

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 ho 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 confrere 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 as 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 advice 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 officer, has arrived at the opinion that Richmond could save annually thousands of dollars and many lives by a well equipped and efficiently managed health department. He has outlined a plan for such a department as a city of Richmond also 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 fraternal spirit that exists in not to be permitted any vested interests in the city in order that he wouldn't feel restrained or handicapped in any way. If we paid such a man \$2,000 it would be one of the best investments the city ever made."

"Our industrial prosperity and efficiency depend at last on our public health. Industrial efficiency is equal to health efficiency. Increase health, you increase wealth. Therefore the true economy that can be practiced by our taxpayers is to secure the maximum public health. The cheapest man for us in our health department is the most efficient man. Every dollar invested in an expert's salary will save us many dollars in the long run and add to the prosperity of Richmond. Those unfamiliar with the work of the health department simply cannot realize the possibility of savings through public health efficiency."

To Regulate Supply. "One of the most important functions of a first class department is the regulation of the milk supply. Milk is rapidly becoming a staple article of diet, used by all classes and all ages, and since meat is increasing in price, milk will be used more and more for food. But milk is a fertile breeding ground for disease germs if not carefully watched. We should throw about the dairy business all those just and necessary restrictions which will make it perfectly safe as an article of diet."

"I believe the tuberculin test should be made compulsory and that no dairyman be permitted to sell milk from untested cows. Dairy herds should be tested at least once per year by a competent veterinarian and no cows

should be added to the herds until after the test has been made. Of course it would be necessary to use federal tuberculin in the test and to administer it according to the requirement of the authorities. Under no considerations should the veterinarian be permitted to deputize the responsibility of making the test to a dairyman or other unauthorized person."

"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 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 and its superintendent."

Need Trained Nurse. "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 the child. I believe the children saved from repeating a grade would more than pay the city for the modest salary of such a nurse."

"School officers 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 and 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 Gennett.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE ENTIRE RAMBLER HILLS JERSEY HERD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Glenwood, Ind., Oct. 30, 1913
On I. & C. Traction, Midway Between Rushville and Connersville.
35 Head of Quality Registered St. Lambert and Island American Bred Jerseys of Popular and Producing Strains

Herd Cows, Heifers, Heifer Calves. Some extra individuals in Bulls and Bull Calves.

Write at once for catalogue of animals on sale.

QUINCY GRAY, OWNER AND BREEDER

P. O. ADDRESS, CONNERSVILLE, IND.

Cols. D. L. Perry and Wm. Flanagan, Auctioneers.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

Including the

BRADY WAR PICTURES

Clip this coupon and two others (which will be found on this page each day for the next thirty days) and bring to this office accompanied with 98 cents.

This book is the most valuable history ever published. It contains over 1,500 actual reproduced photographs of the Civil War.

This collection of Brady's pictures was purchased from the United States government.

Don't fail to clip this coupon and two others.

OCTOBER 24

for the first time in Richmond, comes direct from the Majestic Theatre Stock company, Philadelphia, having been engaged for this part by Mr. Sayles while he was in the east a few weeks ago. Mr. Kast will no doubt prove to be a favorite with the theatre-goers of Richmond.

Mr. LeRoy Fitzinger, the new scenic artist, comes here after three seasons with the Keith Stock company, Portland, Me., and is one of the very best artists that has ever worked in this city.

The Family Cough Medicine.

In every home there should be a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery ready for immediate use when any member of the family contracts a cold or a cough. Prompt use will stop the spread of sickness. S. A. Strid, of Mason, Mich., writes: "My whole family depends upon Dr. King's New Discovery as the best cough and cold medicine in the world. Two see bottles cured me of pneumonia." Thousands of other families have been equally benefited and depend entirely upon Dr. King's New Discovery to cure their coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. Every dose helps. Price, 50c and \$1.00 at A. G. Luken & Co. (Advertisement)

Except for quarters for the two thousand or more operatives who will be needed in connection with the canal and the Panama railroad, the canal zone will be a sort of military reservation. This is an especially bad time to go to Panama looking for opportunities.

"O! O! That Itching!" Stopped Instantly

Try ZEMO; Skin Troubles Vanish.

Buy a 25c Bottle Today and Prove It. Glory! A remedy for skin troubles that makes everybody smile and "Hoo-ray!" If you have that terrible



"Give Me ZEMO, Quick! It is Guaranteed to Stop this Terrible Itching Instantly." Itchy, unreachable itching, scorching, raw eczema, prickly heat, rash, tetter, irritated, irritated, itchy, blotches, pimples or blackheads, you will marvel at the results of ZEMO. ZEMO is a clean, antiseptic solution, not a grease or ointment. Itching vanishes at the first application; this is absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Use it on the baby, too; it gives immediate relief in all skin troubles. Bandit and scab itching vanish. "Suffered years with eczema. Finally tried ZEMO. It cured me sound and well. That was 15 months ago. ZEMO is a blessing." Mrs. S. Eason, Hope, Ark.

First-class druggists everywhere sell ZEMO for 25c a sealed bottle, or send direct on receipt of price by E. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold and guaranteed in Richmond by Quigley Drug Stores.

Look Young! Feel Full of Ginger! SAMUEL'S "3-P"

Banish Indigestion and Build Up the Nerves

Thousands Are Doing It

Those who constantly suffer from indigestion, sour, out of order stomach have little energy and less vitality. They look sixty at thirty—and they FEEL sixty.

The nerves get little nourishment from the food they eat, because it does not digest, but just rots in the stomach, causing bloating from poisonous gases, salivary, bilious complexion, pimples, headache, and other well-known distressing symptoms. They feel just "worn-out" half or all the time.

Get a package of Samuel's "Three-P" capsules. Take them regularly for a few weeks, and notice the difference in the way you feel and look; that feeling of buoyancy which makes life worth living. That's why millions of these little capsules are sold.

It's not a secret patent medicine, but a prescription after the formula of a celebrated French physician, with all its ingredients plainly printed on the package. Ingredients that are used and endorsed by leading physicians all over the world as the best to quickly put the stomach "back on the job"; also to infuse new strength, new energy, new vitality into a run-down system.

Good druggists everywhere sell Samuel's "Three-P" capsules, two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Order direct from The Samuel Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sold by

in this city at the drug stores and other "live" druggists everywhere in

sist on Samuel's "Three-P." There's nothing "just as good."

will offer

The House of A Thousand Candles

PRICES

Matinee Tues, Thurs. and Sat., 10c and 20c.

Nights, 10c, 20c and 30c.

Next Week "The Barrier"

MURRETTE FRIDAY, Oct. 24

Six Big Reels Including

The Miller Bros.

101 Wild West Circus

Adults 10c; Children 5c

\$2.95 Indianapolis \$2.05 Round Trip.

VIA

Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company

SATURDAY, Oct. 25th.

ACCOUNT

Indiana-Illinois Foot Ball Game

Good going on all trains leaving Richmond up to and including train leaving at 12:00 Noon.

Good returning on all trains leaving Indianapolis date of sale.

Don't Miss Seeing the Big Game of the Season

See local agent for further information.

Gennett Theatre

Saturday, Oct. 25

MATINEE and NIGHT

The Newest THE

Operetta of Dream Maiden

A STORY, A SONG, A MERRY RHYME.

A DANCE AS IN OLDEN, GOLDEN TIME.

Among the cast of seventy include Audrey Maple, Philip Simmons, John Morgan, Victor Kahn, Norman A. Blume, Joseph Floran, Al McGarry, Nettie Black, Emily Flitney, Kathryn Bowen, Louise Morrison, Ethel Walsh, Gertrude Guley.

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

"Pretty Strains of Music, Clever Lyrics, Beautiful Pictures."—Ohio State Journal, Columbus, O.

"Main Asset of Dream Maiden, is its Pretty Musical score."—Columbus Citizen.

"Outclasses many of the Musical Offerings with which the stage is flooded nowadays."—Indianapolis Star.

"A capital idea studied with bright music."—Indianapolis News.

"Great idea."—Louisville Times.

"Wonderful Music."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Prices: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Matinee: 25c-\$1.