EVERYBODY 10 PAGES READ IT

The Topeka State Journal.

EVERYBODY 10 PAGES NEEDS IT

LAST EDITION. THURSDAY EVENING TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 12, 1914. THURSDAY EVENING

On sale by newsboys at TWO CENTS On trains and newstands FIVE CENTS

STATE'S FUNDS

Accountant Goes Over Books of State Treasurer.

Finds Balance Sheet Nearly 20 Millions.

BONDS, SECURITIES, FUNDS

They Make a Pile as High as a Cat's Back.

Annual Checking Over and All Is O. K.

State Accountant J. T. Kincaid is this week checking over the cash and securities—aggregating nearly $20,000,000—in the office of State Treasurer Earl Akers. It is the annual checking of the state's funds by the accountant and the examination is in many ways similar to the examination made by the state or government of a state or national bank. For, after all, the state treasury is a big bank doing twenty-two and a half million dollars in public business each year.

Bonds, securities, funds of the various state institutions and departments are included in the assets in the state treasurer's office. The treasurer must keep tab on all securities deposited in his office for various funds. Then the accountant must each year look them over and see that all of the funds are on hand, credited to the proper department and duly accounted for.

$21,750 Worthless Paper.

Of the nearly 20 million dollars in securities in the office of the state treasurer, there is but $21,750 in so-called worthless paper. This is the amount of a notorious Comanche county bond deal. The bonds, issued some years ago, were declared by the courts to be fraudulent and worthless and are now so entered on the state's records. All other paper is regarded as a gilt edge asset and listed for their full face value and interest due on coupons.

The Comanche county bonds are owned by the state school fund commission and the permanent school fund is the loser on the bond issue. Since the law does not permit the decreasing of the fund, the bonds are still carried on the books although they are known to be absolutely worthless.

$19,182,400 in Securities.

Total securities now in the hands of the state treasurer amount to $19,182,400.01. They are listed as follows:

Permanent school fund bonds	$ 9,396,340.42
Permanent school fund interest coupons	5,192,595.62
University endowment fund	144,125.00
University interest	36,736.25
Normal school endowment	247,852.25
Agricultural college endowment	493,583.74
Agricultural college interest	271,115.59
Normal school interest	133,726.36
Stormont hospital endowment	4,700.00
Stormont hospital interest	1,192.25
Bonds to secure state deposits in banks	1,600,000.00
Bonds deposited under bank deposit guaranty	372,937.10
Special bonds to secure deposits sand fund	20,000.00
Bonds and mortgages deposited by insurance companies	1,267,812.53
Total securities in vaults of state treasurer	$19,182,400.01

THE WEATHER IS WARM

And the Same Pleasant Brand Is Slated for Friday.

The maximum temperature today was the highest reached since February 17. While the minimum temperature—24 degrees—was 5 degrees below the normal minimum for this date, the temperature for the day has averaged slightly above normal. A southwest wind traveling at a 12 mile pace caused the mercury to rise rapidly today.

The forecast: "Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight." Shippers' forecast: "Protect 36 hour shipments in all directions against temperature of from 25 to 30 degrees."

The highest temperature recorded on this date in the last 27 years was 81 degrees in 1900; the lowest was 9 degrees in 1891. The temperature Wednesday in the northwest was higher than at Topeka.

The hourly readings:

7 o'clock	24	11 o'clock	44
8 o'clock	29	12 o'clock	50
9 o'clock	34	1 o'clock	53
10 o'clock	39	2 o'clock	56
		3 o'clock	59

MONTANA EDITOR IN CONGRESS

Tom Stout.

Tom Stout is one of Montana's two new representatives in congress. He is the editor and publisher of the Fergus County Democrat and comes from Lewistown, Montana. Mr. Stout is a Missourian by birth, a graduate of that state's university and taught school there for two years before he located in his adopted state. He is a Democrat and is thirty-five years old.

SLATED FOR ENVOY TO RUSSIA

William G. Sharp.

William G. Sharp, who has served in the last three congresses as the representative of the Fourteenth Ohio district, is said to be the president's choice for the ambassadorship to Russia, which was refused by Henry Pindell of Illinois, after the trouble in confirming his appointment. Mr. Sharp is still in congress and is a life-long Democrat. He is 55 years old and is a law graduate of the University of Michigan.

SIX BLOCKS BURN

Portland, Ore., Is Visited by a $1,000,000 Fire.

Two Docks and Two Steamships Are Destroyed.

Portland, Ore., March 12.—Fire early today swept all that section of the Portland water front on the east side, from the upper to the lower Albina ferries, destroying Columbia dock No. 2, and Montgomery dock No. 1, the steamships Cricket and Glenroy and much other property, entailing a loss of $1,000,000. The area burned covered six blocks. The fire started in the lower end of Columbia dock No. 2, from some cause unknown.

The steamship Cricket which arrived in the harbor from San Francisco last night, laden with asphalt, burned fiercely. Firemen cut her loose early to permit her to float down the river, so they could better combat the flames on the dock, but the big ship, instead of going to the center of the stream, floated along the docks, spreading the flames. The fire boat David Campbell went after her and towed her to midstream, where she was anchored, still burning.

The first mate of the Glenroy was taken to the emergency hospital with a broken arm. Several Chinese sailors were injured while combating the flames on that vessel. The Glenroy caught fire nearly as soon as the Cricket. It was with difficulty the Chinese crew was rescued by the firemen and a number of them jumped overboard. The entire crew was taken to the police station, where a number who had suffered burns were given attention. The Chinese members of the crew were herded by the federal authorities to prevent their escape.

TEXAS IS FINISHED.

She Is the Biggest Battleship in the World.

Newport News, March 12.—All ready for "fight or frolic," the gigantic super-dreadnaught Texas, most powerful battleship afloat in the world, today left the yards of her builders here from Newport News Ship Building company for the Norfolk navy yard, distant only a few miles, there to be turned over to Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the Norfolk station.

The vessel's officers and crew had been assembled so that she was ready to be placed officially in commission immediately after being turned over by the builders to the authorized government representative. The dreadnaught was launched here almost two years ago, Miss Claudia Lyon, daughter of Col. Cecil A. Lyon of Texas, doing the honors of the occasion with the traditional bottle of champagne.

This monster of the sea carries as its principal fighting equipment a battery of ten 14-inch guns, being the first warship in the world to be fitted out with guns of such large calibre and in addition it has in its main battery twenty-one 5-inch guns. Since the 14-inch guns were placed on the Texas, a Japanese battleship has been equipped with similar sized ones, although 13.5-inch guns are the largest which have net been placed on any British dreadnaught. The big guns on the Texas are arranged in five turrets all on a central line from stem to stern and are so placed that they can be fired over each other.

In length the fighter is 573 feet with a beam 95 feet 2½ inches, so that in passing through the Panama canal locks she would have almost 15 feet to spare. Although her designed speed was 21 knots, in her trials off the Maine coast last October she did her fastest mile in 22.28 knots. She has a displacement of 27,000 tons, a horsepower of 35,000 and draws 28 feet, 6 inches. Her armor belt is 11 inches thick. Twin screw triple expansion engines send the steel plated terror sizzling through the seas. The contract price of the vessel for hull and machinery was $5,830,000, but with armament added the total was swelled by several millions. A sister ship, the New York, which also is rapidly approaching completion, is now in course of construction at the New York navy yard.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.

Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

DEFENDS HER ACT

Miss Richardson, Suffragette, Who Slashed Rokeby Venus

Addresses the Court in Explanation of Her Course.

IT'S A SHAME SHE HAD TO DO IT

Glad to Live in Century With Mrs. Pankhurst.

Receives a Sentence of Six Months in Prison.

London, March 12.—Miss May Richardson, the militant suffragette, who Tuesday hacked Velasquez's "Rokeby Venus," a famous painting in the National gallery, was sentenced today to six months' imprisonment.

The case against Miss Richardson was disposed of in record time. She was arrested March 10, taken to Bow street police court, and committed for trial by the magistrate on the same day; the grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against her and today she was tried and convicted by a jury at the London sessions at the Old Bailey.

The public prosecutor, in addressing the jury on behalf of the government, said one might well doubt whether the prisoner was in her right sense. There was no medical evidence to show that she was a person not responsible for her actions. Miss Richardson has been on a hunger strike since her arrest. In replying to the charge today, she said her act was premeditated and she pleaded guilty.

She Addresses the Court.

Addressing Judge Robert Wallace, who presided over the court, Miss Richardson said:

"I am an art student, but I care more for justice than for art. I firmly believe that when the nation has shut its eyes to justice and has allowed women, who are fighting for justice, to be maltreated and tortured, such an action as mine should be understandable.

"The slow and premeditated murder of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is the ultimate which has made necessary the recent acts of her followers. The nation seems to be dead or asleep, for we women have knocked vainly at the doors of ministers, bishops and archbishops and even of the king himself.

"I know that you will sentence me. I can stand only a few months torture, but my fate makes little difference. I am really a grateful and happy woman, because I have been able to live in a century in which Mrs. Pankhurst lived and because in a slight measure, I have tried to carry out what I believe in."

As Judge Wallace was about to pass sentence, the following colloquy occurred:

Defends Her Course.

The Judge—"If the picture had been destroyed no money could have replaced it."

Miss Richardson: "Do you realize that no money can replace Mrs. Pankhurst? She is being slowly killed."

The Judge: "You have pleaded guilty and have gloried in your crime."

Miss Richardson: "I don't say that. I think it is a shame I had to consider it my duty to do it."

The Judge: "It is my duty to pass sentence of six months' imprisonment. I recognize that this sentence is totally inadequate but it is the maximum sentence for damaging works of art. If the offense had been window-breaking I could have given the prisoner 18 months."

Miss Richardson looked ill, and it was suggested in some quarters that the precarious state of her health had been the reason for the taking of the unusual course of hurrying the trial.

The charge against the prisoner was "malicious damage to a picture."

More Public Buildings Closed.

London, March 12.—The vandalism of the militant suffragettes caused the closing today of a great many public buildings in addition to those which locked their doors yesterday. The Victoria and Albert museum, the crypt and galleries of St. Paul's cathedral, the royal stables at Buckingham palace and the charter house were among those affected. Popular resentment in connection with suffragette outrages was reflected again today in court.

A number of questioners urged Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, not to release such a dangerous character as May Richardson, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for damaging the Rokeby Venus.

FIX MILK PRICES.

Chicago Dealers Establish Summer Schedule—Dairymen Object.

Elgin, March 12.—The average price of $1.34 1-6 per hundred pounds of milk for six summer months was set by dealers today, when the contract books for the Chicago dairy district opened. Farmers who made an organized demand for an average price of $1.50½ per hundred, refused to sign contracts in many parts of the district, which includes northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and western Indiana.

At Elgin, in the heart of the district, there is no fight. In practically every town in the entire district the farmers are standing firm for their demands. The maximum price will be paid for milk which shows a test of 3.8 or better.

Chicago, March 12.—Members of the milk board of the Milk Producers' association met today at the call of their chairman, S. L. Lincoln, of Harvard, and after deliberation issued a bulletin advising dairymen throughout the Chicago district not to accept the price of $1.34 1-7 a hundred pounds for milk.

The association membership includes milk producers within a radius of sixty miles from Chicago.

TROOPS ON MOVE

Two Regiments Are Entraining for the Mexican Border.

Will Be Divided Between Laredo and Eagle Pass.

ARMY LARGER THAN SHAFTER'S

Three Thousand More Men Than Invaded Cuba.

Increase in Patrol Asked For by Texas Congressmen.

Washington, March 12.—Two more regiments of United States troops were moving to join the Mexican border patrol today. Two battalions of the Ninth infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., and the Seventeenth infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga., were loading baggage trains and assembling field equipment to move to Laredo and Eagle Pass to become part of a military force in the state of Texas, larger by 3,000 men than the one General Shafter led into Cuba.

The border patrol is being increased in number at the requests of Senator Sheppard and Representative Garner of Texas, who pointed out to Secretary Garrison that the Vergara incident had caused a great deal of uneasiness. It was pointed out that cattle were being stolen from Texas ranches and inasmuch as the American banks along the line were full of cash, confidence would be restored in a great measure by the presence of more troops. At the White House and at the war department it was stated that such was the only significance of the troop movement.

Brigadier General Bliss will assign the new coming regiments to locations. They will relieve six troops of cavalry, which will then be free for active patrol duty.

Awaiting Carranza's Reply.

Washington, March 12.—Officials here believe Carranza has receded from his previously announced determination not to receive representations from the United States in behalf of any but Americans, although they were still awaiting reply to Secretary Bryan's latest note.

Although the text of the Bryan note was withheld it was emphasized the necessity for the constitutionalist leader receiving through United States consular officers representations in behalf of natives of foreign countries whose direct diplomatic relations were with the government in Mexico City.

SCHOOL IN KANSAS

New York Advises College Men to Come Here.

Mentions Washburn as an Ideal Institution.

Lawrence, Kan., March 12.—"Go to Kansas, young man, for your education," is the advice eastern newspapers are giving these days to their readers. The great difference in the cost between Kansas and eastern colleges and the inspiring spirit at the western institutions are the reasons given.

The New York Mail in an editorial published last week under the caption "Western vs. Eastern Colleges" has this to say:

"It has been ascertained that the regular expenses of the average student at the Kansas colleges are $300. As it is impossible for an average boy to attend any of the eastern colleges—even the cheapest of them—for less than $600 a year, it might be a good thing for eastern fathers of limited means who dislike to deny to their sons the advantage of a college training, to send them to a Kansas college instead of to Yale, Harvard or Princeton.

"They might do worse, even without

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WORLD'S FAIR FUND AVAILABLE

Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of women managers of the World's Columbian exposition, has issued a statement telling of the whereabouts of funds derived from the sale of souvenirs during the world's fair. She says the money, which amounted to $36,000 at the end of the fair, was invested in securities and placed in a safe deposit box. The fund has grown through interest until it amounts today to $67,750.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER ELEANOR TO WED M'ADOO.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Wilson.

MISS WILSON TO WED

Youngest Daughter of the President to Marry Secretary McAdoo.

Washington, March 12.—Prospects of another White House wedding became more definite today with the persistent renewal of the report that the marriage of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, will take place in June. There was no announcement from the White House and when the attention of officials was drawn to the report they would make no comment.

Secretary McAdoo himself said it would be indelicate for him to comment on the subject one way or the other. Nevertheless official Washington is taking it as a fact that the wedding is in prospect. Mr. McAdoo is a widower, 50 years old, and has six children. Miss Wilson is 24.

Many persons, who know Secretary McAdoo, were not surprised at the report because he has been a frequent social visitor at the White House, during the last year. Washington society has observed the couple at many a dance as well.

Recently a son was born to Mr. McAdoo's eldest daughter, in Arizona. When his second son, Francis H. McAdoo, was married last spring President Wilson and his family motored to Baltimore to attend the wedding. Mr. McAdoo, who is the builder of the Hudson tunnels, knew the Wilson family before his entry into the cabinet and has been an intimate friend of the president since early in the pre-convention campaign.

Miss Wilson was educated in the private schools at Princeton, N. J., and during the last few years has been making frequent trips to Philadelphia to an art school, where she has studied painting.

SIGNED BY WILSON.

The Alaska Railroad Bill Has Become a Law.

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson today signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of $35,000,000 for the construction of a government owned railway in Alaska.

Secretary Lane of the interior department and members of the senate and house and others from the Pacific coast region witnessed the ceremony. The president used two pens, a gold one supplied by Charles J. Heifner of Seattle, Wash., former Democrat state chairman, and a silver pen brought by Representative Houston, chairman of the house committee on territories.

"Guess I'll change engines," said the president with a smile, as he switched from one pen to the other, as he affixed his name to the bill. He then made a short speech.

"I want to say," said the president, "how sincere my gratification is in the completion of this measure and its successful passage. I feel that we have at last reached out the hand of real helpfulness and brotherhood to Alaska, which will now link it to us by many bonds that will be valuable to both sides. This is a consummation that I have been hoping might arrive in my administration and that it has come so soon is to me very delightful.

JOLLIED THE BRITISH.

Ambassador Page Says Canal Speech Was Merely a "Pleasantry."

London, March 12.—Walter Hines Page, the United States ambassador, was much surprised when told today of the resolution passed by the senate in connection with his speech last night at the dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce. He declined to discuss the matter until he had received an official demand for an explanation and details as to what portion of his speech objection was made.

He put the question to the interviewer: "'The speech was innocent enough, wasn't it?' Asked whether objection might be taken to the last sentence of his speech, referring to the Panama canal, Mr. Page replied that that was a pleasantry. The ambassador spoke late in the evening and his remarks were extemporaneous. They were made after most of the reporters had left and no verbatim reports were made of them. The London papers differ slightly in the wording of the ambassador's remarks regarding Panama and Central American investments.

Ambassador Page said that the most accurate report of his speech was contained in the Daily Telegraph, from which the essential parts are quoted verbatim, as follows:

"The people of the United States regarded the British empire as the guardian of freedom in all parts of the world, and as a promoter of trade. He would not say that the United States had constructed the Panama canal for the British people but it added greatly to the pleasure of building it that the British people would make the most profit out of it.

"He could say a similar thing about the recent lowering of the American tariff. It was not in order to please the British people but because it was considered economically sound. Nevertheless, it added to the pleasure of doing it, when he reflected that America would receive more trade from this country."

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Senate Asks for Information Regarding Ambassador Page's Speech.

Washington, March 12.—Senate met at noon. Passed a resolution by Senator Chamberlain calling on Ambassador Walter H. Page for an explanation of his Panama canal speech in London last night.

Immigration committee agreed to report the Burnett bill favorably, including the literacy test.

C. W. De Knight, a lawyer, told the lobby committee he had been paid by the Fore River Shipbuilding company to work for the Panama tolls exemption.

House met at noon. William J. Shroder, of Cincinanti, former United States attorney, characterized price-fixing among corporations as an exercise of socialistic power and a blow to the public.

Rules committee authorized favorable report on Adamson resolution for a rule to consider Panama tolls exemption repeal, immediately after disposition of the rivers and harbors bill.

W. J. Hunt, Cleveland, and W. H. Crowley, Boston, opposed the La Follette seamen's bill.

Chamberlain's Resolution.

The resolution calling on Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, for an explanation of a Panama canal speech which he is reported to have delivered before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London, was adopted today by the senate.

The resolution was introduced today by Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon, an opponent of the repeal of the free tolls provision. In the reference to the resolution, Senator Chamberlain quoted a report of the speech as printed in a New York morning paper.

The resolution then calls on the secretary of state to furnish to the senate without delay a copy of the speech made by the American ambassador, and particularly that part thereof giving his definition of the Monroe doctrine and that portion thereof in which he is alleged to have stated that the British would profit most by the use of the Panama canal, and that he call upon the American ambassador to furnish forthwith, for the use of the senate, any evidence on which that portion of his speech was based wherein he is alleged to have said that it added greatly to the pleasure of the people of the United States in the building of the Panama canal to know that the British would profit most by its use.

The definition attributed to the ambassador was that the Monroe doctrine simply meant this:

"That the United States would prefer that no European government should gain more land in the new world."

Goshorn in Lead.

Fred Goshorn won the third block of the pocket billiard contest with G. A. Karr at The Dome Wednesday night by the score of 100 to 85. This gives him a total lead of 47 balls with 700 balls to play. Karr made the high run of 14 in this block. The fourth block will be played tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Henry Allen's Formal Announcement April 3

At Eighth District Moose Meeting in Wichita.

STONE ANSWERS HARRINGTON

Says Democrats Juggled Lists of Employees.

Flower Seed for Widows of Old Soldiers.

Kansas Progressives will outline their pre-primary campaign Friday, April 3, at a meeting of Eighth district Bull Moosers in Wichita. At that meeting Henry J. Allen will not only officially discredit all rumors that he may withdraw from the gubernatorial race, but he will sound the Progressive warcry for the coming campaign and his Wichita speech is to be used as a part of the Bull Moose campaign literature this fall.

Big delegations to the Wichita meeting are expected from all of the counties in the Eighth district and many other counties in the state will be represented. Raymond Robins of Chicago, who drove the Kansas Progressives wild with his speech in Topeka February 12, will speak at the Wichita meeting. Not only will Robins come to Kansas for the Wichita gathering, but it is probable that he will spend a week in the state and will make speeches in at least four of the eight congressional districts.

Both afternoon and night meetings will be held in the Forum at Wichita. Murdock and Allen will probably speak at the night meeting and Robins will be the principal speaker at the afternoon session.

"If there is anyone in Kansas who really believes Henry Allen won't stay in the race for governor, I want him to attend the Wichita meeting," said William Allen White today. "If anyone had talked to Allen as I talked to him last Sunday they would know that he is in this fight to the finish. His speech at the Eighth district meeting will be his official announcement as governor and will be published and given state wide circulation."

Thoughtful Mr. Taggart.

Congressman Joseph A. Taggart of the Second district is a most considerate person. Since the adoption of the suffrage amendment in Kansas, Taggart's clerk has looked up the names of all the old soldiers' widows in the Second district and Thoughtful Mr. Taggart is sending each widow a package of government garden seed and assorted flower seeds and his compliments and hopes for a widows' pension law—some time—although the Second district man doesn't exactly commit himself to vote for such a measure.

The letters to the Kansas widows are sent under Congressman Taggart's franking privilege—important business of a public nature—and Mr. Taggart trusts the flowers may bloom and prove a joy and blessing evermore. Not a word about Mr. Taggart's candidacy for re-election is contained in the letter, a copy of which reads:

"Dear Madam—I see by the pension roll that you are a soldier's widow. I cannot send you flowers, but under separate cover am sending you a package of flower seeds. I am also sending a package of garden seed.

"The question of widows' pensions will come up for consideration of congress in the near future. In the old days when the cost of everything was practically what it is now, $12 a month would be twice as great a gift as it is at present. There is a growing sentiment here that $12 a month pension is not sufficient. I hope to be able to be of service to you in the future in this respect.

"I would have you know that this is a united country, and that we who are here in congress, regardless of party, are all your friends.

"I hope that these seeds will grow and be of use to you, or if not to you, to some of your friends.

"JOSEPH TAGGART."

(Continued on Page Two.)

WANTS 1,000 AEROPLANES

Claude L'Engle.

Claude L'Engle, the new congressman from Florida, has just introduced a bill in the house to appropriate $15,000,000 to build a fleet of 1,000 aeroplanes for the use of our army and navy. "The United States has twelve obsolete, man-killing aeroplanes and nary a dirigible," says Mr. L'Engle, "while England, Germany, France and Russia have each spent more than a million dollars this year for air machines for war."