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—and Sun-Telegram—

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WHAT OTHERS SAY

THE MENACE IN MOROCCO.

From the New York Tribune.
The outlook in Morocco has undisguisedly grown more menacing and disquieting in the last few days; since let us say, the noteworthy speech by the British chancellor of the exchequer, which, rightly or wrongly, was generally regarded as a warning to Germany and an encouragement to France to stand firm in their resistance to Germany's policy at Agadir. The intimation that Mr. Lloyd George made that speech at that time more to effect at Westminster, upon the conflict with the lords, than for serious influence in European politics may probably be dismissed as unfounded and unworthy. His speech had the appearance of good faith and certainly has been generally accepted at its face value. The primary question concerns the right of Germany to accomplish a permanent or indefinitely protracted military occupation of Agadir. The treaty of Algeciras guaranteed the sovereignty and independence of the Sultan of Morocco and the integrity of his empire, and also the open door and equality of commercial opportunity to all nations, and Germany in her compact with France in 1900 declared that she was pursuing only economic interests in Morocco.

BEHAVIOR OF SAILOR.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.
It is but a few years since judges in criminal courts throughout the country ceased advising young rascals and amateur criminals to join the navy, and the general impression prevailed that the country's sailors were a tough lot, recruited from the clowns of the great cities. There has been but little complaint for some time of the misconduct of sailors ashore, and recent events abroad indicate that the American sailor has become a steady sort of a chap attending strictly to his business and making a reputation as an intelligent ambitious and self-respecting young fellow having little in common with the rollicking rowdies we have heard so much about in the old-fashioned stories of the sea.

CHICAGO.

Chicago has passed an ordinance providing for cheaper gas, but even this is no real inducement to move to Chicago.

TWINKLES

BY SMUGGLERS.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
Apparently the New York customs officers will get themselves disliked if they keep on.

ONE BLOT.

From the St. Louis Times.
America is getting in line with the older civilization in many ways, but the forest fire remains with us.

THE WAYSIDE ECONOMIST.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the brisk woman. "You go out and pick me two or three quarts of blueberries and I'll put some of them into a pie and bake it for you."

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

"Is you all lookin' fo' troubl?"
"S'posin' I is, or s'posin' I ain't.
What about it?"
"Well, if you is, you's wastin' you time. You kin shot yuh eyes an' listen to it talkin' to you right yere."

AN EXCEPTION.

I love each merry little bird,
I'm strong for all of them
Except the one whose voice is heard
Each day at 6 a.m.

MOTIVE.

"Why do you insist on asking that young man to sing?"
"Because," replied Miss Gayane,

What Do You Think
Of the Rates?

In looking over the water works contract under which the company now does business with the city, the Palladium discovered a thing so monstrous that we could scarcely credit it unless, perchance, it might be a typographical error.

At once a search was instituted in the musty records of the city and in the vaults of the city hall the verification was found of the phrase, which will play a considerable figure in the water works discussion.

"For twelve hundred gallons daily, or less, per month \$5.40."

We have consulted Mr. Dill about this and he has stated that he, too, at one time thought that there must be some mistake about this—that it must have been intended to mean "per year" instead of "per month." He does not think so now.

But the story comes raveling out that this clause which never could have been looked at by any honest and intelligent man in this day and generation without a shudder, was incorporated without thought for the future. It comes from a little town in Kentucky—if you care to hear the rest of the story. But much the most interesting thing is that Mr. Dill verifies our fears that the Richmond City Water Works regards this as the stronghold behind which it can have its own dictation as to the rates which are to be charged—on the basis of the provision obviously introduced for the benefit of the citizens that this water works contract is to be renewed on "equally as good terms."

Before going on with the story of what the present and proposed contracts hold for the people of the city of Richmond: What do the citizens think of the necessity of going through this proposed contract with all the thoroughness that there is in the town with the purpose of getting this contract through without a joker as great as giving the company the absolute right to charge \$64.80 a year for their water—even to the least of the citizens.

Does any one doubt after looking at the present contract that the company has the right to charge almost anything that it pleases for the water of this town.

We doubt whether in the case of the expiration of this contract that the company would dare raise the rates as a club to force the citizens to any agreement that it might desire—but that would simply be a matter of wisdom, not of right.

Because, if the company were to try any such tactics with the present feeling against the men who are engineering this proposed contract through, we should not like to contemplate what we think might happen.

And we are the more justified in this belief, in as much as the men are concerned have never dared charge this outrageous rate.

But that will not prevent them from insisting that if the city desires the meager safeguards which are contained in the present contract, that the city shall at the same time continue to grant them the right to maintain the rates which they and they alone prescribe.

We have before us the answers which these citizens of the town who had saved their water bills have sent in to us.

A gentleman on Pearl street lives in a 7 room house with water closet, bath, washstand—he sprinkles the front of his forty foot lot. His bill is \$7.50 a year. Deducting meter rental he pays \$4.50 for water.

He will pay \$10 minimum rate under the proposed contract.

A man in the first square of south 16th has a metered house. His average bill according to his meter is \$1.80—for seven rooms and no bathroom facilities—he sprinkles a lot of fifty feet.

His water bill will be \$7.00 under the proposed contract.

We might go on. And in practically every instance the same thing would be observed.

We express no opinion. Do we need to?

And yet the company can insist that this is on more advantageous terms than \$64.80 a year!

With this situation please read in the Section VII. of the proposed contract that the Richmond City Water Works is reserving the right to require the citizens to use either meter or flat rate "at their option."

It is interesting to notice that the sort of person that the water works objects to as a business proposition, is, say, a woman who takes in washing—who has a six room house and one faucet. Which ever way the company could make the most money out of her, would determine "their option" in the matter. The Pennsylvania railroad however would be shown more consideration.

Besides this the company takes away all the free water from all city institutions!

The company in claiming a perpetual franchise, is reluctant, however, to abandon this contract lest it impair some of its rights—and yet in the present contract there is this statement.

AND ALL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES HEREIN GRANTED TO THE CITY OF WATER FOR THE USE OF THE CITY, CITIZENS, AND PUBLIC FREE OF COST, SHALL CONTINUE FREE AND WITHOUT COST DURING ALL THE TIME SAID COMPANY, ITS SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS SHALL HOLD OR EXERCISE ANY RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES WITHIN SAID CITY, NOW GRANTED BY THIS ORDINANCE."

We have not spent nights and days as the attorneys for the company have done, in order to settle to a nicely all the decisions from England to California by which it can be possibly conjured, that the company holds a perpetual franchise.

But—if the company is going to take away all the safeguards and privileges when it is already prospering so well, it seems to us that it is when he's singing he isn't trying to converse."

A FRANCO-GERMAN WAR HELD CERTAIN

(National News Association)

New York, July 30.—War between France and Germany is inevitable" said J. F. Archibald, a well known war correspondent who arrived here today on the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

"England is doing all she can to precipitate trouble between these two countries and as usual she will side and possibly become the ally of Germany. England has never fought a war alone in the last 125 years."

AT THE NEWSTAND.
You cannot judge the folks you meet
By what they buy to read,
This lass so innocently sweet
Craves no poetic screed.
She pays her little silver dime
For some brisk narrative of crime.

And no wa lady most severe
With glasses firmly set
For news, no doubt, is driving near
From some great suffragette.
But no! She adds unto her store
A simple book of childhood lore.
A wheezy chap with narrow eye
And pondrous double chin.
I thought for market tips drew nigh,
For he was wont to win.
I saw his purchase quite by chance—
A gushing tale of young romance!

GIVEN SIX MONTHS
TO BE REORGANIZED

(National News Association)

St. Louis, July 30.—A decision suspending a previous decree and allowing the Standard Oil company six months in which to reorganize, as

was ordered by the United States supreme court was handed down in the United States circuit court here today. The six months term went into effect June 21. The original mandate of the court ordered the Standard to dissolve in thirty days and forbade it the privileges of dealing in interstate commerce. Today's decision modifies the first, allowing the corporation interstate commerce privileges during process of reorganization.

MISSING TRUSTY
RETURNED TO JAIL

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

JULY 30.

1819—House of Burgesses, first popular legislative assembly in America, met at Jamestown, Va.
1818—William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, died. Born Oct. 14, 1690.
1817—Continental Congress adopted articles of war.
1818—The Duke of Richmond became governor of Canada.
1863—President Lincoln proclaimed protection for negro soldiers.
1864—Federals repudged with great slaughter in their assault on Petersburg, Va.
1869—Isaac Toucey, secretary of the Navy under President Buchanan, died at Hartford, Conn. Born in Newton, Conn., Nov. 5, 1799.
1887—Completion of the great railroad bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Lachine.
1898—The President, through the French Ambassador, stated the American terms for peace with Spain.

Indiana Socialists Make Big
Gain--Crowd Prohi Party

BY CARL NOTE.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—Ten years ago the membership of the socialist party, which cast nearly 700,000 votes in 1910, was only 10,000. Last year the same party, which was organized at Indianapolis in July, 1910, cast 19,632 votes in this state and passed the Prohibition party, attaining third rank in the number of votes cast.

While leaders of the two old parties pause a moment after the preliminary organization gossip has circulated to the remote corners of the state and before the exchange of earnest pledges to bind the campaign bargains of 1912, the socialist party is doing effective work which, it is expected, will almost treble the vote polled in 1909. In that year, the party polled 11,948 votes and in 1910, 13,632.

Conservative men, who are in touch with the political situation in California, have predicted that the socialist party will carry the state of California. J. Frank Essex, editor of the Register, a local socialist newspaper, stated yesterday that the party is certain to carry Los Angeles and elect the entire ticket next year as the result of the union labor troubles in that city. Los Angeles has a population of 319,198 or nearly 90,000 more than Indianapolis.

Victor Berger, socialist member of congress from the Fifth Wisconsin district, including a part of the city of Milwaukee, has given splendid satisfaction to the party and probably will be returned next year although he defeated the Republican candidate by only 350 votes. The socialist candidate in the Fourth Wisconsin district was beaten by only 447 votes and ran more than 3,000 votes ahead of the Democratic candidate.

The city of Minneapolis came near joining the column of the socialists in the last election. The party fell only a few hundred votes short of victory. Flint, Mich., and Butte, Mont., have socialist administrations. East St. Louis gave the socialist ticket a very narrow defeat in 1910.

The editor of the local socialist newspaper explained why the party is opposed to the commission form of government. He said it is regarded generally as undemocratic and tending toward the concentration of political power rather than its distribution.

In Indiana, the party is weakest in the southeastern part of the state. The propaganda of socialism has not been received well by the farmers, which is explained by Mr. Essex on the grounds that farmers come less into contact with the food monopoly and see less of the class struggle, than any other people. Mr. Essex stated that the farmers, wherever they are found, are sentimental and hold closely to the traditions of their fathers. They are not easily moved, he said, and do not recognize their identity as do carpenters, masons, printers and factory employees. Oklahoma is the single exception to which he pointed. In that state three-fourths of the socialists are farmers. The party cast 22,000 votes in Oklahoma in 1910.

Mr. Essex did not look with favor upon the outlook of the socialist party in Los Angeles, notwithstanding his conviction that a sweeping victory is almost certain in 1912. He said the party would gain several thousand voters on sentimental grounds, alone.

"The opposition to Gen. H. G. Otis, the editor of the Los Angeles Times, to the union labor organizations of Los Angeles will drive thousands of workingmen into the socialist party, who have no conception of its principles or tenets," said Mr. Essex.

"They will vote the ticket next year under the impression that a millennium will follow in the wake of a socialist victory. Their disappointment with the inevitable results is bound to react and the party may receive a serious set-back in southern California.

Berkeley, California, was carried by the socialists in the 1910 elections and the party has made great headway in the southern part of that state. The party cast 48,000 votes in the state at the last election.

The socialist party is not interested in the result of the present tariff agitation. Mr. Essex made the statement that the workingman is no better off in a free trade country than in one where a high protective tariff obtains. He explained that the prosperity of the workingman hinges upon the purchasing power of money and that experience has demonstrated that reduction of the prices of foodstuffs and clothing—the necessities of life—always in accompanied by a corresponding reduction in wages.

"What difference does it make," he asked, "whether a man gets 25 cents a day or \$2 if \$2 will purchase no more than 25 cents? European countries have proven conclusively that nothing is to be gained by a removal of the tariff on the products, the laboring man must buy. There he receives small wages and he can buy no more, if as much, with the product of his toil as he can in countries surrounded with the most prohibitive tariff wall."

Mr. Essex based his prediction that the socialists will poll more than a million votes in 1912 upon a comparison of the paid-up members of the party and the vote in 1908. In that year there were 46,000 members, technically speaking of the socialist party, but the total vote was approximately 450,000 or ten times the paid up membership. At the present time there are 103,000 paid-up members and estimating the vote in 1912 upon the comparative figures for 1909, the party should cast 1,030,000 votes.

Indianapolis to the socialist is almost what Mecca is to the Mohammedans. The Indiana state capital. Here the party, properly speaking was born in July 1901. Eugene V. Debs, one of the patron saints of the party lives in Indiana and to the Hoosier state the party enthusiasts turn the eyes of the future with the belief that each election will mark phenomenal gains in the vote.

The socialist party is maintained in a manner similar to the ordinary secret order. Members formally unite with the party and in doing so renounce allegiance to all other parties.

They may be proven for heresy, the same as any Baptist, or Presbyterian or Methodist. Outside of the enrolled or membership, there are thousands of men who refuse to take the pledge but who vote the entire ticket without exception.

The socialist party is maintained in the future with the belief that each election will mark phenomenal gains in the vote.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1911—Richmond Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M. Stated meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 2—Webb Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M. Called meeting.

Work in Entered Apprentice degree.

YOUR WATER BILLS.

Address

Is your house metered?

If so, what is average water bill for six months?

How many rooms?

Do you have the following