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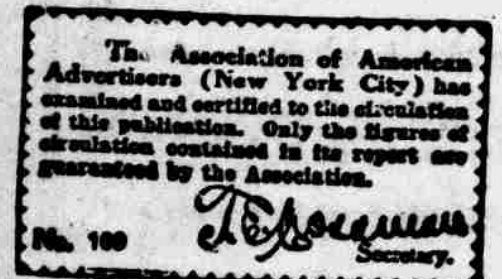
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Items Gathered in
From Far and Near

Historical Floats.

From the New York World.
The half hundred historical floats
which are to be a feature of the Hud-
son-Fulton celebration will graphically
depict the city's development from the
Indian through the Dutch and colonial
periods to the present time. They will
form a striking panorama of municipal
progress. Yet as regards their historical
significance the man in the street watching the page-
ant pass has seen more real history in
the making during a brief lifetime than
will be represented by these tableaux
of Indian chiefs and colonial governors.
A modern mayor of New York in a
single administration helps to make more
real history than was made by all Man-
hattan's Dutch and English governors
combined. Thanks to the better concep-
tion of what history is which we owe to
the kings and captains who make a nation's
history. They are but pawns in a game
in which wars are effects rather than
causes. It is not what Peter Stuyvesant
did that constitutes the history of the
infant metropolis, but what the people
were doing under his governorship,
what their mode of life was and what
social and political changes they were
influencing.

Faunal Specimens.
From the Syracuse Herald.

This is going to be a great year for
the Smithsonian Institution.
Soaking the Explorers.
From the Milwaukee Times-Leader.
Won't it be hard for the explorers
when they get home to pay a dime for
a chunk of ice weighing five pounds?

The Old Pole.
From the Detroit News.

Perhaps up north there is both a
positive and a negative pole, but then
both of 'em are positive about it.

Not a Pleasant Place.
From the Milwaukee Free Press.

Neither Dr. Cook nor Dr. Peary tar-
ried long at the north pole. They
were both as anxious to get away as
they were to get there.

Bad Streets.
From the Baltimore American.

Municipal progress is apparent in
everything but the character and qual-
ity of Baltimore's streets.

Affidavits Needed.
From the Baltimore Sun.

There are still a few old-fashioned
women who wear their own hair.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson)

A Melancholy Oversight.
"Poor Columbus died in poverty,"
said the sympathetic citizen.
"It was his own fault," answered
the explorer. "Before he started in
discovering things he neglected mak-
ing proper arrangements with publish-
ers."

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is
like de weather. De mo' it ain't fit to
talk about, de mo' it insides on bein'
noticed."

Disappointing.
The pumpkin is most fair to see.
For yellow luster you can't beat it;
Perhaps that's why it seems to be
A "solid brick" when you try to eat
it.

Climatic Ethnology.
"The glorious Indian summer will
soon be here," said the enthusiast.
"Indian summer doesn't make much
impression," said the man who was
figuring on the price per ton. "What
gets on my mind is the possibility of
an Eskimo winter."

Excusable Resentment.
"It's really provoking," said the fond
mother, "baby always cries when we
have company."
"Well," answered Mr. Groucher,
"you can't blame children for dislik-
ing company. If it weren't for dislik-

ANALYSIS OF DES MOINES PLAN.

OFFICERS—The legislative and administrative functions of city gov-
ernment are all vested in a mayor and four councilmen who are elected at
large at a non-partisan election.

PRIMARIES—All candidates for the above offices must file a petition
signed by twenty-five legal voters.

The two mayorally candidates receiving the highest number of votes in
the primary become the candidates for mayor in the election.

The eight councilmanic candidates receiving the highest number of
votes in the primary become the candidates for councilmen in the municipal
election.

MANNER OF ELECTION—In the final municipal election the mayor
and candidate receiving the highest number of votes becomes mayor; the
four councilmanic candidates receiving the highest number of votes are
elected.

TERM OF OFFICE—The mayor and councilmen serve for a term of
two years unless recalled by the people.

ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS OF MAYOR AND COUNCIL—The
mayor is the chairman of the council. He has no veto, but before any mea-
sure goes into effect, it must be signed by the mayor and two councilmen.

All the administrative and executive powers of municipal government
are transferred from the former status of previous management to the may-
or and council.

In the administrative side of the government each member of the city
government is apportioned to the management of a department and take
the place of all other city officers theretofore elected by the people.

These departments are:

1. Public Affairs.
2. Accounts and Finances.
3. Public Safety.
4. Streets and Public Improvements.
5. Parks and Public Property.

Each councilman is elected to the head of the above departments by a
majority vote of the council.

The council has the power to elect such other officers as police judge,
clerk, solicitor, assessor, treasurer, auditor, civil engineer, marshal, fire
chief, market master and all other officers and assistants. These are sub-
ordinate in power and may be removed from office by a majority of council.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS IN DES MOINES PLAN—The legislative
powers are vested in the mayor and council under the restrictions of
initiative and referendum.

INITIATIVE—A petition accompanying any proposed ordinance
signed by twenty-five per cent of the voters requesting that the ordinance
be passed or be submitted to a vote of the people.

Council must in that event either:

- (a) Pass the ordinance without alteration within twenty days.
- (b) Submit the measure to a special vote of the people unless a
municipal election is to occur within ninety days.

If the petition is signed by not less than ten or more than twenty-five
per cent of the voters, the Council shall within twenty days pass the
measure and submit it to the people at the next city election occurring
not more than thirty days after the petition has been presented.

THE REFERENDUM—No franchise may be granted by the council
unless first submitted and approved by a vote of the people.

Ordinances do not go into effect for ten days. If during that time
they are protested by twenty-five per cent of the voters, the ordinance
is suspended and follows the same procedure as under the initiative
above mentioned. A majority vote against it of course acts as a veto.

THE RECALL—The holder of any elective office may at any time
be removed by a vote of the people. This is done by a petition of
twenty-five per cent of the voters at the last preceding election demand-
ing an election of a successor. The election follows the lines already
outlined as to the election of officers with the exception that the name
of the officer sought to be removed may be on the ticket. The election
of course is final.

ABANDONING THE PLAN—If twenty-five per cent of the legal vot-
ers shall after six years of the operation of this plan desire to go back
to the general laws of the State affecting municipal government they
may petition for an election to decide the question. A majority shall
determine this question.

Ancient Clock Displayed Here
Is a Very Highly Prized Curio

Probably the most unique novelty in
the way of an antique relic, as well as
a most valuable one, is the old fash-
ioned eight day clock owned by Ben-
jamin F. Drischel, of 30 North Twelfth
street, now on display in the window
of Walter J. Feeger, the Main street
jeweler. The clock bears the unique
distinction of being the only one of its
kind ever seen by any local jeweler;
and it is doubtful if there is another
like it in the entire country.
The estimated age of the clock is be-
tween 125 and 200 years, although
there is no way of obtaining exact
knowledge in this regard as a close in-
spection disclosed the fact that it bore
no date whatever. The clock is about
nine feet high and about three and a
half feet wide across the top. It strikes
on the hour and at the time of striking
plays a beautiful tune. The clock's
repertoire consists of thirteen
old-fashioned German airs, of a pecu-
liarly pleasing charm, and melodious-
ness. By pulling a cord the clock can
also be made to play between the hours.

The clock has been in the possession
of the Drischel family for a number of
years. It was brought to this country
about 80 years ago by Mr. Drischel's
father, Jacob Drischel, from Germany.
The face of the clock is profusely de-
corated with flowers and there is a
small landscape at the top, in brilliant
colors, which stand out with unusual
distinctiveness, considering the age of
the relic. Directly above the face, and
sitting back a little, is another land-
scape, a duck shooting scene. There

are three small wooden figures of men
in the foreground which revolve when
the clock plays an air. The body of
the clock is of cherry wood, the lower
portion being made in this country.
The works of the clock are interesting
and of a very high order of workman-
ship. There are a number of small
metal tubes varying in size and on the
order of a pipe organ, through which
air is forced in some manner and pro-
ducing the music sounds. The clock
keeps perfect time and is attracting a
great deal of attention. Some idea of
its great age may be learned from the
fact that the keys are lettered in the
old style through H instead of repeat-
ing the alphabet again at the letter
G. In the olden days it is said music
was lettered in this manner.

Mr. Drischel has been offered fabu-
lous sums for the clock from all over
the country, but he stated that he
does not intend to sell the article. Mr.
Drischel is a brother to Daniel Dris-
chel, marshal at Cambridge City.

Millionaire's Death Was Twenty-one
The arch prospector of all times was
Cecil Rhodes. When he was seventeen
he had been touched with tuberculosis
and ordered south. Arriving at his
brother Herbert's cotton plantation in
Africa in the midst of the second dia-
mond excitement, he, with Herbert,
was drawn into the "new rush." They
took a claim at Colesburg at 30 shil-
lings a month rental. In a few weeks
each leased a full claim, all the law
allowed. Cecil Rhodes set himself to
get the law to allow one man to
own two claims, then ten and then as
many as he could lay hold of. So well
did Rhodes keep pace with changing
regulations that he returned to Eng-
land at nineteen a millionaire.—Frank-
lin Clark in Everybody's.

Not Equipped.
"I'd never go up in a balloon."
"Of course not. Where would you
get the sand?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Tactful Politician.
Knicker—Does he mend his fences?
Bocker—Yes, but leaves the knot
holes.

How often we've heard of the wolf at
the door
Of genius in all walks of life!
The statesman leaves office but sel-
dom with more
Than enough to buy gowns for his
wife.
The poet and painter oft blow out the
gas,
Declaring that fame is a cheat.
So let's help the great ones along as
they pass.
By giving them something to eat.

UPPER MICHIGAN

TAKES TO BUTTER

New Industry Rapidly Grow-
ing in Thinly Settled
Districts.

START MANY CREAMERIES

SEVERAL PLANTS ALREADY ES-
TABLISHED ARE THRIVING AND
BUTTER MAKING IS BECOMING
VERY POPULAR.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 27.—But-
ter-making in upper Michigan is gradu-
ally taking on the proportions of an im-
portant industry. Several creameries
have been established within recent
years, and so successful have they
been that others are springing up in
various portions of the region. The
peninsula is still very sparsely set-
tled, but its population is increasing
steadily, and with the growth of the
farming community it is promised that
the number of creameries will become
legion.

The latest butter making plant to go
into commission has been established
at Skandia, Marquette county. The
company is composed wholly of farm-
ers. The capital stock is \$5,000. Milk
from four hundred cows is being deliv-
ered to the plant daily and next year
much more will be furnished.

Another new creamery is being erect-
ed in Felch township, Dickinson coun-
ty. The capitalization in this case is
\$4,800, and practically all the stock is
held by farmers in the surrounding
country.

A third new creamery in Upper Mich-
igan is being established at Chatham,
Alger county. So enthusiastically
was the project received that within
forty-eight hours after the scheme
was launched the stock of \$5,000 had
been subscribed, a contract for the
erection of the creamery had been
awarded and excavating for the founda-
tion of the plant had been started.

GOODRICH PLANS

A QUICK SERVICE

C., C. & L. Receiver Would
Purchase Some Speedy
Motor Engines.

MAY PETITION THE COURT

HOWEVER, FEDERAL JUDGE, WHO
IS PRACTICING STRICT ECONO-
MY MAY NOT AGREE WITH
GOODRICH'S VIEWS.

James Goodrich, receiver for the C.
C. & L. railroad company, and promi-
nent in state politics, is considering
the advisability of asking Judge An-
derson of the federal court, for an ap-
propriation to purchase six gasoline
motor engines for the C. C. & L. rail-
road to be used between this city and
Cincinnati, in order to give the trav-
eling public quick service.

However, Mr. Goodrich has an idea
that the federal court will not receive
his request with favor, or he would
have made it several weeks ago. The
court has advised the strictest possi-
ble economy.

Are Big Success.

Gasoline motor engines have proven
a big success on several roads for quick
service for short trips. They can be
operated with absolute safety at a fas-
ter rate of speed than a traction or
railroad train. Some of the cars are
geared to a speed of a hundred miles
an hour.

That such a service between here
and Cincinnati would prove profitable
is the contention held by Mr. Good-
rich. It is believed that the time of
the trip would be cut down to approx-
imately one hour.

Rowley, the English violinist, was
bored to death by his perseverance
against one who had incurred his ill
will. Rowley had a quarrel with
a trivial matter, but Rowley took the
next house to Brant, set up a piano,
bought a cornet and proceeded to make
Insomnia for Brant. After one or two
assault cases in court Brant moved.
Rowley bought out the next door
neighbor and followed with piano and
cornet. Brant went to law, but found
he could do nothing. Failing, he took
a detached house. Then Rowley hired
brass bands and organs and assailed
him. This was actionable, and Row-
ley paid \$1,000 for his revenge.—Lon-
don Tatler.

A Tactful Politician.
Knicker—Does he mend his fences?
Bocker—Yes, but leaves the knot
holes.

Is "Richmond's Best Investment"



The new prospectus of the Young
Men's Christian association, which is
entitled "Richmond's Best Invest-
ment," has been published and is ready
for distribution. It is very attract-
ively illustrated with views of the dif-
ferent departments, in fact the pro-
spectus being made up more of illus-
trations than of reading matter. The
foreword of the prospectus is as fol-
lows:

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion is a club for the pleasure and pro-
fit of its members. It provides de-
lightful social fellowship, supplements
the home, fosters the development of
the body, mind and spirit. It is ac-
cessible to all self-respecting men and
is a public as well as an individual ben-
efit.

Business Review of The
Past Week by Henry Clews

New York, Sept. 27.—The large
financial and speculative interests are
still supporting the stock market, and
any discussion of financial prospects
must necessarily be subject to their
movements predicated upon the whims
of exigencies of their present interests.
Dealing however, with the fundamen-
tal situation, which in the long run
must prevail, there appears no question
that developments are converting it in-
to one of increasing burden for manipu-
lative interests, and the features to be
watched in the current period of strain
are indications of the endurance,
strength and determination of the man-
ipulators. The week's news devel-
opments have been a discouragement
to those outside interests who became
enthusiastic over market prospects im-
mediately after the death of Mr. Har-
riman. There have been a number of
specific disappointments. In the first
place the speeches of President Taft in
his tour of the West have exercised a
rather unsettling influence upon hold-
ers of securities. They suggest that
the trend towards national supervision
of accumulated capital did not end
with the retirement of the president's
immediate predecessor; and Mr. Taft's
distinct statement that recommenda-
tions are to be made to congress at the
December session, of a character calcu-
lated to reopen discussion and action
on corporation matters of a controver-
sial character, can hardly be viewed
as a favorable stock market influence.
A large percentage of the very heavy
advance that has taken place in the
Stock Exchange price level since the
inauguration of President Taft in
March last has been based upon the be-
lief that legislative antagonism to ac-
cumulated capital as such was on the
wane and that just as surely as na-
tional political sentiment moderated
so would state, county, municipal and
lesser governmental organizations fall
into line. Holders of securities began
to feel free from care in this direction;
they quite freely admitted that the
Roosevelt policy, while perhaps at
times unnecessarily harsh, had not
been without its very pronounced ben-
efits upon the financial and business
fabric as a whole, and that changes had
been forced quite as necessary as for
the moment they were unsettling and
perhaps temporarily disastrous. The
president's speeches, especially that at
Des Moines, have suddenly made it
clear that great questions affecting the
financial markets that were considered
settled are, in fact, not settled and that
the opening of congress will again
become the source of uneasiness and
uncertainty among large railroad and
industrial managers and owners. The
president announces, for instance, that
he will urge the establishment of what
will in effect be an interstate com-
merce court of appeals to consider ap-
peals from rates fixed by the com-
merce commission; he will also recom-
mend the extension under certain con-
ditions, of the powers of the interstate
commerce commission to include the
fixing of rates; he will urge legisla-
tion preventing one interstate railroad com-
pany owning stock in a competing in-
terstate company and compelling roads
owning such stock to dispose of their
holdings within a given time. The
president announces that he will also
seek legislation to prevent the over-
issue of stocks and bonds and to prevent
also the watering of stocks. His posi-
tion is that the permission of the in-
terstate Commerce Commission for the
issue of such new securities must first
be obtained and that the commission
itself must make a careful and formal
inquiry before granting such permis-
sion, and that in no case must stock
be issued for less than par. Other rec-
ommendations are to be made to con-
gress by the president on much the
same lines, and taking the legislative
outlook as a whole the executive's po-
sition becomes one of distinct impor-
tance to holders of securities. Some
of the recommendations, possibly all
of them, have in view the creation of
improved conditions in the financial
world, with a distinct tendency to-
wards steadying the list of security val-
ues. On the other hand, the danger
should not be overlooked of any at-
tempt by the government to take from
railroad managers the proper duties
of their various offices. It will not
do to place the management of our
great railroad and industrial enter-
prises upon a plane that shall in effect
be purely mechanical, a plane where
experience, judgment and ability shall
not count and where financial experi-
ence and backing shall not be neces-
sary. The preservation of enterprise is
quite as necessary as the suppression
of abuses, especially conditions that
have in deference to human nature
arisen from a too concentrated control
of public utilities. On the other hand
the first reception of the president's
plans is apt to be considered too ser-
iously. Mr. Taft is a man of excep-
tional tact and firmness; he cares
nothing for spectacular display, and these
two features may be accepted as a de-
cided protection against the creation
of a national legislative situation sim-
ilar to that current during the closing
years of the preceding administration.
Mr. Taft has shown no disposition to
abrogate to himself any powers not ac-
knowledgeed to be well within the pro-
vince of the executive. He is not en-
deavoring to be at once the legislative
branch and the executive branch of the
government. Therefore his recom-
mendations are likely to be thoroughly
discussed and their value appraised be-
fore they take their place on the sta-
tute books. The restriction upon the
arbitrary issue of securities will pro-
vide a distinct check upon the char-
acter of concentration so clearly exem-
plified in the Harriman system of
railroads, or to go still further back,
in the Gould and Vanderbilt systems.
A check upon arbitrary financing
means a check upon combinations that
as a first requisite must have the nec-
essary financial backing; and the net
result, therefore, will be that combina-
tions would not be possible until exam-
ined and approved. The president's

An Oil Stove will heat up
the rooms these cool days at
a very low cost.
Economical and comfort-
able giving. Sells for \$3.00.
Jones Hardware Co.

\$5.00 or \$10.00
May Save You a
World of Troubles

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on household goods, pianos, fix-
tures, horses and vehicles, etc.,
etc., made quietly and quickly.
No red tape or unnecessary de-
lay. Monthly or weekly pay-
ments arranged to suit the
borrower.

Strictly Private

\$1.20 is the weekly payment on
a \$50 loan for fifty weeks. Other
amounts in the same propor-
tion. Loans made in all parts of
the city; also surrounding
towns and country. We guaran-
tee lowest rates and absolute
secrecy. You need not leave
your home to get a loan. If
you need money and cannot
call at our office, fill out and
mail to us the following blank
and we will send a representa-
tive to you.
Name.....
Address.....
Amount Wanted.....
Kind of Security.....

Richmond
Loan Company

Room 5, Colonial Bldg.,
Richmond, Indiana.

FOR SALE

Choice
Timothy Hay
Fancy
Illinois Oats
Cars on Track
Oct. 1st

Get Prices—It is
Worth While

Omer G. Whelan
Feed & Seed Store
25 S. 6th St. Phone 1679

Ideas may therefore not be considered
highly revolutionary in themselves.
But not the least depressing features
connected with their progress will be
the tendency by parties affected by
them to distort their true significance.
It may thus be taken for granted that
congress when it convenes in Decem-
ber will be the source of so little un-
certainty and nervousness in stock ex-
change circles.

GOODRICH:
Our chief says Gold Medal Player only.
YETTER.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS. PAY.

Last of the Season
\$1.25

Cincinnati
Excursion

to Pennsylvania

Next Sunday
Train leaves Richmond, 7 a. m.

OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK

We want to give every one the opportunity to see the surprising values we are showing in our fall line of suitings at \$15, \$18 and \$20. Those who can not come during the day can come in the evening, as our store is brilliantly lighted by electric arc lights, which brings out the color of goods.

EMMONS TAILORING COMPANY, Cor. Ninth and Main