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VOLUME XIX—NUMBER 21.

MARION, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## ANOTHER SLAM AT TAFT, W. H.

From Far-off Washington Where Poindexter Cleans up the

### OLD ADMINISTRATION MACHINE

In a Brilliant Triumph Before the People of his State

With the President Putting In all His Forces in Opposition

Colonel Miles Poindexter Even Carrying His Opponent's County by a Plurality And Also Every County in the State.

By United Press Wire. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—Another insurgent landslide.

This was the verdict of the Republican state of Washington in the contest between Miles Poindexter and the standpaters for the United States senatorship, fought out at the state-wide primaries yesterday.

Comprehensive returns from all over the state early today indicate that Poindexter's plurality over Thomas Burke and J. Ashton, his standpat opponents, will exceed 25,000—a much larger plurality than even his most enthusiastic admirers had expected.

In the first congressional district Thomas P. Revelle, insurgent has defeated William Humphrey etc.

The result is conceded by standpat Republicans to be a blow to the influence of President Taft and the national administration in the Northwest. The issue between Poindexter and the administration was clearly drawn when President Taft ten days ago requested former Senator John Wilson, of Seattle, to withdraw from the race in order to concentrate the standpat strength and defeat Poindexter. Wilson declared he retired at the direct request of the president.

William La Follette, insurgent, and first cousin of United States Senator La Follette, has been nominated in the third district, giving the progressives a clean sweep in the congressional districts.

Burke's own county, King, was carried by Poindexter by a plurality of not less than 600 and the indications today are that the insurgents have also carried every other county in the state.

The insurgents also carried every congressional district in the state and the legislature. In the Tacoma district, Congressman McCredie has been defeated by Warburton, radical insurgent. Congressman Humphreys of the Seattle district, who championed the ship subsidy bill, has been defeated by Thomas P. Revelle, insurgent.

An insurgent Republican has also been nominated in the Spokane district to succeed Poindexter in the lower house.

Poindexter's friends are jubilant and predict that the Washington result will go far toward swinging other Pacific coast and northwestern states into the insurgent column.

Poindexter was regarded as the most radical of the insurgents in congress, and the standpaters concentrated their efforts to defeat him. Poindexter called into the fight Victor Murdock of Kansas and other insurgents.

Commenting on the returns at Spokane, at his home, Poindexter said: "With full appreciation of the honor done me, I congratulate the people of Washington on their victory, not because they nominated me, but because they have shown unmistakably that political machines, receiving their motive power from corporate influence, can no longer be effective in this state."

## HEAVY GRAFT REVEALED

Among the Government Weighers in New York Where three are on Trial in Circuit Court.

By United Press Wire. New York, Sept. 14.—That government weighers on the various steamship docks in this city, on a salary of four dollars a day, were able to deposit from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month in savings banks, was the amazing revelation developed in the United States circuit court where three weighers are on trial today. The "lid" was taken off the import graft system and the manner in which government officials solicited an accepted bribe and the extent to which the entire import weighing division of the federal government was honeycombed with graft was shown compelling in sordid detail even the developments of the sugar graft cases.

As the result there is to be a general grand jury investigation and while it is admitted the statute of limitations will probably prevent, as it did in the sugar cases, prosecution of all of the criminals, the federal authorities believe they will be able to send some well known merchants to prison.



Miss Esther Quinn of Cambridge, Mass., who is suing Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University, alleging breach of promise to marry her. The suit has been hanging fire for some months, Professor Peck battling it chiefly up to now on technicalities, such as demanding a bill of particulars. Miss Quinn some time ago declared that if she gave all of the particulars on Professor Peck the college faculty would not want him around any longer. The professor is popular in university circles and the charge and suit have caused consternation.

## DRAMATIC FEATURES

Of the Crippen Case Appeal to Actors and Playwrights

AS NO OTHER CASE IN

English History and they Will Likely Find their Way Into

The Stage—Battle of the Legal Aspects of the Case

Will be Over the Admission of Dr. Pepper that he did Not at First Distinguish the Remains as Human.

By United Press Wire. London, Sept. 14.—Dr. Pepper, government analyst, admitted today at the resumption of the Crippen trial that when he first saw the remains of the woman supposed to have been Belle Elmore Crippen he thought they were animal remains. It required close inspection he said, to determine that they were remnants of a human body.

Attorney Newton, who is now appearing for both Dr. Crippen and Miss Ethel Clara Leneve, made the most of Pepper's admission, for it was Pepper who first claimed, for it was identified the body as that of a woman who had undergone an operation and to have found evidences of hyoscine poison.

"You mean to tell the court," Newton said sharply, "that you were able to arrive at these conclusions after first having mistaken the pieces of flesh for those of an animal?"

"Oh, I quickly saw my mistake," Pepper replied. "There was no question after a close inspection that the remains were those of a middle-aged woman of rather heavy build. We established beyond a doubt the facts of the operation and of the hyoscine poison."

Pepper said the remains occupied a space under the cellar floor of the Crippen home, about the length of a human body. Dr. Marshall, the other analyst, was with him at the time. He said the soil where the body was found consisted of clay and loam mixed and that lime had been sprinkled over the remains.

Pepper sought to remove all doubt as to the correctness of his conclusion by declaring that the next day, July 15 he and Dr. Marshall held a post-mortem which eliminated the last doubt as to the remains being those of a woman.

Newton has not yet disclosed how he intends to conduct the testimony regarding the identification of the body, but it was said today that he has engaged a number of medical specialists whose testimony, based on hypothetical questions will be adverse to the conclusions of the government analysts. So far Newton has not had any medical experts examine the remains unless he does so he will have to examine his witnesses along hypothetical questions. The dramatic features of the "Crippen case" are appealing to actors and playwrights as no other case in the history of English criminality and features of it will undoubtedly find their way on to the stage. This was evidenced today by the appearance in the Bow street court room of Sir John Hare and Mr. Irving, leading English actors, and of Sir William Gilbert, the playwright. They had seats close to the witness stand and made frequent notes. On two previous occasions Gilbert was honored with a seat by the side of Judge De Rutzen.

On Strands of Hair. London, Sept. 14.—Dr. H. H. Crippen's life depends upon the identification of several strands of human hair.

Under shrewd and merciless cross-examination today by Attorney Arthur Newton, Dr. Pepper, the government analyst, practically repudiated much of his former testimony and admitted that it was impossible to determine the sex of the remains supposed to have been the body of Belle Elmore Crippen from an anatomical study of them.

"Isn't this the only way to determine the sex of a body with certainty?" thundered Newton, when he saw that he had the government's star witness in a bad corner.

"Yes," was Pepper's reluctant reply. "You agree with Dr. Marshall, the other government analyst, when he declared at the inquest that it was impossible to determine the sex of the remains?" asked Newton, drawing nearer to the perturbed witness.

"I'll admit that it was impossible to determine the sex by anatomical study," replied Pepper. Newton paused significantly after this startling admission. The whole court-room was surprised at the sensational turn in the case, all believing that it marked an early collapse of the prosecution.

Pepper's admission leaves the question of the body's identity dependent upon a few strands of hair found in curlers near the body, another lock of hair found knotted in a man's handkerchief, and the remnant of a woman's undervest.

The evidence of the hair, however, was rendered practically valueless by Pepper's admission that the hair found in the curlers was dark, while that in the handkerchief was light and much shorter than that in the



Seth Low, President of the Republican Club of New York and a former mayor of the city, who has given an impetus to the Roosevelt side of the conflict with the machine by recently declaring emphatically that life is with the former president in his fight against the Old Guard. He will aid in every effort to defeat Vice President Sherman for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican State Convention this month. His accession to the Roosevelt ranks is a had blow to the Barnes-Woodruff faction.

Until today's resumption of the hearing in the Bow street police court, Pepper has stoutly maintained that the identity of the remains as those of a woman was established beyond a doubt. Even today, in his direct examination by Travers Humphreys, the crown attorney, he maintained that the remains were those of a woman and even went so far as to give it as his opinion that the victim was of middle age and of robust build.

His admission today, coupled with a similar admission by Dr. Marshall, makes the whole question of the sex of the body hinge upon extraneous evidence and the best legal opinion is that this will prove wholly insufficient to prove the "corpus delicti," or the identity of the person for whose supposed murder Crippen is now facing trial.

Crippen appeared elated at the overthrow of Pepper's testimony and smiled exultantly. Even Miss Ethel Leneve, who is charged with being an accessory after the fact in the alleged murder of Mrs. Crippen, became cheerful at this unexpected development. She had entered the court-room with her every feature showing the utmost dejection.

Pepper testified that the person who removed the viscera of the body must have been both a student of anatomy and a clever surgical operator as the work equaled that of a professional surgeon.

Pepper said that the scar on the body, by means of which the prosecution is also trying to prove the identity, was probably old.

"What makes you think the scar resulted from an operation?" Newton asked.

"Because from the nature of it and its position, it could hardly have come from an accident," Pepper replied.

Pepper said that two experts on behalf of the defense made a minute examination of the remains last Friday.

These experts, it is expected, will be called by the defense to complete the destruction of the crown's contention that the body was that of a woman. Today's developments tend to confirm the opinion of many legal lights that the defense will have no difficulty in getting all the expert evidence it may desire in its efforts to show that the identification of the remains is impossible.

Pepper said the remains had probably been buried under the cellar floor for from four to eight months. He could not determine the cause of death he said from a study of the remains.

Where Pepper Got His Facts. Newton attempted to show that Pepper got all of his facts from Inspector Dew before he made an examination of the body. His questioning grew so sharp that Humphreys, the opposing counsel, cautioned Pepper not to "mind his insults."

Pepper admitted that he might have obtained much of his information from Dew but he maintained that he did not know before reaching the Hilltop Crescent house of the age, sex or profession of the supposed victim.

After Pepper left the stand the hearing was adjourned until Friday.

## WIRE FLASHES.

Senator Root induced the Ballinger investigating committee to adjourn to Washington without making a report.

The exposition hall collapsed at Charleroi, Belgium, and it is feared there will be a heavy loss of life. Two bodies have been recovered.

Hansen, Democrat, claims a majority of 26 votes over Guernsey, Republican, in the Fourth Maine congressional district. Guernsey claims 269.

It is rumored that Frank B. Kellogg "trust buster," is to succeed Bowers as solicitor general.

It is believed the French siren, Cavalleri, will not get much of the Chanler estate if Bob fights it.

## THE RIGHT TO FORTIFY

The Panama Canal Raised By General Keifer

ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM

The Brussels Conference Seriously Disputed in Washington.

President Taft's Message Cited as Showing he Held Against

The Contentions of Keifer—But the Matter of Propriety And Desirability of Fortification a Different Problem.

By United Press Wire. Washington, Sept. 14.—Formidable opinions were brought forward today in direct contradiction to the statement made by Representative J. Warren Keifer, Republican, of Ohio, upon his arrival from the Brussels conference, that the United States has no right to fortify the canal.

"The right of the United States to fortify the canal undoubtedly exists," declared Senator Burton, Republican, of Ohio, who is one of the highest authorities here on the adoption of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Burton's statement is given additional weight by the fact that he personally is not an advocate of fortification.

When shown Keifer's statement fortification advocates produced the following extract from the message on the subject sent to congress by President Taft.

"It is the right and duty of the United States to defend the work upon which it is expending such enormous sums. An adequate defense requires suitable fortifications near the terminus."

In order to present the British viewpoint on the question the following memorandum, written by Lord Lansdowne, when the treaty was under negotiation, was quoted:

"In my despatch I pointed out the dangerous ambiguity of an instrument of which one clause permitted the adoption of defensive measures while another prohibited the erection of fortifications. As to this I understand that by the omission of all reference to the matter of defense, the United States government desire to reserve the power of taking measures to protect the canal, at any time the United States may be at war, from destruction or damage at the hands of an enemy or enemies. On the other hand, I conclude that, with the above exception, there is no intention to derogate from the principles of neutrality laid down by the rules. As to the first of these propositions, I am not prepared to deny that contingencies may arise when not only from a national point of view, but on behalf of the commercial interests of the whole world, it might be of supreme importance to the United States that they should be free to adopt measures for the defense of the canal at a moment when they are themselves engaged in hostilities."

It was with this understanding that Great Britain agreed to omit the clause contained in the original draft of the treaty prohibiting fortifications. The treaty as now in effect has no reference to fortifications.

The opinion of President Taft is considered of the highest value because of his reputation as a lawyer and particularly because he was secretary of war when the canal zone passed into the hands of the United States. In executing the terms of the treaty he had the advice of those men who wrote it.

## PENALTY FOR GERBRACHT

Two Years in the Atlantic Prison And \$5,000 Fine. Bail \$25,000.

By United Press Wire. New York, Sept. 14.—Two years imprisonment in the Atlanta prison and a fine of \$5,000 was the penalty imposed by Federal Judge Martin today on Ernest W. Gerbracht, former superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery of the sugar trust, who was recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government. A stay was granted pending appeal.

The sentence of Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the trust, went over until tomorrow. Gerbracht was given until tomorrow to furnish a new bond of \$25,000.

## TWO HARVARD STARS TO BE KEPT OUT

By United Press Wire. Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 14.—The advance guard of Harvard's football colony is worried today over the report that Tackle McKay and Fullback Minot, two stars of the 1909 eleven, will be kept from this year's team by conditions in their studies.

There is hope that Minot will be able to clear himself but McKay is said to be so far behind that the coaches are not counting on him. McKay's delinquency dates from last spring when he was kept from the baseball team.



Miss Eleanor Robinson, who recently married Frederick Bowen Cousins, president of the Chicago Exchange and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The bride is a daughter of the millionaire, John K. Robinson, formerly treasurer of the great Diamond Match Company, and a well known figure in the financial world. The wedding took place in New York, the home of the bride and over two hundred guests of the most exclusive set, attended the ceremony, at the Hotel Gotham.

By United Press Wire. Spokane, Wash., Sept. 14.—Governors of five northwestern states and possibly several from other parts of the country, three members of the United States congress, representatives of six foreign nations, heads of federal and state departments and transportation companies will join with scientists, experimental and practical agriculturists and development experts from numerous districts in the United States and Canada in making the fifth Dry Farming congress in Spokane, October 3 to 6, the most important and interesting in the history of the organization.

Five billion acres of land in America, France, Germany, Russia, Britain, South Africa, Australia, India, Turkey, Hungary, Italy, Brazil, Argentina and Algeria are represented by the delegates already appointed. There will be comprehensive displays of the products of the field, orchard and garden at the International exposition, October 3 to 6, to demonstrate what has been accomplished in the so-called semi-arid and arid districts in all parts of the world by the practice of dry farming principles. Prizes of a total value of \$10,000 are offered in the various competitions, which are trees and open to all dry farmers.

Congressman P. W. Mondell, of Wyoming, president of the organization, will formally convene the congress in the Washington state armory the evening of October 3, the delegates and visitors being welcomed by Governor Hay for the state, and Mayor Pratt for the city. There will be eight regular sessions, and in addition six meetings of the institute, sections of North and South Dakota, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Washington on October 4 to 6. Dr. T. V. Cooke, state director of dry farming in Wyoming, will have charge of sessions for members the mornings of October 5 and 6. The meetings are for delegates desiring specific information on dry farming problems, soil culture and seed breeding.

Speakers presenting set addresses or papers at the sessions of the congress will be limited to 20 minutes, unless the time is extended by vote of the delegates, and following each address the congress will devote 10 minutes to questions pertaining directly to the subject under discussion. All subjects not related to dry farming problems will be ruled out of the discussions, unless presented to the executive committee in session.

The board of governors says in its rules and regulations for the government of the congress: "This is a business convention, maintained by the Dry Farming congress for educational help to be extended to dry land farmers and for the exchange of theories and information upon which can be built a perfect system of better agriculture, and the board of governors requests that delegates and speakers assist in carrying out the program as outlined by aiding the chairman in the matter of rules and discipline."

The Spokane board of control has prepared a program for the entertainment of officials of the congress and speakers and delegates at the convention, and there will also be a series of smokers, banquets, theater parties and excursions for visiting newspaper writers. The committee in charge is composed of 10 representatives of each newspaper in Spokane. The list of speakers, most of whom will be in attendance and participate in the deliberations of the congress, is announced by John T. Burns, secretary-treasurer of the organization:

By United Press Wire. Columbus, O., Sept. 14.—Members of the state board of public works have let it be known that they are going to stand pat in their methods of managing the state canal system and will turn down the recommendations of Chief Engineer Marker, made at the direction of Governor Harmon, that there be a wholesale dismissal of officials and employees—A Big Fight is on.

A "stand pat" course is indicated in a statement given out by George H. Watkins, president of the board, answering Engineer Marker's statements that more than \$30,000 a year can be saved by getting rid of useless employees.

In his statement Watkins points out that the state's canal properties are worth \$20,000,000 and that only about 100 men, exclusive of laborers, are employed to look after it. He charges that Marker's action was inspired by politics—that the Marker charges of extravagance "are made on the eve of a campaign with the idea of bolstering the waning popularity of a prominent politician."

The board has virtually declared war on Marker. The members have not recovered from the shock caused by his recommendation that a saving of \$30,000 be made annually by the discharge of twenty-five useless employees, and made a studied effort to ignore his recommendations. It is safe to predict they will not make the \$30,000 saving as recommended.

"Marker's recommendations don't amount to that," exclaimed William Kirtley, the member from Defiance, snapping his fingers. "What does he know about the canal. Any one can make recommendations, but the board has the final action."

he only time the engineer's recommendations were referred to today was when Kirtley tried to put Marker in a hole by asking him to define the duties of collectors and inspectors. Marker said he would give the board a report, if it desired. Kirtley wasn't satisfied with this answer, and insisted that Marker reply at once. "You know very well you haven't been over one-third of the canal," remarked Kirtley.

"I have been over as much of it as you have," was Marker's reply. When Marker pointed out the extra pay of Watkins' relatives, the president of the board remarked:

## GOADED BY CHILD HE SUICIDED

By United Press Wire. Petersburgh, Ind., Sept. 14.—Because one of his children told him he wasn't "game," when he threatened to kill himself today, George Gordon, thirty-eight, shot himself through the right temple, dying instantly.

He had been quarreling with his wife when he made the suicide threat. He had tried to kill himself a few months ago.

Red Men Elect Officers. Toledo, O., Sept. 14.—The Great Sun council of the Improved Order of Red Men has elected the following officers: Great Inchoonee, George E. Griggs, Dallas, Texas; great senior Sagamore, Carl Foster, Bridgeport, Connecticut; great junior Sagamore, Fred O. Downes, Boston, Great Priest, Joseph Farrar, Philadelphia; prophet, chief of records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago; great keeper of wampum, William Provin, Westfield, Massachusetts.

## FIVE BILLION ACRES OF LAND

To be Represented in a dry Farming Congress

TO BE HELD AT SPOKANE

On October 3-9 When \$10,000 in Prizes Will be Distributed.

It is to be an Educational Convention to Help Dry Farming Interests.

Will be a Series of Smokers and Banquets For Entertainment of the Delegates.

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