

The Banner.
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO

FRANK HARPER, Editor

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5 MONUMENT SQUARE

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HARMON AND MOB LAW
(National Monthly)

That mob represented an issue in politics, at least in Newark. They stood for a total disregard for law. Up to that time they have been able to defeat candidates for public office in Newark, and public officers were somewhat fearful of opposing them.

Governor Harmon might have evaded any part in that dispute. He could have allowed the local officers to solve the situation, and, had he assumed the usual role of the conciliating politician, might have remained up in the Michigan woods away from the scene. Instead he cut his vacation when notified of the outrage. He hurried to his home and thence to Newark, where he conducted a personal investigation. He suspended the mayor and directed the dismissal of the high police authorities. Charges were preferred against the sheriff, and that official resigned. They're going to have law and order in Newark now. The stand taken by Governor Harmon has brought color to the cheek of every Buckeye with red blood in his veins. His manly, firm, immediate grasp of the situation has taken the country by storm. And yet he simply did his duty. Everywhere people are applauding the splendid work of that great big Democratic Governor of Ohio and they are calling—as he has called—for the punishment of those who committed and those who permitted the cruel death of Etherington. The recompense of the deplorable affair is that the young Kentuckian did not die in vain. Law and order gained tremendously in the sacrifice he made.

A SENATOR

The newspapers some months ago printed advertisements which solicited the public to buy 40,000 shares of the stock of the Arizona Metals Company at \$2.50 per share (par value \$5.00). The advertisements set forth hopes and prospects in the manner common to such solicitations, but the larger type was reserved for the legend:

"Senator Charles Dick, President, Washington, D. C."

There is nothing uncommon in a senator's being an investor in a mining company—witness the cases of Penrose and Guggenheim. But where Dick differs from the others is in this: there is no similar recent record of a senator publicly lending his name and office as a lure to small investors to buy stocks. Some of the others might do in secret things much more gravely improper, but they would hardly do what Dick has done in this case. Incidentally, a few weeks ago, the advertising agent who put out these announcements sued for the amount of his bill; as a part of the suit, the furniture in the company's office was attached, whereupon it appeared that the office furniture didn't belong to the company, but had been loaned to it. One curious episode in this history was Senator Dick's violent protests in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. What was the reason? Was he willing to allow the use of his name outside of Ohio, but not before the eyes of his own constituents? Or did he object to the revenue going to a newspaper which is opposed to him politically? Either would be possible and characteristic in the case of a man of Senator Dick's caliber. Somehow the very smallness and cheapness of the things that make this senator objectionable seem the less compatible with a state like Ohio—Collier's.

The banana appears to be about the only berry within reach of the average ultimate consumer.

COX AND HARDING

It was only a few years ago that Harding stood up in a Republican state convention and eulogized Cox. On Wednesday of this week Cox stood up in the Republican state convention and nominated Harding for governor. The convention proceedings connected with the nomination for governor clearly point that Cox played his usual sharp game. He used Brown as a stalking-horse and in due season brought about the nomination of his real choice in the person of Harding.

INVITATION
To Everybody To Make Exhibits At The Fair

The Knox County Agricultural Society pays special attention to its premium list in all its various departments, and it will be found liberal and comprehensive.

It embraces all the principal breeds of live stock and poultry, as well as the products of the farm, garden and orchard.

It is to the interest of the farmers of this and adjoining counties to show their stock in good condition.

In the premiums for agricultural products every farmer in this section can find something attractive.

In what is familiarly known as the ladies' department, comprising household fabrics, pantry and dairy supplies, ladies' handiwork, fine arts and paintings every lady in this vicinity may easily find some premium for which it is desirable to compete.

The directors of the Knox County Agricultural Society cordially invite everybody to contribute a specimen of his or her products, skill and ingenuity, so far as to make our annual reunions at the fair an epitome of our accomplishments and advancements in agriculture, manufacturing and art.

With an era of unprecedented progress upon us, with the gates of opportunity wide open before us, with all hands busy taking advantage of the opportunities, we await with most pleasant anticipations our meeting with you and your co-operation with us at the greatest of all fairs—the fair of this year—September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1910. Watch the papers, hand bills, posters, etc., from now until the close of the fair.



F. W. TREADWAY
Renominated by Ohio Republicans
For Lieutenant Governor

Mrs. C. C. Bann left Wednesday morning for her home in Pittsburg, Pa., after a several days' visit with relatives in Academia.

Mr. C. G. Cooper and son, Charles, left this morning for Gloucester, Mass., to spend several weeks.

Mr. I. T. Taylor and Mrs. Frederick Taylor and daughter, Marguerite, of East Front street, went to Danville Thursday morning to spend several days with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Taylor.

By Hook or by Crook

By EDGAR FALES MOODY

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When the civil war came on two classes of men in the north went out to fight. The one were actuated by patriotism, the other by what they expected to make out of the matter. But the war, instead of lasting but a few months, as many at first expected, furnishing military titles and big pay for this last named class, proved a gigantic, bloody struggle, and with each fight the army was in need of these so called soldiers.

Colonel Jim C. in 1862 commanded the brigade in which I served. The colonel had been a politician in a large city and was one of the first to "offer himself a sacrifice to the Union." His idea of that sacrifice being that he would start out with rank of colonel and return with that of general, picking up sundry "perquisites" by the way, then run for a fat office. He was a fine looking man and prided himself on being a lady killer.

No sooner were the troops grouped into brigades and divisions than Colonel Jim by virtue of the date of his commission was placed in command of a brigade. As soon as this elevation took place he looked about him for a staff. Being allowed two aids, he chose Louis Richmond and me, both second lieutenants. Richmond told me that he didn't like the colonel and was intending to ask to be returned to his regiment. But no sooner had he told me this than on receipt of a letter from the north he said that he would remain on the staff. I asked him why he had so suddenly changed his views, but he shut up like an oyster and refused to utter a word in explanation.

It was not long after this that one morning at the breakfast table the colonel's brow was very lowering.

"Gentlemen," he said, "there's a thief on my staff. Last night while I was at Colonel B's headquarters—he had been playing poker—"my trunk was rifled of a package of papers."

As he spoke he looked at all our faces to note the effect of his words. I noticed that Richmond was the only one of the staff whose looks indicated consciousness.

"Might not the thief be one of the headquarters guard or an orderly?" suggested the commissary.

"No," replied the colonel; "the robbery was not committed for gain. There was money in the trunk, and it was not taken. Some one on my staff took the papers for a purpose. If I can prove it on him I'll have him court martialed."

The colonel's eyes were fixed curiously on Richmond as he spoke. But Richmond went on eating his breakfast with a fair amount of equanimity considering that he was virtually accused of being a thief. Nevertheless during the day he made application to Colonel Jim to be returned to his regiment.

Now, the relations between a general and his personal staff are of a peculiarly intimate and confidential character. The general may nominate his own staff, and the nomination is considered an honor. But he is not likely to retain an officer who prefers not to hold the position given him. What was our surprise to learn from Louis Richmond that the colonel declined to issue the order returning him to his regiment. Evidently the commander believed that his aid had stolen his papers and proposed to force him to stay where he was until he could recover them.

Since Richmond made no denial of being guilty of the colonel's charge we treated him with coolness and finally refused to speak to him except officially. Though the young man winced under this, he seemed to be sustained by a consciousness of innocence. Meanwhile there were conditions between him and the colonel that we could not understand. Neither took any definite stand. The colonel did not prefer charges, and Richmond made no move to force the colonel to permit him to join his regiment, which seemed to be the only way to get rid of a very unpleasant situation. I noticed that Colonel Jim made no mention of the character of the purloined papers, and his aid made no effort to free himself from the obloquy that rested upon him.

Such were the conditions when we entered our first fight. The colonel did not show up at the head of his brigade, and Richmond, who appeared to be best fitted to take his place, issued orders in his stead. When the fight was over the colonel appeared, explaining his absence on the ground that he had got separated from his command when the fight opened and could not afterward find it.

But the division commander did not accept this excuse and called for Colonel Jim's resignation. It was handed in, and the political general disappeared from the service.

Colonel Jim's relegation to ward politics relegated Richmond and myself to our respective regiments. Soon after the fight he asked me to come to his quarters. There he made an explanation of the conditions existing between him and his commander. A lady had written him that the colonel had a number of letters from her which she was desirous should be returned. The colonel had declined to give them up. She asked Richmond to get them for her by hook or by crook. He had hooked them.

Of course Richmond received his reward. It was the lady herself.

TUNIC GOWNS TO GO.

Fashion Will Have None of Them in the Fall.



STUNNING TUNIC GOWN.

Tunic gowns are not becoming to the average woman, so it will not be overwhelming news to state that Dame Fashion has decreed that in the fall these models will not be worn.

There is one exception in tunic effects that should be allowed to remain—the frock of silk or some sheer material veiled with tunic draperies of chiffon or material of a diaphanous texture. The costume illustrated is one of the best types of the tunic gown which is popular this summer.

The Odd Jobs Woman.

If you have no particular bent, but many outlets, do not feel you must train yourself into a specialty for which you have no particular fitness, which, being more plainly translated, means there is room in the world for the odd jobs woman.

Don't you believe it?

Hear how one girl who was suddenly thrown upon her own resources made for herself a comfortable living.

When forced to take account of stock she found she had no particular talent, but many knacks. She could not write stories, be a concert singer or player, paint miniatures or teach kindergarten, but she could write a clever note, bake delicious cake, pack a trunk that was a joy to behold when opened at a journey's end, play inspiring dance music, sing ballads blessingly and read aloud delightfully. In addition she could do fine mending, clean gloves and laces and had an artistic knack of setting a table or decorating a room.

It would take years to specialize on any of the branches, with no certainty of final success. While debating the girl heard a business friend lament that there was no one to help her out on the numerous odd jobs that overfilled the busy worker's scant time.

"I'll be an odd jobs woman," said the girl.

She would go into a woman's kitchen and bake a cake, would set her table and decorate her drawing room for company, would stay in the pantry and attend to careful service and would later go into the drawing room to play for dancing or sing a few songs.

"The friend who hated to pack a trunk knew where she could find a good packer in an emergency. The packer would also come early and get clothes in good condition, run ribbons, mend, darn or clean gloves and laces.

The society woman who could not afford a secretary and was swamped by her correspondence could have clever, well written notes sent out from mere jottings of information. She could also trust her for calling lists to be carefully revised and invitations written, directed and sent.

Where eyes were bad or one was convalescing from a long illness there would go the girl with clever literature adapted to the taste of the hearer. Better yet, these stories were read in a pleasing voice, with perfect enunciation.

Summer Reading.

Summer gives more time for reading, even to the busy woman, than does any other season. This may be because it is too warm for social duties and exercise, but the pleasant fact remains to the book lover.

Systematic reading is always of more advantage than desultory, therefore for part of the time you allow yourself each day to read along given lines.

If you expect to take your vacation later get all the books bearing on the history, flora and fiction of that part of the country. There are comparatively few parts even of unhistoric America that have not been written up, while for a trip abroad the difficulty is to choose.

A summer reading club for workers is delightful.

START POSTAL BANKS IN FALL

Each State Is to Be Given One Institution.

HITCHCOCK CHANGES PLANS

Instead of Experimenting With New System in Offices of the First Class, Tryout Will Be Made in Second and Third Class Offices—Hope For Larger Appropriation at Next Session of Congress—Many Applications Now On File.

Washington, July 28.—Announcement is made that the postoffice department will establish postal savings banks at several cities Oct. 1. Indications are that the system will be tried out in the beginning at post-offices of the second and third classes rather than in those of the first class, as originally planned.

It is probable that a postal savings bank will be established in each of the 47 states at the outset. When the board of trustees met soon after congress adjourned it was announced that the new banking plan would not be installed until some time in the new year. It was also tentatively agreed at the time not more than a dozen banks should be put into commission at the beginning, and that offices of the first class should be tried for experimental purposes. The committee having the details in hand has come to the conclusion that, owing to the small appropriation available, it would be better if banks were introduced into the smaller offices first. The belief is entertained that in the larger cities deposits would pile up more rapidly, thus increasing the cost of administration.

There is a lively interest on the part of the postmasters in the postal savings bank law. More than 300 of them have asked that their offices be designated to accept postal savings. Nearly 644 national banks have requested that they be designated as depositories of postal funds. It is the expectation of the postal officials that at the next session of congress adequate appropriation will be made that will insure the establishment of the banks wherever there may be a demand for them.

Indiana Troops Ready.

South Bend, Ind., July 28.—The Grand Trunk Railroad company was notified that it will be protected in the running of all trains. This was the result of a consultation Brigadier General McKee of the Indiana National Guard who represents Governor Marshall here, had with Mayor Goetz.

Michigan Troops Ordered Out.

Detroit, July 28.—Governor Warner on request of officials of Shiawassa county ordered the Detroit and Grand Rapids battalions of the Michigan National Guard to assemble in their armories, ready to go to Durand to guard property and employes of the Grand Trunk from strikers.

Mimic Warfare Begins.

Camp Hudson, Harmon, Marietta, O., July 28.—Mimic warfare with all of its frills was begun in the hills to the north and east of Marietta by the troops of the Second brigade. The entire force of 2,000 men is in the field, and the two Brown armies are striving to gain a point of vantage near the glaring sun of July.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO—Cattle: Beaves, \$4 75@8 50; Texas steers, \$3 50@5 50; western steers, \$1 75@2 25; hogs, \$4 00@5 00; sheep, \$2 25@3 50; calves, \$5 50@8 75; sheep and lambs—Native sheep, \$2 75@4 50; western, \$2 50@4 50; native lambs, \$1 50@2 50; western, \$1 75@2 50; yearlings, \$4 50@5 75; hogs—light, \$5 50@9 75; mixed, \$3 25@5 50; heavy, \$3 50@9 75; rough, \$2 50@5 50; pigs, \$3 50@5 50; wheat—No. 2, \$1 07@1 07 1/2; corn—No. 2, 60¢@64¢; oats—No. 2, 40¢@40 1/2¢.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export cattle, \$5 50@7 75; shipping steers, \$5 50@7 00; butcher cattle, \$5 25@6 00; heifers, \$1 40@2 25; calves, \$4 00@5 25; hogs—\$2 25@3 50; sheep and lambs—Mixed sheep, \$4 50@5 75; western, \$5 00@6 25; ewes, \$4 00@5 25; hogs—\$3 50@5 50; medium, \$3 10@3 20; Yorkers, \$3 40@3 50; pigs, \$3 50@4 50; roughs, \$2 50@3 50.

PITTSBURGH—Cattle: Choice 37 20¢; 40¢ prime, 35¢ 50¢; 1st butchers, \$5 25@6 40; heifers, \$3 50@5 75; cows, \$2 50@4 50; calves—\$3 50@5 50; sheep and lambs—Mixed sheep, \$4 00@4 25; ewes, \$3 50@4 00; best sheep, \$4 25@4 50; lambs, \$5 00@7 50; hogs—Heavy and medium, \$3 50@5 50; Yorkers, \$3 50@5 75; light Yorkers, \$1 00@1 10; pigs, \$1 10@1 15.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice steers, \$5 50@7 00; heifers, \$3 75@5 00; fat cows, \$4 50@5 50; bulls, \$4 50@5 50; milkers and springers, \$3 00@4 00; calves—\$3 50@5 50; sheep and lambs—Mixed sheep, \$4 00@4 25; ewes, \$3 50@4 00; best sheep, \$4 25@4 50; lambs, \$5 00@7 50; hogs—Heavy and medium, \$3 50@5 50; Yorkers, \$3 50@5 75; light Yorkers, \$1 00@1 10; pigs, \$1 10@1 15.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, \$1 02@1 04; corn—No. 2 mixed, 67¢@68¢; oats—No. 2 mixed, 42¢@44¢; hay—No. 2, \$10 50@11 00; light, \$11 00@11 50; Buckwheat, \$22 00@23 00; Bulk Meats—\$11 75@11 87 1/2; Cattle—\$4 25@7 00; Sheep—\$1 75@4 00; Lambs—\$4 50@7 25; Hogs—\$3 50@5 00.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX, 24¢; delaine washed, 24¢; delaine unwashed, 23¢@25¢; 1/4-blood combing, 27¢@28¢; Kentucky and Indiana 1/4-blood, 26¢@27¢; 1/4-blood, 24¢.

TOLEDO—Wheat: \$1 05 1/2; corn, 67¢; oats, 45¢; rye, 75¢; cloverseed, \$7 97.

SENATOR BROWN

Trust Smasher and Insurgent

At HIAWATHA ASSEMBLY

Saturday, July 30, at 2 p. m.

SUBJECT—"The Insurgents, Who They Are, What They Are Trying To Do."

Don't Miss This!

SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"The Teachings of Jesus."—Dr. Lincoln Hulley.

SUNDAY EVENING—Recital, "The Book of Job."—Prof. Duxbury.

MONDAY AFTERNOON—"Ohio's Taxation Problem."—Hon. Allen R. Foote.

Dolliver Thurs. Afternoon, Aug. 4

Pennsylvania

LINES EXCURSION to Niagara Falls

From—MT. VERNON AUGUST 11, 1910 Round Trip \$5.00

Rail and Steamer or All Rail—Via Cleveland and Buffalo For full information call on or address, Geo. A. Cheyney, ticket agt.

COUNTY OPTION THE ISSUE

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—John Lind for governor on a county option platform is the program of the leaders in the Democratic state convention which was called to order here today for the nomination of a state ticket to be voted for at the November election. The principal fight in the convention promises to be over the question of the adoption of a county option resolution. It is planned to have the resolution fight come first, as that will decide the status of John Lind in the convention. It is well known that Mr. Lind could not be persuaded to accept the nomination exception on a county option platform. Congressman W. S. Hammond, who, next to former Governor Lind, has been most prominently mentioned for the head of the ticket, has given the delegates to understand that he does not care for the nomination. In the event of the defeat of the Lind forces, therefore, the convention will probably name Judge C. W. Stanton of Bemidji, John Jensen of Duluth or some other equally prominent Democrat as the standard bearer in the coming campaign.

TO LAY CLAIM TO SWOPE MILLIONS

Flemington, N. J., July 28.—Counsel representing Elmer O. Swope commenced the taking of depositions here today in support of the latter's claim to being a son of the late Col. Thomas H. Swope, the Kansas City millionaire for whose alleged murder Dr. Bennett C. Hyde is now under sentence of life imprisonment. An attempt will be made to prove that Elmer C. Swope is the legitimate offspring of a union of Col. Swope and a woman whom he is alleged to have married during a brief residence here in the early sixties.

MEETING OF TEXAS MAYORS

Tyler, Texas, July 28.—The tenth annual meeting of the Texas Mayors' Association convened here today and was called to order by President W. D. Davis of Fort Worth. The exchange of greetings and the annual reports occupied the forenoon. This afternoon the convention discussed the commission form of government and the initiative, referendum and recall. Representatives of numerous cities took part in the discussions.

A SAGE ON SUPERFLUITIES

A lady, who was also a philanthropist, crossed the Russian frontier to visit Tolstol, and, ushered into his presence, she uttered the usual conventional greetings and exclamations, while the sage eyed her abstractedly and silently.

When she ceased speaking he touched her large and, at the time, fashionable sleeve, and said, sweetly: "Why do you wrap so much cloth on your arms? If you ripped it off it would make a nice frock for a little girl."—L. C. Wilcox.

Miss Alice Kirk of Key West, Florida, is expected here this evening to visit with her sister, Miss Eva Kirk.

Mr. Allen Mofft went to Newark Wednesday noon to attend to some matters of business.

THE NEW KNOX NATIONAL BANK

MT. VERNON, OHIO.

THE RIGID RULES

No class of business requires more careful attention, or insists upon more rigid rules than that of banking. It has always been our earnest endeavor to conform to these requirements.

Safety First, Liberality Next