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—and Sun-Telegram—

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Deaconess
Secretary.

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 enterprise, 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 opposition to the use of this form of advertising the cure would be rapid. The value of advertising cards thus often blazoned is largely overestimated, and if this could be made clear there would be an abandonment of the boards in favor of newspaper advertising, which is far superior and attractive rather than offensive to the public, which reads newspaper advertising, 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 matinial rooster, might have learned a thing or two from Herbert Spencer. That philosopher, having suffered tortures 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 chanticleer'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 statistics.

The Age of Progress.
From the Birmingham Age Herald.

How rapidly scientific history is being 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 applications; 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 vast 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 locust'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 adulterated."

"I suppose you meet a great many amateur photographers?"

"Not as many as I used to," answered Farmer Corntossel. "You see, I've heard these summer folks talkin' among themselves, an' anybody that wants to take home souvenir pictures of the funny old Rube that kep' the boardin' house' will have to pay extra."

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."

"Losin' yoh temper don' pay," said Uncle Eben. "In a heap o' cases it don' do no mo' dan put you to de expense of hirin' a lawyer to show you what you's wrong."

PAMELA:
Be sure to use Gold Medal Flour.

ISABELLA

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 smilingly 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 is 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. Interpreters occupy 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 a 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 Endeavor 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. 9-10).

4. My duties toward enemies (xii. 17-21).

BIBLE READINGS.

Rom. i. 1-7; xiv. 21; III. 19-31; IV.

1-12; v. 17-21; VIII. 1-5; xxviii. 39; x.

1-4; x. 23-36; xiv. 1-12.

LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

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

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

CONVENTION DATE
WAS DECIDED ON

Democrats to Place City Tick-
et in Field on September 22nd.

MAY NAME A FULL TICKET

PETTIS REID AND CHARLES BECK
ARE OUT IN OPEN FOR MAYORALTY 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 having 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 offices 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 Train-
ing 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 12½ cents an hour.

They are to work in pairs, one attending school while the other is in the shop, and they are each to receive \$532.75 for the three years' work. The plan is said to have been carefully worked out in the University of Cincinnati, and it has aroused trades 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 professions" 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, issued by the ministry of labor and of social reform, French workmen had on Jan. 1 last 5,524 trades unions, with an aggregate membership of 957,102, as compared with 5,322 organizations, with a total membership of 896,012. 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 regardless, as it should be, of nationality or other considerations. The board will meet in Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in September.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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