

SENATOR BRADLEY OF KENTUCKY, DEAD

A DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICAN AND FOR FORTY YEARS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

SERVED IN THE UNION ARMY

Ran Away From Home to Enter Into the Struggle of the Civil War at the Age of 14.

Washington.—William O. Bradley United States Senator from Kentucky, died here at 9:45 p. m. after a lingering illness aggravated by a fall.

Senator Bradley was one of the most distinguished Republican leaders of Kentucky in his generation. An orator of unusual ability, for 40 years he had been prominent before the people of his state and the nation.

Born in 1847, he was only 14 years of age when War Between the States was declared. Twice he ran away from home to join the Union army, only to be taken from the ranks by his father because of his extreme youth. As a page of the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature he attracted such attention that at the age of 18 a special act was passed by the Legislature, enabling him to practice law, if he proved his qualifications before an examining committee. He satisfied the committee of his qualifications and made law his profession.

Faced with a strong Democratic majority in his state Mr. Bradley often suffered defeat for office. Twice he was defeated for Congress and four times for United States Senator after receiving the nomination of his party.

In 1887 he was defeated for Governor, but reduced the Democratic majority of the preceding gubernatorial campaign from 47,000 to 17,000. It was this showing that led to his prominence as a vice presidential candidate the following year.

In 1895 Senator Bradley was elected Governor of Kentucky. Victory again settled on his banner in 1903, when a Democratic Legislature by eight votes, after a deadlock finally selected him to the Senate. His term would have expired March 3, 1915.

His last speech was delivered on May 6, when he spoke against the repeal of the Panama Canal toll exemption law.

METHODIST HAVE ADJOURNED.

In Session 18 Days the Quadrennial Annual Conference Closes.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—After being in session for 18 days the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, formally adjourned. The selection of the place for holding the next conference, has been entrusted to a special committee named for that purpose. It is generally believed that either Richmond, Va., or Atlanta, Ga., will be chosen, both cities having extended pressing invitations.

Despite the fact that strenuous efforts were made to clear the decks of all business at night session, adjournment came with many petitions, memorials and resolutions still on the calendar. The majority of the delegates will remain in the city for a day or so, numerous board meetings having been called to meet immediately after the adjournment of the conference.

Interest in the last sessions centered in the decision of the conference to not again submit to the annual conference the question of changing the name of the church; the adoption of a committee report recommending stricter regulations of evangelists traveling within the bounds of the conference and the adoption of the resolution that both sides have four years consecutive jurisdiction in the various mission fields.

At the afternoon session the committee on education recommended that \$105,000 be raised annually, to be spent at the discretion of the board of education and that all money due the theological department of Vanderbilt University to June 30, 1914, be paid.

Detectives Assert Innocence.

Atlanta, Ga.—Declaring their only crime "his been possibly the public announcement of our belief in Leo Frank's innocence," Daniel S. Lehon, Southern manager for William J. Burns, the detective, issued a statement here defending himself and fellow operatives of the charge of using improper methods in obtaining affidavits which were used in an effort to obtain a new trial for the factory superintendent. Mr. Lehon was indicted for subordination of perjury in connection with the case of Frank.

MRS. MARK THISTLEWAITE



Mrs. Thistlewaite is the bride of the secretary to Vice-President Marshall.

PART OF FLEET MAY BE BROUGHT BACK

BRYAN CONFERS WITH DIPLOMATS OVER TAMPICO OIL CONDITIONS.

NO NEWS OF THE CONSUL

Fate of Consul Silliman at Satillo Remains Unknown—No Reply Regarding Parks.

Washington.—The general slackening of tension in the Mexican situation resulted in the consideration at the Navy Department of plans to withdraw a part of the fleet on the east coast of Mexico. Acting Secretary Roosevelt said he hoped within a week to have four battleships, five destroyers and a tender on the way north.

Another important development of the day was a conference called by Secretary Bryan with British Ambassador Spring-Rice and Minister Van Rappard of The Netherlands to consider conditions in the Tampico oil fields. Protests, it was reported, had been received from oil operators that Federal officials had negotiated transfers of the American leases to British and Dutch oil men. Some protests that British and Dutch holders might suffer since the Constitutionalists assumed control followed. An understanding was reached that transfers made during the siege of Tampico would not be recognized.

Secretary Bryan said the state department had no advices of any effort to collect contributions from foreigners in Tampico.

No official information was forthcoming in the case of Private Samuel Parks. The state department is still without reply to the note in which it demanded information about Parks and characterized his reported execution as "a hostile and unfriendly act."

The war department, however, received a copy of an affidavit made by A. W. Bland, in which he repeated a story told him by an alleged eye-witness of Parks' death. The affidavit sets forth that Parks was shot to death by firing squad on order of a Mexican commander. Bland said the name of the eye-witness must not be revealed because he would be killed if it were known he had given the information.

Great Tunnel Complete.
Spartanburg, S. C.—Sandy Ridge Mountain, near Dante, Va., the last great barrier in the construction of the Elkhorn extension of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, was pierced, according to a message received from there. In the bowels of the earth, 1,500 feet below the surface, the two ends of the tunnel, which had been started simultaneously from both sides of the mountain, were joined. So accurate were the engineers' calculations that it was necessary to deviate scarcely a hairbreadth from the course surveyed to form the junction.

The tunnel, more than 8,000 feet long, has been bored through solid rock. Work has been under way day and night almost constantly since June 1, 1912. At times the progress has been slow, but when the greatest expedition has been made about 125 cars of rock have been removed daily.

Assembly in Session.

Wagoner, Okla.—The Rev. F. A. Brown of Marlow, Okla., was elected moderator and the 84th general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church formally organized here. Addresses welcoming the delegates to Wagoner were delivered.

JURY SAYS BECKER INSTIGATED CRIME

EX-POLICE LIEUTENANT AGAIN ADJUDGED RESPONSIBLE FOR GUNMEN'S WORK.

MAY DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Prisoner Now Faces Death Unless He is Pardoned, or the Court Interferes.

New York.—Twelve men decided for the second time that Charles Becker was the arch-conspirator responsible for the Rosenthal murder, which nearly two years ago awoke New York to a realization of corruption in the police department and opened a new era of police reform.

Becker, one a police lieutenant, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Only a pardon or interference again by the Court of Appeals can save him from following to the electric chair the four gunmen who shot Herbert Rosenthal, the gambler, early on the morning of July 16, 1912. The jury decided that the gunmen were Becker's agents.

One ballot decided Becker's fate. It was taken almost immediately after the jurors returned from luncheon at an uptown hotel where they went when Supreme Court Justice Samuel Seabury had finished his charge. It was unanimous for conviction. Tears streamed down the foreman's face as he announced the decision and tears stood in the eyes of several other jurymen. They had agreed that the corroboration which the District Attorney failed to present at the first trial to support the stories of Rose, Vallon and Webber, the three accomplices who turned informers, had been furnished by new witnesses at the second.

Becker's counsel announced that he would appeal and gained a week's stay for the preparation of his future campaign. The defendant was granted a short meeting with his wife and his brothers and then was taken back to his cell in the Tombs.

Becker and his wife were talking shortly before 5 o'clock in a room adjoining the sheriff's office when a court attendant announced that the jury had reached a verdict. Mrs. Becker was not permitted to accompany her husband to the court room. Newspaper men, court attendants, counsel for the defense and District Attorney Whitman and his staff were the only other persons allowed admission. The defendant's two brothers, Jackson and John Becker, the latter a detective lieutenant, hurried to a side entrance where they stood awaiting the verdict.

PUSH ANTI-TRUST MEASURE.

The Administration's Program is Started on Way in House Now.

Washington.—The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on its way to the statute books when the house, with legislative machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington trade commission bill, and laid that measure aside for final passage. The final vote on the bill will be taken after the house has considered the Clayton anti-trust bill which was taken up immediately and the administration railroad securities bill. House leaders count on having all three measures out of the way and up to the Senate within three weeks.

Objects to Government Ownership.

Washington.—Representative Montague of Virginia in a speech on the question of classifying corporations and requiring a uniform system of accounts, as part of the interstate trade commission work declared that arbitrary requirements of uniform accounting was likely to cause "confusion worst confounded." "I look upon efforts to project the power of this Nation into the individual accounting of corporations in our several states," he said, "as one of the most imperialistic steps that this nation could possibly take. You would pervert the business of the nation. You would pervert the initiative of business."

Cost of Living Effects Preachers.

Kansas City, Mo.—The effect of the high cost of living on home missions was pointed out in the annual report of the executive committee of home missions, presented to the fourth general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church here. It was asserted that where a missionary could live for \$800 a year ten years ago it now costs him more than \$1,200. For lack of funds the committee has on its hands 250 homeless churches and at least 275 other places where organizations might be effected.

ROBERT TAFT



Robert Taft, elder son of the former president, is soon to marry Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers. Mr. Taft is a graduate of Yale and the Harvard law school and is a practicing attorney in Cincinnati.

HUERTA TO RESIGN IF IT IS NECESSARY

AUTHORIZES HIS DELEGATES TO SUBMIT RESIGNATION IF FOUND BEST.

WHO WILL BE SUCCESSOR?

Huerta's Move Not Surprise in Washington But Causes Speculation as to Who Will Succeed Him.

Washington.—General Huerta has authorized the Mexican mediators to submit his resignation in case such a course is necessary to a settlement in peace negotiations. This was stated positively in dispatches from a thoroughly competent diplomatic source in Mexico City to one of the foreign representatives here and confirms intimations given by friends of the delegates here.

According to this information from Mexico City Huerta at first authorized the delegates to discuss only the question of the Tampico conflict leading to the American occupation of Vera Cruz. Later the Mexican dictator, it is explained, came to recognize the necessity of a broader settlement and then convened to the delegates assurances that he was prepared to step down should this course be found necessary by them.

The problem causing chief concern to diplomats in Mexico City now is that of the form of administration to be established during the interim before a constitutionally elected president could assume office. No intimations concerning the name of a possible successor to Huerta were contained in the dispatch, this subject being one in which it would be necessary to consult opinion of constitutionalist and other leaders in Mexico.

The information that the Mexican delegates had been given provisional authority to submit the resignation of Huerta did not occasion great surprise here as close friends of the Huerta government's commission broadly intimated that definite elimination of the dictator probably would be one of the first fruits of the Niagara Falls conference.

Four Starving Sailors Rescued.

Boston.—Four survivors of a boat load of 15 who escaped in the third boat of the freight steamer Columbian, burned at sea May 3, were picked up by the United States revenue cutter Seneca 40 miles south of Sable Island, according to a dispatch received here from the cutter.

The Dispatch of Captain Johnston of the Seneca follows:

"Ten a. m., 40 miles south Sable Island rescued lifeboat with officer Robert Teire, Sailors Kendall, Blangner, Fireman Michael Ludwigen, survivors of 15. Oiler George Hull died tenth. Peter Trel today. Others between. All died exposure and hunger. Short allowance biscuit and water. Eating biscuit crumbs and boot leather when rescued. Saw three steamers first two days, none since. Much rain. Fine today. All under doctor doing well."

MELLEN SUGGESTS FEDERAL CONTROL

FORMER RAILROAD PRESIDENT SAYS GOVERNMENT REGULATION IS SOLUTION.

"MONOPOLY MUST COME"

"For Economy and Efficiency There Should be One," Says Mellen to Councillor Folk.

Washington.—An absolute monopoly of transportation under government regulations and control, was suggested by Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a solution of the American railroad problem. "To get efficiency and economy," Mr. Mellen said, "there must be a monopoly and this monopoly is certain to be the United States Government."

A moment later Mr. Mellen remarked "every time a railroad official comes to Washington he has to take off his hat to some government official."

Mr. Mellen appeared to have recovered entirely from his fatigue when he appeared before the commission to resume his testimony. He responded to questions fired at him by Chief Counsel Joseph Folk promptly, never hesitating a second for a word. He told at length the story of his steamship transactions with Charles W. Morse. Concerning these Mr. Mellen explained he felt it desirable to confer with Colonel Roosevelt, then President of the United States. He told the President he had received an offer of \$20,000,000 from Morse for the New Haven steamship holdings and felt inclined to accept it, because, thus the New Haven would be able to turn the property into cash.

Mr. Roosevelt, he said, apparently was anxious that Morse should be checked in his ambition to acquire a monopoly of steamship lines and urged Mr. Mellen not to sell.

Mr. Mellen said at that time he was apprehensive of the enactment of a law by Congress to prevent railroads from owning or controlling water lines, but he was assured by Mr. Roosevelt, that so long as the law remained as it then was, the New Haven need have no fear about its water line holdings.

As to the acquisition of New England trolley lines, Mr. Mellen said he proceeded on the theory that transportation might better be handled on electric lines than on steam roads. He had been convinced that the diversion of much of the traffic of steam roads to electric lines would be more economical, rates lower, and service generally more satisfactory to the public.

REBELS STILL ADVANCING.

Having Occupied Tepic, They Now Move on Guadalajara.

On board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan, Mexico.—(Via Wireless to San Diego, Ca.)—An army of 5,000 Constitutionalists having occupied Tepic with a loss of 400 killed and an unknown number of casualties among the Federals has begun its advance on Guadalajara. In advance of the moving troops, a flying squadron of cavalry is working destruction to the Huertista lines of communication, its main object being the crippling of the railroad from Manzanillo to Guadalajara.

The capture of Tepic was accomplished after a bloody struggle. Although the losses of the Federals are uncertain it is known 200 were taken prisoners.

Mazatlan is in a state of panic. The rebels are closing in the terror of their approach is augmented by the presence in the ranks of 700 Indians in war paint, whose excesses in the event of the city's fall it is feared the leaders will be unable to curb.

More dismal to the contemplation of the average citizen is the prospect of the sacking of the city by the Federals when they are forced to retreat, as seems inevitable. It is the general belief that they will not give up Mazatlan to General Obregon without first wrecking the city.

Mediation Outlook Bright.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Before attempting in any way to deal with the Constitutionalists forces in Mexico, the three South American mediators let it be known that they are content to proceed to a bi-partite agreement between the United States and the Huerta Government. The mediators have not regarded the absence of delegates representing General Carranza as a serious detriment to their efforts to settle questions which led to the landing of American forces at Vera Cruz.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD BIG PARK

THE GREAT PISGAH PARK WILL BE MADE INTO A NATIONAL RESORT.

WILL RETAIN PRESENT NAME

Already Well Stocked With Deer Wild Turkey and Trout, Which Have Been Well Cared For.

Washington.—It is safe to say that there is more in the purchase of the Pisgah Forest by the government than shows on the surface. Months ago a newspaper correspondent was told that Uncle Sam wanted to establish a national park somewhere in the mountain regions of North Carolina. Before such a thing can be done Uncle Sam must have the land. The land in hand, a few formalities makes it a park like the Yellowstone, the Glacier, or Yosemite. Before many years people may be flocking to the beautiful National Park, the Pisgah Forest Park of North Carolina.

"In accordance with Mrs. Vanderbilt's desire," says the commission report, "the national forest reservation commission will retain the name of Pisgah Forest; in fact, the general area, in which this forest is located and in which other purchases may be made, is already designated as the Pisgah area. It is proposed also to make it a game refuge for the preservation of the fauna of the eastern mountains. It is particularly well suited to this purpose since it is already well stocked with game and fish including deer, turkey and pheasant, and in the streams rainbow and brook trout, with which they have been systematically stocked from year to year.

"On approximately four-fifths of the area there is a timber contract which provides for the moving of certain portions of the merchantable stand. It is already provided, however, that this removal shall be in accordance with the best forest practices, so that there is not only danger of forest destruction, but provision is made for a natural restocking which should be an improvement on the present stand. The area contains improvements in the form of buildings, roads and trails, which will greatly help in the administration of the forest by the government.

TILGHAM RECEIVES \$7,000.

Wake Jury Returns Verdict Against Seaboard Railway.

Raleigh.—The jury in the \$50,000 damage suit of Conductor Tilgham vs. Seaboard Air Line Railway in progress all the week gave a verdict of \$7,000 for the plaintiff. Contributory negligence was charged and Judge Allen charged the jury that the plaintiff's negligence, if any, could be charged against that of the railroad company and he be given the benefit of any difference in his favor.

The damage is for injury in the head-on collision between passenger trains Nos. 81 and 84 north of Norlina, between Granite and Granby, in November, 1912, when two engineers were killed.

Postoffice Primary in Cleveland.

Shelby.—The postoffice primary, which was arranged by the consent of the candidates and with the approval of Congressman Webb, who promptly agreed to name as postmaster of his home town the choice of the citizens, was held and resulted in the selection of W. J. Roberts. Only a plurality was needed, Mr. Roberts receiving 231 votes; H. T. Hudson, 115; S. A. McMurray, 89; L. E. Ligon, 64; J. A. Wilson, 26; S. A. Washburn, 12. All white, male patrons of legal age were entitled to vote.

Two Bands at Newton.

Newton.—Newton now has two splendid bands, the North Newton and the Baraca Band. Milt Deal is instructor of the North Newton band and Mr. Moss of Cherryville instructor of the Baraca band. These bands were only organized a short time ago, but have made rapid progress under their splendid teachers.

Davie Town Fireswept.

Mocksville.—Fire which started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is supposed to have caught from the boiler room of the Hendricks box factory at Bixby, seven miles north of here, had at 10 o'clock almost wiped out the small village, the box factory, five freight cars, the postoffice, stores of D. H. Hendricks & Sons and W. T. Morris and the residence of the postmaster being destroyed. It is not thought that any appreciable amount of insurance is carried and the loss is estimated at over \$25,000.