# THE MARION DAILY MIRROR

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That "fall in prices" never hit the turkey once.

An ideal tariff is the noblest work of statesmanship.

Cannonism won't look half as bad without patronage.

Christmas weather arrived ahead of Christmas this year.

At last the country has decided what we shall do with our ex-presidents.

Since we have lent China a large hunk of ready cash, we are much interested in her reform scheme.

Won't it be nice if a family man can buy this Christmas a string of sausages cheaper than a string of pearls?

That deficit in the Baltimore aviation meet showed that some of the flyers went for altitude records—on prices.

Now, some of Mr. Cannon's former allies are insisting that Mr. Clark can have nothing but a denatured Speakership.

Science now boasts that it can remove the malaria germ from the mosquito. Would that it could remove the mosquito.

The Democratic victory hasn't satisfied the Democratic appetite for offices by any means. And the Republicans can't criticise, either.

"Chicago card parties are giving steaks—big, fat, juicy steaks—as first prize." Next we shall hear of the extravagant limit of bacon prizes.

That Emma Goldman approves the defeat of Stimson, in New York, must be accepted as proof that Stimson is not as wicked as he has been painted.

The country seems to have about come to the conclusion that it's time for the "mighty hunter" to retire to the jungle of Oyster Bay and do the clam act.

It might not be a bad idea for those Baltimore undertakers who advertise cut-rate funerals to send some of their literature to the guides in the Wisconsin deer woods.

There is always some pesky professor trying to explode the theory that whisky is good for snake bites. The real trouble is there are not enough snake bites to go around.

No sooner has Maine gone Democratic than Canada wants to annex it. If Canada wants Maine, she should have spoken before the election. Uncle Sam cannot spare the Pine Tree state now.

The other day Governor Harmon was in police court in Columbus as a witness in the case of a man under arrest for cracking the laws with the aid of an automobile. It came the Governor's turn to be sworn as a witness and the lawyer began to ask him his occupation, etc. It finally dawned upon him that he had the Governor of the great state of Ohio in hand. That lawyer would be a bright one for public office, wouldn't he?—Youngstown Vindicator.

The census reports show an alarming decrease in the population of 38 agricultural counties in Ohio, Ross county being among the number. Students of agricultural conditions claim that this is an alarming state of affairs, and that unless this tendency of the people to flock to the cities is not checked, the time is not far distant when the United States regardless of her great area of farm lands will not produce enough to feed her own people.—Chillicothe Gazette.

### OFFICIAL FIGURES OF LATE ELECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor Harmon's plurality is | 100,377 |
| Pomerene's plurality is | 45,531 |
| Johnson's plurality is | 34,132 |
| Donahue's plurality is | 27,132 |
| Creamer's plurality is | 26,076 |
| State's plurality is | 19,322 |
| Graves beat Mooney | 18,205 |
| Strode beat Dunlap | 8,940 |
| Hogan beat Denman | 7,962 |
| Miller beat | 15,599 |
| The total vote was | 932,262 |
| Total vote fell off in two years | 190,936 |
| Harmon's vote fell off | 75,492 |
| Harding fell below Harris | 156,497 |
| Clifford, Socialist, polled | 60,637 |
| Thompson, Prohibitionist, polled | 7,129 |
| Malley, Socialist Labor, polled | 2,990 |

### THE REAL CRIMINAL.

Fifty girls were working on the fourth floor of a Newark factory Saturday when fire broke out immediately beneath. Within a few minutes more than half of them were dead or frightfully injured; and victims fom the floors below were added to the list to swell the saddest tragedy in the history of the city.

The building was sixty-one years old. Ten thousand people in Newark knew it was a fire-trap. Its floors were soaked with oil, gasoline was commercially used in it, inflammable material in process of manufacture matched the tinder frame. To safeguard the employees in their daily peril there were two small fire-escapes for a building 150 feet long; from one of these the flames at once drove the girls; of the other the lower ladder was rusted fast and could not be used.

It is said in defense of local officials that they were well aware of the character of the buildings and did their best to compel a better equipment but were hampered by laws which have not kept pace with modern industrial needs. A factory inspector was on his way to the building to insist on more fire-escapes when it burned.

Be that as it may, the state of New Jersey by tolerating fire-trap factory buildings made itself as much the slayer of those poor girls as if the victims had been lined up against a wall by public officials and more mercifully shot. If communities could be indicted and punished, justice might be done.

What will New Jersey do to prevent the recurrence of this horror? And is it so certain that what happened in Newark could not happen in New York?—New York World.

### COMMON MISTAKES ABOUT MEXICO.

It is the general belief of Americans that Mexico is more Spanish than the country really is. The language, where there are towns and schools and any approach to modern industrial and commercial conditions, is Spanish, and the religion and customs of Mexico came from Spain. The people who are of European blood are chiefly Spanish in origin, but they are a small minority.

Mexico is more Indian than Spanish in blood. Only about 19 per cent. of its inhabitants are white, or nearly so. About 38 per cent. are wholly Indian. The remaining 43 per cent. are of mixed races, the Indian element predominating, as a rule. Mexico, therefore, is Indian, with a Spanish veneer rather than Spanish with an Indian element in the population.

It is commonly thought that Mexico is a hot country. That is true as to the low coast lands. It is true of the sun's direct rays in all sections. But the greater part of the people of Mexico live on the great central tableland. There the nights are cool and the days, also, are cool, rather than hot, in the shade and except for a few hours when the sun is highest.

Americans often think of Mexico as a tropical country of dense forests and jungles. There are such districts in Mexico, but much larger areas are nearly destitute of timber. In very extensive regions wood is scarce, even for fuel.

It is often supposed that Mexico abounds in fruit and in vegetable food of many kinds. On the contrary, the country, taken as a whole, with some striking exceptions, is poor in the products of agriculture. Mexico imports more food, both animal and vegetable, than it exports.

"Perhaps the gravest mistake about Mexico which is common in the United States is the belief, less prevalent than it used to be, that Mexico is a real republic. It has the form of a republic, of the most liberal and thorough-going type, but there is only a shell. In reality there is no popular government. A small, dominant class holding most of the land and other valuable property, turns elections into a farce. Diaz is much more of despot than any monarch in Europe, not excepting the Czar.

It is a mistake to take the Mexican government seriously, in some respects. On paper, education is not only free but compulsory. In fact, more than two-thirds of the inhabitants can neither read nor write. All children are supposed to go to school, but only about 5,000 are enrolled, out of a population of nearly 15,000,000 and a population of school age that cannot fall below 1,000,000.

On the other hand, it is an error to suppose, as Americans do, that women are practically barred from advanced education in Mexico. Half of the colleges and other institutions for professional instruction are either for women or for men and women together. Out of about 10,000 students in such institutions nearly 4,000 are women.

Though the Mexican government is patterned after that of the United States, in form, it is a mistake to suppose that the states of the Mexican republic actually possess any such power as the states of the American union. In fact, the Mexican government is highly centralized and the entire country is ruled, very strictly, from the federal capital.

Notwithstanding the great and overshadowing power of the wealthy landowners and other capitalists in Mexico, they are denied possession of some property which is in private hands in the United States. The Mexican railroads, as a rule, are owned and controlled chiefly by the government. The central government, also, owns and operates the greater part of the telegraph lines. It has a telephone system, likewise.

American investments in Mexico have been enormous in the last 25 years, but the number of Americans living in that country is often greatly overestimated. When the latest Mexican census was taken there were only about 15,000. It is not likely that there are more than 17,000 or 18,000 now. Yet they control much of the business of important centers of production and traffic, and they are one of the mainstays of Mexican progress and prosperity.—Benjamin Karr, in Toledo Blade.

# LEGISLATURE CANNOT ELECT

## United States Senator And Extra Session Must Be Called Say Attorneys.

By United Press Wire.

Columbus, O., Nov. 30.—If the members of the general assembly proceed on the theory that the session to be held this winter is a regular one, their election of a United States senator and all laws enacted by them will be invalid, according to Attorney Allen W. Thurman, who asserts that it will be necessary for Governor Harmon to call an extraordinary session of the general assembly to cure this defect.

Judge George B. Okey, constitutional lawyer, is of the same opinion, and he has written to Governor Harmon suggesting that he call the general assembly in extraordinary session. If Messrs. Thurman and Okey are right in their contention, there must be annual sessions of legislatures until the constitution is amended, so as to permit biennial ones, as was intended. Okey and Thurman both hold that the attempt of the general assembly last winter to change regular sessions from even to odd numbered years was invalid.

Governor Harmon was attending the congress of governors in Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, and his course in the subject could not be learned.

**Four Ways Open.**

"There are but four ways in which the legislature, under the constitution, can convene," said Thurman. "First, by regular session; second by adjournment from day to day by recess to a fixed day; third, when the two houses disagree as to the time of adjournment, then the governor may adjourn and call the members together at some stated date, and fourth, under a call for an extraordinary session.

"The constitution of 1851 provided that the regular sessions should be held biennially and that the first regular one should convene the first Monday in January, 1852. As a result of this clause, regular sessions can only be held in even numbered years.

"In 1905, an amendment to the constitution was adopted and by it the times for holding sessions were altered so that state officers are to be elected in even numbered years, and municipal tickets in odd numbered years. The legislature is required, by the constitution, to meet in January following the election of its members, who are state officers, and as a result, if they are chosen in even numbered years, then the general assembly would have to convene in odd numbered years.

**Left Under Limitation.**

"An amendment to the constitution to cure this defect by permitting regular sessions in odd numbered years, was voted down in the 1905 election, however. As a result, the time for holding regular sessions was left under the limitation of the constitution of 1851.

"Last winter an act was passed by the general assembly to permit regular sessions to begin January following the lection of state officers. That act attempted to bring regular sessions in odd numbered years to meet the situation, but the statute is invalid, because it tried to amend the constitution. The people only have this power."

Black Australian Lynx Sets of beautiful Russian shawl, with magnificent rug muff elegantly trimmed, with head and tails; lined with shirred satin; worn a few times on stage by theatrical team now leaving on southern tour; practically new; cost $80.00 per set; sell for $20.00 per set; will send C. O. D. allowing examination at owner's expense. Address their manager, Mauray Liebers, 25 East Fourteenth St., New Yory City.

Try the Mirror Want Column.

**Grateful Squirrel.**

Youngstown, O., Nov. 30.—Henry Bromn farmer of Trumbull county, arrived in town today for the purpose of opening a nut store.

Some time ago, Brown says, he rescued a big grey squirrel which had been caught by his dog. Since then, early every morning, the squirrel out of sheer gratitude for having his life saved, has been bringing him a large supply of hickory nuts and depositing them on his doorstep.

The nut supply at the present time, he avers, amounts to several bushels.


# How Men Win

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS—BY THE ADWHITER OF THE BUCKEYE STATE BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY, RANKIN BUILDING, 22 WEST GAY STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

2. Not only by industry and economy heretofore explained, but by study of their business. Many men fail because they do not study the work in which they are engaged. They do not think hard enough or long enough to find out how improvements can be made so as to make their business more attractive and profitable. The officers of the Buckeye study how to make its management economical. Its assets $4,3000,000. Five per cent paid on time deposits.



# "KUPPENHEIMER" OVERCOATS

## The Finest Garments Obtainable, Slip on a 'Kuppenheimer' Coat

Feels and looks like it was made for you by a capable custom tailor—doesn't it?

See the way that collar sets—fits magnificently about the shoulders!

Did you ever have on a more satisfactory garment?

KUPPENHEIMER Overcoats come in purest wool fabrics—in rich gray patterns and in staple blacks.

$20 to $30

HUGHS & CLEARY on the Square CLOTHING


# T. A. EDISON TAKES ISSUE

## With Some Members of the Clergy And Talks For Publication.

By United Press Wire.

West Orange, N. J. Nov. 30—That he is not an athiest, but that, on the other hand he has as good a chance of going to heaven as any minister of the gospel, was the declaration of Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor, about whose white head the war of religions is raging.

Edison declared some time ago that he did not believe in a hereafter in which crowns and harps and golden slippers would figure. Since then he has been attacked and defended. One of his notable assailants was Rev. Charles F. Aked, of the Fifth avenue Baptist church—the Rockefellerchurch.

"I'm not an athiest—never have been—never said I was," said Edison today, "and those people who have called me one have not read what I said. I believe in a supreme intelligence, but I have grave doubts as to whether the good folks of this earth are going to be roused from their graves to get some beautiful, shining place up aloft. Don't see it, can't understand it, and neither can those ministers of fashionable churches. They don't even say what they think. Often they don't even think. It's all business with them. They tell me I an headed straight for hell. Maybe I am. But I'll take my chances with the fashionable minister and if there is such a spot as heaven I'll be there first—yes, even before Dr. Aked.

"Here's what those ministers will do. A poor reporter, who had a leg shot off in the war when he was a correspndent for his paper, came to me for an interview. He writes a splendid story and I gave him the interview, because I wanted to help him. A certain clergyman read what I said and made some kind of a comment. The reported went to him for an interview. Now what do you suppose that man of God answered? He said, 'Yes, I will give you an interview—for $200.'"

### Nov. 30 In American History.

1782—Preliminary treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States arranged by Benjamin Franklin at Paris.

1908—Identical note regarding the far east exchanged by the United States and Japan.

### ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

(From noon today to noon tomorrow.) Sun sets 4:30, rises 7:01; moon rises 6:58 a. m.; 1:54 p. m., eastern time, moon at apogee; sun's declination 21 degrees 40 minutes.


**Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.**

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.



**MARION CEREAL FOOD MILL.**

Located north end of Dix in east Marion, corn meal ground old fashioned way on burhs, also make Grahan flour, chop feed and cracked corn, also corn on ear, cast, baled hay and straw. Deliveries Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. Prompt Delivery. Phone x761 11- 25 6t. P.


**Brandies Talks.**

Washington, Nov. 30—An answer in the nature of a "call" was sent by Louis D. Brandeis to western railroad presidents who offered to employ him at his own salary if he could make good on his statements before the Interstate Commerce commission. On account of his absence from the city, Brandies did not receive the message until today, when he wired the following reply:

"You refer to the estimate quoted by me that $1,000,000 a day could be saved in operating American railroads by the introduction of scientific management and say that if I can point out a practical way by which a substantial portion of this amount can be saved, several western railroads would be pleased to tender me employment allowing me to name my own salary. I am convinced that such saving is possible, and shall be glad, as a public service without a salary to arrange for conferences with the western presidents at an early date, and point out how scientific management will accomplish this result. I suggest that the eastern presidents also be invited to attend the conference."


**The latest improved EDISON and VICTOR phonographs; also a full line of the latest records now on sale at F. D. Bentz, 226 east Center street. Phone R-451. 9-14-tf**


**Vining's Platform.**

Columbus, O., Nov. 30.—Samuel J. Vining, of Mercer county, candidate for speaker of the house, has announced his position on important public questions not covered clearly in the Democratic state platform.

"I believe," said Vining, "that the next legislature, in passing a law arranging for the constitutional convention, should put into that law a section providing that all candidates for delegate to the constitutional convention shall be nominated by direct primary and that these primaries shall be mandatory throughout the entire state. Unless the people exercise this power there are grave dangers that the political bosses and big interests will name the delegates and thereby control the convention."

Vining announced himself in favor of an eight-hour law for working women and a non-partisan judiciary law.


# Royal BAKING POWDER

# The Famous Rayo

*Does Not Strain the Eyes*

Don't use a small, concentrated light over one shoulder. It puts an unequal strain on your eyes. Use a diffused, soft, mellow light that cannot flicker, that equalizes the work of the eyes, such as the Rayo Lamp gives, and avoid eye strain.

*The Rayo is designed to give the best light, and it does.*

It has a strong, durable shade-holder that is held firm and true. A new burner gives added strength. Made of solid brass and finished in nickel. Easy to keep polished. The Rayo is low priced, but no other lamp gives a better light at any price.

**Once a Rayo User, Always One.**

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)