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PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE OPENS TODAY, FOR IRISH HOME RULE

Third Effort in a Quarter of a Century to Accomplish This End—Crowds Cannot be Accommodated to Hear Debate.

London, April 11.—With floor and galleries crowded the house of commons settled down today for the third fight for Irish home rule in a quarter of a century when Premier Asquith presented the bill of the Liberal government for autonomy in Ireland. Thousands were anxious to hear the debate on the measure, but the limited gallery space would accommodate but a few of them in the chamber. A large delegation from Ireland clamored in vain for seats and it was with the utmost difficulty that a number of Irish bishops secured seats in the distinguished "strangers" gallery. In order to prevent any suffragette disturbances the utmost care was taken to issue tickets to the ladies galleries only to wives and daughters of members.

Before the house convened the Irish Nationalists held a caucus to decide on the order of their speakers in debate. Only two Nationalist members who are absent in Australia failed to attend. Following Asquith's opening explanation of the bill, Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, was to attack the measure. Next on the program was the Nationalist leader, John E. Redmond.

Premier Asquith prefaced the introduction of the bill with a lengthy argument for the necessity of home rule for the proper development and progress of Ireland.

"I cannot admit the right of a relatively small minority of the Irish in Ulster to vote the will of the vast majority of Irish who favor this bill," he said.

Great uproar followed Asquith's declaration that there was no truth in the statement made by Conservative leader Bonar Law in Belfast that the government had sold itself to secure the Irish vote.

Bonar Law leaped to his feet and facing Asquith, repeated the charge. Immediately, the ministerial side of the chamber broke forth with shouts of derision and cries of "muzzie him! Muzzie him!"

When the excitement subsided, Asquith finished his speech without further interruption. Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, then bitterly attacked the bill, characterizing it as "ridiculous, fantastic and impossible to administer."

"The measure is a direct insult to Ulster," he shouted, and the sentiment was cheered by Unionists.

WARM WORK AT BAY CITY

Riot Broke Out When Convention Doors Were Opened—Hand to Hand Conflicts Reported.

Bay City, Mich., April 11.—Shouting, fighting, and cursing and only subdued after a squad of policemen had charged them, using their clubs, the delegates and would-be delegates to the state Republican convention to be held this afternoon forced their way into the convention hall and scrambled for their seats. Clothes were torn and many of the combatants showed marks of their encounter.

The riot broke out when the doors of the convention were first opened and the sergeant-at-arms refused to admit any not bearing the credentials issued by the state central committee which is strongly favoring Taft. Several hands to hand conflicts took place among the delegates and it was only after the police used their clubs freely, charging the crowd several times, that the delegates were subdued.

Just after the reconvention was called to order a near riot broke out when W. D. Gordon, a Roosevelt adherent, was thrown bodily from the platform after claiming that he had been recognized by Chairman W. F. Knox, and attempted to mount the platform to speak.

Each side charged strong arm tactics on the part of the other and up to 2 o'clock, almost an hour after it had been called to order, the convention had transacted no business, squabbles and shouts interrupting the speakers.

GERMANY'S CABINET IN

Trouble Over War and Navy Affairs—Two Factions in Minority—Jews Expelled From Russia.

Berlin, April 11.—Indications point to another impending crisis in Germany over the question of what new tax shall be levied for raising the necessary money for the increase in the size of the army and more rapid building in the navy, which will soon be laid before the Reichstag. Best proof that the cabinet cannot agree on the extent to which the German army is to be increased and the number of new ships to be built, is the fact that the ministers have conferred, debated and argued among themselves for more than four months now without being able to agree. What is even worse, is the fact that the cabinet seems to be still less in harmony on the subject of what taxes the Reichstag shall be asked to authorize for the new army and navy bill. The disagreement has already resulted in the resignation of Imperial Treasurer Wernuth, who retired two weeks ago.

There are said to be two strong factions in the German government at present. In well informed circles it is declared that the Foreign Office, that is, Foreign Secretary Kiderlen-Waechter and Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, are for an understanding and reconciliation with England. The other faction headed by the Naval and War Ministries, have taken a stand for a greater army and a greater navy, as Germany's only safeguard and put little dependence in England's promise of sincerity. In this they are supported by powerful influences at court and a large portion of the press, which declare that the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary are "weak" and that they "must go."

Friends of the Foreign Office, on the other hand, charge the Navy and War offices with interfering with the "peace plans" of the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor, and with trying to influence and even shape Germany's foreign policy along the lines of the "muzzie flat."

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, is old, very nervous and not in the best of health. He is said to be weary of office and of the bitter attacks of socialists, liberals, conservatives and centrists alike. Some of them speak disrespectfully of him as "Opa Aunt Theobald." It is believed that his resignation will follow soon after Emperor William returns from Corfu. In spite of denials, it is generally believed that Foreign Secretary Kiderlen-Waechter will also retire. He is very unpopular and his foreign policy has lacked popularity. Baron von Stamm, head of the political department of the Foreign Office and Count Bernstorff at Washington, are mentioned as his successors. Admiral von Flotow, Minister of Marine, and Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, seem, in the public mind, to be in the running for Chancellor. The appointment of either, would mean a more "iron policy" for Germany and afford a still greater opportunity for the military spirit to develop. For that reason, it is believed in parliamentary circles, the Kaiser will hesitate about naming either of them.

Further developments in the army and navy increase are expected after Easter.

Warsaw, Russia, April 11.—The exodus of 7,000 Jews from the city of Dombrova, in the province of Petrikau, is under way. On March 19 they received expulsion orders and were given 10 days in which to leave the city. In many instances, it involved the selling of property at a sacrifice that was virtually confiscation. All efforts by influential Jews to have the order rescinded, failed.

Berlin, April 11.—Dwelling upon the tremendous infant mortality in Germany, Erich Schalkier, in reviewing the new book "The Protestant Child," by Albert Langen, gives some startling figures and paints a gloomy picture of Germany. He says:

"The Children of Poverty hunger before they are born. They come into the world ill-developed, weaker than the children of plenty and with such low resistant powers that infant mortality wages in their ranks like an epidemic. The blind, the crippled, are principally recruited from their ranks and they are the particular victims of scrofula and tuberculosis.

"Even the Ministry of the Interior admits that this is due to lack of nourishment and lack of care of the new born—inevitable results of woman's labor on the farms and industrial employment. In the kingdom of Saxony, where women labor as no where else in Germany, 18.8 per cent. of the new born, die. In all Germany 17.7 per cent. That is the average, but in Lauenburg 54 per cent. of the infants die. The average for Berlin is 18.1 per cent. If anything is necessary—"

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ENORMOUS MINERAL TONS

Obtained by the Steel Trust When the Managers Secured the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

Washington, April 11.—One billion tons of coal and 400,000,000 tons of iron ore were secured by the "steel trust" when it bought the Tennessee Coal & Iron company through the intervention of President Roosevelt. Don M. Bacon, a director of the steel corporation told the Stanley investigating committee of the house today.

Bacon was the first of three witnesses who will close the committee hearings. The others, Thomas F. Joseph S. Elwood, of Duluth, are iron ore experts. Bacon, who rose from a telegraph operator to be manager of the Tennessee iron company, and later entered the steel trust directorate, said his company paid six per cent dividends until the Gates clique bought the property in 1905, before it was turned over to the steel trust.

"The dividends stopped when the new people got control," Bacon said. "The steel company's open hearth furnaces were old and costly to operate," Bacon declared.

Prohibitive freight rates, he said, kept the Tennessee product out of Cleveland and northwest markets, but they sold extensively in the New England and Atlantic market.

At the afternoon session, Bacon disclosed the holdings of the Carnegie steel company and others in the Mesaba-iron district of Minnesota.

DANGER OF RIOT. Mountsville, W. Va., April 11.—The sight of 250 union miners congregated near the Mount City mine today prevented the owners from carrying into effect their purpose of importing 100 strike-breakers from the Richland mine.

If any attempt had been made to reopen the mine, in the opinion of the authorities, rioting would have followed.

The mine was closed Tuesday night after rioting which resulted when 400 Ohio union miners invaded West Virginia to induce 75 non-union men working in the mine to join the union.

Confidential Rules. Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—With both the hard coal miners and their employers in a conciliatory mood, the sub-committee of operators and United Mine Workers went into session this afternoon determined if possible to avert a strike. Definite results were expected today.

Twenty-four hours of consideration of the operators' suggestion for reconvening the 1902 strike commission today left the miners more determined than ever not to submit their demands to arbitration.

Money Trust Investigators to Act. Washington, April 11.—Propelled to action by charges of Wall street domination, the house "money trust" investigating committee today announced that hearings will begin next Wednesday. It is understood that Controller Murray will open the oral testimony. Murray is expected to aid the committee in discovering "interlocking" of banking and trust company directorates. He will also be asked to give testimony regarding control and ownership of trust companies by large banks.

THREE COMBINED AGAINST ONE. New York, April 11.—The result of the Democratic primaries in Illinois was not "unexpected," according to a statement issued today by William F. McCombs, campaign manager for Governor Woodrow Wilson. All the former Harmon and Underwood supporters in Illinois combined against Wilson in favor of Champ Clark, he alleged. He said:

"For three months Speaker Clark has had a perfect organization through out the state, abundantly supplied with funds. The snap primary bill, passed only a few days ago furnished an opportunity to the Hearst-Harri-son faction to give orders to their workers in every precinct in the state to bring out the vote for Clark.



POPE PIUS X.

WORLD SHOCKED BY REPORT OF DEATH OF POPE PIUS X

Emanated From Madrid and Wired to the European Capitals and Throughout America --- His Eminence Suffering From Various Afflictions---Basis is as Yet Unknown.

NEW YORK SENDS A DELEGATION

To the National Convention Dominated by Boss Murphy—Delegation May Back Gaynor.

New York, April 11.—An unstructured delegation pledged to resolution to vote as a unit on all subjects, and certain to carry out the will of Boss Charles F. Murphy of Tammany hall, will represent the Empire state at the Baltimore convention. This was determined by the Democratic state convention here today. Murphy was accepted as state leader and the delegation, after naming the congressional district and "big four" delegations to Baltimore, adopted a platform assailing President Taft for his vetoes of the various bills reducing the tariff and lauding the action of the Democratic house of representatives.

The leaders agreed that the convention was to be a one day affair. Following the rule of the state committee, the various congressional district delegations met first and elected their representatives to Baltimore.

For the most part these were the men selected by the conferences that followed the recent primaries. The slate for the "big four" had been prepared by the leaders last night. It comprised United States Senator O'Grady, Governor Dix, former Justice Alton B. Parker and Charles F. Murphy. The Tammany chief, of course, will be chairman of the state delegation and will vote the entire representation at all times.

There was much discussion of presidential honors among the delegates and it was accepted as a fact that New York's choice at Baltimore will be Mayor Gaynor. He will get the state vote on the first ballot and while the general impression was that the vote for the mayor would be purely complimentary, some of the old-time leaders insisted that Murphy might, although he is not personally friendly to the mayor, fight for him seriously.

Friends of Gaynor told the delegates earnestly that he was the real choice of William J. Bryan, who seldom comes to New York without visiting Gaynor. Murphy, as usual, said nothing and not even his intimates have the slightest idea who he favors.

The platform reaffirmed its belief that "most of the evils in public life of the country spring from the exactions of the present iniquitous tariff law under which monopoly is fostered; competition is destroyed; waste and extravagance in public expenditures encouraged; the prices of the necessities of life increased out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the people; and the fundamental virtues of economy and honesty have been groundless."

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ROOSEVELT CARRIED ALL CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

In Illinois Except Lorimers—Taft Organization Trying to Capture the Delegates—Latest Figures on the Primary—Women's Suffrage Fails.

GUARANTEED BANK DEPOSITS

Defeated by the Con-Con Compulsory Voting Proposal—Speeding up Justice by Judge Peck.

Chicago, April 11.—Conceding on practically complete returns from Tuesday's primary election that Theodore Roosevelt carried every congressional district but one, the fifth in the presidential vote, the Taft organization in this state is preparing today to launch a campaign to dictate the personnel of the national convention who will be pledged to support Roosevelt.

A bitter fight will be waged to secure the election of the next national committeeman for this state for Taft. The men who led the Taft fight that ended in overwhelming defeat of the president are seeking places in the Illinois delegation. Taft forces are also preparing to go into the state convention to secure the adoption of a platform that will endorse the Taft administration.

POPE PRESIDENT, REPUBLICAN.

Roosevelt	267,425
Taft	126,925
La Follette	45,757

DEMOCRAT.

Clark	211,809
Wilson	77,784
FOR U. S. SENATOR, REPUBLICAN.	
Sheerman	182,129
Cullom	123,861
Maggi	82,159

J. Hamilton Lewis had no opposition for the Democratic nomination. The complete vote on the woman suffrage question which was placed before the voters of Cook county only, was as follows:

For suffrage	71,354
Against suffrage	135,410

Vote as You Shout. Reading, Pa., April 11.—"Hope you vote Saturday as you shout today," was Colonel Roosevelt's message to the thousands who greeted him at the many stops through Pennsylvania today.

Fifteen thousand heard him speak from the balcony of the Mansion house here. Stops were also made at Conshohocken, Northtown, Phoenixville, Pottstown and Birdsboro.

Colonel Speaks Frequently. Philadelphia, Pa., April 10.—Leaving here on the last stage of a ten day whirlwind campaign through West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois and Pennsylvania, Colonel Roosevelt today planned to speak in every city and town along the route to New York. His special train left at 10:30 a. m. for Reading, Allentown, Easton and way points.

The colonel was greatly pleased with the reception he received in Pennsylvania, establishing new records for crowds in Lancaster, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. One estimate today of the number who saw Roosevelt here was 75,000.

On Friday the colonel will leave New York for Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Accorded in London. London, April 11.—Three afternoon editions of the London papers announce the death of Pope Pius X. The extra editions were issued on the basis of a Madrid dispatch stating that the pope's illness there shortly after noon had issued an official statement declaring that the holy father had died early this morning. No other confirmation of this has been received here up to this hour (3:15 p. m.).

All efforts to get direct confirmations or denials from other official telegraph from here or by long distance telephone from continental cities have been unavailing. This may be due either to the restrictions of the Italian censorship which is the most rigid in Europe, or to the inefficiency of the Italian telegraph lines which are notoriously slow.

Report Emanates at Madrid. Particular significance attaches to the fact that the report emanates from Madrid, the capital of the country which is one of the church's most loyal supporters.

On the other hand no notification has been received at Vienna, which is regarded as a stronghold of the church. The Pope had been rapidly failing since last summer when an attack of throat and heart trouble aggravated by the gout, which had afflicted him for years, caused him to suspend all papal audiences.

His physicians warned him that the strain of the papal duties was too much for his strength but he insisted upon resuming audiences and all of his other duties within a short time. One of his sisters was called to the Vatican to nurse him, and after several weeks of severe illness that kept him in bed, he insisted upon leaving his room to celebrate mass in his private chapel. The next day he drove in the Vatican gardens and as a result suffered a relapse.

A Relapse. The relapse prevented his attending the celebration of the eighth anniversary of his coronation. An attempt

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Philosophical Phelix.



OHIO WEATHER. Showers tonight or Friday warmer in southeast portion tonight; cooler in northern portion Friday.