

MRS. TAFT DEPLORES LAX DIVORCE LAWS

Wife of Republican Nominee
Would Have Present Sys-
tem Done Away With.

OUTLINES WOMAN'S SPHERE

IN TALK WITH CORRESPONDENT,
MRS. TAFT SAYS THAT WOMAN
SHOULD NOT ASSERT HERSELF
IN POLITICS.

New York, June 27.—If a woman could be president of these United States of America and that woman were Mrs. William Howard Taft, there would be no divorces granted to anyone for any cause whatever—that is, if such a thing were in the power of the president. That is what Mrs. Taft said during a two hours' talk on the train from New York to New Haven.

"Yes, if it were in my power, divorce would be stopped entirely," she said. "Of course, there are cases where separation might be legally granted, but there should be no remarriage allowed. The laxity of our divorce laws is a menace to the moral fiber of our nation. It is an appalling evil and it seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing."

Countenanced by High Circles.
"I remember the time when one read of persons one never knew who obtained divorces, but now every one comes in contact with divorced people—in every class of society—one's own personal friends on every hand. It is countenanced by the so-called highest social circles and it is made light of and a woman in many instances is received with as much favor after she is divorced as she was before. Such conditions are shocking and are most demoralizing. Wherever and whenever I could do anything to influence legislators to make more stringent divorce laws I would do it, and I believe that every woman in America should feel the same way."

"To begin with, if divorces are to be granted at all there should be a uniform divorce law for all the states—for the nation—and then there would be no opportunity to evade it, as is being done at the present time. It is getting to be a matter of such indifference to people that many persons marry with the thought in mind that they can easily slip out of the matrimonial knot, be freed from the bondage, so to speak, and in no way lose any social prestige by such a step. When a country's people—even a small percentage of them—go into the most sacred relations in life with such a thought as anticipated divorce, then there is grave danger ahead for the home and for the nation."

Moral Laxity Imperils Nation.
"We might build up the greatest navy in the world; we might have the good will of every ruler of the earth; we might have a credit and commerce unparalleled in the history of nations; but when within the homes of our country this moral laxity exists and a family can be broken up in a twinkling, through a process of law that is looked upon as a matter of course—just as one would file a will or deed—then there is a greater danger to our country than could come from a war with a foreign nation. I may seem to be radical upon this subject," continued the wife of the secretary of war, "but to me there is no peril so great in our country today as the one we are now discussing."

Content Keeps Her Young.
However, during that trip Mrs. Taft did not confine herself to the divorce problem. She talked interestingly of a number of interesting things. For instance, she told what she thought of women's clubs and club women, and a woman in politics.

"How do you keep so young—how do you manage it?" she was asked. She laughed good-naturedly and said:

"Well, I suppose it is because I am a contented and happy woman. I should be, too, for I have three lovely children and a husband so good and kind and so companionable. He is devoted to all of us, and, really, I couldn't conjure up a single thing to make me discontented. I believe that contentment does away with wrinkles, don't you?"

"As the wife of a president would

you interest yourself much in national politics?"

Keen Interest in Politics.
"As the wife of Mr. Taft I would interest myself in anything that vitally affected him or in which he was absorbed. I do not believe in a woman meddling in politics or in asserting herself along those lines, but I think any woman can discuss with her husband topics of national interest and in many instances she might give her opinions of questions with which through study and contact she has become familiar."

"Are you a clubwoman?"
"Yes, just as Mr. Taft is a clubman. We are both honorary members of several clubs, but we are seldom at any clubs. It is not because I do not believe in clubs. I do believe in them, but I have my social and home affairs to attend to and don't particularly feel the need of club life."

Good in Women's Clubs.
"So many people think that women's clubs are a menace to domesticity, but with that I do not agree. I find that the more energetic a person is the more things he or she is capable of doing, and I think women of that sort can attend to their homes properly and still go to their clubs occasionally and interest themselves in such things. They lend variety to life and oftentimes give women an incentive to 'brush up' and keep abreast with the times. The lectures, classes, and social features attached to women's clubs are excellent for women, without being deleterious, I should say."

"I think if women kept up with their 'accomplishments,' such as music, the languages, literature, etc., after they were married, instead of eliminating those things entirely, they would make far better wives and mothers. They would be more companionable and more agreeable in every way. Clubs sometimes inspire that thought in women. Even if they did no more, they would then not be without their use."

Domestic Life Happiest.

"Do you believe in a business life for a woman?"
"Not if a woman wants to have happiness and fulfill her greatest usefulness in this world. A happy marriage is the most complete and useful life for any woman. To be the mother of sweet, healthy children is a heritage that is greater than being—than being—"

"Than being the wife of a possible president?"

"Yes, than being the mistress of the white house," she said.

"The devotion of my husband, the love of my children are dearer to me than any other thing in life."

CHINA ESTABLISHES CIVIL NORMAL SCHOOL

Government to Maintain a
Training School for Na-
tive Teachers.

Peking, June 27.—The Chinese board of education is going to establish a Shih-fan Hsueh-tang, or civil normal college in Peking, for training teachers for service in the various civil schools and colleges throughout the empire. In addition to Chinese classics, English, French, German, Russian and Japanese will be taught in the proposed college, under the instruction of experienced teachers. The college will be established in the Chinese city in the course of the present year.

RAILROAD COMPANIES REFUSE TO GRANT RATE

Will Not Carry Harvesters to
Kansas for One Cent Mile

Topeka, Kan., June 27.—Application for a rate of one cent a mile for harvesters to go to Kansas to handle the wheat crop, has been pointedly refused by the Western Passenger association although it was urged by the governor of the state.

The reasons assigned are that it would be too much of a reduction from the present two-cent fare from the East through Kansas and that the present two-cent fare is a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent from the old rates and is as much as the railroads can afford to make.

Eat What

You want of the food you need
Kodol will digest it.

You need a sufficient amount of good wholesome food and more than this you need to fully digest it.

Else you can't gain strength, nor can you strengthen your stomach if it is weak.

You must eat in order to live and maintain strength.

You must not diet, because the body requires that you eat a sufficient amount of food regularly.

But this food must be digested, and it must be digested thoroughly. When the stomach can't do it, you must take something that will help the stomach.

The proper way to do is to eat what you want, and let Kodol digest the food.

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Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today, and purchase a dollar bottle, and if you can honestly say, that you did not receive any benefits from it, after using the entire bottle, the druggist will refund your money to you without question or delay.

We will pay the druggist the price of the bottle purchased by you. This offer applies to the large bottle only and to but one in a family.

We could not afford to make such an offer, unless we positively knew what Kodol will do for you. It would bankrupt us. The dollar bottle contains 2 1/2 times as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is made at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

..THE HOOSIER STORE..

A. W. GREGG - - J. F. ACKERMAN



To the Visitor On Circus Day Or July 4th.

No doubt many people who visit our store imagine that the main floor constitutes the whole establishment, when in reality it comprises but a small portion of our store. We have three floors full of Bright New Stock. On the first floor will be found the Dry Goods department, Men's and Ladies' furnishing goods and shoes. On the second floor will be found the Millinery department, complete with all the new shades and shapes of the season. In this department we can save you at least 50 per cent. On this floor you find also the Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Dressing Jackets, Skirts, as well as Men's and Boys' hats. On the third floor is the Men's and Boys' clothing—a complete store full of new suits of all kinds. Also a full stock of Carpets, Curtains, Linoleums, Rugs of all kinds and sizes, Lace Curtains, Ruffled Curtains, Trunks and Suit Cases.

Lace Curtains: 48c, 69c, 89c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.98.	Children's Suits, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98 and \$3.50.
Mill Ends of Linoleum, worth 50c and 60c, at 40c a yard.	Ladies' Shoes, 98c, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.98, \$2.50 and \$3.00.
Men's suits, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.00 \$10, and \$12.00.	See our dress goods at 19c, 25c and 50c.
Mattings, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c.	Ladies' Slippers, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.98.

Do Your Shopping Now.

We Are Closed All Day, July 4th.

Always Visit the Hoosier Store When in Richmond.

THE HOOSIER STORE..

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT COLLECT CLAIM

Indiana Need Not Pay Ancient
Debt Now Amounting to
Over a Million Dollars.

MANY OTHER STATES OWE.

BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS
BY SOUTH DAKOTA MAN WILL
SWEEP ASIDE LAST VESTIGE OF
FORGOTTEN DEBT.

Washington, June 27.—It will be a surprise to many Indians to learn that the Hoosier state is indebted to the federal government in the sum of \$860,254.44, but such is the fact. The payment of this sum, especially if interest were charged, would bankrupt the state treasury, but no Hoosier need become apprehensive on that account. Uncle Sam is not going to send any battalions to Indiana to force the collection of the debt.

Representative Hall of South Dakota has swept away the cobwebs that long since enveloped this claim and has brought it into the white light of public scrutiny by introducing a bill to release Indiana from the payment of this large amount of money. His bill performs the same beneficent service for twenty-five other states that owe Uncle Sam great amounts of money and that long since forgot to pay them. The names of the states and the amounts they owe follow:

Maine, \$955,838.25; New Hampshire, \$669,086.79; Vermont, \$699,086.79; Massachusetts, \$1,338,173.58; Connecticut, \$764,670.60; Rhode Island, \$382,335.30; New York, \$4,014,520.71; Pennsylvania, \$2,867,514.78; New Jersey, \$764,670.60; Ohio, \$2,007,260.34; Indiana, \$860,254.44; Illinois, \$477,919.14; Michigan, \$286,751.49; Delaware, \$286,751.49; Maryland, \$955,838.25; Virginia, \$2,198,427.99; North Carolina, \$1,433,757.39; South Carolina, \$1,051,422.09; Georgia, \$1,051,422.09; Alabama, \$669,086.79; Louisiana, \$477,919.14; Mississippi, \$382,335.30; Tennessee, \$1,433,757.39; Kentucky, \$1,433,757.39; Missouri, \$382,335.30; Arkansas, \$286,751.49. Total—\$28,101,644.91.

Claims Seventy Years Old.
These claims of the government against the states have been pending since 1836—seventy-two years—and Indiana's obligation, with compound interest would now be a staggering debt if it were not long since tacitly agreed that the Federal government will not seek to press the claims.

In 1836 the United States government loaned \$28,101,644.91 to these twenty-six states. There is nothing on the face of the act authorizing the loan that shows from what source the money was derived by the government, but the debates that took place in congress when the bill was up for consideration indicate that these deposits were the surplus proceeds of the sale of public lands. In every in-

stance the grant, as expressly stated in the law, was not a gift, but a deposit and the various amounts now stand as loans, subject to call. The government holds certificates from the states acknowledging their indebtedness and pledging the faith of the states for the safekeeping of the money and for its repayment.

Representative Hall's bill is for the purpose of closing the accounts between the government and the states and releasing the latter from all obligations to pay their debts to the United States.

The bill is a double-barreled measure and both barrels fire in the direction pointed out by the interest of the states. While Mr. Hall would have the federal government release its claims on the states he also is anxious that the government shall pay the states all claims they have on it. Upon the admission to the Union of the various public land states, Indiana included, the enabling acts provided for the reservation of 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within each state for the benefit of the states. Each state stipulated in return either the exemption of public lands from taxation, the exemption for a certain period from tax of land granted for military purposes, the equality of non-resident with resident landowners, or some like covenant.

It has always been a contention of the states that under these enabling acts they are justly entitled to 5 per cent, not alone upon the sales of public lands for cash, but also upon the disposition of the public lands for permanent Indiana reservations and upon lands disposed of in satisfaction of bounty land warrants and agricultural colleges, or other scrip issued by the United States in payment of its obligations.

An approximate calculation made by Mr. Hall shows that there is due the states under the 5 per cent agreement the sum of \$3,182,000 and that Indiana is entitled to \$1,000,000 of that amount. Claim agents representing the governors of various states are here trying to work the Hall bill through the legislative mill.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES FORM ASSOCIATION

Nebraska Organization Al-
ready Has More Than
10,000 Members.

Lincoln, Neb., June 27.—The foundation of the Nebraska State Railway Employees' Protective association is laid upon the belief that organization is effective and of value when based upon sound principles and enlisted in a good cause. Although but recently formed, it has grown so rapidly that it has more than 10,000 members and promises to become a big factor in the affairs of Nebraska. It purposes to take an active interest in political and other matters, especially with regard to what is believed to be for the welfare of railroads employing its members, on the ground that their own welfare is involved.

COIN IS TOSSED FOR VALUABLE PROPERTY

Chicago Partners Disagree
Over Trivial Matters and
Divide Holdings.

COSTS LOSER OVER \$35,000

ONE MEMBER OF PARTNERSHIP
WINS THREE OUT OF FOUR
PIECES OF VALUABLE REAL ES-
TATE IN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Chicago, June 27.—After being amicable partners for a number of years, Roy Jones and George Little fell out and dissolved the firm.

They owned four of the most lucrative corners south of the loop, and from the income both amassed fortunes. Then over a trivial matter—the discharge of an employee—they split. Jones called Little into his office to talk the matter over.

"We've got to agree to disagree," said Jones. "Name your terms and I'll divide or settle any way you make it." Little pondered a moment. The properties involved were worth in the aggregate about \$100,000. They are the saloons at the southwest, northwest and southeast corners of Twenty-first and Dearborn streets, and the cafe, restaurant and hotel known as "Buxbaum's" on the northwest corner of State and Twenty-second streets.

"You name the terms," said Little finally. Jones reached into his pocket, drew forth a silver dollar and said: "The Casino (southeast corner of Dearborn and Twenty-first streets) is worth both the other Dearborn street corners. I'll toss you for choice."

"Toss," said Little.

"Call," said Jones, as he sent the coin whirling into the air.

"Tail," said Little.

The coin struck the desk, staggered and trembled to a stop. The picture of the Goddess of Liberty was on top.

"I'll take the Casino," said Jones.

"That gives me the other two corners," responded Little.

"How about Buxbaum's?" said Jones.

"Toss," said Little.

"Call," said Jones, and Little again called tail. This time the coin settled with the eagle above.

A lawyer was summoned by telephone and within a few minutes bills of sale and documents of dissolution of partnership were drawn up and signed. Little was made the owner of three of the four properties, and of these the State street corner is perhaps as valuable as the other three combined. The transaction cost Jones about \$35,000.

GREAT BUFFALO RANGE TO BE BUILT IN MONTANA

Hoped That Animals Will In-
crease in Number in a
Few Years.

Washington, June 27.—The new buffalo range will be situated in the State of Montana, just west of the town of Missoula, and will be easily accessible to persons who care to get a glimpse of buffalo in practically a native state. It is believed that the animals on the wild range given to them will double their numbers in three or four years. There is an abundance of bunch grass on which the animals thrive; there is timber enough for shelter under weather conditions, and there are ravines which will afford perfect protection in the hard times of winter. Running water from an unfailing source of supply is to be found at several places on the land, which it is proposed to set aside.

There is no medicine so safe and at the same time so pleasant to take as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the positive cure for all diseases arising from stomach trouble. The price is very reasonable—50c and \$1.

TABITHA: Gold Medal Flour leads them all. SUSPENSE

Special Prices on
Our Display
Stand Every Day. Backed
Up With Four per cent
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PETER JOHNSON CO.
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Reduced
Rates
Via C. C. & L. R. R.
On account

4th of July
Selling Dates, July
3 and 4. Good Re-
turning July 6.

For particulars call
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Banners, 5x8\$2.50
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AUTO CARRIAGE to rent at all
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(Time Table Effective Oct. 27, 1907.)

Trains leave Richmond for Indian-
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6:00 a. m., *7:25, 8:00, *9:25, 10:00,
11:00, *12:00, 1:00, *2:25, 3:00, 4:00,
*5:25, 6:00, 7:30, *8:40, 9:00, 10:00,
11:10.

* Limited trains.
Last car to Indianapolis, 8:40 p. m.
Last car to New Castle, 10:00 p. m.
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