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W. E. Poundstone.....News Editor.

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W. E. Poundstone  
Secretary

**RICHMOND, INDIANA  
"PANIC PROOF CITY"**

Has a population of 23,000 and  
is growing rapidly. The county  
seat of Wayne County, and the  
trading center of a rich agricultural  
community. It is located  
in the center of Indiana, 100  
miles and 4 miles from the  
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes  
and industries. Primarily a  
manufacturing city, it is also  
the jobbing center of Eastern  
Indiana and enjoys the retail  
trade of a medium-sized community  
for miles around.

Richmond is proud of its  
splendid streets, well-kept  
yards, its content sidewalks and  
beautiful shade trees. It has 3  
national banks, 2 trust companies  
and 10 building associations  
with combined resources  
of over \$8,000,000. Number  
of factories 125; capital invested  
\$200,000,000; an average  
payroll of \$27,000,000, and a pay  
roll of \$2,700,000. The total pay  
roll for the city amounts to ap-  
proximately \$30,000,000.

There are five railroad com-  
panies radiating in eight dif-  
ferent directions from the city.  
Average daily freight tonnage,  
1,700,000 lbs., outgoing freight  
handled daily, 750,000 lbs.  
Yard facilities, per day, 1,700  
cars, 100,000 lbs. of passenger  
trains daily. Number of  
freight trains daily 77. The an-  
nual post office receipts amount  
\$90,000,000, and the assessed  
valuation of the city, \$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban  
railways. Three newspapers  
and a combined circulation  
of 12,000. Richmond is the  
greatest hardware jobbing center in  
the state, and only second  
in the country. Jobbing stores  
have a piano factory producing  
a high grade piano every 15  
minutes. It is the leading man-  
ufacturing center of traction  
engines, and produces more  
threshing machines, lawn mow-  
ers, roller skates, grain feed  
and similar articles than any  
other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,440 acres;  
houses, 16,000; population  
16,000; 16 public schools and has  
the finest and most complete  
high school in the middle west  
under construction, the proposed  
name, Earlham College, and  
the Indiana Business College;  
five splendid fire companies in  
the city; hospital, 425 beds;  
water, unpolluted, 42 miles of  
improved streets; 46 miles of  
sewers; 25 miles of cement curb  
and sidewalk; 10 miles of  
cement walks, and many  
miles of brick walks. Thirty  
churches, including the Reid  
Methodist, built at a cost of  
\$250,000; Reid Memorial Hos-  
pital, one of the most modern  
in the state; M. C. A. build-  
ing, the largest and most  
beautiful in the state, one of  
the finest in the country. The  
amusement center of Eastern  
Indiana, and the largest in the  
country.

The city is the size of Richmond  
and holds at fine an annual  
art exhibit. The Richmond Fall  
Fair is unique, no other city holds a  
similar affair. It is given in  
the interest of the city and  
financed by the business men.

Success awaiting anyone with  
enterprise in the Panic Proof  
City.

**"This Is My Birthday"**

CHARLES D. WATSON.

Charles Douglas Watson, who has  
been nominated by the Democratic  
party for governor of Vermont, was  
born in St. Albans, Vt., July 29, 1860.  
He is a lawyer and one of the leading  
members of the Vermont bar association.  
He studied for three years at the  
University of Vermont and graduated  
from the law school of Boston University  
in 1886. He has been auditor of  
his home county since 1896 and has  
also been prominent in the affairs of  
the Vermont National Guard. In 1908  
he was elected to the legislature from  
St. Albans and served on the judiciary  
committee of that year. He was can-  
didate for judge of the State supreme  
court and was defeated only by a few  
votes. Early in the present month he  
was nominated to head the Democratic  
ticket which will be voted for in  
the State election in Vermont, which  
will be held early in September.

What is claimed to be the largest  
and most powerful windmill in Great  
Britain has just been completed at  
Willesden, where its capacity is be-  
ing tried under varying conditions. It  
is intended for a farm near Bristol, its  
use there being to generate electricity,  
supply power to run crushing machinery  
and work the pumps. From the  
trials made it is said this new wind  
machine is capable of generating suffi-  
cient electricity for three hundred  
lights, to crush oats and grind maize,  
work an electric lift, cook the food  
and heat a room at a cost of 12d a unit.

**The Water Works Proposal**

The announcement of the willingness of the Water Works Company, as published in last night's Palladium, to enter into a contract with the city, along lines which have on their face the earmarks of a modern franchise, is very significant.

Of the plan itself, involving fixing a present valuation at which the plant can be bought at any time during the life of the franchise and the division of earnings above six per cent, the general outlines are satisfactory and familiar to the readers of the paper already. They have marked our policy from the beginning of the discussion.

At this time it is next to impossible to talk about the matter because the contract has not yet been submitted. There is as much difference between a plan and a contract as there is between a plan and a building.

One thing, however, can be said, that this plan, if carried out, destroys the most obnoxious feature of the private ownership of public service corporations; namely, that of the unearned increase of the value of the plant due solely to the natural growth of the city—over which the corporation has no control but obviously reaps the benefit.

Following the same line the plan destroys what are sometimes called "political taxes" of the public service corporations in private hands. This simply means that the question of water rates is removed from the hands of the corporation to the extent that the stockholders are granted and guaranteed an income (practically fixed) on their investment—no more. The surplus naturally goes to the city. It is then up to the city as to whether or not it should decrease the water rates or its taxes because they would amount to the same thing.

There is no doubt that the question of rates is the only one which vitally affects the community, otherwise, as we have contended since the very beginning of this Water Works question or any public utility measure, it means the putting of the power of taxation into private hands for private end.

The outline of the plan will be found practically identical with our position all the way through on every public service question.

The thing which confronts the people then is to realize that the Water Works is apparently showing a disposition to meet them on their own grounds; that while the safeguards to insure the working of the plan must be looked over and scrutinized to the fullest extent, there has been no time since the beginning of negotiations when the most vital question which confronts this city has ever been in such a fair way toward a solution.

Modifications and safeguards there probably must be, but if the city can get a modern contract along these lines it will mean to us who have contended without faltering for these principles since the very beginning that the whole public service business in Richmond will eventually be worked out for the benefit of the citizens. As to the actual safeguards, those can only be talked over when the terms of the contract are submitted to the Board of Public Works and the public.

**Items Gathered In  
From Far and Near**

**Back Yards.**

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What do you raise in your back yard? Flowers or flowers? Rubbish  
or weeds? Is it any use to you except as a place to dry the family  
washing? Are you ashamed of it?

Do you take your friends out through the kitchen to see it? No offense  
meant. These questions are impersonal,  
and are merely intended to lead  
up to the remark that a Cleveland citizen  
has, in a back yard the size of the  
office he works in, twenty-four varieties  
of flowers and they're nearly all  
in bloom at this moment. Besides he  
has had all summer more onions, lettuce  
and radishes than his family  
could use. Another desirable citizen  
has a back yard about thirty-five by  
fifty feet with border of flowers and  
shrubs, and several vegetable beds at the  
end, and room enough for the children  
to play in.

**A Word-Play With a Moral.**  
"What actual difference do you see  
between a town that has local option  
and one that is wide open?"

"The difference," replied the jocose  
prohibitionist, "is about this. One is  
neat and tidy and the other is tight  
and needy."

**Just July.**

Jes' plain July—the waitin' time,

With summer in its fadin' prime.

The modest blossom hides away

Beneath the weed that flouts so gay;

The bird is lazy in its song

As time slow-footed slides along

The days to come an' days gone by

We praise; but this is jes' July.

The burden of the growin' shoot

Is small for flower an' less for fruit.

The ripenin' field looks up in vain

An' begs a little springtime rain.

We're sung of May and all the rest—

Those months by wealth an' beauty  
blessed.

But now—well, what's the use to try?

For this is only jes' July!

The editor of the Raleigh News and  
Observer declares that if he ever gets

rich he will endow a brass band and

send it around the country to delight

the children and old folk.

Walter Rossiter will be home dur-  
ing August with a fine line of Table  
Linens. Phone 3076.

It

**Center of Population.**

From the Indianapolis Star.

The center of population under the

new census will not, it is thought, be

moved far from the present center.

This is not because the population of

the United States has not greatly in-  
creased, but because the bulk of the in-  
crease is not, as usual in the west.

There has been a great addition to the  
number of inhabitants in the south-  
west, especially in Texas, but on the  
other hand a large percentage of the

immigrants who arrived during the  
last five years scattered themselves

over the eastern states. Rhode Is-  
land's increase, for example, is 16 per  
cent. In every direction there is still  
room for more.

**A Place for Ex-Mayors.**

From the Providence Tribune.

Whatever may be the case with the

nation and its ex-presidents, it would

appear that Lawrence knows what to do

with her mayors. At any rate she has

put one of them in jail.

**PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE.**

The Protected Home Circle, a fra-  
ternal insurance order of Sharon, Pa.,

with over one million and a half of re-  
serve, was the first level rate, monthly

payment, reserve fund society to orga-  
nize in this country. It is about to

celebrate its twenty-fourth anniversary

by initiating classes into its sev-  
eral circles on or before Aug. 15th.

Fred Waking, who met his untimely

death a few days ago, was a member

of this order and his claim is now be-  
fore the Executive Board for payment.

The order has the distinction of set-  
tling all claims promptly and in full.

More than 20,000 20 candle power  
incandescent lamp filaments can be

made from a single pound of tantalum.

**BIBLE QUESTIONS**

July 29, 1910.

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Lins-

cott, D. D.)

**A Lesson on Forgiveness.** Matt-

xviii:21-35.

**Golden Text**—If you forgive men

their trespasses, your Heavenly Fath-

er will also forgive you. Matt. vi:14.

**Verses 21-22**—What would be the

result if an individual, or the com-  
munity were to forgive injuries to

those who have no regret for having

done them?

Why is it the duty of every man to

forgive injuries when they are truly

repented of?

What is the limit, as to the number

of times, we should, on repen-  
tance, forgive a person who has injured us?

What should be our attitude to one

who constantly does us injury and  
takes delight in doing so?

What can you say, for or against

the statement that the State should

forgive crime on the principles here

laid down by Jesus?

What are the theoretical reasons for

punishing criminals?

What are the practical results of

the present method of punishing

crime? (1) Does it prevent crime? (2)

Does it reform the criminal?

**Verses 23-27**—In what sense does