

# The Democratic Banner.

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## FLOOD SWEEPS THROUGH WALL

### Parisians Flee In Panic Before Rush Of Waters

Snow Follows Rain And Seine Continues To Rise With Worst Features Of Flood Yet To Come--Cemeteries Inundated And City Unable To Bury Its Dead--Sewers Burst And Capital Is Like City Built Over Lake--Business Almost At Standstill

Paris, Jan. 27.—This morning, under pressure of the flood, the retaining walls of the railway station on the Quai d'Orsay gave way. Immediately a tumultuous flood swept over the entire quarter, causing a panic among the residents. The water rose in the streets with frightful rapidity. It was necessary to get boats in a hurry to begin the work of rescue of those living near the river. Half-clad, the inhabitants of the houses flocked to the windows shouting for help. The Rue Lily and the Rue Poitiers were covered with water, which rose at the rate of four inches a minute. The boulevard St. Germaine was similarly inundated.

Serious accidents are feared on the left bank of the Seine. The situation remains inexplicably deplorable in the suburbs. Fifty thousand persons are without shelter.

There is abundant reason for the belief that the worst of the flood has not yet been reached. The Seine continues to rise in spite of the fact that there was a let-up of several hours in the downpour of rain, and hopes rose in consequence, but two or three hours later snow began to fall and it has continued almost unceasingly ever since. Meteorological reports from the upper valleys of the Seine and its affluents give no indication of permanent improvement, and the central weather bureau of Paris is unable to encourage hope that the downfall will soon cease.

Water Spreads Rapidly. The water has spread through several more districts of the city, chiefly through the various subways. It is as though a subterranean lake existed under Paris, with only a thin crust to support the city. Water bubbles through in the most unexpected places. Workmen were employed on the main boulevards seeking holes in the paving, and wherever they found a crack it was cemented. A large part of the thoroughfare in front of the St. Lazare station was closed by ropes lest the street subside. The same thing was done in Rue Royale, factor the Church of the Madeleine.

A main sewer at Cléchy, the largest drain in Paris, burst, and the possibility of other sewers bursting is one of the gravest factors in the outlook. The sanitary officials are gravely concerned because the river and its overflow are already contaminated by refuse of all sorts washed down by the torrent. The street sweepings are usually loaded on barges and towed away, but the blockade of the bridges now prevents this being done, and for the last five days the sweepings have been dumped into the river. This may lead to disease. The drinking water supply has been cut in some parts of the city owing to its contamination. It is doubtful whether

the water now supplied anywhere in the city can be safely consumed, even when it is boiled.

Another serious problem is the disposal of the dead. Some of the cemeteries are deeply flooded. One in an eastern suburb is under water to the cross on the mortuary chapel. Many bodies are awaiting burial in the city.

The prices of perishable food continue to rise steadily. People with small incomes are being pinched by these inconveniences, but their dilemma is merely a picnic compared with the sufferings of the thousands who have been driven from their homes. It is figured that there are at least 15,000 persons sheltered in public buildings glad to have a straw mattress to lie on and a soldier's rations for supper. Their homes and furniture either lie soaking in mud and water or are completely wrecked, for a number of slight houses in the poor suburban districts collapsed beneath the pressure of the flood. The city itself has been divided into five main sections for the distribution of relief, under the joint control of the military governor and the prefect of police.

## SCHOOL DESTROYED

Wooster, O., Jan. 27.—The historical Smithville Normal school building burned to the ground. Fire originated from a defective flue. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

## COASTING ACCIDENT

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 27.—John Hough, 11, is dead; Walter Smith, 10, and Marjorie Houghton, 13, are perhaps fatally injured, and several others are suffering from broken limbs as the result of a coasting accident in Theresia. A party of school children numbering about a dozen were coasting down a long hill on a pair of bob sleds. Young Hough lost control of the wheel which steered the sled while going about 60 miles an hour. The boys ran into a telephone pole and the occupants were thrown in all directions.

## MEAT MEN RETALIATE

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—The meat boycott took an unusual turn when retail dealers in the central market at Pittsburg combined and raised the prices of beef to consumers from 1 to 3 cents a pound. The retailers say this is not a stand of defiance against the boycott but one of protection.

## REPUDIATES CONFESSION

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—James Hall, reputed murderer of Anna Schumacher, repudiated the confession when taken to Holy Sepulchre cemetery. "I never saw this cemetery before. I was never here before in my life," Hall said.

HENRY S. GRAVES, SUCCESSOR OF PINCHOT AS CHIEF FORESTER.



The successor of Gifford Pinchot as chief forester of the United States is Henry S. Graves, who has been director of the forestry school of Yale university since 1900. He was formerly associated in the government service with Mr. Pinchot, and it was through the recommendation of the latter that Mr. Graves was selected to head the Yale school. Mr. Graves is known in Europe as well as in America as an authority on trees, as he has made extensive observations of the methods of scientific forest preservation and use followed on the other side. Mr. Graves was born at Marietta, O., in 1871 and was graduated from Yale in 1892.

## THE VOTE ANNOUNCED OF PYTHIAN ELECTION

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—As a result of the canvass the following vote was obtained in the election of officers of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Knights of Pythias: Grand Chancellor, Clem V. Hoke, Van Wert, 6,594; grand vice chancellor, Spence Wallace, Steubenville, 6,491; grand president, James H. Walker, Cleveland, 6,587; grand keeper of records and seals, William Beatty, Toledo, 6,588; grand master of exchequer, George B. Donavin, Columbus, 6,587; grand master-at-arms, S. A. Hoskins, Wapakoneta, 6,580; grand inner guard, Ed W. Ellis, Dayton, 6,580; grand outer guard, George W. Cunningham, Fostoria, 816; William Shuchardt, Cincinnati, 2,800; L. V. Williams, Rip-

ley, 2,686; Al A. Wormwood, Fremont, 444; supreme representative, O. M. Bake, Mason, 6,390; J. D. Clark, Dayton, 6,418; B. S. Young, Ada, 6,397.

### THIS AND THAT

Two workmen were asphyxiated in a caisson 90 feet below a Chicago street.

Thousands of signatures have been obtained in Chicago and Bedford, Ind., to a petition asking President Taft to pardon John R. Walsh, the bank wrecker.

Dr. C. C. Wiley, Pittsburg alienist, was arrested on a larceny charge preferred by Miss Dora Pedder, who accuses him of keeping \$1,400 worth of jewels entrusted to his care.

## WOMAN FIGHT CONSTABLES

Cleveland, O., Jan. 27.—Constables Tanner and Metcalf were roughly handled while attempting to serve a peace warrant on Mrs. Syra Gutentag. The woman thought they were there to evict her from her home and attacked the officers, using her fingernails to good advantage in removing large chunks of cuticle from their faces. She was finally overpowered and landed in a prison cell.

### Whirled to His Death.

Stenboville, O., Jan. 27.—Max Van Brockdorf, millwright at the Ohio foundry, was whirled to almost instant death when his clothing caught in a belt.

## MRS. FORD ON TRIAL

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 27.—The trial of Mrs. Jeanette Stewart-Ford on the charge of having attempted to blackmail Charles L. Warriner, defaulting treasurer of the Big Four railroad, by threatening to expose his embezzlements, was called in the criminal court before Judge Swing this morning. Warriner, in charge of a penitentiary guard, is on hand to give his testimony.

### Murderer Claims Self-Defense.

Toledo, O., Jan. 27.—George Seymour, who killed Arthur Downing in a saloon fight Tuesday, has surrendered to the police. He alleges that he shot in self-defense.

## REAL ESTATE MEN DISCUSS TAX PROBLEMS

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—At the Columbus real estate board representatives from the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati real estate boards, representing over 200 real estate firms, formed a state organization under the title of the Ohio State Association of Real Estate Exchanges.

The officers are William B. Poland of Cincinnati, president; W. H. Martin of Columbus, vice president; T. W. Larwood, Jr., of Cleveland, secretary-treasurer; L. H. Wald of Cleveland, P. J. Moessinger of Cincinnati

and W. G. Neff of Columbus, executive committee.

The question of taxation was the principal subject of discussion. The delegates were a unit in advocating a constitutional convention, looking toward much-needed reforms in taxation matters.

Fire gutted the office of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal-News. Loss, \$100,000.

Louisville (Ky.) police have arrested a negro, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Jennie Cleghorn in a Chicago apartment house.

## MIND RUNS TO MURDER

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—Leroy Paisley, the young man who attempted suicide in the office of Probate Judge Black because his 15-year-old wife had been sent to the Convent of the Good Shepherd on order of the juvenile court, when released threatened to dynamite the convent in order to secure his bride and to then complete his vengeance by killing Judge Black. As yet he has carried neither threat into execution.

## SHOT AN INTRUDER

Cambridge, O., Jan. 27.—Snatching a gun when she saw a former lover, whom she had rejected before marriage, entering her door, Mrs. Andrew Roig fired two 32-caliber bullets into the intruder's shoulder and he will die. The man was from Pittsburg and his name has not yet been learned. He was formerly a suitor of Mrs. Roig's, but she had spurned him. She later received several letters from him, telling her he would kill her.

## MERGER IS KILLED

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—An agreement recently entered into between the McCaskey Register company of Alliance, O., and the American Case and Register company of Salem, O., providing for their consolidation, has been rescinded, according to communications received from the companies by Attorney General Denman. The action was taken as a result of Denman's suit in ouster against the McCaskey company filed a week ago.

## THE DEAL RATIFIED

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—Authority was granted by the state insurance commission for the First National Life and Accident Insurance company of Pierre, S. D., to take over the business of the Bankers' Reserve Fund Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, which, according to an investigation by State Superintendent Lemert, has sustained an impairment of \$20,000 in its capital. The Sixth Dakota company will pay over \$25,000 to remedy the impairment and liquidate claims.

### Death Takes Judge Thompson.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 27.—Judge A. C. Thompson, United States district judge, died at his home, in which President Taft was born. The judge had been dangerously ill for two weeks with a severe cold, which caused the reopening of a wound in his lungs received during the civil war. He was born in Portsmouth, O., and was sent to congress from that district and was appointed to the federal bench by President McKinley.

### Royal Baby Powder.

When Edward VII. of England was born, on Nov. 9, in the second year of Queen Victoria's marriage, every one at Buckingham palace went wild with delight. Bells rang and guns boomed with glad tidings all over the kingdom. Douglas Jerrold, amid the roaring of the ordnance, said, "Dear me, how they do powder these royal babies!"

Burton, O., Jan. 27.—The Geauga County Farmers' institute has closed a two days' session here. The resolutions denounce President Taft for supporting an investigation of the prices of foodstuffs and to bring about a lowering of the prices of farm products; oppose the passage of any legislation to establish the tuberculin test of dairy cows; commend President Taft for his stand in favor of postal savings banks; oppose a repeal of the tax on oleomargarine or any other substitute for butter.

## BARES SECRETS OF LAND OFFICE

### Glavis Tells Troubles To Ballinger Probers

Says Present Secretary Of Interior While Practicing Law At Seattle Drew Deeds For Coal Lands Which Would Necessitate Claimants Swearing To Falsehood When Making Final Proofs--Goes Into Details Of Methods Employed To Hinder Him

Washington, Jan. 27.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger did not attend the session of the joint committee named by the senate and house to inquire into the merits of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, but Gifford Pinchot, former forester of the agricultural department, into whose conduct as head of the forest service the committee will inquire, was on hand.

Louis R. Glavis testified that while he was a special agent of the land office investigating certain applications for coal land claims in Lewis county, Washington, known as the "Wilson Coal company cases," he secured a deposition from Watson Allen of Seattle, who represented the Wilson Coal company, in which Allen stated that R. A. Ballinger, then a practicing attorney, who had not yet become commissioner of the land office, had drawn up an agreement and certain deeds to be held in escrow, conveying the interests in the lands of the entrymen to the Wilson corporation.

The inference sought to be conveyed by the witness was that Mr. Ballinger by the professional service he had rendered in this case had been party to a transaction which would have ultimately led to perjury and a fraud upon the public land office laws. He explained that it was necessary for an entryman in making his final proof to make affidavit that he, the affiant, was the sole party in interest in the land patent.

### Witness Makes Admission.

The witness in replying to a question admitted that this had no direct relation to the Cunningham coal land cases in Alaska except as to its bearing upon the general conduct of Mr. Ballinger. It was at this point that Representative Denby of Michigan showed some impatience at the course the testimony was taking and asked to know what the witness intended to prove.

In the course of his examination, Attorney Brandies for Glavis reached that phase of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy which related to the alleged statement by Charles Davis of Seattle, an Alaska coal claimant, in which he is alleged to have told Glavis when the latter asked him for an affidavit regarding what is known as the "Hunt group" of coal claims, that Commissioner Ballinger had told Davis to make no affidavit or statement until after the government had made up its case, when he would know just what he was expected to refute.

At this point a dispute arose as to whether Glavis had ever communicated this information to the land office. Glavis was drawn into the colloquy and called attention to a letter in the published correspondence in which, writing to the secretary of the Interior on another matter, he had referred to what Davis had told him, but had received no reply from Mr. Ballinger. Chairman Nelson sought to establish that the letter containing this information might not have reached the secretary personally. Thereupon Attorney Brandies called the attention of the committee to the published correspondence to show that the secretary of the Interior had acknowledged the letter but had made no reference to the statement of the alleged conversation with young Davis. The climax of this incident was a decision by the committee to call Davis as a witness.

Before the matter was finally concluded Glavis drew from his pocket an envelope on which he said he had made notes of the alleged conversa-

tion with Davis immediately after it occurred, and the memorandum was introduced in evidence. Much of the recital by Mr. Brandies covered the matters set out by the reference to the visit to Washington in January, 1908, of ex-Governor Miles C. Moore in behalf of the Cunningham claims, and the order which followed almost immediately directing that they be "clear listed."

### Emphasizes Fact.

Mr. Brandies emphasized the fact that at the time this order was issued Glavis was making preparations, under orders to make a "full investigation" of all the claims. As soon as he heard of the order he wired to Washington a protest, and succeeded in getting the patents held up. Subsequently he found that Moore had received, while in Washington, information as to what the government's agents had discovered in connection with the investigation of the Cunningham cases and copies of all papers.

Mr. Brandies cited the order issued in March, 1909, from the land office, directing that the investigation be completed within 60 days, and cited Glavis' telegrams to Washington pointing out that it would be impossible to make this investigation before July 1, because of the winter season in Alaska.

Just before Mr. Brandies concluded his statement, Representative Denby asked, "What are your charges?" The attorney for Mr. Glavis explained that Mr. Ballinger as commissioner had taken an active part in the claims and had acquired certain knowledge concerning them which made it improper for him later to appear as counsel for the complainants. He was careful to state that he made "no charges of corruption."

He did charge, he said, that Ballinger had acted improperly in ordering certain claims to patent without giving Glavis a chance to investigate, and in according a hearing to Moore in the interest of the claimants and ordering the applications to clear list without notifying Glavis.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when Glavis will resume.

## COLUMBUS' NEW CHIEF

Columbus, O., Jan. 27.—Charles E. Carter, attorney, has been named as chief of police by Mayor Marshall to succeed Chief John F. O'Connor, resigned. O'Connor is retained on the force as a patrolman.

### HOUSE PASSES MANN BILL

Measure to Prevent Traffic in Women Not Opposed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—After passing the Mann white slave bill, prohibiting interstate traffic in women for immoral purposes, the vote being taken after two hours of debate devoted largely to a discussion of the police powers of the states, the house got down to the regular business of the calendar. Several minor bridge bills were passed and a few other small measures of like character received approval.