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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 town is the center of a rich agricultural community. It is located due east from Indianapolis 60 miles and 4 miles from the state line.

Richmond is a city of homes and of industry. It is a manufacturing center, 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 parks. It has 100 banks, 2 trust companies and 4 building associations with combined resources of over \$5,000,000. Number of factories in the city is 77, total capital invested \$7,000,000, with an annual output of \$27,000,000, and a tax roll of \$6,000,000. The total assessed valuation of the city is \$12,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban railroads radiating in eight different directions from the city. Incoming freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs. Rail facilities, per day, 1,700 cars. Number of passenger trains daily, 10. Number of freight trains daily, 7. The annual post office receipts amount to \$50,000. Total assessed valuation of the city, \$12,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban railroads. Three newspapers with a combined circulation of 12,000. It is a large and important jobbing center in the state and only second in general jobbing interests. It is a piano factory producing a high grade piano every 15 minutes. It is the leader in the manufacture of traction engines and produces more than 1,000 machines, lawn mowers, roller skates, grain drills and burial caskets than any other city.

The city's area is 2,640 acres; has a court house costing \$500,000; 10 public schools and has the finest high school in the state; school in the middle west under construction; 3 parochial schools; Earlham college and the Indiana public school; five large libraries; 150,000 volumes; pure, refreshing water, unsurpassed; 65 miles of improved streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25 parks; 100,000 trees; 100,000 trees combined; 40 miles of cement walks, and many miles of brick walk; 100,000 trees; 100,000 trees; the Reid Memorial built at a cost of \$250,000; the Reid Memorial Hospital, one of the most modern in the country; 1,000,000 trees; erected at a cost of \$100,000, one of the finest in the state. The amusement center of Eastern Indiana is the site of Richmond holds as fine an annual art exhibition as any in the country. The Richmond Fall Festival has been one of the most successful in the country, 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 68th Birthday

DANIEL CROSBY GREENE.

Daniel Crosby Greene, for more than forty years a prominent missionary of the Congregational church to Japan, was born in Roxbury, Mass., February 11, 1843. After graduating from Dartmouth college in 1864 he took a five years course of study at Andover theological seminary. He was first sent to Japan in 1869 by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. During his long residence in the land of the Mikado Dr. Greene has devoted much of his time to translation of the Scriptures and of Biblical literature into the Japanese language. For six years he was professor of Old Testament exegesis in the university at Kyoto, and he has served also as councilor and president of the Asiatic society of Japan.

He is a man of the world.

Minister and a landlord in a town in Scotland were talking matters over about a person who wished to become one of the latter's tenants.

"Morally he is sound, but financially he is weak," said the minister.

"Ah, well," replied the landlord, "in that case he's a gull enough sitter for you, but no for me." And the negotiations were declared off.—London Telegraph.

The 14

When Senator Kistler arose yesterday afternoon and pictured the referendum on franchise for cities as Socialistic, fanatical and dangerous; and that he voted against the bill from the dictates of his own conscience he gave as pleasing a picture of the real reason for referendum as was ever exhibited by a reactionary councilman after he had been talking with the public utility men in a back room.

The people of the cities of Indiana are getting mighty tired of these statesmen from the outlying districts of Indiana who are holding back and holding up the state of Indiana.

The referendum bill is about the most decent piece of legislation that can come before this session of the legislature. It is one which guarantees to the citizens of Indiana towns that they will no longer have councils meeting in the dead of night and surreptitiously granting franchises which are against the interests of the town and in fact allow public taxation for a private end to be handed over for many years at a time to the owners of these public utilities.

The citizens of Richmond should recognize the fact that their own senator stood by them in this matter. Senator Commons did not play in with the crowd of men who were lined up against the referendum.

Here are the men who did line up against it:

Brady, Durre, Farrell, Higgins, Hunt, Jenkens, Kane, Kistler, Parks, Powers, Ratts, Reysc, Stotsenberg, Wood—total 14.

These fourteen men ought to be spotted.

If they stick up their heads again in this legislature they should be recognized and not allowed to go home with a name which is that of favorable to the people and their cause.

And if they should by the fortunes of politics ever come to the point of wanting an office which depends on the people of the state for election—no matter what the party of these men is they should be hounded and hunted out of conventions.

They have stood up saying that the people have no rights and should have no rights and that the people are not to be trusted. We hope that the people will refute this by remembering and showing that they are to be trusted to remember the enemies of the movement for real government by the people.

ANNOUNCE PROGRAM FOR LINCOLN DAY

WATER TANK FALLS KILLING TWO MEN

(American News Service)

Eaton, O., Feb. 11.—Final announcement of the program for the Lincoln Day celebration by Preble county Republicans has been made by a committee in charge of the affair. Judge Abel C. Risinger, of Eaton, will serve as master of ceremonies and Ed. R. Clark, of New Paris, as toastmaster. Addresses scheduled on the program will be delivered by D. W. Iddings and Judge Charles Kumler, of Dayton, and Judge Elam Fisher, of Eaton. Ex-Governor A. L. Harris heads the list of those announced for extemporaneous talks. The C. G. Oldfather orchestra, of this city, will furnish a program of music. Plates for two hundred will be laid by Cateress Fredrica Acton, of this city.

George Edward Woodward, of Baltimore, is still a champion skater at the age of seventy-eight. He has used the same pair of skates for sixty-four years and with them can cut fancy figures on the ice so swiftly and easily that younger competitors admit his superior skill.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

FEBRUARY 11.

1735—Daniel Boone, famous Kentucky pioneer, born in Bucks county, Pa. Died in Missouri, Sept. 26, 1820.
1802—Lydia Maria Child, author of the first anti-slavery book printed in America, born in Massachusetts. Died October 20, 1880.
1803—Judge Jesse Fell, residing near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., discovered the combustibility of anthracite coal.
1828—Governor De Witt Clinton of New York died in Albany.
1833—Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States supreme court, born in Augusta, Me. Died in Sorrento, Me., July 4, 1910.
1836—Mount Holyoke college incorporated.
1873—Abdication of King Amadeus of Spain and proclamation of a republic.
1899—Archibald Lampman, Canadian poet died. Born Nov. 17, 1861.
1910—Transatlantic liner General Chanzy sank off the island of Minorca with loss of 156 lives.

News Forecast For Coming Week

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The proceedings of Congress, what it does or fails to do during the coming week, will naturally attract much public attention. The session will end three weeks from today. Apparently President Taft's program is little nearer enactment than it was on the first Monday in December, when the session began.

If anything is to be done in regard to the great questions demanding attention, it is obvious that it must be done quickly.

President Taft has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Gridiron club at the New Willard hotel Saturday evening. Justice Hughes will go to New York on the same date to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the New York County Lawyers' association. Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has several engagements to speak during the week, in Boston, Akron and New York City.

Gen. George B. Davis, who has been judge advocate general of the army for the past ten years, will be placed on the retired list Tuesday on account of his age. His retirement will strike from the active list one of the few surviving officers of the civil war. He will be succeeded as judge advocate general by Col. Enoch H. Crowder, the next senior officer of the corps. Col. Crowder is a native of Missouri and was graduated from West Point in 1881.

The torpedo boat Monaghan will be launched at Newport News Saturday. Miss Ellen Monaghan of Spokane, Washington, will christen the vessel. She is the sister of the late Ensign John H. Monaghan, in whose honor the vessel will be named. Ensign Monaghan was killed in the Samoan trouble of 1899.

Branches of the National Woman Suffrage association throughout the country will join Wednesday in paying

Heart to Heart

Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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HER RECIPE.

Mrs. Benjamin Whittaker of New York city has discovered a great secret, which, in brief, is—

How to be happy though rich. She feeds 280 pale faced, hungry little children every day of the year with a bowl of thick, nourishing soup and two generous slices of bread.

All for 3 cents.

Mrs. Whittaker loses from half a cent to a cent on each of the lunches, which does not disturb her whatever, or our Irish friends say.

Public school No. 21 is on Mott street, in the heart of the Italian quarter. And some of these children have scarcely any food save the lunch.

In this district the parents mostly are away from home during the day making the living, and many of the little ones come to school only half nourished.

Mrs. Whittaker puts her automobile into good uses shopping for meat and vegetables. Her noon hour is spent over the hot kettle of soup.

She does not need to do this.

The Whittakers are wealthy, and she has a fine home and all the luxuries of life.

If she chose she might parade her fine costumes in the corridors of the swell hotels or critically sample the menu of the high priced restaurants, after the manner of many rich females.

Mrs. Whittaker does not choose to fit like a gay bunting bird from one sweet to another. Instead—

In an old dress, sleeves well rolled up, she smilingly ladies out her delicious soup to the poor, peaked faced kids, who adore her.

She is more concerned in getting substance and flavor into her big batch of soup than in all the concerns of the clubs and cafes of the town.

Happy? She says she is the happiest woman in New York city—and looks it.

And she does not understand why the bored, worn, rich women who loll in their limousines and haunt the theaters trying to find one thrill of pleasure—and failing—should not use her recipe.

She says even the rich may be happy if they will only try.

Even they may know the divine thrill and benediction of feeding Christ's hungry, for—

Who gives himself with his arms feeds

three—Himself, his hungry neighbor and me.

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