

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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39th YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1913.

NO. 23

A STUNT PUT ON JUST FOR SHOW

Allegation in the Post-Office Matter.

SURPLUS WAS NEVER REACHED

In P.-O. Department Under Hitchcock, According To Probers' Report.

STRANGE METHODS EMPLOYED

Washington, May 31.—The Post-office Department did not attain a condition of self-support during the administration of Postmaster General Hitchcock, notwithstanding the widely-advertised announcement to that effect, although an apparent surplus was attained by unjustifiable methods of bookkeeping. The general morale and efficiency of the postal service were sacrificed to a ruthlessly enforced policy of false economy for the sole purpose of presenting a showing of self-maintenance; and after the inauguration of the new Administration, the policy was reversed.

Long-standing vacancies were filled and postponed promotions made; commitments to fixed charges for long terms were assumed in such a way as to saddle the new Administration with the greatly increased expense during months, if not years, to come.

These are the important points in the report of a Committee of Post-office officers which has made a minute "survey" of the department's general condition. The report is addressed to Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson, who made it public to-day, and is signed by Daniel C. Roper, Joseph Stewart, A. M. Dockery, James I. Blaksee and Merritt O. Chance, respectively First, Second, Third and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General and Chief Clerk of the Department.

The substance of the claim of the Hitchcock administration was that a deficiency of approximately \$17,500,000 in 1909 had been entirely eliminated, and that a surplus of more than \$200,000 was attained for the fiscal year 1911. The reports of the "survey" are declared to show, on the contrary, that at no time has there been a legitimate surplus in the postal revenues since the fiscal year 1883, and that instead of a surplus of approximately \$219,000 in 1911, there was, in fact, an actual deficiency of considerably more than three quarters of a million dollars.

This matter is held to have a direct bearing upon the alleged course of the former administration in holding back all manner of commitments for the future: filling of vacancies and promotions, extension of city delivery and rural free delivery routes and star routes, until the very close of the last Administration, so as to keep expenses to the minimum, and then filling every available position, by appointment and transfer, making long-term contracts, authorizing a large number of free delivery and star routes, and otherwise saddling the department with fixed charges which would not affect the reported expenditures for the current year, but would immensely magnify those of the first year of the new Administration.

"The all-absorbing program of the last Administration was the placing of the Post-office Department on a paying basis," says the report. "The policies pursued in the effort to succeed at this plan were overworked and resulted in defective administration and just criticism on the part of the public."

The report declares that the failure to fill vacancies in the latter part of 1910 and during 1911 was not justified, and it goes on to say that "instead of making deserved promotions, a considerable number of transfers from other departments were made, at salaries in excess of the entrance grade, of men untrained in the work of the Post-office Department."

It is further stated that "in order to effect these transfers the Postmaster General certified in each case where the transfer was at a salary in excess of the entrance grade, that the person recommended for transfer was especially

equipped for the work to which it was intended to assign him, and that the vacant position could not be adequately filled by promotion."

The committee asserts that immediately before the time when the new Administration was to take office there was a "complete reversal of policy, and that all available places in the department that had remained vacant for months were filled. On January 21, 1913," says the report, "urgent verbal instructions were given by the Postmaster General to report for immediate final action every possible favorably approved rural route, and, acting under these instructions, more than 100 rural mail delivery establishments were authorized in three days. Directions were given to expedite as much as possible inspectors' reports on all cases then under investigation of rural delivery routes and of allowances."

INMATE OF POOR FARM WAS TAKEN FOR BRIDE

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 31.—A courtship accomplished in two calls and one letter, ended here yesterday with the marriage of Charles Knight, of Daniel Boone, Ky., to Mrs. Nancy Jane Dunn, 42 years old. The home which she consented to leave after the short courtship is the poor farm.

Mrs. Dunn is a strong, comely woman. The superintendent of the poor farm gave the bride away.

Her sister-paupers took a keen interest in the match and helped her prepare a calico trousseau. They swarmed around her after the wedding and threw rice and old shoes and wished her happiness.

Superintendent Anderson declares the wedding has done much to dissipate the feeling of failure which so easily settles upon the inmates at a poor farm, and to suggest to others that life may still hold happiness and romance for them.

Judge Walter Knight performed the ceremony.

HORSE SCARED AT AUTO AND WOMAN WAS KILLED

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 1.—In a runaway accident at Lafayette today Mrs. Mary Miller, 37, was killed almost instantly and her son, Forest, 20, was seriously injured. Mrs. Miller was the wife of Charles Miller, a prominent farmer of the Roaring Spring neighborhood, in Trig county. Accompanied by her son she had driven over early in the morning to see her sister, Mrs. Lucien Pendleton, who is ill. Starting back home they were passing through Lafayette, when their horse became frightened at an automobile and ran off. Mrs. Miller tried to jump from the buggy just as the horse made a plunge and was hurled to the ground, striking on her head. Her son kept his seat until the buggy was overturned at the corner of Main street. His head struck a stone and he was rendered unconscious. Mrs. Miller died in a few moments, a blood vessel in her head having been ruptured.

Mrs. Miller's body was removed to Roaring Springs. The young man probably will recover.

DR. FRIEDMANN GOING BACK NEVER TO RETURN

Providence, R. I., May 31.—Dr. F. F. Friedmann within a few days will go back to Germany, never to return to this country.

Dr. Friedmann declined to discuss the action of the New York Board of Health, but his attorney, Davis G. Arnold, issued a statement, in which he said:

"Dr. Friedmann is entirely at the mercy of the people. If they see fit to hamper his work in this manner he must submit."

He has been barred from New York.

Temporary Writ Granted.

Frankfort, Ky., May 30.—The Appellate Court granted a temporary writ of prohibition to prevent the Muhlenberg quarterly court from trying the 1,500 cases filed by coal miners against the Illinois Central railroad for damages for the loss of wages by reason of the road's failure to provide sufficient coal cars. The court has under advisement the question of a permanent writ.

Jacob Dunn and Seeley Davenport, the Wharton, N. J., woodchoppers who sent blackmail letters to President Wilson before he assumed office, were sentenced to State prison, Dunn for five years and Davenport for two.

GIVEN DAMAGES SUM OF 6 CENTS

Roosevelt Wins His Suit Against Editor.

TEDDY ADDRESSES THE COURT

Declares He Wants For All Time To Discredit Any Such Slanders.

THE PRINCIPALS DIDN'T MEET

Marquette, May 31.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt to-day won his libel suit against Geo. A. Newett, who had charged the Colonel with drunkenness, when the defendant brought the case to a sudden close by admitting he was "mistaken" and that he "had been unable to find, in any section of the country, an individual witness willing to state that he had personally seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess."

Following this retraction of Newett, which he read from the stand where he had been called as the first witness for the defense, Colonel Roosevelt waived damages and the jury, according to instructions from the court, awarded nominal damages of six cents, provided in such cases by the laws of Michigan.

Colonel Roosevelt left for Chicago and the East early this evening.

When Newett was called to the stand, after the plaintiff had announced he would "rest," he read from a manuscript the retraction of the libelous charges, admitted a futile search had been made for some one who had personal knowledge of excessive drinking on the part of Colonel Roosevelt, and insisted that he believed the charges true at the time he made them and continued to so believe up to the opening of the trial.

He believed, furthermore, said Newett, that the information was proper for the public which was asked to vote for Roosevelt for President. He declared no request for retraction ever had been received by him, and that when suit was filed, he had no choice but to seek for establishment of the truth of his charges. The character and abundance of proof offered by the plaintiff, however, he said, had convinced him he was mistaken.

When Newett left the stand at the conclusion of his retraction, Col. Roosevelt's attorney asked permission of the court for plaintiff to speak, and the Colonel addressed the court to the effect he would waive the matter of damages save for the nominal amount provided by law, as the purpose in the filing of the suit was not the recovery of money, "but once for all my lifetime to deal with these slanders so that never again will it be possible for any man in good faith to repeat them."

Following a brief recess the court addressed a charge to the jury, expressing the conviction of Roosevelt's sobriety, and instructing the jury to find for the plaintiff, with damages of six cents. Judge Flannigan held that Newett, in publishing the editorial, was not actuated by ill will, but acted in good faith. The principals to the suit left the court house separately and without meeting.

PATIENT OF FRIEDMANN DIES AFTER TREATMENT

Boston, Mass., May 31.—Another of the patients of Dr. Friedmann, whose turtle serum for tuberculosis has caused such a stir in this country, died to-day. He was Julian Werda, of 41 River street, Lynn.

Werda had suffered from tuberculosis for some time when Dr. Friedmann opened his clinic at Providence, R. I. Borrowing \$25, Werda went to Providence and was treated. On his return to Lynn he showed much improvement.

Later he began to decline, and on April 21, was admitted to a sanitarium, where he died to-day. He leaves a widow and five children.

Good Meeting Placed.

The Progressives have come to the intelligent conclusion that Armageddon is the place where Democrats win their sweeping victories. —[Kansas City Journal.]

POWERFUL LOBBY IS BUSY AT WORK

In Washington and An Alarm is Sounded.

A RESOLUTION BY TAVENNER

Notes Warning and Seeks To Put Lobbyists Out Of Business.

A GOOD WAY TO GO ABOUT IT

(Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.) Washington, May 31.—In the election last fall the people elected members of Congress to revise the tariff on sugar and other necessities, downward, as one step toward the reduction of the ever increasing cost of living.

Powerful lobbies are now in Washington endeavoring to persuade these members of Congress to break their pledges to the people and betray the consumers of the land, to the end that a few men, already rich beyond the dreams of avarice, may add to their swollen fortunes.

It was to place before the public this state of affairs that President Wilson used his now famous statement, in which, referring to these lobbies, he said:

"Washington has seldom seen so numerous, so industrious, or so insidious a lobby. There is every evidence that money without a limit is being spent to sustain this lobby and to create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items of the tariff bill."

In order that the public may know all of the facts about the conditions alluded to by President Wilson, I have introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House of Representatives to investigate the subject:

This resolution reads as follows: "Whereas, It has been charged by the President of the United States, and there is reason to believe that a powerful and insidious lobby, representing interests hostile to the House of Representatives, is in existence in Washington; and

"Whereas, newspapers are being filled with paid advertisements calculated to create an artificial public opinion against certain items of the Tariff bill; and

"Whereas, it is charged and there is reason to believe that unlimited funds have been placed at the disposal of this lobby for the purpose of overcoming the interests of the public for the private profit of the interests which they represent; and

"Whereas, The public maintains no lobby and is powerless to reply to the paid advertisements of any lobby representing financial interests; and

"Whereas, Bills are pending in Congress to regulate and control the operation of lobbies at the National Capitol, and it is advisable to gather up all facts bearing on the aforesaid conditions and charges or in any way relating thereto, as a basis for remedial purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to sit during the sessions of the House and during the recess of Congress for the purpose of investigating and reporting to Congress the facts in connection with the operation of any lobby or lobbies in Washington; said committee shall inquire into the sources whence any such lobby or lobbies are supplied with funds, and the amount of funds so contributed; and shall also ascertain where and how these funds are expended and for what immediate and ultimate purpose; and shall go into a general inquiry to learn the methods by which any lobby seeks to influence legislation in Congress."

ACCUSES HIS MOTHER OF SETTING FIRE TO BARN

Laporte, Ind., May 31.—Hesitating between love and duty and finally yielding to the latter, William Tetloff to-day filed an affidavit in Court charging his mother with arson. Tetloff did not do this until a Court had declared his mother

to be sane. The son claims to have positive evidence that his mother, because of enmity toward him, left her home in Michigan City and going to his farm in Porter county after nightfall, set fire to his barn, destroying it with all of its contents, causing a loss of \$5,000.

A Record Class of 120.

The forty-fifth annual commencement exercises of Kentucky State University was begun last Sunday when the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, of the Second Presbyterian church. On Monday night the annual senior ball was held. To-day will be class day and to-night the alumni ball and banquet will be held.

Thursday morning at 10 o'clock the address to the graduating class will be made by Lieut. Gov. E. J. McDermott. There will be 120 graduates this year, which is by far the largest number in the history of the university. The officers of the senior class are:

President—F. T. Shultz.
Vice President—Miss Inis Gillis.
Treasurer—D. D. Felix.
Class Representative—C. H. Richardson.

Class Orator—C. X. Johnson.
Class Poet—Miss V. E. Gragg.
Class Prophet—Miss E. K. Porter.

Class Historian—Miss Maudie Creechmore.

Class Grumbler—A. O. Snoddy.
Gifterian—J. E. Wilson.
Frederick Thomas Shultz, Narrows, and Douglas Duncan Felix, Hartford, are among those from Ohio county who graduated, taking the A. B. degree.

TOTAL VALUATION FOR STATE IS \$851,380,369

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Kentucky, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is \$851,380,369, an increase of \$10,911,775 over 1912, while the estimated revenue from the assessment will be \$4,256,901.85 for 1913, an increase of \$54,608.88 over 1912.

The State Board of Equalization has completed its work, and the State Auditor's department will certify the assessments to the various counties.

The property valuation for Ohio county is \$5,286,268; amount of tax, \$26,431.34.

RAM'S BACK IS GREEN WITH THRIFTY OAT CROP

Gallon, Ohio, May 31.—David Lynch, a farmer living near here, has a ram which, in addition to a fine coat of wool, has a covering of flourishing green oats.

The ram wallowed around in a straw stack and got oats in its wool. Then it was rained on. Next the sun shined brightly. This continued several days with the result that the oats sprouted.

Lynch calculates that in case of drought he can save this crop of oats, since if the rain doesn't come to it, he can move it to the rain.

SPINAL COLUMN WAS CUT BY CIRCULAR SAW

Henderson, Ky., May 31.—With his spinal column bisected its whole length by a circular saw, H. W. West, a sawmill employe, survived for eight hours after the accident.

At the time of the accident West was engaged in removing a small emery wheel near the big circular saw. In doing this he inadvertently forced the belt of the saw onto its pulley. In an instant the spinning disc of steel was whirling around at the rate of 2,000 revolutions a minute. Unconscious of what had happened or unable to save himself, West leaned back against the saw, his back being ripped open from the hips to the shoulders.

West Kentucky Fair Circuit.

The West Kentucky Fair Circuit has been formed with dates as follows: Madisonville, July 29, five days; Providence, August 5, five days; Henderson, August 12, five days, connecting with the fair of the Indiana circuit at Rockport, Ind., August 19. This arrangement affords ten weeks continuous racing, short shipments, and will offer great inducements to horsemen in all parts of the country to make this territory. Lovers of good racing expect the best sport ever seen in this section.

The Automobile Department of the office of Secretary of State has netted the State \$8,000 in automobile licenses since the first of May.

HUMANITY SOON MAY BE IMMUNE

Against Tuberculosis—So Say Experts.

GOVERNMENT'S MEDICAL MEN

Have Faith In Dr. Von Ruck's Serum—Some Remarkable Recoveries.

A PRODUCT OF HUMAN ORIGIN

Washington, May 31.—Government medical experts say they are convinced that in Dr. Karl Von Ruck's anti-tuberculosis serum, which cured Senator Kern, they have at last found not only a "real cure" for consumption, but also a vaccine which will immunize humanity against this most dreaded of diseases.

This remarkable claim is made by Dr. Ruck after many years' experimentation upon lower animals and human patients in his sanitarium at Asheville, N. C.—It is substantiated, Government experts seem to think, by recent experiments upon tubercular and non-tubercular children to the number of 292 by Dr. C. A. Julian, of Thomasville, N. C. Dr. Julian is the medical head of the Baptist Orphanage of that place, and after collaborating with Dr. Ruck in the latter's laboratory, experimented independently with the Ruck serum on the orphans under his care.

The result as reported by Dr. Julian to the North Carolina Academy of Science, has astounded Government experts and inspired extraordinary activity among them. One hundred and eleven out of 112 children are declared to have been absolutely cured. In the only case in which there was a failure it is explained that there were complications to account for it. Seven cases in advanced stages were cured, where the destruction of lung tissues were found. All of the 112 were lung cases. Blood tests before and after vaccination showed, it is claimed, that the non-tubercular patients were effectually immunized.

The vaccine which it is claimed at once cures and immunizes is described as a product of ordinary tubercle bacilli of human origin. The serum is said to be nonvirulent.

Surgeon General Stokes and Dr. E. R. Stitt, medical inspector of the navy, who were sent to Asheville by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to investigate the remedy, both stated to-day that the results shown by Dr. Ruck and Dr. Julian alone seem to thoroughly justify their claims. The investigation by the Public Health Service is already under way and will not require more than two or three months, it was said to-day.

CIVIC PRIDE AND THE MOST USEFUL CITIZEN

Col. Harry Sommers, editor of our esteemed contemporary, The Elizabethtown News, makes the following pertinent observations concerning civic pride:

"Every man who lives in a town owes something to the town, and yet in every place there are some men who get all they can out of a town and give absolutely nothing in return. The town gives to a man a social life, business opportunities, school advantages and church conveniences. The most useful citizen is not the man who makes the most money out of the town, but the man who does the most for the town. The public spirited citizen who always seeks an opportunity to say something or to do something to help his home town is worth a dozen skinflints who live off the community and never turn a hand to help it. Every town would grow if every one in it would make it a chief business to boost it and help it, and no town will grow where a great number of the business men are so selfishly absorbed in their own business as to not say a word for the town or do a think to promote its general welfare."

The State Livestock Sanitary Board has issued a warning against catarrhal influenza, a contagious disease which is affecting horses in many parts of Kentucky.