clerk.

The argument in favor of reducing the size of the house is weakened somewhat by the fact that the British house of commons, while a much larger body than even the American house of representatives, has grown steadily in prestige in power, having been able to resist all attempts at encroachment from both the House of Lords and from the Throne. But conditions in Great Britain are radically different, just as the system of government in Great Britain is different from our own. In Great Britain the house of commons is itself the government, it creates the ministry and the ministry is responsible to it alone. The king is but a nominal sovereign and the House of Lords hesitates long before it refuses to approve a measure of the commons.

When this government was founded it was intended to differ from the parliamentary system, but still in the beginning the people looked to the house of representatives as the great conservator of their rights. That it is not so today is due to two principal reasons. One is that the executive has been more often in touch with the popular will and the other is that the senate has at all times stood to

gether and been ready to fight for its prerogatives.

What Remedy is Necessary.

With a house of not more than 200 members there would be more opportunities for individual distinction and there would be more jealousy of the rights of the house as a whole. How many votes are there living in a state which has half a dozen or more members of the house who can name them all? The average voter knows the name of the representative of his district and perhaps a couple of others from his state who are of unusual prominence. Then, possibly, he may be able to name half a dozen or more of the leaders of the house from other states, and their familiarity with the house's membership ends. This is not the fault of the voters. If the members of congress individually commanded his attention he would give it. The chances are he knows the names of a lot more ball players and knows a heap more about each one of them than he does about members of congress.

That this condition exists is well understood on Capitol Hill. The question is, how can it be remedied. Reducing the size of the house is one of the methods proposed.

EMMA GOLDMAN

OUT OF JAIL

Female Anarchist Detained by Canadian Officers.

Bellingham, Wash., Dec. 16.—Emma Goldman, who was arrested here was released from jail yesterday and placed on a train bound for Canada. Miss Goldman refused to leave the city when given her choice between Canada and prison. She retained a criminal lawyer to defend her on a charge of inciting unlawful assemblages. When she learned that if the charge failed an effort would be made to have her declared insane, she agreed to leave the city. With Benjamin Reitman, who accompanied her, she was taken from a north-bound train at Douglas, just across the international border line, by the immigration officers and is being held for deportation.

ENGINEER HAS LEG GROUND OFF

Pennsylvania Employee Injured
At Greenfield.

Greenfield, Ind., Dec. 16.—William Davis, engineer on freight engine No. 8,473, from Indianapolis to Bradford, O., fell under his engine at the Pennsylvania depot here yesterday. His left leg was ground off just below the knee. Mr. Davis left his engine to get orders at the telegraph window, and as he stepped on to the curbing his foot slipped. Mr. Davis has been on the road for sixteen years. His home is on Beville avenue, Indianapolis. His wife and children arrived here late this evening.

Special Sale of Candies
next Thursday and Saturday
at the Greek Candy Store.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

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WILSON
Phone 2074

Adams Drug Store

Phones 1198
1199

BEE HIVE
GROCERY

Phones 1198
1199

Fancy Holly

Fancy Holly Wreaths,
Fancy Evergreen
Wreaths,
Fancy Evergreen
Decorations.

English Walnuts, Soft Shell Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Fine Table Raisins, Fancy Figs and Dates, Canned Cherries, Canned Pine Apples, Shelled English Walnuts, Shelled Pecans, Shelled Almonds, Shelled Black Walnuts, Good Shell-bark Hickory Nuts.

We have the finest line of Fancy Shopping Baskets in the city (just in).

4X Sugar for Candies.

Give us your order now for your Christmas Turkey. Will have a fine lot of birds.

NUSBAUM'S

Store is Open Evenings

Beginning this evening until Christmas TO HELP THOSE WHO CAN'T CONVENIENTLY COME DURING THE DAY. 'Tis only a few days from now until Christmas, but each one of them is worth any two days of ordinary merchandising. Great crowds daily visit the store, still greater crowds will follow. There's reason for it! There's reason in it! Every Counter and Shelf is laden with these reasons.

See Our Windows

They bespeak of PRACTICAL GIFT THINGS, MARVELOUS ASSORTMENTS, and of

Remarkable Low Prices

THEY TELL A STORY OF TRUE CHRISTMAS ECONOMY. WATCH THEM FROM NOW UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HOLIDAY SILK PETTICOATS, special..... \$3.98

HOLIDAY TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, Special \$2.95

HOLIDAY FUR COATS—Fine Near Seal Coats at absolute Cost Price.

HOLIDAY RIBBONS, worth to 50c, Special, per yard 23c

HOLIDAY BAGS—Leather Bags in all styles and coloring at Special Prices.

HOLIDAY FUR SETS—Special showing of Fine Neck Pieces and Muffs at Special Prices.

HOLIDAY THINGS FOR THE BABY—Knit Booties, Knit Sacques, Knit Hoods, Etc. Practical things for baby at Moderate Prices.

HOLIDAY STATIONERY—The best values in the city. See them at 10c to \$2.00 per box.

PHOENIX MUFFLERS in white and all colors, for men, women and children at 50c

See our line of Holiday Boxes, Holiday Cards, Holly Wreaths and Christmas Bells. Make Our Store your base for Holiday Supplies and see how satisfactorily you will be served.

LEE B. NUSBAUM.

\$17,000,000

Worth of Slippers

Were sold during the holiday season in 1907 . . .

We didn't sell all of them, but we sold our full share, and expect to sell more this season because the kind we have are the kind they are calling for.

We have Men's Slippers in different colors, leather and felt, low cut or rubber in the side 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

Ladies' Slippers in many colors, with or without fur trimming,

..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2.00

Boys' and Youths' Slippers 50c

Misses' and Children's Slippers, red and brown 50c to \$1.00

Misses' and Children's Black Jersey Leggings 50c and 60c

Children's red, brown, black and gray Astrachan (the wooly kind) 75c

Children's white Buster Brown Leggings, with brass buttons, extra quality .. \$1.00

We are headquarters for all kinds of Winter and Christmas Footwear. See our windows for some of our styles. We have many more in stock.

Do your Christmas buying before the best things are gone.

Commencing Wednesday our store will be open every evening until Xmas.

NEFF & NUSBAUM,

The Shoe Corner.

TRY A PALLADIUM WANT AD

BUY YOUR XMAS TREES AND DECORATIONS OF

175-180 Ft. Wayne Ave. McLELAND & CO.

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