

**The Banner.**  
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO

FRANK HARPER, Editor

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6 MONUMENT SQUARE

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**DEMOCRATIC TICKET**

Governor—Judson Harmon.  
Lieut. Gov.—Alice Pomeroy.  
Supreme Judges—Maurice H. Donahue, James Johnson.  
Attorney General—Timothy S. Hogan.  
Secretary of State—Chas. F. Graves.  
State Treasurer—L. S. Creamer.  
Clerk Supreme Court—Frank McKean.  
Dairy and Food Com.—E. B. Brode.  
School Commissioner—Frank W. Miller.  
Board Public Works—A. States.  
Congressman—William G. Sharp.  
Circuit Judge—Robert S. Shields.  
State Senator—Weland D. Gray.  
Representative—Samuel H. Gotshall.  
Clerk of Court—Chas. W. Hayes.  
Soviet—Peter J. Parker.  
Auditor—Irvin Young.  
Commissioners—William Lewis, Logrand Brown, Theodore M. Hill.  
Recorder—Benj. R. Parker.  
Surveyor—Arthur C. Wolfe.  
Prosecuting Atty.—B. E. Ferronbaugh.  
Infirmary Directors—James W. Coe, Frank B. Cotton, Wiley Lovering.  
Coroner—J. C. Winterringer.

**MORE GRAFT EXPOSURES**

James Marker, chief engineer of the board of public works, a recent appointee of Gov. Harmon, has already uncovered a lot of graft and crookedness in the canal system of the state, as shown in a report he filed Tuesday afternoon with the board of public works. It shows that pay rolls were padded with dummy laborers, the state was charged with more material than it received, and paid officials of the department shared in the immense "rake-off." Marker's findings are not on old transactions, but on those taking place within the last few months. This newest exposure of graft in state departments of Ohio, is only in keeping with former revelations, showing what the election of Gov. Harmon accomplished, and points the necessity of his re-election, together with the entire Democratic state ticket, in order that all the state departments may be properly investigated, all graft exposed, and grafters punished.

**SHARP AND CHAMBERLAIN**

In a recent issue of the Republican News appears the first plaintive note of the Republican candidate for congress, Mr. Chamberlain, for votes, on the ground that he, "unlike Mr. Sharp, his Democratic opponent is not rich," and consequently "is in closer sympathy with the masses." Both of these men are Lorain county products, and while Mr. Sharp started without a dollar and has become a successful business man, he has always shared the profits of his large enterprises with thousands of his fellow-workers and employees in the business. Mr. Chamberlain has had the advantage of being a member of the dominant party in politics in the past and it is a weak argument to advance that the success of Mr. Sharp should be a reason for his defeat. Mr. Sharp has always been a friend of the "masses" and has been one of the leading factors in promoting the welfare of his home town of Elyria and its people.

Mr. Sharp's record of the past two years in congress, on the tariff and extravagance in public service, is an answer to the imputation that he is not a friend of the "masses." In a very able speech in congress, when the Payne bill was being considered, among other things, Mr. Sharp said: "Let us recognize the fact in time that, though the government is very much in need of revenue, due in no small measure to past extravagance, yet there are better ways in which to provide this revenue than by taxing the necessities of life. Since it is no longer denied that the consumer pays the tax, let us so frame the provisions of this bill that no unjust proportion of the burden of that tax, shall rest upon his shoulders."

**CANAL GRAFT CHARGES STATED IN NUTSHELL**

(Columbus Dispatch)

Saloonekeeper, never in stone business, paid \$6,749 by state for rip-rap stone.

State paid as high as 70 cents a ton for stone selling at 6 cents a ton in open market.

Measurements show but small percentage of materials paid for.

Superintendent Charles Hatch accused of profiting through all transactions.

Names on payroll that Superintendent Hatch and others are unable to account for.

Lumber owned by state cut into kindling wood by state labor and sold.

Hay cut on state grounds hauled to homes of ex-Chief Engineer Perkins and Hatch.

State employes used to perform construction work about Perkins and Hatch homes.

Repairs made on railroad bridge by state gangs and money therefor appropriated.

State teams rented out for private hauling and no returns made to the state.

State lands rented to private persons and rents paid in merchandise.

Officials Involved—Superintendent Charles Hatch and ex-Chief Engineer Perkins, both of Akron, and Collector Charles Watkins of Waverly, all Republicans.

**THE FIGHT AGAINST GRAFT**

(Columbus Dispatch, Independent Republican)

The Republican attempt to belittle and muddle the anti-graft issue of the Democrats in Ohio will fool no intelligent voter. The charge of the old machine workers in the Republican party that their opponents are insincere is not borne out by the record. The plea that the Republican organization has always been an enemy of graft is an absurdity. The people of Ohio, we believe, know when graft reigned and when it stopped in the State House.

With the notable exception of the administration of Governor Herrick, who fought crookedness in office with all his might, who forced the passage of the depository law and made other far-reaching reforms, and suffered the displeasure of the ring for his courage and honesty at the next election, corruption and big and little thieving has been unrestricted in the state house and out of it. Graft system was established there and maintained and defended by the Republican machine. Graft was part of the body politic. It was the established rule. And more. Upon those who dared to expose thievery were turned the heavy batteries of the party organization. Arrogant, defying public opinion, the graft syndicate was prepared to bludgeon those with the courage to expose them. The power of the Republican party was prostituted to the protection of the big and little grafter. Graft was encouraged, the party bosses, big and little, compromised with it, schemed and dickered to cover it up. When this newspaper exposed the grafters the guns of the Republican machine were turned, not against the corruptionists who were shown up in the searchlight of publicity, but against The Dispatch. Every measure of oppression and coercion was employed in the defense of the guilty. The same men and the same forees today are making claims of political purity on exigency not on honesty. They are making a fight on pretense.

The facts are that graft reigned up to the time the Democrats assumed office. It was checked and exposed by Democratic administration. Under the leadership of Governor Harmon thievery was a hazard too perilous for even the boldest grafter to risk. The guilty were exposed and brought to justice and corrupt officials were removed or sent to the penitentiary.

If the Republican administration, which had full knowledge of official thievery, which persistently sought to hide it from public exposure, had remained in power, it would have continued to cover up graft. Corruption would still be entrenched, unpunished, protected and more defiant than ever.

**A REGULAR BOLTER**

A great noise is being made by the S. O. P. machine organs about how the Paulding Times has "bolted Harmon." They will tell you that the Paulding Times is "the leading Democratic paper in the northwest."

But be neither deceived nor disturbed. If you knew the truth about the Paulding Times you would only laugh at the claims being made by the S. O. P. machine organs.

Instead of being "the leading Democratic paper in the northwest," it is not recognized as a Democratic paper at all in Paulding county where it is published.

The real, right, and regular Democratic newspaper of Paulding is the Paulding Democrat, edited by N. R. Webster, as is well known by all of the editors of Democratic and Republican newspapers in Ohio.

Originally the paper now called the Paulding Times was published at Grover Hill, a small village in Paulding county. Some years ago when Republican commissioners were elected in that county the Times was induced to locate in Paulding so that the official county printing could be taken away from Webster's paper and given to this interloper. Suit was filed in court to enjoin the publication of official advertising in the Times, and when this case was finally decided in circuit court the court held that the Times was not a Democratic paper within the meaning of the statutes.

In every campaign the Times bolts somebody. When the injunction case was tried the only evidence offered against the Times was its own files. The court examined the various issues of the paper, and it was because of the record the Times had made for bolting Democratic candidates from

year to year that the court decided it was not a Democratic paper within the meaning of the statutes.

That is all there is in the so-called bolt of the Paulding Times this year. Simply one of its old tricks. The Times pretends that it is "bolting Harmon" because of its loyalty to Mr. Bryan. But the Times is never loyal to anybody. Its own record shows that it has not been loyal even to itself. If Mr. Bryan himself were the candidate this year it probably would have bolted him with as solemn pretense of virtue as its so-called bolting of Governor Harmon.

The bolting of Harmon by the Times is only laughed at in Paulding and adjoining counties in northwestern Ohio. It should not deceive the voters in northwestern, southeastern, southwestern or any other section of Ohio. Its bolt is a political joke which the Republican managers have grasped at for political capital as a drowning man grasps at straws.

**VITAL WASHINGTON NEWS**

TAVENNER, "WRITER AND THINKER," GIVES US THE FACTS AS THEY REALLY EXIST.

(By Clyde H. Tavenner)

Washington, Oct. 13—When the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, blind Senator Tom P. Gore of Oklahoma staked his reputation that if the measure was passed extreme high prices would follow.

The prophecy was fulfilled. Average prices rose more than 17 per cent from June to December, 1909. The prices of steel trust common stock more than doubled in six months in 1909.

It is the history of all protectionist countries that tariff revision upward means increased prices. It is not generally realized how rapidly the price of tariff-protected articles rose after the passage of the Dingley law in 1897. From July 1, 1897, to January 1, 1900, the first three years following the Dingley law, the cost of living advanced 31 per cent or at the rate of 9 per cent a year. More trusts were formed during this than during any other similar period in our history.

The price of wire nails rose from \$1.25 a keg, in August, 1898, to \$3.55, in December, 1899—160 per cent in 16 months.

The price of barb wire rose from \$1.65 per 100 pounds in August, 1897, to \$4.13, in December, 1899—150 per cent in 2 years.

The price of window glass rose from \$1.75 a box, in April, 1897, to \$4.80, in April, 1901—175 per cent in 4 years.

The Dingley tariff made the trusts, and the trust put up the prices. But few, if any, trusts were formed during the three years of the comparatively low duties of the Wilson bill.

When the German government introduced its tariff law of 1902, it published an explanation which contained the frank statement that "inland prices are raised, so far as a consideration of the circumstances of the last ten years will allow us to judge, in proportion to the duties."

In France, Italy, and some other European countries a part of the municipal revenue is raised by duties on goods entering the towns. At the gates of such towns there is an official who collects this tax, and it is found that the difference in prices of articles purchased outside of the towns and within the towns is in nearly every instance exactly the amount of the duty. The same happens in trade between nations.

The reason the sugar trust, the steel trust the lumber trust and the harvester trust are willing to contribute large sums to the campaign funds of President Taft and Republican candidates for congress and are unwilling to contribute to the funds of Democratic candidates, is that the Republican party is the party of excessive protection. Tariff revision upward means increased prices, and the tariff trusts know that they can collect from the people in new profits whatever sums they may invest in the Republican campaign funds.

After Election

The Republicans promise to make public the source of their campaign contributions—after the November congressional election.

The report of the standpat Republican members of the Ballinger investigating committee is to be made public—after the election.

Nothing further is to be said of the \$5,000,000 Taft-Humphrey ship subsidy grab bill—until after election.

The soft pedal is to be applied to the Oklahoma Indian lands thievery—until after the November election.

Nothing is to be done with the Lorimer investigation—until after election.

No step is to be taken in the sugar trust-friar lands Philippine scandal—until after the November election.

And, last but not least from the standpoint of relative importance, the National Monetary commission, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, will not make its report recommending a central government bank—until after the November election.

Another Case of Larceny

The national Republican platform of

1892 contained the following paragraph:

"We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead, and lead ores."

Times have changed. Republican candidates for Congress, upon the advice of President Taft, are now advocating and promising tariff revision "piecemeal" with the intimation that the schedules enumerated will be the first ones tackled. In other words, the Republicans have adopted another Democratic idea.

Why Meat is High

Thirty-five per cent is the amount of profit Armour & Co., forced the public to pay last year. This became known through a statement submitted by Armour & Co., in connection with the listing of a bond issue of \$30,000,000 on the stock exchange. The company by its own showing made a gross profit of \$10,582,000 for the year 1909 on a capital stock of \$20,000,000 and earned a surplus of \$7,127,926, or the equivalent of a dividend of 35.6 per cent. As the price of beef was boosted with the beginning of 1910 it would appear that in the opinion of Armour & Co., a 35.6 per cent profit on capital stock is not ample, even though the commodity involved is one of the necessities of life. Armour & Co., is one of the beef trust firms which enjoyed perfect immunity from prosecution by the government until Federal Judge Landis of Chicago, an insurgent forced the Taft administration to take cognizance of the fact that the beef trust was illegally holding up the public.

**COLLEGE SALARIES**

President Taft was one of the members of the Yale corporation who voted to raise the salaries of Yale professors to \$4000, with \$5000 as the maximum. Twelve members of the faculty will now receive the latter sum.

Not long ago, largely through the efforts of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, the sum of \$2,000,000 was raised by Harvard alumni, the interest on which was to be devoted to augmenting the insufficient wage of the teaching force at Harvard. Before this effort was crowned with success, there were thirteen professors who received less than \$2000. The average salary of an instructor was \$1200, and assistants were paid from \$400 to \$800.

The college professor is not generally in the business for the sake of getting rich. There are exceptional instances of professors who are able to sell at a high price their valuable services as consulting engineers. Prof. Michael Pupin of Columbia, some years ago sold his multiple-telephony invention for several hundred thousand dollars and an annuity of \$15,000. But the typical college teacher, like Louis Agassiz, has "no time to make money." He seeks the advancement of learning for its own sake. Few of the great investigators have been rich men. The late Alexander Agassiz, son of the impecunious naturalist, became a millionaire through his holdings of copper mining stock, but his case was highly unusual. Generally, as in the case of Chaucer's Oxford clerk, the scholar wears a threadbare cloak and is "not worldly enough to have an office."

Nor is the typical scholar much tempted by the glittering bauble of promised riches. He cares much more for the priceless treasure, reputation. He values highly the dignity of an ancient and honorable seat of learning.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

**SHOPMEN**

**Go On A Strike In Sympathy With Carmen**

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 13—The entire force of the Illinois Central shops here walked out this morning in sympathy with the striking carmen. More than a thousand men are out.

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BIRTHS  
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A daughter was born Thursday morning to Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks of West Front street.

**The New Furs**

Are on exhibition for the First Time. There is a decided advantage in getting an early selection

Suits, Dress Goods, Silks.

Dainty and Gay are the New Silks

A complete line of the Fashionable Persian Silks in both Taffeta and Messaline, Dull Autumn tones and bright flashing colors — and many new plaids are here.....75c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Dress Goods

What a dress goods business we are having—back to dress goods fabrics by the yard—The one piece dress perhaps makes it possible for women to make their own dresses — some of the popular priced fabrics are:

36 in. New Danes.....25c  
36 in. Plaids.....50c  
36 in. Jamestowns.....50c  
36 in. Storm Serges.....59c  
52 in. Broadcloths.....\$1.00  
42 in. Coleen Poplins.....\$1.50

The Heaviest Outing Flannels, 10c

One of the best made in both light and dark patterns. This is the grade that most stores sell for twelve and one half—two thousand yards will be sold at....10c

Duckling Fleece

Beautiful patterns in light blue, pink, Heliotrope and the rich dark colors so much used for Kimonos.....12 1/2c & 15c  
Persian Flannelettes, 27 in....10c  
Superfine Flannelettes, 36 in....15c

DR. DENTON'S SLEEPING GARMENTS FOR CHILDREN

**The J. S. Ringwalt Company**

**"THERE IT IS, GOVERNOR."**

CHIEF ENGINEER JAMES R. MARKER of the State board of Public Works: "There it is, Governor, as near as I have been able to get at it since you appointed me in May."

GOVERNOR HARMON: "All right, Marker, go ahead and PROBE IT TO THE BOTTOM. If the voters stand by us in November we will turn up all the rottenness in the whole canal system."

**NEW YORK SERIES STIRS FANS**

New York, Oct. 13—Judging from the intense interest manifested among all classes in the opening of the series of post-season games between the New York Nationals and Americans today, little old New York is in grave danger of going baseball mad before the series is concluded. Such an army of fans as moved on the Polo Grounds for the initial contest this afternoon has never before been seen in the metropolis. Two rival clans, apparently about equal in numbers, were on hand: one to root for the Giants and the other to cheer the Highlanders on to victory.

Ever since the American league invaded New York in 1903 the relative supremacy of the Giants and the Highlanders has been a question of dispute among all followers of the national game. With each successive season the partisan feeling has increased in intensity until it reached the boiling point when announcement was made a week or so ago that, as a result of an agreement by Presidents Farrell and Brush, the rival teams would meet on the diamond.

Each team has thousands of loyal followers and it is safe to say that the great majority of them will be on hand for every game of the series. The American team this season has been very successful and the club believed to be in better shape to face its riv-

**REJUVENATED SONS OF JOVE**

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 13—Birmingham is entertaining for three days the annual convention of the Order of Rejuvenated Sons of Jove, a social and fraternal organization the membership of which is confined to persons interested in the electrical business. The annual reports of the officers show that the order now has a membership of 4,000 distributed throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

**COMING TO PRODUCE MASCAGNI OPERA**

Genoa, Oct. 13—The company engaged to present Mascagni's new opera, "Ysobel," with the entire chorus

**MEMORY OF FERRER**

London, Oct. 13—In nearly all the capitals and chief cities of Europe simultaneous meetings were held today in memory of Professor Francisco Ferrer, the founder of the Modern Schools of Spain, who was court-martialed and executed by the Spanish government one year ago today on account of his revolutionary activity.

**IN SESSION AT CHARLOTTESVILLE**

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 13—With an attendance of prominent divines and lay delegates from all over the state the Presbyterian synod of Virginia convened in this city today for its annual session. Many matters of importance to the church are to come up for consideration this year and addresses and sermons are to be delivered by a number of prominent preachers.

Many women to protect their hands use chamolins mittens when sweeping and performing tasks where gloves will not interfere.

\*\*\*The Women's Missionary Society of the Congregational church will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. Martin A. Theil, 118 East Lamerting street.