

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

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MOTTO—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

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BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

Fifth Year. Vol. 5. No. 4

GOV. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, ELECTED

United States Senator Over J. C. W. Beckham.

Twenty-ninth Ballot Taken Last Friday Gave Bradley One Majority Over All Votes Cast.

BECKHAM COULD NOT BE FOUND.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28.—William O. Bradley, former Governor of Kentucky, was elected United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed James B. McCreary at the joint session of the Legislature at noon last Friday. Mr. Bradley will take office March 4, 1909, and he will serve six years, or until March 3, 1919.

Speaker Gooch, the presiding officer, at 2:42 p. m. announced the result of the joint ballot as follows: Bradley 64; Beckham 15, others scattering. Speaker Gooch declared W. O. Bradley elected United States Senator amid great cheering.

After fruitless balloting since January 15, Gov. W. O. Bradley, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator on the twenty-ninth ballot taken in joint session, with the aid of four Democratic votes, Senator H. S. McNutt and Senator A. H. Charlton, of Louisville, and Representative Chris Mueller, of Louisville, and Representative E. W. Lillard, of Boyle county. He received sixty four votes, just enough to elect.

Speaker Gooch named Senators Oliver and Combs and Representatives Sawyer A. Smith and J. W. Porter, a committee to escort Gov. Bradley to the Speaker stand.

Gov. Bradley was greeted with loud cheering. He was introduced by Senator Oliver, of Allen county, as the Greatest Republican who ever appeared before an audience of Kentucky.

GOV. BRADLEY RETURNS THANKS.

Gov. Bradley returned his profound thanks to Speaker Gooch for his impartial and fair rulings. He thanked the Republicans for the way they had stood for him also the Democrats who supported him. He said he would never forget them. He said he had no hard feelings against those who voted against him as they did what they believed was right. He promised that he would give his best efforts for Kentucky in the United States Senate.

BRADLEY MAKES PLEDGES.

He pledged himself to do his best to secure the repeal of the six-cent tax on leaf tobacco which was loudly cheered. He said he had never been a partisan, and claimed to be a fair, square man, and expected to be the Senator of the whole people of Kentucky, and would do every thing in his power to protect their interests. He said he yielded to no man in his love for Kentucky, and would defend any aspersions on her fair name. He said he could not express his gratitude on being elected, and advised that all bickerings be laid aside in the interest of the welfare, honor and prosperity of the State.

UNABLE TO LOCATE BECKHAM.

Speaker Gooch appointed the committee to invite Gov. Beckham, the defeated candidate to address the General Assembly. The committee reported

that they were unable to locate Gov. Beckham.

It was indeed a great victory for the people who had started out to make the result of the November election of 1907 complete, and is but a fitting finale to the career of the man who is more than any other man in Kentucky responsible for the demoralized condition of affairs in our State.

Equally true is it and fitting that Gov. Bradley, after leading his party to the first victor in the State should be honored in this manner by the people who love him for what he has done for Kentucky.

BRADLEY FOR FAIRBANKS Senator-Elect Declares Himself for the Indiana Statesman.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3.—Senator elect W. O. Bradley issued a statement last night which puts him at the head of the Fairbanks forces in Kentucky. While he declares himself unequivocally for Fairbanks, he says he thinks Cannon or Hughes could win if nominated, while Taft would carry the party down to defeat in November. The declaration of the former Governor does not create surprise, as his preference for Fairbanks has always been well understood, but it will nevertheless, give great encouragement to the Kentucky supporters of the Indiana candidate, who were naturally staggered a week or two ago by the poll of the Republican State Central Committee showing eleven for Taft and two for Fairbanks.

Governor Bradley bitterly denounced Federal officeholders and holds them practically responsible for every important defeat the Republicans have suffered in the last twenty years.

A Fairbanks conference will be held in Louisville at an early day, which will be attended by Governor Bradley, and an effort will be made to have the Vice President meet with his Kentucky friends on that occasion.

Following is the statement in which Governor Bradley declares his position.

GOV. BRADLEY'S STATEMENT.

During the contest for United States Senator, I felt, as the nominee of the Republican party, that I had no right to endanger success by complicating that race with my preference for the nominee for President. Despite absolute silence in this matter, the active friends of Mr. Taft aside from those in the General Assembly, and a few others, gave no aid or comfort, some of them doing what they were able to do to defeat me. Now that the contest has been happily ended I feel that the public has the right to know my position.

The recent financial

which unhappily have not been wholly relieved, will, of course, whether justly or not, be charged upon the Republican party, just as the Homestead riots were charged upon it in 1902. Notwithstanding Mr. Harrison had given one of the most superb administrations the country had ever experienced, and that neither he nor his party were responsible for those riots, the Republican party went down to defeat.

We might as well appreciate the fact now that we shall have no walkover in the coming Presidential contest. It, therefore, behooves the party to exercise great caution in the selection of a Presidential candidate.

Judge Taft is a man of winning personality and signal ability, and would, if elected, make a great President. But, while this is true, it seems evident that his election is by no means certain. With the labor unions and Negroes against him it is exceedingly doubtful whether he could carry the State of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and possibly others. There can be no hope of carrying Kentucky, West Virginia or Maryland. So far as the Central and extreme Southern States are concerned, it is well known that not a single electoral vote can be had for Mr. Taft or any other Republican. Besides it is plain that the last mentioned States are controlled alone by Federal officeholders.

The Federal officeholders in Kentucky have never failed when controlling a Democratic success. In 1887, when there were no Republican Federal officeholders in the State, the Republicans reduced a Democratic majority of more than forty-five thousand in the previous gubernatorial contest to less than seventeen thousand. In 1895, when there were no Republican Federal officeholders in Kentucky, the Republicans carried the State by a plurality of nearly nine thousand. In 1896, when there were no Republican Federal officeholders in the State, Kentucky gave its electoral votes with one exception for William McKinley. Now mark the difference. When Bailey was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in 1897, through the machinations of the Republican officeholders in the State, the Republicans were defeated by eighteen thousand, and a Democratic Legislature elected which passed the infamous Goebel election law. In 1900, notwithstanding the magnificent record of McKinley and Roosevelt, and the splendid personality of Mr. Yerkes, under the active leadership of Republican Federal officeholders, Kentucky was again carried by the Democrats. In 1903 the Republican Federal officeholders, booted and spurred, ran over Willson and Pratt, nominating Mr. Belknap for Governor, who, notwithstanding his high character, was beaten by the enormous majority of twenty-six thousand; and only a handful of members were elected to the General Assembly.

In 1907 the Federal officeholders lost control, and the old-line Republicans nominated a ticket that won by nearly twenty thousand majority.

Now the Republican Federal officeholders of the State, with few exceptions, are banded, organized and earnestly laboring to carry the State for Mr. Taft. Should they succeed to another

can of Kentucky will rebuke these self-constituted masters, and see to it that the boys in the trenches and the people who constitute the brain and sinew of the party go to the various county conventions, assert their independence and forever break the yoke of official control.

Each and every Republican is entitled to select his candidate for President without dictation or fear from any source high or low.

I do not believe there is any doubt of the success of Cannon, Fairbanks or Hughes, if nominated. Frankly, I favor the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks, because I believe he is the most available candidate.

First—He is the unanimous choice of the Republicans of his State.

Second—He is a man of exalted integrity, spotless record, great ability and will not antagonize any element of the Republican party.

Third—He is our neighbor and friend. In the late campaign he came to this State and did valiant and effective service for the success of the Republican ticket.

Fourth—The people of Indiana did more to assist us in that campaign than those of any State in the Union.

Fifth—Mr. Fairbanks is the intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and any attempt to make the contrary appear is unfair and unjust to both those distinguished parties.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that whoever the nominee of the Republican party may be he will receive my hearty and unqualified support.

A Delightful Entertainment.

Mrs. H. C. Faulkner entertained the Woman's Aid, of the First Christian Church, at their monthly meeting Friday, February 28. A splendid program had been prepared and was well rendered, after which the guests were invited to the dining room, which was beautifully decorated in pink and white. The chandelier was draped with ferns and pink carnations. The table was square in shape and had a cover of satin damask. In the center was a mass of pink and white carnations, on the four corners of the table were four pink and white tapers, shaded in pink and white. From the center, flowers, and extending to the place of the guests were long fronds of ferns, forming a border around the table. The place cards were hand-painted in pink carnations. The bonbons were in pink and white. The ices and cakes were charming in their form and color. Those present were: Mesdames H. C. Faulkner, John Tinsley, Laura Doan, George Tye, Dan Williams, Mollie Sewel, Carrie Dickerson, R. M. Stansberry, John Mathews, Misses Alma Faulkner, Mildred Faulker, Nora Barner, Nell Barner, Pollie Owens, Nannie Vectors and Bessie King.

Notice.

F. D. Sampson, County Judge, and W. R. Lay, County Attorney of Knox County, You will take notice that I will, at next regular meeting of the Board of Prison Commissioners at Frankfort, Ky., make application for the parole of Gale Lowe, who was sentenced to the penitentiary from this county for manslaughter.

This the 27th day of February 1908.

John Lowe.

We hereby certify that the above notice was served upon us this the 27th day February 1908.

F. D. Sampson, County Judge.
W. R. Lay, County Attorney.

TAFT BAND WAGON A HEARSE

Says Dr. William Turner, of Bowling Green, a Notable Republican Leader.

He Declares for Fairbanks.

"A boomerang of a large proportions was thrown into the ranks of the Taft Republicans by a statement given to the press by Dr. William Turner, of Bowling Green. Dr. Turner is one of the leading Republicans in Southern Kentucky, and has been the most prominent candidate for the Surveyor of the Port to succeed Judge Dearing. Recently Dr. Turner was elected president of a Taft club formed at Bowling Green. The statement that Dr. Turner will no longer support the Taft candidates for delegates to far-reaching, as it is thought to be the beginning of a widespread movement upon the part of thousands of Republicans to desert the cause of Taft. Dr. Turner's statement follows:

"A few days ago a meeting was called at Bowling Green, Ky., of the Republicans of the Third congressional district who were supposed to favor the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the presidency. I was not invited to this meeting and did not expect to attend and would not have been present had it not been at the earnest solicitation of Dr. A. D. James, Congressman from the Third district. I am a life long Republican and have stood side by side with the boys in the trenches in every campaign in Kentucky for more than thirty years, giving my time, my money and my suffrage, not with the hope or desire of obtaining office, but because I believe the principles of the Republican party were founded upon justice and right and ought to prevail. I have always been ready to make any sacrifice for my party and consented with much reluctance to identify myself with the Taft movement in the Third district, hoping thereby to preserve harmony in the party, a condition of affairs is so much needed in our district and desired by every true Republican in every district in the State of Kentucky. But after a thorough investigation of the political situation in my district I am awakened to the true condition of affairs.

SEES OFFICEHOLDERS' TRUST.

"An Officeholders' Trust, that most pernicious of all American institutions, is found to exist in all its hideous aspects in the bloody Third. I find that every postmaster in the district (most of whom will soon have completed a twelve-year term of office) is told that in order to save his scalp and be reappointed for the next four years he must have a front seat in the Taft band wagon. The gentlemen holding positions in the revenue service are also admonished that they must be found riding in the proper vehicle, notwithstanding the fact that some of them, I know, are not at heart for Taft. Now, under these conditions, it seems to me that the duty of every Republican who loves his party and is a Republican from principles and not for spoils is plain. I, for one, shall be found fighting this hideous monster, this Office-holding Trust, as I have fought it on every occasion when it has dared to show its hydra head in my congressional district.

"I want it distinctly understood that I have no quarrel with the Federal officeholders in my district, or in the State of Kentucky. Many of them are my warm personal friends, and I love them as such. I am glad they are holding office and would not be averse to holding one myself; but it is their methods of which I so seriously object. Past ex-

perience is sufficient to show us conclusively that the people of this country will not support a man for office who is nominated by a convention dominated by Federal officeholders. I had the honor to represent my district as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892, that nominated Benjamin Harrison for a second term as President of the United States. I was not for Mr. Harrison, as many others were not, but the officeholders rode roughshod over us and nominated their man only to see him slaughtered by an indignant people at the polls. No more striking example can be given of the fateful effects of the Federal officeholder in politics than the nomination of Belknap in 1904. Receiving his nomination by a convention dominated by the most perfect machine ever known to exist, he entered the race with defeat staring him in the face and lost the State by 27,000 when Gov. Wilson carried it this year by 18,000.

FIGHTING METHODS, NOT MAN.

"I shall oppose Secretary Taft for the nomination for the presidency, not because I do not believe him to be a great and good man, a man who would make a chief executive of the nation of whom all would be proud, but I oppose him on account of the methods through which he seeks to obtain his nomination. The fact that he is the candidate of the officeholders' trust should be sufficient to defeat him, but the further fact that he is the man whom the President has selected as his successor and in behalf of whose candidacy he is using the patronage of the President of the United States, is sufficient to condemn him in the eye of all right-thinking people. As an evidence of the fact that the President issuing Federal patronage to secure delegates for Mr. Taft, we have only to observe his action in the surveyorship matter at Louisville. Judge Dearing the incumbent, sent in his resignation to take effect January, 1909. The President went to work immediately to find a successor to Dearing by requesting the four Republican Congressmen to agree on a man for the place. After several meetings, the Congressmen failing to agree, went to the President in a body and asked him to select a man from one of the four Republican districts. About this time some great light seems to have been thrown on the matter, the President concluding no doubt that Taft delegates might be needed in Kentucky, and as there are about fifteen applicants for this place the big stick could be used to advantage. I want to say for myself as applicant for this position, and endorsed by A. D. James, that the big stick will not deter me from doing my duty in this campaign. If I am to sacrifice my self-respect to obtain office I say "no—forever no," and I will go back to the boys in the trenches and spend my few remaining years in the service of the party whose principles I love.

DECLARES FOR FAIRBANKS.

"I want it understood that I am from now, as I have been in heart, for that distinguished Indianan, Charles W. Fairbanks, for President of the United States. And why should not be for him? Why should any Kentucky Republican who has one drop of the milk of human kindness in his soul not be for Indiana and for Fairbanks, her favorite son? We love Indiana, not only because she is our sister State, but because in those dark bloody hours, when the courts of our State refused some of our citizens the protection to which they were entitled by law, the people of Indiana stood us, and now that we are vindicated at home and abroad we should stand by them. Fairbanks is our neighbor and our friend, always with his matchless oratory and his means to assist us when we call him. A man against whom no word can be uttered, either in public or private life: a man upon whom all can unite. "To my Republicans friends who are hanging onto the Taft bandwagon, I say be careful—it might prove a hearse."