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—and Sun-Telegram—

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RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 and is growing. It is the county seat of Wayne County, and the trading center of a rich agricultural community. It is located due east from Indianapolis 69 miles and 4 miles from the state line.

Richmond is a city of homes and of industry. Primarily a manufacturing city, it is also the jobbing center of Eastern Indiana and enjoys the retail trade of the populous community for miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splendid streets, well kept yards, its cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees. It has 3 national banks, 2 trust companies and 4 building associations with combined resources of over $8,000,000. Number of factories 125; capital invested $7,000,000, with an annual output of $27,000,000, and a pay roll of $3,700,000. The total pay roll for the city amounts to approximately $6,200,000 annually.

There are five railroad companies radiating in eight different directions from the city. Incoming freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard facilities, per day 1,700 cars. Number of passanger trains daily, 89. Number of freight trains daily 77. The annual post office receipts amount to $80,000. Total assessed valuation of the city, $15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban railways. Three newspapers with a combined circulation of 12,000. Richmond is the greatest hardware jobbing center in the state, and only second in general jobbing interests. It has a piano factory producing a high grade piano every 15 minutes. It is the leader in the manufacture of traction engines, and produces more threshing machines, lawn mowers, roller skates, grain drills and burial caskets than any other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,440 acres; has a court house costing $500,000; 10 public schools and has the finest and most complete high school in the middle west under construction; 3 parochial schools; Earlham college and the Indiana Business College; five splendid fire companies in fine horse houses; Glen Miller park, the largest and most beautiful park in Indiana, the home of Richmond's annual chautauqua; seven hotels; municipal electric light plant, under successful operation, and a private electric light plant, insuring competition; the oldest public library in the state, except one, and the second largest, 40,000 volumes; pure, refreshing water, unsurpassed; 65 miles of improved streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25 miles of cement curb and gutter combined; 40 miles of cement walks, and many miles of brick walks. Thirty churches, including the Reid Memorial, built at a cost of $250,000; Reid Memorial Hospital, one of the most modern in the state; Y. M. C. A. building, erected at a cost of $100,000, one of the finest in the state. The amusement center of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond holds as fine an annual art exhibit. The Richmond Fall Festival held each October is unique, no other city holds a similar affair. It is given in the interest of the city and financed by the business men.

Success awaiting anyone with enterprise in the Panic Proof City.

This Is My 66th Birthday

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Robert J. Burdette, the famous humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He served through the civil war as a private in an Illinois regiment and after the war returned to Peoria and entered the railway postal service. For a short time he studied art in New York and then returned to Peoria to engage in newspaper work. In 1874 he removed to Iowa, and became one of the editors of the Burlington Hawkeye. Here the wit and genius of his pen attracted attention throughout the country. In 1876 he went on the lecture platform and in the years that followed he lectured throughout America and Europe. Later he gave up the lecture platform for the pulpit and became a successful preacher. Of late years Dr. Burdette has made his home in southern California.

MORAL COURAGE.

Moral courage is more worth having than physical courage. It is more worth having not only because it is a higher virtue, but because the demand for it is more constant. Physical courage is a virtue which is almost always put away in the lumber room. Moral courage is a virtue that is wanted day by day.—Charles Buxton.

News Forecast of the Coming Week

(Palladium Special)

Washington, D. C., July 30.—President Taft will have his first view of the Atlantic battleship fleet as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States at Provincetown, Mass. Fifteen warships will be assembled. Mr. Taft is going to Provincetown to deliver an address at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument, the corner stone of which was laid two years ago by President Roosevelt. The British ambassador, the Netherlands minister, Governor Draper, Senator Lodge and many other notables will participate in the dedication exercises.

The week promises to furnish an abundance of political news of general interest. On Tuesday there will be general primary elections in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas for governor and other state officers and representatives in congress. The standpat issue is expected to give spice to the republican convention in Iowa, meeting in Des Moines Wednesday, and similar factional differences will probably lend interest to the republican state convention in Washington to be held in Tacoma on the same day.

The investigation of the charges of Senator Gore relative to alleged fraudulent dealings on the part of individuals with Indians of Oklahoma will be started to Muskogee, when the special committee appointed by congress to investigate the charges will hold its first meeting.

The second trial of Lee O'Neil Browne, the Illinois legislator charged with bribery in connection with the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate, is scheduled to begin in Chicago Monday.

The New York legislature's graft investigation committee, which was appointed as a result of the Allds scandal to show up the activities of state senators and assemblymen who are alleged to have used their official positions to fatten their bank accounts, will hold its first meeting Tuesday at the Murray Hill hotel in New York City.

Overshadowing all other gatherings of the week in public interest and importance will be the biennial meeting of the supreme body of the Knights of Pythias in Milwaukee and the national convention of the Knights of Columbus in Quebec.

Early in the week Earl Grey is to leave Ottawa on his much-talked-of trip to the northern regions of Canada. The entire distance to be covered is about 2,240 miles, of which about 600 miles will be made by canoe and portage. His Excellency will be the first Governor-General of Canada to make the overland trip across the country to Hudson bay.

Saturday is the date fixed for the launching of the British cruiser, Lion at Davenport. The Lion is designed to be one of the speediest and most formidable fighting machines in the world and has already received much attention from the naval experts. Her launching is to be followed two weeks later by that of the great battleship Orion at Portsmouth.

During the week international conventions are to meet in several of the capitals of Europe that will be of interest to Americans and in which they will be represented. The gatherings will include the international congress of school hygiene, which will meet in Paris; the international peace congress to be held in Stockhold, and the world congress of free Christianity and religious progress which is to assemble in Berlin Saturday for a session of four days.

Of interest to the followers of sports and athletics will be the opening of the racing season at Saratoga, the grand circuit meeting in Detroit, the annual cruise of the New York yacht club, the power boat races in Alexandria bay, Thousand Islands, and the annual regatta of the Canadian association of amateur oarsmen, commonly known as the Canadian Henley, which will be held at St. Catherines, Ont.

Items Gathered In From Far and Near

Canada and the Strike.

From the Indianapolis News.

In 1907 the Dominion government passed an "industrial disputes investigation act" which made unlawful any lockout by employers or any strike by employes prior to a reference of the dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation. Penalties were provided both as to employers and employes in the shape of fines for each day of such overt difference that had not first been referred in an effort to prevent it. The purpose of the act was to avert just what has happened in this Grand Trunk strike. It was meant that the disputants should first submit their case to an impartial board before coming to a rupture. But the Dominion government made no effort to enforce this law. So this law—most admirable in its purpose to prevent hasty action and avert consequences such as this strike has entailed and as all great strikes entail—seems to have broken down incontinently. The strikers treated it with contempt and the authorities did nothing to uphold it. If a law like this one breaks down the effect is discouraging. If two parties to a dispute will not first listen to an attempt to harmonize it and reach essential justice before proceeding to extremities it does not speak highly for our progress in civilization.

Nicaragua.

From the Portland Oregonian.

"The common enemy of our race, so proud on account of its power, so insolent on account of its pride, and so detestable on account of its insolence." In this language is the good old U. S. A. alluded to by a fiery organ of President Madriz of Nicaragua. Spoiled children are usually spanked for disrespectful language to their elders, and it is daily becoming more apparent that Nicaragua will have to be spanked unless Estrada attends to the matter before the crisis is reached. The views above expressed are somewhat harsh, however, when it is remembered that had it not been for the Monroe doctrine, fathered and enforced by the "proud, insolent and detestable race" above mentioned, Nicaragua would be goveling beneath the heel of some European monarch.

Produce!

From the Buffalo Evening News.

Senator Bristow makes charges of self interest in the rubber schedule of the Payne law that Senator Aldrich may ignore, but which a sensitive man would answer in at least as general terms as the accusation is made. Mr. Bristow claims to have documentary evidence for his attitude. There is a short way to get it before the country.

Immune.

From the Springfield Union.

The bald-headed crook can laugh at M. Bertillon's latest scheme of identification by the hair.

Dr. Allison, of New Castle, England, says that the Jewish race has been practically immune from tuberculosis because it is the best fed race on earth. He remarks that "Hebrew mothers are mothers indeed. Their children are brought up on fatty foods. A great object lesson is to be learned from the Jewish race in this respect."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in New shoes. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere. By mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TWINKLES.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Perfidious Courtesy.

"Have you observed how polite those boys are? They always insist on letting their sister have the hammock."

"Yes. But have you noticed how often the hammock rope breaks and how much they laugh when it does?"

The Madding Crowd.

"So you are off for the seashore?"
"Yes."
"You're a lover of nature?"
"No, sir. I want to get away from this quiet city and watch the merry-go-rounds."

Strange Possibilities.

Still larger doth her hat appear.
If, somehow, it could gain
The paddle wheels and steering gear,
'Twould make an aeroplane.

Special Training.

"Why do the greatest pantomimists come from Europe?"

"I suppose," replied the tourist, "it's because people who don't understand English have to use the sign language in getting us to transfer our cash to them."

The World a Stage.

"I sometimes wish I had gone into politics," said Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"I thought you were devoted to histrionic art."

"I am. But I can't help envying an orator's advantages. When he goes on the road he can write his own lines and doesn't have to carry any scenery."

Campaigning.

We'll soon forget the sultry day
That followed up the wintry blast.
We'll listen to the music play
The tunes we welcomed in the past.
Where fields are broad and skies are blue
Across the map from shore to shore,
We'll greet the voice of cheer anew.
The glad hand's going 'round once more.

Though champions in their warlike glee,
With words their foemen ris to smite,
They'll tell us voting folks that we
Are sensible and always right.
Our patriot pride will conquer fear,
And hearts be joyous as of yore,
As we the glorious tidings hear,
The glad hand's going 'round once more.

A Query.

There's always an investor rash
To realize each trickster's dreams.
Where does the public get the cash
It pours into "get-rich-quick" schemes?

A Business Transaction.

"So Mr. Penniwise married his typist?" said Miss Cayenne.

"Yes."

"I wonder whether she gains an allowance or be merely saves a salary?"

"If some fat people," said Uncle Eben, "worried as much 'bout bein' fat as dey pertends to, dey'd worry deirse'fs thin."

The university of Pittsburg has adopted the part study and part work plan which will become effective with the freshman class next September. The plans call for placing students at the university in shops, mills, chemical laboratories, drafting rooms, on engineer corps and other places where they may become familiar with their work. The system as outlined eliminates the summer vacation, and students will be under faculty supervision practically the whole year.

SLAYER OF CHILD IN FRISCO?

Joseph Wendling, the janitor of St. John's church, Louisville, suspectetd of slaying eight year old Alma Kellner, daughter of a millionaire brewer, who is now reported located in San Francisco. The above picture shows Wendling in the uniform of the French navy, from which he deserted to come to America. Detectives have trailed Wendling through a half dozen states of the union, through Mexico and a portion of South America. Alma Kellner disappeared on December 8. Her body, hacked to pieces, was found on May 30, in the basement of the parochial school. Wendling fled from Louisville, January 24.

German Empire Now Waiting For the General Elections

(Special Cable from the International News Service.)

BY STEVEN BURNETT.

Berlin, July 29—Scarce though the news is that reaches us from the Kaiser, now about to finish his Norwegian cruise, everything tends to show that he has enjoyed it more than ever this year, when he has with him none of the financiers' captains of industry, or philosophers whom it is his wont to carry with him on these cruises.

This time the company on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern is limited nearly entirely to high military and civil officials, whose conversation we may take it, is unlikely to put so severe a strain on the monarch's intellectual faculties as that of Professor Harnack, the theologian, for example, or Professor Delitszch, of Assyrian fame. In a memorable speech, the Kaiser once told the world how, walking the quarter-deck, under the night of northern stars, he was most painfully conscious of the responsibilities of empire. For the moment he leaves the empire in political calm. But bad weather looms ahead. The General Elections are not due before the close of next year, but before then the imperial and Prussian governments must somehow be brought into sympathy with popular demands for a more liberal regime if the tempest which everyone foretells is to be avoided.

The strenuous Kaiser does not, of course, entirely divorce himself from affairs of State while holiday-making in and out of the fjords. Hohenzollern wireless telegraph station is in unbroken communication with Berlin, and Herr von Treutler, German Minister at Christiania, is aboard as a special representative of the Foreign Office to consult with the Emperor on weighty affairs of Syaye.

Lieutenant-General von Molkte, Chief of the General Staff, is one of his Majesty's guests this year, and will have opportunity to discuss in detail the schemes of this year's interesting "Kaiser maneuvers," which are to be held in combination with the navy. The high sea fleet is to attempt an ambitious landing operation under cover of night in the region of Danzig. Two other interesting guests on the Hohenzollern are Professor Gussfeldt, of the Ministry of Education, and Professor Fritz Stower, the marine landscape artist. With Professor Gussfeldt the emperor has discussed the present day public school situation in Germany with a view, it is said, to more reforms along modern lines.

Munich, the metropolis of art and beer, is host now to thousands of Americans who have attended the Passion Play or the Bavarian musical festivals. For the special accommodation of this tourist tide, the municipality has installed a corps of English speaking cabdrivers and taxi-chauffeurs. They are easily distinguished by American flags worn conspicuously round their right sleeves. Surprisingly few Americans come to Germany with a knowledge of the language, and the Munich innovation has all the elements of a first class convenience.

To find the south pole, first study the north is the maxim adopted by Lieut. Filchner of the Bavarian army, who will next year lead a German expedition to the Antarctic. Lieut. Filchner and several of his scientific colleagues have just started for Spitzbergen to conduct a series of test observations in North Polar latitudes. For the purpose his party will make two "marches" across the island of Spitzbergen with a view to familiarising themselves with the use of ice instruments. The Filchner expedition may co-operate with Count Zeppelin's party, which is also at work at Spitzbergen.

Berlin's vaudeville attraction at the moment is the Blazek Sisters, a Bohemian counterpart of the Siamese twins of world fame and the boy baby which was born to one of the sisters Rosa, four months ago. The inseparable twain now make their appearance on the stage amid a nursery setting, the addition to the family having increased the sisters' value as a music hall number by many dollars a day.

A romantic drama in aristocratic circles was brought to light by a case heard before the Imperial supreme court at Leipzig. In 1859 Count George von Voss, a member of one of the oldest families of the North German nobility, married in Gallicia a woman of humble origin named Debska. Their union proved childless. The count, however, felt deeply the absence of some being on whom he could lavish paternal care and affection, and in his sorrow he bethought him that one of his sisters-in-law, who was married to a carpenter, had four children, for whose bringing up, too plentiful resources were not available.

The family was approached on the subject and eventually concented to abandon all claim to one girl, who was taken over by the count as his own daughter. To put the business on a thoroughly stable legal footing from the outset he suborned a reprobate priest to issue to him a forged certificate to the effect that the child, Helene, by name was, in fact, his child, and as such, she figures to this day in the courtly calendars. When the child was fourteen her aunt and adopted mother died, and the count took a second wife from his own worldly station. The new countess was initiated into the secret of Helen's origin but was threatened with death in case she should reveal it to another. And so the girl grew up, fully believing herself to be the real daughter of her foster father and in due time was married to a Prussian officer, Captain Udo von Grone.

If the count had been as careful in his later years as he was when he adopted the carpenter's child, the true story of the affair would probably never have become known. But it so happened that when he died six years ago, it was found that he had omitted to make a will. His widow was thus exposed to severe temptation. If she kept the secret of Helene's birth she would have to yield up to her a considerable portion of the count's estate. On the other hand if she also revealed the facts she would become the sole heir. All circumstances considered, it is not surprising that her material interests predominated.

One morning Countess von Grone as she was called, having taken over her supposed father's title, in accordance with the German custom, received a letter telling her that she had lived her whole life under a delusion, and that instead of being a lady of noble birth and distinguished lineage she was only the daughter of an obscure Galician carpenter. It was further made a reproach to her that she had during his lifetime received many benefactions from Count von Voss, and she was counselled to abandon all claim to his inheritance, and not to

(Continued on Page Five.)

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"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

JULY 30TH.

1711—A British and Colonial fleet sailed from Boston for the conquest of Canada.

1718—William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, died at Rushcombe. Born in London, Oct. 14, 1644.

1801—James Gunn, senator from Georgia to the first congress, died in Louisville, Ga. Born in Virginia in 1739.

1809—British under Lard Chatham invaded Holland.

1827—First general convention of the manufacturing interests of the United States met at Harrisburg, Pa.

1848—Francis Rawn Shunk, governor of Pennsylvania, 1844-50, died. Born Aug. 7, 1788.

1894—Mayo college at Cooper, Texas, destroyed by fire.

1898—Prince Otto von Bismarck, famous German statesman, died. Born April 1, 1815.

1909—Acapulco, Mexico, almost destroyed by earthquake.

International Peace Meeting Opens Saturday in Stockholm

(American News Service)

Stockholm, Sweden, July 29.—Owing to the worldwide agitation for universal peace, special significance is attached to the eighteenth international peace congress which opens in this city tomorrow and continues in session until August 1. At no time in the history of civilization has the outlook been auspicious for the abolishment of warfare and for this reason the discussion at this convention promises to be the most interesting ever heard on this subject.

Not only delegates from the five hundred or more peace societies will be present, but there will be representatives from trade and labor associations, churches, philanthropic societies, civic clubs, educational and other institutions.

Prominent among the American delegates are Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American peace society; Dr. Philip S. Moxon of Springfield; Mrs. Fannie F. Andrews, secretary of the American school peace league; Miss Anna B. Eckstein of Boston; Prof. Charles R. Van Hise of the university of Wisconsin; Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington, D. C.; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch and Rev. and Mrs. Eugene Bartlett of Chicago.

It was originally intended to hold the congress last year, but owing to a nation wide strike which was in progress at that time, it was thought best to postpone it.

Among the important subjects to be discussed are the following: The probable establishment of the court of arbitral justice; the possibility of an international agreement for the limitation of armaments, which has been foreshadowed in President Roosevelt's Nobel address; the gradual change of public opinion in Great Britain in favor of the immunity from capture of enemy merchant ships at sea in time of war, a measure that if passed will do away with the necessity of naval protection for commerce and therefore greatly reduce armaments; the removal from the category of questions of national honor, for which the public mind has been prepared by President Taft's recent speech; and the growing demand for treaty provisions pledging the nations not to take territory from each other by conquest, fear of annexation and of violation of sovereignty having hitherto been the chief cause of war preparations.

Reports will be made on an international federation, a public international code, an international relief fund and new ideas for adoption by the third Hague conference.

A platform of resolutions will also be adopted and copies will be sent with an address to the rulers of the various nations urging upon their attention the most important international reforms.

Among the eminent persons who will participate in the discussions are Signor Moneta of Italy, the Baroness von Suttner of Austria, both recipients of Nobel prizes, Professor Quidde of Germany, Joseph G. Alexander of England and Senator LaFontaine of Belgium. The languages used besides that of the country in which the congress is held are English, French and German, but Esperanto has been authorized.

The peace congresses go back to 1843 when an international convention of the friends of peace, promoted by the American peace society, was held in London. This was three years after the publication of William Ladd's essay on a congress of nations, a work that anticipated the Hague conferences which the peace congress of today support. Other congresses followed at Brussels 1848, Paris 1849, Frankfort 1850, and London in 1851. Elihu Burritt, their inspiring genius, pleaded for a court and congress of nations together with a code of international law.

In these congresses Richard Cobden and many other British publicists took part. Victor Hugo, who championed them, electrified the convention at Paris by prophesying a federated world governed by ballots instead of bullets and placed under the arbitrament of a great sovereignty senate. "A day will come," he said, "when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as instruments of torture are now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been." Filled with the eloquent speaker's enthusiasm for humanity men in this audience embraced each other, waved their hats and handkerchiefs to him and led by Cobden gave him rounds of hurrahs.

Organized peace work was seriously interfered with for a whole generation by the period of wars beginning with the Crimean war in Europe and the civil war in America. Sentiment for it revived, however, partly as a reaction from these wars and under the leadership of Hodgson Pratt of England and Frederic Passy of France, the latter of whom has received the Nobel prize, the universal peace congresses were resumed in 1889. They have since been held nearly every year in some old world center, but two of them having met in the United States, one in Chicago in 1893, and the other in Boston in 1904. The peace movement leaving the realm of theory and entering upon its practical constructive stage, witnessed in fifteen years the first of the Hague conferences, the establishment of an international court of arbitration and the beginning of the ninety or more arbitration treaties that bid together the nations under a regime of law.

The congress at London in 1908, the most memorable of the modern series was notable for receiving public recognition by King Edwards at Buckingham Palace and for a banquet given it by the British cabinet with an address by Prime Minister Asquith.

Java coffee is being successfully raised in an experimental way in Porto Rico.

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