

The Richmond Palladium —and Sun-Telegram—

Published and owned by the
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.
Issued 7 days each week, evenings and
Sunday morning.
Office—Corner North 8th and A streets
Palladium and Sun-Telegram Phones—
Business Office, 2566; Editorial Rooms,
1121.
RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Rudolph G. Leeds Editor
J. F. Ringhoff Business Manager
Carl Bernhard Associate Editor
W. R. Foundation News Editor

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
In Richmond, \$6.00 per year (in ad-
vance) or 10c per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One year, in advance \$5.50
Six months, in advance 2.50

One month, in advance 45

RURAL ROUTES

One year, in advance \$2.00
Six months, in advance 1.25

One month, in advance25

Address changed as often as desired;
both new and old addresses must be
given.

Subscribers will please remit with
order which should be given for a
specified term; name will not be enter-
ed until payment is received.

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post
office as second class mail matter.

New York Representatives—Payne &
Young, 32-34 West 33rd street, and 29-
35 West 32nd street, New York, N. Y.
Chicago Representatives—Payne &
Young, 747-749 Marquette Building,
Chicago, Ill.

The Association of American
Advertisers (New York City) has
examined and certified to the circulation
of this publication. Only the figures of
circulation contained in its report are
guaranteed by the Association.

No. 300 *T. J. DeLeonardis*
Secretary.

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 agricultural
district. It is situated in a
valley east from Indianapolis
69 miles and 4 miles from the
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. Primarily a
manufacturing center, it is also the
jobbing center of western Indiana.
It employs the railroads, the roads,
the canals, the rivers, the streams
of the populous community for
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splendid
parks, its large, kept yards, its
cement sidewalks and beautiful
shade trees. It has 3 national
banks, 2 trust companies and 4
building and loan associations, with
combined resources of over \$8,000,000.
Number of factories 125; capital
invested \$7,000,000, with an
annual output of \$2,000,000, and a
pay roll of \$2,700,000. The total
pay roll for the city amounts to
approximately \$6,300,000 annually.

There are five railroad com-
panies radiating in eight different
directions from the city, in-
coming freight handled daily, 1,-
750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard
space 100 acres. Freight yards
Number of passenger trains daily
89. Number of freight trains daily
89. The annual post office
receipts amount to \$15,000,000, and
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 one second in general
trading 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 stoves, grain drills
and hay rakes than any other
city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres;
population 25,000; assessed \$50,-
000,000; 10 public schools and has the
finest and most complete high
school in the middle west, under
the direction of Dr. W. H. Smith;

Elliham college and the Indiana
Business College; five splendid
fire companies; fine houses
and fine streets; the largest
and most beautiful park
mon'd's annual chautauqua; seven
hotels, many small electric
lighting plants, under successful operation
and a private electric light plant,
incorporating competition; the oldest
public library in the state, with
one and the second largest, 40,000
volumes; pure, refreshing water,
unpolluted; 40 miles of improved
streets; 40 miles of cement
and 25 miles of cement
curb and gutter combined; 40 miles of cement
walks. Thirty churches, including
the Reid Memorial, built at a
cost of \$250,000; Reid Memorial
Hospital, the most modern
in the state; Y. M. C. A. building,
erected at a cost of \$100,000, one
of the finest in the state. The
activities of the Eastern Indiana
and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond
holds an fine annual art
exhibition. The Richmond Fair
is held each October is unique,
no other city holds a similar af-
fair. 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.

A Tariff Bogey and the Lobbyists

There is one thing about this reciprocity measure that will come into play again for the general betterment of things and that is the destruction of the old bogey of the present tariff affecting farmers in the particular way that is claimed for it.

We have been asked to believe that the tariff affects the price of farm products. We have been asked to believe that the tariff affects the price which the farmer receives for his wheat—his corn, his oats—his wool! That the tariff is responsible for farmers' "prosperity."

In spite of the infamous schedule "K" (which President Taft himself called "indefensible")—the wool growing industry has declined. The western herds are diminishing. Why? Simply because the Wool Trust through its ramifications of organization is able to keep the price of wool down and the price of clothes high.

The fact is that any Indiana farmer who raises sheep for anything else than to keep the weeds down or as some sort of a side line is losing money. There are not many sheep in Indiana—and the Purdue people will not advise farmers to go into it extensively—"there's a reason."

Take the simple case of wheat and corn. All grain dealers know that the price of wheat and corn is fixed in the Pit of the Chicago grain market.

It is fixed there for the whole world. Some time ago it was urged that in the face of a bumper crop of three billion bushels of corn in America last year that the shortage of corn in the Argentine had something to do with the slight rise in corn prices, when the supply should have indicated a drop. But the exportable surplus of corn in the Argentine is never larger than a hundred million bushels!

Everyone on the market knew that it was the manipulation in "futures" that did it. And manipulation in "futures" simply means that the combination of speculators and elevator men and the structure of trade machinery in this country enables a few men to control the price of wheat and corn—to the detriment of everyone but themselves.

(A bill was introduced last April in congress to do away with "futures"—but that is another story.)

Or take butter and eggs.

Everyone knows that these simple by products of the ordinary farm have for the last five years been the absolute property of the thirty-three large cold storage houses.

If any one wants any proof of that—you know the recent developments in the over supply in the food trust case in the last three weeks.

With this as a slight intimation as to how the prices which the producer receives for his product are arrived at it becomes interesting to watch Mr. James E. Watson, a former congressman who was so lately telling us about the tariff in these parts. Mr. Watson is said to be a very competent tariff lobbyist deriving much of his effectiveness from the fact of his friendship for Mr. Joseph Gurney Cannon and others very much like him. He is going to attack the reciprocity measure out in Kansas in the same breath with the fight against the progressive candidate for governor.

Just why a tariff lobbyist should be so engrossed about the reciprocity measure appears when it is remembered that this price of farm products bogey has been a club in the hands of the tariff lobbyists in times gone past in order to have something to trade in their log rolling with the west. But the average man in the west has never seen any more results than those in the speeches.

It is noticeable that the howls are not coming so much from the enlightened progressive farmers of Kansas who know their economics and their corn prices from bitter experience—not from the wool growers—but from men like Mr. Watson who are the paid agents of corporations, obtaining attorney's fees for the good they can do in making tariffs which grant the said corporations a special privilege behind which they can erect an effective sales monopoly.

If the sacred bogey were destroyed—well—corporation lobbyists in the senate and house would be at a loss for a little while as to how to explain what some of these trades were to be made for.

Even granting that the tariff keeps the price of farm products up—granted the whole argument of the most inspired lobbyist—let the careful farmer sit down and figure out what the trading on this argument has done to everything that he has to buy—from nails and farm machinery—all articles made out of steel, to his wool mittens and socks—let him see where this comes out and perhaps he will not be so anxious to yell with delight for the tariff lobbyist's argument when he returns home triumphant after the passage of the "best tariff bill" in the history of the nation "which protects the American farmer!"

Another simple fact of the matter is that this country is no longer in the situation of producing more than it can get away with—we are importing food stuffs.

The tariff cannot either be defended on the cost of production abroad as far as Canada is concerned—Canadian workmen are as highly paid as Americans—in fact many Americans are in Canada working at present.

From all points of the compass the facts seem to fairly pour in driving out the old bogey of tariff for the farmer—the howls are not coming from the farmer—the intelligent farmers know and they don't longer care to be the peg on which to hang an iniquitous tariff for the special privilege of a few.

Let's have real reciprocity and get something for it.

SMALL SUM BROUGHT BY PROPERTY SALE

Sale of city property, which for twenty years or so has been held by the Evansville and Richmond traction line, was made Tuesday by Henry T. Burns, the commissioner for the receiver. The tract, which is available for conversion into city lots and lying largely in West Richmond, brought an unusually small figure, some of the tracts selling as low as \$50. The company after purchasing and grading its right of way ran short of funds and was never able to interest capitalists in the project after that. Last year the road went into the hands of the federal court, a receiver being appointed.

Playing Safe.
"Look here, sir! You have been calling on my daughter every night for the past six months!"

"But I can't afford to get married, sir, and if I call on any other girl I'm afraid I might fall in love with her."—Smart Set.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

FEBRUARY 1ST.

- 1861—William Penn and eleven associates bought East Jersey from the heirs of Sir George Carteret.
- 1757—John Philip Kemble, famous English actor, born. Died in 1823.
- 1799—Act changing the name of St. John Island to Prince Edward Island received the royal assent.
- 1815—Jonas Gilman Clark, benefactor of Clark university, born in Hubbardston, Mass. Died in Worcester, May 23, 1900.
- 1825—James W. Throckmorton, eleventh governor of Texas, born in Sparta, Tenn. Died in McKinney, Texas, in 1894.
- 1842—Reception given in Boston in honor of Charles Dickens.
- 1851—Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, widow of the poet, died in London. Born there, August 30, 1797.
- 1861—The Louisiana authorities seized the mint and custom house at New Orleans.
- 1876—A new ministry formed in British Columbia with Hon. Andrew Chas. Elliott as premier.
- 1893—American Protectorate established in Hawaii.
- 1910—A new ministry formed in Sweden, with M. Konow as premier.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye.

THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," said the Nazarene.

God works. You will find a record of some of his works in an old book called *Genesis*. From the beginning the Almighty was busy.

And if you want to find some of the works of God today go out of doors and look about you. The great thing in nature is—

Activity.

And from the time man began to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow down to this minute there has been for him one gospel of life—the gospel of work.

We are so made that we can only find pleasure in doing things.

And in this respect we are in the image and likeness of God who, we must conclude, finds his pleasure in doing great things.

Idleness?

Idleness is treason to the universe in which you live.

The planets do not loaf. The sun gets lazy. The moon arrives on schedule.

There is a wide difference between idleness and rest. God rested on the seventh day, but he is never idle. Rest is only a period of preparation for doing.

The idle man is the miserable man. It must be so. Because—

The sanity of divinity is in the work of a man's hands and mind.

The idle rich who fancy they can live in sweet inactivity find the hardest thing to do is to "kill time."

The man who "retires" from all business because he has made a competency will some time come to the feeling that he might as well be Ossified.

The saturated sponge filled with the deadly perfume of the lotus flower has been pressed to his nostrils until he is no longer alive.

He is dead! And only walks about to postpone funeral expenses.

If somebody would just wake him up and give him the blessing of a hard job!

Activity is life.

Indolence is death.

The primal curse is also the primal blessing—work and enjoy; idle and rot.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Thursday, February 2, Wayne County, No. 10, R. & S. M. Stated assembly.

Friday, February 3, King Solomon's chapter, No. 4, R. & A. M. Special meeting. Work in Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master degrees.

Saturday, February 4, Loyal Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting. Work and lunch.

Water at Gibraltar.

There is so little water on the rock of Gibraltar that the supply is increased by condensing dew.

Some Gossip Gathered From The Gay American Metropolis

New York, Feb. 1.—What is declar-

ed by bibliophiles to be the largest private collection of rare books ever owned by one man will be dispersed at auction sale the first of which will be held this month. The library is that of the late Robert Hoe, the manufacturer of printing presses, and includes many rarities of almost priceless value. All of the more valuable works will be offered volume by volume and the sales will likely continue through a period of two years.

Mr. Hoe devoted much of his time during the last quarter century of his life to the quest of rare and scarce books, and the collection of over twenty thousand volumes represents wide knowledge of values, rare insight and appreciation and an ardent love for books, backed by ample means.

The collection includes two copies of the Guttenberg Bible, the first book ever printed, one of which is on vellum. So far as known only seven of these books are in existence, all being in public museums except the two Hoe copies and one in the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan. It is understood that the latter paid \$60,000 for his copy.

Other treasures in the Hoe collection

include rare Shakespeare folios, Aldines and Elzevirs, Queen Elizabeth's personal prayer book, a Kilmarnock Burns with a letter from the poet bound within its covers, and thousands of volumes of rare Americana.

It is generally considered by col-

lectors that the Guttenberg Bible is

the most valuable single book in ex-

istence, and it has brought the high-

est price, \$60,000. There are other

works, however, which would prove

a rich find, and a collection that could

be included in a much smaller space

than a three-foot shelf would be worth

easily a million dollars. Indeed there

are tight books that would readily

fit into a pocket.

the next jar.

Next to the Guttenberg Bible, per-

haps, is the Psalter of 1457, the first

book printed which bears a date on

the title page, for an authentic copy