

## THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, by  
Palladium Printing Co.  
Palladium Building, North Ninth and Sailor Streets.  
Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Indiana, as Sec-  
ond Class Mail Matter.

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### Hoodlumism and Rioting

Richmond has been disgraced by the display of hoodlumism Thursday night when a crowd in the typical mob spirit smashed in the doors and windows of the offices and plants of the Mal-  
leable, F. and N. and Reliance foundry com-  
panies.

Regardless of the questions at issue between striking workmen and employers, window smashing tactics never have and never will settle industrial disputes. Such measures are only taken by hot heads and immature youngsters, and both of these classes when they take the initiative simply and solely lead into trouble.

Mob spirit is peculiar. It will not tolerate calm judgment. It delights in destruction and by so doing adds to everyone's cost of living. Practically all businesses carry riot insurance. The cost of this insurance is covered in the price of practically everything we buy. Therefore, the more riots there are and the more windows that are thereby broken, the higher goes the cost of riot insurance. This simply means higher prices for everyone, rioters as well as law abiding citizens.

When the mob started stone throwing Thursday night calm headed workmen tried without success to stop it. The hot-heads and hoodlums most of whom had no connection with the moulders on strike, however, would not listen to reason. They wanted to indulge freely their appetites for destruction. One young hoodlum in the uniform of a messenger boy was particularly conspicuous for window breaking.

Workingmen have a right to strike. Their cause is lost, however, when violence develops. Public opinion will not tolerate violence and lawlessness. Generally it is not the strikers who start the violence. It is their pretended sympathizers who butt in and make a mess of things.

A crowd is easily turned into a howling mob and under the excitement of the moment individuals do things they sincerely regret later in their saner senses. The way to prevent mobs is to keep crowds from congregating. Richmond's police force should be increased until it numbers enough resolute men to cope with such a situation as arose Thursday night. Then it should be trained to keep units of people seeking to crowd together on the move and disperse them. There will be no mob if there is no crowd.

This does not mean to interfere with orderly and decent picketing by striking workmen. Rather it is as much for the advantage of such strikers as it is for the protection of the property where they expect to work again when their industrial differences have been ironed out.

### The American Legion

The American Legion has espoused principles which should make it a powerful force for good in our republic. From its very inception, its founders have asserted that no attempt would be made to gouge the government. Col. Roosevelt, voicing the opposition of the Legion to the six months' pay bonus, said: "We are not going to try to sandbag the government; primarily we are going to try to put something into the government."

In his speech at Indianapolis, Col. Roosevelt enunciated the following principles: First, the organization is non-partisan, concerning itself with policies, not with partisan politics; secondly, it is to be composed of all men who served, whether

### The Old National Road

From the Indianapolis Star.  
N all the talk of the past few years about the improvement of public roads and the building of transcontinental lines little, if anything, has been said about the extension of the old National road, a fact that must have caused a good many people to wonder. At last, however, some steps have been taken looking to the continuation of that once famous and still existing thoroughfare beyond the point where the work suddenly ended in 1838.

A plan has been filed with the Bureau of Public Roads under the Federal Aid Road Act which contemplates the completion of the old road along the original line, but with a much more substantial surface. The proposed type of surface is monolithic brick and concrete pavement, the average cost of which is about \$30,000 per mile. The proposed improvement includes also the construction of forty bridge structures of lengths ranging from twenty-two feet to 300 feet. The work ended a few miles beyond the Indiana line in Illinois west of Terre Haute when the project was abandoned.

The road was authorized by act of congress early in 1806. Commissioners were appointed to lay out the line from Cumberland, Md., on the Potomac to the Ohio river. Thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the work, a sum that seems trifling in these days of millions and billions, but a hundred years ago it would build quite a length of dirt road, which was all that was attempted at that time, though macadam or something similar was planned and perhaps undertaken as the work progressed.

The progress was slow, as in such government projects it is apt to be, and as stated, it was 1838 before the road was finished across Indiana. By that time its construction and maintenance had cost \$6,821,246 and con-

overseas or at home; thirdly, the organization is to be strictly civilian, where every man will have an equal right to assert his opinions and an equal vote.

The collective effort of the young men who served in the World War to further the welfare of the public and to keep the veterans keenly alive to their duties as citizens, will be felt in our national life. They have it within their power to become a powerful agency in promoting the common good. Their espousal of high principles at the very outset should give the organization a firm basis for growth and expansion.

Their first caucus at St. Louis proved that despite their young years most of them possessed and exercised excellent judgment. The lofty attitude they have assumed toward their duties as citizens will redound greatly to the expansion of the Legion and the promotion of a feeling of good will and mutual assistance.

The work of perfecting the Wayne county branch of the Legion is progressing with satisfactory results. The adoption of a name for the post, the appointment of committees, as well as the general interest which the veterans are taking in the movement, show that the service men of the community are alive to the situation here.

### Salaries for Policemen and Firemen

The public and city officials should not overlook the wage scale paid to policemen and firemen. These men have been hit as hard by the increased cost of living as have persons in other walks of life. They perform a public service of great importance.

The protection of life and property is entrusted to their care. Like soldiers they are on duty always and must answer calls that jeopardize their lives. Failure to perform their duties is accepted as cowardice. Their hours are regulated by rules.

Men who devote virtually all their time to the public good should be paid adequate salaries. The city should appreciate their services by paying them salaries that are in proportion to the time and attention they give to the interests of the community.

### The Home of the Playground

European cities may excel in other lines of municipal enterprise, but no country leads the United States in the number of public playgrounds and the facilities for recreation offered to the children.

The establishment of playgrounds is a distinctive contribution to the world's play. Greece emphasized the importance of play and sports for adults, and Great Britain democratized sports in her schools and universities. The United States, however, was the first nation to provide adequate recreational facilities for the children.

Last year more than 400 cities maintained 4,000 public playgrounds. No one can tell accurately how many children took advantage of their facilities. Besides the presence of many public playgrounds, thousands of cities have clubs, organizations, and churches that maintain places where boys and girls may enjoy athletic pastimes. Few "Keep Off the Grass" signs are to be found in our public parks nowadays. Children are invited to enjoy themselves in the open places maintained by our municipalities.

The full effects of the playground systems will be noted in the sturdy boys and girls who are to be found enjoying the equipment that a thoughtful public has provided.

No one can visit Glen Miller park, public playground, or watch the children using the equipment of the school yards without becoming convinced of the wisdom of spending money for the maintenance of these places. Richmond was one of the first cities to take up with the movement. Year by year it is increasing the play facilities. It is a movement that has every argument in its favor and none against it.

### From the Indianapolis Star.

gress had passed sixty acts relating to it. It was supposed to have lost its importance by the time it reached Illinois because of the projected building of railroads, which also put a stop to the building of canals. It took the country half a century or more to realize that canals and good highways are needed as well as railroads and are aids to railroad traffic.

The National road, first known as the Cumberland road, served a good purpose for many years. It was for one thing a thoroughfare for "movers" from eastern states seeking new homes toward the setting sun. The late Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood wrote in "Old Caravan Days" of such a journey taken over this road when, as a child, she went with her parents from Ohio to Illinois to find a new home. The process of work on the road is described in a little book of reminiscences called "Ettie to Kirksville," published a number of years ago, the writer, an old army officer, whose name is not here recalled, telling of the interest he felt as a boy in this then highly important undertaking. The names of the towns refer to two little Ohio towns east of Columbus.

The old road is probably not in good repair for the most of its length and the new project does not, so far as known, contemplate any renovation by federal aid. It will mean only a new and substantial thoroughfare for Illinois. If it were macadamized its full length it would serve a far greater public than was dreamed of originally. It would help if each community would do its part. Even Indianapolis does not keep Washington street, which is a length of the famous road, free from chuck holes. Main street of Richmond is also a bit of the old road, and it runs through many attractive small towns on its way across the state.

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### Condensed Classics of Famous Authors

#### BARRE

James Mathew Barrie is one of that great army of Scotchmen who take general charge of England. He was born in Kirriemuir, May 9, 1860. He was educated at Dumfries Academy and Edinburgh University. He was created first baronet in 1913, but long before that date, by universal suffrage he had acquired the title of "Prince of the Fairies" and "First of All Hearts." Unlike other British titles, these latter are perfectly valid in the United States as well as beyond the seas.

After the initial skirmishes of a person to find himself by way of the newspapers, Barrie published "Better Dead" in 1887. Then at intervals of a year or less came "Auld Light Idylls," "When a Man's Single," "A Wild Love," in "The Little Minister," followed by "Sentimental Tommy," "Margaret Ogilvy" (the infinitely tender story of his own mother), and his immortal "Peter Pan." He soon found his way to the stage (a way all his own) with "The Professor's Love Story," "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "The Admirable Crichton," "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," "A Kiss for Cinderella," and "Dear Brutus," and has been most successful with plays, or rather playlets of the war, such as "The Little White Slave" and "The Little White Slave."

His appeal to public imagination was almost instantaneous, and he has continuously held a warm place in the hearts of the whole English-speaking race wherever a tender fancy appeals to loving imagination.

Probably more people know more of the works of Barrie than of any other living writer.

James M. Barrie, Born 1860

as Gavin took her back to Nanny's, I saw them together for the first time.

Love dawned in Babbie's heart that night, and all the world looked new to her, and she longed for Gavin to come. Then she met Rob Dow's little son weeping bitterly, who told her of what sorrow the "wooman" who'd bewitched the "meenister" would bring everyone, and Babbie, touched to the heart, went away. Months passed, and the little minister looked in vain for her.

Then came the fourth of August, the eve of Lord Rintoul's marriage, an old earl staying at the Spittal, whose bride was reported as young and bonny.

But nearly all of Thrum's were concerned over the long drought that had become a calamity, and that night there was to be a special prayer meeting for rain.

Then suddenly, Babbie came to me in the school house, saying that Gavin had been killed by a drunken Highland piper. It was not true—a rumor, but I found Gavin, and told him where he would find Babbie, though I felt I was doing wrong.

Babbie told Gavin her story then that she was to be Lord Rintoul's bride on the morrow. He had found her when a mite, fallen from a gypsy wagon, and for her beauty had reared and educated her. Babbie and Gavin tried to give each other up, then Babbie heard Lord Rintoul's voice, and in terror clung to Gavin, and the two ran off in the darkness to the gypsy camp on the hill to be married over the tongue by the gypsy king.

That terrible night, with the storm coming, the earl seeking his lost bride, the door elders relentlessly following their errant minister—and drunken Rob madly bound to save his friend.

Then came the flood, when the heavens opened, and lochs seemed to fall. Babbie, separated from Gavin after the "Gypsy" marriage, fell into Rob's hands, but mercifully escaped and reached the manse. Gavin wandered all night through the storm after Babbie, and I found him exhausted near my house next morning. He told me all that had passed, and my anxiety for Margaret at the consequences of his rash act, led me to attempt to reach Thrum. But before I left, it was necessary for me to tell Gavin my story, that he was my son, and Margaret was my wife. Margaret had married Adam Dushart first, and he had gone to sea, and after two years all thought him lost, and she married me. Then when Gavin was three years old, Adam suddenly returned, and I passed out of Margaret's life forever.

Gavin sought to learn if Babbie had been carried off by Lord Rintoul, and found the earl on an island in the midst of floods. Gavin jumped to his aid, but nothing could be done, and it was thought both must perish. His congregation, gathered by the precipice, forgot they had meant to expel him, and listening with dim eyes to what they loved him. Then Rob Dow threw his life away to save his friend, and the rope with which he sprang into the flood withdrew minister and earl to safety.

So Gavin and Babbie were married, and no one seeing Babbie going demurely to church on Gavin's arm would guess her history. Yet sometimes at night, Babbie slips into her gypsy frock, with rowan berries in her hair, and Gavin always kisses her.

My little maid knows this story as well as I do. She was named for Margaret, and has been my dearest comfort since my Margaret died; but I have lived to rejoice in the happiness of Gavin and Babbie and their children.

Gavin was in two minds after that, angry at himself because of the Egyptian, and yet he constantly thought of her, and wondered. He preached sermons against women, those days—her witching ways were the devil.

One winter day, the Egyptian's frequently came, and he didn't understand at first that he was in love with the mysterious girl with her many caprices—all of which charmed him. He knew that Rob Dow had discovered him with Babbie in their trysts, and wondered why Rob avoided him and was drinking again. Rob's greatest fear was that the kirk elders should learn of the Egyptian and the minister and stone him out of Thrum.

One night Babbie flashed a lantern in the manse window to attract Gavin's attention. He waited breathlessly till the manse was quiet in slumber, then stole out to meet Babbie. In the summer seat, there in darkness Gavin kissed her, and Babbie realized for the first time his love for her. They had been playing with him, and felt ashamed. She wanted to run away, and she wanted to stay and have him put his kiss into words.

But it was late, and it was that night that

Rev. Morton Hobson, pastor of the United Brethren church for five years, resigned.

Harry Gilbert, who had been assistant collection manager of the Gaar-Scott company, was made manager of that department to succeed Charles Land.

The approaching marriage of W. Ramsey Poundstone, city editor of the Palladium, and Miss Afton Clapp was announced.

Miss Mary Mather entertained at her home for Miss Cornellia Shaw.

### JAMESE MINISTER TO U. S. IS SEEKING WORLD LEAGUE AID

#### Good Evening