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submitted by the Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, TOO.

The Palladium announced some lit-
tle time ago its policy in regard to the
commission form of government. The
Indianapolis Star of yesterday carried
an editorial article which we herewith
reproduce. We are particularly glad
to see a coincidence of opinion on this
matter.

"A recent article in these columns on
the subject of departyizing municipal
elections seems to have attracted con-
siderable attention. Among independ-
ent papers especially the desire to see
mayors chosen somehow by citizens
and not by national party organiza-
tions meets with earnest response.

"The answer some papers in the
West and Southwest made to The
Star's argument is that under the com-
mission plan of city government this
nonpartisan arrangement is secured.
This end is achieved by having candi-
dates for the five commissioners nam-
ed by nonpartisan petitions without
any reference or mention whatever of
their national politics.

"Perhaps this is an important reason
why the commission plan is growing
in favor. Originally starting at Gal-
veston as an outgrowth of the emer-
gency incident to the great flood, the
example has spread, first to Iowa, then
to Kansas. From the Kansas City
Star, itself an able champion of the
movement as well as of all efforts to-
ward municipal independence, we
learn that Coffeyville has just voted
to adopt the commission plan. It goes
on to say:

"Leavenworth, the first city in Kan-
sas to adopt the new rule, is now in
good company indeed. Wichita, Kan-
sas City, Kas.; Independence, Hutch-
inson, Anthony and Coffeyville have
already adopted the 'Leavenworth
plan.' Elections have been called, al-
so, in Topeka and Parsons, and Otta-
wa is preparing to vote upon the new
rule before the time for electing the
new government in 1910.

"The Star would like to see this com-
mission plan tried in Indianapolis.
Where it has been put to the test it
appears to supersede the scramble of
ambitious politicians for office with a
circumspect casting about on the part
of the citizens for five able men to
handle the city's affairs, exactly as the
stockholders of a corporation select a
board of directors. The arrangement
really amounts to the choice by the
municipal corporation's stockholders
of a board of directors to run the cor-
poration's business. Incidentally
much good is accomplished by lopping
off a good many elective offices that
now encumber the ballots, confuse the
voters and perpetuate party machines
in power.

"The commission plan has been tried
long enough now to be out of the realm
of experiment. In actual practice it
produces a situation in which five able
business men are selected, without ref-
erence to national politics, to manage
the city's affairs. No city that we
know of, once having tried the plan,
has abandoned it; but many, observing
its workings in neighboring places,
have adopted it. Surely there is no
place more fitted by prevalence of in-
dependent municipal sentiment to take
hold of a plan like this and bring it to
pass. If our civic organizations will
press the matter upon the next legisla-
ture there need be little doubt that
the commission system would be given
us in time for use at the expiration of
the mayor's term for which Mr. Shank
or Mr. Gauss is about to be elected."

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

Marvelous!
From the Boston Transcript.—The
world moves rapidly in these times,
and within a few days has passed
quite a series of records and caught
up with a number of novelties. Or-
ville Wright made the highest aero-
plane flight, 765 feet; a White Star
liner, steaming sixteen knots an hour,
stopped, backed and rescued in twenty
minutes a seaman who had fallen over-
board in mid-ocean; on a bare plot
of ground in St. Louis a one-thousand-
three-hundred-dollar cottage was
"completed" in eight and a half hours,
sixty-one mechanics being employed;
"the first aerial Masonic lodge" was
formed in a Massachusetts balloon
floating at an elevation of some 7,000
feet; a New York coroner's physician

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR RICHMOND.

Editors' Note.—This is the first of a series of editorial articles
on the commission form of city government. The Palladium has at
hand a considerable amount of data on this subject. Tomorrow it
will publish an analysis of the charter of the city of Des Moines.

"Till now we have assured ourselves: A city is a business corpora-
tion—and run it with a legislature."

Commission government is at the same time the oldest and the
newest thing in municipal government in this country. On the one
hand you have the select men of the old New England towns and the
ratification of their acts in town meetings; on the other you see Des
Moines with the commission form of city government with the checks
of initiative, referendum, and recall in operation to guard the almost
supreme power which has been delegated to the five men who manage
the city's affairs.

Five men about a table—each the manager of a department, a presi-
dent and four others—they make the whole government of this new
form of municipal management. The whole government? No. The
people are the real government. That is where the initiative, the refer-
endum and the recall come in.

For if the managers of the city affairs refuse to pass any matter
which the citizens desire, a petition of a certain percent of the voters
forces them to take action.

No franchise grant may be made without a vote of approval of the
citizens.

Even an ordinance may be protested by a certain percent of the
voters. If it is protested it must receive its ratification from the
citizens before it becomes effective.

But the greatest thing which has to do with this new form of gov-
ernment is that any or all city officials may be recalled from office in
case it shall appear that they are incompetent or have turned against
the interests of the people in any way which makes them unsatisfac-
tory.

Thus with the initiative and the referendum and the recall the de-
tails are left to the five commissioners who do their work without re-
tape and freed from the inertia of the usual city government. The
people know exactly who is responsible. There is no hiding of one be-
hind another. If this is attempted it is easy enough to recall the whole
lot of them.

And they know it.

It therefore is possible even with incompetent and dishonest men in
office to have good city government—for it is only when the people are
callous to their rights and interests that there can be any corruption
and mismanagement.

The fear of the recall makes men do the bidding of their constitu-
ents.

The referendum prevents commissioners from working hardships
on the town and granting away valuable franchises.

The initiative makes possible anything which the commissioners
may not desire to do.

There is no other plan which simplifies the actual working of the
government and grants to the city officials so much power while they
are in sympathy with the wishes of the people, and takes all that pow-
er back when the city officials have turned their ears to others than
the people.

This is the best cure for graft, corruption, franchise stealing, in-
competency, and mismanagement that has yet been found.

Furthermore the commission plan we have outlined does away with
the present party system. It says to the people: "Here is your chance
to elect men because they will do the work well and not because they
wear a party collar." The day has passed when a man's views on the
tariff should make him eligible for the city building. But there will al-
ways be party government until some other form of city government
than our present one is adopted. For it is impossible to get men to
step over their party allegiance to any great extent except on the most
extraordinary occasions. For this reason, in this plan, there is no such
thing as party. Even the primary has no such thing as party. There
is no party emblem on any ticket. What you vote for is the man.

Hence it is that there is more likelihood of getting men in office
for their own fitness and qualifications.

And when it is remembered that in addition to this the features of
initiative, referendum, and recall are added it will be seen that unless
the whole people of any town are corrupted there will be good govern-
ment in that town.

It is for this reason that the Palladium is in favor of the commis-
sion form of government with the addition of the recall, the referen-
dum and the initiative for Richmond. It has worked well in num-
erous places. Notably in Des Moines and Galveston. We believe that if
all the citizens of Richmond, with the aid of the newspapers, the com-
mercial organizations, the business and professional men will take this
matter up they will in the end secure the best form of city government
for Richmond. This will stamp Richmond as the most progressive city
in the state. The co-operation of the commercial clubs all over the
state may be necessary and will be desirable. In this way a general
law may soon be passed in the state legislature permitting those cities
desiring this form of government to obtain it.

performed an autopsy upon an arm-
less man whose kidneys had been
practically non-existent from birth,
and whose heart had for fifteen years
been eaten by a cancer, yet who died
of old age; New Jersey farmers ex-
perienced a chicken thief who travels
in an automobile and sends a collie
dog to rob the roosts and fetch out
the poultry without killing it; also in
New Jersey, four trees yielded eight
bushels of plums. Does the reader
protest that these occurrences have
no natural sequence or normal rela-
tion? Let him remember that "it
takes all kinds of people"—and events
—"to make a world."

A Vacation's Advantages.
From the Detroit News.—One of the
benefits accruing from a vacation trip
is a renewed relish for home.

Has Helped Some.
From the Chicago Tribune.—Per-
haps it is Dr. Cook's mission in life to
make Brooklyn famous.

Children Demand Proof.
From the Brooklyn Standard-Union.
—The children, of course, will demand
from any claimant an authentic inter-
view with Santa Claus.

Cook Is a Democrat.
From the Houston Post.—The indi-
cations now are that Texas will give
Dr. Cook's side of the controversy
\$73,000 majority.

"Tain' much use o' arguin'," said
Uncle Eben. "If you're talkin' to a man
dat has no sense den you has, de bes'
thing you kin do is to keep quiet an'
listen. An' if you're talkin' to one dat
ain't got as much sense as you has,
you's wastin' yob time tryin' to pass
around amature education."

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson)

Lack of Judgment.

"Bliggins is a most kind and consid-
erate man."

"Yes, but he has an unfortunate
way of showing it. He is the sort of
person who will ring your door bell at
6 a. m. to ask you whether the crowing
of his rooster disturbs you."

Outdone.

In silence now the polar bear
Must simply sit and sulk and scowl;
With such commotion in the air,
What use is it for him to howl?

Sordid Considerations.

"Will your new play have a happy
ending?" asked the friend.

"I won't be able to say," answered
Mr. Stormington Barnes, "until I bal-
ance my books at the close of the
season."

The Final Transaction.

"Father," said Little Rollo, "what is
the ultimate consumer?"
"He is the last person, my son, that
an article reaches in its commercial
existence."

"I know what you mean. He's a man
who goes into a hotel and orders chick-
en hash."

A Crisis in Affairs.

There's a time of subtle sorrow for the
ordinary man
That the poets somehow never
paused to note.

A mist of melancholy gathers o'er this
earthly plan
And the shadow of a sob is in your

ARE BURNING OIL; WHIP COAL TRUST

Kansas Farmers Find an Es-
cape From the Exac-
tions of Miners.

NEW FUEL IN FACTORIES

GREAT ECONOMY IN OPERATION
HAS BEEN REPORTED AS A RE-
SULT OF THE CHANGE—OIL
RATES ARE LOW.

Topeka, Kans., Sept. 25.—Kansas
farmers are using the Standard oil to
hammer the coal operators. They are
installing oil stoves for cooking pur-
poses and hundreds of them are even
putting in oil furnaces for heating pur-
poses.

Notwithstanding that Kansas has
some of the largest coal mines in the
central west in its eastern border coun-
ties and the Colorado mines are only
a short distance from its western
boundary, the price of coal is regarded
as excessive, especially in central and
western Kansas. From Hutchinson
and Salina west the people pay as
much for soft lump coal as eastern peo-
ple pay for anthracite.

Two years ago suit was brought be-
fore the interstate commerce commis-
sion to reduce coal rates, and after a
hearing a 50 cent per ton reduction
was ordered on Colorado coal. The
railroads put in the rate, but the state
railroad board says it has information
from the western farmers that the coal
companies have now lifted the price of
coal to 50 cents a ton, which simply ab-
sorbs the amount the freight rate was
reduced. It also contends that the
coal mines are owned by the railroads
although operated by independent com-
panies and it is investigating the mat-
ter with a view of laying the facts be-
fore the interstate commerce commis-
sion.

Oil Company Well Satisfied.

In the meantime the farmers are
switching from coal to oil for fuel. This
is satisfactory to the oil trust. Kan-
sas has extremely low freight rates on
oil, both crude and refined. They were
fixed by a legislative enactment some
years ago, when the agitation against
the oil trust was at its height and
when the railroads were believed to
be in cahoots with the trust. The
rates bring little profit, but the roads
never have taken them into the courts.

Since the advent of the automobile,
and of gasoline street lighting lamps,
the oil trust has had trouble supplying
the demand for gasoline. At the same
time the kerosene had been piling up
at its western refineries until it hadn't
any more space to store it in. What
to do with kerosene had become a prob-
lem with the trust. It had evolved
all sorts of schemes, patent lamps, pa-
tent stoves and patent everything else,
that would tend to increase the con-
sumption of oil.

It had hammered long and hard to
sell its oil. And it was meeting with
only indifferent success until the coal
operators lifted their prices, especially
in the western half of Kansas. That
solved the question in a large measure.
The farmers began to buy oil stoves
and ranges and the coal business was
dull.

Crude Oil Largely Used.

"The crude oil trade is developing
even faster than the refined oil," said
State Oil Inspector Joseph Longshore
today. "The farmers are using oil
burners in their homes, which consume
refined oil, but the manufacturers are
using the oil in their factories. One
factory alone, the Garden City sugar
mill, reports that it is making a net
saving of \$250 a day during its cam-
paign by using crude oil as a fuel in-
stead of coal.
The big flour mills are installing crude
oil burners. With the new avenues
for trade opening up the oil trust
should soon be able to get rid of its
surplus products stored in the oil fields
of Kansas and Oklahoma, and when
this happens, oil operators ought to
receive an advance for their output."

throat
When fortune, always fickle, has been
more than ever rude,
And the study of your wardrobe
brings dismay,
As you take an inventory and reluct-
antly conclude
You must wear your Sunday clothes
for every day.

Oh, the tatter past all wringing and
the shine that won't come off
And the break that now defies the
needle's art
Confront you with a picture that's pa-
thetically grim;
A picture of old friends compelled
to part.

The tailor, as you seek his shop and
carelessly walk through,
Has nothing that's encouraging to
say.

And you know that he is thinking of
the little balance due
You must wear your Sunday clothes
for every day.

This gala raiment, once the garb of
laughter and of song,
Becomes a mournful uniform at last.
Oh, better far were sackcloth and the
penitential thong

Than this mockery so sleek of pleas-
ures past.
Ah, what will be the next relief when
this has had its prime,
And seam by seam it finally gives
"way?"

You know that fate's toboggan has you
scheduled for a climb
When you wear your Sunday clothes
for every day.

American—Miss Goldy-Rocks has a
very imposing figure.
The Count—Yes, something like ten
million, I hear. —Homer's Weekly.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

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.

The following article concerning
the late Rev. Dr. Wakefield was printed
in a San Jose, Calif. exchange:

Dr. J. B. Wakefield, rector emeritus
of Trinity church, passed peacefully to
his eternal reward yesterday, after an
illness which has extended more or
less continuously over a period of three
years. This announcement will bring
to hundreds of people in this commu-
nity, and in other parts of the county,
where Dr. Wakefield labored lovingly
and faithfully to those entrusted to his
care, a sense of deep personal loss.

The deceased was the active rector
of Trinity church for fifteen years, be-
ginning in 1884. Since his relinquish-
ment of the rectorship he has been
held in highest esteem as rector emer-
itus, and while he has not, a great deal
of the time, been able to enter very
actively into the work of the parish,
his earnest life has been an inspiration
and his efforts have always been on
the side of what was inspiring and up-
lifting and helpful.

Dr. J. B. Wakefield was born at
Greenmount, Pa., the home of his
parents, in the suburbs of Bo-fast, Ire-
land, December 7, 1823. His parents
were persons of culture and wealth;
his mother greatly interested in phi-
lanthropic works.

His Education.

At the age of 9 Mr. Wakefield was
sent to school in England where he
continued his studies until at the age
of 17, as a result of overwork, his
health broke down. The three suc-
ceeding years Mr. Wakefield and his
mother, his father having died when
he was an infant, spent in travel on
the Continent.

In 1849 and after the death of Mr.
Wakefield's mother, he came to Amer-
ica, journeying by stage and canal
boat to Cincinnati, O. While there
he became intimate with a most godly
man, the Rev. George Fiske, through
whose influence he entered the minis-
try, and in 1855 was ordained priest.
His first parish was St. Paul's Rich-
mond, Ind., of which he was rector
until 1884, a total of 29 years.

Upon his resignation from St. Paul's
he became rector of Trinity church,
this city, and continued so until fail-
ing health decided him to give up ac-
tive duty. So on September 1, 1898,
he resigned the rectorship and soon
thereafter the vestry of Trinity
church conferred on him the hono-
rary title, rector emeritus of Trinity
church San Jose.

For several years after giving up
active work Dr. Wakefield and his
daughter, Miss Wakefield, traveled
through this country and Europe.
Upon his return in 1900 he purchased
the home, in which he died, on South
Tenth street and has spent a good part
of his remaining years there.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Three years ago while visiting at
Pacific Grove he was stricken with
paralysis and since then he has had to
spend some of his time in sanitar-
iums. Eleven days ago he was taken
seriously ill and lay most of the time
in a stupor but without any pain.
When aroused he was able to recog-
nize his family up to within a few
hours of his death.

Dr. Wakefield leaves his devoted
daughter, Miss Wakefield and one son,
George F., who was recently married
in the East to the daughter of an old
friend of the family.

The tale of Dr. Wakefield's ministry
in this city is a story of progress in the
church, of a faithful and earnest min-
istration, and of the attainment of a
secure place in the love and esteem
not only of his parish but of all the
people in this city who came in con-
tact with him.

During his rectorship important im-
provements were made in the church
building itself and the furnishings.
The somewhat barren interior
was fitted with most of the present
beautiful habiliments of worship.

Vested Choir Organized.

It was during his rectorship also
that the vested choir was organized.
This has come to be a most important
part of the beautiful service of Trinity
church. A debt of \$4,000 was paid
during this period.

One of the most helpful workers in
all departments of the church during
the incumbency of Dr. Wakefield was
his wife, Mrs. Isabelle Wakefield. She
was especially felt as a helpful influ-
ence in the teaching of the bible and
in the work among the young people
and the women of the church. Mrs.
Wakefield preceded her husband to the
grave.

HELP TO BUSINESS

New York, Sept. 25.—The latest in-
vention to facilitate the work of busi-
ness men is on exhibition at the ele-
venth annual business show now in pro-
gress at Madison Square Garden. In
this city, is a wireless typewriter, "by
which one operator can manipulate
many typewriting machines in the
same city or building by working up-
on one keyboard.

The liveliest interest has been de-
veloped in the typewriter speed con-
tests, wherein sixty operators from all over
the United States and Canada and
England are competitors. The pres-
ent championship title is held by Miss
Rose Fritz, a New York girl, but a new
candidate in the person of Miss F. F.
Eccles, of Connecticut, is regarded as a
possible winner this year.

The competitors are observing the
same training, as do athletes for their
feats, in that they diet, follow keyboard
exercises twice a day and otherwise
keep to a severe routine to perfect
them for their contests.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Tips

—On Renting or Finding a
House, Flat or Room



Read and Answer
Today's Want Ads.

Prehistoric Skeleton Found In Cave Near San Antonio

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 25.—That
parts of their ossular systems should
ever repose in a neat glass book case
in the office of Mayor Callaghan of
this city, may never have occurred to
the beings whose remains were dis-
covered in a cave in the limestone
hills to the west of this city. But
such is the case. Over 1,000 fragments
of bones, large and small, are now de-
posited there, awaiting scrutiny from
the eyes of scientists and near scien-
tists. So far, only the latter have
gone over the bones, and the most of
them have given it as their opinion
that the bones, even though they be-
longed to prehistoric man, are just
bones.

The fact remains that the people
whose remains have thus come to
light were unusually tall. The frag-
ment of a bone, now difficult to iden-
tify, but having formed part of the leg,
or arm, leading to this conclusion, is
still over fifteen inches in length, not-
withstanding the fact a considerable
portion of it must be missing, accord-
ing to the lines of formation of the
bone. The only bones that could be
identified as having formed the skull
of the individual were also found in
parts. They seem to conform, how-
ever, to the brachiocephalic index.
The jaws are those of an adult, are
comparatively well preserved and are
somewhat massive. The chin is very
strong and protruding. Teeth found
in the cave and in the jaws are some-
what below the average size. No in-

cisors have been noticed so far, but
molars rather flat in shape and hav-
ing small roots were found in consid-
erable number. The teeth, like the
bones, crumble easily, though perme-
ated by the properties of the limestone
forming the cave. It is now thought
that exposure to the air will complete
the process of petrification they have
undergone. The limestone of that re-
gion has the characteristic of being ex-
tremely soft when found and harden-
ing rapidly in the air. The small
pieces of bone examined closely show
them to have been practically convert-
ed into stone of the same consistency
as the surrounding material.

The remains were found in a cave of
the Upper Cretaceous formation closed
by alluvial deposits of the Pleistocene
period. The material adhering to
some of the bones shows that the cave
was then so located that vegetable
mould could enter it or form in
it. The possibility that the bones are
those of Indians is very remote for the
reason that the entrance to the little
cave lay many feet under the surface
of the ground and they could not know
of its existence except by chancing
upon it while digging a grave. The
cave being at too low a level for this,
the possibility that the remains are
modern is not very great. Since the
deposit of the remains in the cave
must antedate in this case the Pleisto-
cene period the death of these individ-
uals must have occurred thousands of
centuries ago.

PLAN AIR SHIP LINE

(American News Service)
Berlin, Sept. 25.—A passenger air-
ship service for Germany is being
planned and from the present outlook
it appears that the Kaiser's realm
will have a regularly established air-
ship service in operation not later
than May 1910, carrying passengers
between Berlin and the principal cities
of the Empire.

The Air Navigation company, which
has been organized to establish and
operate this service, has the financial
backing of not less than twenty finan-
cial institutions and men of wealth,
numbering among its shareholders
Prince von Fuenstenberg, Count Tiele-
Winkler, Prince von Donnersmarck,
Herr Isadore Loewy, the General Elec-
tric company and several leading
banks.

It is proposed to buy several Gross,
Zeppelin and Parseval dirigible bal-
loons and some of the Wright aéro-
planes, if the latter are proved avail-
able for cross-country travel, and
while the promoters do not expect to
make money enough to pay dividends,
at the start, they hope that tourist
and other travel will pay the expenses

of the company almost from the be-
ginning.

If the plans of the company mater-
ialize as outlined, as now seems high-
ly probable, the organizers believe
that Germany will be the first country
in the world to have a regularly es-
tablished airship passenger service.

Night On Bald Mountain.

On a lonely night Alex. Benton of
Fort Edward, N. Y., climbed Bald
Mountain to the home of a neighbor,
tortured by asthma, bent on curing
him with Dr. King's New Discovery,
that had cured himself of asthma.
This wonderful medicine soon relieved
and quickly cured his neighbor. Later
it cured his son's wife of a severe lung
trouble. Millions believe it is the great-
est Throat and Lung cure on Earth.
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hemorrhages
and Sore Throats are surely cured by it.
Best for Hay Fever, Grip and Whoop-
ing Cough. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bot-
tle free. Guaranteed by A. G. Loken
& Co.

Neil—She used to boast that she was
one of the charter members of the
Women's Suffrage club. She doesn't
appear to be as proud of it now.
Belle—Oh, she's just as proud, but
you know, the club was organized
eighteen years ago, and she must have
been at least twenty when she joined.