

## THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM.

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### True Municipal Economy.

The Palladium has persistently advocated efficiency in municipal administration. It believes in a definite, constructive program which would increase business, lower taxes, and furnish the citizens a better community in every way.

And this is no vague guess or wish but a system as definitely articulated and as scientific as an architect's blue print. It does not mean, merely, placing a few men in office who will work hard and stir up clouds of dust, it means the sustained operation in city business of those methods which have created the great modern industrial concerns.

Some have a hazy idea that an efficient city administration would be extravagant and give the city a hoard of gold bricks by way of raising the tax levy. But this is not the case. The application of principles of efficiency would save the city annually thousands of dollars.

An illustration of the possible savings is strikingly shown in a recent experience of the city of Dayton. Through the use of expert knowledge the officials now in charge of affairs there have saved \$25,000 on one deal alone. That in itself pays for the installation of the system many times over.

Two of these men spent a day in Richmond analyzing the municipal records. At the conclusion one of them said, "I would not be afraid to guarantee to save this city by efficiency methods \$25,000 the first year." The other, a city engineer of wide experience, made a tour about town examining the streets; on returning he said, "You are throwing away \$10,000 every year by the way you are making your streets."

The city could accomplish either of two things by applying efficiency system; it could decrease its tax rate in three or four years and thus pay much less for what it now receives, or it could receive far more for what it is now spending.

### Sociology.

Ex-Senator Albert Beveridge relates an incident of his career in congress in which he sat with a colleague through hearings before a certain committee. The chairman had called in a SOCIOLOGIST to give expert testimony on some moot point. After adjournment Beveridge asked his confere what he thought of the expert.

"That fellow!" snorted the senator with derision, "Why he's a fool, of course, just as one would expect of a SOCIALIST!"

This amusing outburst serves to illustrate the popular misunderstanding of a term that comes into ever more frequent use. Many persons have a vague idea that it refers somehow to society or social matters but as to what its definite meaning is not many know. It will be well if an effort is made to make the term better understood by the many.

Sociology is the science that deals with the history of human society as a society, and traces the rise and development of the various institutions into which society is organized. The family, the nation, tribes, clans, historic development, racial characteristics, schools, are a very few of the chief divisions of the field of sociology.

Its usefulness consists in furnishing to the student of economics and politics, to the lawyer, the historian and the statesman, the underlying principles of racial and national development. The statesman well grounded in sociology will understand something of the nature and character of the people he is leading and will thus be saved from many blunders and ineffectual efforts.

There is some excuse for the popular misconception of the science inasmuch as the word itself has but recently come into general use. Scientists themselves fought its adoption until a brief while ago. So late as 1886 the great Prof. Youmans wrote to an American student a letter in which he speaks of the term as "popularly repulsive."

The first American scientist boldly to make use of it was Lester F. Ward, whose "Dynamic Sociology" marked an epoch and stands as a classic in the science. At that time there were in existence only four works using the word, excepting the numerous volumes of Herbert Spencer, who did not hesitate to use it after having discovered the expressiveness of it.

And yet the word had been given its scientific standing so far back at 1838, when August Comte, founder of the philosophic system, called "Positivism," used it in his classification of the sciences. And even he did not claim priority, for he frankly admitted the word had been used before him by Condorcet and Montesquieu.

In 1883 there was not a college in the world offering a course in the science dealing with the laws and development of human society; today every college in the country and many high

schools offer thorough instruction and in many instances several special courses.

In 1890 the great Academy of Political and Social Science was organized in Philadelphia. In twenty-four years it has done more than any other single institution to awaken the American public to the importance of social questions and its "Annals," as its reports are named (can be had from the Richmond library), have been source books to thousands of careful students of social problems. In 1894, with Sir John Lubbock at its head, the International Institute of Sociology was organized and has since been a mighty factor in bringing the nations closer together and in paving the way for the epoch making legislation which has revolutionized England the past two years.

Biology was the leading science in the Nineteenth century; sociology promises to take the lead in the Twentieth. Already it monopolizes the attention of more students than any other science.

And that is significant. It shows that man is becoming interested once more in man. History reveals a three-fold swing of the pendulum of mental progress of the race. Man is interested in his relationship with God. When this becomes of supreme importance we have an age of theology such as that of Athanasius and of Luther. Or man becomes vitally interested in Nature. When the pendulum swings to that extreme we have such an age as the Twentieth century when man probed into every corner of the domain of nature eager for what he might learn. The Enlightenment began as an age of Nature.

But this seems to be the age of man. It is himself that fascinates the thinker now, himself not as an individual, as in the Eighteenth century, but collectively, as a race. For such an age Sociology is the inevitable science. And it is out of such a sociologic age that one may confidently expect to see emerge the far reaching revolutions in the conditions of life which go farthest to realize the prophets' dreams.

### A New Milk Ordinance.

At council meeting Monday night Health Officer Dr. T. H. Davis recommended to the ordinance committee the drafting of a new measure for controlling the city's milk supply. If the doctor's wishes are carried out, and it is to be hoped they will, this new enactment will serve as an omnibus legislation for regulating all city dairies. There is no reason why regulations dealing with the milk supply should be divided up among two or three ordinances.

If the measure is made as Dr. Davis wishes it will be a model for all Indiana cities and if properly enforced will give Richmond the best milk protection it has ever had. And there will be no hardships on the dairymen because in the long run the new code will make for their increased prosperity.

The local health department has been severely handicapped by two important infirmities: lack of proper equipment and dearth of public sentiment.

Adequately to do its work it needs a laboratory, not an expensive outfit, and one or two expert men. It needs a far more efficient garbage department with increased collecting service and an addition to the crematory.

But most of all is needed the moral support of the people of the community. Where a health officer is blocked and thwarted at every turn, where the people stubbornly and ignorantly refuse to co-operate or to heed his advices competent health service is impossible.

It is to be hoped the recent epidemic of typhoid will have awakened the public to the importance of public health regulation. If storekeepers, butchers, grocers, dairymen and housekeepers will get behind the department there is no reason why tuberculosis, typhoid, scarlet fever and measles may not be wiped off the Richmond map. And there is no reason why a campaign could not be launched which would raise the community's health efficiency at least 25 per cent.

### ADAGES FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

Learning without thought is labor lost. Thought without learning is perilous.—Confucius.

He might be a very clever man by nature, for all I know, but he laid so many books upon his head that his brains could not move.—Hall.

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; morals grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.—Bacon.

No man is wiser for his learning. Wit and wisdom are born with a man.—Selden.

Instruction does not prevent waste of time or mistakes and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all.—Froude.

Uneasy lie the heads of all that rule.

His worst of all whose kingdom is a school.

—Holmes.

All wish to be learned, but no one is willing to pay the price.—Juvenal.

Men learn while they teach.—Seneca.

The self-educated are marked by stubborn peculiarities.—Disraeli.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.—Young.

Learning maketh young men temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth with poverty, and serving as an ornament to riches.—Cicero.

What sculptor is to a block of marble education is to a human soul.—Addison.

He that was only taught by himself had a fool for his master.—Johnson.

Education is all paint. It does not alter the nature of the wood that is under it, it only improves its appearance a little.—Stanhope.

There are more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cicero.

There is no harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself clever, no good in being clever if a man thinks himself so, for that is a short way to the worst stupidity.—MacDonald.

## Dr. T. H. Davis Outlines Health Department

Dr. T. H. Davis, local health official, has arrived at the opinion that Richmond should save annually thousands of dollars and many lives by a well equipped and efficiently run health department. He has outlined a plan for such a department as a city of Richmond's size should install.

"In the first place," said the doctor, "we need above all things an expert health officer. He should be a specialist, trained in a college of sanitary science and paid a salary adequate to enable him to devote all his time to his work. An expert sanitarian would be better than a physician because the latter might be too lax through the confraternal spirit that exists in his profession. I should say he ought not to be permitted any vested interests in the city, other than that he wouldn't feel restrained or handicapped in any way. If we paid him a man \$2,000 it would be one of the best investments the city ever made."

"But one of the most desirable things of all would be a municipal laboratory. This could be very modest and comparatively inexpensive and yet fulfill all necessary purposes. It could be used to the greatest advantage by physicians, health department and the public at large. In diagnosing diseases, in analyzing milk and water, in testing foods, and in lending assistance to the school medical inspectors, such an institution would do a world of good. In a year's time it would pay for itself."

Need Trained Nurses.

"While speaking of the school department I might say, though it is not in my department except indirectly, that I believe the efficiency of school inspection could be increased manifold by employing a trained nurse to follow up all cases and carry inspection into the homes. Many times a notice by the medical inspector is misunderstood or ignored which would be carried out if a nurse were on hand to take charge of it. I believe the children saved from repeating a grade are more than pay the city for the nurse's salary of such a nurse."

"School offices would find the laboratory I spoke of very useful. It could be used also by the county at large in a hundred ways. And because of all its manifold uses I am sure the various commissioners and trustees of county, township, city and school could very easily get together and share in the expense of its installation and maintenance."

"Of course we would need a skilled man to have charge of a laboratory, but we could use him all the time there is work enough. What such an institution would mean to the city no person can realize. It would save in the long run thousands of lives, measureless suffering and thousands of thousands of dollars."

"In fact," said the doctor with manifest enthusiasm, "this entire plan as outlined would be one of the greatest money savers imaginable."

DRAMATIC NEWS

At the Murray.

Week of Oct. 20—House of a Thousand Candles."

At the Gennett.

Oct. 24—Moose Minstrels.

Oct. 25—"The Dream Maiden."

Nov. 7—"Damaged Goods."

Murrette.

At the Murrette today will be shown the treat of the picture world, the only original pictures of the world's famous Miller Bros.' 101 Wild West circus. Roping and riding long-horn Texas steers, Indian war dances and the burning of a wagon train are shown in complete detail. Besides this the daily program of three reels will be run.

"Dream Maiden."

The performance of "The Dream Maiden," which will be at the Gen-

nette theatre Saturday matinee and evening, is said to be one that will please all lovers of high class musical productions, and during the action of the play a more beautiful love scene could hardly be wished for than that between Audrey Maple, in the part of Rose, the dream maiden, and Philip Simmons, in the part of Louis, the Prince of Hendon, during the first act.

The House of a Thousand Candles.

The Murray theatre was well filled again yesterday when the Francis Sayles players offered "The House of a Thousand Candles." This play has been playing to excellent houses all week.

It is a real thing in the line of thrillers and the audience at the Murray this week have liked the play better than any yet presented by this company. There will be another matinee tomorrow.

The Barrier.

"The Barrier," Rex Beach's romantic story of the gold fields of Alaska, will be presented by the Francis Sayles players at the Murray theatre all next week, with the usual matinees. Mr. Ernest Kast, who will be seen

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