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IT WOULD REPLACE ONE PER CENT ACT

Senate Bill Provides For Home Rule In Taxation

Permits The Majority Of Voters To Exceed Present Limitation

Columbus, Jan. 25.—Senator Terrell of Cleveland introduced a bill to replace the Smith 1 per cent law. It amounts to a 1½ per cent proposition.

The measure was drafted by Stewart L. Tatum, Springfield, chairman of a city relief commission appointed by the former Cox legislature and also head of the Ohio Municipal League. It is regarded as the administration measure for financial relief for cities, a need recognized by both political parties in the last campaign.

The Terrell bill removes interest and sinking fund levies from the 10 mill limitation, leaving 10 mills for operating expenses, provided the addition of interest and sinking fund levies does not make the combined levies exceed 15 mills.

With the approval of a majority of voters, however, any additional special levy for a period not to exceed five years may be added on top of the 15 mill limitation. This practically establishes home rule in taxation.

Without vote of the people taxing officials, under the bill, are given new leeway equal to the sum of levies for bonded indebtedness. The total for current expenses and bonded indebtedness, however, must remain within 15 mills. As under the present law the 8 mill road levy, emergency

levies, as for flood protection and repair of roads damaged by freshets, and levies for waterworks and sewage disposal plants, do not fall within the limitations.

When, in the opinion of county commissioners, city councils, boards of education or township trustees, more revenues are needed than the 15 mill limitation will permit, it may be submitted to vote at the next November election. A majority of votes will be sufficient to carry. Such levies are restricted to five years.

Absent Voters' Bill. Senator Mooney, Cleveland, put in the administration absent voters' bill, and Senator Miller, Licking county, the administration act to make liquor license years date from the fourth Monday in May instead of shortly before the election in November.

Senator Mooney's bill provides that persons who expect to be away from home election day may go to the board of elections and secure ballots, an affidavit blank and return envelope. Some time before election day, he will mark the ballots, make affidavit before any authorized public official that he is voting away from home and mail the ballot and affidavit to the board of elections. In case of the national guard, any officer is authorized to administer the oath to a soldier voting. The bill also provides for university students voting.

Clerks of a board of election shall go to a college or university several days before election and take ballots of the students. The ballots then are mailed back to the home counties of the students. The students who declare they expect to make their home in the county in which the university is located can vote in the absent voters' law.

The measure of Representative Hoy, Jackson, to compel the state board of administration to use Ohio mined coal wherever possible, was reported for indefinite postponement by the mines committee. Hoy protested against such action and succeeded in having it committed to the labor committee.

Rev. O. C. Weist of the Grandview Heights Congregational church was selected permanent chaplain of the house.

The senate confirmed Governor Cox's appointment of Judge O. H. Hughes to the utilities commission.

Revival of Boxing. Chicago, Jan. 25.—The boxing wave is spreading across the country and with much favor. Four states have boxing bills before the legislatures and there is likelihood of their passage. They are Illinois, Iowa, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Illinois it is almost a certainty that the bill will go over. All call for ten round, no decision bouts, with a commission of three to govern.

STOLEN GEMS RECOVERED. Dayton, O., Jan. 25.—Jewelry said to be worth \$500 was recovered by local police at a rooming house, following the arrest of John Franklin McCann and Morgan Dunstan, two young men. The police believe most of the loot was taken from St. Mary's. The jewelry was varied in its shapes and sizes, from a string of beads to costly bracelets. Efforts of the two men to pawn a pin led to their arrest.

NEW BATTLESHIP MISSISSIPPI WILL BE ONE OF WORLD'S MIGHTIEST SHIPS



U.S.S. MISSISSIPPI

The United States battleship Mississippi, launched Jan. 25 at Newport News, Va., will be even a larger ship than the Pennsylvania, the new flagship of the Atlantic fleet. She will have for sister ships the Idaho and New Mexico. The old Mississippi and Idaho were sold to Greece a few years ago.

The Mississippi's dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 624 feet. Beam, extreme, 97 ft. 2 1/2 inches. Draft, 28 feet 6 inches. Displacement, 32,000 tons. Horsepower, 32,000. Speed, 21 knots.

She will have powerful armament, consisting of the following guns:

Twelve 14-inch breechloading rifles. Twenty-two 5-inch breechloading rifles.

Four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. Four submerged torpedo tubes.

The 14-inch guns are mounted in four turrets, three in each turret. The weight of metal thrown at a broadside of the twelve 14-inch guns is approximately 17,000 pounds, and the amount of powder used in each broadside is 4,800 pounds.

The ship will be driven by four propellers, one on each of four shafts. Nine boilers of standard type will furnish steam for the six main turbines. These turbines are of the Curtis type, and four of the six weigh approximately 160 tons each. In the

building of these turbines approximately half a million packing pieces are separately installed one at a time. These blades, if placed end to end, would cover 38 1/2 miles.

The only fuel on board ship will be oil. No coal will be burned.

This battleship, if it could be transported to a city street, would cover more than three blocks, filling the thoroughfare completely from side to side to the roofs of five-story buildings, with the military masts towering 100 feet still farther in the air, or if stood on end alongside the Washington monument with stern on the ground the bow would tower 69 feet above the top of that monument.

IN SOLITARY 41 YEARS; CONVICT GIVEN PRIVILEGES

Boston, Jan. 25.—Jesse Pomeroy, who has been for forty-one years in solitary confinement in the state prison at Charlestown, has been granted equal privileges with other prisoners by the state executive council. Convicted of the murder of two children at fifteen, Pomeroy, two years later, was locked up in a cell, lighted from a window in the ceiling, so that he might not gaze on his fellow men. He was exercised apart from other prisoners and barred as far as possible from human companionship. Two years ago the sentence was enforced less rigorously, to accord with modern ideas of prison reform. Now, at the age of fifty-seven years, Pomeroy will move into a cell where he can see passersby, will be allowed to exercise with other prisoners, sit with them at the church services and at the prison entertainments, and will be given light work.

STAREK IS REMOVED AS BANK EXAMINER

Cleveland, Jan. 25.—Charles Starek was removed from the office of chief national bank examiner for the second federal reserve district and replaced by William Malburn, who resigned as assistant secretary of the treasury to accept the position. The salary of the position is \$15,000 a year. As assistant secretary of the

treasury Malburn drew \$5,000. The removal and appointing orders came from Washington. Starek was national bank examiner in Ohio for many years. He prepared the evidence upon which Cassie Chadwick, the famous woman financier, was convicted.

FALL PROVES FATAL TO OHIO SOLON

Mansfield, O., Jan. 25.—Dr. N. A. McQuestion, Richland county's representative in the Ohio legislature, died here as the result of a fall. He was en route to the railroad station to go to Columbus Monday, when he fell, striking his head. It was thought that he had only sustained slight scalp

wounds, but later he became unconscious and his death followed. For years Dr. McQuestion had been a practicing dentist here and last November was elected to the legislature on the Democratic ticket. He is survived by his wife and one son, Lambert McQuestion.

WANT HOME FOR GOVERNOR

Columbus, Jan. 25.—First steps toward purchase of an Ohio "governor's home" were taken when Representative James Reynolds introduced a resolution in the house providing that Governor Cox shall appoint a legislative committee to consider advisability of the proposition.

FATAL FIGHT WITH PISTOLS

Youngstown, O., Jan. 25.—One man is dead and two others may die as the result of a revolver fight between five men in a coffee house in East Youngstown. The dead man is Paul Kolar, twenty-eight. The wounded are Steven Kolar, a brother of the dead man, and Andrew Urban.

WILSON'S PLAN NOT IN FAVOR

British Hold Other Steps Necessary to Secure Peace.

BONAR LAW DISCUSSES SPEECH

Declares the Allies Share the President's Peace Aims, but That They Will Not Consent to a Peace That Will Leave German Military Power Unbroken—German Foreign Minister Approves Wilson's Utterances.

London, Jan. 25.—In a speech at Bristol, A. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer and a member of the British war council, declared that President Wilson's peace aims were shared by the entente allies, but that, under the circumstances, other means must be taken to obtain peace and that it was impossible to consent to a peace that leaves Germany's military machine unbroken.

Bonar Law declared that, as President Wilson's purpose to achieve peace at present and in the future also was the aim of the entente, therefore the president's proposal should not be regarded as utopian. But, he continued, in view of Germany's manner of conducting the war and also of the fact that the neutral nations failed to protest against her methods, other steps than those outlined by the president were necessary to obtain peace.

Commenting editorially on Bonar Law's speech, the Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Bonar Law has made a prompt and pertinent reply to President Wilson's address and has indicated with great clearness the main differences between the president's viewpoint and our own. In the practical world we can not safely shape our plans for the future without reference to the past and the present, and Mr. Bonar Law is justified in his reminder that for that past and the present the United States has a share of the responsibility. We are bound to ask ourselves what sort of value the concurrence of the United States in international agreements has been to their maintenance in the past and present, and the answer is that under President Wilson's own administration it has proved valueless."

To Probe Exiles' Condition.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been instructed by the state department to accept the German government's offer to permit an investigation of conditions prevailing among Belgians deported into Germany by the military authorities in the conquered section. This action was taken in response to a suggestion in the German note replying to the protest of the United States against the deportation.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 25. Cattle—Shorthorn steers, \$8 50@11 50; butcher steers, \$7 50@10; heifers, \$5 50@8 50; cows, \$4 50@7 50; bulls, \$5 50@8 50; stockers and feeders, \$5 50@7 50; fresh cows and springers, \$7 50@11; calves, \$5 00@15 50. Hogs—Heavy and Yorkers, \$11 75@11 80; light Yorkers, \$11 25@11 50; pigs, \$10 75@10 85; roughs, \$10 75@10 75; stags, \$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$9 12 50; wethers, \$11 25@11 50; ewes, \$5 50@10 50; mixed sheep, \$10 50@11; lambs, \$10 14 50. Receipts—Cattle, 450; hogs, 5,000; sheep and lambs, 3,000; calves, 460.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$7 75@11 25; western steers, \$7 50@10; stockers and feeders, \$5 75@8 50; cows and heifers, \$5 00@10 15; calves, \$10 50@14 75. Hogs—Light, \$10 80@11 20; mixed, \$10 50@11 45; heavy, \$10 35@11 50; roughs, \$10 35@11 10; pigs, \$8 75@10 45. Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$9 75@11 11; lambs, \$11 75@14 40. Receipts—Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 42,000; sheep and lambs, 13,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$5 00@7 75; butcher steers, \$5 75@9 25; heifers, \$3 50@6 25; cows, \$3 25@6 50; calves, \$14 14 50. Hogs—Yorkers, \$11 70; heavies and mediums, \$11 75; pigs, \$10 50; roughs, \$10 45; stags, \$5 25@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$9 00@9 50; lambs, \$12 50@14 25. Receipts—Cattle, 250; hogs, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 1,000; calves, 250.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.

Cattle—Steers, \$6 10@10 25; heifers, \$5 50@9 25; cows, \$5 00@9 50; calves, \$5 00@14. Hogs—Yorkers and butchers, \$11 50@11 75; common to choice, \$7 50@11 25; stags, \$7 00@9 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$5 00@9 50; lambs, \$8 50@14 25. Receipts—Cattle, 700; hogs, 3,700; sheep and lambs, 100.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.

Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece combed, 47 1/2¢; three-eighths blood combed, 48¢; delaine unwashed, 45¢.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25.

Wheat, \$1 01 1/4; corn, \$1 04 1/4; oats, 84¢; clover seed, \$10 95.

COMMITTEE REJECTS

For Second Time Suggestion Of President

Strike Prevention Provision Again Turned Down.

THREE DEMOCRATS AGAINST IT

Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce Investigating a Railroad Bill Carrying Substitute For President Wilson's Suggestion — Representatives of Railway Brotherhoods Confer With the President.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The senate interstate commerce committee for the second time declined to approve a provision suggested by President Wilson forbidding a strike or lockout pending investigation of a labor controversy.

The vote was 10 to 5, with three Democrats, Senators Underwood, Smith of South Carolina and Thompson, voting with the Republicans in the negative.

On the first vote, ten days ago, the committee turned down this provision, 7 to 3. A further effort may be made to win the committee's approval, and if this is unsuccessful a fight will be made for the provision when railroad legislation reaches the floor of the senate, some weeks hence.

Chairman Newlands said the committee was still at work on an investigation of a bill with this feature eliminated and was confident that approval would be given a measure that would prevent obstruction to interstate commerce without actually forbidding a strike.

The action of the committee came shortly after representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods informed President Wilson, who was at the capitol consulting senators about other legislative questions, that they desired to suggest changes to the bills now pending before the senate and house committees. The president asked that the suggestions be submitted in writing and promised to give them careful consideration. The brotherhood leaders declined to make public their proposals at this time, but it is understood they follow the lines indicated in hearings before the house committee and provide for a permanent investigating committee, composed partly of employers and partly of employees, without any strike prohibition feature.

The committee has reached a provision designed to prevent obstruction of interstate commerce without interference with the right to strike. The suggestion before it would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by six months' imprisonment or a fine of \$100, for a railroad employe who has quit work to obstruct the mails or the passage of interstate commerce.

The bill includes the suggested provision authorizing the president to take over and operate the railroads in case of military necessity.

BURNED TO DEATH

Georgetown, O., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Margaret Woods Bradford, thirty, was burned to death here. She was preparing to bathe her baby when her clothing became ignited from an open grate.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD

Newark, O., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Mary Grim, seventy, was found dead in her home here. She had been dead several hours when her body was found. Heart trouble is given as the cause.