

VON BERNSTORFF TRIED TO PERSUADE GERMANY TO REPEAL WASP DECREE

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Count Von Bernstorff, it was stated by department officials, knew of the impending ruthless submarine decree two weeks before it was issued and made every effort with his government to have it repealed.

Officials here are much aroused by German's continued attempts to convict the United States of desiring war and they intend to show that every possible opportunity was given Germany to avoid it.

America's action, they pointed out, foreshadowed in the Sussex note, delivered eight and one-half months before the German decree merely followed out the policy then outlined. Germany on the other hand, abrogated her promises on seven hours notice to this government and then in face of drastic action by this country allowed three days to pass without any attempts to meet the United States.

Leaves for United States.
That German's decree was discussed two weeks ahead of its issue adds new interest to the Austrian situation for it was just at that time that Count Tarnowski left Austria for this country to become the new Austrian ambassador. Whether Vienna was convinced that the United States would not sever relations, whether Austria was a silent

and unsympathetic party to Germany's action, or whether the ambassador was intrusted with special arguments to present the Teutonic viewpoint are not known.

Zimmerman's statement that the United States had tried to set the entire world against Germany after the break might be construed by this government it was stated, as a recognition that Germany considered a state of war had existed from the date of the severance of relations and President Wilson's appeal to neutrals to take similar action. Whether Germany took that point of view or not was stated not to be known.

SENATOR STONE PLANS TO VOTE AGAINST WAR

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, broke his silence today on the international situation and said that war appears probable; that he will vote against a war declaration, but will give President Wilson his unlimited support if war is decided upon. Senator Stone said he did not know the President's program, but would co-operate in enabling congress promptly to express its convictions.

"I have not changed my position nor convictions since the armed neutrality resolution was before the senate," said Senator Stone. "I will vote against a war resolution, but if war is decided upon I'd like to see anyone go farther in backing up the President in its unlimited prosecution."

SAMUEL REPLOGLE DIES AT INGLEWOOD

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., March 31.—William Replogle, a farmer living near here, was notified of the death of his father, Samuel Replogle, who passed away at his home at Inglewood, California, Wednesday at 5:30 p. m.

Mr. Replogle formerly lived here on the farm now occupied by his son and was quite well known. He was born here and lived here all his life until he left for California about fifteen years ago. He was 80 years old the 29th of December and had been failing due to senility for more than a year and at the last became paralyzed. He is survived by his wife and daughter Miss Minnie Replogle in California and his son here. Mrs. John D. Hoover of this place is his sister and John Replogle of Chicago Corner is his brother.

ENGINEER MUELLER STAYS BY COUNTY

Bridge Engineer Mueller reported today that he agrees with the county commissioners in their beliefs that advertisements for bids for contracts for the Main and South G street bridges should be ordered Monday.

Wayne county people do not favor any more delays in the construction of the bridges. It is feared that bids may be affected slightly by the war situation but there is no definite way of telling when the conditions will be better.

Capital to Show Loyalty to Flag

(By Associated Press)
INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—A series of patriotic parades and demonstrations here today will culminate in a mass meeting at which the international crisis will be discussed. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton university, and John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, will be the principal speakers tonight.

Wayne County Bar Draws Resolutions Expressing Regret Over Shiveley's Death

Wayne county lawyers paid honor to the late Attorney Charles Shiveley in a special meeting in the circuit court room today.

Older members of the bar all spoke in highest terms of Mr. Shiveley and bailed his death as a great loss to society in general.

Henry U. Johnston, John L. Rupe, William Metzger, Henry Starr, A. C. Lindemuth, Perry Freeman, Wilfred Joseph, Abel L. Study and William Kellor spoke. They all urged closer cooperation between members of the local bar.

Resolutions adopted follow:

The sudden death of the Honorable Charles E. Shiveley at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, March 29, 1917, at his residence, No. 46 South Fourteenth street, has greatly shocked the court and bar of Wayne County.

Mr. Shiveley has long been an active and highly respected member of the Wayne County bar; having been admitted to practice law in the year 1876, and was in active practice up to the time of his death. He was an able and conscientious lawyer; zealous in the cause of his client; and very successful in his practice and business affairs. As an associate of the bar, he was highly respectful of the court and courteous to his fellow members and unusually social and genial at all times.

Mr. Shiveley had a lofty sense of the dignity of the law as a profession and was emphatic in maintaining the standard of the bar and observance of

legal ethics. As a citizen he was not radical, but was always on the side of law and order and believed in the just enforcement of the law.

Aside from his profession, Mr. Shiveley was a public spirited citizen and has occupied various responsible and distinguished positions. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County from 1880 to 1884; State Senator from 1884 to 1898; Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the world from 1894 to 1896; and has occupied other of more or less importance. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank of this city.

Mr. Shiveley was born in Preble County, Ohio, on July 8, 1853.

Resolved, That in the death of Charles E. Shiveley, the bench and bar of Wayne County, Indiana, feel that they have sustained a serious loss and that his presence in the court room and office will be long and keenly missed.

Resolved, Further, That the sincere regrets and sympathy of the bench and bar be extended to the members of his family; that this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of the Wayne Circuit Court, and that a copy thereof be forwarded by the Clerk of the Court to his immediate family.

A. C. LINDEMUTH,
PERRY J. FREEMAN,
WALTER G. BUTLER,
Committee on Resolutions.

Harper Continues Memories of Days As Apprentice on Palladium

GEORGE W. HARPER
Early in 1855 a one-third interest in the Palladium was sold to Dr. I. S. Drake of Xenia, Ohio. The doctor was a printer by trade before he became an M. D., and had also at one time been connected with a newspaper. Previous to coming to Richmond he had been at the head of a private bank, which had failed. He came in to the work department of the Palladium, and almost from his first entrance succeeded in winning the contempt and ill will of all the employees, and also that of "Daddy Ben" as Mr. Davis was kindly spoken of by the employees.

I being a member of the household of Mr. Davis, who with his family had always been very kind to me, there was a mutual dislike between Dr. Drake and myself, which developed in occasionally in a demonstration of ill feeling that served to further that between Dr. Drake and Mr. Davis. But the partnership existed for the better part of two years when the doctor retired and purchased the Courier at Newcastle.

Reaches Western States.
About the time of the advent of the Native American party in the Eastern States, that in 1854 became the Know Nothing party which reached out into the Western States, in Philadelphia on some patriotic day there was a parade of school boys carrying a banner proclaiming "America for Americans," an opposition to Catholics in office or in the management of the schools. This gave offense and led to an attempt to capture the banner. The fight resulted in George Schiffer, a youth of fifteen years, being killed. A bitter resentment resulted among the boys and older heads, which was carried into the politics of the city.

A further result was the formation by the school fellows of young Schiffer into an organization which was fostered by the Native American organization, and a ritual for initiation ceremonies, signs and pass words, starting out with the idea of a "Great High School of Freedom," with an intent of educating the youth to stand for the same ideas in general as the Native American organization, but in all things for the highest character of citizenship, and the perpetuity of the Union, was christened "Junior Sons of America."

Camps of Order Known.
The Camps of the order were all known as "Washington Camp," with numbers in each State beginning with No. 1, and so on up, No. 1 in each State being the charter granting body after receiving its charter, which was granted by No. 1 in Philadelphia. Learning of this organization some of the boys of Richmond conceived the idea of getting a Camp there, and I was delegated to make investigations. I did so and learned that there was already Camp No. 1, located at Evansville, Oran Perry, Granville H. Hull, John Finley, Marshall Holloway, John Caho, Addison Nordyke, myself, and a half dozen others whose names I have forgotten, petitioned for a charter, which was granted, and an organization effected. W. D. Shoolley, a Daguerreotype artist of the city, who had been prominent in the Know Nothing organization, secured for us the use of the hall which had been in use by the K. N.'s and that party "gave up the ghost" in Richmond, as it did some months later, we fell heir to their furniture and fixtures. Among

these we found in the drawer of a table a good sized silver cross, the usages of which we remained in ignorance.

Followed by Oran Perry.
I was chosen the first president, and was followed by Oran Perry. The membership increased rapidly, and soon there were numbered in its ranks about all the better class of boys (excepting those of "died in the wool" Democratic antecedents) between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one.

"When treason reared its hydra head," and the war of the rebellion came on nearly the entire list of these boys were in the Union ranks. Prominent among these was Col. Oran Perry of the 69th Indiana Infantry who was once or twice wounded, and Major John Finley of the same regiment, who received his death wound at Vicksburg when he was shot through the body. In a recent letter from Col. Perry he says: "Of that gang of boys, those Junior Sons of America, if there are any alive today but you and me, I don't know where to find them, barring Granny Hull, of Lafayette."

The past sixty years has witnessed many advances from the old superstitions and fanaticism which, to a greater or less extent still featured the day. Progressivism of a liberal character has taken its place, fully as much in religious affairs as in the present time as the advancement then was from the policy of the puritans when they first landed on Plymouth Rock to escape the persecutions in the mother country. The religious debates that were quite frequent three score years ago may have accomplished good, but their day has passed by.

Eliminate Methodist Discipline.
The old Methodist discipline has eliminated its inhibition of wearing jewelry and frills, and milady would scarce go into the church house today dressed in accord with the rules laid down in the book for the church government. Dancing and card playing, which at that time would not only have "called the offender onto the carpet," but an immediate expulsion unless a confession of the sin and a promise to do better in the future, which would have met a suspension subject to "six months probation." The two organizations of the Society of Friends, or Quakers (the Orthodox and Hicksite) each had large congregations in Richmond, and were very strict as to the use of music in public or the private home. John Haines was a leading member of one of the societies. He had a very beautiful home about a mile southeast of the city, where he conceived the idea of erecting an Academy or Boarding School for young ladies.

It was not an institution restricted to his religious denomination, and several young ladies of the city were conveyed to and from the school mornings and evenings by Mr. Haines. Some of these young ladies desiring to have lessons in music, Mr. Haines rented a room in the Academy to a teacher who placed a piano therein, giving lessons to such as desired to patronize her.

Called Before Meeting.
For this Mr. Haines was "called before the monthly meeting," where he made a statement of the facts, but when he was ordered to have the instrument removed from his school and declined to do so he was excommunicated.

Today the Society would not only permit him to have music as a part of the curriculum of his school, but I understand music is permitted in their churches as a part of the worship.

A drastic prohibitory liquor law was passed by the legislature elected in 1854, convening in January, early in the session in compliance with the party platform of the Fusion party. As the law authorized the seizure of contraband spirits, and its destruction, several barrels of the stuff was so seized in Richmond soon after the law went into effect, and it was turned into the street gutters. But it was not all thus confiscated, as some of it was kept in hiding, and doled out in the manner which it is in "dry territory" now days, and when evidence could be obtained arrests were made.

Test Case is Brought.
When such arrests were made the offender immediately applied to Attorney W. A. Bickle to defend them. Soon after the law was put in operation a test case was brought before the supreme court of the state on the constitutionality of the measure. As it would be some time before a hearing could be had and an opinion handed down, Bickle brought a case before Samuel E. Perkins, one of the judges, in chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. Perkins gave an "extra judicial opinion" holding the law unconstitutional and issued the writ. After that when any one violated the law he was taken before Judge Perkins, a writ was granted, and the offender turned loose. The friends of the law kept up the arrests, determined to put the violators to all possible trouble, and thus made business lively until the court convened and handed down its opinion that the law was unconstitutional, three of the four judges concurring.

Old Glory Flies Over Islands

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, March 31.—The final act of more than fifty years of effort to bring the Danish West Indies under the American flag was completed with formal ceremonies at the state department today when Danish Minister Brun was handed a treasury warrant for \$25,000,000, the purchase price, and wireless messages were sent to the American and Danish authorities at the islands to lower the Danish flag and raise the stars and stripes. At noon today the new possessions passed definitely and finally under the authority of the United States.

CALLS ON INDIANA FOR 800 SEAMEN

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Indiana must furnish eight hundred men for the navy by April 30, according to orders received today by Lieutenant Commander E. F. Clement, in charge of the naval recruiting stations in this state. The orders were signed by Rear Admiral Palmer.

GERMANY PROBES CHARGE AGAINST JAMES GERARD

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, March 31.—Former United States Ambassador Gerard was the subject of discussion in the Reichstag on Thursday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam. The discussion was precipitated by Herr Werner, a member of the Pan-German faction, who criticized certain incidents of the banquet given to Mr. Gerard by the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin.

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, according to the Vossische Zeitung replied that Mr. Gerard had complained in regard to several Americans who had published pamphlets attacking him and who had founded a so-called league of truth. Herr Zimmermann said that Mr. Gerard wished proceedings to be taken against these gentlemen, whom the American ambassador described as his bitter enemies.

Finds Opinion Differ.
"As far as the pamphlets were concerned," the foreign secretary is quoted as saying "I made inquiries in the interest of state and found allegations unfounded. For the rest they represented differences of opinion between Americans and their ambassadors and these I did not touch. I considered it my duty as long as the ambassador

LICENSE NUMBERS REPORTED FORGED

Prosecutor Strayer reported today that several Richmond automobile agents are guilty of forging automobile license numbers. Arrests will probably follow.

"Dealers purchase Merchants' licenses for \$25 a year," said Strayer today. "This entitles them to licenses for all cars for sale. The state must furnish all tags, however. Each set costs \$1."

"Instead of getting tags from the state, some local dealers have been having paper tags printed which is against the law."

"Officers are also keeping close watch on 'License Applied For Signs.'"

GLEE CLUB TO APPEAR

Indiana university glee club will give a concert in Richmond in the near future. This was announced in a dispatch from Bloomington today.

was here to treat him with necessary deference."

Deputy Werner desired that complaints against Mr. Gerard should be answered and Herr Zimmermann replied:

"I investigated the complaints and they were undoubtedly incorrect, especially that relating to passports. I had to treat the ambassador in a friendly way as we were anxious that good reports should go to America, with whom we desired to maintain good relations and avoid a rupture."



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