

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM
AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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R. G. Leeds, Editor. E. H. Harris, Mgr.
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ond Class Mail Matter.

The Police Judge—Take Your Time

Members of the city council who are prejudiced in favor of the project have plenty of time to consider the project carefully.

The taxpayers of this city are watching the city treasury just as carefully as are members of the city council. They are the ones who must bear the burden of the \$1200 annually which the new office will cost the city.

The argument that a mayor can save more than this amount by looking after other city affairs during the thirty minutes the police court is in session, is specious.

Taxpayers and voters know that the business of the mayor and of the board of works has slowed down wonderfully in the last twelve months, and that these officials will have less work next year.

Why? Because the city has no money to expend for public improvements.

The "other city affairs" to which the mayor is supposed to give his attention next year will not exist. The mayor of Richmond while the great war is in progress, will have less to do than any mayor has had for many years.

Such being the case, why create a new office? The mayor will have plenty of time for the work. Lack of time is a plea that is so thin that the citizens have seen through it long ago.

How about the mayor's ability to preside over the court?

The ability of a mayor to act as police judge has not been questioned heretofore.

If it had been questioned, citizens long ago would have demanded a change.

The promoters of the scheme to spend \$1200 of the people's money annually for a salaried job have not adduced one single case where justice has miscarried in the police court.

The files of the newspapers do not contain a single complaint of an offender asserting that justice had been violated by a mayor. In fact, the persons who appear before that court usually admit their guilt.

Again, if the mayor of Richmond, taken from professional, business or industrial life, is supposed to have brains enough to run the whole machinery of the city government, including all departments, why should he lack brains enough to decide whether the evidence produced in police court proves a man innocent or guilty.

If the specious argument of the supporters of the city judgeship really holds true, then, no one excepting a banker could be mayor, because the mayor is the commanding figure in determining the financial policy of a city.

Again, the mayor's word goes far in deciding on public improvements.

If he cannot be trusted to hand out justice in police court, how can we believe that he possesses sound judgment in these matters?

It seems strange that the utter unfitness of a mayor to preside over a police court should not have been discovered until a few weeks ago.

Richmond's taxpayers are given credit for the

possession of a fair amount of common sense, and yet, for years and years, they have permitted "ignorant and incapable" men to sit in the judge's chair in police court! How strange! What a reflection on our community!

Among Richmond's taxpayers are men who rank high in the nation for their work in penal reform, and yet these men, with their sympathetic souls and highly developed moral sense of what is right and wrong, have seen nothing wrong in the Richmond police court.

Never has their voice been raised against the mayor; never have they denounced him as an ignoramus, thoroughly incapable of administering the elementary justice that is handed out in that tribunal.

Viewed from every angle, the proposition to create the office of police judge is a misguided effort to make a new office for which the people of Richmond must pay the price. The taxpayers are the ones who must go into their pockets.

For the President

All over the country voices are calling for the formation of a coalition cabinet. Newspapers and magazines suggest the change not because they have no confidence in the president but because they believe that parties are merely machines to get votes and offices.

The president is greater than a party machine. He represents the people. They look toward him when they sacrifice their sons and their fortunes. Since the sons of all parties and the money of voters of all parties are being used for the consummation of a great cause, the people are wondering why a coalition cabinet, composed of the best men of the country irrespective of party affiliations, would not be a safe innovation.

Editorially the Saturday Evening Post says this week:

The country is engaged in a war the duration and sacrifices of which no one can foresee. All present indications point to a long war and to enormous sacrifices.

The country is ready for that.

How effectual its sacrifices will be—whether its blood and treasure are spent to the best advantage or wastefully—depends in a large degree upon Washington.

Since the executive whose name the capital bears retired from office, no President of the United States has had the confidence of the people of this country in a higher degree than Woodrow Wilson now has it. When they offer their sons and their money it is to him they look.

But they have no particular confidence in that partisan political organization that he happens to represent. That is merely one of two machines for the purpose of getting votes and offices.

The country deeply feels that this war should not be exploited for money profits. It feels equally that it should not be exploited for partisan political profits.

A great stroke of patriotism lies within the power of the President. If, when the most pressing war legislation is out of the way, he will reorganize his cabinet, overriding partisan division by calling in the best ability from the other party, and recommend a like non-partisan reorganization of Congress, he will quicken the whole country anew, give it the inspiration of firm faith in its leadership and write himself so high in its regard that every other temporal office will look tawdry beside his.

It will not be a pleasant task for a kindly man. But there are considerations that immeasurably outweigh a kindly man's reluctance to hurt a well-meaning friend's feelings.

Deported Belgians Starved To Force Them To Make Munitions

HAVRE, France, Aug. 3.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The Belgian government has received information to the effect that departed Belgians working in the Thyssen Works at Mülheim on Ruhr, declared that as the Germans had violated their promise to send them back home at the end of four months, they would prefer to die rather than to continue. The Germans imposed a fine of 30 marks each and imprisonment for 10 days upon the men.

One hundred and eighty Belgians in another factory refusing to continue work after four months, were deprived of food and thirteen of them were imprisoned at Münster.

The Riebecke Works, employing Belgian civilians in their mines, deprived the men of all nourishment for five days in order to force them to work. The directors of this concern justified their action, saying that the privation was not absolute, but was necessary in order to overcome the passive resistance of the workmen.

Belgian civilians working at the munition factory at Grosse Wusterwitz and at Westfälischewerke were obliged to transport hand grenades after having vainly protested against being put to such.

The Belgian government has other proofs that a great man deported Belgians, in spite of their unanimous desire to return to Belgium, were not

Morale of Russian Troops Is Improved

Civil War Wrecks Are Being Removed

JOHNSONVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.—An engineer force here is removing wrecks of more than twenty vessels, gunboats and transports, captured or crippled when the Confederate cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, made his attack there in 1864. Johnsonville was then a federal depot for supplies. The wrecks for over fifty years have been an obstruction to navigation at low water.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY

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SANS THRONES OR SANS CROWNS

Here Are Six European Rulers Who Either Have Lost Their Jobs or Their Countries on Account of the War.



Many strange, startling, history-making events have taken place since the world war began, three years ago today, not the least of which events were the number of thrones upset and the number of kings precipitated into a hard, cruel world to earn their daily bread.

Four monarchs are "kings without countries" as a result of the war. Each still enjoys his claim to the title of "king" by reason of that fact that his subjects have not taken it away from him, although the Teutonic hordes in the first flush of victorious invasion took their countries away from them all.

Two other august personages were compelled to relinquish their thrones and retire to public life, or to sulk the pathways of what was once his magnificent imperial estate. They are kings without crowns, for they have abdicated their crowns and sceptres "voluntarily." That is to say—they didn't jump, they were pushed.

The tour "kings without countries" are Albert of Belgium, almost all of

whose kingdom is in the hands of the Germans. Albert is beloved of his people, however, and will be restored to his throne as soon as the Germans are driven out.

Nicholas of Montenegro lost his little agricultural kingdom when the auto-Germanic armies swept Serbia. King Peter of Serbia, like Nicholas, was compelled to flee before the oncoming Teutons. Looking far from anything resembling a king, Peter joined the lines of diseased, starving and wounded stragglers that clogged the roads but of Serbia for weeks. Part of the way he walked and part of the way he rode on a donkey, until he reached the British lines in Macedonia and safety. If the Allies win the war both Peter and Nicholas will get their countries back, and their people will welcome them with open arms.

Abbas Hilmi Pasha was Sultan of Egypt under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. In reality, Egypt was a British protectorate. When the war broke out Sultan Abbas swung over to the side of Turkey,

so that the English relieved him of his throne and elevated Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha to the Sultanate. Unless Germany wins, ex-Sultan Abbas will be out of a job.

Everyone knows the story of Nicholas Romanoff, late Czar of all the Russias. The "Little Father" lost his "of" of "little fathering" when the Russian people became impatient recently. Nicholas seems to be permanently out of a job. He is one of the kings with-

out a crown.

Constantine of Greece lost his throne because he was too friendly with his brother-in-law, said brother-in-law possibly.

In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Unlike strongly medicated soaps which are coarse and harsh, Cuticura Soap is ideal for every-day use in the toilet, bath and nursery.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Draft Registers Who Shot Sheriff, Take Refuge In Thicket

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 4.—A band of thirty alleged draft resisters who are believed to have shot deputy sheriff J. W. Cross near Weoka Thursday and to have fired or dynamited railroad trestle, are reported to have taken refuge in the brush. Posse have started out to capture the band.

MRS. BREHM QUITS BUSINESS; SISTERS TAKE OVER SHOP

Mrs. C. A. Brehm, for sixteen years a milliner at 35 North Eighth street, announced her retirement from the business Friday morning.

Mrs. Brehm's shop is to be taken over by Mrs. Anna Horner and her sister, Miss Grace Hiatt, of Shelbyville, who have had several years in the business.

Mrs. Brehm's future plans include a year's vacation in California.

Pimples in Sore Spots on Face and Neck. Could not Rest Healed by Cuticura

"My skin was as clear as could be when gradually it became red and itchy. When I rubbed it began to burn and little pimples came on my face and neck. The pimples were in blotches and some festered, and they later developed into sore spots. They hurt so I could hardly stand it, and some nights I could not rest. They disfigured my face."

"The trouble lasted about two months before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Inside of a month the pimples began to take their former state, and when I used one box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Miss Margaret Frecke, Boone Grove, Ind., Oct. 2, 1916.

In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Unlike strongly medicated soaps which are coarse and harsh, Cuticura Soap is ideal for every-day use in the toilet, bath and nursery.

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Ready-to-Serve Lima Beans Home Canned

Wash your jars; wash rubbers; test rubbers for quality.

Set empty jars and rubbers in pan of water to heat and keep hot.

Fill washboiler to cover jars two inches with water.

Heat water in washboiler.

Use only young, freshly picked beans.

Place beans in colander; steam by

setting over a vessel of boiling water, covered tight, for 5 to 10 minutes.

Drop quickly in cold water.

Pack immediately in hot glass jars.

Add boiling hot water to fill jars.

Add level teaspoonful salt per quart.

Place rubbers and tops of jars in

position, not tight.

Place jars on false bottom of washboiler.

Submerge jars 2 inches.

Let the water boil 150 minutes.

Start counting after water begins to boil.

Remove jars.

Tighten covers.

Invert to cool and examine for leaks.

If leaks are found, change rubbers and boil again for 10 minutes.

Wrap in cool dry place.

Don't Miss Any Step.

Cremation Adults, \$25
Children, \$15

Cincinnati Cremation Co.

Office, 30 Wiggins Blk., Cincinnati, O. Booklet free.

YOUTHS ARE WEAKER

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—The department of state has asked the United States authorities to aid in the arrest and extradition of Paymaster Eduardo Lacarra, formerly attached to the forces of General Guillermo Chavez, in Sonora, who is charged with embezzlement of \$120,000, and who is supposed to have fled to Texas.

Mrs. Livingston talking about her visit to The Hague, said:

"People did seem surprised to find a woman among the British repre-

sentatives. I am sure I don't know why, because there is really nothing that women are not doing in England today, is there? I had no means of telling what the German repre-

sentatives thought, because, of course, we didn't talk to each other—not socially I mean. Indeed, it would be quite impossible to give you an adequate idea of the extreme formality of the proceedings.