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of this publication. Only the figures  
of circulation contained in its report are  
guaranteed by the Association.

No. 100 *Teleg. Bureau*  
Secretary.

The most of us are not worried over  
the income tax.

How many policemen on the West  
Side? Some one of the five in the late  
mayorality contest neglected an issue.

The Sugar Trust has had its way on  
two more senate measures. The way of  
the transgressor is not always hard.

Now that the United States courts  
have taken a hand in this lynching  
business we may expect some one to be  
punished.

Senator Bailey has just had a fist  
fight with a Washington correspon-  
dent. It behoves the newspaper men  
to open a national school of self de-  
fense these days.

The Omaha police cannot find any  
trace of the train robbers. They say  
if you stand long enough in one place  
that they will eventually come by—  
or have they tried that?

Gov. Haskell says:  
"As a result of four government at-  
torneys and an army of secret men  
surrounding the grand jury and limiting  
the testimony to just what suited  
them, indictments have been secured  
against me."

But that does not prove that there  
is nothing in this limited testimony.

**THE ILLINOIS PRIMARY.**  
Now that Lorimer has the senator-  
ship of Illinois although he was not  
the man who was selected by the pri-  
mary, it may be well to inquire exactly  
what the use of that primary was. It  
is not, therefore, to be assumed that  
all primary laws are worthless. That  
would be an unwarranted assertion.

It appears that the primary law was  
purposely made obscure and easy of  
evasion by the politicians. It is prob-  
ably true that had the circumstances  
been such that those in control of the  
primary law, who were also the ones  
in control of politics had wanted to,  
they would have insisted that the law  
meant something else and would have  
raised a hurrah about the rights of  
the people.

We are not shedding any tears over  
the defeat of Hopkins, nor are we glad  
that the agile Mr. Lorimer climbed in-  
to place. But there is a lesson to be  
learned by Indiana and other states  
that are considering a primary law.  
There is a lesson to be learned by the  
democratic contingent which clamored  
wildly for popular election of sen-  
ators.

Indiana makes a primary law we  
hope it will not be the farce that the  
Illinois law has proved to be.

#### FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

Articles Contributed for This Column  
Must Not Be in Excess of 400  
Words. The Identity of All Con-  
tributors Must Be Known to the  
Editor. Articles Will Be Printed in  
the Order Received.

**Editor Palladium:**  
Some personal and other allusions in  
the paper of Dr. King, county health  
officer, published in a recent issue of  
your paper, seem to require some ex-  
planation, as certain ingenious state-  
ments in that paper are open to unfair  
and unjust inferences. The doctor  
says that there were objections to his  
condemnation of the school building,  
"but they came from a few who have  
no children in school." The leader of  
the objecting party had been the presi-  
dent of a college for twenty-seven  
years and is probably the largest tax-  
payer in the township. This first  
statement is entirely misleading, as a  
little investigation will show. In the  
first place, Dr. King as health officer,  
condemned the building on his own au-  
thority, as unsanitary. Now I venture  
the assertion that there is not a single  
well informed person in the  
township who disagrees with this ver-  
dict. The sentence is universal in its  
favor and I have personally assured the

#### THE STORY OF THE PALLADIUM

Its Progress and its Policy

VIII.

#### THE THREE PARTS OF A TOWN.

Whether the town realizes it or not, there are three main divisions contained in it. Each works upon the other in the daily life of the town. These departments of the daily life of the town may be said to be: Business, Social and Governmental. As they are interwoven there is no meaning in the order in which we have placed them. If one is hurt, it affects the other also. All must be in good order so that the town may pursue its useful functions.

#### BUSINESS.

We will take up our attitude toward the business of the town, first, because that is the main reason for the existence of any town. Without a means of livelihood there would not be many people in the town. It is business which created the town and it is business which makes it grow. The rich and the poor are equally interested in the town's material prosperity.

It is our policy to build up the town and country—the community by a process of co-operation. By working together with the rest of the people we hope to make it grow along healthy lines. To do this it is necessary to view things from an optimistic point of view. It is not that the town must be ready to jump at every new venture which comes beginning at its door because it is too weak to be a successful business enterprise. But it is our idea to co-operate with those men who are here in business in drawing the trade of the surrounding country to Richmond. In other words the object is to make Richmond a working unit to attract trade—knowing full well that when the trade is brought here, it will be divided as the merchant and business men are efficient in handling it. In this way Richmond will increase its position as the principal trading center of eastern Indiana. A thing which will directly benefit many and indirectly benefit all in the community. And the community, itself, will necessarily enlarge, taking in, and benefiting a larger and larger circle constantly. To lay down any definite plan by which this is to be done is not necessary. The opportunities are at hand and it is the point of view rather than the detail which will count for the most in the long run. It is therefore our policy to make friends rather than enemies. In making enemies it must be remembered that the most enemies are made through misunderstandings and through lack of contact. But we hope to see here a spirit of co-operative effort in which there shall be friendly rivalry among the merchants rather than cut throat competition. This is the optimistic way of working together rather than the pessimistic plan of the devil hindmost.

#### GOVERNMENT.

As far as the government of the town is concerned we have always been of the opinion that the city's business ought to be as economically and as honestly administered as are the affairs of any private enterprise. Franchises, grants, bonuses, contracts and all the various things which belong to the city, should be looked after to see that the rights of the city are protected. Public service corporations should not be allowed to transgress their rights nor given great and valuable privileges without suitable compensation to the citizens. Mal-administration only occurs when the people do not know or do not care what the situation is. In this, it is our policy to tell the truth about the government of the city so that the citizens may know that they either are or are not being cheated. But at the same time we believe that it is possible for us to work with the city officials and with those who are seeking privileges from the city and with the citizens themselves. And if we all work together the affairs of the city will not be either bungled or debauched.

We shall demand that plenty of time be given before any valuable part of the city's resources shall be surrendered—whether this be in contracts, by expenditure, or by the granting of franchises. We shall demand if at any time there shall seem to have been mal-administration that the citizens be given the facts and access to all the facts. And we shall do this with the object that there shall be no room for criticism, on unjust grounds, of the city officials or any one else who may be connected therewith. The transactions of the city are not so difficult to understand that the facts can not be fairly set forth and the citizens allowed to judge. But this shall be done without insinuation against the honor or honesty of those concerned. In other words, that is our policy in doing our duty to the citizens and in working with the officials of the city government. And this is true whether the question be law enforcement or franchises.

#### SOCIAL LIFE.

Aside from the business and the governmental side of the town, there is what may be called the social side of the town, which takes in all the other interests of the city. In the fewest words possible, our aim is "To make Richmond and the country surrounding it, a good place to live." This has to do with the home, the church, the school, with amusement and all that has to do with making this life a pleasant one. To protect the home and to benefit the citizens in making the world a little more cheerful may seem a great deal for a newspaper to attempt. But it is in the outlook on life and the helping of worthy things that the newspaper can do. Every day brings its own little part which the paper can do and which it does do.

It will therefore be the policy of this paper as it has in the past, to help the town and the people of the whole community, or for that matter, to help anything which is for the good. And this is so, whether it may be the governmental, the social or the business side of life. It is by working with you, not in a superior nor in a fault-finding way, that we are anxious to do this, but rather in a steady, even-tempered manner. To do this we must ask for your co-operation in order that we may co-operate with you. We want to work with you—pleasantly—for all that will make the world as it affects us all, a better and pleasanter place.

doctor of my own approval of it. But the health officer, not being himself a practical builder, has the house examined by an architect and on his authority, condemns it as unsafe, implying that it is likely to tumble down at any moment. With this judgment a large number of the taxpayers—including many contrary to the doctor's assertion, who have children in school—most cordially disagree. In the architect's report the foundation is described as originally defective and as subsequently badly damaged. The walls are said to be badly cracked. One would judge from reading this report that these cracks "running from the foundation to the gable" yawn and gape at the beholder as he passes by with direful and threatening aspect. It is enough to say that these statements are greatly exaggerated. Cracks on the east facade of the building are minutely described. The description of these cracks had to be minute, for the cracks themselves are very minute. They can not be seen from the nearby street in front without the use of a telescope. The fact is that the cracks in the walls of this building are insignificant and do not in any perceptible degree impair the solidity and safety of the building. There are such as are found in almost all brick structures. Not willing, however, to disagree with the judgment of an expert on our own account, we had the building examined by a contractor and builder of large experience, who was asked to give an unbiased opinion in regard to its safety. After a careful examination he pronounced it entirely safe, and in no danger whatever of falling down. He further said that this building could be easily, and with small cost, put into a sanitary and

comfortable condition, entirely suitable for school purposes. We have on hands than a building much out of repair to be sure, but which can be made entirely adequate to the school demands of the township and to conform to the requirements of the state board of health as formulated in their published rules.

This building is probably worth in its present shape, \$5,000 to the town-

ship.

Why then, throw it away and build a new one, thus involving the township in a needless and burdensome debt? The only offense then of the writer, and such as agree with him, is that they are in favor of an economical but entirely feasible method of securing sanitary and comfortable and convenient school accommodations to the children of the township. It is unfair and unjust to imply that we are opposed to a sanitary and safe building for the school uses of the township. We are, however, opposed to an unnecessary and unwise expenditure of money to secure an end that may be reached in another way, and that will not load the township with a debt that in the near future will nearly certainly cripple the efficiency of our schools by diminishing our tuition fund.

J. B. UNTHANK.

#### SMASHES ALL RECORDS.

As an all-round laxative tonic and bowel-  
builder no other pills can compare  
with Dr. King's New Life Pill. They  
tone and regulate stomach, liver  
and kidneys, purify the blood, strengthen  
the nerves; cure Constipation, Dyspepsia,  
Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache,  
Chills and Malaria. Try them  
small cost, put into a sanitary and

#### LITERARY WORLD

##### MARRIAGE AS A BUSINESS POSITION.

A unique plan for putting married life on a business basis is outlined in the Woman's Home Companion for June. Says this magazine:

"The first matter to consider is the amount of assets available. This, of course, amounts to exactly what the outside world considers the services of the producing partner to be worth. This income must be divided to meet the various expenses of the business under a general classification as follows:

"First: General Operating Expenses. This is the most important department of all, and includes food, servants, fuel, light, rent or interest and taxes."

"Second: Sinking Fund. This is also a most important account, and should not for any reason be overlooked. Upon it depends absolutely the prosperity of the firm through periods of financial depression. It includes savings-bank deposits and life-insurance premiums.

"Third: Repairs and Depreciation.

This is often considered a part of the operating expense, but it is better kept separate. It includes depreciation of the plant, and on equipment, such as dishes, cooking utensils, furniture, bed and table linen.

"Fourth: The Contingent Fund. This includes church dues, charities, theater tickets, telephone and books and magazines.

"Fifth: Emergency Fund. This includes doctor, druggist and dentist.

"In order to transact business on a sound basis, all of these funds must be considered. What remains of the capital may be divided between the partners as a salary. From their salaries the partners must pay their personal expenses of clothing and incidentals. The size of the salaries therefore depends entirely upon the economical management of the affairs of the firm. It is unwise to raise salaries at the expense of the Sinking Fund, though this is often a temptation. In case the partners feel that their salaries are not large enough, it is better to appoint an investigating committee to eliminate petty graft and extravagance. They should examine carefully the Operating Expense. It is sometimes economical for a domestic firm to build its own plant, instead of hiring one, and it is often possible, by engaging in outside industry, such as kitchen-gardening or poultry-raising, to reduce the food expense, and save money in the Emergency Fund."

#### Items Gathered in From Far and Near

##### MECKLENBURG AMERICAN HISTORY.

From the Springfield Republican. The Mecklenburg declaration of independence, which President Taft has now helped to celebrate and to dignify, remains in the embittered field of historical controversy, notwithstanding the presence, in an official capacity, of the nation's chief executive at the annual ceremonies. The assertion that Mecklenburg county, N. C., declares its unqualified independence of King George III and his parliament May 20, 1775, might be true; but, even if it were, the significance of the act seems susceptible of a ludicrous exaggeration. If the three tailors of Tooley street had declared their independence of his majesty's government, the shock to the British empire must have been no less profound than a similar manifesto by an isolated county in an American colony. It seems unnecessary to say that it was the joint declaration of independence by all the colonies that made the independence movement a reality. A county or township, here and there, might have anticipated the Philadelphia convention, but the course of history would not have been changed had there been no Fourth of July.

##### THE GEORGIA STRIKE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The strike of the engineers upon the Georgia railroad is altogether outside the ordinary range of industrial troubles, and represents a condition to which the ordinary rules of economic justice do not apply. It is the more disturbing because the striking engineers not only are sustained by their union, but apparently are sustained by the public opinion of the vicinage. They will not run their engines with negro firemen, and until the railroad company shall replace all the negro firemen with white men no trains shall be moved. The southern railroads have had many difficulties to overcome but this persistent race prejudice is the most perplexing. The unfortunate negroes in Georgia are denounced for their supposed laziness. When they find work to do, for which they are capable, white prejudice forbids their employment. There is no reason why they should not make good firemen and there is a very well defined complaint that they do not. The complaint seems to be solely against the one thing that they can not change, their color.

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#### THE LESSON OF LIBRARIES.

From the Boston Herald. Cities find it as hard to keep up with the growth of their public libraries as with their school population. Springfield, which is about to move into its new building, has seen an increase of 50 per cent in the use of its new books, including circulation for home use, in the past five years. While Providence, which has occupied its present building only nine years, has in that time seen its volumes increase more than 80 per cent, making a need for immediate extension. Do men really decay as wealth accumulates, according to the poet?

—Nature Enthusiast.

This world of ours is fair indeed; If you would gain some passing hint Of all its beauties, you should read The ads the summer landlords print.

#### METAPHYSICS.

"How would you illustrate the superiority of mind over matter?"

"By personal experience," answered the student. "I set my alarm clock for half-past 6 in the morning, but I do not allow it to exert any influence over my breakfast hour."

#### A DISCOURSED CONSTITUENT.

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