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T. Berquist 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 located 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 also the jobbing 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 yards, its cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees. It has 3 national banks, 2 trust companies and 4 building associations with combined resources of over $8,000,000. Number of factories 125; capital invested $7,000,000, with an annual output of $27,000,000, and a pay roll of $3,700,000. 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 $80,000. 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 hardware jobbing center in the state and only second in general 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, lawn mowers, roller skates, grain drills and burial caskets than any other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres; has a court house costing $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 annual chautauqua; seven hotels; 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; 65 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 Reid Memorial, built at a cost of $250,000; Reid 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.

COLORADO HURRIES TO ELECT SENATOR

(American News Service)

Denver, May 8.—A final effort was made today to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed the late Senator Hughes before the legislature ends by limitation at end. Should a senator not be chosen, the governor will have to appoint a man to serve until the next session of the state assembly.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Tuesday, May 9.—Richmond lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M. Called meeting. Work in Entered Apprentice Degree.

Wednesday, May 10.—Webb lodge No. 24, F. & A. M. Called meeting. Work in Master Mason degree. Refreshments.

Friday May 12.—King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. Stated meeting.

Anyone who can furnish lodgings and breakfast to "May Day" Guests, please send address and terms to Lodging Committee, Earlham, Indiana. 1t

The celebrated Bowery was, in the olden days, known as the Bouwerie lane, running between the bouweries or farms.

Indiana Civil Service and the Post Office

The report of the Civil Service Commission to Representative Dorkly who asked that body to invistigate the condition in the Indianapolis post office, has been made.

No one who knows anything of the present situation in the post office department will be surprised at the report of the Commission: "That it can interpose no objection to the removal of persons from the classified service where it is not shown that the removals have been made because of religious or political considerations."

Manifestly the Commission can not. It has not the power behind it. The civil service laws though far better than none at all are innocuos and weak when the full force of an administration department is opposed to it. So it is not in any spirit of detraction that it is remarked that so far as affecting the present trouble in many Indiana post offices—and particularly the Indianapolis office that the visit of the Civil Service Commission has not helped to clear up the situation. If at any time in the future the Commission's work shall lead it to a thorough investigation of the Indianapolis office (as it holds out the deferred promise)—that it is another matter.

But the fact remains that it is practically impossible to prove that politics or religion—the two things which are breaches of the civil service rulings—have entered into the dismissal or "discontinuances."

The report of the Commission that it can touch nor get at anything newsy in the Indianapolis office will be another reason in the minds of many postal clerks for thinking that some other means than that of the Civil Service Commission must be their protector.

The "gag rule" and the "efficiency regulations" as now administered are the means by which the clerks are kept in line and by which they can be removed from service for seeking to better their condition as a whole.

Whatever the theorists may hold according to academic or empirical knowledge it is contrary to human nature for a healthy civil service in which there is no hope for advancement and in which all the natural methods of advancement seem denied.

That this has been the reason for the threatened strikes and the desire for effective organization through afiiliation with the American Federation of Labor there can be little doubt.

The continuation of the present regime in Indianapolis whereby inspectors arrive in Indianapolis and after a few hours investigation report on the whole organization of hundreds of men only to file charges against men who are known to be anti-Williams men may not mean anything to the Civil Service Commission nor may they have authority to deal with it.

Nor do we think they seem able to cope with the ramifications of the "efficiency schedules" by which the rating clerk in each office can drop any man from the service without in the slightest way exposing himself to the charge of acting for political reasons.

How the Civil Service Commission can do this we cannot see under the present conditions.

But no one who has watched the post office conditions in Indianapolis and in other portions of the state for any considerable time can doubt that a political and pure aucratic machine is being built up with the knowledge, consent, aid and comfort of Frank Hitchcock.

Along with this has come a breakdown of the service, a demoralization of clerks and a desire to turn in some direction for protection. That the Federation should appeal to them as being the only way out we cannot blame them for thinking when as often before the Civil Service Commission finds itself powerless to do anything.

FARMERS TO BENEFIT BY CLEARING HOUSES

(American News Service)

Chicago, May 8.—The clearing house for farmers, as a practical crop improvement organization in every county which the grain exchanges of the country are encouraging, has been taken up by the committee in Chicago as promising results more effective than county associations which are without a definite plan. A bulletin of the crop improvement committee says: "You know from your own experience that the scientific farming methods which you have been preaching, too often fall upon barren ground. The railroads have had the same experience, so have the implement manufacturers, the millers, the grain dealers, and agricultural colleges and many other lines of endeavor which conscientiously, earnestly and persistently are attempting the improvement of farm conditions and crops in quality and quantity. The question now before us is, how to harmonize these many beneficent efforts and bring them home to each community? How can we make every man realize that better methods are to his especial profit? We cannot expect any man to work very long unless he can see that it is to his own advantage." The clearing house plan, as presented by Seth T. Farnsworth to the committee and recently to the Oklahoma legislature was as follows. A clearing house association organized in each county will be of real value to each member for he will be able to finance his operations by using the values of his land and crops. Credits should be made in the United States to serve as substitute for circulating mediums, but under the present system wheat or corn are valueless until turned into cash. Provision should be made if any member's crops are unequal in any year to pay for his and his family's necessities, he may temporarily draw from the funds of the association held by the bank, and work his crops under direction of government experts until he repays the advance. The result provided, that of better farming under supervision has commended the plan to those who see crop fertility waning and the inevitable day of shortage daily nearer.

No less than $12,000,000 is now paid annually by the American government for the traveling expenses of its officials in the several branches.

WIRE MERGER WILL HAVE ADVANTAGES

Chicago, May 8.—Three persons telephoning and eight telegraphers clicking away over the same wires at the same time between Chicago and New York, this latest achievement in communication has given impetus to the idea that a merger of telephone and telegraph companies into one concern with a single operating staff is an inevitable outcome in the future. The telephons circuits harnessed to telegraph instruments have been uut into operation by making a third circuit from each two circuits by connecting the positive wire of one with the negative wire of the other. For telegraphing one wire can be divided at will into two, four or eight circuits. The result is an enormous saving in the capital investment and in facilities for, under old methods, each costly copper circuit from Chicago to New York was available for only one conversation at a time. As telephone facilities have a greater first cost than telegraph, while the operating expenses of the telegraph are much greater than the telephone, the merger idea now is seriously considered as was shown recently in the annual report of President Vail of the Bell system and of the Western Union Telegraph company. "The large economic waste incident to separate service," said President Vail, "could be almost entirely eliminated by joint use or occupancy and by bringing the business entirely under one common control or influence the efficiency and reputation of the service could be greatly improved." This statement was contained in his annual report in which President Vain indorsed the reguiation of public utility corporations by permanent commissions. "We believe that the future development of the wire system in the United States," he said, "will afford facilities for the annihilation of both time and distance by the general use of electrical transmission for written or personal communications, and will afford electrical communication of every kind of intelligence from every one at every place to every one at every other place. It will be comprehensive, universal."

The German model in uniform and drill for both army and navy will probably be adopted in Japan.

A BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK BY HENRY CLEWS

New York, May 8.—Conditions underlying stock exchange securities, unlike those attending mercantile and industrial activities, are showing gradual improvement. These cross-currents at the moment are to some extent natural, since in both instances they bear directly on the supply of money and the channels in which money can be employed. Because our merchants and manufacturers are not requiring their usual volume of working capital and banking facilities in their own special lines, money is accumulating at an exceptionally active rate. Some other profitable use must therefore be found for this great accumulation unless the owners of the funds are willing that they shall remain idle and in turn unremunerative. The latter would be entirely repugnant to all precedent. In normal times people with money seldom allow it to remain idle; the natural course is to seek the securities markets. In this connection it is worth while recalling that surplus reserves of our clearing house banks, if we exclude the abnormal year of 1908 (that followed the financial upheavel of 1907), are the largest held at this season in any year since 1898, amounting to $40,683,175. A year ago the corresponding surplus reserve was only $6,771,150.

What are usually spoken of as the floating supplies of securities are now very largely in strong hands. There has, however, for some time been a gradual accumulation of dividend-paying stocks, and particularly bonds, by smaller interests who have decided to use their money in this, the only channel that now appears available. It is not only the buying side of this proposition that should receive consideration in this connection. Buying naturally advances prices, but when as at present there is an indisposition to sell, that feature adds many fold to the stimulative efficiency of the demand. Money is so superabundant at the present moment that not only is there no inducement to sell, but distinct encouragement exists to refrain from selling securities, as it is freely recognized that it would be impossible to utilize the proceeds to advantage. Banks and trust companies which allow interest on deposits do not, for instance, pay anything like the returns that are now available from equally safe investments in seasoned and safe securities. It will thus be seen that the money situation remains a fundamental feature of strength in the stock market situation.

Other influences, though more or less unsettling, are not sufficiently strong, in my opinion, to counteract this fundamental feature of strength that has already been mentioned. The Trust decisions are, according to the best opinion available, to be handed down on May 15. If not promulgated on that date they cannot be announced until May 29, for the Supreme court will take a fortnight's recess on May 15. Furthermore, should a further delay take place it will have to be until the October term of the Supreme bench. These Trust cases have for so long a period been the source of much intermittent unrest in the stock market that their ultimate influence is probably greatly overrated. Comments by Mr. Justice Holmes in a recent decision involving another question suggest that he is still in the minority on Trust and Trade combination matters. It will be recalled that he was on the minority side of the Northern Securities case, and also presented a dissenting opinion in the recent Medicine Contract Price case, which seemed to so clearly domonstrate the mental attitude of a majority of the court as regards questions of restraint of trade. The delay in announcing the Trust decisions has suggested a deadlock of four to four in the court. I have no direct information that such is the case, but it will be remembered that Mr. Justice Van Devanter was one of the four judges who unanimously decided against the Standard Oil company in the St. Louis decision from which the present appeal to the Supreme court was taken. Mr. Justice Van Devanter will, it is understood, very properly decline to take part in the decision of the higher tribunal of which he has recently become a member, and the court, for the purpose of the Trust decisions, is thus reduced to eight members.

I can see no reason to change the opinion recently expressed in these advices that even at the worst an adverse ruling in the Trust cases by the Supreme court would not be a vital matter. It would merely mean that legal methods of doing business must, in the future, be pursued by our great industrial corporations. There is no question of punishment or penalty involved in the Washington proceedings; and whatever readjustment is necessary to meet the views of our highest tribunal will undoubtedly be met. Standard Oil interests have in the past proven themselves to be such shrewd merchants and manufacturers—such shrewd and efficient business men—that it would be childish to suppose that they have not exercised their full powers in connection with this important development in their business to prepare themselves promptly to accept the ruling of the Court, whatever it may prove to be.

It is also desirable to bear in mind that the proposed tariff revision can hardly result in changes of the exceedingly drastic character that was promised immediately after the last election. Shrewd Washington observers already see a reactionary trend in what has become known as the "Insurgents' movement," and the idea, which seems to have recently grown in favor, of gradually reducing wool duties instead of making sudden and spectacular reductions is a development that will appeal to business interests as obviating one of the most unsettling features of tariff revision. This same plan may possibly later be applied with advantage to the other schedules on which action is intended.

As already noted, there is a continued recession in manufacturing and mercantile circles, which will naturally continue until some definite indication is available of the extent of tariff revision. This does not mean that the new tariff must be definitely arranged before improvement may be expected, for as soon as a basis for future contracts is available there is very apt, if history repeat itself, to be a degree of activity to correspond with the demand that has gradually accumulated during the period of dullness. When this increase in business does set in it will mean a period of business activity and enthusiasm of a most substantial character.

The immediate outlook of the stock market is one suggesting cautious discrimination in the selection of securities. But the undertone is without doubt an excellent one and advantage should, I believe, be taken of any important declines to purchase seasoned divident-paying stocks and sound bonds.

An electrical dredge on the Yokon river has a capacity of ten thousand cubic yards a day.

WANTED—Tool, Die, Model and Gear Machine and Repair Work and Cast Iron Brazing.
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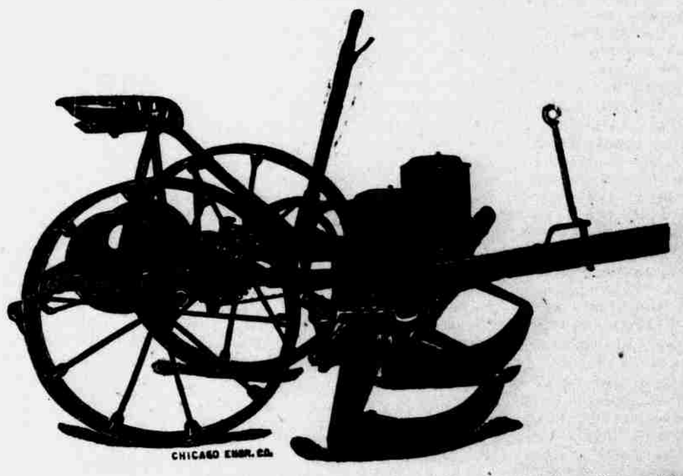
Phone 3040 or 3158

Janesville Corn Planters

Machines That Come Mighty Near Thinking



Mr. Farmer: If you never saw a Janesville No 5 Corn Planter in action, you've to witness one of the most wonderful tools that human ingenuity ever devised to help the farmer secure better results.

It does what no other planter today can do—drops 2, 3, or 4 kernels to the hill, just as the soil appears to call for it.

Think what this one exclusive Janesville feature means in the way of a more even growth and better crops.

And this quick change from 2 to 3 or 4 kernels is made simply by touching a small hand lever—without stopping the machine, without leaving your seat or changing the plate.

And besides this, it will do all that any other planter will do. It will hill or drill. It is furnished with convertable drop, (edge or flat). Three plates for checking and 18 variations—providing for every possible condition of seed and soil.

And there are other features in the Janesville—choice of shoe, stub, or disk runners on the same machine; automatic distribution of the wire on reel while winding up; fertilizer attachment, etc.

Isn't this the corn planter you've been looking for. You can't afford not to investigate this machine.

THE VARIABLE DROP DEVICE—This quick change of the number of kernels to the hill—2, 3, or 4—is effected very simply by operating a small hand lever within easy reach, the operator sets the clutch so as to turn the seed shaft one-sixth, one-fourth or one-third of a revolution, giving 2, 3, or 4 kernels to the hill.

This last great improvement in Janesville Corn Planters ensures greater uniformity of crops, besides economy in seeds, because it provides absolute control of distribution according to the character of the soil. Of course, greater uniformity means a larger yield per acre.

Unlike most of the machines that are now being offered to the trade, the Variable Drop device on the Janesville Corn Planters is not an experiment. We are among the very first to develop anything of this kind and our device has been thoroughly tested and found practicable for two reasons.

QUICK CHANGE FROM HILLING TO DRILLING—Through our improved construction it is possible for the operator to change from a hill to a drill drop without leaving his seat or even without stopping the team. We place a combined foot drop and drill drop attachment to the rocker shaft which enables the operator, by simply pressing this lever by the center, to lock the valves in the planter open and throw the clutch into gear so it will run continuously and, of course, drill.

NO MIXING THE HILLS—The valves on the Janesville Planter are so placed that there is no possibility of mixing the hills. The upper valve is located so close to the seed plate that it cannot get out of time, and the lower valve is so constructed that it can free itself readily from dirt or trash that may get into it. The valve movement ensures your being always in check whether you drive fast or slow, and the rows will be straight. The force feed takes care of the increased momentum in fast driving.

THE JANESVILLE EDGE DROP PLATE—Is so perfect in construction as to permit of the planting of round kernels and to prevent their accumulating in the bottom of the seed can. In all other styles of edge drop planters these round kernels accumulate and interfere with the accuracy of the drop. In the Janesville by enlarging the opening where the seed is discharged from the plate, we enable the round kernels to lodge in the cells and when they come around to the opening, to drop through. In other edge drops they prevent the cells filling but cannot themselves pass through.

FROM EDGE TO FLAT DROP—Shelled corn bought for seed is usually high priced and the waste of even a kernel is naturally avoided. The sorting of it is a very difficult and tedious operation and the farmer frequently does not care to spend time on it. To meet these and other conditions, the Janesville Corn Planter may be used with a flat drop plate for unselected seed. The kernels of corn are placed flatways in readiness to pass through the seed cells, and, as the plates are thin, usually one kernel is held at a time in a cell, and for unsorted or mixed corn a high degree of accuracy is obtained.

Thus by a mere change of plates the Janesville Corn Planter is converted from an edge drop to a flat drop machine. You have in one machine two devices to meet varying conditions. The Janesville is virtually two machines.

ACCURATE CHECKING—The hill drop is executed with the highest degree of accuracy. Uneven travel of the team has no effect in producing imperfect checking. Go slow, go fast—it makes no difference, as it is an absolute impossibility, with our sliding plunger valves, to mix the hills or dribble the corn between them.

REMOVE PLATES AT BOTTOM—The seed cans are removable and the plates are put on or taken off at the bottom of them. This simple method of exchanging the plates does away with the necessity of emptying the seed cans. The cans also cannot be put on the machine out of time. This is a patented feature of our own.

WIDTH ADJUSTABLE—The regular planter is adjustable in width and will plant the rows from 3 feet 4 inches, 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 8 inches. However, on special orders we can make the planter any width between 3 feet and 4 feet.

Every Planter Fully Guaranteed to Do Just What We Claim and to Give Satisfaction

Jones Hardware Co.

Piles! Piles! Piles!
Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Druggists, mail 50c and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio
For sale by T. F. McDonnell.

Spring Needs

call for an extra expenditure of money. Do you find yourself temporarily short?

We will advance whatever amount you need and you can pay us in suitable weekly or monthly amounts. Furniture, pianos, teams, etc., serve as security. Do not allow your taxes to go delinquent or ask your creditors to wait. Come to us and find how easily you can arrange to pay these and have but one payment to meet on pay day.

Fill blank and mail us, and we will call at your home.

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