

SPEED CONSTABLE STRUCK BY AUTO; DAYTONIANS HURT

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Everett Purviance, 36, R. R. 14, rural constable in a critical condition in Miami Valley hospital from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile on the new Troy pike near stop 3, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Purviance, together with H. Stafford, another constable, was engaged in stopping speeders when hurt.

At the hospital, it is said, he is suffering with a fractured skull and probable internal injuries. Little hope is held for his recovery.

Both Purviance and Stafford are constables in the court of Reuben L. Jones, Harrison township justice of the peace.

Purviance stopped George Sucher, immediately before the accident and while he was driving slowly in traffic. Sucher said another car which was trailing him, turned out to pass him when he stopped, and struck Purviance as the policeman stepped into the road to the side of the Sucher car.

Daytonians hurt

Winfield C. Eikenberry was severely injured and Miss Elsie Schaefer was hurt slightly when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into a Dayton and Cincinnati interurban car in Middletown at 7 o'clock last night.

Eikenberry is in the Middletown hospital with internal injuries and is not expected to recover. Miss Schaefer also was taken to the hospital with severe cuts and bruises, although it is believed she will recover.

The automobile in which they were riding was demolished.

Current Costs Reduced

Officials of the Dayton Power and Light company yesterday announced that consumers of electric current in the city will be benefited by the sweeping reduction in the cost of commercial power and lighting and that the new rates will become effective January 20.

Under the new rates the 25 per cent surcharge will be reduced to 15 per cent and in addition the company has filed new schedules with the public utilities, the result of which will be the reduction of the present cost of commercial lighting by approximately 10 per cent.

RULES FOR CASHING U. S. TRADING STAMPS

For the information of owners of war savings stamps of the 1918 series, due Jan. 1, the local postmaster has announced the manner in which the stamps may be cashed. Following are the things to be borne in mind:

Registered stamps can only be cashed at the postoffice where they are registered.

Cash on demand will only be given to stamp owners who have \$25 worth or less.

Holders of registered stamps in amounts of \$30 or more will be given a receipt by the postoffice when the stamps are presented. The stamps will then be sent by the postoffice to the Indianapolis depository from which point the stamp owner will be sent a check covering the amount of the stamps cashed. Applications of this kind will be received at the postoffice at any time, preferably as soon as possible.

Unregistered stamps are being cashed by some of the local banks.

Must Go in Person

Whether application for payment is made by stamp owner at the postoffice or bank, the original owner whose name appears on the card to which the stamps are attached must go in person for the transaction. This ruling includes children old enough to sign their names.

In cases of infirmity, decease of owners, or where stamps are registered in postoffices other than Richmond, application for redemption of stamps can be made on proper forms at the local postoffice.

Owners are cautioned not to sign, date, erase or mark a stamp certificate in any manner before presenting it at the postoffice or bank.

While it is hoped all persons owning stamps of the 1918 series will promptly have them cashed or exchanged for other securities, it is announced that cashing of the stamps is not absolutely necessary by any given time.

Fines and Sentence Given Operators of Big Still

Stanley Harrison was fined \$100 and costs in police court Tuesday and sentenced to serve 60 days at the penal farm for owning and operating a still on a farm four miles south of Pennville. Lloyd Farthing, arrested on the same charge, was fined \$100 and costs and given a suspended sentence of 60 days to the penal farm, pending good behavior. The two men were arrested last Saturday afternoon and their still, which had a capacity of 50 gallons was confiscated by local police. The still had been carefully protected with a brick retaining wall.

The first law pensioning Civil war veterans for disability, was enacted July 14, 1862.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

CAUSES LAMENESS

"A lameness followed me for some time, and I felt that it was caused from kidney trouble. One bottle of Foley Kidney Pills had the desired effect. I was cured of my kidney trouble, and my backache, rheumatism, dull headache, and burning urination are symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. Disordered kidneys require prompt treatment. Neglect causes serious complications. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief. A. G. Lukon Drug Co., 624-628 Main St., Advertising."

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The Mistakes of the Kaiser

By RENE VIVIANI
Premier of France When the War Broke Out
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XVIII.—THE ULTIMATUM

When there was complete certainty that the sea separated M. Polnarev and myself from Russia, and after all the murderous and maddened incitement already noted, the ultimatum was placed in the hands of the Serbian government. It is necessary to recall here its outrageous terms, written in blood not ink, which dishonor for all time both the German accomplices and the Austrian principal actors who took a part in this heinous crime against humanity. A cry of anger on the day after the murder; an unthinking popular manifestation; arrests, even unjustified ones; measures, even brutal in character—all these might have been understood, provided that, when the truth came out, self-control returned.

But, in this case, twenty-five days were allowed to elapse! Were they, at least, utilized for making an investigation? Yes, what were its results? It becomes evident that there was no question of finding the guilty parties themselves; what was desired was to clear up the political situation and to learn whether the Serbian government was responsible, even though only morally, for the crime committed. Austria had sent one of her agents. She trusted him. Here is the answer given by that agent on July 13 ten days before the ultimatum:

"Sarajevo, July 13, 1914.
"Herr Von Welser, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vienna:
"There is no proof of complicity on the part of the Serbian government, of its participation in the crime or in preparation. There is even no reason for suspecting it. On the contrary, there are indications which cause the setting aside of such suppositions."

But what mattered the investigation from the moment that it did not lead to the shame of the Serbian government? The only reason for which the investigation had been ordered was to show that government's responsibility. From the moment that this end could not be attained war was necessary.

Austria is thoroughly convinced of the historical lie upon which she is staking her honor. But, the trembling hand of her old emperor is gripped by the firmer hand of the German emperor. The poisoned document destined to bring war to the whole world is drawn up.

Demands in Ultimatum

Is it necessary to recall the clauses of that document? Here is a summary of it:

The Serbian government was to publish in the Official Gazette of July 26 and proclaim in an order of the day addressed by the king to the army a condemnation of Serbian propaganda in Austria-Hungary, and inform the entire population of the country that, from that moment, the severest possible measures would be taken against persons guilty of similar acts. In addition the Serbian government was also to:

1. Suppress all publications inciting contempt or dismemberment of Austria-Hungary.
2. Disband all associations devoted to anti-Austrian propaganda.
3. Discontinue from teaching positions all those fomenting such propaganda, and deprive them of means for giving instruction.
4. Dismiss all officers and officials guilty of such propaganda, the names of these to be supplied by Austria to the Serbian government.
5. Accept co-operation on Serbian soil of Austrian government officials in the surveillance of conspiracy against the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.
6. Accept co-operation of Austrian government officials in the proceedings instituted against the participants in the plot of June 28—etc., etc., etc.

It was with good reason that Sir Edward Grey said: "This is the most outrageous document ever circulated in history."

What followed is well known: The Serbian government accepted everything except the co-operation of Austrian officials in the administrative investigation and in the judicial investigation—and it was shown later on that it eventually acquiesced even on that point. It accepted everything that was not incompatible with honor, everything that did not destroy the historical structure built up by its heroes, everything that was not equivalent to staining its banners with undying shame, which is far worse than the often immortal epitaph inscribed on the tombs of nations.

On the evening of the day when the answer of Serbia was given a variety of expressions appeared on the faces of men, according to differences in geography and in the various foreign offices. Neutral diplomats have recorded that, at Berlin, men well known in diplomacy and politics went about with thoughtful countenances—for what had happened meant peace! But wherever there was a man living, a mind capable of reasoning, an atom of civilization and justice, there was a sigh of relief—for there was to be no war!

But what then?

"How is it possible that newspapers can be allowed at such a moment to publish false news? The Austrian minister at Belgrade left his post two hours after receiving this conciliatory

reply? Impossible!" Such were the exclamations of surprise from the man in the street in almost every capital of Europe when he read in the papers that piece of news, which, nevertheless, was true.

The Austrian minister had left his post! Perhaps he had gone before receiving the answer, perhaps before delivering the ultimatum. The minister had sealed up his archives. Some weeks back he had received the order to depart, no matter what the attitude of the Serbian government might be. In the course of the next chapters we shall go over the useless negotiations, the appeals to a deaf sense of justice, the suggestions of compromise, the encounter between moderation and bestiality.

And that was how and why millions of men perished! Because, on the throne of Austria, there was an old man who was worn out intellectually, and on the throne of Germany a cavalier who, valiant on days of parade, naturally enough abandoned his soldiers on the day of danger and threw his sword into the ditch!

Thus it is that evidence piles up demonstrating that the German emperor knew, as early as the beginning of July, the substance of the ultimatum to Serbia, that he assembled about him, having summoned them for this express purpose, diplomats and army officers, that he prevented any conciliatory thought from seeing the light. It is possible to maintain, as a final hypothesis advanced in his defense by supreme impartiality, that the emperor did not realize that he was going so far; that he merely wished to strike a resounding blow of his fist upon the table which would make the inkstand jump but would not hurt lightning upon the world; that he was misunderstood, badly served, pushed forward? But that alone would be serious enough. At a time of such crisis imprudence can not lead simply to involuntary homicide. Moreover, it is not even true. The emperor knew about everything.

He knew that war was coming, that blood would flow.

And here is a crushing document, provided by the Austrian revolution. The Austrian Red Book now speaks. I might quote several dispatches therein, but I shall confine myself to the first, under date of July 5, 1914. It deals with a dispatch from Count Szogyenyi to Count Berchtold—Count Szogyenyi, it will be recalled, was the Austrian ambassador at Berlin:

"Telegram No. 23, Berlin, July 5, 1914.

"After I had informed Emperor William that I had an autograph letter to deliver to him from his apostolic majesty the emperor and king, brought to me today by Count Hoyos, I received from his majesty the German emperor an invitation to lunch today at noon at the New Palace.

"I delivered to his majesty the autograph letter and the annexed memorandum.

"The emperor read the two documents in my presence with the closest attention.

"At once the emperor assured me that he expected serious action on our part with regard to Serbia, and that he must admit that, having read the explanation of the situation given by our august sovereign, he was compelled to take into consideration the possibility of serious European complications, and that, consequently, he did not wish to give me any definite answer before having consulted regarding the matter with the chancellor of the empire.

"After lunch, in view of the fact that I still insisted earnestly on the seriousness of the situation, his majesty

authorized me to state to our august sovereign that, in such an event, we might also count on the full support of Germany. As he had already told me, the emperor was obliged first to hear the opinion of the chancellor of the empire, but he felt no doubt that Herr von Bethmann would concur fully in his opinion.

"This would be particularly true with regard to our action toward Serbia. In his opinion (that of the Emperor William) it was not necessary to postpone this action. Russia's attitude would be hostile in any event, but she had prepared for this for years, and even if it should come to a war between Austria-Hungary and Russia, we might rest assured that Germany, with her accustomed fidelity to the alliance, would stand by our side. Russia, moreover, given the present state of affairs, is not ready for war and would certainly hesitate greatly before having recourse to arms. Notwithstanding this, she would incite the other powers of the Triple Entente against us and would add fuel to the flames in the Balkans.

"He understood quite well that it would be painful to his imperial majesty, in view of his well-known love of peace, to invade Serbia, but if we had really recognized the necessity of warlike action against Serbia, he (the Emperor William) would regret it if we should allow the present moment, which is so favorable to us, to pass without taking advantage of it.

"The Emperor William intends to go to Kiel tomorrow and depart from there on his trip to the northern countries, but, after doing so, his majesty will confer with the chancellor of the empire on the matter in question, for which purpose he has summoned the chancellor from Hohenzollern for this evening at the New Palace.

"In any event, I shall find occasion, in the course of tomorrow, to talk with the chancellor of the empire."

Another telegram:

"Count Szogyenyi to Count Berchtold, Berlin, July 12, 1914.

"Report No. 60 P. Subject: Attitude of Germany in the present Serbian Crisis.

"To His Excellency Count Berchtold:

"As your excellency has been informed by me by telegram during the last few days, and by the impressions gathered here by Count Hoyos personally, not only His Majesty Emperor William and the other persons in high governmental positions here remain firm and faithful toward the alliance, backing up the monarchy (Austria), but they are also, and by the most consistently, to allow the present opportunity to slip away, but to act very energetically against Serbia and to away once for all with that nest of conspirators, leaving entirely to us the choice of such means as we may consider suitable.

"These two telegrams, especially that of July 5, are a faithful reproduction, made by a privileged auditor of Emperor William, the Austrian ambassador at Berlin, of the thoughts of the emperor.

Thus, on July 5, the emperor knew, thus, on July 5, he encouraged Austria, incited her, spurred her on to go to the limit. At that time the ultimatum to Serbia had not yet been drafted; only the substantial idea destined to be embodied therein had been decided upon. This was known to the emperor. At first he found it so certain that he did not wish to give a reply until he had seen his chancellor—concerning whom, however, he forthwith remarked that he was sure of the docility of the latter's opinion. And then, without even waiting for the chancellor to arrive, he offered his support to the emperor.

Whether are matters tending? The emperor knows full well. And he says whether they are tending: "To war!" To a general war? Yes—and at what an auspicious moment! Oh, blessed and opportune moment! Russia is hostile, but unprepared. Nevertheless, he is not a slave of the system of alliances, of the inter-relation among na-

In Richmond Churches

Unanimous decision to allow their pastor to lead a two weeks' revival meeting during the latter part of the month at a country charge near LaPorte, Ind., was reached at the meeting of the official board of the First Christian church which was held in the church Monday night. The decision came as the result of a request from a layman who has been conducting the services at this country church which has no pastor. The effort to ward a revival, it is thought, will add enough new members to the church roll that a full-time pastor can be secured. The board also decided that the annual congregational meeting, to be held Thursday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, would be purely a business meeting this year. Contrary to the usual custom, there will not be a basket supper in connection with the big meeting of the year.

That Mr. and Mrs. Loran G. Jones, who are to help in the conduct of the revival meetings to be started at the First M. E. church next Sunday will live in the parsonage during the campaign of the church while Mr. Jones will lead the singing while Mrs. Jones will take charge of the women's work. Dr. Somerville Light will preach at the Thursday night service this week which is the final big meeting before the opening of the campaign. The meeting which will start at 7:30 o'clock will also be featured by an old-fashioned love-feast to be enjoyed by the membership of the congregation.

One new member was taken into the Third M. E. church when it began its revival services Monday night. "How May I Know That I'm a Christian," was the subject of a sermon by the Rev. E. L. Gates. Services are to be held every night, with the exception of Saturday night, for about three weeks. Eighteen members of the church are taking a church census of the city at the present time.

Delegates from Newcastle, Cambridge City and Connersville will attend the installation of officers of the B. Y. P. U. of the First Baptist church which is to be held in the church Tuesday night. The committee on arrangements announces that complete arrangements have been made and that the delegates are to be met at the church by the committee. On the contrary—but he hopes that a conflagration will burst forth.

He summoned his counselors in order to feed the flames of this conflagration and spread it, rather than for any other reason.

One can not but think of what that conference—which, in his memoirs, he dared never take place—might have been; that conference in which he spoke, before men accustomed to bow the knee after he was already inspired with the idea of war.

No matter what may happen, no matter what political complications may ensue, the fact remains that war was caused on that fifth day of July in 1914. And that very man, who after the carnage, after millions of unfortunates have perished, after he hardly dares to look up the accusing earth for fear of seeing a tomb rise up before his eyes, cries out, a prey to belated remorse or religious terror: "My God, I did not will this!"

Mothers of all countries, you hear what he says: he did not will this! He did not will it on the fifth of July! (To Be Continued)

FLORIDA

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CITIZENS ENJOY "Y" OPEN HOUSE FROLIC

Open house at the Y. M. C. A. New Year's day was a complete success. The boys taking part in the program performed well under the direction of Sidney Peters, physical director of the Y.

About 350 persons witnessed the exhibition and they showed very much enthusiasm in regard to the work being done by the physical educational department of the local association.

The volleyball game by teams captained by Dr. Gentle and Turner Hadley of the Business Men's class was won after a hard fought battle, by Hadley's team. Gentle's team was leading by a comfortable lead until the lights were burned out at the light plant. During this intermission Hadley's team seemed to get its second wind and came from behind to win by a small majority.

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Here are raisins packed in tins to retain the freshness and the flavor of new raisins just in from the vineyards.

Try them now—Sun-Maids in tins, the finest seeded raisins ever sold.

Two sizes, which your retailer sells as follows:
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This Polish and Floor Brush is unexcelled for use on hardwood, polished or waxed floors; absorbs the dust, polishes the surface and leaves a bright, dry finish. No oil or grease. Chemically treated, as a wall or ceiling duster it is unsurpassed. 54-inch mahogany finish handle, 10-inch mahogany block. Special sale price only \$1.19. Order one today.

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Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for colds, headache, toothache, earache, neuralgia, lumbago, rheumatism, neuritis, and for pain in general. Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drugists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacacetamidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

Special Wednesday

ROUND STEAK } Lb. 15c
SWISS STEAK }

Hamburger, lb. 10c
Pure Pork Sausage, lb. 10c
Pork Shoulder Bones, lb. 6c

Tomatoes, 3 cans for 25c
Peas, 3 cans 25c
Pork and Beans, 3 cans 20c

Sauer Kraut, per can 9c
Salmon, tall, per can 10c
Milk, tall cans 10c

Nut Oleomargarine, pound 20c
B B Brand Oleo, 2 pounds 42c

BUEHLER BROS.
715 Main St.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS
and LIVER

Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and liver? Have you pains in loins, side and back? Have you a heavy feeling of the head and under the eyes? If so, use Williams' Kidney and Liver Pills. For sale by all druggists. Price 50c.

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