

SOCIALIST ORATORS ALARMING ENGLAND

Causing Ferment in Army of
Unemployed Which May
Cause Trouble.

MANY PAUPERS IN LONDON.

AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADES UN-
IONS FULLY FIFTY PER CENT.
ARE OUT OF WORK—WORSE
WITH UNSKILLED WORKERS.

London, Nov. 14.—England is just now enduring a spasm of social unrest which in the eyes of many observers is distinctly alarming. Both in London and in several provincial centers there have been manifestations of discontent of a serious nature. The question of the unemployed has assumed proportions which promise trouble before the winter is over.

In London alone it is calculated that there are upward of a quarter of a million paupers, while such statistics as are available for the country generally show that among members of trades unions not less than 55,000 out of 650,000—a proportion of 9 per cent.—are out of work. These figures do not include the unskilled, who form by far the largest proportion of the unemployed. In thirty-three towns which have been canvassed, exclusive of London, the total of unemployed is given at 45,000. Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, has stated in parliament that he could not give comparative figures as to the unemployed trade unionists in this country and Germany, but he was of the opinion that the conditions of unemployment were worse in England than in Germany.

Whether the measures that are being and are to be taken to meet these conditions will be effective remains to be seen. That the conditions exist makes the task which the would-be disturbers of the social order have set themselves the easier and the possibility of their success the more alarming.

Up and down the country there are dozens of orators spouting crude socialistic theories. It is only a few of them of whom the public at large hears anything. Victor Grayson, the young socialist member of parliament is one of these.

Speaking to a meeting of the unemployed at Nottingham, Grayson declared he was not preaching disorder, and went on to prove it by saying: "If the crowd were made hungry enough it would not be necessary for him to preach disorder." It was the apathy of the government in France toward hungry people which had made the French revolution, and it was the apathy of the English government to the starving poor that would make the English revolution.

It will undoubtedly be a very long time before England sees any such revolution as Mr. Grayson predicts, but the signs are multiplying that the ferment which he and other socialists are causing is likely to produce trouble, which, with exceptional conditions aiding, may make the history of England during the next few months one of storm and stress. Already there has been a demand for troops to supplement the efforts of the police in keeping order—50 men of the Fifth Lancers and 100 men of the Yorks and Lancasters regiment having been paraded and served with twenty rounds of ball ammunition in apprehension of disturbances at a meeting at Bradford last night.

An Ethical Game.
Sir Oliver Lodge, the English scientist, learned to play golf at St. Andrews a good many years ago. His teacher, says the London News, was Professor Tait.

"You don't play golf with your muscles," Professor Tait said to him one day; "you play with your morals."
"But I hope," said Sir Oliver, with a hasty glance round, "that no one will call my morals as bad as my golf."

Echoes From the Days When Richmond and Centerville Fought to be the County Seat

Printed Appeals Scattered Broadcast, Each Side Urging Claims—Both Towns Promise Everything to Win Their Case
With the People—Synod of Residents of Western Wayne County Asked and Counter Claims Made.

So rapidly does the cycle of time revolve that the period of argument and discussion that preceded the removal of the county seat from Centerville to Richmond is forgotten by many persons who were deeply interested at the time. Sinister warnings were issued by the prominent citizens of Centerville foretelling dire disaster that would befall if the circuit court were transferred to this city. So ardent became some of the men interested in the proposition that their protests were printed and distributed throughout the county. An immense increase in the rate of taxation was predicted, if the change should be made. Richmond was pointed to as a place where drinking houses and haunts of vice predominated.

A committee of six interested Centervillians who were leaders in the fight which at the time of actual removal resulted in rioting, published their views. These papers were distributed broadcast throughout the county, but only a few have been preserved. One copy has been entrusted to this office and is deemed worthy of republication as an indication of what was feared if Richmond became the county seat. This copy was issued in 1872.

The copy reads as follows:
TO THE PEOPLE OF WAYNE COUNTY:

The question of the removal of the seat of justice of Wayne county from Centerville to Richmond, is being forced on the people of the county for settlement by a portion of the citizens of Richmond. Petitions asking such removal are already being circulated, and the purpose is freely avowed of accomplishing their designs at whatever cost to themselves or to the people of the county at large, and with total indifference to the fact that pecuniary ruin to the people of Centerville will result from their success.

In common with the great body of the people of the Central and Western parts of the county, we believe this change ought not to be made, and on their part we desire to make a plain statement of the case.

It is urged by the Richmond Board of Trade which seems to have charge of the removal interests, by committees appointed by the Board, and by the press at Richmond, that Centerville commenced the agitation of the question by bringing suit to compel the erection of a Court House. This is false, and it would seem to us that people so well informed, or whose opportunities for obtaining information are so good ought to know that it is so. It is true a suit was commenced to compel the Board of County Commissioners to supply the county with fire-proof offices for the preservation of the public records, papers, etc. As

everybody knew or might know, this suit had nothing to do with the building of a court house. It however aroused the jealousy of Richmond—and though such a building is a public necessity, is inexpensive in its character, and its absence is a disgrace to the county; even if this suit was dismissed at an early day of the term. This was well known to everybody familiar with court proceedings, and yet the Richmond press and the Board of Trade persists in saying that it is now pending, and are seeking to win success by such dishonest means. What we want is to let the people of the county understand that Centerville has done nothing whatever and contemplates doing nothing in the way of compelling the erection of a new court house, and that if the county seat remains where it is, no tax for that purpose will be levied at their suggestion on the people.

It is stated by our Richmond friends that the expense of the removal will be very small. Among other reasons for this, they say that the public buildings at Centerville may be removed, with the fence around the square, and used at Richmond. There is no one word of truth in this, as they ought to know; none of the public improvements on the public square at Centerville can be removed—the law settles that. They remain just where they are, and are substantially a loss to the public. It is true the petitioners for the change will have to pay the appraised value, but what will that be when the appraisement is made?

The new jail and other improvements cost, perhaps, \$120,000; and while the seat of justice remains at Centerville are worth that much. But when the removal is determined on, (and not till then), the appraisement will be made. What will they be worth?

In our opinion not over \$40,000; the loss to the county being in that case \$80,000!

Whoever, therefore, signs the petition for the removal asks to tax himself his share of that loss to begin with. These buildings will do Centerville no good; they will be no advantage to the county; they will be simply thrown away and the people taxed to build new ones at Richmond, to gratify the selfishness of her people.

Again if the county seat remain where it is no new court house will be required to be built, but if it go to Richmond where there is none, it will be different. The building of one there will be a necessity; and it will be folly to say that a good one will not be wanted. It will be safe to say that in the loss on the public buildings in Centerville, the building of a new court house and jail, and the general fitting up of the public square,

the people will be taxed at least \$400,000! Are you prepared for this is the question? Is the removal a luxury that you can afford to pay so dearly for? Viewed as a financial measure will it pay?

As tax payers we submit to you these facts. We ask you before signing to think of these suggestions; enquire into the truth of our statements; and of those made by our Richmond friends—don't suffer yourself to be imposed on.

We can not close this branch of the subject without some reference to the very liberal offer of the Board of Trade to the people of the Western part of the county, to allow them to try their cases at Cambridge City. Considering the fact that under the constitution and law, all cases in the courts must be disposed of at the county seat, this is very kind on their part. And not wishing to be outdone in this respect, we propose, if the county seat remains at Centerville—not only allow our friends of the western part of the county this privilege, but will see that their causes are decided in their favor, and the costs paid, and attorneys found to represent them, (an easy matter) without charge! When the Board of Trade bids higher than this, our Centerville friends have other offers to make, still more liberal. Seriously, can anything be more unwise, not to say mean than the course pursued by the friends of the removal, in the false attitude in which they seek to place Centerville by the suppression of the truth, and misrepresentation of the facts as referred to?

But aside from the financial aspects of the case there are other considerations worthy of attention. Wayne county has had one contest of this kind and can not afford to have another. A half century has not sufficed to obliterate the ill-feeling it engendered. Even now the few survivors of that memorable controversy, and the descendants of those who actively participated in it are ranging themselves on either side, much as they and their progenitors stood before. That contest lasted several years—and that it required several years in and out of the courts, to bring it to an end. With the increase of wealth and population, how many years will it take if this controversy goes on, and each party to it is inclined to exhaust all the means at hand for its procrastination it can not be brought to a close under five years. In the meantime public excitement and bitter feelings will increase. Every political, social and business transaction will be made to turn upon it. Forgetting the ties of blood and friendship, men will divide and become enemies for life over this unfortunate contest. Are the people of the county prepared for this uncalculated disturbance where and good feeling ought to be the order

union—the mother of these stalwart sons and daughters was not there. But she had seen them all grow up to manhood and one after another enter the ministry, as she had always prayed they might.

This reunion was made the occasion of a notable celebration in the Second Glendormott Presbyterian church in Londonderry, over which the father had presided for forty-nine years. The entire parish and Presbyterians from far and wide participated. The parish itself joined in a memorial address to the veteran preacher, in which fitting testimony was paid to his long and honored service.

Father and Eight Stalwart Sons Are All Presbyterian Ministers

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 14.—Every Scotch arises in his Presbyterian pulpit in Londonderry, a famous Irish city, to expound the gospel he does it with the Christian pride that some where, on the same Sabbath morning eight stalwart sons are likewise expounding the gospel, while a daughter is probably teaching the heathen in Egypt.

Two sons of this remarkable Presbyterian family are well known in Iowa. One, Rev. James S. Corkey, is pastor of a thriving Presbyterian church at Winterset, also president of the Iowa Sunday School association and prominent as a temperance lecturer; another Rev. Alexander Corkey, was formerly located at Fairfield, Ia., and president of the Iowa Young People's society of Christian Endeavor, though now he has a pastorate at Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

These two sons, strong, sturdy men, with their clean Scotch ancestry evident in their stalwart make-up, have just returned with their wives from a reunion of their remarkable family in the old manse which has been the home of the Corkey family during the nearly fifty years of the father's pastorate in Londonderry. All eight of the preacher boys were there, every man of them a son in whom the father found just reason for his pride. Each came to the reunion with a stately "Reverend" as his title, and except for the sons in America, they all held pastorates in such good old Irish parishes as are found in Armagh, Drumhillery, Cullybackey, Ballygawley, Belfast and Londonderry. The missionary daughter could not come, but two other daughters who live at home, were there. There was only one break in the family circle at this reunion—the mother of these stalwart sons and daughters was not there. But she had seen them all grow up to manhood and one after another enter the ministry, as she had always prayed they might.

WILL WIND UP CAMPAIGN BUSINESS

Hitchcock Leaves Washington
For New York.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock left Washington for New York last night, and during the next week will give his attention to closing up matters in the Eastern headquarters of the republican national committee and the publication of the statement of collections and disbursements of funds in the campaign just closed.

TURKISH WOMEN ADOPT NEW CUSTOMS

Change Can Not Be Rapid
With All Classes.

London, Nov. 14.—Discussing the position of women under the new condition in Turkey, a Constantinople correspondent of a London journal points out that many of the modern Turks are monogamists, and that their wives live at home much after the manner of Europeans. "But," he goes on to say, "the women want more; they want to institute home life and many have done so already. They also desire to receive visitors without restriction and adopt more becoming dress in public. The educated Turks have no objection to this provided the change is not too quick, as they also have mixed in foreign society and feel the want of ladies in Turkish society. If it remained with this class alone the change would come rapidly, but there are the common classes and the country people, who cannot understand it and can never imagine any change by which their women folk should be anything else than what they have been for centuries.

The Advance of Time.
The age of man, we are told, is three score years and ten. From twenty-five to forty, if the health be good, no material alteration is observed. From thence to fifty the change is greater. Fifty-five to sixty the alteration starts; still we are not bowed down. In the earliest periods of our life the body strengthens and keeps up the mind; in the later stages of it the reverse takes place, and the mind keeps up the body—a formidable duty, this, and keenly felt by both. Such is time's progress.

South Bend Man Testifies.

South Bend, Ind.
The Rheumaline Co.,
Cincinnati, O.
Gentlemen—I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for over 15 years and during that time have tried every remedy I could get hold of, but without relief until I obtained Rheumaline. Last week the Rheumaline Expert who was at the Public Drug Store induced me to try The Rheumaline Remedies and I must say that in an extremely short time it produced wonderful results. I can now move around freely, my pain is gone, my digestive organs are in excellent condition and I feel there is now hope for anyone, no matter how bad off they may be. I recommend Rheumaline to all.

Respectfully,
F. J. Steamann,
612 E. Sample St.

And so it is with hundreds. Ritten, the Rheumaline Expert, is at A. G. Loken & Co's Drug Store, Main street, for a short time, expounding the Rheumaline Treatment which is the only scientific and noninjurious remedy in the world for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, and any disorders arising from Uric Acid, in the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Stomach and Blood. Go to see him and talk over your case. His advice is free and he may be able to do you worlds of good. See him any way.

Rheumaline cures the disease, and costs \$1.00 per bottle. Rheumaline capsules relieve pain instantly and cost 50c per box. See Ritten today. Your money back if you are not benefited. Get Rheumaline. It removes the cause.

QUEEN'S BOOK SELLING FAST

Only Sixty Thousand Copies
Remain.

London, Nov. 10.—Only 60,000 out of 500,000 copies of Queen Alexandra's Christmas book which is being sold for charity's sake are now available for sale, all the remainder being already subscribed for, so that there is every likelihood of the whole lot being disposed of before they are all out of the press.

NEW STAMP ISSUE ON SALE MONDAY

Many Denominations Represented in Change.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—The new issue of postage stamps will be put on sale in postoffices on November 16. The denominations are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 50 cents and \$1. The postoffice department says that the \$2 and \$5 stamps will be discontinued after the present supply is exhausted. On the one cent stamp is the head of Benjamin Franklin in profile from Houdon's bust. All the other denominations bear the head of George Washington in profile from Houdon's bust. The border designs of all the denominations are identical, the head being an eclipse on end with laurel leaves on either side. Above the head are the words "U. S. Postage"; below it the denomination. The size of the stamps is the same as that of the stamps now on sale.

—this constant "read carefully" is well's Syrup. Pepsin is health-giving, guaranties to cure indigestion, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, malaria and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Just received shipment of
Hot Water Bottles
50c, 75c, \$1.00
Quigley Drug Stores
821 N. E. St. 4th & Main Sts.

SAM FRED
\$10 Suits, Cravens,
ettes, Overcoats \$10
No More No Less
\$1.00 and \$2.00 HATS
Main Street

1,000--CORDS--1,000
SPLIT WOOD BLOCK
HACKMAN, KLEHFOTH & CO.

Albert O. Martin, D. D. S.
Colonial Building, Rooms 18 and 19. PHONE 1637

Bright Lights In Your Home

Are Very Important

The National Automatic Gas Light

GIVE TWICE THE LIGHT
AT HALF THE COST

Does not smoke and you have no mantel trouble.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Inverted lights complete 50c to \$1.75.
Welbach Mantels, 10c, 15c and 25c.
Electric Globes, 4, 8 and 16 candle power, each 15c.

Electric, Gas and Oil supplies of all kinds.

Geo. W. Deuker
604-608 Main St.

Kodol

What It Is—
Is a liquid and digests ALL foods.
Because food must digest.
Undigested food causes trouble sooner or later.

Long continued indigestion results in various kinds of dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia and other diseases, hard or impossible to cure.
At the least, indigestion deprives the system of nourishment. A poorly nourished body falls an easy victim to the prowling microbes of contagious and infectious diseases.
Someone had to make a digester—a perfect digester.

We did it and named it Kodol!

Why It Is—
The perfect digester must be in liquid form so that its action may be as quick as it can be swallowed. The perfect digester must be harmless. Kodol contains no narcotic or other hurtful ingredients. The perfect digester must have tonic qualities.
Kodol is a liquid.
Kodol increases food-enjoyment, and that without the ill-effects of tonics based on stimulants.
Kodol is the result of a careful analysis of all of the digestive fluids in the mouth, stomach and intestines, and of observation of their effects separately and in combination, on all classes of food that people eat.

Albumen is digested by pepsin. Kodol contains pepsin. It also contains hydrochloric acid because pepsin cannot do complete work without it; and pancreatin because that, too, is necessary. There are fats and starch and other food elements, to be looked after.
Kodol will take care of any or all.

What It Does—
It stops indigestion, by taking the place of the digestive fluids. It prevents disease by reducing the tendency. It tones the system by restoring (not stimulating) the appetite. It induces sleep without being a sedative. It empties the bowels

without purging. It gives Nature a chance to cure. It prevents nervous dyspepsia.

How It Does It—
In Nature's way.

It will not cure anything. No medicine will. Nature is the only cure for bodily ailments or accidents. A surgeon can't mend a broken leg. A doctor can't cure dyspepsia. The surgeon sets the bone in place, puts the leg in a plaster cast and helps the patient let Nature do the mending. The physician tries to take the strain off the part of the system affected by the dyspepsia or other disease so that Nature can effect its cure. So Kodol works.

It rests any part or all of the digestive apparatus and lets the worn-out section rest in a perfectly natural way.

How To Prove It—
Try Kodol at your expense—we don't doubt the result. Once tried, you will wonder why you have delayed so long. Don't hesitate because other so-called digesters have failed you. They couldn't help you.

Kodol will digest any food element anywhere—at any time. In a test tube—where you can watch it, if you choose—provided of course you keep it at stomach temperature and in motion.
Better try it—in stomach, tube or both.

Our Guarantee

To prove to you without risk what Kodol can do, we ask you to go to your nearest druggist, and get a dollar bottle. If, after using same, you can honestly say that it has failed to benefit you, go back to your druggist and he will return your money without question or delay, and we will pay the purchase price of the first bottle.
Don't hesitate or delay; every druggist knows our guarantee is good.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the fifty cent bottle.