

The Richmond Palladium

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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

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J. F. Ringhoff.....Business Manager
Carl Bernhardt.....Associate Editor
W. B. Poundstone.....News Editor

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Six months, in advance.....\$2.50
One month, in advance.....\$.45

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RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 22,000 and
is growing. It is the county
seat of Wayne County, and the
trading center of a rich agri-
cultural community. It is lo-
cated due east of a rich agri-
cultural and 4 miles from the
state line.
Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. Primarily a
manufacturing city, it is also
a trading center. It has a large
business and enjoys the retail trade
of the populous community for
miles around.
Richmond is proud of its splen-
did streets, sidewalks and beautiful
shade trees. It has 3 national
banks, 3 trust companies and 4
building associations with com-
bined resources of over \$1,000,000.
Number of factories 125; capital
invested \$7,000,000, with an an-
nual output of \$27,000,000, and a
pay roll of \$7,700,000. The total
pay roll for the city amounts to
approximately \$4,300,000 annual-
ly.

There are five railroad com-
panies radiating in eight differ-
ent directions from the city. In-
coming freight handled daily,
150,000 lbs.; outgoing freight
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard
facilities, per day, 1,700 cars.
Number of passenger trains daily,
18. Number of freight trains
daily, 77. The annual post office
receipts amount to \$10,000. Total
assessed valuation of the city,
\$12,000,000.
Richmond has two interurban
railways. These newspapers with
a combined circulation of 12,000.
Richmond is the greatest hard-
ware jobbing center in the state
and only second in general job-
bing interests. It has a piano
factory producing a high grade
piano every 15 minutes. It is the
leader in the manufacture of
traction engines, and produces
more threshing machines, lawn
mowers, 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,-
000; 16 public schools and has the
finest and most complete high
school in the middle west under
construction; 3 parochial schools;
Warham college and the Indiana
Business College; five splendid
fire companies; five fine
houses; Glen Miller park, the
largest and most beautiful park
in Indiana, the home of Rich-
mond's annual chautauque; sev-
en hotels; municipal electric light
plant, under successful operation,
and a private electric light plant,
insuring competition; the oldest
public library in the state, 22-
cent one and the second largest
40,000 volumes; pure, refreshing
water, unsurpassed; 45 miles of
improved streets; 40 miles of
sewers; 34 miles of cement curb
and gutter combined; 40 miles of
cement walks, and many miles of
hick walks. Thirty churches, in-
cluding the Episcopal Memorial hall
at a cost of \$250,000; Reid Mem-
orial Hospital, one of the most
modern in the state; at a cost of
\$100,000, one of the finest in the
state. The amusement center
of Western Indiana and Western
Ohio.
No city of the size of Richmond
holds as fine an annual art ex-
hibit. The Richmond art exhibi-
tion held each October is unique,
no other city holds a similar ex-
hibit. It is given in the interest
of the city and financed by the
business men.
Success awaits anyone with
enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

This Is My 69th Birthday

BISHOP WELLS.
Rev. Lemuel H. Wells, Protest-
ant Episcopal bishop of Spokane, was
born in Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1841,
and received his education at Hobart
college. He was ordained deacon of
the Episcopal church in 1865, and was
ordained to the priesthood two years
later. After his entry to the minis-
try, he was assistant at Trinity church
New Haven, from 1869 to 1871. In
the latter year he was sent as mis-
sionary to Walla Walla, Washington,
where he remained for ten years. In
1884 he accepted a call to the rectory
of St. Luke's church, Tacoma,
church in the same city and became
its first rector. Here he officiated un-
til he was made missionary bishop of
Spokane in 1892.

PRISONERS' BOARD FOR LAST QUARTER

During the quarter which closed on
November 30, the board bill for feed-
ing prisoners in the Wayne county
jail was \$880. The report was made
by Sheriff Meredith on Thursday to
the county auditor. The bill is large.
At the present time there are twenty-
two prisoners in the jail.

A Big Thing

The ministerial association of Richmond recently addressed a com-
munication to the Governor of this state praying for his help in secur-
ing proper marriage regulations based on the common knowledge—the bit-
ter common knowledge of mankind.

That Governor Marshall refused to have anything to do with the
proposition simply throws it back on his idea of a non-combatant govern-
or. Governor Marshall has taken the stand that he is not only no more
than a private citizen, but that he is even less than a public-spirited
private citizen. Of course he may be right, it saves in the first place a
lot of trouble in dividing the meritorious propositions from the worth-
less or negligible. It saves a lot of things which enter into the political
game and as far as the thing which men call their personal integrity is
concerned is no reflection against him.

We believe we do the governor of Indiana no injustice when we say
that he will not sign a veto or take any part in remedial legislation ex-
cept through various political actions which mark his operations. Nota-
bly there stands out the last fight of his own party when he made Kern
the candidate for senator. At present he is engaged in the business of
making his presence felt in a fight to keep the speakership from falling
into the hands of Taggart. In all these things and the many which we
cannot here well record—decent partisanship—Governor Marshall has
done well.

Probably Governor Marshall will never realize it. The tissue of his
mind has been set from his environment and on a certain imperfect and
entirely too impractical idea of "constitutionality" and Jeffersonian doc-
trine adhered to literally.

But in the hope that the minds of our readers should not be set in the
idea that the governorship is a mere empty office we call the attention of
the readers of the Palladium to the really vital proposition that the gov-
ernor has raised—in comparison with the thing he has opposed.

When the Madison insane hospital was opened we treated it as a
mere necessity. It is not. We believe this matter should be treated
straight from the shoulder. The hospital erected by the people of Indiana
was a monument to syphilis directly and indirectly. It has not been
more than three or four months since Collier's paid a tribute to the
marriage laws of Indiana—criminality and the like. Why not go on?
This is another phase of the same question. There is no use in being
prudent about this matter—it is only a matter involving murder, degener-
acy and the like. If you are going to stop it it must be fought—not ignored.

The point is that the governor, like many another man, does not see
that the time has come in this day of development and responsibility when
he must recognize that he as an appointed (and for that matter elected)
official of society must take a hand—else he shares the responsibility
of all society's evils—with the every day man.

Dfd Ehrlich, the discoverer of 606—the possible salvation of millions,
ask himself, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—"I am merely the governor of
Indiana?" Suppose, with false modesty, Ehrlich had hid his light under
a bushel—"I am merely the governor—the constitution does not compel
me to do this." Yes, but what of the babies that are born sightless?
What of the mothers that die in childbirth? What is the insane in the
hospitals? What of the crimes? What of the degradation, sin and unhap-
piness—lives wrecked?

If the hublest citizen withholds his hand—is he guilty of murder?
We are beginning to realize it.

And the governor of Indiana at least a citizen.

We are all of us weary to death of those who furnish excuses. Rath-
er a man who will come out in the open and fight.

Doctors have nothing to do with the office of matrimony?

How come our children into the world?

Is the spirit separated from the body?

Why is a man hung for murder?

Is it to punish his body? If so let us resort to torture.

Read now what William Lee Howard, an authority, writing in Pear-
son's Magazine, says:

"There is something wrong among the ethical and educated medical
men when they allow such statements as are daily published in flare head-
lines, to pass as truths. If these statements are all wrong, if the adver-
tisements of the quacks are lies and injurious to the public welfare why
are the honest doctors silent?"

"This is the question that the public want answered.

"Let me state a few of the conditions which have prevented the physi-
cians from enlightening the public. These conditions show that the
daily papers, which pride themselves upon allowing nothing of evil im-
port, of sexual suggestions, to be printed in their columns, are in reality
the greatest foe we have against right living, morality and sex hygiene.
For it is the want of this latter knowledge that is the cause of much im-
morality and disease.

"When the public fully realizes the extent and many diseases due to
venereal infection, then any figures given as to the prevalence of syph-
ilis and gonorrhea will be seen to be underestimated rather than ex-
aggerated.

"For example, one out of every three cases of apoplexy is due to
syphilis of the arteries of the brain. Sudden death from heart disease
is frequently only gonorrheal infection of the lining of the heart, or syph-
ilitic affection of the valves. Fatal rheumatism in children is often
only venereal infection innocently acquired or inherited. These sad cases
occur in about ten out of every hundred supposed true rheumatism.
Rheumatism in the young man and the middle-aged is very frequently
nothing but venereal infection, poisons circulating in and around the
joints of the victims. This may end in totally crippling the victim.

"It has been estimated—and this estimate stands true for all the land
—that there are in New York City over 800,000 persons affected with ven-
ereal diseases. These are either suffering from the acute stages or the
effects of the diseases. And the acute stage, remember, is a most con-
tagious one. 600,000 of these individuals are gonorrheal victims. Ten
per cent. of these will have rheumatism in some form. 60,000 people,
mostly the young, crippled temporarily or permanently! Think of it!
Many of these who apparently recover from the acute stage will have
the poisons going to the linings of the heart to remain for some time;
then when an extra strain on the heart is brought to bear the victim
drops dead. "Heart disease" reads the death certificate. An autopsy
will show gonorrhea.

"Seventy-five out of every hundred women who are operated upon for
pelvic diseases have been infected by the germs of gonorrhea. The great
majority of these have been pure, innocent wives. Their ignorant hus-
bands have infected them. The injurious silence of the press and a
false public prudery have prevented these husbands from youths from
having the matter plainly explained to them.

"Divorce increasing? Of course; cannot you all see why? Divorce
increases in direct ratio to the increase of venereal diseases. We cannot
stop the effect until we stop the cause."—William Lee Howard in Pear-
son's Magazine.

It is the common fashion to sneer at the ministry.
It is sometimes popular. For our part let us dispense with the little
and go on with the big.

It is only the little ideas of Christianity, dogma, creed, and the rule
of thumb, the "unco guid," the man who casts the stone—the holler than
thou—that any of us resent.

It is a big minded move the ministers of this town have started
a-rolling— They will win this time. The powers that be, are, we fear
from what we know of politics and partisanship, against them—but we
are all with them on the citizenship side—the human side. Every man and
woman who has reached anything like the age of maturity will wish them
God speed.

And if Governor Marshall is so intent on his Jeffersonian democracy
let him remember, first that it was none other than Thomas Jefferson who
said "The child is the chief asset of the state."

It will do, secondly, for him to consider that Jefferson was a real phil-
osophical anarchist—one of the first under the name, who said the only
way to achieve ultimate perfection was to arrive at the ultimate perfec-
tion of man. That can't be done, you know, Governor Marshall, without
taking a hand in things to make them better. We are not so many minis-
ters, brewery agents, lawyers, doctors and mechanics—millionaires and
paupers—just people—all of us.

Each man can exercise his citizenship in the real meaning—even if
—he isn't governor.

Art of Window Dressing Is Expensive to Merchants

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars in merchandise
will be displayed in Philadelphia shop
windows at Christmas time, and the
bare cost of trimming these windows
which means the expense of the mech-
anical end of it, will run well up into
the hundred thousands. This is in-
clusive of other lines than dry goods,
but in the department stores alone,
patronized more exclusively by wom-
en, the expense of window decoration
will be enormous.

In the big dry goods establishments
of the country the post of window de-
corator is a most important one, and
men who hold such jobs get salaries
that range anywhere from \$5,000 to
\$15,000.

"There is no standard for brains,"
was the way one window decorator ex-
pressed it in speaking of the salaries
paid these men, "for the man is to be
judged by his value to the house. As
with painters, the amount a canvas
brings depends to a great degree on
the personal estimate the purchaser
puts upon it."

And to American women, according
to this specialist, is given the credit
of bringing about the evolution in shop
windows from the time when a collec-
tion of household junk was shown be-
hind a small paneled sash simply to let
the public know what sort of goods the
merchant had to the finest production
of the window dresser's art displayed
amid settings costing a fortune in
themselves.

A Costly Setting.
One American merchant recently
displayed what is undoubtedly the
best bit in window dressing in this
country, the mechanical setting for
which alone cost him \$10,000. To ac-
count for the sum expended there was
a stunning background of rare woods,
a triumph of the cabinet-maker's art,
with hand carving in renaissance style
all of which was designed as a setting
for a collection of handsome imported
gowns selected to harmonize with the
background.

One window dresser in a big estab-
lishment who has a score of windows
to be responsible for says that the
value of merchandise to be used in
these windows at the holiday season
will at the very lowest estimate mount
up to \$50,000, and in all probability,
if expensive furs are included, will be
three times that amount.

From \$400 to \$500 a window will be
expended for the necessary carpentry,
draperies and other accessories,
though in special cases this amount
will be increased to \$2,000. Naturally,
special occasions like Thanksgiving,
Christmas and the horse show offer
wider opportunities for the window
decorators, as well as open up a larger
channel for the expenditure of money.

Few persons have any idea of how
far in advance of the season the win-
dow decorator has to work. For ex-
ample, large branches of holly with
many bright red berries seen hanging
conspicuously on the wall of the win-
dow dresser's workshop led to the in-
quiry as to its utility in the Indian
summer weather prevailing at that
time. "Oh, that was left over from
Christmas," was the casual remark,
followed by the explanation that the
Christmas display was completed
weeks ago. In fact, this proved to be
the case in all the big stores; the de-
signs had been made, mechanical ac-
cessories built and decorations applied
way back in October, everything being
in readiness for the final installation
at the proper moment. Today the
decorator is working on designs for
Lincoln's and Washington's birthday
settings.

Attractive to Women.

"American women, except those who
travel abroad, little realize," said the
window dresser, "what advantage they
have over their foreign sisters in re-
spect to extensive window displays in
shop windows. So accustomed are
they to look for and expect it that
nothing surprises them, not even when
a new record has been made. But let
them visit the shops across the water,
and not to be impressed by the com-
parison in favor of their own country
would be impossible.

"To be sure, conditions are chang-
ing on the other side all the time, and
particularly is this the case in London,
where the introduction of dry goods
stores run on the American plan has
been very popular. Still, the English
merchant is very conservative and it
is very difficult for him to eradicate the habit of years.

"Germany's shops are gradually be-
coming Americanized, and while in
France there is no comparison to the
sort of display American merchants
make in the extent and cost of their
settings, nevertheless the French shop
windows are extravagant in a small
way and exceedingly attractive. As a
rule the shops are small, and doubt-
less all the stock will be placed in the
window, but the taste with which it
is arranged is indisputable. One gets
many hints and suggestions which are
adaptable to our work here.

"Show windows are looked upon as
one of the best mediums of advertis-
ing, and a woman customer is half
won if she is arrested by the attrac-
tions of their display. Newspapers an-
nounce to the public what the store is
selling, show windows display it. The
success of a show window is measured
by the crowd which it attracts. If no
interest is manifested then there is
something altogether wrong, and it is
our duty to set about discovering what
that may be.

Changes Frequent.

"To attract customers, window dis-
plays must not only be frequently
changed—every three days at least—
but only the most up-to-date stuff must
be shown. This is an important fea-
ture. As fast as new goods come in
they are advertised, and then display-
ed. This keeps up a continual interest
among women, for even though they
don't seem to buy at once, many make
a business of visiting shop windows
to see what is being worn, so that

when they are ready to buy they will
know precisely what to get and where
to get it.

"Once it was said that color was the
important thing to attract a woman's
attention to a show window, but that
day has gone by. Now it is harmony
of color. The readiness with which
color could be cheapened decided con-
servative women against it. In the
matter of velvets, of course, the qual-
ity gives a character that a cheaper
fabric would not possess. But gener-
ally speaking it is harmony of color,
the blending of rare and unusual
shades that is demanded today, and
this has introduced a decidedly new
note in window display. It gives more
scope for the artistic sense, though a
window dresser must not allow his pic-
ture sense to run away with the prac-
tical side of the subject.

"As to what sort of goods attract a
woman most, probably the new ma-
terials and trimmings first, but once
the season is fully opened, then the
ready-to-wear goods come next in
point of interest. Millinery is always
popular, and art needle-work always
pleases the women who do hand
work."

For an early breakfast nothing so
good as Mrs. Austins Pancake Flour.

PATROL ROADS TO PREVENT ATTACKS

(American News Service)

Eagle Pass, Tex., Dec. 3.—All roads
leading into the Mexican cities of Tor-
reon, Gomez, Palacacio and other im-
portant centers are guarded by heavy
patrols of Mexican troops today to pre-
vent an unexpected attack by revolu-
tionists. This information, given out
by the war minister in Mexico City
this morning, was telegraphed to this
city. Detachments of regulars and
rurales patrol the district about Tor-
reon, Gomez and Palacacio, which are
called by the government officials
hotbeds of sedition. Orders have been
given to the troops to shoot down all
rebels on sight.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Loyal Chapter,
No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting and
annual election of officers.

Its Capacity.
Knicker—How many will your motor-
car hold? Bocker—Five and a cop.—
New York Sun.

GOLD NUGGETS FOUND IN KENTUCKY

Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 3.—A report from
Hendersonville, in Metcalfe county,
says that while digging post holes on
his farm James V. Love dug up what
he believed to be gold. Three apices
were sent to assayers in different
parts of the United States. The result
of each test was precisely the same,
being found to contain \$1.80 to the
ton. Each of them advised Mr. Love
to not undertake to mine the ore un-
less it was found to contain as much
as \$8 per ton. He continued his search
and this week discovered in a different
section on his farm a much richer ore.
In this ore the gold does not follow in
the seams of the rock, but is found in
small nuggets, from the size of a pin-
head to that of a grain of wheat.
Samples of his last discovery have been
forwarded for tests.

AIRCRAFT WITH PASSENGER FALLS

(American News Service)
Paris, Dec. 3.—The aeroplane avia-
tor, Lorian, carrying the flyer and M.
Far, a passenger, was smashed today
when the machine fell 60 feet. Lorian
was just starting from Issy on a
flight to Brussels and return when the
engine stopped and the machine drop-
ped to the ground.

NOTICE.
The members of the South Side Im-
provement association are hereby not-
ified that the annual meeting for the
election of directors for the ensuing
year will be held on Tuesday evening,
December 6, at their hall, corner of
6th and South E streets.
Matt Von Fein,
Secretary.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

DECEMBER 3.

- 1751—George Cabot, first secretary of the navy, born in Salem, Mass. Died in Boston, April 18, 1823.
- 1777—Gen. Howe made unsuccessful attempt to surprise Gen. Washing-
ton's camp at Whitemarsh.
- 1787—Ohio company of pioneers left Ipswich, Mass., for the west.
- 1818—Illinois admitted to the union.
- 1823—Giovanni Balconi, celebrated explorer, died at Gato, Africa. Born
at Padua, Italy in 1778.
- 1833—Oberlin college was opened.
- 1874—New ministry formed in Manitoba with Robert Atkinson Davis as
premier.
- 1898—Imperial penny postage stamps first issued.
- 1904—Armored cruiser Tennessee launched at Philadelphia.

TRY THIS IF YOU ACHE ALL OVER FROM A BAD COLD OR THE GRIPPE.

Breaks the Worst Cold and
Ends Grippe Misery in
a Few Hours.

Nothing else that you can take will
break your cold or end gripe so
promptly as a dose of Pape's Cold
Compound every two hours until three
consecutive doses are taken.
The most miserable neuralgia
pains, headache, dullness, head
ache, stiffness, sore throat, mu-
cous catarrhal discharges, soreness,
stiffness, rheumatism pains and other
distress begins to leave after the very
first dose.
Pape's Cold Compound is the result
of three years' research at a cost of
more than fifty thousand dollars, and
contains no quinine, which we have
conclusively demonstrated is not ef-
fective in the treatment of colds or
grippe.
Take this harmless Compound as
directed, with the knowledge that
there is no other medicine made any-
where else in the world, which will
cure your cold or end Grippe misery
so promptly and without any other as-
sistance or bad after-effects as a 25-
cent package of Pape's Cold Com-
pound, which any druggist in the
world can supply.



1000 Miles
Over the Sea
In an Airship

WALTER WELLMAN, eminent
journalist and explorer, in his
very interesting account of the attempt
to cross the Atlantic Ocean from the
United States to Europe in the Airship
"AMERICA," which appears exclu-
sively in HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE
for December, points out that the
ultimate object of this most daring of
ventures of all modern times is to
make war impossible.

In this clear, concise and thrilling
story Wellman shows that a fleet of
motor balloons equipped with high ex-
plosives will be so terrible that there will
be no more strife. His voyage marks a
distinct epoch in the development of
aviation, and Wellman's own story of
the voyage is well worth a most careful
reading by every American citizen. In

HAMPTON'S

15 Cents For December 15 Cents

On Sale at all News-stands