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### WHAT OTHERS SAY

#### THE MENACE IN MOROCCO.

From the New York Tribune.

The outlook in Morocco has undis-  
guisably grown more menacing and  
disquieting in the last few days; since  
let us say, the noteworthy speech by  
the British chancellor of the excheq-  
uer, which, rightly or wrongly, was  
generally regarded as a warning to  
Germany and an encouragement to  
France to stand firm in her resistance  
to Germany's policy at Agadir. The in-  
formation that Mr. Lloyd George made  
that speech at that time more to ef-  
fect at Westminster, upon the conflict  
in European politics may probably  
be dismissed as unfounded and un-  
worthy. 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 per-  
manent or indefinitely protracted  
military occupation of Agadir. The treaty  
of Algeiras guarantees the sovereignty  
and independence of the Sultan of  
Morocco and the integrity of his em-  
pire, and also the open door and equal-  
ity of commercial opportunity to all  
nations, and Germany in her compact  
with France in 1900 declared that she  
was pursuing only economic inter-  
ests 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 road-  
lums and amateur criminals to join  
the navy, and the general impression  
prevailed that the country's sailors  
were a tough lot, recruited from the  
clums of the great cities. There has  
been but little complaint for some  
time of the misconduct of sailors  
ashore, and recent events abroad in-  
dicate that the American sailor has  
become a steady sort of a chap at-  
tending 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.

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 quares of blueberries  
and I'll put some of them into a pie  
and bake it for you."  
"Lady," replied Plodding Pete, "I'm  
afraid you don't read de paper. In de  
days de perducer of raw material an  
de ultimate consumer is kickin' so  
hard dat I couldn't consider a trans-  
action where I'd be both of 'em at  
once."

#### JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

"Is you all lookin' foh trouble?"  
"S'posin' I is, or s'posin' I ain't."  
What about it?"  
"Well, if you is, you's wastin' you  
time. You kin shet you 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.

#### MOTIV.

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

## 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 vault 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 came 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 watercloset, 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 his 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 nicety 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

"when he's singing he isn't trying to converse."

#### AN IDEA OF OFFICE HOLDING.

"I suppose that when you get the  
suffrage you will want to hold all the  
offices," said Mr. Growcher.  
"Law no!" replied Mrs. McGudley.  
"What with three meals a day to pre-  
pare and servants to look after, us  
wimmen folks is too busy to think of  
goin' down town every day just to sit  
around in an office and swap stories."

#### AT THE NEWSTAND.

You cannot judge the folks you meet  
By what they buy to read.  
By what they buy to read.  
Craves no poetic creed.  
She pays her little silver dime  
For some brisk narrative of crime.

#### AND NO WADY 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 poudrous 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!

#### GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL R. R. CASE

(National News Association)  
Washington, July 29.—Attorney Gen-  
eral Wickersham today directed a  
special counsel Severance to prepare  
and file immediately an appeal in the  
Harriman railroad merger suit recent-  
ly directed against the government by  
the circuit court at St. Louis, involv-  
ing a merger of the Union and North-  
ern Pacific railroads.

#### 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 Vic-  
toria.

"England is doing all she can to pre-  
cipitate trouble between these two  
countries and as usual she will side-  
step and possibly become the ally of  
Germany. England has never fought  
a war alone in the last 135 years."

#### GIVEN SIX MONTHS TO BE REORGANIZED

(National News Association)  
St. Louis, July 30.—A decision su-  
perseding a previous decree and al-  
lowing the Standard Oil company six  
months in which to reorganize, as

is about time that there were more than a passing interest taken in the water works question.

We have not made our final statement on these rates nor shall we do so until the question of participation in the company's earnings is taken up and the right of the city to acquire stock. But we set forth this statement of the proposal now without opinion. The rates are below for you to study—each in your own case.

There are three classes of metered consumers.

In each there is a raise of the present rates charged by the company.

6 2-3% raise for all consumers under 11,250 gals. a month.  
47 2-9% raise for all consumers under 37,000 gals. a month.  
23 3-5% raise for all consumers under 40,750 gals. a month.  
The flat rates remain the same.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE RATES?

#### PROPOSED CONTRACT.

That Section 14 of said ordi-  
nance be and the same is hereby  
amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. Excepting as here-  
inafter provided, inhabitants of  
said city shall pay for the water  
service either without metering  
same, at the flat rates hereinafter  
set forth, or by meter at the meter  
rates set forth herein; provided  
however, that said water works  
may where it deems advisable, at  
its option require users of water  
to take and pay for same by meter  
at meter rates, as provided here-  
in; and provided also, that all wa-  
ter furnished by said water  
works for supplying houses, schools,  
hospitals, public buildings and all  
other public places, and for all  
other public uses, excepting to  
extinguish fires, shall be metered  
and charged for at the rate of six  
cents per hundred cubic feet. Said  
water works shall furnish all me-  
ters free of charge and shall set  
and maintain same at its own ex-  
pense and shall, upon the request  
of any consumer, test the meter  
supplying said consumer, and if  
said meter be found to be incor-  
rect, shall set free of charge an-  
other meter properly tested. If  
the meter test shall show that  
said meter is correct, said water  
works shall have the right to  
make a charge of fifty cents  
against the consumer requiring  
said test.

The rates for water service to  
be charged by said water works  
where no meter is installed shall  
be as follows, and no greater  
rates in such case shall be charged  
by said water works. (Flat  
rates are the same.)  
Where any consumer shall de-  
sire water service by meter or  
when a meter shall be installed  
at the option of said water works  
as hereinafter provided, the rates  
for such service shall be and shall  
not exceed the following for water  
used per month, to-wit:

First 1,500 cubic feet, at 20  
cents per 100 cubic feet.  
Next 5,000 cubic feet at 15  
cents per 100 cubic feet.  
In excess of above 6,500 cubic  
feet, at 6 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Provided however, that said wa-  
ter works shall have the right to  
charge the following minimum  
rates in all cases where water is  
supplied by meter, to-wit:

Offices and stores, general use,  
75 cents per quarter.  
Residences, for each room, ex-  
clusive of pantries, bath and attic  
rooms, 25 cents per quarter.  
Water closets, for first closet,  
25 cents per quarter.  
No minimum charge for addi-  
tional closets.  
Washstand faucets, for first  
faucet, 25 cents per quarter.  
No minimum charge for addi-  
tional faucets.  
Bath tubs, for first bath tub, 25  
cents per quarter.  
No minimum charge for addi-  
tional bath tubs.  
Motors, \$1.25 per quarter.

Where the service pipe shall  
be larger than 3/4 inch, then the  
minimum charge for metered ser-  
vice shall be as follows:

1 inch connection, 50 cents per  
month.  
1 1/2 inch connection, \$1.00 per  
month.  
2 inch connection, \$2.50 per  
month.  
3 inch connection, \$5.00 per  
month.

"ON EQUALLY AS GOOD TERMS"

#### FILE ALLEN WILL

Lewis C. Allen who died at his  
home in Jefferson township on April  
30, left a personal estate of the prob-  
able value of \$3000, according to the  
will filed for probate on Saturday. The  
widow, Mrs. Sarah Allen, receives the  
estate. Robert T. and Joshua Allen  
are the executors.

#### DEMAND ON ACCOUNT

Claim for \$695 has been filed against  
the estate of the late Cornelius E. Wil-  
ley by the First National bank.

#### This Is My 57th Birthday

#### JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

John Sharp Williams, United States  
senator from Mississippi and one of  
the foremost leaders of the Democra-  
tic party in congress, was born in Mem-  
phis, Tenn., July 30, 1854. His mother  
died, and his father was killed while  
fighting in the Confederate ranks at  
Shiloh. His childhood was passed at  
his mother's family homestead in Ya-  
zoo county, Mississippi. He received  
an excellent education, studying for  
several years abroad after having at-  
tended the University of the South  
and the University of Virginia. In  
1878 he returned to Yazoo City, Mis-  
sissippi, to practice law and engage in  
cotton planting. He soon became  
prominent in politics and in 1892 he  
was elected to Congress. He was re-  
elected regularly and during the last  
part of his career in the House he  
was the recognized leader of the Dem-  
ocratic side. At the beginning of this  
year, Mr. Williams took his seat in  
the Senate as the successor of Sena-  
tor Money.

## Indiana Socialists Make Big Gain---Crowd Prohi Party

BY CARL MOTE.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—Ten  
years ago the membership of the so-  
cialist 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,  
1901, cast 19,632 votes in this state and  
passed the Prohibition party, attain-  
ing third rank in the number of votes  
cast.

While leaders of the two old par-  
ties pause a moment after the prelim-  
inary organization gossip has circu-  
lated to the remote corners of the  
state and before the exchange of ear-  
nest pledges to bind the campaign bar-  
gains of 1912, the socialist party is  
doing effective work which, it is ex-  
pected, will almost treble the vote  
polled in 1909. In that year, the party  
polled 11,948 votes and in 1910, 19,  
632.

Conservative men, who are in touch  
with the political situation in Califor-  
nia, have predicted that the socialist  
party will carry the state of Califor-  
nia. J. Frank Essex, editor of the Reg-  
ister, a local socialist newspaper, stat-  
ed yesterday that the party is certain  
to carry Los Angeles and elect the en-  
tire 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 Indi-  
anapolis.

Milwaukee is in complete control of  
the socialists. Mayor Siedel and a ma-  
jority of the councilmen are socialists.  
The entire county ticket was elected in  
1910, as well as thirteen members of  
the state legislature.

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 at-  
tended that the farmers, wherever they  
are found, are sentimental and hold  
loyalty 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 so-  
cialists 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  
workmen into the socialist party,  
who have no conception of its prin-  
ciples or tenets," said Mr. Essex.  
"They will vote the ticket next year  
under the impression that a millenium  
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 agi-  
tation. Mr. Essex made the statement  
that the workman 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 workman hinges upon the pur-  
chasing power of money and that ex-  
perience has demonstrated that a re-  
duction of the prices of foodstuffs  
and clothing—the necessities of life—  
always in accompanied by a correspond-  
ing 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 coun-  
tries have proven conclusively that  
nothing is to be gained by a removal  
of the tariff on the products, the la-  
boring man must buy. There he re-  
ceives small wages and he can buy  
no more, if as much, with the product  
of his toil as he can in countries sur-  
rounded with the most prohibitive tar-  
iff wall."

Mr. Essex bases his prediction that  
the socialists will poll more than a  
million votes in 1912 upon a compari-  
son of the paid-up members of the party  
and the vote in 1908. In that year  
there were 46,000 members, techni-  
cally speaking of the socialist party,  
but the total vote was approximately  
450,000 or ten times the paid up mem-  
bership. At the present time there are  
103,000 paid-up members and esti-  
mating the vote in 1912 upon the com-  
parative figures for 1908, the party  
should cast 1,030,000 votes.

The present strongholds of the party  
are California, Colorado, Connecticut,  
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massa-  
chusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New  
Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma,  
Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wash-  
ington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.  
The total vote cast in each state in  
1910 was as follows: California, 47,  
812; Colorado, 10,000; Connecticut,  
631; Iowa, 13,000; Kansas, 15,384;  
Massachusetts, 11,396; Minnesota, 6,  
510; Missouri, 24,000; New Jersey,  
10,134; New York, 48,573; Ohio, 60,  
637; Oklahoma, 24,707; Oregon, 8,659;  
Pennsylvania, 53,053; Texas, 11,638;  
Washington, 17,000; West Virginia, 9,  
000; and Wisconsin, 38,547. In a few  
cases the vote is an approximation.

In two Kansas counties, the social-  
ist party elected county officials in  
1910. The socialist candidate for con-  
gress in the Twelfth Ohio district, in-  
cluding the state capital, Columbus,  
ran a little more than 3,000 votes be-  
hind the democratic candidate. Penn-  
sylvania has one socialist member of  
the legislature, Massachusetts has one  
member and Minnesota one and North  
Dakota one.

The gains of the party in 1910 came  
from the two old parties and both par-  
ties lost equally to the new party, Mr.  
Essex believes. The largest gain of  
the socialists has come from the old  
populist party.

Victor Berger, socialist member of  
congress from the Fifth Wisconsin  
district, including a part of the city  
of Milwaukee, has given splendid sat-  
isfaction to the party and probably  
will be returned next year although  
he defeated the Republican candidate  
by only 350 votes. The socialist can-  
didate in the Fourth Wisconsin dis-  
trict 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 tend-  
ing toward the concentration of polit-  
ical power rather than its distribu-  
tion. Mr. Essex said socialists who had  
been elected to office in different parts  
of the country had labored under a  
great handicap. He said they had been  
compelled to use the political machin-  
ery of the government where private  
ownership prevails in an attempt to  
realize results dependent altogether  
upon the very character of the system.

From what can be learned in dif-  
ferent parts of the country concerning  
the growth of socialism, and its pres-  
ent strength, it is hardly probable that  
a labor party will be formed in this  
country for many years, if at all. The  
socialist party seems to have come  
forward as the champion of the work-  
ingmen and while the socialist labor  
party, the predecessor of the socialist  
party, was in open opposition to union  
labor during the years immediately  
preceding its decline, the new party  
finds its greatest strength in trade  
unionism. The leaders of the party in  
their preachments begin on what they  
believe to be the fundamental propo-  
sition that there is a class conscious-  
ness in the United States and that it  
is advantageous to the laboring man  
and hence the socialist party that this  
class consciousness be developed.

The class consciousness however, ap-  
pears to be only another term for  
class or community interest and it is  
this which the socialist party seeks to  
encourage and develop.

The socialist party is maintained  
in a manner similar to the ordinary se-  
cret order. Members formally unite  
with the party and in doing so re-  
nounce allegiance to all other parties.  
They may be expelled for heresy, the  
same as any Baptist, or Presbyterian  
or Methodist. Outside of the enrolled  
membership, there are thousands of  
men who refuse to take the pledge but  
who vote the entire ticket without ex-  
ception.

Indianapolis to the socialist is al-  
most what Mexico is to the Mohamme-  
dans. 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.

#### MASONIC CALENDAR

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

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:

Water Closet?.....