

## TAKE NO PART IN GAME OF POLITICS

Church Members Will Not  
Vote For Public  
Officials.

## NOT FOND OF MUSIC

Oppose Lodges, Theater Go-  
ing, Use of Tobacco and  
Dancing.

In a little frame building on Summit street near Seventeenth a band of less than 100 worshippers gathers every Sunday to hold a service almost Puritan in its simplicity, says the Kansas City Star. There is no organ in the little church, nor a piano either; when the time comes to sing a hymn the precentor strikes a tuning fork and the members of the congregation lift up their voices together in the words of a hymn written not by modern musicians, but by the psalmist David. The place where this occurs in the Reformed Presbyterian church, 1735 Summit street, the only one of its denomination in Kansas City. It will be only for a few more Sundays, however, that the small congregation will gather in the frail wooden building where services have been held for the last twenty-five years. Within a month the members hope to move into the Sunday school room of the new church which is being built. Only the Sunday school room will be finished then, for the members of the Covenanters' church, as many members of the denomination prefer to style it, do not believe in going into debt. "Pay as you go," is their motto, and one might add the further injunction, "if you can't pay, don't go."

There are many interesting things about the Reformed Presbyterian Church, some of which were explained to a visitor the other day by the Rev. J. M. Wylie, pastor of the church, as he sat in the sunny front room of his home. In the first place, the church is the direct—albeit Dr. Wylie says the only—lineal descendant of the Scottish church of the Covenant, established by John Knox.

It was John Knox, you may remember, who was in the habit of going fearlessly up to the palace of Holyrood in Edinburgh, where Mary Queen of Scots held her gay court, to rebuke the Queen and point out to her the error of her ways. And though the Queen did not like John Knox and might have had him killed, somehow she didn't; perhaps as she was unable to help feeling for him a certain grudging admiration after all.

At one time and another members of the Covenant church were hunted through the mountains of Scotland like wild beasts, compelled to hold their meetings in the hillside caverns and in open groves, but still they held fast to their faith. For they are sturdy folk, these Covenanters, whose history has been a story of fighting for freedom for something more than 350 years.

They fought the house of Stuart for fifty years—from 1638 until William of Orange drove James II, the last Stuart king, from England in 1688, and the historian Bancroft says that to the Covenanters, more than any other body of men belongs the credit for the famous Mecklenburg declaration of independence, made in 1775. Among the earliest enemies of negro slavery we find the Covenanters, and today one reason members of the church decline to vote for men running for Federal offices is because the Government sanctions the liquor traffic.

The service in the Covenanter church is as austere as simple as was the worship of the Puritans who settled in New England. There is no choir in the church, no organ or musical accompaniment of any sort. God is praised only by the human voice. Not, Dr. Wylie explains, that the Covenanters believe there is anything wicked about music, only that music, like all other forms of art, has no place in church services.

There men and women should come together, the members of this church

believe, solely for the service of God and the exaltation of the spiritual, and flowers and musical instruments and other things usually considered part of church services tend to distract men from the spiritual. Similarly the only hymns that are sung within the church are the hymns of divine inspiration, the Psalms of David. So when the time of morning service comes the precentor, David Dadds, who is an engineer for the terminal company six days in the week, strikes his tuning fork and the members of the congregation sing together, and their voices are the only music ever heard within the plain walls of the Covenanter church. Perhaps the psalm is the twenty-third—set to music it runs thus:

The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want.  
He makes me dwell in  
pastures green; He leadeth me  
The quiet waters by.

My soul He doth restore again;  
And me to walk doth make  
Within the paths of righteousness,  
Ev'n for His own name's sake.

Yea, though I walk in death's dark  
vale  
Yet will I fear no ill;  
For Thou art with me, and Thy rod  
And staff me comfort still.

A table Thou hast furnished me  
In presence of my foes;  
My head Thou dost with oil anoint,  
And my cup overflows.

Goodness and mercy all my life  
Shall surely follow me;  
And in God's house forevermore  
My dwelling place shall be.

Then there is a brief exposition of the psalm by the pastor, followed by prayer, reading of scripture and a sermon; also one or more psalms are sung.

The old metrical versions of the psalms have been to some extent repolished and crudities of line and meter eradicated, but the committee which has had this work in hand has not in any way changed the simple strength and beauty of these oldest of church songs. Thus the first two verses of the ninetieth Psalm run as follows:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling  
place  
In generations all;  
Before Thou hadst brought forth  
The mountains great or small

Ere ever Thou hadst formed the earth,  
And all the world abroad;  
Ev'n Thou from everlasting art  
To everlasting God.

The laws of the Covenanter church are strict regarding worldly amusements; the church has put itself on record against dancing, card playing, theatergoing, drinking and the use of tobacco. Covenanters believe in the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination; that some men are predestined to be saved and others to be damned.

Members of the Covenanter church may not join secret orders, lodges or fraternities. Missionary work is one of the points upon which the church prides itself and with reason. It has one missionary in foreign field for every 275 church members at home, while the general ratio of missionaries to church members for other denominations is one to 5,000.

No one thing about the church is more interesting and unusual than its attitude on the question of voting.

"We take no part in politics," Dr. Wylie says, "up to the point where there is some immoral obligation required of us. We vote on constitutional amendments and on the liquor question. We do not vote for candidates for State and Federal offices because these men if elected are bound by their oath of office to enforce laws which we believe immoral. The position of our church is very similar to that of Dr. A. A. Hodge of the Presbyterian church, who said: 'I refuse to vote under a constitution of government which declines to recognize the authority of Jesus Christ.'"

"Or, to use another illustration, our position is analogous to that of Wendell Phillips, who gave up a lucrative law practice because he was unwilling to practice law under a Constitution which recognized negro slavery. The Constitution of the United States fails to recognize Christ as a supreme ruler and therefore we do not vote for candidates for office."

"There is no one point upon which the position of the Covenanter church has been more misunderstood than upon this of voting. We have been accused of lack of patriotism, an accusation which is unjust. Perhaps a larger proportion of members of our church risked their lives for the country during the civil war than any other denomination supplied."

"The whole history of the church has been a history of patriotism. In all the annals of the church since its foundation, December 20, 1560, you will find that the Covenanters have not hesitated to give their lives in the struggle for country and democracy; to mention only two examples, take our struggle against the Stuart kings and our action in the matter of the Mecklenburg declaration."

"We are willing to take part in politics as soon as the people of the United States are willing to agree to administer their government according to the law of God, and we are doing all we can to help them hasten that day. The moral laws of Jesus Christ revealed in the scriptures are our supreme political guide."

### INCORPORATIONS

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—The Interstate Public Service company of Indianapolis has increased its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Moore's Hill-North Hogan Telephone company, \$300, Moore's Hill; to operate a telephone system; E. Giblin, M. Heller, H. Bigney.

Service Electric company, Evansville, \$40,000; to deal in electrical supplies; H. A. Robertson, D. H. Wood, M. W. Swift, R. C. Straight.

Foots Lake Pleasure club, Evansville; to operate a pleasure club; H. Weber, G. P. Damm, C. M. Jurgens.

## Marvels of Illumination and Splendors of Palaces for the Panama Exposition

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Marvelous advances in illuminating materials and methods will enable San Francisco to illuminate the buildings of the Panama Exposition, inside and out, in a way that would have been physically impossible five or six years ago. The skilled illuminating engineer is today enabled to produce light effects undreamed of at any of the former world's expositions.

The lighting of the exposition will mark an epoch in the new fascinating science of illumination. The entire plan of the illumination is in charge of Mr. W. D. A. Ryan, director of illumination, who supervised the illumination of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, of Niagara Falls, and who is directing the illumination of the Panama canal throughout its length to the high seas on either side. In the exposition there will not be a single article of lighting equipment that was ever used before. More than fifty thousand dollars have been expended in a single line of experimentation, the development of cut glass reflectors to be known as "jewels," for use at the exposition. Most of these have been made in Germany and the results produced through their reflected light will be among the superb lighting effects.

The most striking phase of the illumination plan lies in the fact that there will be no dark shadows. At night the exposition palaces with the details of their facades and statuary will be seen as clearly as if by day. Great paintings upon the walls, screened by the colonnades of the courts, will appear in their true color values as if in daylight, but with their contrasts enhanced and intensified. Perfect reflections of white buildings will be reproduced in the lagoons upon the exposition grounds. In the harbor before the grounds batteries of colored searchlights will throw their rays against the towers and minarets, picking out the colors, and against the reflecting jewels, which will reflect and radiate shafts of colored light throughout the exposition city. The zone of general illumination will extend twice the height of the tallest exhibit palaces.

Both direct and indirect or reflected lighting will be employed at the exposition. Mr. Ryan is working in accord with Mr. Jules Guerin, director of color, an artist whose work is as popular in Europe as in America. Most expositions appear too bright and often the sightseer goes away with tired eyes. Mr. Guerin has conceived a marvelous color scheme through which there will be no dead white upon the exposition grounds. Mr. Ryan has planned that there will be no glare and no dark places or black shadows at night.

Outline lighting will not be adopted. Although the contours of the buildings is brought out by this method much of the architecture and most of the finer details would be lost through dark shadows. The architectural splendors of the exposition will be brought out to the best possible advantage in both form and color maintaining the daylight perspective. By night the exposition in all its details will be magnificent picture. All Guerin's colors, the burnt orange, vermilion, cerulean blue and gold of the courts, the gold and blue of the recesses of the towers, the vast friezes of red, yellow and blue, the red tiles of the roofs, the golden domes and the copper-green minarets will be seen at night enhanced and glorified.

There will be four principal sources of light at the exposition. In the harbor some six hundred yards off the exposition grounds will be great batteries of searchlights mounted upon pontoons; masked batteries of searchlights will be located upon the roofs of the exhibit palaces; behind the columns of the colonnades that encircle the courts and in recesses of towers, domes and minarets indirect or reflected light will be employed. The thousands of lamps used in the reflected lighting will not be seen but their lights will be cast upon the statuary, mural decorations, and facades of the buildings. In the courts and through-out the grounds will be radiant groups of statuary.

The interior of the buildings will be lighted with flames arcs and luminous arcs and at night the great windows will shine out with their illuminations. The direct lighting will be the light upon the facades and sides of the buildings. The light behind the columns will be a warm yellow in the lower sections, while the upper sections will be a bluish purple producing an artificial shadow in the light.

The walls behind the colonnades in the grand court of honor, the Court of Suns and Stars, and in the great east and west courts, will be decorated with mural paintings which will be illuminated by electric globes placed in recesses in the backs of the columns; the lamps will not be visible from the floors of the colonnades or

from the courts. These will be set in the columns at heights of ten, twenty and thirty feet. The illumination of the paintings will be absolutely controlled by changing the size of the light units and the curvature of the mirrors that will reflect the lights against the walls. Kaleidoscopic effects will be obtained by introducing colored bulbs. A special type of tubular lamp has been developed for fluted columns, the lamp and reflector being small enough to go into a flute of each column.

The method of turning on the lights at night will be original. At first the visitor will notice myriads of little jets of light throughout the exposition where batteries of searchlights throw their rays against the jewels in the towers and above the figures of the stars around the Court of Suns and Stars; then from behind the columns of the colonnades that line the walls of the buildings the light will break out, flooding the mural decorations with radiance; then will come the great white light throughout the exposition, and finally searchlights anchored six hundred yards off the esplanade will direct their batteries of colored lights throughout the exposition grounds. These searchlights will be manned by fifty or sixty men who are drilled to handle the batteries of lights in much the same manner that artillerymen are drilled. "The effect," says Mr. Ryan, "will be marvelous. The batteries will go through evolutions of color, forming auroras in the sky and over the exposition, that will spread like a great lily. On the clear nights the shafts of light will be visible forty or fifty miles."

The shafts of colored light meeting in the heavens will produce marvelous effects, color painting with the skies as a canvas. But he who deals with light rays obtains results far removed from those attained by the artist who works with pigments. The reason is that the painter in mixing his pigments is most frequently dealing with impure colors. The painter takes a yellow pigment and a blue pigment, both of which are impure, since the yellow contains a little bit of green and the blue contains a little bit of green as well, and the result obtained is a green through the impurity of both pigments. The artist who deals in light, which is pure, finds when he mixes yellow rays of light and blue rays of light that he gets white, and so it is that at San Francisco men will paint pictures upon the clouds.

Water Bills Due April 1st.  
31-107

## Amusements

At the Gennett.  
April 17-18—"Miss Bob White."

At the Murray.  
Vaudeville—Matinee and Night.

Murray.  
"In Frisky France," the musical offering at the Murray this week well merits the title for its about the "Friskiest" entertainment so far this season, never for one moment is there a "let up" in the fun, one continual round of pleasure so to speak. The musical numbers are all "catchy" and already are being whistled on the

## You Can Make Pure Lager BEER

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Johann Hofmeister  
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You can now brew your own beer—best you ever tasted—cheap, clean, right in your own home. With Johann Hofmeister Beer Extract anyone can make the same high quality lager beer that has been made in Germany for ages in the same honest, old-fashioned way. Beer isn't so tasty, wholesome, satisfying, every member of the family will surely be delighted with it. Better beer than you can buy in saloons or in bottles anywhere. And it will cost less than 3 cents a quart—little over a half cent a glass!

Real Malt and Hop Beer at 11 Cents a Gallon. Remember, it's not near-beer, not imitation beer—but real German style lager beer, made of select barley malt and the best hops. Beer of fine, natural color—topped with a rich, creamy foam. Beer with snap and sparkle—clear and pure as can be—with life and health in every drop. And the taste—oh, delicious!

Johann Hofmeister Lager Beer Extract is guaranteed under the U. S. Food and Drug Act, Serial No. 35,317. No license needed anywhere to make your own beer with this pure extract. Get a can of it today, follow the simple instructions—then you'll know why brewery beer can never be sold where this beer has been introduced. 50c can makes 3 gallons of beer. 75c can makes 7 gallons of beer. Sold by all drug stores, or sent direct, prepaid, upon receipt of price (either size), by Johann Hofmeister, 62 Hofmeister Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## Gray Hair Turns Its Natural Color After Applying Sage Tea

Mixed With Sulphur It Darkens Beautifully and Takes Off Dandruff.

Almost every one knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also cures dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays skilled chemists do this better than ourselves. By asking at any drug store for the ready-to-use product—called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy"—you will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Some (Advertisement)

druggists make their own but it's usually too sticky, so insist upon getting "Wyeth's" which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is the best remedy for dandruff, dry, feverish, itchy scalp and to stop falling hair. Folks like "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so naturally and evenly, says a well-known downtown druggist. You dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This requires but a few moments, by morning the gray hair disappears and after another application or two is restored to its natural color and looks even more beautiful and glossy than ever. (Advertisement)

streets which shows how "In Frisky France" has "caught on" with the patrons of the Murray this week.

### Murrette.

The Dayton flood views now being shown at the Murrette are said to be the best pictures made of the recent disastrous flood. Twenty-five pictures in all will be shown today in addition to the regular program of three reels of high class pictures.

### The Palace Theater.

The Palace Theater will offer an extra added attraction today. The feature of all features, Dayton and Ohio in Fire and Water, a special descriptive lecture by C. Fred Malin, manager of the Auditorium theater, Dayton, O. Mr. Malin arrived in Richmond last night. He has been in Dayton all during the horrible disaster, and has prepared a special descriptive lecture and will give Richmond people a chance to know and see exactly how Dayton and the entire state of Ohio is situated. Every man, woman and child will be glad to visit the Palace theater today to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing one of the greatest events of the present year. Every part of the Gem city is shown and explained. The lecture takes you from the morning of March 25th up to the present time.

### NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Opened at 12 Liberty Avenue. Horse Shoeing, Wagon Repairing, all kinds of general repairing done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. MARTIN & GERSTNER.

### Earlham Note.

By H. Peterson

Dr. D. W. Dennis, head of the department of Biology at Earlham, who has been spending the winter in California and other parts of the west, has returned and will take up his classes in this term. Dr. Dennis has recovered from the stroke of paralysis which took him from his duties at Earlham.

Redwood forests can be grown for the market in from forty to fifty years by California timber owners, according to Dr. George James Peirce, professor of botany at Stanford. He adds that the destruction of the redwoods in California, the only place in the world where they flourish, is no more necessary than a similar destruction of human life.

## "DOPES" CAN GET CURED IN 24 HOURS

So Asserts Physicians of  
Hahnemann Hospital Who  
Have Made Experiments.

(National News Association)

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—"Dopes" who are the slaves of cocaine, morphine and opium habits, and the host of unfortunates who are just plain, prosaic "drunks," have a new hope held out to them. They can strike off their fetters, or, rather, have them stricken off for them, in exactly twenty-four hours. This statement seems incredible in view of the terrific efforts that thousands have made to free themselves from the habit and have had their struggles for their pains. It is true none the less.

Quiet experiments have been going on for months at the Hahnemann Hospital, and the doctors there have arrived at a point where they feel justified in announcing that they have perfected an absolute cure for the drug and alcohol habits. It is a violent cure, but safe and positive. It is the elaboration of an old idea, and its basis is to rid the system of the victim absolutely and expeditiously of every vestige of the drug which holds him in its grip.

The experiment by the hospital doctors has covered a period of nine months and was conducted by the neurological department of the hospital, of which Dr. William F. Baker is the chief. He was assisted by Dr. Frank R. Fleming, chief resident of the hospital.

Thirty patients so far have been treated by the new method, and according to the physicians, twenty-nine have been absolutely cured and are nauseated by the mention of the drug to which they had been enslaved.

The treatment consisted of driving all of the drug from the system within a few hours. Prior to the discovery of this treatment drug fiends were sometimes cured of the habit by a gradual building up of the system and

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fletcher

at the same time allowing them to have the drug they craved at regular intervals, gradually reducing the amount of drug used and substituting a harmless ingredient, the patient believing he was getting the regular amount. This would continue until the drug ceased to be administered at all. This treatment, however, was never a great success, because it required at least fourteen days to consummate it, and during that time the patient became discouraged and was in agony the greater part of the time, due to the desire for the drug and also the reaction upon the nervous system. In 50 per cent of the cases attempted by this method the patient would refuse the treatment after a few days and leave the hospital rather than suffer. According to some physicians the treatment was worse than the habit. With the new method of treatment the whole idea is a different one. The primal idea is to receive the patient while his better nature is asserting itself and he desires to break the habit.

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with

United States  
Tires

They cut down  
fire bills

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20 PEOPLE 20

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walk to the leading shops and

theatres, five minutes to the

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a few seconds to the Subway,

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Do not let your taxes get delinquent or your other accounts run past due. SAVE YOUR CREDIT by getting the money from us and paying all bills on time. We will be glad to accommodate you with a loan of from \$5 to \$100 on your Furniture, Horses, Piano or personal property of any kind. Loans made payable weekly, monthly or quarterly. All dealings confidential.

If you need money fill out the following blank, cut it out and mail it to us and our agent will call on you.

Your Name .....

Address .....

We give you a written statement of your contract. We allow you extra time without charge in case of sickness or loss of work. Phone 1545.

Richmond Loan Co.

Colonial Building, Room 8.

Richmond, Ind.

## RASH ALMOST COVERED FACE

And Arms. Terrible Itching, Blistery Sores on Arm and Limbs, Could not Sleep. Used Cuticura Remedies. Entirely Rid of All Skin Eruptions.

Warrenton, O.—"I have felt the effects of blood poisoning for eighteen years. I was never without some eruptions on my body."

The terrible itching caused me much suffering and discomfort, while the rubbing and scratching made it worse.

"Last spring I had a terrible breaking out of blistery sores on my arms and limbs. My face and arms were almost covered with rash. I could not sleep and lost nineteen pounds in five weeks. My face was terribly red and sore, and felt as if my skin was on fire. At last I tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and I found them so cool, soothing and healing that I got some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Resolvent.

I bathed with hot water and Cuticura Soap, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment every night for two months, and I am entirely cured of all skin eruptions." (Signed) Mrs. Kathryn Kraft, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap is best for skin and hair because of its extreme purity, delicate yet effective medication, and refreshing fragrance. It costs but little more than ordinary soaps, wears to a wafer and gives comfort and satisfaction every moment of its use, for toilet, bath and nursery. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

32-Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

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