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Heading Off Taft.

BY LEO.

Our two senators seem determined to prevent the nomination of Secretary Taft for the presidency by the Republican party. They care little that public sentiment in Ohio demands the War Secretary's nomination; it is their own feelings they consult. Neither of them has the least expectation of receiving the nomination, but Taft is obviously in the forefront of presidential candidates. How to prevent it is a question with our two senators. If the central committee can be prevailed upon to table the resolution to endorse the War Secretary it will go some length in accomplishing the aim of our two senators. Will the committee be governed by Dick's dictation?

This article is penned several days before the meeting of the central committee, and, therefore, the action of said committee can not be definitely predicted. But we confidently believe that the central committee will do the endorsing of Secretary Taft, thereby showing more regard for the sentiment of the party at large than for the expressed wish of Senator Dick. Why are the senators so much "agin" the nomination of Taft? Certainly not because he is not well equipped for the great office. As is well known the War Secretary is a noble character, and possesses in a high degree all the traits of an effective chief magistrate. If nominated and elected he will make an acceptable, just and dignified president, one to be proud of by all his countrymen.

This the two senators know well, and yet they are opposed to him. Why? It is hard to tell. Probably personal animosity is the inspiration of their conduct. And perhaps they feel like opposing Taft because of the well known wish of President Roosevelt to have Taft to succeed him in the great office. Being bitterly hostile to the present incumbent, our two senators feel bound to oppose his favorite candidate. Is this the animus? If so, they are totally unfit for party leadership.

Ohio Republicans want Taft for their candidate next year. Three-fourths of Ohio Republicans are in sympathy with the Administration, and would hail with joy the endorsement of Taft by the central committee. Will the committee obey the well known wish of the Republicans of Ohio, or rather hearken to the dictates of Boss Dick? The latter course will prove unpopular. We believe the gentlemen of the committee will say to Senator Dick, "Get thee away, Satan, thou art an offense unto us."

Senator Dick got into the wrong place when he stepped into Hanna's shoes. The shoes are too large for his feet, and his gait is awkward. He moves in a mysterious way his doings to perform. For some time he tried the policy of facing both ways at one time. He would be in with Roosevelt and with Foraker, too; but finally he has concluded to take a decided stand against Taft as the Administration's candidate. It is well; let him continue in that attitude. It will make it all the easier to shuffle him off when his present term in the Senate will come near its end. The two senators of Ohio are preparing for the change that

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surely awaits them. They do their best to convince Ohio that she must select two new men for the United States Senate.

A Valuable Lesson.

"Six years ago I learned a valuable lesson," writes John Pleasant, of Magnolia, Ind. "I then began taking Dr. King's New Life Pill, and the longer I take them the better I find them." They please everybody. Guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists. 25c.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Officially the explosion on the battleship Georgia is as much a mystery as ever. But some small admissions on the part of the Navy department and talk among naval officers is helping to clear it up and show that it has at the bottom the same element that is back of most crimes in human life, the gold hunger.

It will be remembered that the explosion occurred in the after turret of the Georgia off Boston during target practice. According to the official statement, a charge of about 200 pounds of smokeless powder was being loaded into one of the 12-inch guns when it exploded. It was said that a floating spark, coming from somewhere, had set fire to the bag containing one of the powder charges, and that this had gone off, setting fire to the other bag. Here was a mystery. It was intimated that the floating spark might have come from the smokestack of the battleship or that it might have been a spark wandering around in the air after the discharge of the gun. This explanation was good enough for the outside world. But those familiar with the construction of warships knew that it was almost a physical impossibility for a spark to "float" into a turret. The automatic gun ports and inside ladders were all against such a supposition. Also, the silk bags in which the powder charge is encased are not flimsy enough to be set on fire by any ordinary spark.

The fact remained that ten of the men in the turret died of their burns and a dozen others were so seriously injured that several more of them still may die. The Department was, of course, shocked and grieved. So was everyone who knew of the accident. But the Department had no idea how it happened. All of the electric apparatus in the turret had been carefully insulated in view of some previous accidents of the same sort. All of the guns had been fitted with automatic air blasts to prevent "flare backs", that is, hot gases coming out of the breech of the gun when another charge was being put in. And most of all, there was never, according to regulations, a second charge of powder in the turret before the one in the gun had been fired. There are automatic doors leading down to the powder magazine that are shut as soon as one gun comes up and the turret is clear of any powder except that in the gun.

Just here is where an official statement from the Navy department gave a clue to the story. One of the men of the gun crew was commended for his heroism

and promptitude in shutting the breech of the gun and preventing the explosion of the charge, mark the words "already in the gun". That is an explanation of the whole business. There is a big money prize for efficient target work in each of the squadrons. It amounts to about \$1,000 for the turret crew making the best record in squadron practice. But there is more money at stake than that. There is keen rivalry among the gun crews and there are individual bets and pools made by both officers and men. For the jacksies are a sporting fraternity and they are willing to back their opinions with six months' wages if necessary. There are some occasions on record where \$9,000 has gone from one ship of a squadron to another as the result of the final round with the big guns. This is in addition to the government prizes.

The result is that the men work up to the limit of human quickness in handling the guns. It is the shots that hit that count in the score, and the loading of the gun is cut down as low as possible to give an extra fraction of a second for laying it. The Georgia had been firing at the rate of one shot every ten or eleven seconds from the big guns. Just think of it, to ram home an 800 pound steel projectile and nearly 200 pounds of powder, close and lock the breech, and sight and fire the gun. And the Georgia was making about ten hits out of eleven shots. Is it not very likely that when the gun was fired there was a second charge of powder already in the turret waiting to be thrown into the gun? That is the view of naval officers who know the circumstances. The statement of the Navy department bears out the theory. Evidently the second charge of powder had been brought up from the magazine and was waiting there in the turret in order to save time and help win the fleet prize and the side bets. Men will take long chances where there is a big roll of money at stake. Of course, the Navy department will never know officially that the regulations were violated. But everybody knows, unofficially, already how the regulations were violated and how the accident happened.

There are a good many fair sized jobs that will probably go begging for the lack of competent men to fill them. The Interstate Commerce Commission is about to start its new system of railroad accounting. The Commission has furnished the railroads with sets of books that they must keep to the exclusion of all others, and on which they must render monthly reports. Of course, the Commission wants to check these reports. These clerkships pay about \$1,500 a year. Not a princely salary, but still pretty good for the government service. The only trouble is that the men who are capable of filling the places are mostly in the employ of the railroads already. If they take the examination they are pretty certain to be fired for doing it by the railroads employing them. Of course, they might take the examination and not get the job. So most of them are fig-

uring that the risk is not equal to the chance and there is a fear that there will not be many eligibles to qualify.

Andrew John, the famous chief of the Seneca Nation, and one of the best known Indians who ever came around the Interior department at Washington, died recently at the Emergency Hospital of dropsy. John had acted as interpreter for most of the eastern tribes in Washington, and was familiar with more Indian dialects and languages than any other man living. His body will be taken back to New York state for burial.

Neighbors Got Fooled.

"I was literally coughing myself to death, and had become too weak to leave my bed; and neighbors predicted that I would never leave it alive; but they got fooled, for thanks be to God, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It took just four one dollar bottles to completely cure the cough and restore me to good sound health," writes Mrs. Eva Uncapher, of Grovertown, Stark Co., Ind. This King of cough and cold cures, and healer of throat and lungs, is guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Otterbein.

Ezra Slifer and wife spent Sunday with John Hetzler and family of New Madison.

Elva, Sylvia and Walter Trump of West Manchester spent Sunday evening with T. L. Howell's.

Rev. Huddle and family called at Joe Shumaker's Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Shumaker is not so well at this writing.

T. L. Howell and family, Mrs. R. G. Howell, Mrs. John Gilfillan and Leonard McLearn spent last Thursday at the Chautauqua.

Roy Peffley and family of New Madison and T. L. Howell and wife spent Sunday with William Geeting's.

Orla Farst and wife spent Sunday with Earl Niswonger.

Mrs. George Farst is entertaining her parents, who reside in Kansas.

Harrison Coblentz and wife spent Sunday with A. H. Judy's.

Preparations will be made this week for the annual celebration, which will be held Saturday, August 3. A good program is arranged and everybody is invited to attend.

Hunting for Trouble.

"I've lived in California 20 years, and am still hunting for trouble in the way of burns, sores, wounds, boils, cuts, sprains or a case of piles that Bucklen's Arnica Salve won't quickly cure," writes Charles Walters, of Alleghany, Sierra Co. No use hunting, Mr. Walters; it cures every case. Guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. 25c.

Care of Glassware.

Most every housewife is the possessor of some pieces of table glassware, and often there may be pieces of genuine cut glass in the collection. This, if cared for properly, will be preserved intact and retain its brilliancy for generations, and the imitation cut glass will so much more resemble the genuine if rightly handled. Only tepid water and the purest castile or other good soap should be used for cleansing such articles, and a small stiff brush should be used in order to get every particle of dust out of the cutting. The piece should then be submerged in boxwood sawdust and allowed to remain some little time, so that the sawdust will absorb the moisture and clear the glass. The softest of clean cloth without any nap about it should be used for the final polishing. Usually shot or some sort of metal is used for removing sediment in decanters, vases, etc. Such material is likely to scratch the glass, and after numerous cleanings the scratches will show.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE COURT.

Nicholas Ratchford was appointed administrator of estate of Mary Reck. Bond \$1400.

First account filed in guardianship of Walter Heironimus, and second account in guardianship of Clara Cable et al.

Louise Martin was appointed administratrix of estate of W. H. H. Martin. Bond \$600.

Emma Wiehe was appointed guardian of Amelia Wiehe, a minor. Bond \$1000.

Additional bond of \$16,000 filed in estate of Henry Reck.

J. E. Detamore was appointed guardian of Cleo Martin, a minor. Bond \$500.

Sale of real and personal property in estate of John A. Strader reported and confirmed.

Third account filed in guardianship of Clara Poling et al.

Petition to sell real estate filed in guardianship of Theodore C. Swallow; hearing August 10.

J. W. Keckler was appointed guardian of Charles H. Houser. Bond \$4000.

George W. Mearick was appointed guardian of William G. Mearick. Bond \$1500.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John P. Dearworth, 41, railroader, and Clara Hayes, 31, both of Greenville.

Ray E. Hittle, 21, farmer, near Rossburg, and Addah Grooms, 20, Greenville.

Walter B. Patterson, 21, farmer, Adams township, and Elsie E. Heller, 18, Greenville township.

Wm. W. Kraus, 22, teacher, Yorkshire, and Lucy E. Vaukey, 20, Patterson township.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

18492—Rosina G. Ortlepp vs Indiana, Columbus & Eastern Traction Co.; to enjoin and abatement of noise nuisance at traction depot in this city.

18493—Frank G. Wilson vs Mildred Lee Wilson; divorce, gross neglect charged.

18494—Celesta Eakins vs Emory Eakins; for divorce, extreme cruelty charged.

COMMON PLEAS DECISIONS.

R. B. Jamison et al vs Kling Bros. Motion by defendants to set aside verdict and for a new trial overruled; plaintiffs to recover from defendants \$179.40 as found due them by a jury.

Ed. Fry vs Thomas S. Knoles et al. Judgment for plaintiff for \$117 against defendants; if not paid by July 22 Sheriff to sell attached property.

Emanuel Crampton vs D. O. Klinger. Court orders that plaintiff's petition be dismissed.

Osea Williamson vs Benjamin F. Williamson. On application of plaintiff cause is dismissed.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

T. A. Lecklider, executor, to Wm. Passon, 5 acres in Greenville township, \$1400.

Anna H. Fry to Jasper Batten, lot in Greenville, \$650.

Jasper Batten to Rachel Batten, lot in Greenville, \$300.

H. H. Apple to Vincent Wagner, lot in Bradford, \$40.

Nancy C. Brown to W. C. Choate, 1/2 acre in Gettysburg, \$75.

J. M. McLaughlin to D. O. McCool, lot in Bradford, \$1750.

F. Conkling, receiver, to Ross Supply Co., six lots in Greenville (Royal Stove Works property), \$25,600.

Nathan Paulus to C. W. Stover, 2 acres in Adams twp, \$450.

A. F. Maher to J. W. Horlacher, lot in Greenville, \$1500.

J. L. Bailey, administrator, to E. C. Scott, 1 1/2 acres in Brown township, \$700.

M. Vanfleet to G. A. Pretzman, 1/2 acre in Adams twp, \$310.

MEDICINAL

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's PILLS
FOR
BILIOUSNESS
AND
DYSPEPSIA.

Julia Mannix to D. W. Dunkle, lot in Greenville, \$550.

Michael O'Connor et al to Nora Almonrode, two lots in Union City, \$300.

Rising From the Grave.

A prominent manufacturer, Wm. A. Fertwell, of Lucama, N. C., relates a most remarkable experience. "After taking less than three bottles of Electric Bitters, I feel like one rising from the grave. My trouble is Bright's disease, in the Diabetes stage. I fully believe Electric Bitters will cure me permanently, for it has already stopped the liver and kidney complications which have troubled me for years." Guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store. Price only 50c.

The Circus.

The circus has not lost any of its popularity and it probably never will. The circus is a distinctively American amusement enterprise. It has long had a great hold on the affections of the people. Circus day is always a great day for the children, and it is a great day for a multitude of older people, who, of course, must accompany children for the purpose of seeing that the little folks are properly guarded and given the opportunity of witnessing all that is to be witnessed. The man or woman who has never been to a circus—to see the animals—is the exception and not the rule. The boy who has not seen a circus, even if he had to carry several dozen pails of water a block or two in order to earn the price of admission—well, there are not many such boys. There are not many people nowadays who inveigh, publicly at least, against attending a circus. And it would probably do no good if they did make such protests. The circus is a legitimate amusement enterprise, and those who patronize it have no apology to offer for their attendance.

John Robinson's Big Circus, Menagerie, and Wild West, the oldest, largest and richest show in the world, will be here on August 12. This show is not in the circus trust and will give one of the finest parades ever in this city.

Hair Shop Talk.

Patience—Don't you admire her hair?
Patrice—Indeed I do! I always admired it. In fact, I came near buying it before she did.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not In That Class.

Stranger—Excuse me, but can you direct me to a green grocer?
Policeman—I'm sorry to say I can't. All the grocers on my beat sell for cash only.—Detroit Tribune.

Quite a Difference.

"Do you think they will ever run street cars with compressed air?"
"I dunno, but they're running 'em now with compressed passengers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Read our clubbing offers.

FARMERS TALK TAX

Meeting of Tax Commission of Ohio Was Most Profitable.

The meeting of the Tax Commission of Ohio, held on June 3 last, was one of the most interesting sessions held by the Commission. Men who are leaders in the agricultural walks of the state appeared before the Commission and discussed the important subject of taxation most thoroughly. The farmers had made careful preparation and they laid before the Commission arguments and views that were given careful attention. Representatives of state agricultural societies, as well as individuals, were among those who addressed the Commission. Almost every phase of the taxation question was discussed and varied ideas were advanced. These prominent agriculturalists spoke:

F. A. Derrhick, Master Ohio State Grange, Mantua; W. I. Chamberlain, Editor of Ohio Farmer, Cleveland; C. M. Freeman, Secretary the National Grange, Tippecanoe City; T. C. Laylin, President Board of Control of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark; Mary E. Lee, Chairman Ohio State Grange Educational Committee, Westerville; B. F. Swingle, ex-State Representative, Zanesville; R. T. Smith, Past Master of the State Grange, Delaware; O. E. Bradford, Xenia; C. P. Dyer, Marietta; Prof. Price of Ohio State University; John Dunham, Lebanon; John Sleppy, Madison; J. J. Smith, Franklin County, and H. P. Miller, Sunbury.

From time to time in these columns the addresses or excerpts therefrom will be carried for the benefit of our readers. Not only the great agricultural interests, but urban residents as well will be greatly interested in the views advanced.

Representatives of the insurance associations of the state asked for a hearing on the same day, and they were accommodated.

TAINTED TAXATION

Terrible Texan Tries to Tax Type, Tympan and Turnips.

That the widespread agitation for tax reform has awakened a new brand of humor is evidenced by the following in dispatch from the columns of the Houston (Tex.) Post:

Austin, Tex.—Representative Ray of Denton will offer the following for the proposed amendment by Mears taxing newspapers:

Section — Each and every individual, company, corporation or association publishing a newspaper or magazine with a circulation of 100 or more, exchanges and deadheads included, shall on or before the first day of September, 1907, and annually thereafter, provided they are not forced to suspend publication in the meantime, make a report to the comptroller of public accounts, under oath of the individual, president, treasurer, superintendent, foreman, compositor or office "devil" of such company, corporation or association, showing the amount of circulation of such paper and the gross receipts derived from publishing, advertising or otherwise, including the number of bushels of potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, cabbage or other vegetables, the number of loads of wood, whether for the stove or cord length, the number of yards of calico, domestic or other cloth purchased in exchange for advertising by the wife, daughter or mother-in-law of such president, treasurer, superintendent, editor, foreman, compositor or office "devil" of such company; the number of fonts of type received on patent medicine ads and the estimated value thereof to be sworn to by the editor or foreman of such newspaper or magazine; the number of cans of printer's ink received on advertising; the number of loads of old plate hauled by local draymen in payment for their subscription, and all other receipts of whatsoever character of such paper or magazine for the year preceding such report. Said individual, company, corporation or association shall have paid to them by the treasurer of the state of Texas, for the year beginning on said date, a sum equal to 5 1/2 per cent of said gross receipts, as shown by said report.

FAVORS EXEMPTION LAW.

County Treasurer Matt H. Gormley is entirely in harmony with the legislation by which it is proposed to exempt any further assessment of moneys and credits in the state of Washington on account of the injustice of present conditions, by which the moneys and credits of the assessment rolls are largely given in by the possessor of small means, who have saved a few hundred dollars, while those who have large sums of money and credits make a practice of withholding any account of them from the assessor. As the law and practice now are, it puts an unjust burden upon the honest man of small means, in discussing the matter, Treasurer Gormley said:

"From the standpoint of the collector of public moneys, it would be much more equitable to exempt all moneys and credits than to assess them in the manner that is now employed. I notice by the books in our office that there is very little of this sort of taxable property that is listed and the amounts so listed are given in by comparatively poor men who have honestly stated to the assessor the amount of money they have on hand, the possessors of \$300 or \$500 paying \$15 to \$25 on their savings."—Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.