

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 the trading center of a rich agricultural community. It is situated due east from Indianapolis 69 miles and 4 miles from the state line.

Richmond is a city of homes and of industry. Primarily a manufacturing city, it is the leading center of Eastern Indiana and enjoys the retail trade of the populous community for miles around. Richmond is proud of its splendid streets, well kept parks, its cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees. It has 2 national banks, 2 trust companies and 4 building associations with combined resources of over \$5,000,000. Number of factories 132; capital invested \$7,000,000, with an annual output of \$27,000,000, and a tax roll of \$7,700,000. 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 freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard facilities, per day, 1,700 cars. Number of passenger trains daily 89. Number of freight trains daily 77. The annual post office receipts amount to \$50,000. Total 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 hardware and jobbing center in the state and only second to Chicago in jobbing 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, lawnmowers, 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 valued at \$500,000; 10 public schools and has the finest and most complete high school in the middle west. Under construction: 3 parochial schools; Earlham college and the Indiana Business College; five splendid fire companies in fine hose houses; Glen Miller park, the largest and most beautiful park in Indiana, the home of Richmond's municipal electric light plant, under successful operation and a private electric light plant, insuring competition; the oldest public library in the state, except one and the second largest, 40,000 volumes; pure, refreshing water, unsurpassed; 45 miles of improved streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25 miles of cement curb and gutter combined; 40 miles of cement walks, and many miles of brick walks. Thirty churches, including the Field Memorial, built at a cost of \$250,000; Field Memorial Hospital, one of 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 amusement center of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond holds as fine an annual art exhibit. The Richmond Fall Festival held each October is unique, 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.

ANDERSON "POT OF GOLD" CASE CALLED

Anderson, Ind., March 3.—The "pot of gold" case in the Madison county court for the last five years will go back to the supreme court for the second time. Recently Judge Austill, in the superior court, found for the defendant, Joseph Bowers, son of the late Jackson Bowers, who was sued by Rudolph Zimmerman, one of the heirs of the Bowers estate. Zimmerman alleged that the late Mr. Bowers had about \$40,000 in gold coin a few years before his death, and he thought Mr. Bowers kept the gold coin buried in a pot on the farm premises.

Joseph Bowers, who was administrator for the estate, asserted in three trials that he never knew that Jackson Bowers ever had any considerable amount on hand, and had not heard of the "pot of gold" story outside of the allegation of Zimmerman.

The case was tried once in Madison county and once in Hancock county, and was then taken to the supreme court, and finally sent back to Madison county for retrial. Today the court granted an appeal from the last trial in Madison county a month ago.

Grand opening at Lou Knopf's, at Cor. 5th and Main Sat. night. Mallard duck and trimmings. 2-21

The Water Works Situation

It is a thing that ought not to have to be said but which nevertheless ought to be said on every occasion in which a city deals with a public service corporation that full publicity should be given the affair.

Not many miles north of Richmond there lies the town of Marion. It is in the throes of internal dissension and of outraged decency. A public franchise was rushed through behind closed doors. The members of council were summoned to the council chamber in the dead of night by orders from the mayor sent through the chief of police. The thing was passed at that session.

The act was in itself suspicious. And apparently there was ground for the belief expressed in the mass meeting of indignant citizens a few days later that the franchise was not what the city should have obtained—it was certainly not what the citizens wanted.

This is not the way in which things have been handled these later years in Richmond. We hope the time is here when a proposition so vital as the water works franchise should be thoroughly discussed. If there is anything in it that can not stand the test of a detailed and thorough investigation—not by two or three men or by nine more—but by the very men of the town itself—that is a dangerous sort of franchise or contract to have go through.

And it is dangerous in a way that is not often thought of. The fact is that a proposition may be ever so clear and fair to the men who propose it or to the representatives of the people who accept it—but it is a failure in Democracy—in the actual ability of the people to govern themselves the moment such an attitude is taken.

We can say this with all the better feeling toward everyone concerned at this time inasmuch as we have not examined the proposal of the water works.

We know nothing of it except that it purports to be a recognition of some of the things for which this paper has committed itself.

But what ever the conditions are in the franchise we don't want anyone to take the thing on our opinion but on the facts which may be presented.

It is as important that the people of this town should take an active part in the transaction of their own business; that they should have a good water works franchise and contract.

By this we don't mean the opinion of any one class of citizens. It is obvious that if this were left to the largest consumer of water—say the Pennsylvania railroad—that the small matter of a preferential rate for a large amount of water consumed would naturally tend to warp the judgment. In the same measure all the way down. This is not a matter for business men alone—although as an integral part of the town they have their just dues a-coming.

But in this day and generation it is the small—can one say the ultimate—consumer in everything who pays.

Also the taxing power of the public service corporation should be remembered. And in this regard too it is the greatest number of people as well as the largest users that have to be thought of and if we still believe that taxation without representation is unjust—that applies here, too.

It is our opinion that if this matter is assured of plenty of time that no one will become excited about it. Any attempt nowadays in any part of the government from the senate of the United States to a city council or a board of works to jam anything through is viewed with alarm—and with very good cause.

The questions of valuation of any public utility are so vexing, so very much at variance and so hard for even the expert to deal with, that this is another reason why there should be no hurry.

It took seven years to settle the gas franchise of Boston. Brandeis settled it finally. He solved it by the square deal method—but that was because everyone could understand it.

On the eve of such a proposal we think it important that the principles of full publicity, and full public participation in the settling of so important a measure, are the foundations of the real square deal.

Much of the criticism falling on public officials and much of what is absolute hatred of public service companies is largely due to this.

The Palladium wishes, in order to entirely set forth its attitude in this matter at the present time, to lay particular stress on the work of Mr. Brandeis in Boston. This has been the idea which we have been continually advancing since the beginning of the present corporation situation in Richmond. It will work here—of course—and it is modern, efficient, honest and square to the management of public utilities, fair to investors, fair to the bond holders and to the citizens.

No other solution is so apt to give satisfaction as those from reasons which will be self-evident to any fair minded reader. The company wants dividends—the citizen a cheaper product and participation in the profits. It is the temper and not the actual details of this arrangement that we stand for.

Ernest Poole in an article on Brandeis in the American Magazine says:

For twenty years the city's gas companies had been involved in endless scandals. The service was poor and the price was high, one dollar a thousand feet. But all Massachusetts gas companies are subject to strict state control; and when in 1903 the Boston companies applied for leave to consolidate, the Public Franchise League saw their opportunity. A long and strenuous contest took place over the issue of capital, the Franchise League contending that if the company were allowed the high capitalization it asked for, lower prices of gas in future would be made impossible. When things had come to a crisis Brandeis proposed his plan of cooperation. It startled many in the League; some even withdrew, accusing him of being in secret alliance with the trust. But he held to his course, and after earnest discussion the plan was finally carried out. Its main provisions were these:

The company's capital was fixed practically at the limit set by the League at the start. Ninety cents per thousand feet was made the "standard price" of gas. And a "standard dividend" was fixed at seven per cent. This meant a return of less than 4½ per cent on the physical value of the property and on its cost to the present owners. But the act further provided that for every five cent reduction in the price of gas, the dividend might be increased one per cent.

This gave a strong incentive to concentrate all the energy, formerly used in financial and political intrigue on the making of gas at the lowest possible cost. As a result, the price has been reduced to eighty cents and will probably soon go lower still. Millions of dollars have been saved to consumers and yet dividends have been increased two per cent.

"It has been proved," he says, "that a public service corporation may be managed with political honesty and yet successfully. To reduce the price of gas we need not only honesty but also skill, energy and initiative. And this may be best secured by following those lines of intelligent self-interest upon which the remarkable industrial advance of America has proceeded. Those who manage our public service corporations should be permitted, subject to proper safeguards, to conduct the enterprise under the conditions which in ordinary business have proved a sufficient incentive to attract men of large ability and to insure from them their utmost efforts for its advancement."

TOMATO JUICE SUBSTITUTED FOR WATER
Lewis, Del., March 3.—Without water for three days, the crew of the yacht Neara were towed in by the wrecking steamer Breakwater, after they had suffered untold agonies from thirst.

The yacht had her engine disabled off Greens Run, Va., and lay in the ocean out of the track of passing vessels for several days. The supply of fresh water, which was small, gave out early and for three days there was not a drop to drink.

Cans of tomatoes were broken open and the juice used to quench the thirst of the crew, and they were finally sighted and picked up and brought to Lewis. The engine was repaired so that the yacht could proceed to Norfolk.

Don't Wait!

Take Advantage of a Richmond Citizen's Experience Before It's Too Late.

When the back begins to ache. Don't wait until backache becomes chronic.

Till serious kidney troubles develop. Till urinary troubles destroy night's rest.

Profit by a Richmond citizen's experience. Enoch Cromer, 309 N. Fourteenth St., Richmond, Ind., says: "I have no need of Doan's Kidney Pills since they cured me of kidney trouble in 1906. At that time I gave a statement for publication recommending this remedy and I do not wish to withdraw anything from that testimonial. Reading is very hard on the kidneys and my case was no exception to the rule, as I suffered from kidney complaint for some time. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful and I often felt dizzy and weak. Being advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box at A. G. Luken & Co's Drug Store and their use brought prompt relief. In a short time I was entirely free from kidney trouble and since then, whenever I have heard anyone complaining of backache, I have advised a trial of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

DECRY SUNDAY JOYS

Justice Harlan Scores Rich for Desecration.

Washington, March 3.—Washingtonians in particular and everybody in general who make a practice of desecrating the Sabbath, received a sound rebuke from Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, at the thirty-fourth annual banquet of the Presbyterian Alliance of Washington.

"There is no reason for such flagrant desecrations of God's day as one sees in Washington," he said. "When the mail carriers deliver mail on Sunday they violate the holy day, and therefore I hope they will be stopped and allowed to rest on Sunday. Here in Washington you can find a transgression of Sunday everywhere you look. It is a shame that certain people from New York, with big bank rolls, should be allowed to come to Washington and give Sunday dinners and suppers when that day should be devoted to the work of God."

"I wish this Presbyterian Alliance would do some active work to remedy these conditions. The Presbyterian denomination is divided into different families, but I hope it will continue to prevent those violations of the Sabbath in the Capitol of the nation."

See Elizabeth Townsend for Mortgage Exemptions. Phone 3756.

PENILESS MAN GAVE CHURCH \$1,000

Manhattan, Kan., March 3.—Without a dollar of his own, or the prospect of obtaining one, James Benner, a student in the Agricultural college here, subscribed \$1,000 to a building fund for a new Baptist church here two years ago. Then he quit college, got a job and went to work. A few days ago he paid the last installment of his \$1,000 pledge and is back in school, doing double work, in the hope of being able to graduate this spring.

Mrs. Mary Benner, his mother said: "The Lord did it. When James made that pledge he didn't know where he was going to get the money, but I would know right now where to go to pick up \$1,000."

After young Benner made the pledge he obtained work with a steel and wire company, experimenting in various parts of the country with sulphate of iron as a destroyer of weed pests.

Lake Huron holds a curious record in having more islands than any other lake. It has at least three thousand.

Coffee Lovers

Golden Sun Coffee is put up in Five different Blends, a Flavor to suit each of the five great coffee tastes.

Ask your grocer to show you the five different packages and the Golden Sun Table of Tastes and choose the Flavor that makes your best cup of coffee.

Golden Sun Coffee is perfectly ripened, roasted and blended, and hermetically sealed at the right moment after roasting to preserve for your table all the rich, volatile oil of the coffee berry.

No other standard, high-grade coffee is put up in different Blends to suit the different Coffee Tastes. Have your grocer show you, or send you, the Golden Sun Table of Tastes today.

Woolson Spice Company
Toledo Ohio

Largest Importers of Coffee and Spices in the World

HAD CHAIR FOR ROD

Punished Pupil by Beating on the Head.

Alton, Ill., March 3.—In an effort to maintain discipline in the high school at Upper Alton, Principal I. W. Bush broke a chair on the head and shoulders of Ralph Reeder after slapping him in the face for an alleged infraction of the rules. This unusual form of chastisement caused Edw. Reeder, father of the boy, to swear out a warrant against the principal, charging him with assault. The case is set for hearing tomorrow.

Recently an epidemic of gum chewing swept over the school, and the incessant waggling of jaws interfered seriously with studies. The board instructed the principal to stop the gum-chewing at all hazards.

Bush said Reeder, who is 14 years old, was one of the worst offenders, and that on Monday he repeated the offense. Bush said he slapped the boy in the face two or three times, and the lad resisted and put up such a strong fight that in self-defense Bush picked up a chair and "swung it on him a couple of times" until the chair which was a rickety affair, broke in his hands.

MASHING LAW WAS TOO DRASTIC; VETO

Indianapolis, Ind., March 3.—Mayor Shank vetoed the ordinance providing severe penalties for "mashers" who approach women on the streets and in public parks. The mayor says he vetoed it because he regarded it as too drastic.

Dry Shampoo Popular.

A local druggist is authority for the statement that most every woman, and many men, are using the popular "villane-orris root dry shampoo." "It is becoming a craze," he says, "because of the quickly perceptible effect on the hair and scalp. It simply transforms an ordinary oily, stringy, dandruff-reeking head of hair into a most beautiful lustrous, fluffy and clean one. Mix together six ounces of powdered orris root and two ounces antiseptic villane powder. Keep in a jar or box and frequently distribute a tablespoonful through the hair. Let remain several hours or a night and then comb and brush thoroughly."

A Well Man Says:

Mr. Charles S. Colnor, No. 528 Orchard St., Avalon, Penn., writes: "I tried a sample of Blackburn's Casca Royal-Pills and then bought a box of them at R. W. Henderson's Drug store in Avalon, and I am a well man today after being in misery for so many, many years on account of not being able to get my system well regulated, etc."

Blackburn's Casca Royal-Pills are a perfect system regulator, acting on the stomach, liver, kidneys, intestines and blood. They physic, tone and purify. 10c and 25c at all druggists, or a Free trial package sent to any one addressing The Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.



The Famous Rayo

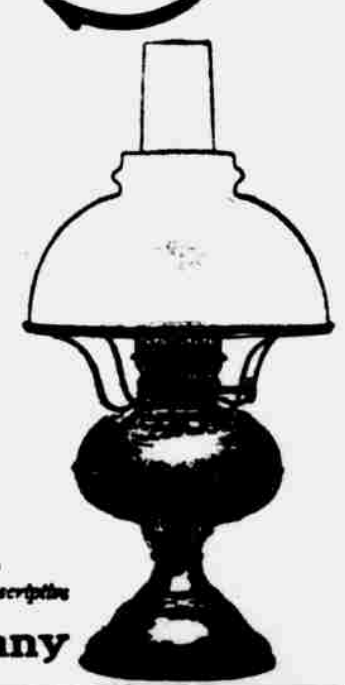
Is the Lamp of Real Beauty

because it gives the best light of all lamps. The Rayo gives a white, soft, mellow, diffused light—easy on the eye because it cannot flicker. You can use your eyes as long as you wish under the Rayo light without strain.

The Rayo Lamp is low-priced, and even though you pay \$5, \$10 or \$20 for other lamps, you may get more expensive decorations but you cannot get a better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. A strong, durable shade-holder holds the shade on firm and true. This season's new burner adds strength and appearance.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)



If You Lack the Ready Money

for things you have in mind, call on us, get our reasonable rates and terms. Twenty years' experience has shown us how to transact this business in the best and cheapest way and satisfactorily to our customers. We make payments to suit you—weekly, monthly or quarterly. Furniture, Pianos, Teams, Etc., serve as security and left in your possession. No extra charge. Extension in case of sickness, accident, etc. If unable to call, phone or write and we will call at your home. Loans made in all surrounding towns.

20 Years Experience in Our Business

State Loan Co.

In Rooms Formerly Occupied By

Indiana Loan Co.

40 Colonial Building Elevator to Third Floor

Cor. 7th and Main, Richmond, Ind. Phone 2560.



Your eyes are the most important organs you have.

They are the most used.

When you sit down your heart slows up.

Your stomach gets some rest between meals.

Your liver works in a quiet way. It is not crowded to its limit all the time.

But whenever your eyes are open they are working at top speed. They are working hard all the time. You require a great deal from them.

Your grandparents did not use their eyes as much as you do. You read more in a day than people did in a month twenty years ago.

You take a daily newspaper, weekly or monthly periodicals, and read them all. Your grandparents had few or none of these.

School life now puts an excessive demand on the children's eyes. They are taught more things. They have more to read. Their whole school life demands increased eye-use.

Such excessive demands on the eyes have directly developed many defects. Have indirectly caused many ills.

And however much you may desire to slacken the pace you must use your eyes more and more in order to keep up in the race.

Yet you, or no other person, ever had such perfect eyes that they would stand constant use by artificial light without developing some defect. Some defect that needs correction. Some defect that may later lead to serious disorders.

Eye troubles do not always exhibit themselves in local troubles. The nervous connections of the eyes are complicated and peculiar.

Headaches develop from defective eyes. Probably half of all headaches may be traced to this source. But you can usually easily detect and trace the cause of such troubles.

But in other cases the reflex nervous troubles manifest themselves in the stomach. Many people have taken medicine from Doctors without benefit only to have the troubles disappear when the eye strain was removed by properly fitted glasses.

I have practised medicine and cured many kinds of diseases in this locality.

I have specialized on the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Have performed many operations on these organs. I have always worked and studied that I might relieve human suffering.

AND NOW I WANT TO SAY TO YOU THAT I BELIEVE I HAVE RELIEVED MORE ILLS BY THE RIGHT PRESCRIBING OF GLASSES THAN IN ANY OTHER WAY.

While in the hospitals of the old country, especially in Germany, I was constantly reminded of the increasing use of glasses. It seemed like every man, woman and child in Germany wore glasses. The German printed type is so trying on the eyes that this is necessary.

People in this country are coming more and more to the wearing of glasses. And yet probably no more than half the people who really need glasses wear them now.

Records show, however, that operations for cataract of the eye are decreasing. Wearing glasses has taken the strain from the eyes and so removed the principal cause of cataract blindness.

And now you can see how it is that I can specialize in my larger specialty with the feeling that by so doing I can relieve more suffering. You can see why I feel justified in offering you my services as an expert scientific refractionist.

I USE NO DRUGS IN EXAMINING THE EYES FOR GLASSES. Drugs are entirely contrary to nature. If nature had intended a drug to enable you to see, she would have provided this drug.

I examine the eyes by nature's own method and obtain results that are far superior to the unnatural drug method of examination.

I use no cheap lenses. Nothing but the best crystal, ground by the best workmen, for each individual case.

My frames and nose glass mountings are of the very best materials and workmanship and I fully and absolutely guarantee every pair of glasses going out of my office to be of the highest grade throughout.

I know the make-up of the eyes. I know the diseases that afflict them. I can trace the nervous disorders that the diseases may create in other parts of the body. I am able not only to fit your glasses but to diagnose your trouble and determine the real condition of your eyes.

And because I think I can help your eyes I feel that I am justified in thus asking for your work.

I am,
Very respectfully,

E. B. GROSVENOR, M. D.

Oculist

Over 713 Main Street

Richmond, Indiana