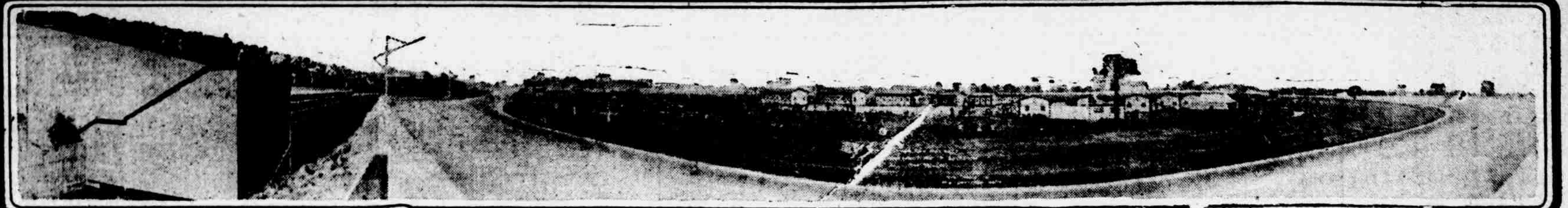


WHERE SPEED KINGS RULE FOR A DAY



BRUCE-BROWN (FIAT) DURMAN (BENZ) CHEVROLET (BUICK)



STRANG (CASE) HALL (VELIE) DE PALMA (SIMPLEX) GIBBONS (VELIE) CODE (JACKSON) HARROUN (MARMON) ADAMS (McFARLAN) GRANT (ALCO) MULFORD (LOZIER) JAGERSBERGER (CASE)



DIDBROW (POPE HARTFORD) BASLE (BUICK) DELANEY (CUTTING) JONES (CASE) JENKINS (COLE) LYTLE (APPPERSON) MERZ (NATIONAL) AITKEN (NATIONAL) ANDERSON (STUTZ) BALDWIN (INTER-STATE)



HEARNE (FIAT) FRAYER (FORD) TETZLAFF (LOZIER) WISHART (MERCEDES) BELCHER (KNOX) HUGHES (MERCER) DAWSON (MARMON) GELNOW (FAL) BEARDLEY (SIMPLEX) GREINER (AMPLEX)



DIGELOW (MERCER) ENDICOTT (COLE) FOX (POPE HARTFORD) ELLIS JACKSON KNIGHT (WESTCOTT) PEARCE (FAL) WILCOX (NATIONAL) CLEMENS (McFARLAN) TURNER (AMPLEX)

PINK MUD PILLS NOT BARRED BY LAW

Legal Technicality Involved Which Protects "Cure All" Manufacturer.

Washington, May 30.—Medicine that is nothing but sweetened water or pills composed of colored mud may be labeled "cure" and sold as such with impunity under the national pure food and drug acts, according to a decision rendered yesterday by the United States supreme court in the case of Dr. A. C. Johnson of Kansas City.

Provided there is no misstatement on the bottle or package concerning its contents, the manufacturer is free to sell his goods. Justice Holmes announced the majority opinion, Justice Hughes delivering a dissenting opinion in which Justices Harlan and Day concurred.

The court acknowledged that "in a certain sense the statement on the label was false, or, at least, misleading," but it held that the language of the pure food law is such that the statement contained therein as to the meaning of misbranding "is aimed not at all possible false statements, but only at such a determine the identity of the article, possibly including its strength, quality and purity."

If a label were to state that the contents of a bottle was water, when as a matter of fact it was other than water, it would be misbranding in the meaning of the law, according to the opinion. But the opinion adds that when the statement on the box or bottle is "shown to be false only in its commendatory and prophetic aspect," when the contents were "undescribed and unknown," it did not come within the act.

That the Philippine islands are not a country foreign to the United States so far as the revenue laws are concerned was again decided by the supreme court when it held that imports of cigars from Cuba were not enti-

pled to bring them into this country at a rate of duty twenty per cent less than was paid on Philippine cigars.

The contention of the importers of Cuban tobacco was based on a treaty between Cuba and the United States by which the duty on Cuban cigars was to be twenty percent less than that on cigars imported from any other foreign country.

POWDER AND GUNS.

Evidence That They Were Used Long Before the Christian Era.

There is abundant evidence that the origin of gunpowder and artillery goes far back in the dim ages of the past.

The Hindoo code, compiled long before the Christian era, prohibited the making of war with cannon and guns or any kind of firearms. Quintus Curtius informs us that Alexander the Great met with fire weapons in Asia, and Philostratus says that Alexander's conquests were arrested by the use of gunpowder. It is also written that those wise men who lived in the cities of the Ganges "overthrew their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from the walls."

Julius Africanus mentions shooting powder in the year 275. It was used in the siege of Constantinople in 608, by the Arabs in 690, at Thessalonica in 904, at the siege of Belgrade in 1073, by the Greeks in naval battle in 1008, by the Arabs against the Iberians in 1147 and at Toulouse in 1218.

It appears to have been generally known throughout civilized Europe as early as 1300, and soon thereafter it made its way into England, where it was manufactured during the reign of Elizabeth, and we learn that a few arms were possessed by the English in 1310 and that they were used at the battle of Crecy in 1346.—Cassell's Magazine.

The Hub of the Body.

The organ around which all the other organs revolve, and upon which they are largely dependent for their welfare, is the stomach. When the functions of the stomach become impaired, the bowels and liver also become deranged. To cure a disease of the stomach, liver or bowels get a 50 cent or \$1 bottle of Dr. Cassell's Stomach Remedy at your druggist. It is the most potent relief for constipation and dyspepsia ever compounded.

TO SWAMP THE LORDS.

A Threat That Always Brings England's Upper House to Terms.

To override the veto of the house of lords by a wholesale creation of peers is a plan that has been often threatened, but hardly ever put into practice. It certainly places the king in a very unenviable predicament—so much so that in 1719, after a crisis of the kind, George I. caused to be introduced into the lords a bill for limiting the power of the sovereign to create peers, a sort of royal self-denying ordinance.

The measure was twice passed in the lords, but twice rejected by the commons, which was lucky, for had it been carried it would have made the house of lords an almost unchangeable body, entirely beyond the control of king or minister or commons.

The nearest approach that was ever made to "swamping the lords" was in 1832, when the fate of the great reform bill trembled in the balance. Over and over again the measure had been passed by the commons, only to be rejected by the lords. The country was furious. Payment of taxes was refused. Riots broke out everywhere.

The prime minister, Lord Grey, went to the king and begged him to create new peers to carry the bill. His majesty refused, and the ministry resigned. The king, however, presently changed his mind and, fearing a revolution, agreed to the creation of a hundred new peers, "or more if necessary." Then, very reluctantly, the upper house gave way, and the bill became law.—London Family Herald.

The United States has eighty-seven telephones for each one thousand residents.

THE DEATH DICE.

A Murder Case In Which They Returned a Just Verdict.

The German emperor some time ago presented to the Hohenzollern museum the "death dice" with which one of his ancestors decided a difficult case in the seventeenth century. The history of these dice is generally given as follows:

A young girl had been murdered. Suspicion fell upon two young soldiers, Ralph and Alfred, who were suitors for her hand. They both denied their guilt, and even torture failed to extract a confession from either.

Then Elector Frederick William decided to cut the knot by means of the dice box. The two soldiers should throw for their lives and the loser should be executed as the murderer.

The event was celebrated with great solemnity. Ralph had the first chance and threw sixes, the highest possible number. The dice box was then given to Alfred. He fell on his knees and prayed. Then he rose to his feet and threw the dice with such force that one of them was broken. The whole one showed six, the broken one also gave six on the larger portion, and the fragment split off showed one. This was a total of thirteen, one beyond Ralph's throw. The audience held its breath in amazement.

"God has spoken!" cried the prince. Ralph, appalled by what he regarded as a sign from heaven, confessed his guilt and was sentenced to death.—Chicago Record-Herald.

When arrested in Berlin recently a beggar was found to possess \$16,000, which he admitted had been gained by begging.

Palladium Want Ads Pay.

DANCING STARS.

The Twinklers Seem to Jump When Viewed Through a Telescope.

One of the most interesting things appearing in the telescope when that instrument is pointed heavenward is the appearance of jumping stars. Of course we can see stars twinkle without a telescope, but with a telescope they may be seen to jump and actually to dance. The cause is the same—mixing currents of light and heavy air causing refraction or bending of the rays of light coming from the star. We can see the same phenomenon by looking at a small object in a room through the air directly over a hot radiator. The object seems to jump and dance as if playing hide and seek with itself.

This jumping in the telescope or twinkling to the naked eye has also been explained by what is called interference. If two sources of light are placed close to each other, then on a screen placed properly we can catch an alternate band of white and dark lines. Of course if the eye be placed at a dark line it can see neither source of light. The production of these dark lines is accomplished by different light waves reaching the screen in opposite phases so as to blot out or cancel the effect due to each. In like manner it can be shown that if the star has polychromatic light it can and has actually been observed to change color from this effect alone.

The best time to observe this effect of star dancing is on a cold, crisp night. The telescope should be pointed to a twinkling star as near the horizon as can be found, as to see a star on the horizon we have to look through much more atmosphere than to see one in the zenith, and there is consequently more chance for varied currents.—St. Louis Republic.

REFUSED ASSISTANCE POST OFFICE MEN HOLDING MEETING

Deported American Makes Charge Against Consuls.

New York, May 30.—Miss Julia Adelaide Hubbard, who returned to America as a deported alien from England in the steerage of the New York, arriving Saturday night, told today of her struggle for a livelihood in England and on the continent, and of her being sent to a London workhouse.

She declares all her appeals to American ministers and consuls abroad met with scant courtesy, although she asked for assistance in getting music pupils. Miss Hubbard is 71 years old and broken down. She landed with only 1 cent in her pocket.

"I was born in Elgin, Ill.," she began, "where my father was a practicing physician. He died in 1892 and left me heir to property and \$10,000 in different securities.

"In 1908 I was advised by my physician to travel in Europe. I remained in Berlin for seven months. Finding that my income was not enough to support me, I wrote to Ambassador Hill, asking his assistance in getting music pupils. No attention was given to my letter.

"In December last my two trunks were seized for failure to pay my hotel bill in Antwerp. The maitre d'hotel arranged for my being sent to England, where I hoped to get passage back home. I was given 10 francs and sent to the American society in London.

"The secretary helped me for two weeks, after which I was sent to Paddington workhouse. After nine weeks I asked for a release which was granted.

"On March 30, having no way of finding a livelihood, I had to apply for permission to enter St. Giles workhouse. Here I remained until May, when an attorney connected with the institution gave me a choice between returning to America or three months in prison with hard labor."

Miss Hubbard said appeals to Ambassadors White, Bacon and Reid, Minister Bryan and Consul Watts received little or no attention.

Forenoon Occupied by the Appointment of a Number of Committees.

The state convention of the National Post Office Clerks of America assembled at the Pythian temple this morning and was called to order by the president, Frank E. Bennett, of Indianapolis. Immediately following the announcement of committees was made as follows:

Credentials—Cleveland Minot, of Anderson, chairman; A. C. Sourbeer, of Hammond, and Perry P. Pettinger, of Gary.

Resolutions—Lewis Niewoehner of Richmond, chairman; August Cahill, Indianapolis, and A. B. Jester of Muncie.

Finance—Ovid Silverthorn, of Shelbyville, chairman; A. C. Porter, of Tipton, and George F. Ranft, of Indianapolis.

There will be a business session of the association late this afternoon in which some important resolutions, regarding working conditions, eight hour day legislation and other matters pertaining to the civil service will be discussed. There is a probability that a resolution will be adopted asking the national convention to petition congress for an eight-hour working day, for all post office clerks. Most of the clerks now enjoy the eight hour day, but it is merely through the courtesy of the offices in which they work.

A resolution will be adopted changing the date of the Indiana state convention from Memorial day to some other date. For some time the state meeting has taken place on Decoration day, but it is not considered a satisfactory time for a convention.

Tonight a banquet will be held at the Westcott hotel for the delegates, about a hundred of whom are in the city to attend the convention.