

LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY EVENING

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 6, 1913.

THURSDAY EVENING.

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

C. E. DENTON DEAD.

Former Secretary of State Victim of Bright's Disease.

Sudden End Came in Club in Wichita.

RECENTLY MOVED FROM HERE.

Was Old Time Politician of Shortgrass.

Had Host of Friends All Over State of Kansas.

Wichita, Kan., March 6.—C. E. Denton, 55 years old, former secretary of state, dropped dead of Bright's disease



C. E. Denton, Former Secretary of State, Who Died Suddenly Today in Wichita.

In the Wichita club here this afternoon. He recently moved to Wichita from Topeka.

He formerly lived at Attica, Kansas.

Mr. Denton was born in Peoria, Ill., 54 years ago. He came to Kansas in 1884 and settled in Harper county close to the site of the present village of Attica. He first engaged in the business of farming and later went into the mercantile business in Attica. There he became associated with A. C. Jobsen, who kept his residence at the little town of his first Kansas residence clear up to a few months ago when he moved to Wichita and he was always proud of his little town and his old friends there and his early political and business successes in Harper county.

Mr. Denton was elected secretary of state in 1906 and again in 1908, surrendering the office in 1910 to Mr. Sessoms, present incumbent. He was elected in that year as a candidate for governor but decided not to make the race.

Mr. Denton had business interests in Wichita, being associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Richardson, in the American State bank there. He only

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A CLEAN SLATE.

The House Disposed of All Its Thousand Bills.

First Time for Years This Has Been Done.

At 11:56—Just four minutes before the time set in the provisions of the joint resolution—a house finished the consideration and vote on the last original bill on the calendar. It has not done this in many years when the house has not adjourned under a resolution and let die many of its own bills.

Only a protest by Hendricks of Rawlins, blocked an adjournment right on time. After all house bills had been disposed of, Hendricks tied up the session for nearly an hour in forcing a verification of a vote on two corporation bills offered by Gordon of Wyandotte, that Hendricks raised an objection and declared that the vote had been tampered with. To this charge, Gordon replied that the statement was false and that the Rawlins county member knew it was false.

In this discussion the brief four minutes of the session for consideration of original bills had slipped away. Hendricks fought for a verification of the vote and won. The formal announcement showed that 64 votes had been cast for the bill. A verification showed errors in the tally and reduced the vote to 62—one short of a constitutional majority. On this tally, the vote of Mahurin of Coffey was still lacking. He was not in the hall and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock when he might set clear his vote, which meant the life or death of the two bills.

Gordon's measures which precipitated a row in the closing minutes of the session today, permitted corporations to increase their capital stock to three

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FALL OF JANINA.

Turkish Fortress Surrenders to Greeks.

Defense Was One of Brilliant Episodes of War.

GARRISON HAD 32,000 MEN.

Fierce Bombardment Preceded the Capitulation.

Greek Commanders Execute Remarkable Military Feat.

Athens, Greece, March 6.—The Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to the possession of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek army today after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan war.

The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment lasting without cessation for two days and two nights. Every available gun, including a number of heavy howitzers lent by the Serbian artillery, was brought to bear on the forts defending the beleaguered city. No fewer than 30,000 shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonade.

Gradually the Turkish batteries at Bizani, Manolara, Eakni and elsewhere were silenced.

The Greek commanders by a feint led the Turks to believe their attack would be made from the right. As soon as the attention of the defenders had been distracted, the Greeks hurled large bodies of infantry onto the Turkish left. The Ottoman troops, utterly surprised, fell back in disorder. The batteries on the heights of Bizani, the mainstay of the defense, had been unable to stand the pelting of the shells and were reduced to complete silence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Greeks pushed their forward movement during the afternoon and occupied the Turkish batteries on the Sakni and Elias hills, capturing all the guns and 110 artillerymen. Then the Greek battalions gradually deployed on to the plain in front of the city itself. The Turkish flight immediately cut the Greek lines, and the Greeks followed in hot pursuit almost to the walls.

Flag of Truce.
With all the defending batteries in the hands of the attackers and the Hellenic soldiers at the very gates of the city, Essaad Pasha, the Turkish commander, at 6 o'clock this morning sent messengers under a flag of truce to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece announcing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command. The Greek never formally agreed, but by the crown prince to the Greek was office in the following dispatch:

"Enimaza, (Greek headquarters) 6 a. m.—The Greek army having occupied the entire left front of the fortress of Janina and also Bizani and Castriaza having been surrounded by our troops, Essaad Pasha has just informed me that his troops surrender as prisoners of war.

"I will send you shortly details of the great victory of our gallant army."

Wild enthusiasm reigned in the streets of Athens on the announcement of the news and all the houses were decorated with flags. Excited people thronged the thoroughfares singing under the Greek national anthem. The joyous peals rang out from every church steeple in the capital. The Greek advance on Janina began late in October. The Turks retired rapidly round the fortress opened about the beginning of December. The advance continued with much success even during the period of the armistice, with which the Greeks never formally agreed.

Several of the outlying forts fell before the Greek assaults and the attack on the principal fortifications was gradually pressed home.

The Turkish garrison possessed 150 guns, distributed among the forts at Bizani, to the south, Buruti, to the southwest, Sadovitz, to the west, and Gardink, to the northwest.

It was not known until today how many Turkish troops were in the city. Estimates heretofore varied from 18,000 to 30,000. The population numbered 22,000, mostly Greeks. The fortifications, which had at one time been considered strong, were antiquated and could not resist modern cannon.

Provisions throughout the siege had been plentiful, as Janina is a center of the grain trade.

NOTES OF SENATE.

Nearly 150 Measures Died on Calendar Today.

Consideration of Senate Bills Ceased at Noon.

INHERITANCE TAX AGAIN.

Revived Only to Be Killed Second Time.

Senate Worked Till 1 O'clock This Morning.

Shortly after noon today the senate ceased the consideration of all bills originating in the upper house of the legislature. With the completion of this 50 days of debate and oratory, the senate does away with its calendar which included 146 measures of local and state wide importance. Up to date the senate has passed bills in the neighborhood of 209.

When the senate calendar was washed clean, 146 bills today 20 measures on third reading died a polite death. On general orders 128 bills took the last breath of life. Among these 146 acts were measures of importance and bills that have constituted a large part of the legislative interest this year.

Here is a list of the more important measures which are killed on account of lack of time for consideration:

Revision of railroad pass rules by Trot.
"Pure paint" bill by Wilson of Jefferson.
County officers' fee and salary bill, by committee.
Daily passenger service on all railroads, by committee.
Incorporation of good roads association by Waggener.
Grain threshers' reports by McMillan.
Stock protecting sheds by Meek.
Semi-monthly pay day by committee.
State life insurance company by Deane.
Good roads fund from sale of river sand by Malone.
Weights and measures regulations by Simpson.
Small debtors' court by Davis.
Municipal club rooms for children by Howe.
Care of state house grounds and mansion by Huffman.
State fraternal benefit association by Davis.
State printing of blanks and records for townships by Staveley.
More than 100 bills were placed on the calendar for consideration.

Bank guaranty law by Joseph.
Penitentiary island bill by committee.
Exemption of manufacturing property from taxation by Milton.
County aid to first settlers by Davis.
Reorganization of Agricultural society by Howe.
Repeal of college fraternity tax exemption law by Bowman.
The senate did not waste time in the consideration of bills this noon.

It was stopped for a few minutes to allow a message from the governor to be read. Then the session opened, a motion for adjournment was placed on the calendar and in one crack of the gavel 146 bills that have occupied hours of time and work, died for the 1913 session.

The senate worked all morning on the consideration of bills. Nineteen measures were passed on separate roll call and reading. The members objected to the bill on the ground that it was a bill of attainder and on general oratory were not advanced. The authors of the bills did not object, however. They were glad to abandon the grind and allow their measures to rest until two years hence.

Beginning this afternoon the senate took up house bills that have been messaged over to the east wing of the state house. More than 100 bills were jammed into the senate calendar for consideration in the next three or four days. It means all night sessions next week—and a dark thick curtain over the placid face of the senate.

The consideration of house bills ceases the middle of next week.

The senate has recommended the passage of the resolution calling for an investigation of the poultry industry in Kansas. It is stated that this state loses \$30,000,000 annually in eggs and poultry and that there is a preventable loss of \$5,000,000 each year.

The last chance to bring out an administration inheritance tax bill on the calendar failed in the senate this afternoon when a motion by Wilson, of Jefferson county, to reconsider the vote of yesterday was voted down by the enemies of the consideration of all bills by the senate ceased and the plan of the inheritance tax supporters to make one more frantic effort to place the law on the statute books.

Senators failed to vote. On the first call in favor of the motion, 14 senators arose to their feet. The opposition brought 14 votes up and the final effort was futile.

It is known positively around the senate chamber that Governor Hodges favors some kind of a legacy tax. In fact he had instructed his lieutenants to try and bring about a successful reconsideration of the vote taken Wednesday afternoon when the measure was killed by Senator Waggener and his followers. The attempt this morning looked the support that was found yesterday and the doom of the inheritance tax law for the next two years was recorded.

TO MEET TODAY.

First Official Gathering of New Cabinet.

President Wilson Receives Ambassador From Japan.

Washington, March 6.—President Wilson's second day in the White House found a long engagement list awaiting his attention.

Baron Chinda, ambassador from Japan to the United States, the first representative of a foreign power to be received formally, was among the first. Baron Chinda bore the congratulations of the Japanese emperor to Mr. Wilson. The reception was in the Blue room with the ceremony that accompanies the visit of an ambassador to a president. Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, met President Wilson informally yesterday.

Augustus Thomas and Frederick C. Penfield, who are being mentioned as likely to become ambassadors to European courts, had engagements at the White House later in the day.

President Wilson's cabinet was scheduled to meet formally today for the first time. The conference yesterday was held before the nominations were sent to the senate and the meeting had no official standing.

No provision had been made today for Vice President Marshall, although President Wilson had been quoted as saying that he saw no reason why the vice president should not sit with the official family.

Attorney General McReynolds, Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, and Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, took oaths of office early today.

ASKS FOR UNITY.

Speaker Clark Addresses Democratic Caucus.

Predicts Action in Harmony With President.

Washington, March 6.—Speaker Clark was renominated, Representative Underwood again chosen chairman of the ways and means committee, the entire Democratic personnel of that tariff making body named and elected at the caucus of the Democrats of the house of the Sixty-third congress yesterday. The caucus was in the house chamber and 270 of the 391 house Democrats were present.

The following were nominated for ratification by the house when it meets in extra session April 1:

Speaker—Champ Clark of Missouri.
Ways and means committee—Representative Underwood of Alabama.
Chairman of Francis Burton Harrison of New York; Dorsey W. Shackelford, Missouri; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln.

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PLANS ARE DETAILED.

Senator Kern Holds Conference With President.

Washington, March 6.—Democrats of the senate today resumed their caucus to determine upon a plan of action to be taken in the senate in the reshaping of committees that are to have charge of legislation in the new congress. Senator Kern of Indiana, chairman of the committee on the reorganization of the senate, was the leader in yesterday's session of the caucus, had a long conference last night with President Wilson and was reported today to discuss in some detail with his colleagues the policies and plans of the administration.



Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann is Having His Troubles With Both Patients and Health Authorities Over His Tuberculosis Cure.

STORMED BY SICK, NEW APPOINTEES.

Dr. Friedmann Forced to Leave New York Hotel.

German Scientist Has Fled to Parts Unknown.

New York, March 6.—Harassed beyond endurance both by victims of the white plague and by newspaper reporters, Dr. Friedmann, the German scientist who claims to have discovered a specific cure for tuberculosis has fled from his luxurious suite in the Waldorf to parts unknown. The management had given him to understand several days ago that it would be agreeable to them if he would open headquarters some other place. The reason of this was that men, women and children, buoyed at the hope of promise held out by his claims, slipped into the hotel at all hours of the day and night, despite the efforts of the vigilant hotel detectives and porters to keep them out.

The Waldorf management attempted to make it clear today that the sole reason it was desired for Dr. Friedmann to leave the hotel was the practical impossibility of keeping crowds of sufferers away from the premises as long as he was there.

Who was declared by representatives of Dr. Friedmann to be "encouraging progress" was made in his determined efforts to have his serum subjected to the tests required by the laws of the state and the rules of the local medical societies. Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, commissioner of the department of health, received from the German scientist samples of his serum for analysis. The chief purpose of this official analysis, so it was stated by Dr. Lederle, would be to determine definitely whether or not the serum is harmful. If it shall prove to be of no possible danger to the health of persons upon whom it may be tried, the board of health will issue a permit to Dr. Friedmann to proceed with his application of the "cure" here.

The commissioner of health suggested two hospitals in which the Friedmann "cure" might be tried—the Riverside hospital, on North Brother island, and the Otisville hospital, in Orange county. Each of these institutions is caring for many tuberculosis patients. But until the Lederle tests have been made and approved, Dr. Friedmann cannot hope to administer his treatment here without running the imminent risk of offending the constituted authorities.

Commissioner Lederle let it be understood that his department is not trying to hamper Dr. Friedmann in any way, but on the contrary it desired to give him every opportunity to prove the merits he claims for his discovery. It is generally understood, that should the health department's analysis show the Friedmann serum to be harmless, the German physician will immediately open a dispensary at a central point in the city for the treatment of patients.

Woman Found Murdered.

New York, March 6.—Mrs. Katherine Godfrey, a young widow, was found murdered early today in her flat. Her head and face had been horribly battered, presumably with a club. The police attribute the crime to gangsters. Three men who reported the killing to the police were detained as material witnesses. They are called to see the body and found her dead.

APPROPRIATIONS.

House and Senate Agree on Big Items.

Bill Introduced in Both Houses for Consideration.

FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Attorney General to Have \$8,000 a Year.

But General Reduction of Contingent Funds.

The house ways and means committee today announced its recommendations for appropriations for the state executive and judiciary departments, when a bill was introduced by J. N. Herr, of Barber county, as chairman of the committee, in which were urged appropriations totalling \$1,236,647.42. Numerous changes have been made in the appropriations since the first reports came from the committee two weeks ago. One of the largest increases was in the allowance by the committee of an \$8,000 contingent fund for the attorney general's office after the committee had virtually agreed to reduce the fund from \$10,000 to \$5,000 a year.

These appropriations cover every department in the state house from the governor's office to the historical society, from district judges and court reporters to supreme court justices. The figures on each department received the official O. K. of the senate committee and it is probable that all of these appropriation items will be approved by the legislature with slight, if any change.

One of the big items in the appropriation bills is the contingent funds for the various state departments, although they have been materially reduced over the amounts allowed two years ago. Several improvement items are included in the bill. Among these are \$14,000 for upkeep and repairs for the state house grounds, \$4,238 for repaving Jackson street between Ninth and Tenth street, and \$10,000 for a new tunnel from the state heating plant to the state house and memorial hall. The bill does not include the appropriation for the completion of Memorial hall, which is covered in a separate bill from the ways and means committee.

Amounts recommended for the various state executive and judiciary departments for the next two years are:

Department	Recommended for 1913-14	Recommended for 1914-15
Governor's office	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00
Lieutenant Governor	10,150.00	10,150.00
Secretary of state	27,750.00	27,750.00
Auditor of state	27,833.00	27,833.00
State treasurer	120,000.00	120,000.00
Attorney general	45,128.00	45,128.00
Superintendent public instruction	30,100.00	30,100.00
Executive council	93,150.00	93,150.00
Superintendent insurance	30,800.00	30,800.00
Academy of Science	2,600.00	2,600.00
Adjutant General	120,000.00	120,000.00
Bank commissioner	81,500.00	81,500.00
Bureau Labor and Industry	49,200.00	49,200.00
38 judges of 34 judicial districts	321,000.00	321,000.00
23 district court reporters	33,000.00	33,000.00
Public utilities commission	98,000.00	98,000.00
State board of corrections	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
State architect's office	15,400.00	15,400.00
State accountant's office	10,800.00	10,800.00
State board of health	62,500.00	62,500.00
Board of medical registration and examination	6,200.00	6,200.00
Board of vocational education	7,000.00	7,000.00
State historical society	21,800.00	21,800.00
Horticultural society	7,000.00	7,000.00
State library commission	8,000.00	8,000.00
Traveling library commission	3,200.00	3,200.00
Legislative reference library	2,200.00	2,200.00
State tax commission	95,400.00	95,400.00
Supreme court	95,400.00	95,400.00
Total	\$1,236,647.42	\$1,236,647.42

These appropriations are recommended for the years 1914-15, except for a few small amounts which will be allowed to cover arrears of the state expenses of 1914 as a result of an insufficient appropriation at the hands of the 1911 legislature.

After having had the matter under consideration more than a month, the house ways and means committee has recommended an appropriation of \$1,236,647.42 for the completion of Memorial hall, dedicated to the veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars. When completed the new hall at Tenth avenue and Jackson street will have cost the state approximately \$100,000.

This building, which started nearly four years ago after the site had been donated by the city of Topeka. The 1909 appropriation, however, was barely sufficient for excavation and masonry work. A \$50,000 appropriation was allowed in 1911, bringing the cost of the building up to this time to \$100,000. This year it was estimated that the appropriation to complete the beautiful new marble and granite structure would be reduced. The state auditor, acting on the suggestion of the state architect, estimated that it would cost \$200,000 to complete the building in keeping with the work already started. An appropriation of \$175,000 has been agreed upon by both the senate and house committees and was recommended in a bill introduced by the house ways and means committee.

It now seems probable that but one constitutional amendment—the repeal of the 1914 election law—will be submitted to the voters in the 1914 election. The house by a vote of 69 to 58 voted to repeal all constitutional amendments from the calendar, following a five hour fight over the adoption of the Orr resolution for the repeal of the law. The constitution which forbids internal improvement by the state. In his sweeping motion to remove constitutional amendments from the calendar, however, Orr overlooked the Keene measure for a three-fourths jury verdict, but the Atchison has served notice that he will lead a fight to kill that resolution also if the Bourbon county member attempts to force a consideration of the amendment at this session of the legislature.

The Tannahill bill, which would compel nonresident students in Kansas colleges to pay a tuition fee, has an actual cost of the education of that student has passed the house over the vigorous protest of many of the house members.

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