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ESTABLISHED 1836

NEW ICEBERGS WERE IN PATH

Witness Tells How Warning Was Received On Titanic

Liner's Speed Maintained—Senate Probers Hear More Evidence To Show That Little Heed Was Paid To Wireless Message From Other Ship—Ismay Said To Have Received "Cussing" At Hands Of Officer And Ordered To Keep Away From Lifeboats

Washington, April 25.—It was definitely established by the testimony before the senate special investigating committee that Captain Smith and several of the officers of the Titanic were expecting to encounter ice on their course about 11 o'clock on the fatal Sunday night.

This fact was brought out in the testimony of Second Officer Lightoller, who when recalled to the stand, said that he had been shown a message by the captain which gave the latitude and longitude of ice reported to the Titanic by another ship. He told the committee he worked out by means of the chart the time at which the Titanic would probably be nearest this ice, and found it was to be expected about 11 o'clock. He so informed the captain and Officer Murdoch, who relieved him at 10. Despite this, however, he admitted the speed of the vessel was not lessened and the only precaution taken, he said, was to tell the lookout men to keep a sharp watch for small ice until daylight.

This was the most important single development of a stormy day before the investigating committee, as far as the main purpose of the inquiry was concerned. Both sessions were marked by a show of feeling upon the part of the English sailors testifying and the committee. The witnesses made little effort to conceal considerable resentment at the questions of the committee, many of which they appeared to think utterly purposeless and beside the mark. Senator Smith received many a sharp answer from the Englishmen, and the prediction was made that unless conditions improved there was danger of serious ill feeling between the people of the two countries. Members of the group of White Star officials and counsel declared the senators would meet with more success in their inquiry if they secured expert assistance in examining the Titanic's officers and crew.

Denies Being There.

Senator Smith, acting upon advice received through the representatives of a Toronto newspaper, enlisted the aid of the Canadian government in investigating the report that the Canadian Pacific line steamer Mount Temple, now at St. Johns, was within sight of the Titanic when she sank. The captain of the Mount Temple denied this in a telegram to the senator, but it was arranged that a Canadian commission should take his deposition before he sails from St. Johns.

Officer Lowe of the Titanic started all his hearers by declaring before the committee that he waited in his lifeboat until "the drowning people had thinned out" before going back to pick up any survivors. He explained that it would have been suicide for all in his boat to have gone back while 1,600 people were struggling for their lives in the waters about the Titanic; that they would have swamped his lifeboat. He also told of rescues he made, and cleared up the stories about the use of revolvers by the Titanic officers.

Lowe also testified that J. Bruce Ismay was terribly excited and seemed in a great hurry to leave the Titanic. He was interfering with men at work lowering the boats and Lowe told him to "get the hell out of here," after which Ismay went to another lifeboat.

MOURNS FOR BUTT

Pope Takes as Personal Loss Death of President's Aid.
Rome, April 25.—Vance Thompson,

INQUIRY SNAPSHOTS

Camera Caught Principals In Probe of Titanic Disaster.



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J. Bruce Ismay and P. A. B. Franklin, officials of the International Marine company, important witnesses, who involuntarily faced the photographer as they entered the senate office building. Mr. Ismay is on the left.



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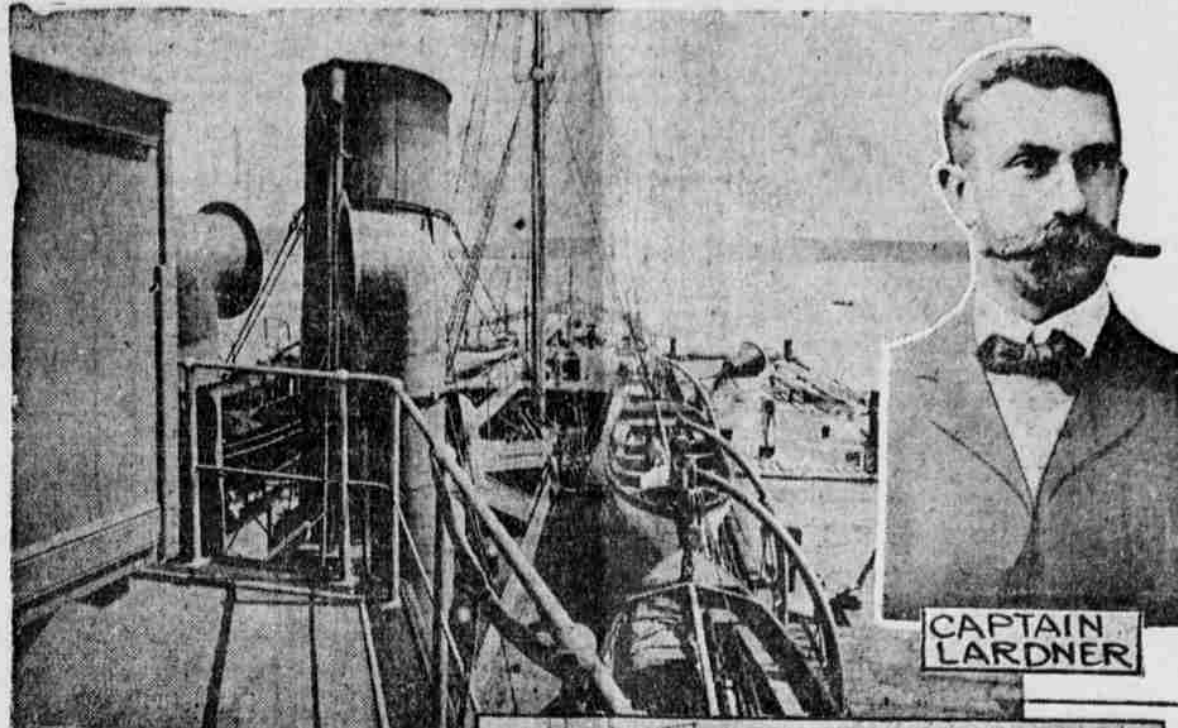
Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, chairman of the senate investigating committee, snapped as he left his auto, his arm full of inquiry papers, for the senate office building, Washington, where the sessions are being held.

the magazine writer, saw Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, who referred feelingly to the Titanic disaster. The papal secretary recalled the heroic death of Mr. and Mrs. Straus and said it made one think better of humanity. Alluding to Major Butt, the cardinal said the president's aid-de-camp had endeared himself to the pope, who looked upon his death as a personal loss. The letters which Major Butt was carrying to President Taft from the pope and Cardinal Merry del Val have not been duplicated.

STATE IS GAINER

New York Will Get \$5,000,000 From Estates of Titanic Victims.
Albany, N. Y., April 25.—The revenues of the state will be greatly increased through the inheritance taxes to be paid by the estates of a number of those who went down with the Titanic, especially by the Astor, Straus and Guggenheim estates. The

MACKAY-BENNETT, CABLE STEAMER, RECOVERS MANY BODIES FROM THE TITANIC—SOME ARE BURIED AT SEA, OTHERS BROUGHT ASHORE



DECK OF THE MACKAY-BENNETT

Halifax, N. S., April 25.—Immediately after the wreck of the Titanic the officers of the White Star line chartered the Mackay-Bennett, the steamer used for laying cables and making repairs by the Commercial Cable company, and sent it to the scene of the disaster. The boat carried a corps of undertakers and embalmers and a minister, whose duty it was to read the burial service over such victims as were found and could not be identified. The bodies that bore marks that might lead to identification were embalmed and placed in coffins and brought ashore. Those that were in such a condition as to make identification impossible were weighted with iron bars carried along for the purpose and were sunk with simple religious ceremonies. After recovering about fifty bodies the Mackay-Bennett returned to Halifax, and the Manila, the cable steamer owned by the Western Union, took its place.

statement that the Astor estate embraces \$125,000,000 of realty, which is to pass to William Vincent Astor, would mean the state would get a tax from this source alone amounting to \$4,988,950. Upon the basis of the published values of the three estates mentioned, the state would receive, it is estimated, about \$5,000,000.

WHY SHIP WAS LATE

Californian's Operator Asleep and Did Not Hear Signals.

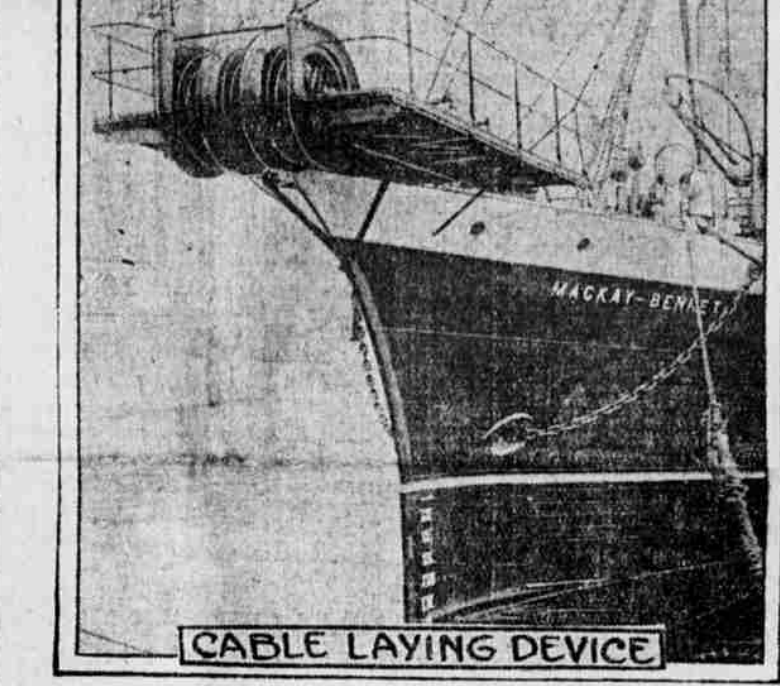
Boston, April 25.—Not because her engines were shut down, as previously reported, but because her lone wireless operator, Evans, after 14 hours on duty took a nap, the Leyland liner Californian, only 18 miles away, did not know of the Titanic disaster in time to go to the rescue. She could have been alongside the Titanic in less than two hours—long before the Titanic sank.

PACKET WRECKED

Gallipoli, O., April 25.—In the big winds the Great Kanawha river packet steamer J. I. Dickinson was blown ashore near Dam 3 and wrecked. No one was injured.

LAKE FLOODS VALLEY INHABITANTS ESCAPE

Saranac Lake, N. Y., April 25.—The new concrete dam of the Witherbee-Sherman company at Witherbee, Essex county, went out, flooding a large portion of Witherbee village, completely inundating Moriah Center and doing property damage estimated at \$100,000. The lives of several hundred people were saved by the prompt action of a telephone operator in the Port Henry exchange, who notified every subscriber up the



CABLE LAYING DEVICE

SAILING DELAYED

London, April 25.—Complaining of the lifesaving facilities on board the liner Olympic, sister ship of the lost Titanic, 200 stokers struck just before the vessel's sailing time, declaring the additional lifesaving equipment inadequate. White Star officials hope the Olympic will be able to sail this forenoon, but latest advices from Southampton are not reassuring.

YEGGS LOOT A BANK AND GET AWAY WITH \$1500

Fort Smith, Ark., April 25.—For more than two hours, in which time more than 200 shots were exchanged, six bank robbers and about 50 citizens fought a battle in the business district of Midland, a mining town, 30 miles south of Fort Smith. The

TELL OF ATROCITIES

Galveston, Tex., April 25.—Refugees from Mexico continued to tell of harrowing experiences with Mexican guerrillas and self-styled insurgents. W. R. M. Lims, an American attorney, and J. Flexen, an American railroad engineer, declared never in their lives had they conceived of the cruelty to the living and the desecration of the dead they recently had witnessed in Mexico.

Falls Dead in Haymow.

Bellefontaine, O., April 25.—Charles Powell fell dead while feeding his horses. His wife found the dead body lying face downward in the haymow.

Irish Novelist Dies.

London, April 25.—Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, is dead. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1838.

ANDREWS TO APPEAL

Columbus, O., April 25.—Senator L. R. Andrews of Ironton, who was convicted of accepting a bribe, will be sentenced tomorrow. Judge Dillon said that the court was ready to pass sentence whenever Andrews appeared. The senator's attorneys said he would be here tomorrow for sentence. When sentence is passed, Andrews may ask for a stay of execution, pending appeal to a higher court. In such an event it may be more than a year before he will begin whatever sentence Judge Dillon may impose.

MINING TOWN SCORCHED

Martins Ferry, O., April 25.—When lightning struck the general store of the Thomas McCabe company at Maynard, a small mining town 12 miles west of this city, a fire started which, driven by high wind, resulted in damage to the extent of \$60,000 before it was extinguished.

GASOLINE STARTS FIRE

Cincinnati, O., April 25.—Eleven men were hurt in a fire and gasoline explosion at the Paris Dry Cleaning company's plant, Covington, Ky. A twelfth man, George Early, driver of a city ash wagon, died of injuries received when his team, frightened by fire wagons, ran away.

Mayor Baker Takes Stump.

Cleveland, O., April 25.—Mayor Baker left for a three-day speaking tour on behalf of Woodrow Wilson's presidential candidacy. Baker opens in Boston and speaks tomorrow and Saturday in other Massachusetts cities.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000 head; beefs, \$5.60@8.70; Texas steers, \$4.75@6.20; western steers, \$5.50@7.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.30@6.65; cows and heifers, \$2.60@7.20; calves, \$5.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; light, \$7.30@7.70; mixed, \$7.40@7.80; heavy, \$7.40@7.80; rough, \$7.40@7.55; pigs, \$1.75@7.00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 17,000 head; native sheep, \$4.25@7.75; western, \$4.25@7.15; native lambs, \$5.25@8.00; western, \$5.50@8.70; yearlings, \$6.00@7.45; Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.13@1.14; Corn—No. 2, 78¢@79¢. Oats—No. 2 white, 68¢@69¢.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 1 car; export cattle, \$7.25@8.60; shipping steers, \$7.25@8.00; heifers, \$4.50@7.90; butcher cattle, \$5.50@7.75; fat cows, \$3.50@6.00; bulls, \$4.00@6.25; milkers and springers, \$2.00@6.50; calves, \$8.00@8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; heavies, \$8.15@8.20; mediums, \$8.10@8.15; Yorkers, \$8.05@8.10; pigs, \$7.50@7.60; roughs, \$7.40@7.50; fat cows, \$5.50@6.25; Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; yearlings, \$6.75@7.00; wethers, \$6.25@6.50; ewes, \$5.25@5.75; mixed hogs, \$5.75@6.00; lambs, \$6.00@8.35; weels, \$7.00@9.25.

PITTSBURG—Cattle—Receipts, light; choice cattle, \$8.25@8.50; prime, \$7.75@8.15; light butchers, \$7.40@7.65; heifers, \$4.00@7.25; fat cows, \$2.00@6.25; bulls, \$4.00@7.00; fresh cows, \$3.00@6.00; calves, \$6.00@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; heavy hogs, \$8.15@8.20; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$8.20@8.25; light Yorkers, \$7.50@8.00; pigs, \$7.00@7.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, light prime wethers, \$5.50@6.00; good mixed, \$5.50@6.75; fair mixed, \$5.00@5.40; lambs, \$4.50@7.75; spring lambs, \$7.00@11.00.

CINCINNATI—Cattle—Receipts, 45 head; steers, \$4.75@7.35; heifers, \$4.00@7.50; cows, \$2.50@6.25; calves, \$5.00@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,489 head; packers, \$7.65@9.00; common hogs, \$5.00@7.00; pigs and lights, \$5.00@7.30; stags, \$4.00@5.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 182 head; sheep, \$2.50@5.25; lambs, \$5.50@7.50; spring lambs, \$6.00@11.00. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.13@1.14. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 84¢@85¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 59¢@59½¢. Rye—No. 2, 96¢@98¢.

CLEVELAND—Cattle—Receipts, 190 head; choice fat steers, \$7.00@7.75; fair steers, \$5.00@6.75; heifers, \$5.00@7.25; fat bulls, \$5.00@6.50; fat cows, \$5.50@6.25; milkers and springers, \$2.00@6.00; calves, \$7.50@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; mediums, \$8.00; Yorkers, \$8.00; pigs, \$7.20; roughs, \$7.00; stags, \$5.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,100 head; choice clipped lambs, \$7.75@7.90.

TOLEDO—Wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1.10; oats, 60¢; cloverseed, \$12.50.

SUIT BOBS UP AGAIN

In Reference To Dissolving Harvester Combine

Papers Show Roosevelt Ordered Action Delayed

And Held Up Indefinitely By Attorney General

FIRST CONFERS WITH PERKINS

Excuse Was That He Wanted to Hear Result of Commissioner of Corporation's Investigation in Case Before Taking Action—Documents Furnished to Senate Will Be Used by President Taft as Ammunition in Opening Gun in Boston Tonight.

Washington, April 25.—The senate has received a number of documents tending to show that Theodore Roosevelt, when president, directed that the suit for the dissolution of the harvester trust, which was then in course of preparation, be held up indefinitely.

"Please do not file the suit until I hear from you," wrote the president to Charles J. Bonaparte, his attorney general, after President Roosevelt had a conversation with George W. Perkins, one of the directors of the International Harvester company and a large stockholder in it.

Apparently President Roosevelt never did hear favorably from his attorney general, for the suit failed to materialize in the Roosevelt administration.

The excuse given by President Roosevelt for holding up the proposed suit was that Herbert Knox Smith, his commissioner of corporations, might finish an investigation which he was making into the affairs of the harvester trust. Apparently this investigation never was concluded, for it was only recently—five years later—that the bureau of corporations was gathering material for Attorney General Wickersham's proposed prosecution of the trust.

The introduction of this documentary evidence in the senate marks the beginning of an aggressive personal campaign on the part of President Taft against his predecessor.

Requested by Democrat.

It is true that the information was sent to the senate as the result of the passage of a resolution introduced by a Democrat, Johnson of Alabama, but the president's friends undoubtedly had knowledge that such a resolution was to be introduced. In less than three hours after the passage of the resolution all of the documents on file in the department of justice, including Roosevelt's confidential letters, were laid before the senate. The publication of these letters will be followed tonight by a speech by President Taft in Boston which will be a severe arraignment of Roosevelt.

After President Roosevelt had held up the harvester suit at the request of George W. Perkins, President Roosevelt obtained a report from Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, in which he recommended that Mr. Perkins' wishes be complied with. The Smith letter was included in the batch forwarded to the senate from the department of justice. It was dated Sept. 3, 1907, about a month later than the letter which President Roosevelt sent to his attorney general.

POLICE FIRE ON RIOTERS

Canton, O., April 25.—A hundred women, armed with clubs, joined with male strikers and went to the rescue of Mrs. J. Gomboni when officers arrested her on a charge of being an agitator in the Metropolitan Brick company's strike. A riot followed in which the officers opened fire upon the crowd. The mob returned the fire and wounded a Cleveland private detective. The officers put Mrs. Gomboni into an automobile and escaped to the city prison.