

## TRESPASSING IS A NATIONAL EVIL

Has Caused Deaths of More  
than 50,000 People in the  
U. S. in 11 Years.

### WANT LAW ENFORCEMENT

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WILL  
REDOUBLE ITS EFFORTS TO RE-  
DUCE NUMBER OF FATALITIES  
ON ITS LINES.

Pittsburg, June 13.—Trespassing on railroad property in violation of the law has caused the deaths of more than 50,000 people in the United States in the last eleven years. In this same period more than 55,000 trespassers have been injured.

With a view to reducing to a minimum the practice of trespassing on its property, the Pennsylvania railroad has determined to redouble its efforts to secure on its lines that rigid enforcement of the law against trespassing which in foreign countries has done so much to decrease the number of fatalities resulting from trespassing.

In 1907 the Pennsylvania inaugurated a vigorous campaign against trespassing, and, due doubtless to this, the number of trespassers killed in 1908 was only 757. In 1909, 732 lost their lives in this way. In the eleven years prior to January first, 1910, exactly 7,972 people who were on the Pennsylvania railroad's right of way in willful violation of the law, in spite of thousands of warning signs along the railroad, were killed. It is thus seen that in the eleven years an average of two trespassers a day have been killed on Pennsylvania railroad property. This long death roll is every year charged up to the railroad even though these people are killed as a result of their violating the law, and under conditions over which the company has no control.

It is not only tramps who are killed and injured while trespassing, though thousands of them lose their lives in this way every year. Men of the laboring class, factory workmen, their wives and children, who use railroad tracks as thoroughfares, are killed by the hundreds. That the practice of walking on railroad tracks is prevalent in industrial districts gives added significance to the fatalities on the Pennsylvania system as a result of trespassing. The tracks of the Pennsylvania are lined with factories, as they run through the densest industrial section, through territory which holds more than half of the population of the United States. Over 10,000 trespassers were arrested in the year 1909.

In 1898, 4,063 trespassers lost their lives on American railroads; five years later the number was 5,000 and in 1907 the number killed was 5,612—more than 15 a day. These figures are taken from the annual reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Figures compiled by the Pennsylvania railroad alone show that 465 trespassers lost their lives on that system's lines in 1899; 781 were killed in 1904; while in 1907 the number reached 915—an average of almost three for every business day in the year.

The Pennsylvania railroad has now posted its tracks and stationed watchmen to see that warnings against trespassing are respected. By redoubling its efforts the company is endeavoring to reduce the number of trespassers who are killed and injured by an even greater number than it has done in the past three years.

The co-operation of city and county authorities has been solicited in this campaign. Heretofore the actual punishment of persons violating the laws forbidding trespassing on a railroad's private property has been infrequent. The cost of imprisonment has deterred the local courts from holding those arrested while trespassing on railroad property.

**Flamingoes' Tongues.**  
The beastly Vitellius, as Gibbon calls him, spent at least six millions of money on table in as many months. He invented, or he took to himself, a dish which he designated "the shield of Minerva." One of its principal ingredients was flamingoes' tongues, of which both Pliny and Martial speak in encomiastic terms. Dampier says that the flamingoes have "large tongues, and near the root is a piece of fat which is accounted a great dainty." When Captain Owen was surveying the east coast of Africa his sailors shot down hundreds of these beautiful birds in order, with an extravagance worthy of Vitellius, to make a dish of the tongues alone.

## Sciatic Rheumatism

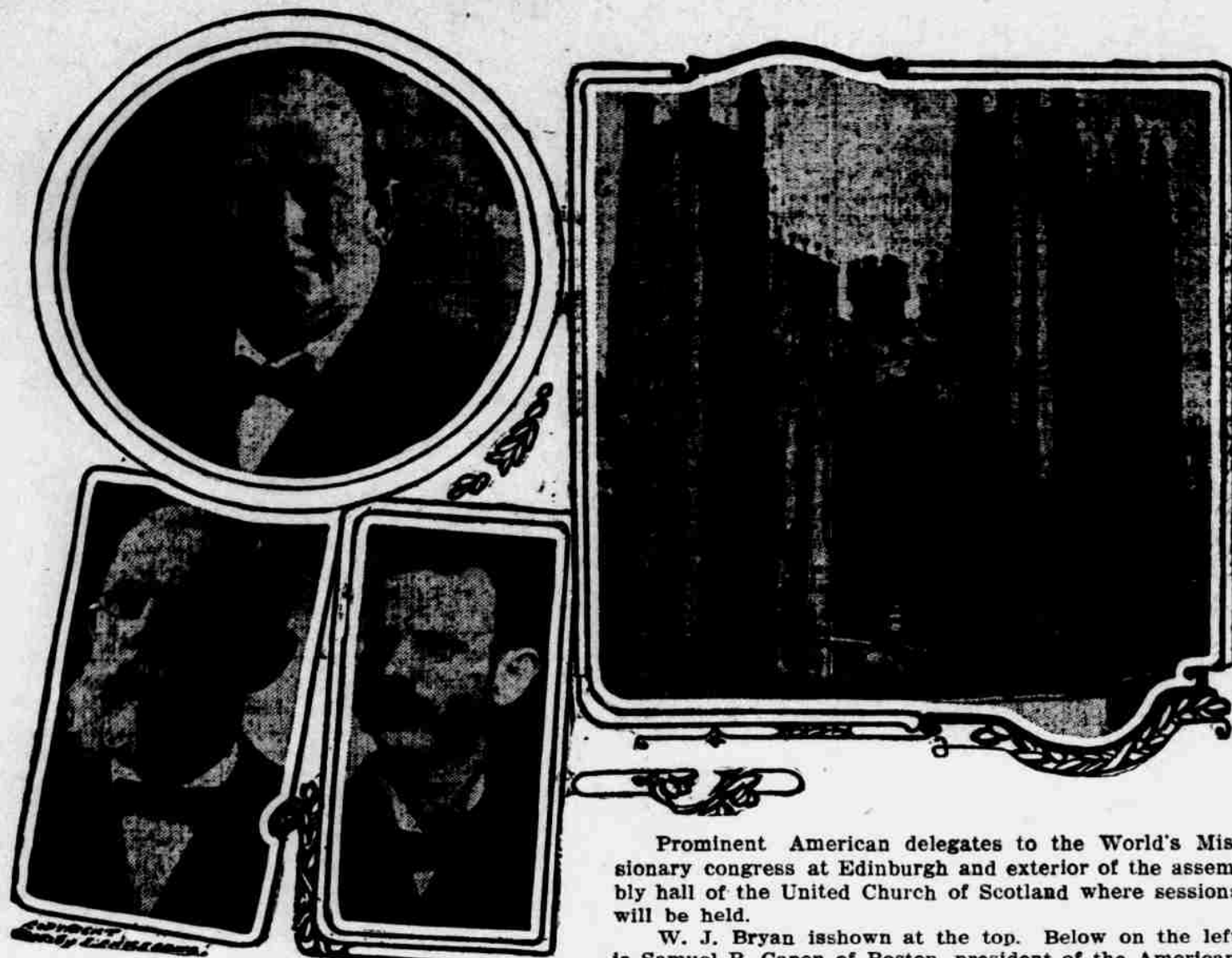
Rheuma Will Drive It Out or Leo H. Fine Gives Your Money Back.

Most people in Richmond, Ind., know that Rheuma cures Rheumatism, but they don't know that it acts strongly on the kidneys and cures painful kidney trouble. If your kidneys bother you, get a bottle at once.

James R. Paige, Willink, N. Y., says: "I had been troubled with sciatic rheumatism for four years in my right hip and leg, and have used many remedies for the same. Also had kidney trouble. Nothing gave me much relief. A friend persuaded me to try Rheuma, and for two months took it as directed. I consider Rheuma the best Rheumatic remedy extant, and for kidney trouble can not be excelled."

The generous money-back offer of Leo H. Fine has created a lively sale of Rheuma, and no fair-minded person who knows Rheumatic agony should hesitate a moment. A few days' use will prove its remarkable merit. Get a bottle of Rheuma before the offer is withdrawn. After the poisonous uric acid has left your system and you are painless and happy, tell all your friends. See a bottle. Mail orders filled by Rheuma Co., 1000 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Protestant Christendom Represented At Scottish Missionary Conference



Prominent American delegates to the World's Missionary congress at Edinburgh and exterior of the assembly hall of the United Church of Scotland where sessions will be held.

W. J. Bryan is shown at the top. Below on the left is Samuel B. Capen of Boston, president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. Bishop W. R. Lambeth of the Southern Methodist church is shown on the right.

(American News Service)  
Edinburgh, Scotland, June 13.—All

Protestant Christendom will be represented at the World's Missionary congress which will begin its sessions in this city tomorrow and continue until June 24. Delegates to the number of 1,200 hailing from every section of the globe where the Protestant religion flourishes will be present including the most prominent religious workers in the world.

In addition to the delegates, several thousand Christians from Europe and America will attend the sessions and it is expected to be the largest and most successful congress ever held since the movement was inaugurated in 1888, when the first congress was held in London.

The next meeting was held in New York in 1900, and while the sessions were largely attended the representation was not as world-wide as the forthcoming one will be. At that time the missionary societies of the continent held aloof and showed no disposition to take an active part in the work. Now, however, they are working with the same enthusiasm as their American and English brothers, and fully 250 societies will send official delegates.

The officers of the present conference are:  
President, The Right Hon. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, K. T.  
Vice presidents, The Right Hon. Lord Reid, G. C. S. I.; The Right Hon. Sir John Kenney, Bart., C. B., M. P.; Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, K. C. S. I., LL. D.

The United States has over 1,000 representatives present, and more than half the number are social delegates. Theodore Roosevelt was expected to be present, but he was compelled to cancel the engagement and is now on his way to America. Among the prominent Americans who are in the city and will attend the convention are:

William Jennings Bryan, John R. Mott, secretary of the World Christian Federation; Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Rev. T. S. Barbour, foreign secretary of the Baptist missions of America; and the Rev. James M. Buckley, president of the Methodist Foreign board.

A large number of the delegates have planned a trip to Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play at the close of the convention.

The conference will be opened tomorrow morning in the assembly hall of the United Free Church of Scotland, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The main work of the convention will consist in the discussion of reports to be submitted by eight commissions consisting of twenty persons, each, who have been investigating the various phases of missionary work. Their reports have been compiled in book form and will be circulated among the delegates.

The work of the eight commissions may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. On carrying the Gospel to all the world. The number and distribution of missionary forces, both foreign and native; the number of churches, stations, Sunday school, and other agencies; the circulation of the Bible and other literature, including a knowledge of the uncultured fields.

2. On the native churches and its workers. The line of inquiry in this case will bring out the present situation in reference to self-support, the various hindrances to the development of the native churches and how these may be removed.

3. On education in reference to the Christianization of national life. The urgent educational demands of China and many other countries constitute in themselves sufficient occasion for calling a world conference.

4. On the missionary message in relation to non-Christian religions. The aim here has been to translate the Gospel into forms of thought familiar to the various peoples, and to find those elements of Christianity which in all parts of the world have proved most convincing to non-Christians.

5. On the preparation of missionaries. The course of study in most theological seminaries should undergo important changes in order that the expecting missionary may receive proper equipment. Their commission will suggest such modifications as are adapted to meet this demand.

6. On the home life of missions. This is perhaps the most important commission of all. A noble beginning has been made by such agencies, as the Young People's Missionary movement, the Laymen's Missionary movement, and the Student's Volunteer movement. This commission has studied how to spread missionary intelligence, promote intercession, enlist personal service, increase contributions, and fill the home ministry with the missionary passion.

7. On the relation of missions to governments.

8. On the co-operation and the promotion of unity. It is believed by many that to harmonize, federate and unify existing agencies, would result in more than doubling their power and efficiency.

Besides the discussions of the reports of the eight commissions which must necessarily constitute the chief business of the conference, inspirational addresses by some of the ablest and most experienced missionary workers will occupy the evening hours in the assembly hall, synod hall and other auditoriums. These will deal with the opportunities, resources and responsibilities of present day Christians.

## Languages in Church Services

Only English Is Used by Eighty-five Per Cent of All Religious Organizations in the United States.

Washington, June 13.—English was in 1906 the sole language of worship in 181,393 religious organizations, with 23,648,267 members, or 85.5 per cent of the number of organizations, and 71.8 per cent of the total membership in continental United States, according to Part I, now in press of the census bureau's comprehensive report on the census of religious bodies for 1906. The report was prepared under the supervision of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, and Director Durand will transmit it to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor.

It shows also that English and some foreign languages were used in 7,904 organizations, with 3,371,628 members; while foreign languages are used only in the church services of 16,688 organizations, with 5,022,601 members or 7.9 per cent of the organizations, and 15 per cent of the estimated population in 1906.

The census of 1906 was the first in

## This is Certain

The Proof That Richmond Readers Cannot Deny.

What could furnish stronger evidence of the efficiency of any remedy than the test of time? Thousands of people testify that Doan's Kidney Pills cure permanently.

Home endorsement should prove undoubtedly the merit of this remedy. Years ago your friends and neighbors testified to the relief they had derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. They now confirm their testimonials. They say time has completed the test.

Miss Frances Hamilton, 27 N. Ninth St., Richmond, Ind., says: "I was annoyed greatly by pains in the small of my back and shoulders. When my sister advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a supply at A. G. Loken & Co's Drug Store and the use of two boxes freed me from my trouble. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills worthy of recommendation."

The above statement was given in July, 1906 and on Dec. 12, 1908, Miss Hamilton added: "I have had no return of kidney complaint since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I am always glad to say a word in praise of this excellent remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

which an attempt was made to secure complete reports from the various denominations as to the languages used in the conduct of religious services. This was considered in the report for statement of the work of the churches especially among the foreign population, but there was in the 1890 report no general enumeration or classification, although summaries recognized as approximate, were given of the languages used in the Lutheran bodies and the Methodist Episcopal church, and mention was made of those used in other bodies.

Record is Reasonably Complete.

It is stated in the present report that the total number of organizations reporting was 294,268, or 96.2 per cent of the grand total. A considerable number of organizations which made no report apparently, it is asserted, took it for granted that it would be understood that English was used. It follows, therefore, according to the report, that the record of languages used in church service is reasonably complete.

With reference to those using foreign languages only the report points out that, as approximately 2,000,000 immigrants, using foreign languages, entered the United States during the years 1905 and 1906, it is evident that the adoption of English by these immigrant communities has progressed rapidly. It should be noted the report states, that by no means all of the immigrants are identified with church life.

The bodies reporting the largest number of organizations using foreign languages only are naturally those most largely made up of immigrants, or those most closely identified with church work among immigrants. In the Lutheran bodies 7,242 organizations with 1,227,981 members report the use of foreign language only; in the Roman Catholic church 2,176 organizations with 3,064,436 members; in the Methodist Episcopal 1,228 organizations with 84,530 members, and in the German Evangelical Synod of North America 552 organizations with 201,127 members. The average membership in organizations using foreign languages only is smaller than that of organizations using English and a foreign language, except in the Roman Catholic church, where some very large parishes are reported. Thus a French parish in California reports 6,800 members, and an Italian and Portuguese parish 8,975 members; while in Illinois 32 Polish parishes average 3,823 members each, and 9 Bohemian parishes 3,884 members. There appear, therefore, to be large non-English speaking communities provided in each case with a single church whose numerous services meet the wants of the people.

## SWARMS OF FOLK WILL GREET HIM

And Schools of Yachts Will  
Surround the Steamer  
Bearing Roosevelt.

### TO BE GREAT RECEPTION

THOUSANDS WILL PARTICIPATE  
IN THE PARADE NEXT SATUR-  
DAY AFTERNOON—MANY NOTA-  
BLES TO ATTEND.

New York, June 13.—Secretary Cosby of the Roosevelt reception committee estimates that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, comprising local and visiting organizations, will be in line along Fifth avenue next Saturday afternoon at the time of the parade. R. A. C. Smith, chairman of the harbor display committee, places the estimate of boats at something over 200.

Many of these are private yachts, which are not listed by the committee, as they will fall in in the rear of the procession. Others not listed are the excursion boats, which are certain to swarm bay during the naval demonstration.

The Hamilton club of Chicago, under the leadership of John E. Batten, will send 100 members, who will go down the bay on the steamship Commodore, and later have a stand on Fifth avenue. The Pittsburgh Business Men's association will send 500, marshaled by Col. A. P. Moore. Omaha will send a delegation and Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities will add to the numbers.

Place for Governors.  
Representatives of governors will be given positions on the stage at the Battery, as will the governors who are present personally. They will also go down the bay on one of the cutters to greet the former president, and be the guests of the committee during the parade.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Secretary of War Meyer have been assigned positions on the stand and will also go down the bay and ride with the committee.

Among the gubernatorial representatives will be E. E. Goodell of Spokane, Wash., who will represent Governor Hay.

Governor J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, and Henry O. Quinby of New Hampshire will be present personally. Mirabeau L. Towns and Civil Service Commissioner Welling will act as personal escort to Mayor Gaynor.

Many of the organizations will be in uniform or have some insignia of their order, and nearly all will have bands. To each organization comprising more than 100 persons a block has been assigned on Fifth avenue. Many will carry Roosevelt flags and other society flags and the national emblem. They will not march, but will stand in their places as Colonel Roosevelt, and Rough

Riders and other Spanish War Veterans go past.

The Army and Navy union has asked for a place for between 200 and 300. The Spanish War Veterans who are to march, will turn out about 2,000, and the Roosevelt Neighbors' association of Oyster Bay, together with a delegation from the Nassau County Bureau of Supervisors will have 300.

A national reception for Theodore Roosevelt following his arrival in New York, when cities and towns throughout the United States may have equal opportunity to display their regard for him was suggested by Colonel A. P. Moore, the Pittsburgh newspaper publisher, who declared recently that a conspiracy had been hatched to minimize the New York reception to Col. Roosevelt.

## At Local Theaters

At the Murray.

Patrons of the Murray theater must keep in mind that this popular playhouse will be open every day this week for the usual number of shows, but holders of the tickets sold by Young Men's Business Club should bear in mind that these tickets are to be used at the performances on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Packed houses will be the order at every performance this week, and the wise patrons will order seats early.

"The Rivals."

The final dress rehearsal for the high school seniors' annual play, "The Rivals," will be held this evening. The entire high school orchestra will be present as it is necessary to rehearse some of the incidental music with the cast. Most of this incidental music has been arranged for the occasion by Mr. Will Earhart.

The play, which will be given tomorrow evening in the high school auditorium, very likely will prove to be one of the least amateurish ever put on at the high school. During the last two or three rehearsals the cast has improved wonderfully, so that now the last vestige of stiffness and awkwardness, both characteristic of the amateur, has disappeared. Those who see the production on tomorrow night are sure to be surprised by the cleverness of much of the acting.

Among the interesting features of tomorrow evening's production will be the revival of the time honored custom of speaking by tag by the members of the cast. The "tag" is spoken as an exclamation, and was once a part of practically every play. It was spoken to the audience, and was, in substance, a request of the audience's approbation of the play. Among professionals there has long been a superstition that the last few words of the "tag" should never be spoken coherently during rehearsals. Otherwise, ill luck would come to the performance on "first night." Each speaking character of the play has a line in the "tag" tomorrow night. It will be spoken after the minut and immediately preceding the final curtain.

The grandeur of the cast have been drilled by Mr. Murl Pierson of the United States army.

Earlham Class Play.

The class play which was intended to have been given on the campus will

## All Are Invited To Investigate

Proof of Great Merit is Scattered Throughout the Land.

While Root Juice is comparatively a new remedy, the most of the ingredients of which it is made have been in general use for years and are being prescribed daily by the best doctors of the land. Proof of the wonderful merits of Root Juice is in thousands of homes, scattered throughout the land. Thousands of people whom Root Juice has cured or benefited are today advising their sick friends to try it, and but few who take the advice have cause to regret it, a fact which can easily be proved by any druggist who has the agency. Scores of druggists say they sold hundreds of bottles of Root Juice to many who suffered for years with stomach, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism and nervous weakness, but they never sold a medicine that gave as good satisfaction or won as much praise as Root Juice. The great blood making, nerve feeding, stomach, liver, kidney and bowel healing Juice should be investigated by all who suffer with any trouble of these organs. Root Juice will bear the most critical investigation. No claims are being made that cannot be proved, and much of the proof is at this point and vicinity. One does not have to go to California, Florida, or any other far away place to see those who are recommending Root Juice. Many of this locality are praising the remedy to the skies, and much can be heard regarding it at Lukens & Co's drug store.

be given in the chapel instead owing to the fact that the inclement weather has prevented outdoor rehearsals. This year's class has inaugurated a new system in the seating of the play. Half of the hall will be reserved as complimentary as usual, but a small admission fee of twenty-five cents will be placed on the remaining seats, which have hitherto been unreserved. The capacity of the hall cannot possibly accommodate all the audience and this new plan is simply and wholly for the accommodation of the public. Instead of taking very uncertain chances on getting a seat as was the case before, a seat can be insured now by the purchase of a ticket. This will insure those who are most interested of seats. Formerly the hall was just as likely to be filled by those who had no interest whatever in the college, and close friends of the college were often unable to get into the hall. Thus, by placing a nominal fee on each seat and reserving them for those who are most desired, the people who are most desired will be enabled in large part to see the play. Tickets will be on sale at Ross' drug store and at the college.

Excursion to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania Lines Wednesday, June 15th, 1910, on account of National Aviation Meet. Special train will leave Union Station at 8 o'clock a. m. and leave Indianapolis, returning 7:30 p. m. Fare round trip \$1.50. 12-38

It tickles a  
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like a dime. Sales of "three mil-  
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# O W L

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sale. The Owl has kept up while  
the rest are swept up. Success-  
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