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Delegatus

RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 and is growing rapidly. It is the seat of Wayne County, and the trading center of a rich agricultural community. It is located due east from Indianapolis 69 miles and 4 miles from the state line.

Richmond is a city of homes and industry. It is a manufacturing center. It is the jobbing center of Eastern Indiana and enjoys the retail trade of a thousand miles for miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splendid streets, well paved and cement sidewalks, and beautiful shade trees. It has 3 national banks, 3 trust companies and 4 business associations. Business rates over \$25,000,000. Number of factories 125; capital invested \$7,000,000, with an annual output of \$27,000,000, and a pay roll of \$6,700,000. The total pay roll for the city amounts to approximately \$6,300,000 annually.

There are five railroad companies radiating in eight different directions from the city. Incoming and outgoing freight handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard capacity 1,000,000 lbs.

Number of passenger trains daily, 22. Number of freight trains daily, 12. Number of office receipts amount to \$80,000. Total assessed valuation of the city, \$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban railroads. Three newspapers with a combined circulation of 12,000. Richmond is the greatest hardware market in the state and only second in general jobbing interests. It has a piano factory producing high grade pianos every 5 minutes. Leader in the manufacture of traction engines, and produces more threshing machines, lawn mowers, and other farm and burial caskets than any other city in the world.

The city has 2,440 houses; hospital buildings costing \$200,000; 10 public schools and has the finest and most complete high school in the state. Hospital construction 2 parochial schools; Earlham College and the Indiana Business College; five splendid public schools; 1000 dwelling houses; Glen Miller Park, the largest and most beautiful park in Indiana, the home of Richmond's annual elephant and lion hotel; municipal electric light plant; under successful operation; and electric street light plant; insurance companies, the largest public library in the state, largest one and the second largest, and the largest collection of improved water, unimproved 45 miles of improved streets; 40 miles of sewers; 22 miles of cement curb and 100 miles of cement and brick walks. Thirty churches, including the First Memorial, built at a cost of \$150,000; the Memorial Hospital, one of the most modern in the state; Y. M. C. A. building, a fine art cost of \$100,000; one of the finest art cost of \$100,000; the amusement center of Western Indiana and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond holds as fine an annual art exhibition as the Richmond Fall Festival. 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.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

WAYNE COUNTY

—For Congress—
WILLIAM O. BARNARD

—For Representative—
LEE J. REYNOLDS

—For Joint Representative—
(Wayne and Fayette Counties)

ELMER OLDAKER

—For Joint Senator—
(Wayne and Union Counties)

WALTER S. COMMONS

—For Prosecutor—
CHARLES L. LADD

—For Auditor—
LEWIS S. BOWMAN

—For Clerk—
GEORGE MATTHEWS

—For Sheriff—
ALBERT R. STEEN

—For Treasurer—
ALBERT ALBERTSON

—For Commissioner—
(Middle District)

BARNEY LINDERMANN

(Western District)

ROBERT BEESON

—For Coroner—
DR. ROLLO J. PIERCE

—For Assessor—
WILLIAM MATTHEWS

Six More

Six more men and women are dead from interurban wrecks in Indiana. There is another motorman who "disobeyed." Possibly the man was incompetent—maybe there is something on his side to say.

The occurrence of two wrecks of serious character within the same week may be a coincidence. If a third one happens before the year is out we have no doubt that the motorman will be said to have "disobeyed his orders." "Orders"—or written rules?

But in any case the blame attaches just as surely to the traction companies of Indiana.

Traction employees are not overpaid; traction employees work for very long hours at a stretch; traction employees know what the boss will say if they are a little late. If men are incompetent it is not because of human frailty so much as because competent men cannot be hired for the usual pay that traction companies give.

"Yes," says the traction magnate, "but we have to pay dividends on our stock."

True—too true.

True also is it not that there has been manipulation in almost every railroad stock capitalization and in stock watering.

To pay the dividends on that same watered stock is the reason of underpayment, overwork—and incompetence if there is any in the motor men hired to do the work.

The states of Massachusetts and New York have put in some new laws which are forcing capitalization back to a normal basis.

With the memory of these wrecks fresh in the mind of the people any representatives sent from this county to the legislature will do well to scrutinize all public service measures carefully and if there can be any remedial legislation passed over the head of the corporation lobby in this state, which is hand in glove with the bi-partisan machine let us have it or truthfully know the reason why.

Then we shall have fewer tragedies like the ones we have just seen—better living for the employees and better service when the state takes an honest view of corporation affairs.

Then and Now

Today is Yearly Meeting Sunday. There was a time when the National Road was filled with caravans and spring wagons on their way to Yearly Meeting. The small town was packed with visitors most of whom were related in that curious fashion that the rules of the Society of Friends have exerted on the families which have held birth-right in it.

Hospitality there was in quite another way than that which we now know of.

Do you remember those old prints of the painting made by Marcus Mote, the western prototype of Benjamin West the Quaker artist?

That quaint old picture through the very overaccuracy which marred it as a work of art is the more valuable as a historic record of other days.

There are very few broad brimmed hats today.

Some of the men who had ideas of plain living would concur today with J. J. Hill and the follower of his in this state—W. T. Durbin—that what is the matter is not the high cost of living but the cost of high living, and would probably cut out any discussion of the cost besides.

Today the impress of the Society of Friends is not only on Richmond but on the world.

The ideas of slavery, woman's rights, freedom of thinking, thrift and all that the Friends originally stood for has been recognized and swallowed up—but the very absorption has been the permanent sort.

The swallowing up has been of two kinds.

The absorption of ideas.

The absorption of ideals.

The religious census of the United States shows no great array of Friends—they resemble the pepper seed, small but mighty—the close sticking together of the Friends as a clan has rendered them effective.

That today Richmond is remarkable in the advanced thought of the times is largely due to an infusion of Quaker tendencies.

If the Insurgent movement were traced to its fountain head we should likely find the Quaker influence there. La Follette a Huguenot—Governor Stubbs of Kansas, of Quaker origin albeit Joseph Gurney Cannon went to Earlham and his ancestors came from sturdy Guilford County stock.

Times change but the impress of the Quaker is still with us.

Items Gathered In From Far and Near

Sincere Hating in Tennessee.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Tennessee's claim to be a state of sincere haters has generally been subordinated to that of Kentucky. Persons familiar with the situation, however, declare that people hate just as fiercely and just as long in Tennessee as they do or ever did across the state line.

Why shouldn't they? Tennessee has a large population of mountaineers and a good deal of mountain blood in the lowlands. And these people, with their ideas of personal vengeance, their traditions of "hating people out of a community," are notoriously the haters who gave Kentucky one of its distinguishing characteristics. In Tennessee, as in Kentucky, the old ante-bellum line of division between mountaineers and lowland planters, between the aristocrats and the poorer set, which cast the latter into the arms of the Union during the rebellion largely because the others went the other way, though no longer maintained, is still discernible in a certain added popular capacity for hating. But it is not necessary to go into the racial, historical or traditional arguments to show that Tennessee is entitled to a place by the side of Kentucky. Recent political events would alone be sufficient to establish the fact beyond all cavil. When even an "independent democratic" endorses a republican candidate for governor, the force of bitterness in a southern state, at least, "can no further go."

Credit Where It Is Due. From the Topeka State Journal.

The fine record of President Taft and the last congress in doing things in enacting more important progressive legislation during the last eighteen months than had been enacted before in years, is all the evidence that the voters of the country need of the intentions of the party under the leadership of Mr. Taft in the future. And the republicans of Kansas would have made their platform stronger if they had recognized this fact, and given a stronger endorsement to President Taft and his excellent administration.

The Waning Army.

From the New York Tribune.

The annual gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic differs from most other great popular gatherings in an essential and pathetic respect. It is the meeting of a dying body, which grows inevitably smaller year by year. Conventions of other bodies report in-

International Prison Congress

Takes up Question of Crime

Convenes at Washington, D. C., and Will Discuss Reformatory, Probation, Children and Death Penalty.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—At two o'clock this afternoon there will occur in Washington, D. C., the opening session of the greatest prison congress ever held in the world. From the uttermost parts of the sea (and land), as well as from all the states of the Union, delegates and official representatives of republics, monarchies and empires will gather for a week's consideration of the most important questions confronting civilized nations in respect to the prevalence of crime and the proper treatment of the criminal. Nobles from China and Japan will rub elbows with the followers of Mohammed and of the Nazarene; the men from the antipodes will chat with the official delegates from Maryland or Virginia, just across the District of Columbia line.

It is no exaggeration to say that this Eighth International Prison Congress which this afternoon will be opened by President Taft, and which is being held in Washington under the auspices of the United States Government, will react most impressively on the fundamental problems of the treatment of the criminal and the administration of criminal law in this country. This congress has never before met outside of Europe, although from its first meeting in 1872 the United States, through its official representatives, has played an important part in the deliberations. The Congress is a quinquennial affair; that is, it meets once in five years. It is not like a great conference, to which thousands of visitors swarm. It is a highly formal affair, and the voting members of the conference are delegated to the congress by their respective nations.

Moreover, each nation has but one vote, although there may be a number of delegates from some nations. In this present congress, there are over one hundred delegates, from fifty different nations of the world. Incidentally, it is very worthy of note that this Congress probably is bringing together a larger number of nations, in deliberation upon a special field of the world's work, than have ever been brought together before.

Now the gathering of the nations, to study the leading problems of crime, is of far-reaching import. For centuries crime has been one of the greatest problems of society. Each nation has dealt with its criminals after its own fashion. Vengeance, torture, executions in various forms, retribution, reparation, reformation, rehabilitation—all those terms and many others have been tried out in the treatment of criminals. The literature of crime is enormous. Modern civilization takes an active interest in all things criminal, yet the methods of treating the criminal are far less modern than might be expected in view of the exceptional interest all the world takes in wrong deeds, as distinguished from those that are right.

During the coming week many questions of the greatest import to the United States will be under discussion. Probably one of the most interesting questions will be the actual value of the American reformatory system. Do American reformatories reform?

Are we able to turn out our hardened criminals in such condition mentally and physically as to make them able to become again proper members of society? Or was the old plan of severe, unfriendly treatment of the convict, with its accompaniment of contract labor, few if any privileges, and hard work from beginning to end of his term, more efficacious in deterring the criminal from repeating his crime when he got again "on the outside"?

Americans developed the reformatory system out of the old English and Irish systems of treating convicts in penal servitude. Elmira reformatory, the first and probably the best known reformatory to be built on American soil, was first occupied in 1876. Since then, some twenty reformatories have been built in as many states of the Union, and many a prison has adopted in part the reformatory system of classification of prisoners, the various uniforms, the merit system of marking and the indeterminate sentence.

Another question that will be much debated is that regarding the value of the death penalty as a deterrent of crime, and as a just punishment for what are known as capital offenses, such as murder, and less frequently, arson, rape, burglary, rape. Different nations not only have different methods of executing criminals, such as the chair, the noose, the guillotine, the garrote, but many of the most civilized countries are raising the question even more seriously whether the death penalty is just, in the light of the wisdom of the twentieth century. Many nations will report through their representatives.

How can prisoners in small prisons be properly and profitably employed? This is a very timely question for this country, and is one of significance throughout Europe and other continents. In the United States the average jail has been often called a "school of crime" rather than a producer of crime. Short sentences to practical idleness is the program of the county jail.

What can be done in the United States to mitigate the tramp nuisance? Readers of the newspapers must have noticed that during the last few years the reports of vagrancy and mendicancy have greatly increased. The railroads of the United States are said to be losing at least \$25,000,000 a year through the depredations of vagrants along their lines. Poorhouses, prisons and public hospitals are filled with the vagrant class. They are a costly parasite, and the whole country is beginning to cry out for some cure for the tramp and the vagrant.

And what of the inebriate? Can we hope to learn from the Europeans a cure for this national, or rather international, affliction? Any charitable society in the United States will report informally that from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the poverty and crime in the United States is connected more or less with intemperance. They will not say that seventy-five per cent of the poverty and crime is caused by intemperance, but that it plays a part greater probably than any other single factor. Is it not a fact that in almost every family can be found somewhere the problem of inebriety, and despairs over the proper and successful way of restoring the inebriate to health and usefulness again? Particularly pitiful is the fact that vast numbers of inebriates when sober, are the most regretful over their conduct when intoxicated, and have little tendency when sober toward criminality.

The following nations have sent delegates to the International Prison Congress: Austria, Belgium, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Panama, Porto Rico, Romania, Santo Domingo, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Siam, Turkey, Transvaal, Tunis, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Irrigation Is to Be Discussed

By Experts at Pueblo Meeting

(American News Service)

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 24.—The hotels of this city are becoming rapidly filled with the delegates and others interested in the subject of irrigation, who are arriving here from all directions to attend the eighteenth National Irrigation Congress, to be opened here next Monday for a five days' session. The National Irrigation Congress was organized in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1891 and since then has only missed one year to hold a session. It has risen in importance each year, until today it is probably the most important non-official body and also the most influential in the country. It gave the West the national reclamation act, that has already reclaimed more than 3,000,000 acres of arid and semi-arid lands, at a cost of more than \$50,000,000, and with twenty-five fine government projects, the most stupendous of which, from an engineering standpoint, is the famous Gunnison Tunnel on the western slope of Colorado. The Congress which will open its session at the Mineral Palace next Monday, promises to be the most important in the history of the National Irrigation Congress and it is expected that the attendance will break every previous record.

The opening exercises in connection with the Congress will be held Monday morning when the irrigation exhibition, arranged in connection with the congress, will be formally opened. There will also be a monster parade of an industrial character, participated in by all the counties and districts of Colorado and her sister states. The object of the parade will be mainly to give to the visitors an idea of the benefits to agriculture and horticulture derived from irrigation.

The opening session of the Congress will be held at Mineral Palace on Monday afternoon. R. Ingraham of Spokane, chairman of the executive committee, will call the congress to order and introduce P. J. Dugan, chairman of the Colorado Board of Control. After a few brief addresses and music the meeting will be given into the hands of the president of the congress, B. A. Fowler of Phoenix, Ariz.