EVERYBODY 10 PAGES READS IT.

The Topeka State Journal.

EVERYBODY 10 PAGES NEEDS IT.

LAST EDITION. MONDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 31, 1910. MONDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

GIVEN KNOCK OUT.

Regulars Score a Victory Over the Insurgents.

Take the Reins of Power in Kansas Day Club.

Overwhelming Approval of Taft's Progressive Administration.

REBUKE FOR STUBBS.

Resolution Endorsing Governor Is Voted Down.

Speech of Charles Whedon, of Nebraska, Hooted.

Congressman McKinley's Plea for Regulars Well Received.

The nineteenth annual meeting and banquet of the Kansas Day club is now history, and like most history, may be spoken of as dealing largely with camps and battles. The regulars were in control from the beginning to the end. Anti-Stubbs officers were elected throughout, endorsement of the Stubbs administration was denied and C. W. Whedon, an eminent insurgent from Nebraska, was all but howled down at the banquet, and Whe'on had been announced as "the speaker of the evening."

The meeting overwhelmingly adopted a resolution endorsing "the wise, courageous, and conservatively progressive administration of William H. Taft."

The meeting of the club to elect officers was the most sensational and the last attended in its history. They had to adjourn from the supreme court rooms to the Representative hall, and that room was crowded to the doors.

The features of the club meeting was the appearance of Bill Hackney once more in the spot light with a rabid speech, typewritten and prepared beforehand, and the fine appearance and address of Attorney General Jackson in the face of overwhelming odds. Following the Hackney speech Mr. Jackson climbed upon one of the desks in the rear of the hall and gained the attention of the chairman. His reply to Hackney commanded attention and respect from every quarter. White with rage and in deadly earnest, Mr. Jackson nevertheless kept himself in perfect control. He was alone in the breach, like the guard at Waterloo, with the rout of the army behind him, but he made as fine a figure as Cambronne did on that historic occasion. His words came readily and they were red hot from the forge. He made a manly and eloquent plea. He faced a crisis which no one could avert, but he made as fine showing in defeat as most men do in victory. It was a great day for the attorney general, even though the insurgents were routed, for he showed his calibre in time of peril and adversity.

There was never such a meeting of the Kansas Day club and there will likely never be such a meeting again. It had been announced beforehand that the club meeting and banquet would be nonpartisan affairs in which factionalism would not be countenanced. But faction broke from its moorings in the flood of personal feuds and swept all before it. The regulars had been beaten last year in the primary and after spending a year on St. Helena in exile they took full revenge for past reverses. They outnumbered the insurgents four to one and they rubbed it in without mercy. They elected Tom Wagstaff, leader of the revolt, to the office of president, by acclamation, after Shukers had withdrawn his name. Then they elected a regular as secretary in the person of Henry Morrison of Colby. All the vice presidents are regulars. The speakers at the Saturday afternoon meeting in Representative hall, who were called to the platform and those who got the loudest cheers were exiles returned from obscurity. It was a revolution. When J. N. Dolley tried to speak there was almost a riot. Dolley's fighting blood was up, however, and he spoke anyway and dared the meeting to turn down the endorsement of the Stubbs administration. The dare was accepted cheerfully and the Stubbs resolution offered by Mr. Jackson was voted down four to one.

At the banquet Saturday night it was almost as bad. The young Kansans on the program were listened to without an outbreak, but when Charles Whedon, the Nebraska insurgent, undertook to criticise the Payne bill and uphold the action of the insurgents in congress there was a lively protest. The distinguished visitor was treated rather discourteously and frequently had to stop while President Allen restored order in the banquet hall.

Later the crowd sat quietly and listened to a long speech by Representative McKinlay of California in favor of party regularity and protective tariff. Mr. McKinlay did not stop talking until 12 o'clock and then the crowd gave him a great ovation and called for "more."

The wisdom of holding the banquet in the Masonic hall was apparent when seven hundred guests were comfortably seated and served at the banquet. This hall is a room of noble proportions and especially adapted for a big banquet.

Among the new and young speakers at the banquet whose talks were especially interesting and appropriate were F. L. Platt of Kirwin, who responded to the toast "Kansas;" A. M. Erbright of K. U., who talked from the subject, "The Young Republicans," and O. H. Foster of Garden City, in his discussion of "The Interpreter."

President H. J. Waters of the State Agricultural college, one of the speakers, is a Democrat, and his address was looked forward to with interest, but he talked about the "Meat Boycott," avoiding all political questions entirely. President Waters made a good talk and it was well received.

Naturally the question of Saturday's triumph of the regulars over the square deal is the all important one now in public discussions. How deep do the surface indications go? What will it lead to? Is Stubbs on the run? These are the questions asked. No certain answer can be given until the votes are counted at the next primary. The regulars had one good day and

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AS LONG SEES IT.

Insurgent Move Like Political Revolution of 1896.

Washington, Jan. 31.—"Not since the silver agitation in 1896 has there been so much uncertainty in the political situation as there is today," remarked former Senator Chester I. Long of Kansas at the Raleigh.

"At that time, as is well known, there were Republicans who could not agree with their party, and they walked out of the Republican national convention and became Democrats. The socalled insurgent element of the Republican party today is similar to that of 1896. They are Bryan Republicans. What the effect of this movement will be no one can tell; at least, I can not. In Kansas, where it is said the insurgent element is strongest, the uncertainty is just as great as in other parts of the country. I could not predict, and would not predict, how the congressional districts will go in the next election. It looks as if Representative Madison, in whose district I live, will not have any opposition for the nomination. Some of the other members of the house look for opposition.

"I have no doubt that President Taft will be renominated. Why should he not be? He has done nothing so far in his administration to warrant any opposition in his nomination."

"Will he be elected?"

"Well, there is trouble ahead for the Republicans, I fear. This uncertainty is something no one can tell anything about. Taft will be renominated, I am confident, and he ought to be re-elected."

COAL MINERS' DEMAND.

Ten Cents a Ton Increase and an Eight-Hour Day.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America today formulated the following demands to be made on the bituminous coal mine operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana at the joint conference to be held in Toledo, beginning tomorrow. Wage increase of 10 cents a ton on pick and machine mined coal and an equivalent increase for all classes of labor in and out of the mine.

Coal to be weighed before screened and paid for on that basis.

An absolute eight-hour work day.

Time and a half for overtime, holidays and Sundays.

A two-year contract to go into effect April 1, 1910.

The contracts to be demanded at Toledo will be the basis of uniform contracts to be demanded by the miners in all the other bituminous coal districts of the United States and British Columbia.

SON KILLS HIS FATHER.

Claude Miller of Manchester Slew Sire Following Quarrel.

Manchester, Kan., Jan. 31.—John Miller, an aged farmer living three miles northeast of here in Flora township was beaten to death by his son, Claude. The tragedy took place in the yard in front of the house and was the outcome of repeated quarrels. The son, who is 35 years old, lives at home and helped work the farm. There has been repeated quarrels and the son wished to attend a neighborhood sale which was objected to by the father.

He went away and upon his return was met by the father who secured a club and threatened to chastise him. Before the father could carry his threat into execution the son seized a hedge stick, used for a wire stay, hit the father over the head, knocking him down and continued to beat him until he was dead.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight

FALLING SLOWLY.

The Seine Is Subsiding One Inch in Three Hours.

Total Decline Since High Mark Is Two Feet.

CITY IS DIGGING OUT.

Sidewalks Continue to Fall into the Subway.

There Has Been Very Little Loss of Life So Far.

Paris, Jan. 31.—From midnight until noon today the subsidence of the River Seine averaged only about a third of an inch an hour. The weather, however, continued favorable, with a rising barometer. The temperature was slightly lower.

The recession of the waters in some of the streets was noticeable during the forenoon.

The situation at critical points was ameliorated to a considerable extent today, notably in the neighborhood of the St. Lazare station. The engineers now hope to be able within a few days to shore up the underground workings and so prevent the collapse of streets and buildings, which has appeared imminent for several days.

Beginning this morning, the authorities concentrated their efforts on the restoration of the crippled public services, the repair of telegraph cable and telephone lines and the re-establishment of the demoralized railroad communication. There is no prospect of restoring the electric light and power systems this week.

Preparations have been perfected for cleansing and disinfecting the city. President Roux of the Pasteur institute, in conference with other experts, has decided upon a series of measures, which will be carried out by the sanitary officials.

The principal danger is considered to be from the polluted water supply. The health authorities have caused a house to house canvass to be made, warning the occupants against reoccupying rooms which have been flooded until the apartments have been disinfected and giving instructions that water must be boiled before used.

As the deposits of mud left by the waters are removed from the houses, quick lime will be plentifully applied and the floors and walls cleaned and whitewashed or painted.

Dr. DeBovo, dean of the medical faculty of the Academy of Medicine, was comparatively optimistic today. The principal danger is from typhoid, the germs of which may be received if impure water is drunk.

It was officially announced that the total fall of the river up to noon was two feet.

The sidewalk at the corner of the Rue Caumartin and the Rue St. Lazare fell into the subway today. No one was injured.

The small loss of life throughout the period of disaster is a surprising feature.

The reciting of public prayer continues in the churches. Yesterday the image of St. Genevieve, patron saint of Paris, was carried in solemn procession through the afflicted districts on the left bank of the Seine.

Messages of sympathy and financial contribution from abroad are still pouring in. Among the numerous sums cabled direct from the United States were $20,000 from the Standard Oil company, $10,000 from Speyer & Co. and $5,000 from Frank J. Gould.

The Gil Blas today proposes that the municipality have a medal to be called the medal of Paris, struck for bestowal upon flood heroes.

Detachments of the military will be held in the inundated districts within and outside the city until normal conditions are restored to prevent pillaging.

The fluvial department estimates that it will be two weeks before the Seine has returned to its normal state.

Exciting rowboat chases after criminals on the outskirts of the city occurred during the night. In several instances the Apaches were fired upon by their pursuers, and three were shot dead. Two others were hanged from lamp posts as examples of the fate in store for those detected in acts of pillage and violence. It is predicted that there will be a further fall of 16 inches in the Seine by noon tomorrow. The Marne has dropped three feet from its crest at Chalifert and the Seine had receded equally at Montereau. The Yonne remains stationary.

M'LACHLAN'S DEFENESE.

California Congressman Explains His Connection With Coal Deal.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Explaining his connection with Alaskan coal claims, as brought out in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, Representative McLachlan, Cal., today mentioned Governor Gillette and Representatives Knowland and McKinlay of California as being interested in the proposition with himself and Representative Kinkaid, Neb., and a number of others.

Mr. McLachlan declared the proposition was entirely legal and ethical. A dozen or more men of prominence were interested in what was known as the Green group, he said. He did not recall the names of all his associates.

Speaking of the Green claims, McLachlan said:

"If there has been any violation of law in this matter I am not aware of it. I went into the proposition two or three years ago at the suggestion of Mr. Green and have paid out, so far, but $4,000 in surveying and developing my claim. The land was taken up in the ordinary manner of filing on mineral lands.

"In the beginning I purchased the right of the original entryman and I do not know anything about the manner in which his filing was made. If there was anything wrong with it, it occurred before I went into it. I do not remember the name of the man from whom I bought the filing right.

"I have not yet applied for a patent from the government, because I have been busy with the development work. We have found coal on the land but I do not know how much. A magazine article just published says my claim is worth $1,900,000, but if I can get my four thousand dollars out of it, I will be glad. In fact I would sell out for less than the amount I put in it. The law provides that the army and navy can have all the coal it wants from our claim at a price fixed by the government. If our claims are sold to a trust or monopoly the whole property reverts under the law to the government.

"Not more than 160 acres can be held by one person and that is the amount of my claim. The law provides also that there can be no consolidation of claims aggregating more than 2,500 acres. The group represented by Governor Gillette and Representatives McKinlay, Knowland, Gillette and myself, is within that limit."

FIRED THE WHOLE BUNCH

Frisco Cleaned Out City Hall at Two O'Clock This Morning.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—In order to prevent a repetition of the act of the members of the board of education who prevented their summary removal by Mayor P. H. McCarthy by procuring an injunction restraining him from taking such action, the chief executive at 2 o'clock this morning dismissed the members of the board of health, the park commission, the fire commission and the civil service commission held over from the late administration, and before they were even aware of their dismissal their successors had filed their commissions with the county clerk.

A MURDER VICTIM

Doctors Say Chas. Bjorkland Was Brutally Slain.

Skull Crushed and Body Badly Bruised.

HE HAD BEEN KICKED.

Trouble Occurred at a Swedish Hall.

The Man Had Been Drinking Heavily.

Charles Bjorkland, who died at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night of injuries, was the victim of vicious assault. This is the conclusion of Drs. Amis, Kleth and Johnson who performed an autopsy this morning. Injuries which the physicians say could hardly have been made by falling down the stairway at the Swedish society hall at 218 West First street, were revealed. Officers connected with the sheriff's office are now trying to run down a story of trouble which Bjorkland had in a drinking resort on West Fourth street Sunday.

About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon Bjorkland climbed the steps leading to the Swedish hall on his hands and knees. He was refused admission. He started back down the stairs and fell. It was thought for a time that his injuries were received at that time. A search of the stairway, however, revealed no trace of blood and it is now believed that Bjorkland had received the injuries which resulted in his death before he went to the hall of the Swedish organization.

Skull Was Crushed.

The autopsy revealed that the entire upper portion of the left side of the skull was crushed. The skin was not broken but the bones of the head were mashed. It is believed by the physicians that the wound was made with a club, or similar instrument, and they say that if he had fallen and struck his head on a sharp corner, or the edge of a step the force of the fall would have broken the skin. On the other hand it is argued that a blow with a club might have caused the injury without breaking the skin.

On the lower part of the abdomen were found many bruises indicating, according to the physicians, that he had been kicked. Marks, such as might be made by heavy shoes were discovered at the autopsy. There were other injuries regarded by the physicians as equally good evidence that Bjorkland was the victim of murder rather than accident.

Had Been Drinking.

Bjorkland began drinking Saturday night after a party, according to stories told today. He did not go home until 4 o'clock Sunday morning. He slept until 9 o'clock and then left home. He was not seen again by his family until John Nelson took him home at 5:30 o'clock last night. He walked to his home with Nelson's aid and at once sank into a stupor which lasted until 9 o'clock. At that time he was seized with convulsions and physicians called. He died at 10 o'clock without having regained consciousness. While in his delirium he called every few minutes: "Get out of here. I know what you want." He scolded Nelson when the latter helped prepare for bed.

When physicians arrived they found that Bjorkland was bleeding at the nose. Blood was also dripping from his left ear. Every effort was made to save his life but the injury was such as to be necessarily fatal. He died about an hour after they arrived.

Inquest Will Be Held.

An inquest will be held over Bjorkland's body tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in the city court room. Meanwhile the sheriff's force is working on the theory that Bjorkland had trouble in the West Fourth street resort mentioned above and is trying to learn who were his companions there.

The Bjorkland home is at 323 Fillmore street. Bjorkland was known as one of the best decorators in Topeka. He leaves a wife and four children.

KILL HORSES FOR FOOD.

Two Establishments Found in Suburbs of Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The discovery that horses are being butchered in Cook county for human food has led to a series of investigations on the part of the Illinois state food commission to discover where the meat is sold. In spite of the claim of the horse killers that their product is exported to Copenhagen, Denmark, Inspector Frank J. Hoey of the commission gives his opinion in an official report just made, that part of the horse meat at least is sold in cheap restaurants and free lunch saloons in Chicago.

The investigation resulted in the discovery of two horse slaughter houses, one of which was in operation when visited by Inspector Hoey and Harrison Kennicott. The proprietor made no pretense that he was butchering anything but horses, but insisted the meat was for circuses and for export. Thirty barrels of cured and salted horse meat were found at his place.

The horse packing plant which was found in operation is on the line of the Joliet & Chicago electric railway, one mile west of the city limits, at Archer avenue. It is operated by Charles Beigel and, according to his statement, kills fifteen horses a week.

The other plant had been operated by Antier Johnson and was five miles west of Dunning. It had been abandoned when visited and the proprietor had moved to a new location on the Desplaines river.

Sausage casings made from horses were found at the Beigel plant. The proprietor insisted that they, too, were exported to Denmark, but Johnson said horse killers frequently disposed of the casings to a sausage makers' supply house in Chicago.

Beigel admitted he furnished horse meat to his neighbors, farmers living outside of the city limits, but said he did not accept anything for it. He boasted that he had "never turned a poor person away empty-handed."

The food inspector based his statement that horse meat was being delivered to cheap restaurants and saloons upon observations made by himself during a score of trips to the vicinity of the horse packing house, and upon the evidence of persons with whom he talked during these trips. A delivery wagon from the horse packing house made frequent visits to saloons on the West Side, he said.

He obtained evidence that the wagon also made trips to a boarding house neighborhood in Summit, Ill., where Austrians employed in the quarries nearby live. These boarding houses, he reported, obtained meat at 6 cents a pound, while the proprietor of a market in that town complained that the lowest price he could make on beef was 9 cents a pound.

CASE IS REMANDED.

Supreme Court Orders Ouster Suits Back to Second Trial.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Holding that the attempt of the state of Kansas to tax the Pullman company on its capitalization, as done under the provisions of the so called Bush act, was unconstitutional, the supreme court of the United States today reversed the decision of the supreme court of Kansas and ordered the case remanded.

The court followed in the main the reasons given in the case of the attempt of Kansas to oust the Western Union company from doing a local business.

This was an action ot oust the Pullman company from a corporate franchise for charging and collecting compensation from passengers for the use of seats and berths in its cars between stations in Kansas.

Suit was brought because the company failed to pay a charter fee on its capitalization. That had been made a condition by the charter board of the state on which a franchise to do business would be granted.

The fee was required under the Kansas law of 1905, by which foreign corporations seeking to transact its business in the state must pay a charter fee for the benefit of the permanent school fund.

Justice Harlan announced the decision of the court. Justice Holmes announced a dissenting opinion. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice McKenna also dissented.

INDIAN HUNTERS HELD.

Two Boys Bound for Utah Are Stopped in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—Two brave Indian hunters, William Loebesh and Michael Patrick, of Charleroi, Pa., Pa., aged 16 and 13 years old, respectively, have been checkmated at the Union station. They are being held at police headquarters until the police hear from their parents.

The sombrero hats with yellow bands aroused the suspicions of the police. The boys' baggage included a knockdown rifle, a pistol, a hatchet, a dirk, a dagger, ammunition, a telescope, a loaf of bread, a roll of stage money and a prayer book.

The boys said the reading of dime novels caused them to set out for Utah to unearth a buried treasure. The rifle was to fight back invaders and the telescope to detect Indians.

Weavers Return to Work.

Webster, Mass., Jan. 31.—The 300 weavers who had been out on strike returned to their machines in the North Village cotton mills of the S. Slater Sons corporation today. Following the action of the weavers, the 500 other operatives, who had been out on strike, returned to their places. The strikers returned to work conditionally, stipulating that the mill owners follow any action February 1 of the Fall River mills with regard to wages under the new 56-hour law.

Bryan Is in Peru.

Arequipa, Peru, Jan. 31.—W. J. Bryan and family have arrived here and were given a hearty greeting.

Old live [illegible]cons wanted. Cope & Co. Phones—[illegible].

ALL WRITE TAFT.

Plan to Have Every Woman in the United States

Send a Postal Card to the President at Washington.

TO ENLIST HIS AID

In the Crusade Against High Prices of Food.

N. Y. Retailers Are Resisting the Hammering Process.

New York, Jan. 31.—Neither the anti-meat campaign nor the general crusade for a lowering of the high cost of living showed any signs of exhaustion today.

A woman's mass meeting postponed from Saturday because of the storm is to be held this afternoon in Madison Square. Tuesday night meetings of club women will be held to help push the postal card campaign which the Gotham club, under the direction of its president, Mrs. Anita Comfort Brooks, has inaugurated.

The cards already are in wide circulation, going to all parts of the country and making direct personal appeals to stop using meat. Preparations were under way, it was announced today, to have the Federation of Women's Clubs of America take up at its convention here on Friday next a concerted movement to ask every woman in the country to send a post card to President Taft, asking him to take measures against monopolistic control of meat prices.

Meat prices held about stationary today. Retailers are showing a strong disposition to resist further cuts and diminishing shipments are helping them maintain their stand.

MORE THAN HALF FREE.

Less Than 50 Per Cent of Imports Pay a Tariff Duty.

Washington, Jan. 31.—More than half of the merchandise imported under the new tariff law enters the United States free of duty. This is shown by the bureau of statistics in monthly statements of imports since the new law went into effect, August 6, 1909.

In the month of August the imports entering free of duty amounted to 46.22 per cent; in September 49.25 per cent; in October 50.61 per cent; in November 54.11 per cent; in December 55.96 per cent, the average for the five months' period being 51.5 per cent.

Except for 1890, when sugar was admitted free of duty this is a larger percentage of imports free of duty than under any previous tariff law. Prior to that time the highest annual average importations free of duty was in 1841, when the percentage was 49.53.

The total value of all merchandise entering free of duty reached $100,000,000 in 1877, passed the $200,000,000 mark in 1880; the $300,000,000 in 1891; $400,000,000 in 1892; $500,000,000 in 1903; $600,000,000 in 1907 and in the calendar year just ended was practically $700,000,000, the figures being $698,799,711.

The principal articles in this total of non-dutiable imports for 1909 were hides and skins, India rubber, pig tin, raw silk, fibres, cotton, copper, coffee, tea, cocoa, chemicals, art works and undressed furs.

BURIED UNDER COAL.

Man Survived Six Hours and Directed Work of Rescuers.

New York, Jan. 31.—Although buried under many tons of coal, Nicholas Nedendock superintended the work of his rescue for six hours today until 100 tons more of the coal was precipitated upon him and he was crushed and smothered to death.

When Nedendock fell through a coal chute from an elevator on an East river pier, he was buried under the coal before it could be shut off. Policemen, firemen and dock workmen labored at top speed during the six hours to shovel away the coal from him, conversing with him occasionally and receiving directions as to where to direct their energies.

The end came when the support of a coal bin collapsed and fully 100 tons of coal came down, killing Nedendock and burying two of the rescuers. These two were dug out but were badly hurt.

BISHOP FOSS DIES.

Death Followed a Paralytic Stroke Sustained January 18.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, retired, of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of the best known clergymen in the country, died in the Hahnemann hospital from a stroke of paralysis which he sustained while riding in a trolley car January 18.

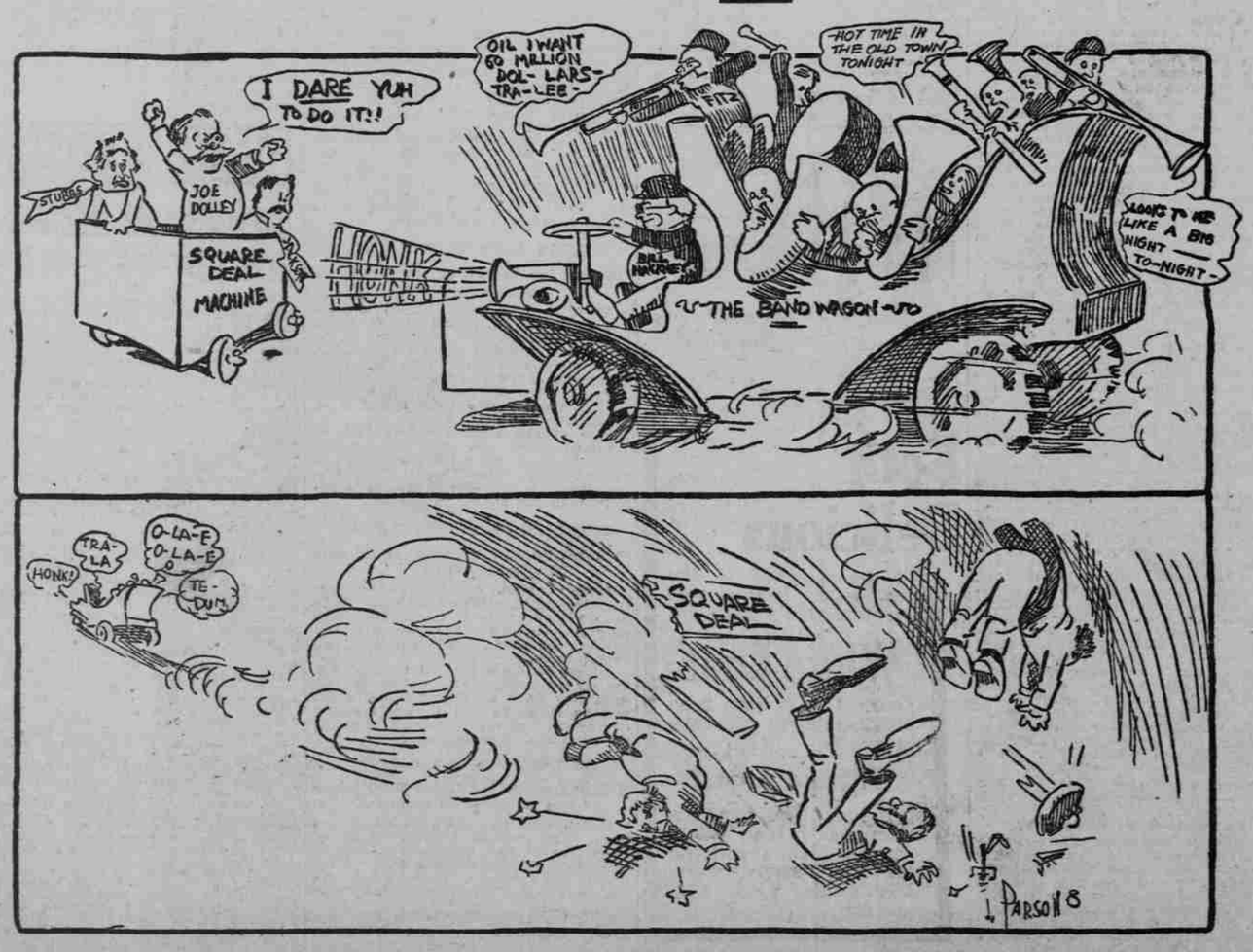
Cyrus David Foss was born in Kingston, N. Y., at the head of the St. Lawrence river, January 17, 1834. His father was a Methodist minister, and his brother also, both of them being noted men in their respective fields of labor.

Weather Is Warmer.

Although the temperature remained below freezing in the shade until noon today it is believed that the snow will have entirely disappeared by tonight. Warmer weather is predicted tonight and tomorrow the temperature is expected to be much like that of today. The minimum temperature registered during the past 24 hours was at 6 o'clock this morning when 18 degrees above zero was reached. At 2 o'clock the wind was blowing 10 miles an hour from the notheast. Following are the hurly temperatures:

7 o'clock	19	11 o'clock	28
8 o'clock	19	12 o'clock	32
9 o'clock	22	1 o'clock	34
10 o'clock	25	2 o'clock	37

Citizens Secure Thief's Freedom.

Oberlin, Kan., Jan. 31.—Roy Demster, who has been in the county jail for several months on a charge of larceny, has been released, as the result of a petition circulated by citizens. A subscription was also taken up and enough money was raised to buy him a ticket to Arkansas.

AND THEY DID