

The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram

Published and owned by the PALLADIUM PRINTING CO. Issued 7 days each week, evenings and Sunday morning. Office—Corner North 9th and A streets. Home Phone 1121. RICHMOND, INDIANA.

RUDOLPH G. LEEDS—Managing Editor. CHARLES M. MORGAN—Business Manager. O. OWEN KUHN—News Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in advance) or 100 per week. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. One year, in advance \$5.00 Six months in advance 2.50 One month 45

RUEAL ROUTES.

One year, in advance \$2.00 Six months in advance 1.25 One month 25

Address changes often addressed; both new and old addresses must be given.

Subscribers will please remit with order, which should be given for a specified term; name will not be entered until payment is received.

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post office as second class mail matter.

THE GARRARD BILL AND RICHMOND.

The Garrard bill on public utilities which is before the legislature means much to the city of Richmond in relation to the municipal light plant. The fact is that the bill in its present form is largely concocted by the representatives of the private corporations which are directly interested in the public utilities.

The bill as it now stands provides among other things that corporations now operating under franchise (limited to 25 years) shall henceforward operate under an "indeterminate franchise," which by the preceding terms of the bill is a perpetual franchise. The public is given no string to the franchise nor the corporation as in the case of the Wisconsin law. First joker for the private corporations against the people!

Sec. 6 is designed to allow the private corporations to "terminate" any contract with any city or town without granting the city any say in the matter! This is plainly unconstitutional and illegal under the law of contracts inasmuch as a contract is an agreement between two parties each having equal rights in the matter. But this even were it legal, would be unfair to the cities and towns, because it would not grant the city the same right to terminate a contract which is not advantageous.

But the really important part of the Garrard bill is Sec. 20, which concerns the maximum and minimum rates of the prices of utilities. A commission is given the power to fix maximum rates and shall take into consideration "the necessary cost to the owner or operator of the product or the service furnished, the cost of maintenance, the amount of depreciation in value," (so far so good)—but including in such depreciation thereof, an amount that will be required for replacement of the depreciated parts WITH NEW PARTS after ordinary repairs shall be ineffective to keep the parts in a state of efficiency corresponding to the progress of the industry."

Another joker.

To take an enlargement of a plant and charge it to depreciation, at the same time evading a higher assessment for taxation, while placing the corporation in the way of producing greater net profits for dividends!

Not only that but the matter of maximum rates does not apply to towns where there is competition, especially with municipal ownership. What good is a maximum rate to a town in which there are no cut rates? The maximum rate is good for towns which have no competition to keep them from being overcharged, but what about a town that owns a plant with private competition? In that case a minimum rate is just as necessary as a maximum. Nor is this without its parallel in existing legislation in this state.

Take the criminal code (designed against the Standard Oil company) which prevents a disastrous minimum rate when it is part of a conspiracy of rate cutting. The point is that by an incorporation of the existing criminal law just mentioned it would save individual litigation along these lines to any city or taxpayer who wanted relief against ruinous minimum rates.

The minimum rate should be established by the commission upon application by suitable authorities from the city or its citizens.

Not the least dangerous contingency which may arise should the Garrard law come into being is the fact that several corporations in a town might combine and cut prices on the one commodity which the town had a plant for. This would not only wreck the plant, but enable the corporation under the first part of Sec. 20, to raise the maximum rate in cities where there is no competition by affirming that their valuation was increased. They could base their evidence on dead wood and fictitious value of duplication.

That this would be, consider lines 16 to 19:

"In arriving at the sum representing the investment the commission shall take into consideration the value of the physical property, all going and intangible values, and all other in-

vestments actually and necessarily made."

An "intangible value" in other words is hot air and water or other liquid nourishment of corporations.

And finally the bill provides under Sec. 51 that the private corporation need not come under this law unless it wants to.

The provisions of this act are not intended to apply to or to effect, and shall not apply to, nor effect in any manner the rights of any owner or operator of any public utility as secured to any such owner by any charter, etc., until the operator of any public utility shall accept the provisions of this act."

In brief this act provides for perpetual franchises without any strings to them; for almost any rights that the private companies may desire; for permission to evade taxation; to wreck municipal ownership; to form legal conspiracies and trusts under no limitations, and finally to give them power to use the law or not as it may be to their convenience after having given them the right to break franchises and contracts at their own sweet will. Some of the provisions will indeed not be constitutional before the court, but such an obvious steal is a little startling.

It is greatly to the credit of Mr. B. Johnson of this city that entirely from public spirit he should have attacked this measure. He stands alone and unsupported in the matter. Will Richmond come to his rescue or shall this bill go through and wreck what we have fought for. Even the people who were not in favor of our light plant ought to be able to say, "Now that we have the thing why shall we let ourselves be robbed of it for the benefit of the corporations owned by private capital?"

VALENTINE FOR CITY

Fountain City Cut-up Sends One Representing Richmond as a Toper.

VERY MUCH LOW COMEDY

A comic valentine depicting a toper in a rum joint was received by City Clerk Merrill yesterday. The envelope was postmarked Fountain City. About the margin of the picture were written comments on the result of the recent local option election and the way in which Richmond supported the saloons.

The Secret of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered one secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. It's a godsend to weak, sick and debilitated people. "Kidney trouble had blighted my life for months," writes W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me., "but Electric Bitters cured me entirely." Only 50c at A. G. Lukens & Co.

Worked Hard Too.

A persistent lawyer who had been trying to establish a witness' suspicious connection with an offending railroad was at last elated by the witness' admission that he "had worked on the railroad."

"Ah!" said the attorney, with a satisfied smile. "You say you have worked on the P. T. and X.?"

"Yes."

"For how long a period?"

"Off and on for seven years, or since I've lived on Peaceable, on their line."

"Ah!" You say you were in the employ of the P. T. and X. for seven years off and on?"

"No. I did not say that I was employed by the P. T. and X. I said that I had worked on the road off and on for that length of time."

"Do you wish to convey the impression that you have worked for the P. T. and X. for seven years without reward?" asked the attorney.

"Absolutely without reward," the witness answered calmly. "For seven years off and on I've tried to open the windows in the P. T. and X. cars, and never once have I succeeded."—Youth's Companion.

Bacon—Do you believe Wall street should be probed?

Expert—Probed? I believe it should be baited out!—Yonkers Statesman.

**Sour Stomach
Indigestion—
Kodol**

There are so many of these disagreeable symptoms—"heartburn", belching of foul gases, bloating, pain in pit of the stomach, headache, etc.—all meaning indigestion. And indigestion always means dyspepsia—sooner or later—if the indigestion is not rectified. Kodol is the best relief. Indigestion it stops all the aggravating symptoms, at once, fully regaining normal food just as fast as you eat it. Kodol thus helps Nature to effect a complete cure.

Our Guarantee. Get a dollar bottle of Kodol. If you are not satisfied, the druggist will at once return your money. The druggist will at once return your money. Kodol is a compound of the best herbs—contains 32 times as much as the old bottle. Kodol is compounded in the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

DANGER THAT THE GARRARD BILL IS TO PASS ASSEMBLY

Measure Provides Repeal of Uniform Text Book Law And Throws Open Flood-gates of Corruption.

STRONG LOBBY BACKS MEASURE IN ASSEMBLY

School Book Trust Agents Have the Brewers' Lobby Backed Clear Off the Map—Bill's Provisions.

Palladium Bureau, Indianapolis, Feb. 16.

There is grave danger that the Garrard bill to repeal the uniform system of school books may pass the legislature, and throw open the floodgates of graft and corruption that existed in former years when each county made its own selection of school books.

There is the strongest lobby behind this bill that has ever been seen in this state during a session of the legislature. The brewers' lobby is as nothing compared to it. The school book lobby is made up of a score or more of the most trusted agents of the school books combine and the most able of the combine's manipulators.

They are men who have been trained to do the work that they are now doing here and they know how to do anything that is necessary to be done to pass the bill. They have all the money that can be used, as the school book lobby always has. None of these men ever go about the state house. They stay at the hotels and the men who wish to do business with them go to the hotels to do it.

McCaslin Heads Lobby.

T. A. McCaslin of Cleveland, a lawyer, is the head of the lobby, the man who directs the fight for the school book combine, by which it hopes to rape the people's pocketbook. He has room 732 at the Claypool hotel, and close to his room is that of Charles T. Brown, also of Cleveland, who is in the Cleveland city directory as the agent of the American School Book company.

Under the able direction of these men the school book lobby is working.

The work is being done quietly and under cover, and it is the most dangerous kind of work, for it is as a foe that strikes in the dark.

Garrard Its Sponsor.

This lobby proposed by the bill which, strange to say, has been introduced by Representative Garrard of Vincennes, the democratic floor leader, to take out of the hands of the state board of education the authority to select text books for the schools of the state and place that power in the hands of a commission in each county.

This county commission would consist of a county superintendent appointed by the township trustees, and two members of different political parties appointed by the county superintendent.

This commission would then select and adopt the books for the schools of that county, and the people who have children attending school would be obliged to pay for the books whatever price the school book companies might see fit to ask for them.

"Ah!" said the attorney, with a satisfied smile. "You say you have worked on the P. T. and X.?"

"Yes."

"For how long a period?"

"Off and on for seven years, or since I've lived on Peaceable, on their line."

"Ah!" You say you were in the employ of the P. T. and X. for seven years off and on?"

"No. I did not say that I was employed by the P. T. and X. I said that I had worked on the road off and on for that length of time."

"Do you wish to convey the impression that you have worked for the P. T. and X. for seven years without reward?" asked the attorney.

"Absolutely without reward," the witness answered calmly. "For seven years off and on I've tried to open the windows in the P. T. and X. cars, and never once have I succeeded."—Youth's Companion.

Bacon—Do you believe Wall street should be probed?

Expert—Probed? I believe it should be baited out!—Yonkers Statesman.

A Dimple Maker

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. It brings dimples and rounded limbs.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Human Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye

WHAT LOVE DID.

Poor Owen Kildare of New York, "the Bowery Kipling," as his friends call him, has been sent to a sanitarium a nervous wreck.

Kildare's career reads like fiction.

At thirty years of age he could not read the simplest sentences. Eight years later he was a successful newspaper man and author.

The immediate cause of Kildare's breakdown was the failure of his play, "The Regeneration." This play was dramatized from Kildare's book, "My Mamie Rose," which told the story of his life and regeneration.

Arnold Daly, the manager, made many changes in adapting the play to the stage against the serious protests of Kildare, who predicted the failure. And now the author and playwright is on the verge of insanity.

Born in a typical east side tenement of an Irish father and a French mother, the boy was orphaned at his birth. His mother died when he was born, and his father had died three months previously.

The child fell into bad hands and was abused and nearly killed by a drunkard guardian. Driven to the streets, he abandoned his home at the age of five years, living the life of a waif. At fourteen years, being of a heavy build physically, he became the champion of the Park row "newsies."

Kildare developed into a boxer and finally into a prizefighter and saloon "bouncer." As previously stated, he could neither read nor write when he was thirty years old. He was about the last man in the world one might have selected for reformation.

But one day he met his fate—his "Mamie Rose."

She was a settlement worker of great charm and tact and a woman of superior character. Kildare fell deeply in love with her. She taught him the rudiments of education. Dying shortly after his "conversion," the memory of her kindness kept him in the right way.

Thousands of admirers of Owen Kildare will pray that he may recover his health. His fight for manhood was a gallant one.

Two things appear:

No man's estate, however low it may appear, is entirely hopeless. If Owen Kildare could make himself a man, who shall despise of his life?

Drummond was right when he declared love is the greatest thing in the world.

Political Announcements

FOR MAYOR.

HENRY W. DEUKER is a candidate for mayor, subject to the Republican nomination.

Left Handed Honesty.

A certain young man who lives in the east end of town and sports an enormous "diamond" in connection with a ten dollar suit of clothes was in a local clothing store several days ago when one of the clerks, a practical joker, nabbed the stone out of its owner's tie.

The owner did not miss the "diamond" until he returned home, and then ensued a frantic search for the missing stone, which included advertising in the newspapers and reporting the matter to the police.

Yesterday afternoon the joker returned the pin to its owner.

"Gad, I am glad it was you who had it," gasped the delighted youth. "Some dishonest person would have kept it."

"So would I," returned the clerk, "but a jeweler to whom I took it said it wasn't worth more than 30 cents."

St. Joseph Gazette.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Tuesday, Feb. 16—Richmond Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M. called meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 17—Webb's Lodge No. 24 F. & A. M. stated meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 20—Loyal Chapter No. 49 O. E. S. stated meeting.

Washington Once Gave Up

to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from