

The Richmond Palladium

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

Rudolph G. Leeds, Managing Editor.
Charles M. Morgan, Editor.
W. R. Poundstone, News Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in ad-
vance) or 10c per week.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, in advance \$5.00
Six months, in advance 2.50
One month, in advance .45

RURAL ROUTES.
One year, in advance \$2.50
Six months, in advance 1.50
One month, in advance .25

Address changed as often as desired;
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 Association of American
Advertisers (New York City) has
examined and certified to the circulation
of this publication. Only the figure of
circulation contained in its report are
guaranteed by the Association.

No. 100

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

Down With the Billboards.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.
It is evident that the billboard nuisance
will have to be attacked seriously
in every community, as it is growing,
not only in the number of the
boards, but also in their dimensions.
The boards represent business enter-
prise, and there will be a struggle to
save them as against the claims of
property owners who feel aggrieved
because of injury to values caused by
the glaring advertisements. If public
sentiment could be cultivated in op-
position to the use of this form of ad-
vertising the cure would be rapid. The
value of advertising cards thus offensively
blazoned is largely overestimated,
and if this could be made clear
there would be an abandonment of the
boards in favor of newspaper adver-
tising, which is far superior and at-
tractive rather than offensive to the
public, which reads newspaper adver-
tising, while it merely glances at the
billboards and wonders whether such
prominence pays.

Tip to the Commissioners.

From the New York Evening Post.
The authorities at Washington, D. C.,
who have devised a muzzle for the
muzzled rooster, might have learned
a thing or two from Herbert Spencer.
That philosopher, having suffered tor-
tures from the early crowing of a
young cockerel, discovered that the
posture of crowing required the tail to
be elevated at a certain sharp angle.
He attached to chancery's tail a
weight too heavy to allow the proper
elevation, and there was no longer any
interruption of the morning nap. It
was a real discovery in social statics.

The Age of Progress.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.
How rapidly scientific history is be-
ing made in the conquest of the air we
who are privileged to look on while
this is being accomplished can but
feebly appreciate. When was there
ever an age in the world when a single
lifetime would compass such a
scale of progress as the telegraph, the
dynamo, with all its marvelous applica-
tions: the telephone, the phonograph,
the automobile, the wireless and the
flying machine. Talk about your golden
ages and good old days! The world
has never seen such progress as we
are beholding right now, and in
conscience and sense of responsibility
as much as in more material things.

Sign of Autumn.

From the Birmingham Age Herald.
The foot ball rules are out, and this
is a surer sign of autumn than the lo-
cust's song.

TWINKLES

(BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.)
Purity.
"Is that food absolutely pure?" asked
the timorous man.
"Yes," answered the dealer, heartily.
"The benzene of soda we use is
guaranteed not to be in any way adul-
terated."

Thoughtful Consideration.

The summer landlord soon will close
His hostelry and disappear.
Since patrons must have time, he
knows,
To earn enough for board next year.

Fully Informed.

"Do you ever have any secrets from
your wife?"
"No," answered Mr. Meekton. "I
have sometimes thought I had, but I
always found out my mistake."

"Loan' yeh temper don't pay," said
Uncle Eben. "In a heap o' cases it
don't do no mo' dan put you to de ex-
pense of hirl'n' a lawyer to show you
wha' you's wrong."

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

UP IN MUNCIE.

The actual life of an asphalt street has been found to be about five years.

The average cost of original asphalt paving has been \$2.80 per square yard.

"After the repeated failure of the city to get bids, the company made it plain that it would not move a plant to the city to do the repair work until there were ten thousand yards of work to be done."

The practical monopoly of the asphalt trust prevented the city getting its repair work done when it was badly needed.

The city health authorities protested on the unsanitary condition of the streets caused by the failure to repair.

Not a single city official who has anything to do with the street department is in favor of asphalt paving and declare it a failure.

The streets paved with asphalt five or six years ago have for the most part been torn up and resurfaced with brick.

THE THROTTLE HOLD.

The Asphalt Trust promised the city of Muncie that it would promptly repair the streets when necessary.

After the repeated failure of the city to get bids for the resurfacing of the streets, the company made it plain that it would not come to repair the streets until there were ten thousand yards of repairing to be done. In the meantime the conditions got worse and worse.

By the time the company actually got to work there was almost fifteen thousand yards of repair work to be done.

Why was this possible?

Simply because the Barber Asphalt company has a monopoly. In other words the trust had a throttle hold on the city of Muncie.

For the Barber Asphalt company has no competition.

The way that Muncie did was to revert to brick.

The reason was that the city health authorities were protesting against the unsanitary conditions caused by the non repair of the streets. Another reason was that the streets laid with asphalt only lasted five years.

The third reason was the great expense (\$2.80 per sq. yard).

But the real reason, when all was said and done, was the lack of competition caused by absolute monopoly.

It is the same way all over the country.

In Des Moines, Iowa, this last month an account of asphalt troubles appeared in the Des Moines Capital. Paving had been started on Walnut street, one of the principal business streets. The price suddenly increased from \$2.15 to \$2.45 per square yard. Simply the throttle hold.

It costs the city of Indianapolis \$1,000 a mile every year to keep its streets in repair. Why? The monopoly of the Asphalt Trust.

The citizens of Hamilton have to have asphalt streets whether they want them or not. Simply because the Asphalt Trust has controlled the council.

They pay more than do the citizens of neighboring towns for the same reason—Monopoly.

Yet while Richmond may smugly congratulate herself that there is no asphalt trouble here, the trouble is not over. In fact it has just commenced.

Thanks to the manipulation in the realm of legislative lobbying by Mr. S. S. Saxton, the head of the S. S. Saxton Construction Company, it will be easy enough for the Asphalt Trust to get in its work here if the citizens are not vigilant.

Whatever the manner of approach—whether with sweet phrases, or corruption or legal technicality born of its own lobbying, the asphalt paving situation is nothing but the struggle of a small community against the resources of one of the most unscrupulous corporations in the county. It is the throttle hold.

This throttle hold and all the disadvantages of asphalt paving are typically illustrated everywhere. Can it be that the citizens of Richmond do not know when they are forewarned?

Look at Muncie.

Christian Endeavor--Home Missions

BY REV. S. H. DOYLE.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.
Topic.—Life lessons for me from the book of Romans.—Rom. xii, 1-2. (Consecration meeting.)

The epistle of Paul to the Romans is the superior of anything to be found in epistolary literature. Paul was a master in letter writing, and his letters written to some of the churches which he had organized and some of which he had visited afterward form a most important part in New Testament writings. Paul was to Christ what Plato was to Socrates. The gospel writers assume the attitude toward Christ that Xenophon did to Socrates. Xenophon was the historian of Socrates. The evangelists in the gospel tell the history of Christ. But Plato and Paul occupy the higher positions. Plato was the interpreter of Socrates' philosophy; Paul was the interpreter of the doctrines of Christ. Interpreter means a much higher ground than mere historians. So that Paul as the interpreter of Christ's doctrines occupied the supreme attitude toward Him. By him the life and teachings of Christ were formulated into the great doctrines which are the main foundations of the beliefs of the various Christian denominations. Indeed, Paul and his writings have been so thoroughly preached that some have claimed that Christ has been overshadowed by His great apostle. But not so. To preach Paul is to preach Christ, for no disciple was ever more devoted to his Master than Paul to Christ. He preached not himself, but "Christ and Him crucified." His glory was in the cross. "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ" was his guiding star.

Great as all the epistles of Paul are, the greatest is the book of Romans, in which he sets forth so forcibly the doctrine of justification by faith, which doctrine, seized on later by Martin Luther, revolutionized the formality and deadness of the Catholic church and led to the reformation and the institution of Protestantism. Romans had had a tremendous influence. By studying it Luther learned that Christianity was by faith and not such works as the since called Roman Catholic church demands. The result was the Protestant church. Luther's commentary on Romans led to the conversion of John Wesley, who in his struggles against similar conditions in the Church of England to those in the time of Luther in the Catholic church founded the Methodist Episcopal

church, which has been and is still a great evangelical force in the world. The Presbyterian and all the reformed churches base their doctrines upon Paul's interpretations of the life and teachings of Christ. Protestantism almost entirely still stands firmly upon them, and under the blessings of God they have been wonderfully progressive and successful in their work.

No one was better qualified to write this epistle than Paul. It is no local letter, but one for the world. Jews and gentiles alike are shown in it how to be saved, and there is no difference in the method. Jews and gentiles, as the apostle proves, must be saved, if at all, through faith in Christ and His death. Only Paul was really adapted to write such a book for such a purpose. His father was a Jew who had been made a citizen of Rome. His mother was a Greek, which bound him to the gentiles. He was thus related to the three great empires of his day—Judea, Greece and Rome. Related to all, he could naturally appeal to all. He was raised a strict Jew and educated in the highest Jewish schools. Yet, his mother being a gentile, he would understand the gentiles better than Jews alone. What better equipment for a worldwide influence? He belongs to all nations and has led members of all nations into his Master's kingdom. He was a great thinker, a master of philosophy and of logic, and the logic of the doctrinal system has never been successfully refuted or denied.

The book of Romans is readily divided. It consists of two parts, the doctrinal and practical. The doctrinal part is found in chapters I, 16, to xii, 36. The practical part includes chapter xii, 16. In Rom. I, 18, is the text of the doctrinal part. In chapter xii, 1, the text for the practical part is found. Every Endeavorer should commit to memory these two verses.

Life lessons for me:

1. A living and not a dead consecration to God (xii, 1).
2. Nonconformity to the world, but transformation by the spirit of God (xii, 2).
3. My duties toward other disciples of Christ (xii, 9-16).
4. My duties toward enemies (xii, 17-21).

BIBLE READINGS.
Rom. I, 1-7; xiv, 21; iii, 19-31; iv, 1-12; v, 1-21; viii, 1-5; xxi, 39; x, 1-4; xi, 33-36; xiv, 1-12.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

CONVENTION DATE WAS DECIDED ON

Democrats to Place City Ticket in Field on September 22nd.

MAY NAME A FULL TICKET

PETTIS REID AND CHARLES BECK ARE OUT IN OPEN FOR MAYOR. ALTY PLUM—OTHERS ARE ALSO MENTIONED.

With considerable animation has the democratic pot begun to boil and at a meeting of the Jefferson club last evening it was decided to hold the democratic primary on Wednesday, September 22. While the place for holding the convention has not yet been fully determined, it is very probable that the city building will be the scene of activities, it is said. The primaries will be in the form of a delegate convention, and, it is understood, the party will nominate a full ticket at this time to represent them in the next city election.

Merrill Still Mum.

Pettis Reid and Charles Beck have already announced their candidacy for the democratic nomination for mayor and it is thought that before the convention is called there will be several other names added to the list. City Clerk C. W. Merrill seems to be hanging fire. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the mayoralty nomination, but he refuses to discuss the matter. His announcement is expected almost any day by his many friends. The other city officials are also coming in for their share of attention and while no candidates have declared themselves yet, it is understood that a strenuous campaign is being waged at present among some of the most prominent democrats of the city.

Henry Farwig, formerly councilman from the first ward, and a right hand man of Big Chief John Bayer, is wearing a mysterious smile whenever he is asked if he is a candidate for the mayoralty nomination.

SCHOOLBOYS IN SHOPS.

Cincinnati's Plan of Industrial Training Arouses Unionists.

According to a rumor from Cincinnati, the boys taking courses in the industrial departments of the high schools of that city are to be placed in shops and receive a certain stipend for their services. The rumor has it that the boys are to be taken into shops in their second year and shown how to do different sorts of work. After watching others they are to attempt it themselves, receiving 10 cents an hour. In the third year they are to receive 11 cents and in their fourth year 12 cents an hour.

They are to work in pairs, one attending school while the other is in a shop, and they are each to receive \$52.75 for the three years' work. The plan is said to have been carefully worked out in the University of Cincinnati, and it has aroused trade unionists because it means, if carried out generally, that schoolboys will take the places of regular apprentices in open shops and hence will be qualified to act as strike breakers in case of trouble.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Growth of Trades Unions in France.

Over in France there is a statute under the title of "syndicate professionals" that regulate not only labor organizations, but also associations of employers, joint associations of employers and work people and agricultural societies. According to the report on these associations for 1908-9, the ministry of labor and of social thrift, French workmen had on Jan. 1 last 5,524 trades unions, with an aggregate membership of 537,102, as compared with 5,322 organizations, with a total membership of 506,012, on Jan. 1, 1907. The increases being 3.8 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. The remarkable growth of trades unions in France is indicated by the statistics for a period of ten years, which show that their number and membership have doubled in that time.

The Right Kind of Unionism.

It isn't always that an Irishman can invade German territory and win out in a union election, but this is precisely what John Sullivan, secretary of the United Brewery Workmen, No. 59, New York, did in a recent election for member of the international executive board of the union for the New York and New Jersey district. In a membership of about 45,000 there are scarcely 9,000 English speaking members, yet Mr. Sullivan won by 3,000 majority over his German competitor. The election clearly turned on the qualifications of the candidate regarding it as should be, of nationality or of race. The board will meet in Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in September.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrah. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

UNION FEES AND DUES

Cost of Maintaining Labor's Organization in New York.

EXPENDITURE OF INCOME.

The Principal Charges Against Trades Unions Are Administration, Benefits and Per Capita Taxes—Average Cost to Members.

The New York state bureau of labor statistics has been engaged in an investigation of trades union initiation fees and dues and has just issued a valuable report on the subject, a part of which is here quoted:

Generally speaking, the principal income of trades unions is derived from initiation fees and regular dues. Moneys thus collected are in the main devoted to administering the business affairs of the organizations, to the payment of sick and death benefits and (in cases where unions are affiliated with national or international labor associations) to the payment of parent taxes for the support of parent bodies. Levies for special purposes are occasionally made. For example, the district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Greater New York found it necessary in August, 1904, to impose an assessment upon its membership to obtain sufficient funds for the defrayal of the expenses of a trade dispute then in progress. That levy extended over a period of thirty-eight weeks, during nineteen of which each working member paid into the treasury \$1.50 per week, while for each of the remaining nineteen weeks the amount paid was \$1 per member. This netted about \$201,000. As a further illustration of the need for such exactions in an extreme emergency the action of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City may be cited here. In the year 1893 the effect incident to the introduction of linotype machines in the composing rooms of the large metropolitan daily newspapers began to be felt by journeymen compositors in this city, and statistics at that time gathered and compiled by the officials of the union showed that in a brief period 662 members had lost their positions as a result of the sudden change in the method of production. Quite a number of these printers had advanced to a stage in life when they felt unable to master what they considered to be a new trade. Many younger men were also deprived temporarily of a means of gaining a livelihood. This occurred at a time when a severe industrial depression was sweeping over the country, and the compositors thus thrown into idleness when all industries were paralyzed by the panic failed to obtain employment at other occupations. As a consequence there ensued the greatest suffering ever experienced in the printing industry. It therefore devolved upon the local typographical union to devise measures to relieve the distress occasioned by this displacement of hand labor, and on Oct. 1, 1893, a plan to create an unemployment fund was put into execution. Members at work were required to contribute a certain proportion of their weekly earnings for this object. The assessment then inaugurated continued for exactly fourteen years, during the greater portion of which it consisted of 1 per cent of the wages earned, and the aggregate amount realized and disbursed was \$32,551.55.

Ninety-five per cent of the 2,459 unions in New York state sent in answers to the questions propounded by the statistical bureau of the state department of labor as to initiation fees. The figures ranged from 25 cents, charged by a few organizations in the clothing industry and public employment, to \$300 fixed by two unions in the constructive industry. During a single year 74,778 new members were accepted by 2,223 unions, and these initiated paid \$673,105.85 for admission, or an average of \$0.03.

Every trades union has its own method of collecting dues, some organizations requiring payments weekly, others monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

The lowest amount of dues demanded was 50 cents per year by an association of stationary engineers, while the maximum reached \$10 monthly, which an organization of flint glass cutters and workers required to be paid. The average monthly rate for the 403,032 members affiliated with the 2,529 unions reporting in the combined industries was 65 cents.

An interesting fact developed in the inquiry was that the percentage system of levying dues has gained some favor in this state, fourteen unions having successfully inaugurated this plan of gathering their revenues on a certain basis of the earnings of their 2,577 members, whose payments varied from 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye

SIN SUFFERING.

Don't be a "good fellow." The other fellow gets the fun, and you pay the bill.—Warning of a Good Fellow.

Joseph Graesser of Chicago, secretary of a loan and building association, stole from time to time \$20,000 from the association funds.

He took small sums at first; but, having once crossed the line of honesty, other thefts followed naturally or as necessary acts.

Sobbing in his cell at the police station, Graesser grew calm after a time and issued this note of warning to young men:

"Do not think you can take a small amount from the till and pay it back. You can't. Once started, your need become greater all the time until you have no alternative but continue theft, flight or suicide.

"Do not live beyond your means. Once in debt you will never, never get out. Do not gamble. You are drawn tighter and tighter into the coils.

"Do not spend money to pretend what you are not. You get tripped up in the end, to the shame of yourself and friends.

"Since I took the first \$25 out of the till I literally lived in hell. I took the first money to 'play the ponies.' I took more to win back what I lost. I have long known what the end would be, and my waking hours have been filled with agony and my nights with horrible dreams.

"My arrest came as an actual relief."

But shame and pity for his family of

Atlantic City, Sept. 4.—Every saloon in Atlantic City may be closed on Sunday as a result of the avowed intention of reformers to force the arrest of Mayor Stoy if he refuses to follow the dictates of the order from Attorney-General Wilson demanding that he force compliance with the "bishop law."

Under the terms of the state law failure to comply with the order places Mayor Stoy in a position where he can be arrested and held under bail for the grand jury on a charge of misdemeanor. Decision in the matter will probably be reached tomorrow at the end of a series of conferences between the mayor and political leaders which has been in progress all day today.

The limit of the ten days notice served on Mayor Stoy by the attorney general to force compliance with the law has expired, but no attempt will be made to force his arrest until after Sunday, when the reformers will have men on duty to prove whether or not the law has been enforced.

Meetings were held behind closed doors, and every effort made to prevent news of the proceedings becoming public. High legal authorities were called in effort to discover some loophole in the state law that would allow the mayor to remain passive, but it is known that they failed, and that advice was given that the reformers are

in position to enforce their demands that Stoy take the leadership in closing down the resort.

Failure of legal experts to find any technical flaw in the proposition of the angry crusaders to force the arrest of the high official has left the question at the point where Stoy must enforce the law or suffer the odium of arrest, and unless some better plan is found the saloons will be notified to close at midnight on Saturday.

Aside from his political affiliations, Mayor Stoy has always been an honored citizen of Atlantic City, and his family connections in Camden county are of a class that would resent his being made the victim of the crusade which has wrought Atlantic City to fever heat during the past few weeks. Saloon men who have enjoyed privileges not accorded anywhere else in the country are said to be willing to submit to the closing order rather than force the mayor to become the victim of the reform agitation.

Even close supporters of Mayor Stoy are admitting his mistake in refusing service of the papers from Attorney General Wilson ordering him to force obedience to the law. The open letter from the attorney general in which he refuses to further treat with the resort government has aroused friends of the mayor to the danger of his position.