

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS OVER THE ATLANTIC COAST

Dozen Killed by Lightning
While Equally Large Number
on Sea Craft Are Reported Drowned.

PROPERTY DAMAGE IS IN MILLIONS

Total Damage and Loss of
Life Not Known as Communication from Virginia to New York Destroyed.

(National News Association)
New York, June 13.—The loss of life from the terrific electrical storm which continued today to sweep the Atlantic Coast states from New York to Virginia, is estimated at not fewer than twenty-five, while the property loss is enormous. Telegraph and telephone communication is so badly demoralized that it was impossible to get Washington connections until this afternoon and then only with frequent interruptions.

From the meager reports a dozen are known to have been killed by lightning and more than that number are missing, on a craft supposed to have gone down at sea along the coast. The storm consisted of a gale of wind, torrential rains and hail of enormous size, accompanied by terrific peals of thunder and constant flashes of lightning that threw thousands into panic. Several days will be required to completely restore the wire communication.

AREA OF STORM.

Philadelphia, June 13.—An area of storm havoc in which property has been damaged to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars and possibly a score of lives lost, extends today from New Jersey to South Carolina, and as far west as the Allegheny mountains, in the wake of the storm that broke suddenly over the coast late last night.

Communication has been hampered for many hours and some points in the zone of destruction were cut off. For a long time Washington was completely cut off from communication from the remainder of the world and grave fears were felt for the conditions which the storm had left in the national capital.

At Newport News.

Severe damage was done to shipping along the Atlantic coast. At Newport News, Va., houses were unroofed, trees and wires blown down, the Submarine Seal damaged and the Old Dominion liner Jamestown rammed and badly injured by a schooner. Heavy damage was done in the James valley where orchards were uprooted and crops washed out.

Trees were blown across railroad tracks, causing narrow escapes to trains. Near Magnolia, Md., the colonial express from Washington to Boston narrowly averted crashing into an obstruction which had been created across the rails.

That section of the hurricane which visited Baltimore was one of the worst in its history. Hall played havoc with the wires.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in moving messages out of this city. The wind here was aided in its work of destruction by a cloudburst.

At Camden, N. J., so many wires were blown down that the authorities had electric currents turned off.

Three men were killed in Allentown, Pa. The streets there were still running full of mud and water today. Last night the telegraph office was under five inches of water and subsequent rain kept the city flooded all night.

MAKING LONG TRIP ON THEIR BICYCLES

Two Washington, Pa., youths, Benjamin Young and Thomas Garrett, passed through this city on bicycles enroute to Denver, Col. It is a 1,500 mile trip from their home to the western city and they expect to make it in six weeks. They have covered about 360 miles of the journey so far.

RAILROAD PICNIC HELD ON JUNE 21

Pennsylvania railroaders and their families will hold their annual picnic this year at the Eaton, Ohio, fair grounds on June 21. Excursions will be run from Richmond, Hamilton, Logansport and Cincinnati. The usual large crowd is expected.

J. E. PARRY HERE

James E. Parry, the assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived on Tuesday and at once assumed charge of the work. Mr. Parry is experienced, having been assistant secretary of the Evansville association for several months prior to accepting the offer to come here.

Honestly, Did You Ever Know It to Fail



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OWEN GLORIED IN THE PROGRESSIVES

Democratic Senator Creates a Sensation in Direct Election Debate.

(Palladium Special)

Washington, June 13.—"I glory in that little band of insurgent Republicans," exclaimed Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, in a speech in the senate last night on the resolution for a direct election of senators. "I stand with them in their efforts to free this government from the corrupting influence of 'big business.'

This was only one of the features of the debate on the measure which, after ten hours of continuous debate passed the senate at ten o'clock last night by a vote of 64 to 24.

But for the addition of the Bristow amendment the resolution would now be through congress and the amendment would be submitted to the states.

The Bristow amendment was added by the senate to the resolution which came from the house. It is exactly the Sutherland amendment of the regular session, the adoption of which by the senate led to the defeat of the direct election resolution by the votes of southern senators. The Bristow amendment and its prototype, the Sutherland amendment, retain control to the federal government over the "times, places and manner" of holding elections for senators. The southern senators insisted that the states should control. They declared that the Bristow amendment was aimed at the "grandfather's clause" and other enactments in the south prescribing qualifications of voters and operating in most instances to disqualify ignorant and poor negroes.

Progressive Republicans divided on the merits of the amendment. Senator Bristow voted against the Sutherland amendment at the regular session. For his apparent change he was criticized. Most of the progressives, including Clapp, Cummins, Dixon, Brown, Kenyon and Crawford supported Bristow. But La Follette, Brough, Works and Poinexter opposed Bristow.

The fear of the resolution is that a sufficient number of the southern states may reject the amendment, because of the Bristow amendment to prevent ratification. It has been many days since a vote was so close and attended with so much excitement as that upon direct elections.

Here are some "ifs" but for which the Bristow amendment would have failed: If Vice President Sherman had not cast the deciding vote; if Clark of Arkansas, a southern Democrat, had not bolted his southern brethren; if Lorimer, who voted for the Bristow amendment had not been in the senate.

SANE FOURTH FOR CITY IS ASSURED

Dangerous Fireworks Will Not Be Sold—To Be Motorcycle Races Here.

In promotion of the safe and sane Fourth idea, Richmond dealers this year have refused to order those varieties of fireworks which are under ban by the city authorities because of the danger attached to their use by the inexperienced. Moreover it is even probable that the clamp will be put down even to a greater extent and the sky rocket abandoned as a means of displaying the patriotic enthusiasm of young America.

Some of the councilmen this year favor amending the existing ordinance so that skyrockets will be excluded.

Others are of opposite opinion, but even if no legislation is effected against them, the rockets will be on probation, so to speak, in the celebration this year. On July 4 last year the only accident of any consequence was the result of a falling skyrocket stick.

In case there are any similar accidents this year, the trend of councilmanic opinion seems to be that these noisy aviators are best cast into the discard.

Dealers are very well satisfied with the ordinance. They have agreed among themselves to observe it rigidly. They say that so far as evading the law is concerned, it would be a comparatively easy thing to do, but they are pledged not to.

Among the pleasure events to be held here on the Fourth probably will be motorcycle races at the driving park, east of the city. The city motorcycle club is anxious to pull off such an event which would bar all amateur and professional riders, excepting those living in the city. The track has been tested and found satisfactory for the purpose. Although only local entries will be permitted, it is probable some high powered racing machines will be entered in the events.

PUBLISHERS MEET IN KENTUCKY CITY

(National News Association)
Louisville, Ky., June 13.—Publishers representing all the larger daily newspapers from Virginia to Texas and from Missouri to Florida are gathering in Louisville for the ninth annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association. The program prepared for the two days' sessions provides for the discussion of a wide range of topics together with addresses by a number of speakers of national prominence.

BIG LEGAL BATTLE IN COURT STARTED

C. H. Deitemeyer Seeks an Injunction Against a Fertilizer Plant.

A legal struggle which promises to be of more than ordinary proportions was opened in the Wayne circuit court today when the suit of Charles H. Deitemeyer against William S. Clemenin for injunction and \$1,500 damages was called for trial. Some of the best legal talent of the county bar is arrayed on both sides, and a brilliantly fought case is anticipated. Clemenin's operation of a fertilizer plant northwest of the city furnishes the bone of contention.

The suit is being tried before Judge Ed Jackson of the Henry circuit court, a change of venue from Judge Fox having been taken by the defense.

The fact that practically the entire morning was taken up with argument by opposing counsel on the opening point in the case seemed to presage a long and hard fought struggle. When the trial was called Attorney John Robbins, representing Deitemeyer, declared that he was sure he had filed an amended complaint, but as none was to be found and as the records did not show it, he desired to then amend the original complaint by adding another paragraph. Such paragraph was to provide grounds for damages on account of Deitemeyer's wife. Attorney Study objected to the addition of such a paragraph, because, he alleged it constituted a separate cause of action.

After much argument and talk in which suits entered against Clemenin by William S. Pickett and his wife some time ago were referred to, the motion of Attorney Robbins was granted and Attorney Study took exception.

By this suit Deitemeyer seeks to secure recompense for the inconvenience, annoyance and damage he alleges the fertilizer plant operated by Clemenin has caused him and his wife. By the injunction clause in the complaint he seeks to permanently restrain Clemenin from the operation of the plant. Damages in the sum of \$1,500 are sought on two grounds, personal injury to himself and wife and damage to his property by the depreciation of rental value.

TRIPPEER AND SON, CONTRACTORS, SUE

Allen Trippeer and son, contractors, who had charge of the work of construction of North West Second street, on Monday brought suit in the circuit court against Walter D. Brown and ten others to foreclose liens for street assessment, demand \$2,000. The property owners affected by the suit neglected to pay the benefits of the improvement as assessed by the city of Richmond.

COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY NIGHT TO BE A LIVELY ONE

Election of a Member of the School Board Promises to Split Up the Councilmen Very Badly.

CLUB WOMEN INTEND TO HAVE CANDIDATE

Will Hold Meeting Monday to Make Their Selection—S. S. Stratton Is to Seek His Re-election.

To organize and name a woman as a candidate for the school board, the executive board of the Woman's City Federation of Clubs will be called together Wednesday morning. The meeting will be the result of a week's active work among the women of the city, canvassing both club members and women not affiliated with clubs, as to their position on having a woman member for the school board. There will be an election next Monday night, the term of S. S. Stratton, the president of the board, expiring soon. There is strong sentiment among women of the city in favor of a member of their sex on the school board. Mr. Stratton has been on the board a number of years and has been an efficient official. It was at first understood he would not seek re-election. However, it is said that he has seen several councilmen regarding his candidacy for another term on the board. It is generally understood in council that Mr. Stratton will run again. He is being supported by Councilmen Williams and Engelbert, and he is certain of two or three other votes.

To See Councilmen.

Several committees are to be appointed at the women's meeting Wednesday to see the councilmen of each ward, to attempt to secure their support of a woman candidate. Petitions may be circulated by the women and presented to council. Who will be nominated by the women is doubtful. Miss Mary A. Stubbs, a former high school teacher, and one of the best known women educators in Wayne county has been suggested but it is said she will not consider the position. Also the names of Mrs. D. W. Dennis and Mrs. George Knollenberg are mentioned.

Albeit the women are just opening their campaign, the slight flurry caused by Mr. Weishaup's suggestion of a woman, has nearly died out in council. At the last regular council meeting, the school question was discussed at length. The general opinion seemed to be that a woman would stand but little chance of being elected. The women, however, claim they have been promised at least one vote, and have a number of others in sight. They believe that their petitions will have considerable weight. Lack of organization has handicapped them, but tomorrow's meeting, they say, will end that difficulty.

The council meeting next Monday night promises to be exciting. There will be at least three candidates in the race, it is said. Councilmen Evans and Weishaup are canvassing for a candidate whose name they will present to the meeting in case Mr. Stratton drops out of the race. This candidate has been promised five certain votes, which in case of a close race with three or more candidates means certain election. Councilman Will Bartel is in favor of a Democrat and it is said he will present the name of John Bayer, once a Democratic aspirant for mayor. Councilman E. E. King says he has a "crackin' good man," in a Democratic preacher. His name he refuses to divulge.

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Second: On issuance of stock the city shall receive stock similar to other stock issued, i. e. the stock will have voting power in addition to an income. In section 14 of the R. C. W. Co. proposal it states that the city may take over all additional stock, and Campfield's 25 cents per thousand gallons, the present Richmond city rate. On the new schedule the R. C. W. Co. rates figures about 26-28 cents per thousand gallons.

By comparison it is thus seen that the rates of the Campfield company are slightly lower than those of the local company.

City officials differ as to free water, however, and no matter which bid is finally accepted, there will be restrictions on free water. City Attorney A. M. Gardner, carefully avoids giving the city any voice in the management of the company until it buys the entire plant. Even though the city owned eight-tenths, or a higher percentage of the stock, it would still have nothing to do with the operation of the plant. The city demands voting power and a man on the board of directors. This last is not so important but it will give the city an opportunity to "keep tab" on what the company is doing.

"Going Value" Feature.

Third: The going value of the plant should not be considered in the purchase of the plant by the city. In explanation of this, first it should be said that Expert Engineer Maury, some time ago, fixed the going concern value of the local waterworks company at \$110,000, and the total value, including going concern, at \$70,000. In section 14 of the Richmond City Waterworks proposition it states that \$70,000 on June 1, 1909, shall be the value of the plant. Of course additional stock issuances increased the value. This section states that if the city wished to buy the plant, it must pay also for the going concern value at the time of the purchase. Now the city figures if there was, say \$100,000 issued in stock, the business of the plant would increase. The gross receipts would increase. The going value would be increased. Therefore every time the city took any stock, it would increase the going value and the price it must pay for the plant.

The city holds that the going value shall not be included in this section, regarding the purchase of the plant, but that the value of the plant must be the actual value.

Could Raise Rates.

Fourth: In the second sub-section of section 14, of the R. C. W. Co. prop-

NUMEROUS "JOKERS" FOUND IN THE WATER WORKS PROPOSALS

Bids Submitted by the Richmond City Waterworks Company, as They Now Stand, Are Not Acceptable to the City and Will Be Rejected by the Board of Public Works It Is Reported.

BOARD WILL PREPARE CONTRACT OF ITS OWN

This Contract Will Contain the Various Features Which the City Will Insist on Being Incorporated in the Franchise Taken Over by the Successful Bidder—City Will Take a Slow Course.

As the waterworks bids, submitted Monday, stand, neither that of the Richmond City Waterworks company nor of E. M. Campfield is acceptable to the city, and in their present form both will be rejected. It will be at least three months before the city will have completed a draft of the kind of contract it desires. Next week a meeting will be held, at which the board of works and council members and business men will attend. The provisions of a proposed contract will be taken up section by section, and its merits and demerits discussed. Both the local company's proposition and that of E. M. Campfield will be impartially considered.

What the city will demand it is believed, will be in brief, as follows:

First: A salary and expenditure limit. This is extremely important. Nothing in the contracts provide for such limitation, and city officials say that by means of increasing salaries, and padded expense accounts the contracting company might eat up the profits, so that the city would fail to get a cent.

Must Remove This.

Fifth: In the following few subsections of the Fourteenth section of the local company's franchise, it provides for the division of receipts, 6 per cent to the company, and the remaining receipts equally divided, and the remaining receipts going to the city. This is considered fair by the city, but the following provision must be taken out:

"If the rates for water service as fixed by this ordinance shall not furnish a net return of six per cent on the net valuation to said water works, as herein provided, for said rates shall be increased by said water works company so as to provide for such return."

"In other words," said a city official, "we guarantee the Richmond City Water Works company a six per cent return on their investment. The company borrows the money, while the city holds the sack."

This provision will probably be scratched off early in the weeding out of "jokers."

A Sixth Objection.

Sixth: The rates in both franchise bids are practically the same as at present, excepting that the Richmond City Water Works company's proposal gives a free water. It charges six cents per 100 cubic feet, or 750 gallons, for public water, excepting fire plugs. These would be rented annually from the local company at \$50 each or from E. M. Campfield at \$42 each. The domestic rate of the local company is 20 cents per 100 cubic feet, and Campfield's 25 cents per thousand gallons, the present Richmond city rate. On the new schedule the R. C. W. Co. rates figures about 26-28 cents per thousand gallons.