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T. J. Macmillan
No. 100 Secretary.

DR. ELIOT AND HIS NEW RELIGION.

A religion without dogma, without
supernaturalism and without authority.
That seems to be the sum and substance
of the 'new religion' of Dr. Eliot.
For years this man has held
the highest place in the country as
a thinker, as a leader of other men into
new paths of thought. He is gentle.
He has none of the characteristics
which sometimes mark college pro-
fessors—like others, as seeking after
notoriety. He has often raised his
voice for the higher and truer things
of life when it was not altogether
possible to do so.

It has been his custom and his natural
inclination by virtue of his in-
tellectual vigor and acquired knowl-
edge to make incursions and excursions
into things as they are and
ought to be. But his latest—the 'new
religion,' seems somewhat footless—or
a thing that were better speculated on
with kindred souls than shouted from
the roof tops.

In this wise he formulates his religion:

As a rule, the older Christian
churches have relied on authority. But
there is now a tendency toward liberty
and progress, and among educated
men this feeling is irresistible. In the
new religion there will be no personifi-
cation of natural objects; there will
be no deification of remarkable human
beings, and the faith will not be racial
or tribal.

The new religion will admit no sac-
raments, except natural, hallowed
customs, and it will deal with natural
interpretations of such rites. Its
priests will strive to improve social
and industrial conditions. Prevention
will be the watchword of the new
religion and a skillful surgeon will be
one of its ministers.

The love of God and service to men
are the most virile parts of his new
creed.

But is that new?

The gentle Man of Nazareth expressed
that idea in its highest form nineteen
centuries ago. And with many
imperfect, misunderstandings, that is
in most cases the basis of all religion.
Distorted though the conception of
God may be, and ill considered as the
relation of self to others, that is old
too.

It seems to the casual observer that,
as the French say, Dr. Eliot has been
to a deal of trouble to smash in windows
that were already open. And this is particularly true in America.

In the field of the supernatural—
much that religion would lose by following
Eliot. Without the supernatural
whether it be fate, or nature, or
God, where is man? It is the instinctive
dread of being thrown on his own
resources that makes him a believer
in the supernatural. Rely on pure
reason of things and you haul up after
wandering in a circle—exactly
what you started.

The Why is always staring you in
the face.

Therefore to most persons the religion
of Doctor Eliot seems good only
in those things which are his main
tenets.

A Roman priest in New Jersey re-
marks that the 'new religion' is a
great piece of superstition.

Another writer smartly says that it
is as unsatisfactory as his five foot
book shelf from which Shakespeare
and the Bible were omitted. Alto-
gether it seems that what there is of
religion in the new doctrine is some
hundreds of years old.

Also, He Cannot Talk!

Opposition to scientific research is
sure to end as soon as it is recognized
that the end is good. Uncle Ezra's remark in the Washington Star
is to the point on this subject.

"I don't see much use in do scientifics'
folks studyin' monkey talk," he said,
"but a study of how talk dat 'ud let
de animal tell all about himse' befo'
a trade comes off 'ud save a heap o'
hard feelin'."

ANOTHER MAIN.

Is another main from the pumping station to the city necessary?
If it is necessary, is it a debt owed by the Water Works Company to
the citizens of Richmond, or is it a "concession"?

That seems a matter to be discussed.

Obligation or "Concession."

Obviously if the new main is not needed, then the company may
justly claim that they ought to be given other rights and privileges to
balance the granting of a mere whim of the people or a "bogey" raised
by the insurance companies. A pipe line will cost somewhere near
\$40,000. Naturally the Company would rather not build it.

We are of the opinion that another main is a part of the obligation
which the company owes to the community. We think it only fair that
it should give fire protection to the town which will insure it perfectly
from destruction or imminent peril at the most dangerous time. For a
public service corporation has other duties to the community in which it
operates than the wholesaling and retailing of water. One of its duties
is to furnish water to the city at the time when there is the most danger.

Any Danger?

THE TIME WHEN A MAIN PIPELINE IS MOST LIKELY TO
BREAK IS WHEN THERE IS A LARGE FIRE AND ALL THE PRES-
SURE IS TURNED ON.

THAT IS, "PUMPING DIRECT."

THEREFORE THE GREATER THE NECESSITY, THE GREATER
THE DANGER.

"Pumping direct," is the system in use here at times of danger by
fire. The connection is severed from the reservoir and the gravity flow
is stopped. The pumping then begins directly into the main line of pipe
from a containing well. The direct pressure is as strong as the engineer
allows it to become.

Let a careless engineer take his hand from the throttle when it is
running at a dangerous rate—or let him fail to keep his attention on the
indicator—the main is in danger.

And once the main breaks—that means twenty-four hours before it
can be fixed.

Richmond can burn up in twenty-four hours.

It Did.

It did happen one Thanksgiving Eve about fifteen years ago that a
blow-out did occur near the Hawkins pond just beyond the second run.
It blew forty cart loads of dirt out of the ground. Also it required twenty-
four hours to fix it in.

But there was no fire that time else we would have had the double
main years ago. Public sentiment would have forced it.

The time when you need a second main is when the main has
blown out. The main is most apt to blow out when pumping direct.

A main is one of the uncertain things that no one knows about. It
may never blow out again.

It might not.

But if it does blow out it will blow out at a most inconvenient time.

THE POINT WE MAKE IS THAT IT CAN BLOW OUT.

IT DID.

LEST WE FORGET.



The above picture shows the one main pipeline of the
Richmond City Water Works Company dangerously ex-
posed near the second run in the neighborhood of the
Hawkins Pond just north of Glen Miller. The reader will
notice that the pipe is out of line causing a strain at the
joint under which the water has completely hollowed a
cavity. The cavity means an added strain.

The proper remedy for this condition is exactly what
the Water Works Company has done in other instances
along its main line and from its reservoir. It needs a
concrete enforcement.

The imminent danger of a break in this line is cer-
tainly worth considering. The reason it is introduced at
this place, is primarily to bring home to the citizens of
Richmond in what jeopardy their water supply is with
one main. The danger is not only on the surface as the
fact of the blowout about fifteen years ago will attest.
That was safely buried.

On July 22nd, the Palladium called the attention of
the authorities of the Water Works Company to this
place. The Company's representative said he would at-
tend to it the next day. An employee of the company in-
forms us that nothing has been done as yet.

The above photograph is not many feet distant from
the blowout of fifteen years ago, and is just over the
ridge which appears in the background.

Perfect Safety?

As we are credibly informed the danger is not so much of one of the
pipes bursting—though that is conceivable—the danger is centered at
the "bells" or joints which are cemented by leaden fillers. At every
joint of the twelve-foot pipes which compose the main there is a possible
danger.

The natural wear and tear of time certainly has no tendency to in-
crease the efficiency of the joints of the one pipe line which furnishes all
the water that Richmond uses.

A rough estimate of the number of such joints is about 1,200. Nat-

urally a break occurs at the weakest point.

This being the case we leave as a fair question whether or not there
is perfect safety in the present system?

Approximately perfect safety is what the town is entitled to.

TO GO BACK TO THE BEGINNING, WHAT SHOULD THE PIPE-
LINE BE CONSIDERED—A "CONCESSION" OR AN OBLIGATION?
IF THE COMPANY HAS ITS WAY IT WILL BE CLAIMED THAT THE
PIPELINE IS A MERE WHIM OF THE CITIZENS WHICH IT WILL
GRANT AT THE EXPENSE OF REAL CONCESSIONS IN RATES, OR
TERM OF CONTRACT ON THE PART OF THE CITY.

Editor's Note—Of the matter as to whether or not the financial con-
dition of the company will warrant such an expenditure without "getting
their money back" somehow—that is a subject which the Palladium will
take up later.

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.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

Editor Palladium:—

Tomorrow, August 2d is the 133d
anniversary of the first signature at-
tached to the Declaration of Independ-
ence. There is a prevailing belief that
when the members of congress adopted this revered document they
tumbled over each other in their
rash to sign it. This is a great mis-
take. After bitter discussion, last-
ing "the greater part of three days," the
perfected declaration was adopted on
the evening of the 4th of July. No
one thought then of signing it. But
on the 19th of July a member of con-
gress moved a committee be appointed
to prepare a copy of the Declaration
of Independence, engrossed on parch-
ment, and that it were signed by
all the members.

The committee was appointed and
on the second day of August reported
the parchment copy of the Declaration
which has been so sacredly pre-
served among the archives of the gov-
ernment at Washington. A few of the
most patriotic members signed it on
that day, but the greater portion hesi-
tated and asked for time to think
about it. Some members flatly refused
to sign and resigned their seats in
congress rather than do so. John
Dickinson and four others of the
Pennsylvania delegation went out in
a body. Then the work of persuasion
began. Outside pressure was brought
to bear and some members yielded
only to instructions from their consti-
tuents. It was not until the 14th of
November that the last signature was
obtained.

Nearly one third of the signatures
finally attached to the Declaration of
Independence were of men who came
into congress after that document had
been adopted by congress and published
to the world. Sanderson in his
Life of George Clymer, one of the
signers, says: "Clymer in conjunction
with Dr. Benjamin Rush, James Wilson,
George Ross and George Taylor, were
appointed to seats in congress, on the 20th day of July, 1776, to succeed
those members of the Pennsylvania
delegation, who had refused their
assent to the Declaration of Independ-
ence and abandoned their seats in
congress." Others like R. R. Livingston
of New York, refused to sign or resign
and did neither. Dr. Matthew Thornton
of New Hampshire, entered congress for the first time on the
4th of November and signed the Declaration
on the 14th, completing the list. The first signature was obtained
on the 2d day of August and the last, three months and a half later.
This does not imply hasty action.
ISAAC JENKINSON.

By Philander Johnson.

A Decorative Essential.

"I guess we'd better sell that cow,"

said Mrs. Corttossel. "She doesn't
give any milk."

"No," answered her husband. "But
we don't sell her. Every summer
boarder asks if we keep a cow an'

I've got to be able to say 'Yes.' I'm
best if I see what city people find so
confounded ornamental in a cow."

One of the distinctive features of
this building is the waiting-room,
which extends from 31st to 33rd
Streets, its walls parallel to Seventh
and Eighth Avenues, for a distance
of 314 feet 4 inches. The height of
this room is 150 feet and its width
106 feet 8 inches. The walls of the
waiting-room above the main body of
the building contain on each side
three semi-circular windows of a rad-
ius of 33 feet 4 inches and 66 feet 8
inches wide at the base. There is

GREATEST STATION
IN COUNTRY NOW
NEARLY FINISHED

(Continued From Page One.)

world, affording the maximum amount
of entrance and exit facilities possible.

The Seventh Avenue facade is com-
posed principally of a Roman Doric
colonnade, double at the carriage en-
trances at the street ends and at the
main front entrance for pedestrians in
the center, each of the columns being
4 feet 6 inches in diameter and 35
feet high. Above the central colon-
nade is an entablature surmounted by
a clock with a dial 7 feet in diameter.
The center of this clock is on the
axial line of 32nd Street, and 61 feet
above the sidewalk.

Monumental Gateway.

This Seventh Avenue facade was
conceived especially to express in
largest possible fashion a monumental
gateway. It may be compared in a
greatly magnified manner to the
Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, through
which passes so much of the traffic
of that city.

The main body of the building ap-
proximates in height the Bourse of
Paris, reaching 26 feet above the
street level. With entrances through
each of the two corners of the station
on Seventh Avenue there are carriage
drives, each about 63 feet wide, or the
width of a standard New York City
street, fronted by double columns and
pediments. The frontage on 31st and
33rd Streets are similar. The walls
of the exterior of the carriage drives
are of pilaster treatment for a dis-
tance of some 279 feet.

Midway along the sides of the build-
ing, signaling the entrances on 31st
and 33rd Streets, are series of col-
umns of the same dimensions as those
on the Seventh and Eighth Avenue fa-
cades, for a distance of 117 feet. Above
these colonnades there are also sculp-
tured groups supporting large ornamental
clocks. For 116 feet beyond
there are interrupted colonnades, after
which the walls are of pilaster treat-
ment to Eighth Avenue, with the ex-
ception of 45 ft. colonnades marking
entrances to the concourse.

Eighth Avenue Frontage.

The Eighth Avenue frontage is
treated on the plan of pilasters ex-
cept for 44 feet 6 inches, which are
broken by columns into intervals of
three spaces to mark another spacious
entrance to the main floor of the con-
course.

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this building is the waiting-room,
which extends from 31st to 33rd
Streets, its walls parallel to Seventh
and Eighth Avenues, for a distance
of 314 feet 4 inches. The height of
this room is 150 feet and its width
106 feet 8 inches. The walls of the
waiting-room above the main body of
the building contain on each side
three semi-circular windows of a rad-
ius of 33 feet 4 inches and 66 feet 8
inches wide at the base. There is

Are You
Pinched
For Money?

Do you need a little assistance
temporarily? The proposition is
easy. Call at our office and
state your wants to us confiden-
tially. We can help you out
without any embarrassment or
publicity. Our system is sim-
ple and easy—easy to get and
easy to pay.

Money Loaned

On wagons, pianos, household
goods