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Advertisers has examined and certified
to the circulation of this publication.
The figures of circulation
submitted in accordance with the
report are as follows:

Association of American Advertisers
No. 129, 120 Wall St., N. Y. City

This Is My 72nd Birthday

SIR CHARLES MOSS.
Sir Charles Moss, chief justice of
Ontario, was born in Cobourg, Ont.
March 8, 1840. He was called to
the bar in 1869 and soon attained a
high place in the legal profession.
Among the honors and distinctions
which came to him in his early pro-
fessional career were his appoint-
ments as lecturer of the Law society
of Upper Canada, in 1872, as a Ben-
cher of the Law society, in 1880, and
Queen's Council, in 1881. In 1900 he
became vice chancellor of the Uni-
versity of Toronto. He was appointed
justice of the Court of Appeal for
Ontario in 1897 and has been Chief
Justice since 1902. During the ab-
sence of Lieutenant-Governor at the
coronation last year and on several
previous occasions Sir Charles Moss
acted as administrator of the Govern-
ment of Ontario.

Congratulations to:
Homer C. Davenport, cartoonist, 45
years old today.

George Gibbs, American illustrator
and novelist, 42 years old today.

James A. Hemenway, former United
States Senator from Indiana, 52 years
old today.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, associate
justice of the Supreme Court of the
United States, 71 years old today.

Bramwell Booth, eldest son of
"General" William Booth and chief
of staff of the Salvation Army, 54 years
old today.

For peevish, puny, cross and fretful
children, nothing equals Hollister's
Rocky Mountain Tea; a harmless regu-
lator and a sure pacifier; a small
dose according to age, given daily will
make and keep them well, and bring
robust health; as good for the mother
as for the child. 35c. A. G. Luken.

MASONIC CALENDAR

Friday, March 8.—King Solomon's
Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. Stated Con-
vocation.

Rejected Engines of War.
Certain engines of war have been re-
jected by civilized nations in times
gone by because they were too de-
structive and too horrible. England has
still in keeping a secret war plan of
the tenth Earl of Dundonald which the
authorities rejected because, while it
was infallible, it was too inhuman to
use by man against man. Even Louis
XV, of France had backbone enough
to refuse Dupre's terrible invention. If
the story of this discovery be true the
plan was to create by a secret process
a conflagration whose intensity was
but increased by water. It would burn
town or fleet. Louis refused to have
the secret published, and it went down
to the grave with Dupre.

Miss Ida Warden has purchased the
Austin Store at New Paris, Ohio.

DIET AND HEALTH
HINTS

By DR. T. J. ALLEN
Food Specialist

THE MINERAL ELEMENTS
NEEDED IN THE DIET.

One may be eating sufficient
albumen, starch, fat and sugar,
which constitute 95 per cent. or
more of all solid nutriment the
body needs, and yet may be-
come weak, sickly, inefficient
and finally die for lack of proper
mineralization. For perfect nu-
trition we must have in the
blood, in addition: Potash, so-
dium, phosphorus, calcium, mag-
nesium, iron, sulphur, chlorine
and fluorine.

Potash is essential in every
part of the body, but especially
in the brain and nerve centers.
In all nerve disorders it is found
to be deficient in the blood.
Perhaps the quick wit of the
Irish is due, partly, to the
abundant supply of potash and
phosphorus they have got for-
wards from potatoes and
wheat, which form so large a
part of their diet. The best
sources of potash are: Beans,
potatoes, peanits, wheat, let-
tuce, prunes, cucumbers, meat,
vegetables.

A Nickel's Worth.

Of course conditions are not the same on the corner of our own little
Eighth and Main street that they are over at Indianapolis—say at the cor-
ner of Illinois and Washington streets, but just the same we have an evil
suspect that the Indiana novelist, Meredith Nicholson, was thinking just
a little bit of Richmond, Indiana, when he said that a certain lot of street
cars are "short and yellow and came in bunches," thereby resembling
bananas.

Even if the street car situation in Richmond has not improved in the
years that the present equipment has been in existence—it has certainly
not improved to the point where the T. H. I. & E. can leave off with its
efforts.

The fact of the matter is that Richmond has been shamefully neglect-
ed in the matter of equipment.

Also the fact is that in Richmond the street railroad is suffering from
dry rot. The citizens may be getting precisely what they deserve. But we
doubt if they think so.

Years ago the citizens gave a franchise to the local street railroad. At
that time it did not contemplate the coming of the T. H. I. & E. It had
no visions of glory of that company engaging in the interurban business.
When the horse cars gave way to the electric cars there was rejoicing.
When the South Eighth street line was added to the then meager equip-
ment there was rejoicing. When the extension to the line now running to
the asylum was made there was rejoicing. When the present street cars
were extended to Centerville there was rejoicing. Since the interurban ser-
vice has been installed between Indianapolis and Richmond and Richmond
and Dayton there has been rejoicing.

As far as the freight traffic and the passenger traffic between the cities
is concerned; as far as the passengers brought in by the interurban lines
is concerned, this has all been a great success as far as the citizens are
concerned.

But there has not been rejoicing when it comes directly to what the
citizens expect from their street car service. The citizens have a right to
be disappointed. The fact of the matter is that as far as extensions and
improvements to service are concerned that the citizens have not profited
much from the T. H. I. & E.

Not very many citizens who own automobiles are concerned with the
situation arising when the cars running on South Eighth street make
them late to their work at the shops. This may be said of the West Rich-
mond cars particularly. A statistician might figure out how many hours the
men who work in the shops lose by waiting for the cars on their present
schedules. That would be interesting.

At this point will appear counsel for the T. H. I. & E. showing that it
is perfectly possible to walk from most places in Richmond to the usual
destinations without relying on the street cars.

If anyone should make a serious examination into the minds of the
Richmond citizens who spend sixty cents a week going to their work, they
would find considerable resentment against the schedules and equipment
of the T. H. I. & E. in Richmond. They do not stop to consider, as the
counsel for the T. H. I. & E. does, at what price the franchise was pur-
chased any more than they think about the bonds that were floated in
Philadelphia.

The simple fact of the matter is that people here are interested not
in what they may be about to receive; nor yet in what the capitalization
of the company may be; nor in any of the recondite mysteries of their
books of the company; but simply in what they receive for their nickels.

If they do not ride to their work they at least might ride. How many
people are there that walk and have it over with, without waiting for the
cars at all?

Such a situation means inefficiency. And this is inefficiency that the
people here in Richmond have to pay for. The fact of the matter is
that they are quite willing to pay for the service that they ought to pay
for but they are unwilling to pay for what they do not receive.

If it is all reduced to so simple a matter as getting a nickel's worth it
will all be quite simple.

A Fighting Bishop.
On one occasion Bishop Selwyn was
going down the river Waikato with a
Maori when the latter, who was very
lazy, left off paddling the canoe, at the
same time muttering that if Selwyn
were not a bishop he would—well, "go
for him."

In a moment the bishop told the man
to turn the canoe ashore, where, strip-
ping himself of everything episcopal,
he said, pointing to his robes, etc.: "The
bishop lies there; the man is here. I
am quite ready. Come on."

The Maori did not "come on," how-
ever, but quietly resumed his work
without another murmur.—London Til-
bits.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUI-
NINE. Look for the signature of E.
W. GROVE. Used the World over to
Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

- MARCH 8TH.
- 1702—King William III., died and Queen Anne came to the throne of England.
 - 1801—British defeated the French at battle of Aboukir, Egypt.
 - 1808—Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, governor of North Carolina 1805-7, died in Salisbury, N. C. Born in Mecklenburg in 1756.
 - 1834—Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan.
 - 1856—Indians defeated in an attack on troops at White River, Washington.
 - 1862—At Hampton Roads the Confederate ram Merrimack sank the Federal ship Cumberland, captured the Congress, and forced the Minnesota aground.
 - 1874—Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the U. S., died in Buffalo. Born in Summerhill, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800.
 - 1887—Henry Ward Beecher, famous pulpit orator, died in Brooklyn. Born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813.
 - 1889—John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, died. Born July 31, 1803.
 - 1911—Southern Commercial Congress opened in Atlanta.

A LITTLE DIAPEPSIN ENDS DYSPESIA AND MAKES STOMACH TROUBLE VANISH.

No Indigestion, Gas, Heart-
burn or Headache five
minutes later.

If you had some Diapepsin handy
and would take a little now your
stomach distress or indigestion would
vanish in five minutes and you would
feel fine.

This harmless preparation will di-
gest anything you eat and overcome
a sour, out-of-order stomach before you
realize it.

If your meals don't tempt you, or
what little you do eat seems to fill
you, or lays like a lump of lead in your
stomach, or if you have heartburn,
that is a sign of indigestion.

Ask your Pharmacist for a 50-cent
case of Diapepsin and take a
little just as soon as you can. There

will be no sour risings, no belching of
undigested food mixed with acid, no
stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or
heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea,
Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or
Intestinal griping. This will all so and,
besides, there will be no undigested
food left over in the stomach to poi-
son your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is certain cure for
out-of-order stomachs, because it pre-
vents fermentation and takes hold of
your food and digests it just the same
as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stom-
ach misery is at any drug store wait-
ing for you.

These large 50-cent cases contain
more than sufficient to thoroughly
cure almost any case of Dyspepsia, In-
digestion or any other stomach distur-

The Onlooker

A. WILBUR D. NESBIT

THE AGENTS
ADVICE

Amos Muggins in a paper saw a mat-
rimonial ad.
It told all about a lady and the fortune
that she had—
Lands and houses, stocks and money, all
bequeathed her by her dad.

Furthermore it said the damsel was both
beautiful and young.
With a wealth of gentle speeches ever
rippling off her tongue—
And enthusiastically she praised by the little
ad. were sung.

Amos Muggins wrote the agent who was
playing Cupid's part.
And affirmed that he was smitten by the
little fellow's dart.
That the fair and wealthy damsel could
obtain his hand and heart.

So the agent wrote to Amos and advised
him to come on.
For the damsel was as timid as a young
and startled fawn,
And if Amos did not hurry then the dam-
sel might be gone.

Likewise, wrote the genial agent, Amos
should remit a fee—
And he set the figure of it quite as high
as it could be.
Amos sent the cash, observing, "This
looks pretty good to me."

Amos met the lovely lady—she was not
so young in years
But her heart was gay and youthful, and
it furthermore appears
That she had fair complexion and
wore jewels in her ears.

Amos thought about her money and of
how he'd make it whizz.
She, alas! was also thinking of that bank
account of his—
Which, indeed, was oft discover is the way
this old world is!

They were married—and when Amos
held her closely in his arms
He inquired with gentle murmurs of her
money and her farms.
And the coy and blushing damsel said
that they were false alarms!

Amos spoke some words in protest, and
his fair and lovely bride
Asked him if 'twas gentlemanly to hint
that a lady lied.
Then she scolded him severely, and she
hit him once beside.

She attacked her loving husband and
her scratches made him groan.
And she set the figure of it quite as high
as it could be.
Of a man who wouldn't love her for her
lovely self alone.

Amos went back to the agent and he
asked him to explain.
Saying that such rude deception filled his
tender heart with pain.
But his efforts to get matters straight-
ened out were all in vain.

"You have handed me a lemon!" Amos
vowed, and shook his head.
"You have handed me a lemon, in in-
ducing me to wed."
"Well, I guess you'd better squeeze it,"
was all that the agent said.

SOMETIMES.



Johnnie—Paw, what is a "para-
dox?"
Paw—Well, a paradox, my son, is
something that doesn't seem to agree
with the facts which permit it to ex-
ist.

Johnnie—Oh, I thought it meant a
pair of doctors.
Paw—Well, I guess it does.

A Helpful Hint.
"Gloriana B." of Westport, writes
that she has been "keeping company"
with a young man for ten years, and
would like to know what to give him.
She adds that he has never proposed,
and she would like to make him a
present that will encourage him.

Give him a box of sand, Gloriana.

Very Likely.
Palms—Ah, there is a line which
indicates that your husband will
spend a great deal of money on you.
Client—That must be my clothes-
line.

James L. Cowles, the father of the
parade post movement in this coun-
try, is nearly eighty years old, but still
is remarkably active mentally and bod-
ily. He is secretary of the Postal
Progress League, with an office in New
York. He was graduated from Yale in
1866 and returned twenty years later
to take up the law course.

Miss Adelaide De Vorak,
Fancy Trick and Speed Skat-
er, at Coliseum tonight. Ad-
mission 10c.

Roosevelt Defines His Position in
Editorial Appearing In "Outlook"

(National News Association)
NEW YORK, March 8.—Under the
caption "Do You Believe In The Rule
Of The People?" Colonel Theodore
Roosevelt laid down the gage of battle
and defined the stand he will take in
the campaign against President Taft
for the Republican nomination in an
editorial which appears in the current
issue of "The Outlook."

"Let me ask those who disagree
with me frankly to state whether or
not they believe that the people have
the right to rule themselves, and to
settle for themselves the course they
wish to pursue as regards and vital
questions of public policy," says the
Ex-President.

Colonel Roosevelt's chief argument
is directed against the criticism of
his policy in regard to the recall of
Judges as declared in his "platform
speech" before the Ohio Constitution-
al convention.

"There has been much effort made,"
he said, "to fog the issue raised in
my Columbus speech. In reality, the
issue is perfectly simple: Do you be-
lieve in the rule of the people? If you
do, you are with us. If you do not,
you are against us."

"Many good and honorable persons
do not believe in the rule of the
people, and openly say so. We disagree
with these persons, but we can respect
them. There are other persons, how-
ever, who do not believe in the rule
of the people, but who dare not say so,
and who endeavor by trickery, by
chicanery, by fraud, to seem to give
the people the right to rule and at the
same time to deprive them of that
right. These persons we do not re-
spect."

"Those who stand for the cause of
social and industrial justice, to be ob-
tained through the genuine rule of the
people, are but carrying forward the
work which dropped from Abraham
Lincoln's hands when the patient,
tired, kindly eyes were closed forever.
He strove against entrenched wrong,
against privilege in the most hateful
form of his day. We, in our day,
strive against hateful forms of in-
trenched wrong and privilege. We are
not striving in bitterness of spirit, or
with anger and hatred as far as in us
lies, we seek to emulate Abraham
Lincoln's charity and kindness in
dealing with those who, as we believe,
think erroneously; but we also en-
deavor to emulate the unflinching re-
solution, the unswerving purpose, with
which he fought for the great cause of
righteousness."

"Abraham Lincoln respected the
judges. But he regarded them as the
servants and not the masters of the
people; and he believed that the peo-
ple had the right to decide for them-
selves the great fundamental questions
of public policy, upon the proper so-
lution of which it depends whether
there shall or shall not be true social
justice in the land."

"Therefore we hold that, as regards
these questions of public policy, courts
like executives and legislatures, must
bow to the sober and well-thought-out
judgment of the people."

"Let me repeat once more what I
have so often said—that I am not now
speaking of ordinary cases of justice
between man and man, such as must
be decided by judges here in America
as they are decided by judges in all
other lands. I am speaking of the
action of the court when it declares
that a law passed in the collective in-
terest of the whole community is un-
constitutional; and I have especially
in view the laws affecting human
rights from a most vital standpoint—
the laws affecting the terms and con-
ditions of life and employment among
the wage-workers."

If in any state the constitution so
clearly defined the power of the legis-
lature to act for the general welfare
as to prohibit the courts from nullify-

ing any law that is consonant with
morality and public policy as under-
stood by a majority of the people, and
if in actual practice the courts re-
spected such constitutional prohibi-
tion, then there would be no need for
what I propose; because in such case
there would be no need for what I
propose; because in such case there
would be full recognition of the abso-
lute right of the people to decide the
policy of their representatives, legis-
lative and judicial, in these matters—
and this is all for which I contend.

But in actual practice I know no
state where such conditions prevail.
Therefore I hold that provision should
be made in the constitutions of the
several states, which, in the event of
a clash between the legislature and
the courts as to the constitutionality
of such legislation as I have spoken
of, should permit the people them-
selves to decide what the true inter-
pretation of the constitution is. I am not
concerned with terminology. Whether
this is called a referendum to the
people or whether it is called a short-
er and simpler way of amending the
constitution, to my mind matters noth-
ing. The essential thing is to get the
power for the people."

"It is not merely untruthful but al-
l to say that such a process would
leave us 'at the mercy of the mob.'
Such a process as I advocate would
take at the very least two years' time.
If in two years the people cannot come
to a sober and deliberate judgment,
then it is impossible that they should
ever so come. If they have not the
character and the intelligence to en-
able them after two years' delibera-
tion, after seeing the whole matter
threw out by the legislature and be-
fore the executive and by the court,
and finally by public speakers in an
election, to themselves decide what
they meant when they framed the
constitution, then it is idle to talk of
their being fit to frame a constitution."

"I do not propose to give the peo-
ple any new power. I propose to re-
store to them the power out of which
they have been defrauded, the power
which it is their right and their duty
to exercise. I promise to provide a
better and more effective method for
the exercise of the power reserved
and inherent in the people to make or
unmake their constitution or construe
the constitution in accordance with
their well considered needs."

"Let the power so secured, to them
be a real and not a nominal power, a
power of actual exercise; a power
which shall not be exercised save after
sober and deliberate thought, but
which shall permit such sober and
deliberate judgment of the people to
become, as it should become, the un-
questioned law of the land."

"In concluding then, let me ask
those who disagree with me frankly
to state whether or not they believe
that the people have the right to rule

BEGY'S MUSTARINE.

Ends Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache,
Headache and Backache like magic.
Begy's Mustarine—big box 25 cents
—the old fashioned mustard poultice
improved and brought up to date.
Just rub it on—it absorbs quickly,
will not blister or soil clothing—better
than any liniment or plaster.

It's such a wonderfully effective
remedy that Leo H. Fihe, a druggist,
sells it on money back plan if buyer is
dissatisfied.

Rub it on for sprains, lameness,
rheumatism, lumbago swollen joints,
chilblains.

It quickly stops the misery of pleu-
risy, sore throat and chest, backache,
stiff neck, coughs and croup. The ag-
ony from bunions and callouses is in-
stantly banished. People who suffer
from cold feet can change them to
warm ones for Begy's Mustarine re-
lieves the stagnation and causes the
blood to circulate freely—be sure it's
Begy's—it will do all we claim or mon-
ey back.

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