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MARION, OHIO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ELEMENTARY TROUBLE AT

The Bottom of the Explosion on the North Dakota Will be

THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED

Authorities Nonplused that Such an Accident Should Occur

On the Latest Product of Uncle Sam's Naval Department.

A Belief that there is Something Radically Wrong is Prevalent—Injured Expected to Recover.

By United Press Wire. Washington, Sept. 9.—The investigation into the cause of the accident on the battleship North Dakota, in which three men were killed and one injured, is believed here today, will go "behind the returns," and a strenuous effort will be made to discover the elementary trouble which has caused three naval disasters this year.

The fact that the North Dakota was the latest product of the highest skill available in this country, with no question of money considered in its construction, makes the situation disheartening to naval officials.

Admiral Schroeder, after carefully examining the machinery and the equipment in the room where the accident occurred, declared that in his opinion the men were not to blame. It is his opinion that no element of carelessness entered into the situation.

This, it is believed, will put it up to the board of inquiry to find what is the elementary trouble behind frequent naval accidents.

In a despatch to the navy department today, Admiral Schroeder gave no further information, having been unable to find any new evidence that would explain the cause.

Officials of the navy department admit they are nonplused and none was willing even to advance a theory as to the immediate cause of the accident. There is apparent, however, a clearly defined feeling, "that something is radically wrong."

On April 2 of this year, a boiler exploded on the cruiser Maryland, off Monterey bay, California, killing one man and injuring several.

Last February, a boiler tube in the destroyer Hopkins exploded in San Diego bay, killing two and badly maiming five men.

In the case of the Hopkins it was freely charged that the trouble was due to rivalry and bitter feeling between factions at the Mare Island navy yard, where shortly before that time boiler tubes in one of the ships was discovered to have been stuffed with trash.

The North Dakota was built by the Fore River Ship-building company, but the work was done under the close supervision of navy department officials.

Rear Admiral Schroeder reported today that the injured were all expected to recover, there having been no important change in their condition.

He added to the list announced yesterday the name of W. J. McCauley, whose next of kin is Mary McNulty, of Coal Pit avenue, Danbury, Connecticut.

The department stated that the name of Lieutenant Commander Orin G. Murfin, published in some lists of injured, was obtained through error. Murfin was not hurt, according to the official despatches, the number of injured being nine.

The accident may have an important bearing upon the attitude of the navy department toward the use of oil fuel on naval ships, as it is comparatively an innovation with the American navy. Only the most recently constructed ships, the North Dakota and Delaware, of the battleship class, and several torpedo boat destroyers, are equipped with oil burning apparatus. There have been accidents with oil before, but none so far as can be ascertained, similar to the one which occurred on the North Dakota.

It was not considered likely that ordinary fuel oil would explode. This is one of the reasons why engineering officers are disinclined to express an opinion until more details regarding the accident are received in official form at the navy department.

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THREE GREAT REQUISITES

To be the Aim of the Parent and Teacher in the Development of the Child.

Rev. George M. Rourke, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will preach next Sunday evening on "A Keen Intellect a Strong Body and a Good Character." All the teachers, directors, pupils and those interested in our public school life are cordially invited to the service.



LLOYD BOWERS ABLE LAWYER

And Solicitor General of United States, Died Today

FROM A SEVERE BRONCHITIS

Attack at Boston—Thereby Disrupting the President's Program

As he Had Most Probably Selected Bowers for a Seat on the

Supreme Bench—Bowers was a Man of Great Ability and High Integrity.

Boston, Sept. 9.—Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general of the United States, died here today at the Hotel Touraine, of complications following a severe bronchial attack and an operation on his throat.

Up to a few days ago his physicians had placed his complete recovery as likely within two weeks' time. Yesterday, however, Bowers' condition took a turn for the worse and the end came at 9:30 this morning.

That death cheated Bowers of a place on the supreme court of the United States, was the authoritative information at Beverly today. President Taft had determined upon his name to fill the place made vacant through the death of Justice Brewer.

The executive had known Bowers since his college days and was an ardent admirer of his legal ability. As solicitor general, Mr. Bowers was unflinching.

President Taft learned of Bowers' death today while golfing at Mayopia. He was deeply affected.

Solicitor General Bowers' death means a reopening of the entire supreme court matter. It was understood that President Taft had decided to make Governor Hughes chief justice in place of Melville W. Fuller, and select Bowers and Justice Swazey of New Jersey to complete the nine members.

Bowers has been a frequent caller at the Taft cottage at Beverly during the past summer.

Bowers graduated from Yale in the class following that of President Taft at Yale.

Before his appointment as solicitor general, Bowers had been general counsel for the Chicago Northwestern railway, with headquarters in Chicago for sixteen years. Bowers was appointed solicitor general by President Taft in March, 1909, soon after his inauguration. Bowers was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 9, 1859.

G. PINCHOT DEFINES AND

Amplifies the Doctrine of Conservation as he Understands it

BEING THAT THE PUBLIC

Property Shall be Held for the Greatest Good For the Greatest Number

While the Special Interests Who Desire to Exploit this Property for their Benefit

Want Conservation Which is "Safe and Practical"—Principles Definitely Stated.

By United Press Wire. Address by Gifford Pinchot Before St. Paul Conservation Congress.

St. Paul, Sept. 9.—"During the first part of the agitation for conservation," said Gifford Pinchot before the national conservation congress today, "conservation met with little opposition for it interfered with no man's private profit. From the beginning of the world the preaching of righteousness in general terms has been contemplated with entire equanimity by men who rise in violent protest when their own particular privilege, graft or advantage comes into question."

"Conservation has now passed into the stage of a practical fighting attempt to get things done. It has begun to step on the toes of the beneficiaries and prospective beneficiaries of unjust privilege. The resulting opposition, considering the quarters whence it comes, is one of the best proofs that conservation is a live movement for the public good."

"The demand from the opponents is not that we shall abandon the principle of the greatest good for all of us for the longest time. The soft pedal conservationist merely asks that conservation shall be safe, sane and practical. Safe and sane legislation, as that expression is used by the men who use it most means legislation not unfriendly to the continued control of our public affairs by the special interests. Safe and sane conservation means conservation so sterilized that it will do the special interests no harm and the people no good. Real conservation is putting public welfare ahead of corporate profit and keeping it there."

"The sanity and safety of conservation were never called into question until conservation began to be really embarrassing to the grabbers and effective to the public interests. I'm not a soft pedal conservationist myself."

"The one great obstacle to practical progress of conservation lay in the political power of the special interests. Every effort to conserve natural resources for the general welfare was met by legislative agents of the men who wanted to exploit these resources for their private profit."

"So long as the political domination of the great interests endures, corrupt control of legislation will carry with it the monopolistic control of natural resources. This is what we face today in the effort to apply conservation. The conservation program is definite and concrete. It has been so almost from the time the conservation movement was born at the congress of governors at the White House. The principles are few and simple. One of the first is that the natural resources belong to all the people and should be developed, protected and perpetuated mainly for the public welfare of the people and not mainly for the profit of the few. Another principle is that the natural resources still owned by the people which are necessities of life, like coal and water power, should remain in public ownership and disposed of only under leases for limited periods, with full compensation to the public for rights granted."

"As to our waters, every stream should, as soon as possible, be made useful for every purpose for which it can be made to serve the public and every power site now in state or federal control should be held so."

"In the development of our waterways the co-operation of the states with the nation is essential for our general welfare."

"As to our forests, all forests necessary for the public welfare should be in the public ownership, such as the national forests already in existence, the proposed Appalachian and White Mountain national forests, and the state forests of New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other states."

"The protection of forests against fires is the first duty of forestry of states and union alike. The way to stop fires is to get men to them as soon as they begin. The maintenance and extension of forest fire control by the nation, the states and their subdivisions, and by associations of private citizens who own timberland is absolutely necessary."

"The protection of existing forests by wise use is the first step in forestry. Reformation is the second."

"Land bearing forests should be taxed annually on the land value alone, and the timber crop should be



Mrs. George Hamilton Colket, formerly Miss Gladys Kernes, daughter of Richard C. Kernes of St. Louis, the American ambassador at Vienna, whose marriage recently was quite an event among the diplomatic corps at London, where the ceremony took place. The young couple became acquainted during a tour of Austria by the groom and was present at a court function attended by Miss Kernes and her father. It was a case of love at first sight and the marriage followed soon afterward.

taxed when it is cut, so private forestry may be encouraged.

"The private ownership of forest land is public trust, and the people have both the right and the duty to regulate the use of such lands in the general interest."

"As to lands, every acre of land should be put to whatever use would make it most useful to all the people. The fundamental object of our land policy should be the making and maintenance of permanent prosperous homes. Land monopoly and excessive holdings must not be tolerated."

"Every legitimate means on all the land that will support homes, thus the tillable land in public ownership within and without the national forest should be disposed of in fee simple to actual homesteaders but not to speculators."

"The first and most needed thing to do for our cultivated lands is to preserve their fertility by preventing erosion."

"The non-irrigable, arid public grazing lands should be administered by the government in the interest of the small stockman, and the homemaker until they can pass directly into the hands of actual settlers."

"Rights to the surface to the public land should be separated from rights in the forests upon it and the mineral beneath it and each should be held subject to separate disposal. The timber and stone act should be repealed."

"As to our minerals, those still remaining in the government ownership should not be sold but should be leased upon terms favorable to their development up to the full requirements of our people. Until legislation to this effect can be enacted temporary withdrawals of land containing coal, oil, gas and phosphate rock are required in order to prevent speculation and monopoly."

"It is the clear duty of the federal government as well as that of the states to provide through investigation, legislation and regulation against loss of life and waste of mineral resources in mining. The recent creation of a national bureau of mines makes a real advance in the right direction."

"With regard to national efficiency and the maintenance of national and state conservation commissions, it is necessary to ascertain and make public the facts as to our natural resources. Such commissions supply the fundamental basis for cooperation between the nation and the states for the development and protection of the foundations of our prosperity."

"A national health service is needed to act in cooperation with similar agencies within the states for the purpose of lengthening life, decreasing suffering and promoting the vigor and efficiency of our people."

"In the effort to conserve our natural resources we must recognize that combinations against the public welfare which extend beyond the state lines can be met effectively only by agencies equally capable of operating across such boundaries. It is clear that the control of interstate commercial power is possible only by the use of interstate federal power. We are opposed to the extension of real control by the people over monopoly, as in the case of waterpower."

"While I do not believe that the state alone can carry out the conservation program in face of interstate attacks upon it, I do not fail to recognize the great and useful part which the states must play in this great movement for the public welfare of all the people. Also, I appreciate now as I have always done that in much of the work ahead cooperation between the states and the nation is an essential condition of success. But when I see the special interests attempting to take refuge behind the doctrine of states rights, I propose to speak out and say so."

"The principles enunciated in this short statement have all been repeatedly presented to congress in the form of concrete bills or embodied in legislation taken by the executive for the public welfare. Some of them have been enacted into law. Others remain to be embodied in legislation both state and national. There is much hard fighting ahead, but the progress already made is encouraging."

"Conservation more and more generally wins not only the belief which it has already, but the determined fighting support of our people."

SLOW WORK TRYING TO

Investigate Ballinger as the Whole Committee Does Not

GET TOGETHER AND THE

Get Together and the Friends of Ballinger Present Refuse to take Final Action in the Case

Sutherland, McCall and Denby Bolt While Chairman Nelson and the Opposition

To Ballinger are Present Ready to Complete the Work—Obstruction Seems to be Deliberate.

By United Press Wire. Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 9.—Senator Elihu Root of New York, is on his way to Minneapolis. Until he arrives the Republican minority of the Ballinger investigation committee will try to prevent any formal action by remaining away from the sessions which will thereby be short of a quorum.

Senator Root is due to arrive in time for a session Monday. The line up expected then is: Nelson, McCall, Denby, Sutherland, Olmsted and Root for Ballinger; James, Fletcher, Graham, Purcell and Madison against Ballinger.

Olmsted is due to arrive tonight. When the committee met this morning McCall, Denby and Sutherland were absent, though they were all in the West hotel, where the sessions are being held.

The four Democratic members with Madison, the progressive Republican, and Senator Nelson in the chair, went into session behind closed doors.

The anti-Ballinger members have a report already drawn by Graham and will go formally on record regarding less of whether they are able to gain a quorum. The pro-Ballinger Republicans will be in control Monday, but it is hinted that the Democratic members may then adopt the tactics of the opposition and prevent a quorum, as with Flint in Europe, the Ballinger members will be one short of a quorum.

The entire morning session was consumed in negotiating with the three absentees, seeking to induce their attendance. C. L. Stewart was despatched to their room with various messages, to which Messrs. Sutherland, McCall and Denby replied suggesting that the committee adjourn to Chicago where Senator Root might meet with them. They demanded their absence on the plea that they desired a full attendance of committee members now in this country. The anti-Ballinger majority thereupon attempted to induce Chairman Nelson to order the absentees to be brought in under arrest.

W. H. Grimes, United States marshal for Minnesota, set just outside the door ready to act but Senator Nelson declined to order the arrest on the ground that he had no authority. At 11:40 a recess was taken. Senator Nelson, who left the room at the same time, ostensibly to return in a few minutes, delayed his return so long that it was suspected that he had joined the bolters. After waiting half an hour for him, some of the other members of the committee accepted this view and left the committee room.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 9.—When Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigation committee resumed its sessions today, five declared anti-Ballinger men were confronted by only four whose failure to declare themselves leaves them classed as Ballinger adherents.

In the face of the declaration made yesterday by Representative Denby and the covert threats of other pro-Ballinger members, the repetition of the tactics of Wednesday was quite possible.

It was also upon the cards that the anti-Ballinger majority might again disregard technicalities, as it did Wednesday, push through the already prepared anti-Ballinger report and then go home, leaving the remaining seven members of the full committee to frame a majority report when and where they pleased. It was also borne in mind that Representative Madison of Kansas while voting with the Democrats to condemn Mr. Ballinger, voted with the Republicans on the motion to adjourn until Representative Denby and Olmsted should arrive. Should he take the same stand today, the vote would stand five to four for delay.

Those members who did not labor into the night on reports, set up in using statements. The members now present in Minneapolis are Senators Nelson, Minnesota; Senator Sutherland, Utah; Representative McCall, Massachusetts, and Representative Denby Michigan, a presumably pro-Ballinger and Senator Fletcher, Florida; Senator Purcell, North Dakota; Senator James, Kentucky and Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania is expected to arrive tonight. Senator Root of New York, and Senator Flint of California, were entirely out of the calculations. Neither faction can muster a quorum alone.

At 10 a. m. the hour for meeting today Senator Sutherland and Representative

Continued on Page Three



Charles Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, who recently announced that he would endeavor to secure a modification of the laws of New York which prohibit dramatic productions on the Sabbath. Mr. Frohman declares that he can put on plays that while they may entertain to a certain extent can be of a character that they will teach and inculcate a strong moral lesson and truth. He does not propose to open the doors to all the theatres he controls through the enactment of such legislation. He will be content if the number of theatre for presentation of Sunday drama be restricted. A play on Sunday in New York would be an innovation although common enough in many other places.

ROOSEVELT IN OHIO TODAY

Guest of Son-in-law Nicholas Longworth at Cincinnati

ATTENDS OHIO VALLEY EXPO

Lunches on the Grounds and Makes a Speech at Music Hall

Informal Reception to be Held at Longworth Home Where Will be Invited

Cox, Herriman and Hyndrick—Much Interest in How Roosevelt will Manage them—Big Crowds Still Attracted by Him.

By United Press Wire. Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt took a day of rest, comparatively, in Cincinnati, after his busy time stirring up the political situation in Illinois.

As the guest of Son-in-law Nick Longworth and daughter Alice, the colonel spent the day more informally than any since the beginning of his trip. The colonel left his special train at the Terrace Road station and went to the Longworth home, where he spent the entire morning quietly.

At 11 o'clock he was taken to the Ohio Valley exposition, where he was shown about the grounds, luncheon at the exposition grounds and a speech at Cincinnati's big Music hall completed the formal program for the day.

Late this afternoon the colonel will hold an informal reception at the Longworth home. There the first political feature of his visit to Cincinnati will make its appearance. "Boss" George B. Cox, Garry Herriman and Bud Hyndrick, the political triumvirate that runs things in Cincinnati, have been invited to the reception. There is much interest in just how Roosevelt will get together.

The big crowds that have greeted Roosevelt throughout his trip were in evidence again today. Before daybreak at the town's end his route to Cincinnati they were cheering the train as it passed. At Hamilton at 7:30, 5,000 people were out cheering and the colonel talked to them for a few minutes about civic cleanliness, corruption, and the duties of an American citizen.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Colonel Roosevelt's plans have just been changed so that he will remain in Cincinnati overnight instead of going to Columbus. He will leave over the Pennsylvania at 9 o'clock Saturday morning for Columbus.

"Will the presence of George B. Cox or any other Cincinnati politician at the reception this afternoon make any difference to you?" Roosevelt was asked.

He smiles and replied: "You mustn't ask any foolish questions."

A New Record.

Paris, Sept. 9.—In a Bleriot monoplane today George Chavez, a comparative newcomer in aviation, set a new world's record for height by reaching an altitude of 8,869 feet, beat Leon Morane's record of 7,000 feet Saturday by more than 200 feet. Chavez ascended and alighted at Issy, a suburb of Paris. He was in the air forty minutes and attained his tremendous height by circling over the city. He was lost to sight for several minutes.

GAMBLING EXTRAVAGANCE

And Drinking Among the Women Results of the Fact that

HOUSEKEEPING IS NOT

A Task in Many Homes. It is Absolutely Shocking Says

Dr. Anna Wells Bloomer That a Change Has Taken Place

During the Past Eight Years—They Have the "New York Stomach" Caused by Alcoholic Drinking and Unhygienic Eating.

By United Press Wire. New York, Sept. 9.—Modern architecture which designs apartments with everything planned to minimize housework, is the cause of modern women, according to Dr. Anna Wells Bloomer, practicing physician, who insisted today that gambling, extravagance and drinking among New York women are due to the fact that housekeeping is no longer a task they have too much time on their hands, the doctor says, and what is true of New York is true of a good part of the United States.

"It is absolutely shocking," said Dr. Bloomer today, "to observe the change eight years has made in home conditions. When a woman ceases to love her home she becomes restless. Mechanical cleaning apparatus and the hundred and one things that make housework a mere nothing are creating indolence to an alarming degree."

"Things have come to such a pass that we now have what is known to the medical profession among women as the New York stomach. It is a trouble with the digestive apparatus caused by high living in restaurants, alcoholic stimulation, lack of rest and improper breakfasts. The great drinking in public among women has come I think, to a great extent from dining out. They not only get into the habit of drinking with their meals, but frequently during the day in their homes. Where is the woman who used to sit and embroider and make numberless pretty things for her home and for her children. She is today found at the bridge table and in the cafes. Her daughters are being brought up to despise domesticity."

"The extravagance of women has its effect on their husbands. A wife tired and cross from her pleasures, returns home just in time to welcome him. Both are nervous and they quarrel. Then comes the divorce. The women who want children and want to care for them are becoming fewer and fewer. Besides, there is no room in modern apartments for children. It is a serious matter and the permanency of the race is menaced."

Closed Last Night Indorsing Federal Control of Natural Resources—Opposition Exposed.

By United Press Wire.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 8.—The second national conservation congress which closed last night, in a stormy session, was a victory for Roosevelt, Pinchot and federal control of natural resources.

State's rights men from the West, fighting to the last, went down to crushing defeat when resolutions in closing all of the ideas of Theodore Roosevelt were adopted.

Efforts to keep the name of Roosevelt out of the resolutions were unavailing, the committee deciding to use his name by a majority of two votes.

E. W. Ross, land commissioner of Washington, led the final skirmish in the congress, declaring that "gag rule" was being exercised by federal control.

William D. Jones, delegate from Washington, attacked Ross and declared Governor Hay of Washington had allowed two great corporations to secure water power sites in Washington for a son. "Jim Hill received 125,000 horsepower in Washington and all the state got was filing fees," declared Jones. "Is it any wonder Mr. Hill advocates state's rights?"

BOSTON RED SOX OR PITTSBURG PIRATES

Boston, Mass., Sept. 9.—Whether the Boston Red Sox or the Pittsburg Pirates are the stronger ball team may be decided in a post season series. It is understood that the matter is being threshed out by President Taylor of the Boston Americans, who has been approached by the Smoky City people with a view to such a trial. Some years ago Pittsburg was beaten by Boston for a world's championship and it is believed a series this year would pay well.