

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM

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The School Picnic

Forty-five hundred school children, ranging in ages from the pupils of the kindergarten to the seniors of the high school, marching to Glen Miller park on June 15, will be a stirring sight.

For the first time in the city's history, its future citizens will pass in review before their parents and the citizenship. The parade will have dramatic features.

The mobilization of the boys and girls by schools, swinging along Main street, buoyant and happy, with an undimmed and unclouded future before them, care-free and unworried by the problems of adult life, will recall to many a man and woman the days of yesteryear and the season of life that is irrevocably beyond recall.

Who of us would not wish that he were numbered with the youthful paraders, with life still an untraveled road before him, with another chance to start afresh, with another opportunity to avoid mistakes and errors?

What mother's heart, seeing her son or daughter marching with thousands of other boys and girls, will not glory in her priceless possession and consider herself blessed to be numbered with the mothers of Richmond!

What father's interest in a stalwart son or gracious daughter will not swell in pardonable pride as he beholds that youthful host march by, clean of heart, and strong of limb!

And what citizen, with heart responsive to the call of childhood, will not offer a benediction upon the boys and girls who soon will be listed in the citizenship of the city?

Surely the whole city will watch that parade with more genuine interest and heartfelt concern than any pageant that has ever moved over our thoroughfares. It will evoke sentiments that never before have been felt in the hearts of the crowds that have lined Main street.

No studied effort of the school authorities to

Rippling Rhymes By WALT MASON

LONG AGO

When I was young the women wore great spreading gowns that swept the floor and gathered dirt and leaves; that garment of bygone day is out of date and done away, and how my spirit grieves! The sidewalk now are just a sight, with rubbish lying left and right, an eye-sore and a crime; the women's dresses do not sweep the refuse and the garbage heap as in the saintly time. When I was young a damsel wept if peradventure, when she slept, her ankles she displayed; she knew the gossips would howl and give to her a wide repute as bold and naughty maid. And now such modesty is lost; the old ideas are a frost, a nookback and a jest; the well turned ankle is a sight that gives artistic souls delight, and soothes the savage breast. When I was young the woman layed until she had an insect's waist, a fragile thing to view, you'd think that if a zephyr came and caught her fairly on the frame, she'd surely break in two. And now the ladies in our grade have waists like Mrs. Venus had, an armful, more or less; and I am told, they do not feel the armor plate of bone and steel that used to cause distress. And so, although we yip and Bray about the fashions of the day, and say they make us sore, although the modern styles we curse, it may be that old things were worse than those we now deplore.

Good Evening

CONFessions OF A CYNIC.
I don't believe that all politicians are dishonest nor that all dishonest men are politicians.

I don't believe all I see in the newspapers, and I don't believe all that I see elsewhere, either.

I believe that some things are coming down—elevators, for instance.

I will walk around the block any time to escape meeting a man who wears perfume.

I have nothing in my cellar and, in that way, I escape many evening visits from tiresome neighbors.

I don't believe in taking old-fashioned remedies—until I get sick.

Missouri telephone subscribers are allowed by a court to use one cuss word when they don't get the right number. Any man who can express what he thinks of the telephone service in one cuss word is too smart to try to use the thing at all.

Report says short skirts offer a great temptation to the mosquitoes, but we believe the mosquitoes would have a tough time with some of the shins we have noted in the street cars.

AND STILL THEY COME.

More answers to Edison's questions: Q. What is "felt"? A. Payment of income taxes.

Q. What star is it that has been recently measured and found to be of enormous size? A. Fatty Arbuckle.

Q. Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home"? A. Volstead.

Q. Who invented the cotton gin? A. Gordon.

Q. What is the lightest wood? A. The kind used for matches.

Q. What is shellac? A. Another name for hooch.

Q. To what is the change of seasons due? A. The underwear manufacturers' advertisements.

Q. What is cake? A. A substitute for beverages once used in this country.

The counter revolutionary forces in Russia have taken Omsk and Tomsk. After they capture Bomsbok it will be all over.

Persian women are not permitted to wear hats.

Answers to Questions

BOY—How do you lay out a tennis court?—Measure off seventy-eight feet for one side line and drive a peg at each end. Take two lines, one thirty-six feet long, the other \$3.9 feet. Attach one end of each line to one of the pegs, bring the free ends together and drive a third peg. This gives one end thirty-six feet long. Now attach one end of your \$3-foot line to the peg first driven, and one end of your 36-foot line to the third peg, and bring the free ends together. Drive a peg here, and you have the four corners of your rectangle, 36 by 78 feet. To put the inner line, measure four and one-half feet from each side line on each end line and drive a peg and connect for the inner side lines twenty-seven feet apart, and which makes the court for singles. Then on each inner side line drive a peg eighteen feet from the end line, and connect for service line; do same at other end. Then at middle of service line drive a peg and connect for half court line. The easiest way to make these lines is to connect your pegs with wrapping twine, and this will serve as a guide for the marker. If you do not want to buy a patent marking machine, use whitewash and an old, well-worn broom. A mark should be made mid-way on each side line, thirty-nine feet from each end to mark where the net is to go, and posts should be set three feet outside the court on each side and be three and one-half feet high.

Interested—Where did Australia get 6% On Savings
account any time. Interest paid Jan. 1st and July 1st.
The People's Home and Savings Ass'n.
29 N. 8th Cap. Stock \$2,500,000 Safety Boxes for rent

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM AND SUN-TELEGRAM, RICHMOND, IND., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1921.

visualize the Richmond school system could have aroused the interest which the execution of this spontaneous idea to conduct an outing for the school children will create all over the city. Its effect will be seen in a stimulated interest of the parents in the institution in which their children are being prepared for life.

Many a parent will see that the school system is not something in which he has no concern, a piece of machinery which takes the child in the kindergarten and progressively advances it to graduation from high school, but that it is an institution made up of 4,500 boys and girls, and hundreds of men and women who are shaping citizens out of human beings.

No longer will the teacher be looked upon as an agent authorized to impart knowledge, but as a vicarious substitute of the parent, who is doing what the parent cannot do.

Parents will realize that they have entrusted part of their obligation of parenthood to these men and women of the school system, and that these teachers are conscientiously striving to fulfill high function.

Too often do the parents forget that their children are under the direct influence of the teachers for many hours of the day, absorbing not only secular knowledge but also principles of right living and right doing.

If the parent would keep in mind constantly that the teacher is only his substitute, he would cultivate the teacher's acquaintance for the purpose of helping him in his arduous task of training a right boy and girl. Many a problem in the schooling of the individual pupil would be solved in a few minutes if the teacher had the co-operation of the parent.

The schools and churches of the country are the two agencies training our youth. Both have a sacred duty which they are striving to perform manfully and honestly.

A number of Sunday school conventions in Wayne county recently devoted many hours to a discussion of methods whereby the imparting of religious knowledge might be made more efficient. The teachers of our schools are constantly applying new methods and increasing their ability to teach.

Both church and school will attain their purposes quicker and better if the fathers and mothers, by appreciating the high duty of parenthood, assist them with advice and counsel in their high callings.

Two Minutes of Optimism By HERMAN J. STICH

READING MAKETH A FULL MAN"—BUT FULLNESS WITHOUT DIGESTION IS DYSPESIA

Some years ago there was a meeting in Cincinnati of a society devoted to the cause of missions.

One of the members got up and made a long speech, which was later reprinted in full, a speech extremely complacent and dull.

When he was through, he introduced a Sioux Indian as representing a people sadly in need of missionary education.

The Indian's reply contrasted sharply with the address to which he had politely listened.

"My people," he said, "are not like your people. You have books. You listen to what men say who lived long ago and far away. You see what they say. You do what they did. You hear what they heard. You think what they thought. My people cannot do this. We cannot read. We can only see with our own eyes, and hear with our own ears, and think with our own minds."

This Indian chief felt he was the mental superior of the persons he was talking to, and he attributed this superiority to the fact that they were able to read, while he was not, and was therefore compelled to use his own eyes, ears and mind to see, hear, think and learn for himself.

The chief's reasoning was, of course, somewhat vulnerable; but there is no doubt that in his simple way he had struck upon one of the undesirable excrements of an age that has become so pen-sidden that we even put the letters of the alphabet into our soup.

The invention of the printing press has been an unbound boon to humanity; but it has not been an unmixed blessing—it has weakened to a great extent the average man's natural powers of direct observation, of independent thought and judgment—just as the automobile and tram have gradually discouraged use of one's legs.

Books are mighty good servants but almighty bad masters—they are a good staff to help along but dangerous to lean upon for sole support.

Carlyle says that a collection of books is a true university; and in the light of what we know of our great men, it might be added that often the smaller the collection the larger the university.

Aside from occasional reading for recreation, a book should inform or stimulate or do both—a man should read in order to think better and do more—and when books usurp the place of independent cerebration, then the reader is being done a service he is able to and should do for himself, and as in all such cases, he is done an injury instead of a benefit.

Thinking is to reading what the alloy is to gold—it hardens it, making it usable in everyday life.

Reading without thinking creates shallowness. It is an incongruity making the ruffle bigger than the skirt. It turns out "educated tools".

Digest, assimilate, think your way through books.

Reading without digestion and assimilation is useless and often harmful—it may make a full man, as Bacon says, but fullness without digestion is dyspepsia.

AMERICAN PRESENTS HOME OF CERVANTES, GREAT SPANISH WRITER, TO HIS COUNTRY



Spanish maidens waiting in door of "House of Cervantes" for the presentation ceremonies.

The home of Cervantes, the great Spanish writer, has been presented to the people of Spain by King Alfonso and Archer M. Huntington of New York. The house probably will be opened as a museum to the people who have worshipped the works of Cervantes. The king and queen and Huntington attended the presentation ceremonies.

TODAY'S TALK

By George Matthew Adams, Author of "You Can," "Take It," "Up."

THE NURSE

I have always been greatly blessed with health. But if I should ever become ill, I think that I would want to be VERY ill—so that I might have the constant care of a Nurse!

In the first place, the work of a Nurse is to render service. And those who never get sick or have the opportunity to go to the sickroom where Nurses are, hardly appreciate the work that the Nurse does in this world.

During the Great War, however, people saw as they had never seen before the kind of a person that the Nurse is.

Long hours, irritation, little recreation, small pay—these things do not figure high with a Nurse. She thinks only of the one she serves. And many is the smile and word of cheer that she gives when her body is so tired she has to whip it to its work.

She is a Mother to Mothers, as well as to Men and Babies.

And I believe that more people have been made well by Nurses than ever have been by Medicine. For, somehow, this human machine of ours likes to respond to its kind. And when there is someone near to tell us that we are getting better and not to mind the pain, somehow every good element in us comes to the rescue to pull for us—along with the Nurse.

No nobler human breathes in this world than the Nurse.

The reason why Mothers are so wonderful is that they are such natural Nurses. And the reason why Nurses are so wonderful is that they are such natural Mothers.

Many people get sick for no other reason than that they have been poorly mothered.

Mary Roberts Rinehart was once a Nurse. She is the most famous writer in America, at least among women. I have a secret idea that she writes such good stories because she must have been a very good Nurse. For no one in the world gets into people's hearts like a good Nurse. When folks are sick they are their real selves, and no make-believes. Mrs. Rinehart doesn't want to give away where she learned so much about people, so I will do it for her—she learned it by being a fine Nurse and looking right into people as they are.

If I were a poet, like Eddie Guest, I would write the best poem I could write—to the Nurse. God bless every one of them!

Who's Who in the Day's News

Sir Edward Carson's recent appointment to the \$30,000 a year post of a lord of appeal, with a seat in the house of lords, marks his disappearance from that political arena in which he has played so very disturbing a role in the last 30 years or more. For as Lord Carson he will be remembered in history as the man who revived in Irish the conviction that rebellion against the government may be indulged in with relative impunity and even success. For it was Sir Edward Carson who, by inciting Ulster to armed revolt against the Asquith government, in 1913 and in the early part of 1914, and who by his organization of the so-called National Army for armed resistance against the laws of parliament and the decrees of the crown, without incurring any penalty for his leadership of the Sinn Feiners to believe that they could attain their ends by similar means—that is to say, by force of arms.

Carson, himself an Irishman, has been prominently in the public eye by reason of his heroic opposition to Irish home rule. He has been the principal obstacle to the autonomy of Ireland. That is why his retirement at this time is taken to mean that self-government is soon to become an established fact in Ireland.

Carson is a native of County Galway, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was admitted to the Irish bar in 1889. He was solicitor

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