

## The Richmond Palladium

—and Sun-Telegram—

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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Rudolph G. Leeds .....Editor  
J. F. Ringhoff .....Business Manager  
Carl Bernhardt .....Associate Editor  
W. R. Poundstone .....News Editor

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## RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 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 from Indianapolis,  
65 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 In-  
diana and enjoys the retail trade  
of the populous community for  
miles around.  
Richmond is proud of its splendid  
streets, well kept yards, its  
cement 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 100. Total  
invested \$7,000,000, with an an-  
nual output of \$27,000,000, and a  
pay roll of \$2,700,000. The total  
pay roll for the city amounts to  
approximately \$6,000,000 annual-  
ly.

There are five railroad com-  
panies radiating in eight differ-  
ent directions from the city. In-  
coming freight handled daily, 1-  
10,000 tons; outgoing freight  
handled daily, 1,700 cars.  
Number of passenger trains daily,  
35. Number of freight trains  
daily, 77. The annual post office  
receipts amount to \$10,000. Total  
assessed valuation of the city,  
\$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban  
railways. Three 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  
instrument every 15 minutes. It is  
the leader in the manufacture of  
traction engines, and produces  
more threshing machines, lawn  
mowers, roller skates, gas drills  
and burial caskets than any other  
city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres;  
has a court house costing \$300,-  
000; 10 public schools, the largest  
and most complete high school  
in the middle west under con-  
struction; 2 parochial schools;  
Parham college and the Indiana  
Business College; five splendid  
fire companies; five splendid  
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, ex-  
cept one and the second largest,  
60,000 volumes; pure, refreshing  
water, unsurpassed; 45 miles of  
improved streets; 45 miles of  
sewers; 25 miles of cement curb  
and gutter combined; 40 miles of  
cement walks; many miles of  
brick walks; 100 acres of park  
including the Reid Memorial, built  
at a cost of \$100,000. The mem-  
orial hospital, one of the finest in  
the state. The amusement center of  
Eastern Indiana and Western  
Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond  
holds as fine an annual art ex-  
hibit. The Richmond Fall Festi-  
val held each October is unique  
in either city history. 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 39th Birthday

**CHARLES DALMORES.**  
Charles Dalmore, the noted grand  
opera singer, was born in Nancy,  
France, December 10, 1871. He was  
not originally intended for a career  
of vocalism, but for instrumental art.  
His first experiences as a musician  
were obtained in the orchestra of the  
opera house of his native city. Event-  
ually he went to Paris, where he stud-  
ied at the Conservatoire. Having fin-  
ished his musical education, he joined  
the faculty of the Lyons Conservatoire  
as a teacher of the violin and French  
horn. He had been for some time  
studying singing, and at the Theater  
des Arts, in Rouen, he made his first  
appearance as a vocal artist. He re-  
mained there three years, subsequently  
singing in Brussels from which  
place he was brought to America in  
1904 to sing at the Manhattan opera  
house in New York.

Fresh supply Mrs. Austins Famous  
Backwash Flour at all grocers.

Methods of horsebacking in Chile are  
still primitive, the tools used being  
simple and few, consisting usually of  
a hammer, a rasp, a pair of pinches,  
a crude knife and an anvil. There is no  
need of fire, for the workman beats  
the shoe into shape cold.

## Housing Efficiency and The Commercial Club

The action of the Commercial Club in appointing a committee to investigate the building of more houses in Richmond for the men who do the work in the large industries of the town may be nothing more than common sense but it is attacking a problem which is vital.

This is not only for the benefit of the growth of the town—it will provide better citizens and bring comfort to many people to whom the question often arises—what's the use. For in a town where there are not many houses the rentals are high and the comforts of life small.

The proposal should take on the aspect of actually lowering rentals—in proportion to the value received. Ten dollars a month may be all that a man can pay—but he is entitled to a place in which to rear his family which will not throw him into debt from sickness and lower his efficiency. Men who live in bad houses because there are no better ones to be had will spend money to get away from them by going to the saloon to spend the evening. Give the man a little better house and he will be less apt to seek his society, heat and cheer elsewhere.

Thank Heaven, there are not many slums, and tenements in Richmond. It compares well with any city in the country.

The Commercial Club is looking into this question more or less from business point of view. They can do that and do more at the same time. Houses of any price need not be ugly—bad sanitation costs more in the end than the few simple precautions necessary—and comfort is not dependent on dollars altogether.

This sounds like absolute nonsense. But anyone who knows in the least what the cities of Europe and Germany are doing—even what is going on in Indiana need not treat this as an idealistic theory.

For instance the city of Darmstadt in the grand duchy of Hesse is building model houses—houses that as far as design and real beauty are concerned surpass anything in this town architecturally—for \$700—and less. These are workman's houses. They are very simple and building materials are for the most part dearer in Germany than they are here. The planning of the house takes out unnecessary expense—puts in beauty and sanitation.

The state guarantees that any man may build a house exactly like the model and his materials will not cost him more! This is arranged with the contractors who built the original house—it is part of their forfeit and bond.

Now of course nothing of this sort is quite possible in this country because of a certain backwardness on the part of city governments to take care of their citizens in matters in which they cannot help themselves.

But Indianapolis is taking up this problem of housing.

Is it suggesting too impractical a thing to make a thorough investi-  
gation of what may be built according to the best plans for the average  
amount of money spent on houses of this character in Richmond?

Efficiency is the thing that is being preached up and down the land.  
"Get results! Get the most out of your money!" Is that folly—or com-  
mon sense?

Such a thing is for the benefit of both the investor and the man who  
has to live in the house—and sometimes these are one and the same.  
The more encouragement this town can give to the latter class the bet-  
ter off it will be—they are the real thing.

Every business man knows that the man who invests money wants  
to know what his investment will be; how much he can do with his money.

If the Commercial Club can show that really first class houses can  
be built and rented for less money—if the waste of building can be cut  
out because of the superiority of the plans which are drawn and the  
superiority of the plans makes these houses comfortable and beautiful—  
there is a cutting down of first cost and an incentive for building—an in-  
centive for people to come to this town—a bettering of conditions for  
those of us who are here.

Such a thing is not charity—it is cutting out waste—an increase in  
efficiency all the way 'round the circle.

## WILLING TO LEND.

Only Her Husband, the Mean Thing,  
Had Pinched Her Waist!

Men have something to learn from  
women in the art of warding off  
"touchers" for coin. Women respond  
to such requests once in about every  
thousand cases, but they are scientific  
in their refusal. A Cleveland woman  
with a reputation as a borrower  
turned up at the home of one of her  
friends the other morning with a much  
done over story about a persistent and  
threatening dressmaker and the usual  
request for the loan—"pay it back to-  
morrow, certain!"—of \$5.

"Why, my dear, certainly," was the  
pleasant response to her carefully re-  
hearsed little yarn, "you poor thing,  
just wait till I run upstairs and  
get my purse."

She ran upstairs. The male head of  
the house happened to be in the room  
where she kept her purse. He saw her  
dig the purse out of a chiffonier drawer  
and deliberately remove a wad of  
bills from it, leaving about 37 cents  
in silver and copper in the change  
receptacle. The man was mean enough  
to lean over the stair railing when  
his wife went downstairs to the par-  
lor with her flattened pocketbook in  
her hand.

"Oh, I'm so sorry, dearie," he heard  
her say, "but I really thought I had  
the money. I find, though, that Frank,  
as usual, has been at my purse—I  
heard him say something about set-  
tling a plumber's bill last night when  
I was half asleep—and the mean thing  
has left me only enough for car fare.  
Too bad! Of course, you know, if I  
had it!"—and so on.—Cleveland Plain  
Dealer.

**Professional Proposal.**

The Doctor—May I attend you in  
health or in sickness?

The Lawyer—May I argue all your  
cases for you, none with you?

The Politician—I sincerely desire  
your personal indorsement of my cam-  
paign for your hand.—Judge.

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

DECEMBER 10TH.

1741—John Murray, founder of Universalism in the United States, born  
in England. Died in Boston, September 3, 1815.

1802—Reynell Coates, originator of the patriotic order, Sons of America,  
born in Philadelphia. Died in Savoy, July 3, 1857.

1804—Eugene Sue, famous novelist, born in Paris. Died in Savoy, July  
3, 1857.

1805—William Lloyd Garrison, noted abolitionist, born in Newburyport,  
Mass. Died in New York City, May 24, 1879.

1848—Louis Napoleon elected President of the French.

1856—The Cathedral in Montreal was destroyed by fire.

1865—Leopold II., ascended the throne of Belgium.

1904—Earl Gray assumed office as Governor-General of Canada.

## Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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### A TRUE STORY.

The distinguished looking man at the  
speakers' table turned his vineglass  
down. The morning papers spoke glow-  
ingly of his eloquent speech at the ban-  
quet the night before and mentioned  
the well known fact that the senator  
was a teetotaler. The reason had never  
been given, but if the "human in-  
terest" reporter had only known as I  
knew—

Twenty-five years ago he was the  
son of the town drunkard and was  
pointed at as "the boy of that good-for-  
nothing set."

He was a freckle faced lad, old be-  
yond his years and yet shy both by  
disposition and by the consciousness of  
his relation to his father. But he was  
a brave soul when stirred, and no boy  
of the village dared provoke him into  
open battle.

To his dying day he will never know  
how many times he has taken his fa-  
ther home from the saloon. It was a  
common spectacle, this conveying by  
the little tug of humanity of the shabby  
vessel of a man, skillfully piloting the  
poor derrick to its home port. And it  
was also common to hear the boys of  
the street—being out of reach—fling  
their cowardly gibes at the drunkard's  
boy.

The boy had a mother.  
Which alone accounts for his subse-  
quent career.

She taught him to respect the poor  
old wreck he called father for the sake  
of what he had once been. And with-  
out wordy speech—she was of few  
words—she made the boy feel how  
much she needed him.

They were partners—mother and boy.  
One day the drunkard was run over  
by a farmer's team and killed, and  
they brought the battered shell home  
to the woman and the boy.

The mother broke down and refused  
to be comforted, remembering the days  
when the young husband was fond of  
her, proud of his pretty wife and kind  
hearted to a fault.

The boy's eyes were dry.  
All night long he sat by his father's  
body, thinking, thinking, thinking.  
What he thought God only knows, for,  
though he was but thirteen years of  
age, in experience of sorrow and buffet-  
ings he was a man.

But when morning came he took his  
mother by the hand and, kneeling by  
his father's coffin, raised his hand and  
vowed, as God should be his helper,  
that never should a drop of liquor pass  
the portals of his lips. And for the  
first time his mother was comforted.

When some one asked the senator  
why he never indulged he rather sadly  
smiled and was silent.

### RELIGION.

I am neither preacher nor priest, but  
I never miss an opportunity to boost  
religion.

As I meet men I find those who re-  
ject the claims of the religious life for  
various reasons.

Some say:  
When one takes the vows of a re-  
ligious life it is a mark of intellectual  
weakness.

Others say:  
There is too much superstition in re-  
ligion as taught by the churches.  
And so on.

I do not argue with those who give  
these reasons, because I know they  
are not the real reasons they have in  
mind. Indeed, I sympathize with the  
mental point of view of many of these  
objectors.

Why?  
Because I believe that one of the real  
reasons why men reject religion is that  
a good deal that goes under that guise  
does not ring true.

It is safe to say generally that any  
sort of religion which makes a man  
less a man, which narrows his intel-  
lect or shrivels his heart, is not a religion  
worth having.

But—  
Real religion, genuine religion, is an  
essential thing to one who wants to  
live a full and rounded life.

Without it he will lack that mastery  
of the spirit which gives one the full  
conquest of the art of successful living.

Because religion (from "religio," to  
bind again) is simply the rebinding of  
one's soul to God, where one's soul be-  
longs.

So that, as I view it, he who rejects  
the religious life must accept much  
mental unrest and many moral doubt-  
ings. I do not see how he can find  
any good reason or motive for living.

The religious point of view is the  
only one that satisfies the deepest ques-  
tionings and the highest longings.

It sets things right, gives a correct  
value to life and puts one in tune with  
all things here and hereafter.

Religion rightly considered is not a  
question of creeds or formulas or de-  
nominations or of the failures of others.

Religion is a life.

And it is life at its highest and best.

### See the Spillers!

Great people ore the Six Music  
Spillers who are appearing at the  
Murray this week. Nothing like it  
before this season. As good as many  
musical comedies and better than  
countless number of musical acts that  
are on the road. They sing, dance  
and play different musical instru-  
ments. They open with the saxo-  
phones, playing "Morning, Noon and  
Night Overture" and "Pineapple Rag."

Then follows singing and piano play-  
ing and so much other entertainment  
that there is not sufficient space to  
tell about it. The Three Singing  
Girls, an added feature, have a reper-  
toire of delightful melody. Mr. De-  
Bolt sings a very popular song at the  
evening performances.

## NEWS FROM THE LABOR WORLD

Bank clerks on the East Side, New York City, have organized.  
Retail clerks recently organized a union at Ogden, Utah.  
Typographical Union No. 28, of Galveston, is the oldest union in  
Texas.

The next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will  
be held in Atlanta.

The marine engineers have a total membership on the coasts, lakes  
and rivers of the United States of 1,000.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will  
be held in Columbus, Ohio, beginning on January 17, next.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters is now officially known as the Brother-  
hood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

The Granite Cutters' Union, and the Marble Cutters' and Stone Cut-  
ters' Union have organized a district council of stone trades for San  
Francisco.

The total receipts of Austrian labor unions in 1909 amounted to \$1,-  
770,340, and the total expenditure to \$1,650,965, respectively.

Sixty organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
paid in death benefits during the year just passed \$1,236,243. Twenty  
affiliated organizations paid \$731,955 in sick benefits, during the same  
period.

The American Federation of Labor, at its recent annual convention in  
St. Louis decided to erect in Washington, D. C., a temple to be dedicated  
to the cause of organized labor in this country. Plans will be prepared  
without delay.

The machinists' and blacksmiths' union of North America, founded  
in 1859, and incorporated by congress in that year, is the only labor or-  
ganization which ever received a charter from the United States Govern-  
ment.

Chicago city hall clerks and assistants of department heads have  
formed a union and will demand that a minimum salary of \$1,500 per year  
shall be paid to all bookkeepers and clerks employed by the city. The or-  
ganization is affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor.

There are some twenty-six employers' unions in Germany which have  
a regular system of strike insurance, paying compensation at fixed rates,  
and nine more unions which pay compensation according to the merits of  
each individual case, but without a fixed rate of indemnification.

There are 500 school teachers out of work in London, and the London  
county council has been considering a plan of reducing classes and thus  
providing employment for more teachers. Before the meeting of the coun-  
cil at which the problem was considered the unemployed teachers tried to  
hold a mass meeting, but the police prevented it.

The Mosaic Workers' Union at San Francisco, which has been recog-  
nized several times, has been instructed by the jurisdictional committee  
of the Building Trades Council to disband, and the members to join other  
organizations. This will be done, the members joining the cement work-  
ers, tile setters and marble workers as auxiliaries.

## PLEASE PARDON ME Said Polite Man Falling on a Woman.

New York, Dec. 10.—Politeness un-  
der difficulties was shown by David  
Nagle and Miss Millicent Almy. Mr.  
Nagle, a window cleaner, fell out of a  
third story window at 2 West Thirty-  
eighth street and landed squarely on  
Miss Almy's shoulders. Both sat  
down upon the icy pavement.

"Pardon me, Miss," said Mr. Nagle,  
rising with a courtly bow and extend-  
ing his hand to Miss Almy.

"Don't mention it," said that very  
handsome young lady, smiling. She  
accepted the proffered hand and rose  
to her feet.

"Do you do this often?" asked Miss  
Almy as she adjusted her turban.

Mr. Nagle said that he very seldom  
errored in that manner and that he  
hoped she had not been alarmed. Po-  
liceman Miller, who had seen from a  
distance the old man coming out of  
the window, arrived more out of  
breath than the actors in the incident.

He insisted upon taking a brief cen-  
sus of Nagle's bones before he could  
be persuaded that nothing had hap-  
pened that might not occur in any well-  
regulated window-cleaning family.

Miss Almy assured Policeman Miller  
that her own bones were in perfect  
condition.

Just at this moment a taxicab drove  
up and a broad-shouldered young man  
stepped out, raising his hat as he did  
so.

"Hello Bill," said Miss Almy, and en-  
tering the machine she rode away.

Policeman Miller asked Mr. Nagle if  
he needed anything. Mr. Nagle said  
he did, and mentioned the article he  
desired. It was purchased in a neigh-  
boring store at a cost of 15 cents, with  
water on the side. Then Nagle went  
back to his work.

### A GROTESQUE BIRD.

Remarkable Assortment of Colors of  
the Brazilian Toucan.

The very peculiar looking Brazilian  
bird, the toucan, has a body about as  
big as that of a good sized parrot, but  
its beak is very different and easily  
its dominant feature, though this bird  
is by no means lacking in bright and  
striking colors. The toucan's beak is  
half as long as its body, and it is broad  
and thin and set on edge vertically,  
shaped something like a blunted  
scythe, with the slightly curving,  
rounded edge on top and ending with  
a hook point turned downward—a re-  
markable beak in size and shape—and  
this beak is tinted with a remarkable  
assortment of colors, purple and red  
and green and yellow, while around  
the beak at the head runs a line of  
black.

The eyes of the toucan are surround-  
ed by circles of a bright light blue, and  
on its breast, regularly outlined, is a  
broad and deep expanse of bright yellow  
in size and shape in proportion to  
the bird about the same as the gener-  
ous expanse of shirt front shown by a  
man in evening dress with his waist-  
coat cut low and well rounded out at  
the bottom, this show of yellow being  
edged with a red line. The toucan's  
body for the bulk of it is black or a  
very deep, blue black, but around at  
the base of the tail run two bands of  
color, one red and one white.

It is not a song bird. It is said as a  
pet, not for children, but to adults,  
and it is more often fancied by men  
than by women. It takes \$25 to \$50 to  
buy a toucan.—New York Sun.

### RED CROSS SEALS

Red Cross seals are now on sale.  
A large number have been sent to  
Richmond to be disposed of. The  
Palladium has these seals on sale.  
Call for them at the business of-  
fice. Each penny spent for a Red  
Cross seal goes into the war fund  
for the campaign against the great  
white plague.

## For the Children

Comic Faced Rattles  
Used by the Haidas.



Recently there was placed in the col-  
lection of the British museum the  
queer looking object shown in the  
above illustration. It is a dancing rat-  
tle and is used by a tribe known as the  
Haidas, who live in the Queen Char-  
lotte Islands. These people carve the  
rattles from wood, and they are usu-  
ally cut to show funny faces. They are  
generally so comical that they would  
make the most serious laugh. The  
Haidas use them in their dances, beat-  
ing time as they whirl and caper. The  
specimen brought to England excited  
no end of curiosity and laughter.  
Those who have witnessed the dance  
of the Haidas say the effect is ludic-  
rous almost beyond description.

### Clever Spiders.

A naturalist took a large spider from  
his web under the basement of a mill,  
put him on a chip of wood and set him  
afloat on the quiet waters of the pond.  
He walked all about the sides of his  
bark, surveying the situation very care-  
fully, and when the fact that he was  
really afloat and about a yard from  
shore seemed to be fully comprehended  
he looked out for the nearest land.

This point fairly settled upon, he im-  
mediately began to cast a web for it.  
He threw it as far as possible in the  
air and with the wind. It soon reached  
the shore and was fast to the spire  
of grass. Then he turned himself about  
and in true sailor fashion began to  
haul in hand over hand on his cable.  
Carefully he drew upon it until his  
bark began to move toward shore. As  
it moved the faster, he the faster drew  
upon it to keep his hawser taut and  
from touching the water. Very soon he  
reached the shore and, quickly leaping  
to terra firma, sped his way homeward.

Thinking that he might be a special  
expert in that line of boatmanship  
to the rest of his companions, the nat-  
uralist tried several spiders. They all  
came to shore in like manner.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Martha Bunnell to Franklin P. Al-  
len, Dec. 3, 1910. \$3,000. Pt. S. E.  
and N. E. 1/4 sec. 28-17-13.

Franklin P. Allen to Martha Bunnell,  
Dec. 3, 1910. \$3,000. Pt. S. E. and N. E.  
1/4 sec. 28-17-13.

Nancy J. Pittman to Wm. H. Porter,  
Tr., Nov. 28, 1910. \$1.00. Pt. 1/4 sec.  
3-17-12.

Wm. H. Porter Tr. to