

**The Banner.**  
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No. 5 MONUMENT SQUARE  
FRANK HARPER, Editor.

Burton at Cleveland the other day complained that the Republican press bureau at Columbus maligned him and exhibited a bunch of clippings from papers of that party which had, on the same day, printed the slander. Where's Eddie Turner?

Stand-pat leaders are like the Bourbons. They never learn and never forget. Every few days a bunch of the leaders (?) get together and try to pick out a slate for the voters of that party to approve. They don't seem to understand that the law requires direct nominations by the people.

Dan Hanna contributed \$176,000 to defeat the regular Republican nominee of his party for president in 1912. This year the little Ohio Republican bosses evidently want some of the Hanna money, for no set of G. O. P. captains ever accepted the commands of a Hanna with more alacrity than those of the year 1914.

Since Democrats took control of the state treasury there have been no new skyscrapers built in Columbus with stolen interest earnings on illegal deposits of state money, as was the case during Republican regimes. In four years of Democratic control the state treasury has earned \$1,250,000 of interest and it has all been added to the account of the people.

Taking the average cost of the skyscrapers built in Columbus during Republican state administrations with the proceeds of illegal deposits of state money by former Republican state treasurers, the \$1,250,000 of interest earned during Democratic control of the treasury would have built two new skyscrapers.

Under date to March 10th, 1914, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, wrote regarding the recent Ohio school legislation as follows:

"It is doubtful if there has ever been more constructive and progressive school legislation enacted by a single session of the legislature in any other state within the last half century."

David Tod, millionaire factory owner in Youngstown, and Congressman Willis, a \$7,500 a year machine "hand" in the G. O. P. organization of stand-patters, assert that the Warnes law will increase the taxes of the farmers.

W. N. Cowden, of Guernsey county, the only surviving member of the famous McKinley tax commission, says: "Having been connected with this new law from the beginning, as a member of ex-Governor McKinley's tax commission, I say that this new law was originated by ex-Governor McKinley and his commission for the very purpose of lowering the taxes of the farmers and other owners of tangible property."

**TRIPPED BY THE FACTS**

Prompted by a desire to arouse opposition to Governor Cox rather than an intent to secure fair play and justice in taxation, the stand-pat Republican organization has blundered into arguing that the Warnes tax law protects owners of intangible property from the assessors. Attempting to buttress their argument, the stand-patters point to the concluding clause of section 52 of the Warnes law, but they entirely overlook Section 5491 of the general code. Under it the district assessors have power to subpoena officers of any financial institution, or any person in this state, to testify as to any particular account or transaction of any particular person conducted through that institution, and the person so subpoenaed can be forced to bring records desired.

Down in Piqua some time ago an officer of a bank attempted to hide behind Section 52 of the Warnes law, and actually advised depositors in his institution that they need not list their moneys. District Assessor Dale invoked the power given him under section 5491 of the general code, with the result that the banker listed all his intangibles and there was a general flow of moneys from others to the Miami county duplicate.

But here is some intangible evidence that refutes the puny argument of the stand-patters that "the Warnes law is protecting the owners of intangible property."

The district assessors are listing \$109,000,000 worth of stocks in foreign corporations that have never been on the duplicate.

Two thirds of the personal property increase, which amounts to date to

several hundreds of millions of dollars, is in intangibles. In the past the owners of intangible property were the only ones who escaped paying taxes, while this year 59,000 new returns have been reported to date and practically all of these represent intangible property holdings.

In Cuyahoga county the district assessors received a return of \$4,569,239 from the estate of John Huntington, but they uncovered sufficient bonds and stocks to bring the total return up to \$7,981,289. In Cuyahoga county, in one day, one corporation returned \$1,256,899 as compared to \$200,000 the previous year, while another concern which was on the duplicate in 1913 for \$21,000 returned \$199,999 this year.

Where is the argument of the stand-patters in the face of such instances?

**SOME QUESTIONS NEEDING A REPLY**

In his meanderings about the state Congressman Frank B. Willis, striving to minimize the effect of the new system of taxation found in the Warnes law, loudly proclaims that it is not responsible for the increased tax duplicate. The enlargement, he insists, was produced by the Smith one per cent law. It might be well for the congressman, as an authority on taxation, to explain why the Smith law did not produce an increase of nearly a billion dollars last year in personal property returns. That measure has been in effect for several years, its fight for existence being waged against the determined opposition of Mr. Willis's patrician associates, some of whom are now running for office and brazenly, though hypocritically, seeking to defend phantom attacks upon its integrity. The one great effect of the Smith law was to increase the valuation of real estate and of corporation holdings, the latter rising from a few hundred millions to over a billion dollars. Governor Harmon tried to have the forerunner of the Warnes law—the Edwards bill—enacted and declared that it was a necessary corollary to the one per cent act. The present administration took up the task where he laid it down and, once more fighting Republican opposition, put the plan into effect. Republican opposition did not end there for the tax-dodgers employed the Ohio Equity association to assassinate the measure through the means of a burglarious referendum. If none of these things are of value, there is still open a way for the congressman to explain why there was a tremendous increase in personal returns in 1914, when the Warnes law began its operation over 1913 when it had no life. Why did the owners of \$100,000,000 of stocks in taxable corporations return them this year and not last? What made the one per cent law so effective in 1914 when it was so weak in 1913?

**GOING SOME DISTANCE BACK**

Foraker is the issue in Ohio, says former Congressman Ralph D. Cole, of Findlay, one of the Republican candidates for the United States senatorship. This expression is merely symbolical for the real issue is what Foraker represents. His candidacy means a return to the conditions that existed in the party prior to the nomination of William Howard Taft for the Presidency in 1908. In that day Aldrich ruled the senate and Cannon was the uncrowned king of the house of representatives, while special privileges dominated both branches of congress through these representatives. Taft, in his lumbering way, tried to be progressive, but weakly surrendered when the pressure was applied by the interests. This is not an ex-parte statement. It was solemnly uttered by Theodore Roosevelt in sorrow as much as in anger. Foraker was rejected by his party long before the rise of the Progressive movement and his place was given to Theodore E. Burton, who in turn failed to measure up to the spirit of the day and its demand for progressive legislation. Forakerism means going back to stand-pat opposition to pure food laws, to railroad rate regulation, to conservancy of natural resources, to betterment of the lot of the working classes and to the secret manipulation at Washington by the John D. Archbalds, W. H. Mellens and J. Pierpont Morgans. Neither are the skirts of Mr. Cole free from spotting. He sat in the halls of congress for six years and played the game of the Republican bosses. There is no reason why any independent Republican should bother himself with either of these candidates or with Warren G. Harding, who as Chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Dayton convention endorsed Foraker's course "without reserve" and later in another state convention paid "deference and devotion" to Boss Cox, sharer in the illicit transactions in the state treasury. The safe course is to support the Democratic nominee for, no matter who he will be, his associations will prevent any return of the hateful conditions at Washington now happily eradicated.

**SEA TRAVEL NOT YET QUITE SAFE**

**Hidden Dangers Lurk Beyond Reach of Human Hand. BUT PROGRESS IS RAPID.**

**Drastic Laws Requiring Sufficient Lifeboats and Advent of Wireless Telegraphy Have Not Entirely Eliminated the Dangers—Heroic Rescues as the Empress of Ireland Sank.**

Montreal.—The sinking of the Empress of Ireland, crack transatlantic liner of the Canadian Pacific line, by the coal laden collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence river almost in sight of the shore tends to prove that one trusts himself to the fates when boarding a vessel. Although in no other direction has such notable progress been made in recent years, no human hand has been able to make travel at sea absolutely safe.

The perfection of the wireless, the improvement of revenue cutter service and drastic laws requiring ample and seaworthy lifeboats have eliminated many of the dangers lurking in the path of the great ocean going vessels. But we still have the elements to contend with, and these can never be conquered.

When the Titanic sank with its fearful toll of life it was the elements that caused the disaster. The iceberg freed from winter quarters by the spring's sun broke away and brought death to the hundreds. The dense fog on the St. Lawrence, prohibiting the captains of the Empress of Ireland and the Storstad from seeing ten feet ahead, meant death to 1,000 persons.

The inquiry now under way will reveal that one man was perhaps more at fault than the other, but it cannot place the blame for the disaster on the shoulders of any one man. It was caused by the weather conditions—by the elements.

Following in the wake of the disaster many pathetic stories are told of brave rescues and intense suffering. Two participants in the tragedy of the burning of the Voltorno at sea last



© 1914, by American Press Association. CAPTAIN KENDALL OF EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

year are survivors also of the wreck of the Empress of Ireland. One of them was J. H. Price, an ordinary seaman on the Ireland, who while serving last year on the Devonian plunged overboard and saved a woman passenger of the Voltorno.

The other man was a pastryman on the Ireland, John Cope, who was one of those saved from the Voltorno.

Robert W. Crellen, a bronze miner from Silverstone, B. C., swam for over an hour with a golden haired little girl of eight on his back. "And when will mamma and Evelyn get here?" the little girl asked when she arrived in Quebec. Mr. Crellen had not yet told her that her mother and small sister had lacked strong arms to support them in the icy water and had died there. They were Mrs. Sabina Barber, a widow, and her daughter, Evelyn, three years old. The little girl who was saved was Florence Barber, eight years old.

With Crellen and William Barry of Silverstone they were going on a holiday trip to England. They occupied rooms near one another in the second cabin. All of them got on deck together. This is Mr. Crellen's account of what happened:

"A great hole was in one side of the ship, and she listed over so far that it was only with the greatest difficulty that we could get them all up the companionway. We got to the rail and stood there. I held Florence, and Mrs. Barber held her little sister.

"Then as the ship listed we climbed over the rail and walked cautiously down the ship's side to the water's edge, trying to avoid falling into the portholes. Just as we reached the water's edge the ship gave a tremor that was terrible. We knew it was all over. I saw Mrs. Barber and her child tottering toward the water and reaching out their hands to me. I tried to get them, but I couldn't reach them, and that's the last I saw of them."

**A PEEP AT MEXICO**

**The Country's Area Now and What It Was Originally. HAS LOST A VAST TERRITORY.**

Nearly a Million Square Miles of its Land Have Been Added to the United States—Still a Big Country, Though, and Has an Enormous Coast Line.

It is interesting to note that the area of Mexico is practically as great as that of the United States between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast, the great lakes and the gulf of Mexico, varying in altitude from sea level to 18,000 feet. Its climate is affected by these elevations and by a range of eighteen degrees of latitude. Twelve hundred miles is the distance traversed in passing south from Juarez, on the northern boundary, to the capital, and 900 miles more to the southeastern boundary. The gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea coast line extends for 1,700 miles, while the Pacific ocean and gulf of California touch 4,000 miles of Mexican coast.

Prior to 1836 Mexico, as a Spanish colony, and the United States covered approximately equal areas, but the Texas secession and the result of the Mexican war added nearly a million square miles to our territory, and the extent of Mexico now is less than one-fourth that of continental United States. Mexico has still territorial expanse equal to the aggregate of Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Great Britain and Ireland. The total area of the republic, 767,000 square miles, is less than that of Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona combined.

The average density of population of Mexico approximates twenty per square mile, the most thickly populated parts, outside of the federal district, being the states of Tlaxcala and Mexico, the former being less than Delaware in size and of about the same density of population and the latter being nearly as large as New Hampshire, but with more than twice the number of inhabitants. The federal district, molded after the District of Columbia, but of eight times greater area, is surrounded by the state of Mexico, the large population of the capital, 470,000, materially aiding in bringing the average to more than 1,200 per square mile.

During nearly 300 years subsequent to the conquest by Cortes, Spain dominated Mexico. A century ago a bold effort for freedom was started, which eventually resulted in the republic of Mexico of today. More than half of the first century of Mexican independence was abortive, one coterie after another coming into temporary power and a number of these acclaimed rulers after brief regimes meeting ignominious death at the hands of the people they sought to govern.

The form of government adopted by Mexico follows in general that of the United States, having executive, judicial and legislative divisions. Each of the twenty-seven states is represented in two houses of congress, composed of senators and deputies. Congress holds two sessions each year for limited periods. Each state has its governor and legislature and is subdivided into districts or counties, over each of which a jefe politico is placed, the districts having subsidiary municipalities with magistrates, presiding officials and councils. The so-called autocratic feature of the government may be largely due to the fact that governors hold office with approval of the president, that jefe politicos have similar relations with the governors and that the officers of the municipalities are generally controlled by the jefe politicos.

The church and state are independent, and congress cannot pass laws prohibiting or establishing any religion. Of the 10,000,000 inhabitants two-fifths claim direct descent from ancient tribes or families which are accepted as the basis of Mexican history, two-fifths are of mixed native and foreign blood, the remainder being classed under the common appellation of "foreigners."

The City of Mexico, 264 miles by rail west of Vera Cruz and 7,400 feet altitude, is reached by two rail routes climbing from the hot lands through difficult mountain passes, one of which follows the trail taken by Cortes in 1519, by General Winfield Scott with American troops in 1847 and over which fifteen years later the invading French troops passed. It is the most populous city. One-half of the railroad mileage of the country is between sea level and 5,000 feet and about an equal amount between 5,000 and 10,000 feet. —From National Geographic Society in Washington.

**Ancient Gold.** In olden times gold was obtained abundantly from the rivers of Asia. The sands of Pactolus, the golden fleece secured by the argonauts, the yellow metal of Ophir, the fabled King Midas, all illustrate the eastern origin of gold. Alexander the Great brought nearly 500,000,000 of gold from Persia. Gold also came from Arabia and from the middle of Africa by way of the Nile.

**Ways of a Woman.** "Let us go into the garden," he said as the twilight hour approached. "I'm afraid you'll want to sit in the hammock with me and hold my hand." "I swear I won't!" "Then what's the use?"—Detroit Free Press.

Habit is the deepest law of human nature.—Carlyle.

**FRANK F. FLETCHER**  
Rear Admiral in Charge of American Warships Off Mexico.



**FIGHTERS FROM OHIO ON ROLL OF HONOR**

**Admiral Fletcher Praises Conduct of Men Under Fire.**

Washington, June 8.—Numerous officers of the navy and marine corps, who distinguished themselves for cool indifference to danger and skill in handling their men in connection with the seizure of Vera Cruz, were named for special honor in Admiral Fletcher's report. Three men were picked for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." They were: Captain W. R. Rush, commanding naval brigade; Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Neville, commanding Second regiment; Lieutenant Commander A. Buchanan, commanding First Seaman regiment.

Many other officers also are praised by the admiral for their conduct under fire. Among the enlisted men thus honored by the admiral are J. G. Harner of Canton, boatswain's mate on the Florida, who volunteered to advance down on Almeyra in Vera Cruz where the Mexicans fire was particularly hot; H. C. Beasley of Newark, who volunteered for similar service; R. E. England of Mt. Gleed, seaman on the Utah, who led a squad to the roof of the Hotel Mexico; Edwin Wertman of Canal Dover, gunner's mate on the Florida, who was in charge of a machine gun and under constant fire; E. Tyburce of Cleveland, seaman on the South Carolina, who carried a wounded man to safety under heavy fire.

**BREAKS INTO PALACE AS RESULT OF A DARE**

**London Workman Gets Through Strong Police Guard.**

London, June 8.—Harry Pike, who describes himself as an engineer's helper, broke through the police guard at Buckingham palace. Pike scaled the wall of the palace gardens near the foot of Constitution Hill, notwithstanding the formidable spikes which tore his clothes, but he was apparently uninjured. Then he forced an entrance to the basement of the palace and ascended to the servants' quarters, where he entered several rooms. He replaced his torn clothes with another suit from somebody's wardrobe. Finally Pike entered a room named one of Queen Mary's pages named Coppel was in bed, but awake. Coppel jumped out of bed and chased the intruder, meanwhile raising an alarm, and Pike was arrested with the help of the police. He said his entrance into the palace was the result of a dare. The newspapers had been stating apropos of the suffragets that it would be impossible for anyone to force an entrance into the palace. Pike says he did not believe this was so and some of his friends challenged him to prove his theory. He denied that he had any intention to steal.

**TO THE POINT**

C. A. Haine, banker, announced his withdrawal as candidate for class A director on the federal reserve bank of Cleveland. Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary of commerce, stated at Detroit that President Wilson does not desire a second term. Members of the arson squad of the Women's Social and Political union burned Tyler's Green, an elegant mansion at High Wycombe, England. Fireman Harman was killed and three trainmen were hurt in a rear end collision on the Big Sandy branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad near Catlettsburg, Ky.

**HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES**  
Potato Baker That Allows Free Air Circulation.



A potato baker recently placed on the market consists of a bottomless pan having a grate-like top on which the potatoes are laid. At the edges of the openings are upright metal strips which serve to hold the potatoes in place and prevent them from rolling together, while the openings permit a free circulation of hot air for baking. This device is designed to be used in an oven.

**Stuffed Potatoes.** Scrub with the vegetable brush and cut off any specks from the skin a dozen medium sized potatoes rather round in shape. Wipe dry and grease with beef or pork fat or butter and bake in a rather quick oven. Heat a frying pan and fry until crisp six thin slices of larding pork or of rather fat bacon. Take out on a warm dry plate, draining each slice free from all fat. Remove the rind and cut the slices into tiny bits. Mix into a cupful of bread-crumbs or boiled rice with two hard boiled eggs cut into bits, moistening with half a cupful of milk, and add two tablespoonsful of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt. As soon as the potatoes are done remove from the oven and, handling with a clean napkin or towel, cut each potato in half crosswise and dig out the inside, leaving the shells on a long shallow baking tin ready for the filling. Mash the hot potatoes with a fork, being sure that no lumps are left. Add the above mixture, stirring all thoroughly, and fit each shell, rounding it up high and making it smooth. Set in a moderately hot oven to brown lightly.

**Lima Bean Purée.** Old beans which are not quite tender should be used for soup. Boil about three quarts in a good quantity of water with a pound and a half of lean lamb or veal. When the beans can be easily mashed with a fork press them through a coarse sieve. Take out the meat, chop it fine and return it and the mashed beans to the pot. If liked a tiny bit of garlic may be added. Drop in some chopped parsley and seasoning and serve with cubes of toasted bread.

**Blueberry Muffins.** Into one quart of flour sift one teaspoonful of salt and four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half cupful of sugar. Rub into these dry ingredients one-third cupful of butter; then use enough sweet milk to make a stiff spoon batter. Stir in carefully a quart of blueberries that have been picked over carefully and washed. Drop by spoonfuls into muffin tins or, if you do not have these, on well greased pans.

**Baked Ham.** For baked ham take a slice of ham about two inches thick and lay it in the bottom of a baking pan, covering it with sweet milk. It should be baked in a slow oven about two hours, or until the milk has soaked into the ham and the latter is slightly browned on top. When done place it on a platter and make a creamy gravy with a little flour mixed in milk and poured into the fat left in the pan. Cook until thick.

**Carrots and Lamb Hearts.** For this dish only the very young roots should be used. Cut six lamb hearts into little cubes and drop them into a pan with a tablespoonful of olive oil and a large piece of butter. When the meat is slightly seared add a dozen carrots. Put a tight cover on the pot and let it simmer on the back of the stove until thoroughly done. Sprinkle lightly with cayenne pepper, salt and chopped thyme and serve on toast.

**Gooseberry Batter Pudding.** Use one cupful of good sour cream; add to this one-half cupful of sugar, one well beaten egg, one teaspoonful salt and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Beat up until well mixed; then add two cupfuls of flour or enough to make a rather thin batter, and add one cupful of ripe gooseberries. Pour into baking dish and bake for about a half hour or until nicely done.

**Emergency Outing Box.** An emergency box for summer outings should contain carbolic acid, alcohol, ammonia, brandy, aromatic extract of cascara sagrada, a roll of adhesive cotton, a roll of antiseptic gauze, a very sharp knife, adhesive plaster for fastening bandages, carbor oil for sunburn, baking soda and safety pins.

**Asparagus Soup.** Simmer a large quantity of the stalks of asparagus with two leeks and a bunch of celery and parsley until very tender; then press through a coarse sieve and return the residue to the pot. Thicken very slightly with flour and milk and serve with small squares of fried bread.

**Wanted, For Sale, &c**  
Rate—5 cents per line, each insertion. Six words to line.  
FOR SALE OR TRADE—New 7 room house with soft water bath, electric lights and cemented cellar. Call at 715 N. Main street. tf

WANTED—Two or three solicitors to work in Knox county during summer months for substantial and old established Mt. Vernon business concern. Must have their own horse and buggy, or other means of transportation. Would prefer persons who have had some experience at canvassing, but would not hold this requirement necessary. Must give references as to honesty and character. An excellent opportunity for school teachers to obtain pleasant and profitable employment during vacation. A very liberal commission paid. Give your address, telephone number and other particulars in first letter. Address, "B. O." Box 165, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. tf

BANNER WANT ADS. PAY

**Sprinkling Hose**  
This dry weather must remind you of water hose. Keep the dust down on your street—keep the grass and garden looking green—a few moments every day will do it.  
1/2 in. Hose 10c & 14c ft.  
3/4 in. Hose 11c & 15c ft.  
Hose Nozzles, 40c  
Fountain Sprays, 35c, 45c, 75c  
Hose Reels, 75c & \$1.25  
We'll repair your Hose  
**Bogardus & Co.**  
42 Years on W. Side Sq.

**THE HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION COMPANY OF NEWARK, OHIO**  
**Not Merely for Small Savings**  
We do not want you to get the idea that the "Old Home" is a place merely for small savings.  
We accept deposits in any amount, and we believe that when you consider everything, the first mortgage security, the added security, of our large reserve fund, the certainty of getting your money back promptly; that these features and the FOUR per cent interest we pay, constitute a combination giving you just the investment you need for any amount of money.  
You can save with us by mail safely and easily.