

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1913.

NUMBER 28.

STORM HITS ITALY MULHALL ON STAND

PEOPLE FLEE IN TERROR FROM SHAKEN AND FLOODED HOMES.—CROPS RUINED.

COLDER THAN IN 600 YEARS

Not Since 1313 Has Rome Experienced Similar Conditions. While Naples and Messina Are Helpless With Fear—Snow Falls.

Rome, July 12.—All of Italy was being lashed by storms of unprecedented violence Friday accompanied by temperatures lower than any previously recorded for this season. Great areas have been devastated by wind and hail, snowstorms are reported in the northern mountainous district, damage to fruit crops will reach millions and the entire country is terrorized by meteorological disturbances. Earthquakes and showers of mud and ashes from Vesuvius are causing alarm in the vicinity of Naples.

Such weather in the middle of July has not been recorded in Italy since the year 1313, when superstitious people attributed it to the repetition of the No. 13.

Naples, Italy, July 12.—Extraordinary falls of rain and hail have flooded the surrounding country for the last two days. Torrents of water, mixed with mud and ashes from Vesuvius, have inundated the villages along the Gulf of Turin. Owing to a strong cold wind from the north, accompanied by hurricanes, the temperature fell almost to freezing point. Snow has fallen in the Alps.

Messina, July 12.—A violent tempest in the vicinity of the Straits of Messina accompanied by heavy rainfall has caused enormous damage in this region. Crops have been destroyed and floods have compelled the population to leave the huts in which they have been living since the great earthquake of a few years ago.

Chianza, Italy, July 12.—Hurricanes accompanied by earthquake shocks and underground rumblings have terrified the peasants in this region for the last two days. This is especially the case in the isolated villages, where the people have not recovered from the fright caused by the earthquake which occurred at the end of June.

NEW HAVEN ROAD IS SCORED

Interstate Commerce Commission Calls Railway Wasteful—No Excuse for Deficit in 1912.

Washington, July 11.—Financial operations of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, its ownership of trolley lines and control of allied New England railroads are condemned in unmeasured terms by the interstate commerce commission in the report of its investigation made public here. The commission's conclusions in part are:

That the "outside" financial management has been "wasteful in the extreme," and that had the New Haven confined itself to actual railroad activities under the same conditions that prevailed in other respects "it could have paid a dividend of eight per cent. for the fiscal year 1912 and carried to surplus account \$1,794,000, instead of showing a deficit of \$920,000."

EMPLOYEES FAVOR RAIL STRIKE

Officials of Erie Railroad Announce That They Are Unable to Meet Any Advance in Wages.

New York, July 10.—Ninety-four per cent. of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Order of Railway Conductors out of 76,683 participating in a strike vote in the wage dispute with the eastern railroads are in favor of a strike. These figures were announced on Tuesday at a joint meeting of union representatives and a committee of railroad managers.

The Erie railroad says that it is willing to consider wages and conditions of individuals, but will not agree to a general increase for any class of employees at the sacrifice of needed safety appliances and improved equipment.

U. S. Will Probe Failures.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9.—As a result of the suspension of the First-Second National bank of Pittsburgh on Monday, one of the largest institutions in the country, of which W. S. Kuhn is president, the government may start criminal prosecution. The bank had more than \$30,000,000 in deposits.

The closing of the First-Second bank was followed by action in rapid series against various other interests with which the Kuhns are identified. During the day there was a run on the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, a large institution, of which J. S. Kuhn is president.

"INFORMER" TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATE LOBBY COMMITTEE AT NIGHT SESSION.

TELLS OF POLITICS IN STRIKE

Colonel, Describing Activities in the Capitol, Refers to "Taxicabs and Baltimore Fire of 1903"—Letters to Mitchell Introduced.

Washington, July 14.—Col. Martin M. Mulhall appeared before the lobby investigating committee of the United States senate during a special night session on Friday and gave that body part of his confession.

Mulhall took the stand and subscribed to the oath with a smile. Senator Reed, designated by Chairman Overman to examine the witness, began by placing in evidence a list of the officers of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1907 and a list of the members of the association. Mulhall said he was born in 1850 and had lived in Baltimore more than thirteen years. He said before he went with the National Association of Manufacturers he was "principally in politics," and was connected with the Republican national committee.

"I refused a bribe of \$5,000 and a life position in the naval service in 1892," said Mulhall. "That year I had charge of the Republican campaign in Albany and Rensselaer counties, New York. Previous to that I had charge of William McKinley's gubernatorial campaign in Ohio."

The witness said he first became interested in the National Association of Manufacturers in 1902, when he met Marshall Cushing, its secretary, in a Washington hotel. Senator Reed asked him about his relations with labor. He said the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania sent him to confer with John Mitchell, during the anthracite strike in the Pennsylvania fields in 1902 to get the "inside story." During that time Mulhall said he arranged for a conference between Governor Stone of Pennsylvania and three labor leaders. The first Mulhall letter introduced was addressed to Mitchell in February, 1902, relating to these meetings. A letter of March 18, 1902, from Mulhall to Mitchell declared that the leaders of the Republican organization could do more for the miners' union "than any arbitration board in existence."

A letter dated May 17, 1902, from Mulhall to Mitchell told of a conference between Mulhall and Governor Stone at which Stone expressed sympathy with the miners.

A letter in August, 1901, from M. Carroll Downs, who, Mulhall said, was secretary to the late Senator McComas of Maryland, was put in the record by Senator Reed. It related to the employment of two men in the treasury department.

Edward Booth, one of the men who was to get a Washington job, wrote to Mulhall about the work being done to keep up the Workmen's Protective association. Mulhall said this organization was Republican in politics. In it Booth said McComas seemed to be handing out the "same old jolly" and complained about the class of jobs he and Williams were to get.

"We do not propose to do anything for the Republican party this fall unless they do more for us," he wrote. Both said the organization could put 200 active political workers in the field and that it expected to be a large factor in the Baltimore mayoralty election that year.

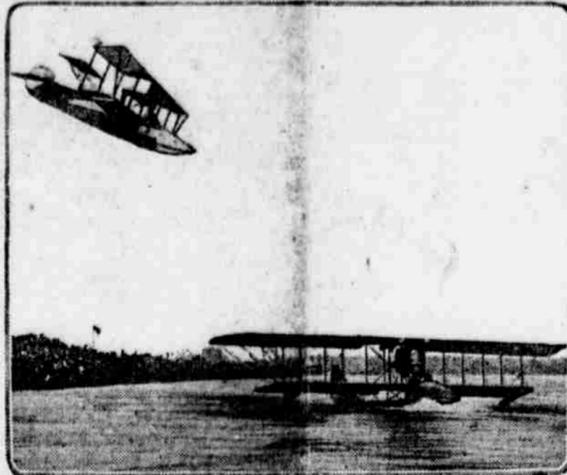
A letter of July 12, 1903, to Mulhall as head of the Workmen's Protective association from an officer in an association of engineers in New York was read by Senator Reed. The letter said that "Senator McComas has voted right in the interests of labor in every measure that has come before the United States senate in the last six years." At this time, Mulhall said, Marshall Cushing was secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. He had known Cushing in 1898 when the latter was an editorial writer in New York. Speaking of letters from Cushing, Senator Reed found one without a signature and wanted to know if the National Association of Manufacturers' secretary wrote unsigned letters.

"Always," said Mulhall. Two important discrepancies were noted in Mulhall's testimony. He dated all his relations with the Manufacturers' association from the Baltimore fire, which he said occurred in 1903. It took place in 1904. He also said that most of his 1903 interviews with Secretary Cushing of the manufacturers took place in taxicabs in Washington. There were no taxicabs here then.

U. S. Demands Release of Americans.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Garrison ordered Col. Edwin P. Brewer of the Fourteenth cavalry at Fort McIntosh, Tex., to demand the release of five Americans, with 350 cattle and 30 horses, held by Mexican revolutionists.

HYDRO-AEROPLANES ON A LONG RACE



The start of the race for hydro-aeroplanes from Chicago to Detroit, following the shores of the lakes, was marred by storm and accidents to the machines, but several of the contestants got away. The photograph shows two of them in Chicago harbor.

WOMAN AS DESTROYER U. S. CROP REPORT IN

MRS. EDITH RIGBY TELLS LIVERPOOL JUDGE OF ARSON.

Set Explosive on Cotton Exchange—Wife of Physician Surrenders and Glories in Deeds.

Liverpool, July 11.—A remarkable confession of a dual life, which in some respects equals the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, was made here by a woman. Mrs. Edith Rigby, wife of a rich and prominent doctor, admitted to the police that she has been a member of militant suffrage arson squad for six months without her husband's knowledge. Every night she would slip from her home and set fire to buildings, plant bombs or send threatening letters to those opposing the cause. She told the police that she had caused at least \$200,000 damage through her own exertions. Her husband opposes suffrage and she had to carry on her campaign of vandalism clandestinely. By day she appeared a gentle, dutiful wife, with no thought of "Votes for women," but at night she went forth with violence in her heart. She was arrested.

After being taken to the police station Mrs. Rigby dramatically confessed burning down the mansion of Sir W. H. Lever, Bart, in Lancashire, when over \$100,000 damage was done. "I burned Sir Wm. Lever's home because I understood that King George was to visit there," cried Mrs. Rigby. "I scattered the suffrage placards. I burned other buildings. I risked my life night after night in the manufacture of bombs. But I would give my life for the cause. I would give up my husband and my children—everything. I place the suffrage cause above everything—perhaps above religion."

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

Chicago, July 10.—An electrical storm struck Elgin, Ill., on Tuesday with all the force of a tornado and left a swath of wreckage in its wake. As a result of the storm the entire city was in darkness.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 12.—Michael J. Young, Boston, Mass., and Charles Wachmeister, Detroit, Mich., two of the alleged dynamiters received at the federal prison January 1, were released on bonds.

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—The first shipload of banana stalks has arrived in the city from Central America. They are consigned to factory for the purpose of producing fiber and materials that will be used in place of cotton waste.

Bayfield, Wis., July 11.—George Andrews, logger, loaded six stumps with dynamite and lighted all the fuses. One of the fuses appeared to have failed, and, after waiting a minute, Andrews went to relight it. As he leaned over the stump the charge exploded and killed him instantly.

Newport, R. I., July 11.—A farm, small but fully equipped with modern appliances, is the latest "toy" of Vinson Walsh McLean, the \$100,000,000 baby.

Newport, England, July 12.—Mrs. Humphreys Mackworth, the richest militant suffragette in England, was tried and found guilty of smashing letter boxes for the "cause" and was fined \$100. Mrs. Mackworth was arrested on June 26 after she had demolished a number of letter boxes and destroyed the contents.

WILL MARCH THRO VIRGINIA

KENTUCKY BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD, WILL INVADE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

MIDDLESBORO CAMP READY

Emulate Maneuvers of Federals and Confederates During Civil War—Laying Out Camp.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—The Kentucky Brigade, National Guard, will invade the state of Virginia July 21, entering through Cumberland Gap, and executing maneuvers similar to those by Federals and Confederates during the civil war. Gen. Roger D. Williams, commanding the brigade, and Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, U. S. A., on duty at brigade headquarters as inspector-instructor during the encampment, have made up a program of the eight days' encampment at Middlesboro, including the Virginia division, for which, however, they have secured the consent of the governor of that commonwealth. The advance detail of the brigade, consisting of the regimental quartermasters and quartermaster sergeants, were here seeing to the shipment of tents from the arsenal, left Frankfort for Lexington, where the commissary staff joined them, and went on from there to Middlesboro. The Middlesboro company of the Second regiment is detailed to assist in laying out the camp.

Prospect of Bumper Crop.

The State of Kentucky having been held for a month in the grip of a costly drought the splendid prospects in June for bumper crops of all kinds have dwindled in some parts of the state to almost a 50 per cent crop. Local showers helped some, but from every section of the state is an appeal for rain. Pastures are parched, ponds are dry and crops of all kinds are suffering for water. The condition of the crops is as follows: Corn, 80 per cent, condition 91 per cent; oats, yield 88 per cent, condition 74 per cent; dark tobacco, yield 64 per cent, condition 75 1/2 per cent; burley tobacco, yield 8 per cent, condition 79 per cent; potatoes, yield 34 per cent, condition 76 per cent; sweet potatoes, yield 95 per cent, condition 89 per cent. The condition of grasses follows: Blue grass, 74 per cent; clover, 78 per cent; alfalfa, 87 per cent; orchard grass, 81 per cent; cow peas, 96 per cent, and soy beans, 83 per cent. Garden conditions are but 80 per cent. Young poultry is reported at a 93 per cent condition. Apples show 73 per cent, as against 85 per cent last month; peaches, 70 per cent, as against 78 per cent last month; pears, 55 per cent, as against 61 per cent last month; plums, 64 per cent, as against 94 per cent last month; grapes, 87 per cent, as against 89 per cent last month, and blackberries, 90 per cent, showing a somewhat smaller crop than was reported earlier.

Convict Labor Favored.

R. C. Terrell, state commissioner of roads, gave an interview in which he advocated convict labor on public highways. He said:

"Convict labor is not in direct conflict with free labor, as road work is a class of work which organized labor does not engage in, and at the same time convict labor is not so cheap when we consider the fact that the cost of convicting the criminal usually would be sufficient to secure his labor for ten years. Besides this cost to the state, the state cares for the convict in every way possible, and there is no better way for him to repay the state for the trouble and expense he has caused it than to build highways, which will benefit the entire public and afford the convict an opportunity to improve his health and morals."

Will Do Trust Business.

The People's State Bank of Winchester, capitalized at \$100,000, having filed amended articles of incorporation, extending its business to include that of a trust company, State Banking Commissioner T. J. Smith authorized it to do a banking and trust business under the name of the People's State Bank and Trust Co.

Roy French Will Talk.

The Tricounty Medical Society of Warren, Simpson and Logan counties, which met at Franklin, was addressed by Roy L. French, secretary of the state tuberculosis commission. French also addressed the Allen County Teachers' Institute at Scottsville.

Construction of Primary Law.

The section of the primary law, providing for agreement among candidates in the selection of election officers, was construed by Assistant Attorney General M. M. Logan in the following communication to Representative Ell Berry, of Owensboro:

"Frankfort, Ky., July 11.—Mr. Ell Berry, Owensboro, Ky.—Dear Sir: In yours of the 10th inst. you ask for a construction of Section 22 of the primary election law, which section permits any group of candidates before the primary to select election officers in each precinct in accordance with the condition of said section.

"My construction of the law is that all candidates whose names will appear upon the primary ballots must be counted in making up the total number of ballots, but it is further my opinion that the precincts should be considered as the unit when such groups of candidates recommend election officers for appointment, and that no candidate should be counted in arriving at the total number of candidates in any precinct unless his name will appear on the primary ballot in that particular precinct.

"This may not be the correct construction of the law, but it seems to me that the law should be so construed, and by so construing it justice will be done to all parties. Yours very truly,

M. M. LOGAN,
Assistant Attorney General."

Federal Bureau Will Protect.

Protection for livestock owners of Kentucky against epidemics among their stock will be afforded by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry until the General Assembly can provide to employ a State Veterinarian. A message was received by the State Department of Agriculture from Commissioner J. W. Newman, who stopped in Washington on his way to Atlantic City to spend his vacation. He said he had talked with the chief of the bureau, who agreed that Dr. A. J. Payne, Government Veterinarian at Louisville, should be allowed sufficient men and money to co-operate with the States Livestock Sanitary Board in coping with outbreaks of disease among livestock. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the agreement among the Livestock Sanitary Board, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Board of Health for the employment of a veterinarian was for lack of funds on the part of the Sanitary Board. No appropriation for this purpose had been made, and the Auditor declined to issue warrants on the general expenditure fund without legislative authority, while the Department of Agriculture fund is for specific purposes.

Will Meet With Experts.

The state tax commission, created by the last general assembly, will meet in Louisville to confer with Prof. Paul Plehn, professor of economics in the University of California, who is gathering data on which to prepare a report to the general assembly, embodying recommendations for tax reform. Prof. Plehn has visited Woodford and Fayette counties, and will go to Kenton, Campbell and Bourbon counties before the commission meets. He has obtained affidavits of real estate men in regard to the percentage of values assessed, inspected the tax books and learned at first hand the methods of assessing property. The tax commission is composed of Senators W. A. Frost and W. B. Moody, and Representatives L. C. Owings, of Jefferson county; Elwood Hamilton, of Franklin, and W. O. Davis, of Woodford.

Scabies Were Costly.

It cost more than \$100,000 to eradicate the scabies and lift the Federal quarantine on Kentucky sheep from July 1, 1910, to May 1, 1913. Dr. A. J. Payne, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who had charge of the work of fighting the scabies in practically all the counties east of the Green river, has completed a report, showing that the Federal government, state, counties and individuals, spent \$99,885, and incidental expenses brought the amount above \$100,000. The government spent \$35,450 and the remaining \$63,634 was contributed by the state, the counties and individuals. Of this, the state spent only \$2,234, while the counties paid out \$49,000, all told, and individuals contributed \$11,872. It was a hard fight as the disease had become widespread and eradication meant the inspection of nearly every herd in the infected part of the state.

Special Registration Day.

July 19 is the only day, under the primary election law upon which persons entitled to special registration may qualify for voting in the August primary. The law fixes the fourteenth day preceding the primary as the date to be set apart for registering persons who have become of age, changed their residence or for any other reason failed to register last October, and who are entitled to a vote in the primary.