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— and Sun-Telegram —

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J. Schaeffer, Secretary.

THE BREWERS LOSE

The people of Indiana should take particular pride in the result in Indianapolis. Mr. Taggart and his candidate, Mr. Gauss, were signal routs at the polls. Taggart was campaigning with all the Taggart skill in the negro wards and—well Shank was elected.

Only six months ago it was freely asserted in Indianapolis by those who thought they knew, that the republicans had not a ghost of a show. It was brewery influence which was routed as brewery influence. That shows that the people resent the interference of the Taggart-Fairbanks machine. They can uphold the democrats when they are democrats, and they can vote for the saloon as a saloon in the county local option election, but they do resent the admixture of the two.

And Indianapolis is not the only place. As a whole, the municipal elections were against the brewers—whether it was Republican or Democrat who masked the issue. Fort Wayne followed the example of Indianapolis. Wayne county represents a place where at the present time politics and the saloon are not the noisome combination that is found in other places. We hope that this condition is foreshadowed all over the state. It means less trouble and better government to all concerned.

IN NEW YORK

Tammany can not take much comfort out of the election in New York. Gaynor, who was put forth by Tammany because of his eminent respectability, was the only Tammany man who got in—and the most sought for offices, the Board of Estimates, which handles all the money, did not fall into Tammany's clutches.

It is being freely said that if Hearst had been out of the race that Gaynor would have been defeated, for the combined Bannard-Hearst vote was 67,000 more than the votes cast for Gaynor.

Whether Gaynor will resign, as he promised to, if the rest of the Tammany ticket failed, will make little difference from the New York standpoint. The Board of Estimates will have control of \$1,000,000,000, according to one newspaper account, which was obviously what Tammany had its eyes on. It would be interesting to know whether the article published in McClures on the operations of Tammany had anything to do with the result. It is easy to say that Tammany is losing ground—but is it?

Was the election by chance—or from something behind the veil? New York city politics is a mystery even to those who are on the spot.

THE BISHOP AND THE HOOK-WORM

A Southern bishop is protesting against the John D. Rockefeller offer of a million to investigate the hook-worm disease. We do not know whether this is by arrangement with the press agent at 26 Broadway or not. John-dee may want additional advertisement.

But on the face of it, the reason that the bishop protests is that he does not want a slur cast on the Sunny and Solid South by the implication that it is bothered by the hook-worm. To admit that hook worms are present in the South, is, in the bishop's eyes, immoral and not according to scripture.

This is quite in line with the action of business men in places which are stricken with various diseases, such as smallpox and yellow fever, who do not want precautionary measures taken to stamp out the disease, lest it hurt their trade.

The time is coming when the trade will stay away from those towns which

do not acknowledge that they are taking precautions against disease. That is the lesson of the bishop.

THE HEROES

The heroes of the country have been announced. Of the men who were picked out by those in charge of the Carnegie medals there were twenty-two Ohioans and not a single man from Indiana. Why this deplorable state of affairs? Are not Indianaans bold and brave? Or is it that the chances for display of courage are limited?

One hundred and six applications for medals and monetary rewards were entered. It may be that no Indianaan showed himself forward, and so this state was overlooked.

It may seem entirely too frivolous to take such a view of the laurels of Mr. Carnegie, but it seems rather ridiculous that affairs of this sort should be very like getting a job.

The New York Globe says:

The only way for the world to keep the Hoosier literati at their pens is to deny them prosperity—in other words, to refuse to buy their books or to go to see their plays.

Booth Tarkington's retirement again! Can't a man raise chickens in peace!

A writer of editorials in the Earlhamite suggests that there would be better feeling between the college and the city of Richmond if the students would realize that the city is a sociological laboratory. That is ingenious indeed. But turn about—don't you know.

The "discovery" of the Omaha Commercial clubs that conventions are not a good thing for a town, may mean that some other towns have gone away with the conventions.

Mr. Taft is showing some signs of being a politician. He, too, believes in the suffragettes.

Gary refused to be as bad as her jealous neighbor wished.

Mrs. Mann—Oh, yes, I suppose I'm a disagreeable thing! No doubt you are sorry you ever saw me. Mr. Mann—I won't go so far as that. I only wish when I did see you I had taken a better look at you.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a hearty, wholesome breakfast. Fresh supply now at your grocers.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Thursday, Nov. 4.—Wayne Council No. 10, R. & S. M. Stated Assembly. Saturday, Nov. 6.—Loyal Chapter No. 49, O. E. S. Stated Meeting.

MRS. CORWIN HILL TO FIGURE IN ASTOR CASE



INSURANCE BY UNIONS

Cigarmakers Have Comprehensive Plan of Benefits.

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS

Four Principal Organizations Insure Members at Cheaper Rates Than the Old Line Companies—Average Cost Per \$1,000.

Discussing trades union insurance in the Typographical Journal, Don C. D. Moore presents the following interesting data:

The Cigarmakers' union is one of the most interesting of all the unions for study in the working of labor union insurance. The union has been in existence since 1884 and began paying sick and death benefits in 1881, twenty-eight years ago, and out of work benefits in 1885. The membership of the cigarmakers approximates that of the International Typographical Union, or upward of 45,000. In addition to the three forms of insurance—sick, death and disability and out of work—the organization provides for strike benefits and maintains a loaning fund for traveling members, which amounted in 1908 to \$50,650.

Applicants who are suffering from any chronic disease or who are more than fifty years of age receive no sick benefits and not more than \$50 death benefits, but they pay only 15 cents weekly dues, or half the regular per capita.

Out of Work Benefit.—A member who for two years has paid his dues is entitled to receive during unemployment \$3 weekly for six weeks. After an intermission of seven weeks he may again receive the same sum for another six weeks, but not more than \$64 in any one year. The amount paid out in 1908, the latest available figures, was \$23,011, or an average cost of 60 cents per member per year.

Sick Benefit.—A member who has paid his dues for an entire year has the right to receive \$5 weekly during his sickness, but not to exceed thirteen weeks. No benefits are paid the first week, and if the sickness is caused by drunkenness or vice no benefit may be drawn. The sick benefits paid in 1908 amounted to \$162,905, or \$3.69 per capita.

Death Benefit.—The death benefits are graded according to length of membership. If the deceased has been a member for five years \$200 is paid, for ten years \$350 and fifteen years \$550. An interesting feature of this part of the system is that if a member is totally disabled, losing, say, his eyesight or the use of both hands, he receives a lump sum equal to the amount his family would receive in case of his death. The cost of the cigarmakers' death and disability benefits during 1908 was \$185,514, or \$4.08 per capita.

The organization has been contemplating the addition to the above of an old age pension feature. The union had on hand at the close of 1908 \$714,506, or about \$16 per capita, which would seem to insure financial stability.

The railway brotherhoods are also an interesting field of inquiry on the subject of insurance. Following as they do very hazardous occupations, the railway workers feel the need of death and disability insurance more than other kinds, and they provide it generally in the form of a compulsory minimum, with an optional addition. The respective amounts in the four principal brotherhoods are:

Compulsory Optional minimum. addition.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers \$1,500 \$5,000
Order of Railway Conductors 1,000 2,000
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen 1,500 1,500
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen 500 856

In this connection the cost of insurance to the members, compared with the cost in private companies, should be interesting to those who contend that labor unions cannot furnish insurance as cheap as the companies making it a business. Following are the figures showing the charge levied by the brotherhoods and the rate of the casualty companies for the same class of men at thirty-five years, the rates being \$1,000 insurance:

Rate of Casualty
union company.
Engineers \$17.50 \$27.50
Conductors 15.00 22.22
Firemen 12.50 27.22
Trainmen 18.00 27.22

The average cost per \$1,000 insurance for the four unions is \$15.95, while the average in the old line companies for the same occupation is \$25.98, or an average difference of \$10.03 in favor of the brotherhoods. Moreover, the insurance companies' rates cover payments only in case of death, while the brotherhoods pay the same amount for total disability as for death—no small matter in such dangerous occupations as railroading.

Pittsburg Papers Bear the Label. All of the daily newspapers in Pittsburg now carry the Allied Printing Trades council label. This is one of the developments since the recent unionizing of the town, at which time the five papers were brought into the fold. It is the first time in the history of the printing business in Pittsburg that all of the papers have carried the label. President Merz writes, "It is now nearly six months since the signing of the new agreement, and everything is progressing satisfactorily in the recently acquired offices."—Typographical Journal.

Worse and Worse. She—Of course I'm not as old as you think I am. He—I hope not—I mean you can't be—that is—how old are you?

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY.

WOE IN ANDERSON

SALOONS TO CLOSE

After Tonight Liquor Traffic
There in Hands of the
Bootleggers.

DRY WAVE HITS ELWOOD

BOONE TOWNSHIP, CASS COUNTY,
FAILS TO DRIVE OUT THE BAR
ROOMS BY THE USUAL REMON-
STRANCE METHOD.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 4.—With the

expiration tonight of the licenses of the seven remaining saloons in Madison county the liquor traffic will be confined to social clubs, "blind tigers" and bootleggers in this city.

The saloons of James Hilton, Richard Collyer and the Anderson Hotel would have closed last night, as their licenses started Nov. 4, 1908. Prosecutor Fred Vannuys has, however, construed the law to give them the extra day, which is the anniversary of the date on which the licenses were issued.

Saloons Made Money.

The fortunate saloon men who have had a monopoly during the last month report enormous profits. James Hilton was offered \$2,900 for his franchise on Sept. 9 and refused to sell.

He reports that he has made a good margin above that amount. Richard Collyer purchased the saloon privilege of "Nobby" Heinman shortly after the local option election and has made a large per cent on his investment.

In Elwood the saloons of John Livingston, O. P. Manford, Walter Sheldon and Fred Wolf will close tonight.

The license of Anselm Shaffer was revoked by Mayor Armfield.

ONCE "DRY" NOW "WET."

Logansport, Ind., Nov. 4.—Boone township, considered the banner "dry" township of Cass county, becomes "wet" again today after four years, when saloons will be opened at Royal Center by Andrew Conn and John Uebelhauer, who were granted licenses today, the county commissioners hold-

ing a special session.

If you are troubled with sick headache, constipation, indigestion, often breath or dry disease arising from such trouble, get a 50c or \$1 bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppermint. It is positively guaranteed to cure you.

The Cherry.

The cherry takes its name from Cerasus or Kerassus, a city of Asia Minor, from which region the cherry was first introduced into Europe by the Roman General Lucullus in the year B. C. 73. The cherry introduced by the Romans at the date given died out and was reintroduced in the reign of Henry VIII. by Richard Heines, the fruiterer of that monarch.

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