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Richmond, Indiana
"PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 75,000 and is
growing. It is the county
seat of Wayne County, Indiana.
The trading center of a rich agri-
cultural community. It is lo-
cated due east from Indianapolis
49 miles and 4 miles from the
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. Primarily a
manufacturing city, it is also
the jobbing center of Eastern
Indiana and employs the retail
trade of the populous commu-
nity for miles around.

Richmond is proud of its
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beautiful shade trees. It has 3
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\$7,000,000, with an annual out-
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other roller skates, grain drills
and burial caskets than any
other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,440 acres;
has a court house costing \$500,-
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high school in the middle west
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A Pleasure Deferred

The people of this community are extremely sorry that Theodore Roosevelt's one speech in Indiana this Fall will not be at Richmond. It is doubtful whether there is another place in the state where the feeling of regard for America's most distinguished citizen is so hearty or so universal. Democrats or Republicans—partisanship has little to do with this feeling as the petition of over five thousand names from Wayne County testified.

To have Theodore Roosevelt here on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of this county would have been a quickening of patriotic feeling.

To have invited Theodore Roosevelt was the highest tribute this County could pay him and the memory of those men who were foremost in the early Winning of the West.

That the lack of time to fill pressing duties was the sole reason for Mr. Roosevelt's letter saying it is a "simple impossibility" for him to accept Wayne County's invitation goes without saying.

In the customary phrase Wayne County hopes it is only a pleasure deferred.

A World Issue

There is one issue upon which the most of us agree. Literally—the most of us—the many—as contrasted with the few.

That issue is always the same, though from moment to moment and from year to year the application of it changes.

The only difficult thing for people to see is the real issue, covered as it is by the guile of man and the play of passion.

One day it may be a municipal matter—a water, a gas or electric franchise.

Tomorrow it is the cost of living.

Yesterday it was the problem of employer and his liability for safety.

Today?

And so with each turn of what the poetic Buddhists call the Wheel of Life it resolves itself into the conflict between the Few and the Many. It is nothing but the determination to combat Greed and Selfishness. For it is inconceivable that without that there would be no Many; nor any Few.

It is a Universal Question.

Look at England and its throes and the increasing number of paupers in that country. Is it any wonder that a Labor Party should be active there?

Look at America—what means the Insurgent movement?

Garfield has just gone before the people of Ohio on a single issue—the issue.

"Manhood first; Property second."

It is interesting—vital—to know what is being said overseas. In that whirlpool of Unrest—the same the world over—Maurice Hewlett made a speech in England which is so concise a statement of the issue and the remedy that The Most of Us can take full heart.

"Now, history teaches me that when there comes a fair standup fight upon a plain issue between the poor who work and the rich who work them, the poor always win.

"They have always won, and they always will—it is in the very nature of the case. There are many reasons for it: it is obvious for instance that the poor are better equipped for such a fight, more inured to hardship, better trained and in better wind; it is obvious also that they are many and the rich few.

"But here is a much better reason than any; the poor win because they must. They are desperate, fighting for bare existence. To decline the battle means death, to be beaten may mean death. If death is to be risked in either case, but life may ensue from one, there is no question of the choice they will make. So there you have the teaching of history upon your single issue fight.

"Here today we have as I see it, such a fight fair and square in front of us. There is, according to me, a single issue.

"WHO IS TO CONDUCT OUR PRIVATE AFFAIRS; IS IT TO BE THE MEN WHO REPRESENT YOU AND ME, OR THE MEN WHO REPRESENT THEMSELVES AND THEIR LIMITED CLASS, THE CLASS OF THE RICH, THE IDLE, AND THE PRIVILEGED?"

"It is an issue which, however chosen, we welcome, and one which we are certain to win. There cannot be any possible doubt about that. But we ought not to lose sight of the fact that in fighting to a finish we are conducting a revolution, neither more nor less. That is an ugly word with ugly and bloody associations clinging about it; but in England, thank God, we conduct our revolutions for the most part peacefully—not with pikes in the open, but with pencils in the polling booth.

And that is the way for all reasonable men nowadays to conduct their revolutions.

There is a striking similarity between the views of Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Garfield.

It is the cry of Insurgency.

"Manhood first; property second."

of the kind could have taken place thirty years ago, even if the moving picture had been then invented, because it was at that time supposed that parents had some authority over their children, and it was assumed that it would be exercised in a right manner to the good of the individuals and society alike. There were in that day what were called "immoral shows," but unless they were notably offensive there was no call on the officers of the law to close them. The children were forbidden to attend and moral persons were supposed to keep away on principle, leaving patronage to that portion of the community which it was assumed could not be injured.

man of severe standards, "I worked twelve and sometimes fourteen hours a day."

"I'd be careful about telling it where we may be overheard," replied the young man. "It is evident that you did not belong to a union."

Active Mentality.

"How does Biggins' small boy come to be regarded as such a wonder of intelligence?"

"By adopting the method of numerous grown-ups. He is constantly discovering problems whose answer nobody knows."

Looking Forward.

In the great future there will come a day When we path of confidence may tread And learn exactly what our great men say. Instead of what somebody says they said.

Ha! Ha!

From the Chicago Post.

A man was robbed at the point of a pipe which he thought was a revolver. It was a mere sham.

TWINKLES

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

A Tinge of Suspicion.

"That speaker always starts off," said Farmer Cornstossel, "by telling what the country needs."

"Naturally and properly."

"I s'pose so. Only I notice that when a man goes out of his way to tell me what I need it's always something in his particular line o' goods."

In Doubt.

"I suppose you are going to mend your political fences this summer."

"No," replied the statesman, "the question now is whether I shall try to sit on the fence or jump it entirely."

A Final Suggestion.

"When I was your age," said the

Doings in World of Labor

EIGHT HOURS BEST

Senator Beveridge Stands For Shorter Workday.

CITES NOTED EXPERIMENT.

What a German Manufacturer Learned by Reducing Hours of Toil—More and Better Work Done—Reasons in Favor of Eight Hour Day.

The eight hour day had an extensive airing in the United States senate one day recently when Senator Beveridge of Indiana took the position that under the nerve racking pressure of modern machinery a day of that length is more profitable in most trades than a longer one. He had printed in the Congressional Record a lengthy editorial from the January issue of the Scientific American, showing that the building of battleships under the eight hour day in the navy yard was more profitable and satisfactory than having them built by private corporations.

In referring to the editorial Mr. Beveridge said:

"I think that article lays somewhat at rest the fallacy of the tremendous addition to the cost of building a ship in a navy yard under the eight hour day. The plain truth about it is that when the figures are examined it is found that the difference is not so very great."

"It appears upon careful study that some general statements that we have taken for granted about the tremendous additional cost due to the fact that the men work only eight hours are not borne out by the facts, and when they come to be investigated they are found to form one of those visions of imagination which dissolve under examination."

"The results of notable experiments by a prominent German manufacturer who wished to ascertain to what extent it was possible to balance a diminution in the hours of labor by intensified production and whether the greater exertion called for entailed a more rapid waste of physical powers demonstrated that the shorter workday was most profitable."

"Starting out on a basis of an eleven and three-fourths hour day, this manufacturer reduced the hours of his employees to nine a day. This arrangement proved very successful and held for several years, when the question of a still further reduction of time came up for renewed discussion."

"The manufacturer thereupon declared his willingness to introduce the eight hour day in view of the success which had followed the first cut in the hours of his employees, agreeing that the standard of wages should remain the same for the eight hour day as for the former nine hours' work. Before the end of the first year it was ascertained that neither a diminution in performance had taken place nor that the workers had been worked to excess, not even the older men."

"Figures show that the hourly earnings increased 16.2 per cent. In other words, the employee working eight hours a day did 16.2 per cent more work per hour than he did when he worked nine hours a day. It is clear from this that in an entire day he did more work on the eight hour basis than he formerly did on the nine hour basis."

"A historic review of hours of labor will help us. When the factory system in England began, toward the close of the eighteenth century, the workday was from fourteen to sixteen hours. It took several decades to get the workday down to ten hours."

"In America, the average workday was from twelve to fourteen hours at the beginning of the last century. President Van Buren reduced it to ten hours in the navy yards, and all private shipbuilding plants followed the government's lead. Then a general movement began for ten hours, which finally succeeded in nearly all manufacturing, mining and building trades. Next General Grant secured eight hours for government employees."

"Here are a few reasons for the eight hour day: The concentration over intricate present day machinery exhausts brain and nerve more rapidly than the crude force of old time methods. Taking a workman's life altogether, he will do more work and better work in an eight hour day than in a ten hour day, because nature has more time to build up worn-out energy. And we must consider the whole working life of the laboring man, not six or eight years only."

"For the laborer is a human being, not a mere machine. He has the right to get something out of life