

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

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RICHMOND, IND., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1911.

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## FOUR DAIRYMEN OF COUNTY ARE FINED BY JUSTICE TODAY

Prosecuted by State Inspector Bert Cohn for Selling Milk Not of Standard Quality in This City.

## ANOTHER DAIRYMAN WILL BE ARRESTED

Not Known Who He Is as the Affidavit Has Not Yet Been Served—Action Taken as Object Lesson.

In order to promote the proper respect for the laws governing the cleanliness and quality of milk peddled in this city, Bert W. Cohn, a state inspector, has taken drastic action. On Tuesday morning in the justice of the peace court of Judge L. A. Abbott, Bernard Weiss, Homer Ratliff and Charles Pitts were found guilty and fined for selling milk below the prescribed standard, while William Neiwohner was found guilty of selling a product with visible dirt in it, and he too was fined.

From each of these dairymen, Inspector Cohn purchased a pint of milk on August 3. The affidavits against the dairymen were filed on Monday. There were five charged with violations of the statutes, but one of the number who sold milk below the standard, had not been arrested up to noon Tuesday and his name was kept a secret until his arrest is effected.

### Took Many Samples.

Forty or fifty samples of milk were obtained by the inspector from the wagon deliverymen. Though he has not completed his work in this city, having to inspect the dairy plants of each dairyman, either delivering or producing milk for use in Richmond, he has not filed any other information with the authorities on which prosecutions will be based. He intimated he had no other information.

Dr. T. Henry Davis, secretary of the city board of health, said the health department was in sympathy with prosecutions of milkmen who have not observed the law. He said that they had been warned so often, it was necessary to take such steps as Inspector Cohn had done. Inspectors of dairies and the product sold by the deliverymen by the city health officers did not result in prosecutions, because tests made usually disclosed the fact that the milk was of a standard quality. However when bad milk was found occasionally it was the policy of the city health officials to give warning.

In respect to the quality of the milk, the state law provides that milk which is retailed must contain 3.5 per cent butter fat. Inspector Cohn charged that he purchased pints of milk from Bernard Weiss that showed but 3 per cent butter fat; from home Ratliff with 2.8 per cent butter fat, and from Charles Pitts with 3 per cent butter fat. William Neiwohner sold him a pint with visible dirt, he charged. Each was fined \$10.00 and costs amounting to \$9.10.

### Pastures Were Dry.

It was said that the milk sold by these dairymen was not produced on their dairy farms, but was a product which they had purchased from others. It is also said that as pastures are dry, or rather were on August 3, and at that time the grass was very short, cows did not give their customary good quality of milk. It is not charged by the inspector that any of the dairymen adulterated their milk, or that they placed foreign substances in their product. Prosecution of violators, it is believed by the officials, will make the dealers more careful in the future.

The inspector does not know how long he will be in Richmond. Besides the dairies, he is inspecting restaurants, candy shops and kitchens, ice cream parlors and in fact all places where the public may purchase food, no matter what kind. He made recommendations for several of the grocers, restaurant keepers, confectioners and others to adopt in their business in order to strictly comply with the law.

Inspector Cohn this afternoon informed city health officer Dr. T. Henry Davis, that the fifth dairyman found violating the law was Harry Hodgin, who he said would plead guilty to selling milk with the percentage of butter fat below the standard. Cohn also changed his mind about continuing his inspection here and left in the afternoon for Rushville.

### FOUND NO FIRE

The No. 1 hose company was called to the Twelfth street bridge yesterday in answer to a telephone alarm of fire but no fire could be found.

### THE BAKER REUNION

The annual reunion of the Baker family will be held in the grove of W. G. Baker, two miles north of Middeborough, Saturday, August 19. A large number of members of the family living in this city will attend.

## MRS. GATES NOW AT HUSBAND'S BEDSIDE



## CITY TO PURCHASE A STREET FLUSHER IN A SHORT TIME

Council Favors the Plan, but Final Action Has Not Been Taken, Though the Deal Is to Go Through.

## POLICE EXPENSIVE; AX WILL BE USED

Department Overdraws Appropriation \$500, So One Officer Will Be Let Out—Routine Before Council.

## HAMPERED STATE IN PURE FOOD FIGHT

Ex-Atty. Gen. Bingham and Chemist Barnard Testify in Wiley Case.

(National News Association)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The story of how Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department and Solicitor McCabe are alleged to have hampered the state of Indiana at every turn in the big fight between the state and the manufacturers of food products containing benzene of soda was told to the house committee on expenditures in the agricultural department today by former Attorney General Bingham of Indiana, and by Dr. H. E. Barnard, chemist of the state board of health and food and drug commission. Dr. Floyd Robinson the expert chemist and employee of the agricultural department who was recently dismissed by Secretary Wilson for publicly opposing the use of benzene of soda was another witness.

The three of them made an interesting trio, and threw considerable light on the activities of the agricultural department in the celebrated benzene of soda controversy, and at times made the committee, the pro-Wiley members at least, nod and smile significantly.

One of the most interesting features of the testimony came in connection with the letters of dismissal written by Secretary Wilson to Robinson. This letter Secretary Wilson referred to no less than three times as the policy of the administration concerning the benzene of soda question.

### Bingham's Complaint.

Attorney General Bingham told the committee emphatically that he had corresponded and had had a personal interview with President Taft on the subject, and that the president never even intimated that the administration had any policy in connection with the row between the referee board and Dr. Wiley over the use of benzene of soda. In fact Mr. Bingham got the impression he told the committee, that the president considered the fight to compel the agricultural department to permit Dr. Wiley to testify for the State of Indiana and against the referee board and the benzene of soda users as a departmental matter, to be handled by Secretary Wilson.

But Mr. Bingham testified that the department of agriculture not only did not co-operate with him, but hampered him in every possible way. He and the other witnesses pointed out, while it was the easiest thing in the world for the food manufacturers who were fighting the state to have the pure food law declared unconstitutional by getting 75 witnesses from the agricultural department to testify with the referee board, it was impossible to get one to testify with the Wiley finding. The witnesses, he said, were willing but the secretary and McCabe would not permit them to testify.

## 2,000 SIR KNIGHTS CAMP AT LAFAYETTE

(National News Association)

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Thirty thousand persons witnessed the parade of the Knights of Pythias Uniformed Rank today. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis companies making the finest showing.

The weather is ideal. Two thousand Sir Knights are in camp.

### THE WEATHER

STATE AND LOCAL—Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

RICHMOND, IND., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1911.

## "Listening" A Canvass Educator



## WATER RATE BURDEN WOULD FALL ON SMALL CONSUMERS

## AN OLD REGISTRY OF WAYNE COUNTY

Discovered by Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, Who Finds Book of Interest.

BY ISAAC JENKINSON

I have just finished reading a very interesting book entitled, "Directory and Soldier's Register of Wayne County, Indiana," edited by I. C. Power and printed by W. H. Lanthurna and company, Richmond, Indiana, in 1865, nearly fifty years ago. The book contains about 500 double column pages, and gives a full and complete county directory and registry of all the soldiers who were enlisted in Wayne county during the late civil war. The editor says:

"The idea of a directory for an entire county is a new one in this part of the country and so far as we know—and we think we have correct information on the subject—it is the first directory aiming to give the name, business, place of business, and residence of every man over twenty-one and of every widow and unmarried woman over eighteen years of age that has ever been published west of the state of New York."

There is also a full and complete classification of the business of the entire county and this shows how almost entirely the activities of the county have passed into new hands during the past half century. For instance, under the head of attorney thirty names are given of the men who at that time constituted the bar of Wayne county. Of these only two remain—these are H. C. Fox, then of Hagerstown, and A. L. Study of this city. Of the sixty-two physicians in the county I can only recognize one as now living and in practice, and that one is Dr. T. Henry Davis of Richmond. Almost every kind of business is given showing the people of that time were as active and industrious as their descendants are now. Short biographical sketches of many of the prominent men of that day are also given.

The soldiers registry professes to give the name of every volunteer soldier enlisted in Wayne county during the late civil war, a number reaching nearly twenty-five hundred. And in each case the soldier's name, the regiment in which he served, the battles in which he was engaged are all given, and form conclusive evidence of the patriotism of the people of Wayne county. To this is added a complete list of the soldiers of the county who were killed in battle or died from wounds received while in the service of their country.

The book contains a mass of information concerning our county at one of the most important periods of its history, and yet it seems to be almost unknown to our people.

CHURCHILL PREDICTS IRISH HOME RULE

(National News Association)

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The passage of a measure by the present parliament giving home rule to Ireland was today predicted by Winston Churchill, the home secretary.

## A CONFEDERATE LEADER DYING

(National News Association)

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—General George Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United confederate veterans today is dying at his home here. The attending physicians fear he will not outlive the day.

## SHORT TOMATO CROP RAISES THE PRICE

(National News Association)

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The Indiana Canners association today predicted an advance of ten to twenty-five per cent in canned tomatoes as a result of the short crop due to dry weather. Indiana is the greatest tomatto grower.

## YOUNG MAN THREW SELF BEFORE TRAIN

(National News Association)

BROOKLYN, Ind., Aug. 8.—Ray Seitz, aged twenty-two, was run down and ground to pieces by a Vandala train, this morning. It apparently was a case of suicide, Seitz refusing to obey the whistle warning of the engineer, although he was facing the train.

## WHAT WATER WORKS COMPANY ADMITTED

That the small consumer must carry the burden.

That the rates have been considerably raised over the old contract.

That the franchise is not valued at anything.

That the Company cannot live up to the fire pressure requirements of the present contract.

That the rates are based on the Maury valuation.

Frank Statement Made by Water Works Company's Representative at Meeting Monday Evening.

## WATER RATES BASED ON MAURY'S REPORT

Admission Is Also Made that the Franchise Is Not Valued at Anything and that the Rates Are Raised.

The following points were brought out in the discussion of the proposal of the Richmond City Water Works last evening:

Howard Dill, superintendent of the plant admitted that the laboring man must help pay the water bills of the heavy consumer and manufacturer.

Company officials declared that according to the proposed franchise, the company could force meters on all consumers, but the company could not refuse to furnish a meter if desired by a consumer.

Councilman Matt Von Pein stated that the minimum rate is one of the worst "knockers" for the poor man.

The new contract would compel the average householder to pay at least \$9 annually whether that much water is used or not.

In answer to questions Mr. Dill declared that one reason the rates were raised was to give the city a good investment return at the end of the first year.

B. Keneppohl, member of the city council at the time the present franchise was given the water works, urged that the city drop the municipal ownership plan at the present. He also said that a twenty-five year contract was too long.

The question of fire pressure and fire tests were discussed.

Attorney Ray Shively, speaking as the official representative of the water works, when asked if the value of the franchise was considered in the \$700 valuation placed on the plant by Maury, answered in the negative. This is in direct contradiction of Supt. Dill's statement at the meeting last Thursday evening.

The laboring man will help the rich man pay his water bills. This statement was made in different words by Howard Dill, superintendent of the water works at the meeting of the city council, board of works and interested citizens last evening at the city hall. The small consumer will pay heavier in order that the large consumer can secure a lower rate. If the water is used by meter, a rate of twenty cents per 100 cubic feet is to be charged for the first 1,500 cubic feet; for the next 5,000 cubic feet a rate of fifteen cents per 100 cubic feet will be charged and in excess of 6,500 cubic feet a rate of six cents per 100 feet will be charged.

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Explained by Dill.

At this juncture Mr. Dill took the floor. He again explained that the first object of the company in raising the rates was to include the profit sharing and purchasing clause feature which the city requested in the proposal. He said the rates could have been lower but in that case the city probably would have received no profits at the end of the first year of its business relations with the water works company.

"We've tried to avoid this," said Mr.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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(Continued on Page Four)

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