

## The Richmond Palladium —and Sun-Telegram

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Secretary.

## RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 and  
is growing. It is the county  
seat of Wayne County and a  
trading center of a rich agricul-  
tural community. It is lo-  
cated east from Indianapolis  
4 miles and 4 miles from the  
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes  
and of industry. It is primarily a  
fanning center of Eastern Indiana  
and enjoys the retail trade  
of the populous community for  
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splen-  
did streets, well kept yards,  
and its beautiful shade trees. It has 3 national  
banks; 2 trust companies and 4  
building associations with a  
total capital of over \$600,000.  
Number of factories 125; capital  
invested \$7,000,000, with an  
annual output of over \$1,000,000.  
Total pay roll for the city amounts to  
approximately \$6,300,000 annual-  
ly.

There are five railroad com-  
panies radiating in eight differ-  
ent directions from the city. In  
1909, total freight handled daily, 750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight  
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Total  
number of passenger trains daily, 77. The annual post office  
assessed valuation of the city,  
\$12,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban  
railways. Three newspapers with a  
combined circulation of 12,000.  
Richmond is the greatest hard-  
wood market in the country and  
is only second in general busi-  
ness.

Richmond is a piano  
factory producing a high grade  
piano every 15 minutes. It is the  
leader in the manufacture of  
traction engines, and produces  
the largest traction engines in the  
world.

Richmond has a fine hospital,  
a fine school, the most modern  
and most complete in the  
country.

The city area is 2,640 acres;  
has a court house costing \$500,-  
000; a public school and has the  
best and most modern high  
school in the middle west under  
construction; 2 parochial schools;

Business College; five additional  
schools; fine hospital, park, the  
best and most modern in the  
country, the home of Rich-  
mond's annual chautauqua; sev-  
eral electrical and electric light  
plants, under successful operation;  
and a private electric light plant,  
insuring competition; the oldest  
post office in the country, built  
in 1857; the second largest  
40,000 volumes; pure, refreshing  
water, unburned; 45 miles of  
sewerage; 40 miles of  
sewers; 26 miles of cement curbs  
and gutters combined; 40 miles of  
cement walk and many miles of  
paved walk. The other works in-  
cluding the Reid Memorial, built  
at a cost of \$250,000; Reid Mem-  
orial Hospital, one of the most  
modern in the country; the Y. M. C. A.  
building, erected at a cost of  
\$100,000, one of the finest in the  
state. The commercial center of  
Western Indiana and Western  
Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond  
has as fine an annual fair  
exhibit. The Richmond Fall  
Festival held each October is unique.  
No other city holds a similar  
fair of a greater interest to the  
business men.

Richmond is assisting anyone with  
enterprise in the Panic Proof  
City.

## This Is My 63rd Birthday

### ANDREW GRAY

Prof. Andrew Gray, whose investiga-  
tions into the properties of radium  
have attracted wide attention in the  
scientific world, was born in Scot-  
land, September 10, 1847, and re-  
ceived his education at the university  
of Glasgow. For some years he was  
private secretary and assistant to the  
late Lord Kelvin, and later he was of-  
ficial assistant to the professor of na-  
tural philosophy in the university of  
Glasgow. In 1884 Professor Gray be-  
came professor of physics in the uni-  
versity college of North Wales and  
since 1899 he has occupied the chair  
of natural philosophy in the university  
of Glasgow. His writings on sci-  
entific subjects are well known, es-  
pecially those dealing with electricity  
and magnetism.

### The Candidate.

He has a lot o' speeches  
To fit each time an' place.  
His eloquence oft reaches  
To wondrous power and grace.  
And yet the most beguin'!  
Of all his master strokes  
Is made when simply smilin'.  
He hollers, "Howdy, folks!"  
He tells us 'bout the party  
An' how our votes should go.  
His voice is big an' hearty,  
His style is never slow.  
And yet, with all he teaches,  
An' all his clever jokes,  
The thing that really reaches  
Our hearts is "Howdy, folks!"

## The Chautauqua of the Future

Well the Chautauqua is over.

• What about the plans for next year?

The Palladium has already expressed itself on two phases of the Chautauqua: Billy Sunday and the pavilion in the Glen.

We stand on those two propositions exactly where we stood in the beginning.

One is the physical side—the other the real essence of the Chautauqua itself, the people and the speakers.

For our part we do not see why the Chautauqua might not well continue in practically the same way, growing better each year in the same place unless the people hereabouts will pitch in with full enthusiasm and make a place for it all of its own.

By that we mean that if a permanent pavilion is built we think it is up to the town to provide a suitable place.

As for putting a permanent pavilion in the Glen—that is undesirable and not to be thought of—the Glen is more important in the long run than the Chautauqua.

But if it is decided that from the future look of things that the Chautauqua should have a permanent pavilion—there ought to be enough enterprise and public spirit hereabouts to get in behind the proposal to provide it with a place of its own.

We have no doubt that land can be leased (with the privilege of re-leasing if necessary) for a very moderate amount of money.

How is this to be done?

Isn't that rather unnecessary—impractical?

Perhaps it is.

But we are going on the assumption that the Chautauqua is going to improve to its highest possible limit.

We hope it will.

With one exception—that of Billy Sunday—the Chautauqua of this last season was the best Chautauqua in an all round way that has been held here.

If attractions are brought here simply on the ground that they "draw the crowd," without regard to what effect it will have on the public—we are unalterably opposed to the continuance of the Chautauqua. But, if as we suspect, the Reverend Sunday and his ilk will be diminishing constantly—and will not appear in the near future; if every part of the Chautauqua is tuned and tightened to the G string—then there is no reason why the Richmond Chautauqua should not take as high a place throughout the country as any.

For ourselves we should prefer to see the Richmond Chautauqua patterned more on the original Chautauqua in New York.

There they have been the best.

Instead of drawing merely from the immediate vicinity of Richmond then we should draw from the entire state.

No longer would anyone have the least doubt of the Chautauqua's real benefit to the community.

And then we should hear no discussion as to the character of the men who speak here; we should have no trouble in placing the pavilion; we should indeed have arrived at a point in which the Chautauqua was really an integral part of the community.

We know that this can be done.

We know that the Chautauqua can be improved several hundred per cent and always can be.

In such a movement we are more than willing—anxious to help the entire community because it would be a community affair.

And how may we get this?

Simply by putting the best work of the community into next year's Chautauqua.

To make next year's Chautauqua the very best in the country. It will take more money—but if this next Chautauqua is to be made one which will distinguish it from all other Chautauquas all over the country we shall have no trouble in getting the money if we have estimated this community rightly.

It is our opinion then, that the money which has been accumulated for a permanent pavilion should be considered in the light of an investment. That money should be used with all the money that can be raised in addition to place the Richmond Chautauqua on a national basis.

Perhaps we hear some people saying already—Yes, but we have the very best already. For such as are content with the Chautauqua as it is we have nothing to say. This paper believes that Richmond more than any other town in the middle west is capable of more than common place endeavor and we can point out again as we often have that it is.

With those people who are interested in putting the next Chautauqua in a position which will be one of distinction—of national importance, this paper is more anxious to co-operate—as for the others, their pessimism renders them nil as factors in improvement and they are therefore negligible.

This thing can be done and the Palladium is willing to help it and boost it as it has every worthy and noteworthy undertaking in this town.

This is merely the beginning.

### TWINKLES

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

A Change.  
Do you think political methods would change if women were allowed to vote?"

"Somewhat," replied the old campaigner. "When you wanted to treat the crowd, you'd have to order ice cream and chicken salad."

### A Comparison.

"Is that man a real leader?"  
"No," replied Senator Sorgum. "He reminds me of the front end of a train of cars. He heads the procession, but the real pushing is done by a locomotive in the distance."

Endless Endeavor.  
In youth he strove the cash to win. To keep from growing pale and thin. He worked, when Fortune changed his fate, Still harder to reduce his weight.

Cold Calculation.  
"What did that member of the legis-

## Items Gathered In From Far and Near

### The Revolver.

From the New York World.

Beginning Saturday noon with the brutal murder of Paymaster Fowler and his driver at Hudson, the "week end" furnished a sad succession of revolver shootings about New York. In a foolish burglar scare a boy fires through a door and kills a woman. A man released from prison only Saturday is armed and ready by Monday to kill a witness who had testified against him. A Lewis street boy is shot by an unknown man who escapes. Two "duelists" blaze away at each other among women and children at an Arrochar picnic and one is wounded. A lad of 17 kills a man in a row in a Sandus street (Brooklyn) saloon. Two are killed and several wounded in a battle that breaks out in sudden, fiendish rage, apparently without serious cause, in a tenement basement. In all these cases and a hundred others like them mischievous comes of the fact that when rage or panic seizes him, a man unfit to own a deadly weapon, with no excuse for being armed, carries nevertheless his "gun." In no other civilized country is the practice permitted. It should be put down by constant vigilance and exemplary punishment. Nor is the free sale of deadly weapons a whit more reasonable than the unregulated sale of deadly poisons.

Capitalization Commission.

From the New York World.

The careful good faith that controls President Taft is again displayed in the personnel of the capitalization commission. When congress, striking from the railroad bill the section relating to the national supervision of the securities of interstate carriers, authorized the appointment of an investigating commission, the open and secret opponents of such supervision believed that postponement had throttled the project. It was assumed that it was safely stowed away for an indefinite period. But this was not the president's idea, and instead of the project being on a side track the commission named is of such a character that it is more than ever on the main track. The tariff board was authorized as a convenient way to get rid of troublesome inquiries into costs of production at home and abroad, but the president has found a way to use the board to press the inquiries. So the capitalization commission is organized by the president as a means of intelligent promotion, and it is more likely than before that action will result. The president is not a fuzzer, does not work himself into a state of emotional excitement, but it is manifest that he sticks.

Passing of Party Tyranny.

From the Indianapolis Star.

Many years and sore experience have been necessary to teach the American people that one job of the struggle for liberty is to free us from party tyranny. And too often this despotic rule of the party machine has been a mere instrument of unscrupulous politicians in the employ of big business. Both parties have suffered from this baneful blight; for while the Republicans have had their Platts and Quays, the Democrats have had their Gormans and Murphys. The rank and file were made to stand and deliver their votes for the behoof of the political kings and their corporation allies.

Heads of both tickets are well

known from Kittery to the Passama-

quoddy, for Bert M. Fernald, the Re-

publican nominee, has already served

one term as governor, while Frederick

W. Plaisted, the Democratic candidate,

is one of the most widely known men

of Maine. He is a son of Harris M.

Plaisted, who was elected governor of

Maine in 1880 by a fusion of Green-

backers and Democrats. Mr. Plaisted

the younger, has four times been el-

ected mayor of the strongly Repub-

lican city of Augusta.

As in former years the liquor ques-

tion and resubmission of the constitu-

tional amendment to the people plays

an important part in the campaign,

though this issue is probably not so

paramount as in previous years. The

Republicans stand for enforcement of

the liquor law and the Sturgis com-

mission, while the Democrats are mak-

ing their fight on the resubmission to

the people of the liquor issue. The

Democratic candidate for governor

also advocates the enactment of a

primary law after the Oregon plan and

improvements in the ballot law.

The Democrats are concentrating

their main efforts on the capture of

the First and Second congressional

districts. In the former the Repub-

lican candidate is Asher C. Hinds, who

has gained fame as the parliamentar-

ian of the national house of represen-

tatives. The Democrats have nomi-