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MISSOURI IDEA IS ADVOCATED

STATE SENATOR WANTS GOVERNOR TO FIX TWO DAYS TO ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

FUSION AND PRIMARY TANGLED

Commercial Clubs Want Enactment to Widen Scope of Railroad Commission—Appellate Court Opens September 15.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—Senator Huffaker, of the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District in the General Assembly, has requested Gov. McCreary to consider the advisability of issuing a proclamation fixing two days in the early autumn during which the people of the state may devote their energies to putting the roads of the state into condition for the winter traffic. The procedure would be the same as that recently taken in Missouri. Mr. Huffaker's letter is as follows:

"The Hon. James B. McCreary, Governor—My Dear Governor: I have read with a great deal of interest and satisfaction the accounts of the result of the proclamation of the Governor of Missouri setting aside two days as good roads days in which to 'pull the state of Missouri out of the mud' and calling upon the citizens of the state to spend this time in working on the roads.

"In view of the fact that one of the great needs of the state of Kentucky is the betterment of our system of highways and in view of the repeated unsuccessful efforts to secure proper legislation along this line, it has occurred to me that it would be a most advisable and commendable policy on your part to issue just such a proclamation, not necessarily and entirely for the results of the work of such citizens as might respond, but also to give to those people who really desire the betterment of the highways an opportunity to step forward and to indicate their enthusiasm by doing all within their power to accomplish the results which we all must realize would be most beneficial to the people of the state at large. Should the people of Kentucky respond as did the people of Missouri it would be a demonstration, the significance of which the coming Legislature could not overlook when considering the good roads bills.

"In view of the above I trust you will pardon me for taking the liberty of calling to your attention this matter and of expressing my views thereon. I, for one, am sufficiently interested in the welfare of Kentucky and her people and the development of her highways to gladly exercise any energy possible to secure the best results in this direction, for I am fully convinced that it would also inure to both our educational and financial welfare.

"If you, in your wisdom see fit to favor the above suggestions it will be appreciated, I am sure, not only by me but by at least thousands of citizens throughout the state who have a like interest in our people.

"Awaiting an expression of your views relative to the above and trusting that I have not taken too great a liberty in expressing myself upon this subject, believe me, yours very respectfully,

"HIE HUFFAKER,
"Senator Thirty-seventh District,"
Frankfort, Ky., August 26, 1913.

Want Pardon For Talston.

A petition for the pardon of Tom Talston, who is serving an indeterminate sentence of from twenty-one years in the Frankfort penitentiary for killing a man named Finley in Garrard county in 1912, was presented to Gov. McCreary. Judge Lewis L. Walker, of Lancaster, Senator Bradley's former law partner; E. L. Wood and Curt Robinson, of Lancaster; R. A. Ralston, of Paint Lick; John H. White and H. W. Stewart, of Richmond, and W. T. Morris and G. T. Higginbotham, of Lexington, presented the petition.

Kentucky Ranks Twenty-Sixth.

In the production of lumber during the calendar year, 1912, Kentucky ranked twenty-sixth among the states, with a yield of 641,206 M feet board measure, says an announcement of the Bureau of the Census, issued. The Kentucky production in 1911 was 643,415; in 1910, 753,558.

Democrats Issue Call.

Chairman R. H. Vansant, of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committee, has issued a call for a meeting at Frankfort, September 6, at 11 a. m., to discuss contests, fall campaign and other business that may come up.

New Telephone Company.

Articles incorporating the Paris Home Telephone and Telegraph Company have been filed in the office of the county clerk. They provide for a capital stock of \$30,000, divided into 300 shares at \$100 each. Louisville people hold the majority of the stock. The Bourbon Home Telephone company, doing a general telephone business in Paris and Bourbon county, has been sold at receiver's sale and the plant and equipment bought by a syndicate headed by Samuel W. Heller, of Louisville, who was the court receiver in charge of the property. The Bourbon Home Telephone company was organized by Paris capital, who later disposed of their holdings. Several months ago the company encountered financial troubles and the business was transferred to the hands of a receiver. Under the new articles the company is to begin business at once and is to continue for a period of twenty-five years, and is to carry on a business in the transmission of speech or sound by telephone or telegraph or other electrical means, and the manufacture of any character of appliance or property useful in the conduct of the business. The highest amount of indebtedness the company can incur under the incorporating articles is \$250,000, and the private property of the stockholders will not be subjected to the payment of the debts of the corporation. The men connected with the deal are identified with the Home Telephone company in Louisville.

Would Enlarge Powers.

Foreshadowing a movement seeking legislation to enlarge the powers of the Kentucky State Railroad Commission, directors of the Commercial Club, members of the organization's Transportation Committee and Laurence B. Finn, chairman of the railroad commission, held an informal conference at the regular directors' meeting. John McChord, who represented the Lebanon Commercial Club, in the successful fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the readjustment of L. & N. freight rates from Louisville to Lebanon, also attended the conference. It was indicated that the Commercial Club probably would make public within a few days a comprehensive plan to be embraced in a bill which it will strive to have presented before the coming General Assembly. This plan, it is declared, is designed to greatly widen the scope of the railroad commission's authority. The chief feature is said to be provision for the commission's jurisdiction not only in railroad matters confined to the state of Kentucky, but also in controversies where intrastate questions are involved. Details of the conference were not made public.

Fusion and Primary Problems.

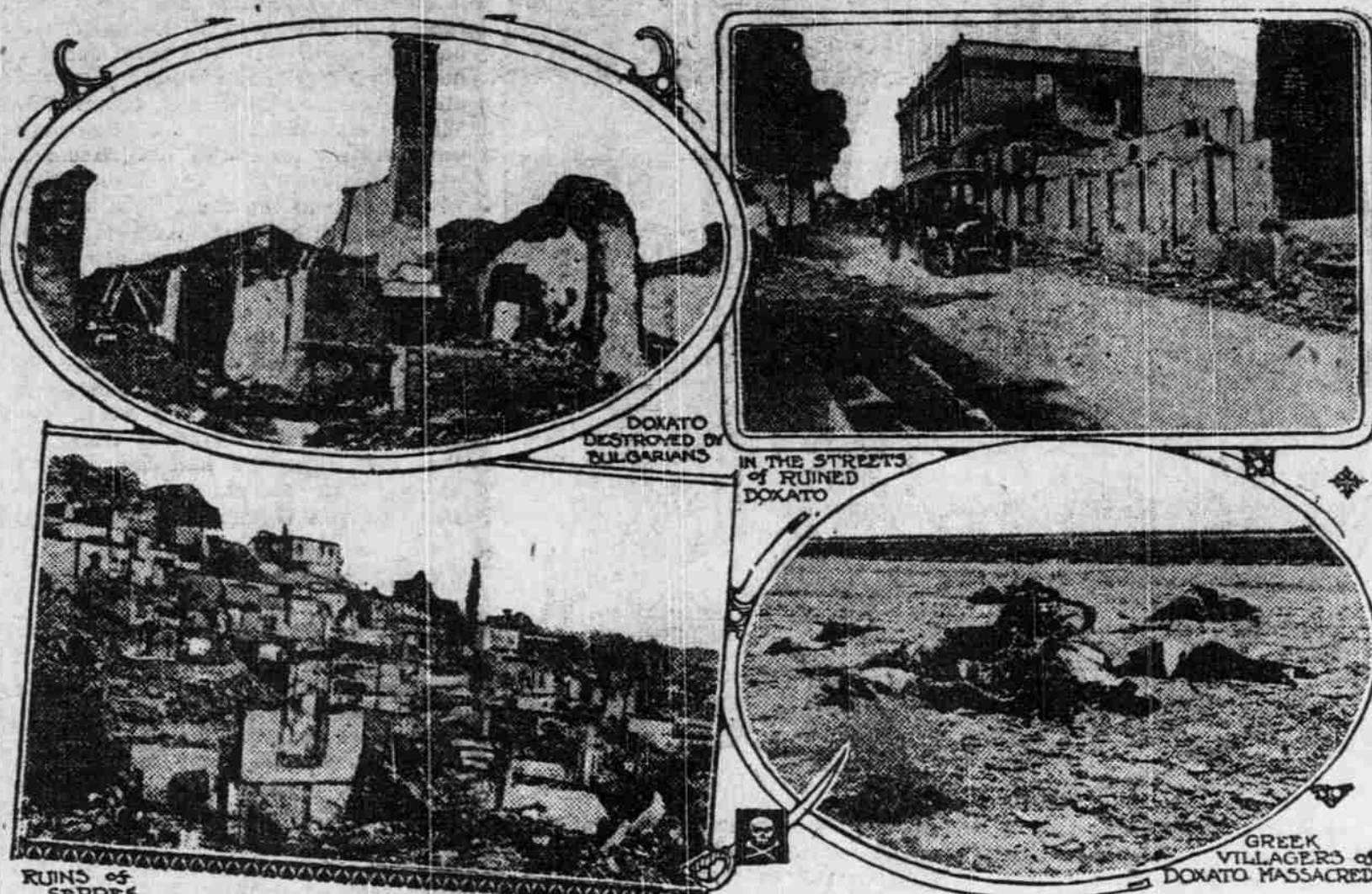
The fight for and against local fusion movements in the state continues to center around the primary law. Hart county and Hancock county each has presented a state of case for the opinion of the state's legal department. In the former the Republicans and Progressives each nominated a county ticket. Now they plan to withdraw their tickets and unite under a fusion device, with the ticket composed of portions of each of their tickets nominated in the primary. County Clerk E. E. Biggs has asked the Attorney General whether there is such an evasion of the spirit of the primary law requiring the three leading parties to nominate by primary as to justify him in refusing to have the fusion ticket printed. In Hancock neither Progressives nor Republicans nominated in the primary, but a fusion ticket is being prepared to be presented by petition containing the names of well-known Republicans and Progressives. Democrats wish to know whether it can be done. The matter has been referred to Assistant Attorney General M. Logan, who has the matter under consideration.

Clerks Ballot on Strike.

Under the direction of the General Committee in Richmond, Va., the clerks employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad are now engaged in taking a referendum vote on the question of calling a strike at an early date. The strike vote will be taken over the entire system, from Richmond to Chicago, including the clerical forces of the road in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and affecting more than 2,000 men.

The basis of grievance as set up by the clerks relies mainly upon the discharged members of the union. The referendum has been formally approved by the officials, and the vote is already well under way. It is claimed by those in charge of the matter that if the vote to strike succeeds, it will materially affect every office on the entire line, and that clerks high and low will heed the call, all more than 2,000 men. Official ballots have been sent out, but it was stated by one of the Lexington clerks that they had not yet reached Lexington.

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES ARE CONFIRMED



These photographs, reproduced from the London Illustrated News, show conclusively that the stories of atrocities committed by the Bulgarians during the war of the allies were not exaggerated. Sorres, Doxato and other places were wantonly burned and many of the inhabitants massacred.

ALLOT CROP FUNDS

\$46,000,000 TO BE DEPOSITED IN WEST AND SOUTH.

Government Chooses Special Representative in Each City to Serve With Clearing House Body.

Washington, Aug. 28.—An official statement of the allotment of the \$50,000,000 crop-moving fund, so far as completed, to be deposited in national banks, was issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on Tuesday.

The total amount allotted to date is \$46,000,000, of which \$24,700,000 goes to banks in the fourteen western states and \$21,300,000 to the thirteen southern states and the District of Columbia.

The southern banks have asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September, and those in the west want the money apportioned to them during September, October and November. The money will be allowed to remain on deposit on an average of four or five months. All of it is to be returned not later than next April, and the southern bankers, who get their money first, will begin turning it back into the treasury in monthly installments.

In each depositary city the government has chosen a special representative who will serve in conjunction with a clearing house committee of five to pass on all commercial paper recommended as security for deposits, and all paper before being accepted must be unanimously recommended by this committee.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Suicide leap from the Masonic temple, claimed another victim when Henry Korthagen, a painter, jumped from the roof and fell to the sidewalk on State street, narrowly missing several pedestrians.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26.—Officials of the Interurban Employees' union claimed that nearly 300 men were on strike, while the companies estimated the number out between fifty and sixty. There was little evidence of trouble in Indianapolis.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—Frank L. ("Red") Donahue, star pitcher a dozen years ago, died at his home here, after a long illness. He was forty-one years old. He signed with the St. Louis Nationals in 1896.

Camp Perry, O., Aug. 30.—Francisco Zagarra Ballon, a Peruvian, was killed when a rifle in the hands of Juan E. Zagarra was accidentally discharged. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred at the shooting matches.

NEW TARIFF LAW BY SEPT. 16

Simmons Predicts Bill Will Have President's Signature by That Date.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee on Sunday predicted the senate would complete the tariff bill and pass it by September 5, and that the measure could be finished by the conference committee and signed by President Wilson by September 16. Only unforeseen delay in debate will prevent the tariff bill from becoming a law by that time, in the opinion of Senator Simmons.

MONEY BILL O. K'D

GLASS-OWEN CURRENCY MEASURE RATIFIED IN HOUSE CAUCUS.

DEMOCRATS PLEDGE AID

Few Changes Are Made in Document—System Which Will Return for Consideration Is Subject to Amendment by Banking Body.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The house Democrats approved on Thursday the Glass-Owen currency bill by a vote of 163 to 9, which has met the approval and endorsement of President Wilson and the administration.

The nine dissenters were Representatives Henry, Eagle and Calloway of Texas; Hardwick of Georgia, Lobeck of Nebraska, Buchanan and Fowler of Illinois, Neely of Kansas and Slison of Mississippi. After agreeing to the bill the caucus adopted a resolution by an almost unanimous vote declaring the bill to be a party measure, and that "members of this caucus are pledged for the bill to its final passage, without amendment, provided, however, the banking and currency committee may offer amendment in the house."

The feature of the session was the adoption of a committee amendment as a substitute for the section on bank reserves, which in effect simply served to clarify the section as originally drawn.

The measure will be reintroduced in the house by Chairman Glass.

The measure as it stands after adoption by the caucus is summed up by Chairman Glass, who piloted it through the caucus, as follows:

"There has not been written into the bill from one end to the other a single sentence except by the initiative of the banking and currency committee itself which has altered in the remotest degree the essential provisions of the bill as originally reported by the committee to the caucus.

"The bill establishes 12 regional reserve banks, with a capital of not less than \$5,000,000 each, to which national banks are required to contribute an amount equal to ten per cent. of their own capital stock and to become liable for an additional ten per cent. in case of call.

"This, it is estimated, will give the regional reserve banks a combined paid-up capital of \$105,000,000. These regional reserve banks also are made custodians of a large part of the reserve money of member banks, estimated at about \$410,000,000 in the aggregate. They also receive the government deposits, estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

"Over the whole system of regional reserve banks is to be a federal reserve board, consisting of seven members. This board is given extensive powers of supervision and control.

The measure provides an advisory council of bankers, without actual power, composed of one member from each of the 12 regional reserve districts.

"One important provision is for the gradual refunding for a period of 20 years of the United States two per cent. bonds into three per cent. government bonds without the circulation privilege. This will mean the eventual retirement of national bank notes. The circulation privilege will thus revert to the government itself, issuing through the regional reserve banks on a gold reserve of 33 1-3 per cent., to be provided by the banks.

BLAZE ON BIG LINER

PASSENGERS QUIT IMPERATOR DURING FIRE PANIC AT DOCK.

Aid Summoned From Hoboken and Boat Is Saved—Second Officer Perishes Fighting Flames.

New York, Aug. 30.—The world's biggest liner, Imperator, was afire for more than four hours Thursday. Alone in the depths of the ship, fighting the fire single handed, the second officer, Karl Gobrecht, lost his life. Most of the ship's provisions were destroyed, but in spite of the fire, it sailed Saturday morning as scheduled, and the thousands aboard could hardly see a trace of the desperate fire battle.

Second Officer Herman Gobrecht, who led the crew into the hold to fight the flames, was cut off from his men, enveloped in a cloud of smoke and suffocated. His body was found an hour afterward, untouched by fire, and brought ashore. Otto Stumpf, a seaman, who went with Gobrecht, was revived at a hospital.

A fleet of fire fighting craft, augmented by apparatus on shore, surrounded the ship and poured tons of water into its hold. When the fire was checked, the great vessel had listed fifteen degrees.

The passengers in the steerage, aroused from their sleep by the crackling of the flames, rushed, panic-stricken, for the pier. Most of them spent several hours, huddled in discomfort, at the shore end of the pier.

The great ship was dark with all on board asleep save the officers on watch, when smoke, ascending from the provision room, caused the sounding of a quiet alarm. Fire by that time was heard in the steerage. Commodore Ruesser, commander of the vessel, was among the first to respond. One thousand, one hundred and eighty members of the crew were in their places within a minute.

For three-quarters of an hour they fought the fire with only the Imperator's own apparatus. Then, despairing of success, the Hoboken fire department was notified and a general alarm sounded. The loss was placed at \$350,000.

THAW WINS THREE BATTLES

Fugitive in Jail After Victory Over State of New York—Saved From Deportation.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 29.—Harry K. Thaw won three victories over the New York state authorities on Wednesday and was locked in the Sherbrooke jail, immune for the time being from the Dominion immigration authorities, after having received an ovation from the townspeople of Sherbrooke that would have done honor to a prince of royal blood.

The three points in which Thaw's lawyers were successful in their first legal skirmish were:

1. New York state was denied the right to be party to the proceedings in court.

2. Counsel for the state failed in their efforts to have Thaw arraigned before a magistrate and the commitment on which he is held quashed.

3. Judge Globensky granted the plea of Thaw's counsel for a discontinuance of the writ of habeas corpus which might have brought about his release. This remedied a strategic blunder made last week by Thaw's attorneys, who apparently did not realize then that in seeking their client's release they were playing into the opposition's hands.

HALTS AMITY PLANS

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT MUERTA NOT READY TO ACCEPT TERMS OF ENVOY.

LIND WAITS AT VERA CRUZ

Americans in Mexico Making Preparations to Obey Order of Wilson, and Leave the Distressed Republic—Stirred to Action.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 30.—President Wilson's representative, John Lind, will remain in Vera Cruz for several days. This announcement was made known early Friday morning. Only unexpected happenings or a special request from the Mexican government will cause him to return to Mexico City.

It had been Mr. Lind's intention to go back at once and resume negotiations, but so far Senor Gamboa, minister of foreign affairs, has not asked Mr. Lind to return to the capital.

It is announced that "Mr. Lind will make Vera Cruz his headquarters, because he has suffered from ill health in Mexico City."

As a matter of fact, there has been a setback to the progress of peace negotiations. Advice from the City of Mexico tonight that Senor Gamboa declared that "Mexico has agreed to nothing."

William Bayard Hale sailed Thursday evening on the steamer Moro Castle for Havana. He will disembark there and proceed by the Key West route to Washington. He carries with him the originals of the Mexican government's communications.

Dr. Hale had a long conference with Mr. Lind prior to sailing, and the latter attaches much importance to Dr. Hale's trip to Washington, where he is to place the whole situation before the president.

Towards the end of the conference they were joined by Rear Admiral Fletcher. The Moro Castle was delayed in port for more than two hours waiting Dr. Hale.

The United States gunboat Nashville is here. It is expected that the warships will be distributed as follows:

At Vera Cruz, the Louisiana, Michigan and South Carolina; at Tampico, New Hampshire; Tuxpan and Minatitlan, Tacoma; at Campeche, Wheeling.

The transport will carry supplies for the fleet and the Nashville will carry orders. All the vessels have instructions to receive refugees and to furnish them transportation to the United States via Vera Cruz.

Mexico City, Aug. 30.—The announcement of the return of John Lind to Mexico City brought from Senor Gamboa, minister of foreign affairs the declaration Thursday night that Mexico had agreed to nothing, and that Senor Gamboa's note of August 26 to Mr. Lind was the last communication he sent.

It was suggested to the minister that President Wilson's representative was coming to the capital to resume negotiations. Senor Gamboa replied that this appeared not unlikely, as he naturally expected a reply to his last note. He added that Mr. Lind would be entirely welcome at the capital, and that personally he would be glad to see him.

It is fully expected that a resumption of the negotiations between the United States and Mexico will occur on the return to the Mexican capital of President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind.

Among American residents in Mexico the urgent warning from the United States government that they should leave the country immediately at first caused anxiety, in some cases approaching consternation, and later a general determination to abide by the government's injunction, no matter what the monetary cost. There will doubtless be a great exodus from the republic in the next few days unless the warning is rescinded by reason of a prospective settlement of the more or less strained relations.

Americans here are at a loss to know how to interpret the peremptory warning issued by President Wilson to leave the republic. Somewhat reassured by the declaration that armed intervention is not intended, they are now wondering whether there is a hidden meaning back of the latest warning.

The American consulate general was crowded throughout the day by Americans of all classes seeking information.

Bryan Forgets to Go Home.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Mexican situation so absorbed Bryan that he forgot to go home, and while he waited for messages from John Lind he curled up on a couch, where he slept until morning.

Two Killed in Upset Auto.

Becket, Mass., Aug. 28.—Albert Williams and David Garvin of Pittsfield were killed when their automobile overturned while descending a steep hill known as Jacob's Ladder.