

LAST EDITION

THURSDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 2, 1911.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

KICK OVER KETTLE

Senate Upsets House Educational Institution Budget.

Allows the Schools an Aggregate of \$2,684,000.

GOES TO CONFERENCE.

Committee Will Try to Adjust the Difference.

Avery State Highway Bill Passes the Senate.

When the educational appropriation bills were considered in the senate this morning, that body raised the appropriation allowed by the house. It is now up to a conference committee to straighten out the breach between the allowances of the two branches of the legislature. In educational budget matters this morning the senate allowed the state university, agricultural college, experiment station and state normals an aggregate of more than \$2,684,000. In several instances increases were made in the original bills.

The appropriations were made a special order for this morning and went through the senate without debate. Kansas University was allowed \$1,071,370 for 1912, \$1,252,420 for 1913 and \$1,518,950 for 1914. The State Agricultural College and Garden City experiment station was granted \$385,700 for two years, or \$431,500 for 1912 and \$484,200 for the ensuing year. The Emporia state normal, Pittsburg training school and Haves normal receive an aggregate of \$177,600, divided \$401,000 for 1912 and \$376,600 for 1913. The total appropriation to the six educational institutions aggregates \$2,684,570.

Senator H. W. Avery's state highway bill passed the senate this morning on third reading and is in a fair way to become a real law. In his bill the Clay county senator creates a highways commission composed of the board of regents of the state agricultural college and establishes a state highway fund. The commission also has the power to name a state engineer, who shall furnish plans for all bridges and highways in the state. His salary is fixed by members of the commission.

It is proposed by the Clay Center man to raise a highway fund of \$50,000 from the license on automobiles and motor car owners in the state. When the assessment was made in March, 1910, there were 10,000 automobiles in the state. This number would raise a fund under the Avery act of some 12,000 automobiles in Kansas and this would raise the general fund an additional \$10,000.

There was no opposition to the Avery measure and but two members—Bender and Fowler—voted against the passage of the bill. The law, if passed, is to become operative July 1, this year.

What looked like real trouble over the workmen's compensation act in the senate, was averted this morning when the two factions met and made concessions concerning the final verbiage of the bill. The compromise, though, will make some radical changes in the original act. The compromise was effected in preference to an open fight on the floor of the upper house.

Trouble started Wednesday afternoon when Senator Reed offered a substitute for the bill. This would bury the original bill for at least two years. His plan was to name seven commissioners to study the workings of the law in other states and report to the 1913 legislature. The compromise made strenuous objection to the substitute and its consideration. Reed, however, served notice that he meant business and Brewster pushed through a motion to have the proposed document printed.

According to the Reed substitute, two members of the senate, two members of the house, one person representing the railways, another the interests of the employees and the labor commission to act as the seventh member, were to consider the problem. The committee was to meet seriously and the friends of the bill declared war.

Under the terms of the agreement, the commission will be appointed to study the provisions of the new public utilities bill in which the two houses refused to concur. The bill has been decided upon and it is believed that both houses will accept the compromise together at noon that a report is expected at tonight's session.

Section 25 of the senate bill, which was the bone of contention, has been adjusted to the complete satisfaction of the factions. This section now provides that upon proper showing the state board shall be compelled to grant an issuance of stocks and bonds by utilities and public service corporations. Upon the petition of ten resident taxpayers an appeal is permissible to the state board from the city commission. No appeal is granted from the decision of the state board, except mandamus proceedings in case the board refuses to grant the provisions of the act as relating to the protection and rights of public service corporations.

The section relating to qualifications of members of the board, caused considerable trouble when the bill was under discussion. The conference committee worked out this difficulty. One member of the board is now required to be a practical business man, a second member must be an engineering expert and

versed in the affairs of public service corporations and a third member shall be selected by the governor and the bill does not define his qualifications. The bill will be readjusted and may be reported to the two branches of the legislature sometime this afternoon.

The third point of difference was in regard to control of local utilities. The house stood for home rule. The agreement said to have been reached is to allow an appeal to the state commission when 12 taxpayers petition for it.

The senate refused to concur in the house amendments to the senate resolution relative to a time for final adjournment of the legislature. J. T. Reed, chairman of the committee on conference, announced the appointment of Senators Brewster and Quincy as senate conferees.

FIGHT IN HOUSE.

McCormick Assaults Stone on Floor Today.

Accused Him of Breaking Faith With Him.

Just before the house convened this afternoon A. H. McCormick of Crawford county and Robert Stone of Shawnee had a personal encounter on the floor of the house. McCormick was the aggressor. He cursed Stone and attacked him, striking at him several times with his fists. Mr. Stone kept his temper all through the fracas and made no apparent effort to strike back. Will Montgomery, secretary to the speaker, separated the combatants. The trouble started over the defeat of the Pittsburg normal divorce bill.

Only a few members had assembled for the afternoon session when the fight broke out. McCormick was sitting at his desk in the front row. Mr. Stone was standing in front of the desk, talking with the Crawford county man. McCormick was bitterly angry over the defeat of the normal divorce bill. Stone was smiling and good humored.

Stone joshed the Crawford county man about the defeat of his bill. McCormick aimed Stone of breaking faith with him. Stone had taken the floor and made a speech against the bill at the morning session. Stone denied McCormick called him a liar.

Stone still smiled and McCormick called him a liar. Still Stone smiled and said, "I would not talk that way if I were you."

Then McCormick struck the man from Shawnee in the face. Stone backed away and tried to ward off the blows. One blow landed above the eye. Then Stone seemed to get angry for the first time and stopped backing away. Will Montgomery stepped between the combatants at this juncture and several members seized McCormick.

Stone left the house chamber immediately after the encounter. McCormick kept his seat.

When the house convened at 2 o'clock McCormick rose in his place and said: "During the noon recess an unfortunate occurrence took place on the floor of this house in which two members between whom I was sitting, one of whom I wish to say I am sorry that his affair should have taken place on the floor of this house and I wish to apologize to the house as a whole and to the members."

No action was taken in regard to the statement of the member from Crawford.

The encounter between Stone and McCormick came as suddenly as lightning from the sky. No one was expecting it and the men were struggling in the aisle in front of the press desk before a member could move to stop them.

McCormick is an elderly man and not of robust physique, but the fires of his youth seem not to have abated. He had worked all session for the Potts' divorce bill. He was utterly exhausted this morning very much at heart. He was bitterly angry when Stone talked to him about the bill and the smile on the face of the man from Shawnee made him do what McCormick did to his head. McCormick described the fight briefly as follows: "Mr. Stone and I had an agreement that if I would support him for speaker he would support my normal divorce bill. I delivered the goods and then today Stone spoke on the floor against my bill. When I talked to him today he denied this agreement. No one was expecting this and he returned the lie to me and I hit him."

When Mr. Stone left the hall he went at once to rooms of the conference committee and there he called me. He is a member of the house committee. When he came out he talked readily to the State Journal representative. Mr. Stone denies that there was an agreement between himself and McCormick over the speaker-ship question and the normal divorce bill. He said:

"As I walked down the aisle past McCormick's desk he had a long conversation with me in friendly fashion and said: 'I thought you had us licked this morning, Mac.' He replied with heat: 'We would have whipped you if there had not been so many dirty liars in the floor of this house.'"

"I denied that there was an agreement and he again called me a liar. Then he got up and struck me. I made no attempt to strike the old man back, merely tried to keep him away."

Mr. Stone was still perfectly cool and calm and talked of the affair without rancor. He had a slight abrasion under his left eye, but bore no other visible marks of the encounter.

Most of the many stories of the encounter agree as to the main facts stated above.

Senator Porter of Pittsburg, author of the normal divorce bill, his pet measure, this session declared today afternoon he regretted the unfortunate affair exceedingly and said further that he had urged Mr. McCormick to apologize to the Shawnee member. The senator said that he understood the bill had been beaten fairly in the house and that it did not become the Crawford delegation to fight over the defeat. They had fought a good fight and done their best. That was all they could do, he said.

The normal divorce bill had passed the senate, 58 to 56 against the bill. Had Stone himself voted for the bill the vote on the measure would have resulted in a tie.

CONTEST IN SIGHT

Edward F. Dunne Claims He Was Legally Nominated

In the Mayoralty Primary at Chicago Tuesday.

HARRISON HAS LEAD

Of 1,556 Votes on Face of the Returns.

Mistakes Alleged to Have Occurred in the Count.

Chicago, March 2.—Canvass of ballots cast at Tuesday's primary will be begun today.

Unofficial returns gave Carter H. Harrison a lead of 1,556 over Edward F. Dunne for the Democratic nomination for mayor, but Dunne's managers claim that mistakes have been discovered in the police returns and that the official count will show Dunne has a plurality.

Asked as to the reports that he would become an independent candidate if the official count of the votes indicated the nomination of Mr. Harrison, as already shown by the police returns, Mr. Dunne said:

"Not a word as to that. That is a bridge which will be crossed when we get to it, if we ever do. I claim that I was nominated at Tuesday's primary and I am confident the canvass of the vote will bear out my claim."

The obtaining of the necessary signatures for an independent candidate (7,700) will be no small task, for the petition must be filed by Friday, March 10, and every signer must be a man who did not vote at Tuesday's primary.

Chicago, March 2.—With a roar which brought the population of 60 tenements to their feet and sent them straggling in their bare feet to the streets, dynamite bomb exploded early today in the heart of the East Side Italian colony, blowing off the greater part of the front of a five story tenement at 307 East Forty-fifth street and breaking every window pane for a radius of three blocks. Thirty persons were injured by falling debris or cut by broken glass.

SENATE NIGHT SESSION.

Recess Was Taken at 1:35 O'clock This Morning.

Washington, March 2.—Although the bill to create a permanent tariff board was kept before the senate on early evening until 1:35 o'clock, this morning, no vote was had on it, nor any time fixed for voting.

The opposition came entirely from Democratic senators, who protested they were not conducting a filibuster but needed time for a caucus to define their position on the measure. Senator Beveridge, who had charge of the bill, questioned the Democrats closely as to their intentions and drew from them statements that they could not promise but believed there would not be any attempt to obstruct a vote of their were permitted to go to their homes and get a night's rest.

After Mr. Beveridge had said he was willing to accept the statements of the Democrats, he moved to adjourn.

Mr. LaFollette (Wis.) demanded a roll call on the motion.

Practically all of Senator Beveridge's progressive colleagues voted against adjournment, but he received the support of the Democrats and the motion carried, 26 to 24.

PRINTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Employees of the Hearst Papers in Chicago Return to Work.

Chicago, March 2.—The Chicago Typographical union has declared off the strike of compositors on the Chicago Examiner and Evening American. The action was taken by unanimous vote in response to the order of the executive council of the International Typographical union.

The meeting was held late, some difficulty was experienced in getting the composing room force of the Examiner restored and organized in time for effective work.

All Chicago papers resume normal size today.

Washington, March 2.—President Jas. Lynch of the International Typographical union, who is in Washington, has given out a statement in which he says the strike of printers against the Hearst newspapers in Chicago was unjust, illegal, and irrespective of the outcome, could not be other than disastrous to the cause of union labor. He added that when the newspapers, The International Typographical union understood the facts they would be unanimous in condemnation of the Chicago demonstration against a publisher of eight union newspapers. The International Typographical union would stand for the protection and fulfillment of its contracts and that the members of the Chicago Typographical union would be the first to take this stand when the real conditions were understood by them.

TO EMPTY THE JAIL.

Fresno Authorities Will Release 125 Workers of the World.

Fresno, March 2.—Legal steps were being taken today for the release of the 125 Industrial Workers of the World in the county jail as the result of the fight waged by that organization for forensic privileges in Fresno's streets. Police Judge Briggs has signed releases for the men awaiting trial and the convicted ones will be given their liberty on parole, with the district attorney and sheriff serving as a commission in their cases under a state law. The first batch of prisoners probably will be freed late today.

They Still Go Marching On.

Redding, March 2.—Industrial Workers of the World, reduced to seventy in number, left here today on their march toward Fresno. It was declared by several of the men that if peace had been made between the imprisoned workers and the authorities of Fresno the marchers probably would continue on to Los Angeles and open a free speech propaganda in that city.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, March 2.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

OUT IN BARE FEET

Population of 60 Tenements Rushes to Street

When a Bomb Explodes in Five Story House.

THIRTY ARE INJURED.

Every Window Pane Broken in Radius of 3 Blocks.

Armed Man on Watch Failed to See Perpetrators.

New York, March 2.—With a roar which brought the population of 60 tenements to their feet and sent them straggling in their bare feet to the streets, dynamite bomb exploded early today in the heart of the East Side Italian colony, blowing off the greater part of the front of a five story tenement at 307 East Forty-fifth street and breaking every window pane for a radius of three blocks. Thirty persons were injured by falling debris or cut by broken glass.

On the ground floor of the building is a grocery store and a barber shop. The grocer and the barber live in the rear and both are accounted well to do by their neighbors. Both have received demands for money signed in the usual manner and accompanied during the past month by threats of death. The letters became so terrifying lately that the grocer has spent the nights in a chair near the doorway of his store with a loaded shot gun across his knees.

He failed to see his visitors today, however, when they passed his store in the early morning, and dropped a burlap covered dynamite bomb quietly through the grating beneath his door until the explosion was heard in front of his store, threw him from his chair into the cellar and wrecked the barber shop adjoining.

A policeman who was standing at the corner a block and a half away, was thrown down by the concussion. He quickly regained his feet and sent in a call for the reserves. When they reached the scene, they found fragments of many wrapped in a burlap and the tin scrap which had held the explosive.

There was an explosion in the hall of the same building three months ago.

FORCED TO CHOOSE.

John Mitchell Retires From the Civic Federation.

New York, March 2.—John Mitchell, formerly head of the United Mine Workers of America, and lately chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, made public his resignation of his office and membership in the latter. It also was announced that President Seth Low, of the Civic federation, had accepted the resignation of Mitchell at the close of the present month.

Mr. Mitchell's severance of relations with the Civic federation follows the stand recently taken by the United Mine Workers of America in declaring that any member of their organization accepting a position with the National Civic federation would thereby forfeit membership in the union. With this choice placed before Mr. Mitchell, he decided to resign from the Civic federation.

His letter of resignation, is dated February 15 and addressed to Mr. Low. It was in part:

"At the recent international convention of the United Mine workers of America an amendment to the constitution of that organization was adopted providing that any member of the United Mine workers of America accepting a position as representative of the National Civic federation shall forfeit his membership in the union."

"It is needless to say that I regret the action of the miners' convention, not so much that it requires me to choose between the two organizations, as because of the unjust and gratuitous attack on the National Civic federation, which, in addition to its many other useful public activities, has stood consistently as an advocate of righteous industrial peace."

Mr. Mitchell then requests his release from the contract he serves as chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic federation, and also resigns as a member of the executive council and as a member of the federation itself.

HE KILLS A PRINCESS.

Italian Officer Strangles and Then Shoots Her.

Rome, March 2.—Princess Di Trigona, a young and beautiful lady in waiting to Queen Helena, was murdered today in a small hotel in this city by Lieutenant Paterno, an officer in the Italian cavalry.

The details of the murder and the details of the story that led up to it are thus far unknown or suppressed.

The authorities, however, state that the lieutenant strangled the princess and then shot her.

The ladies in waiting to Queen Helena include Countess Giulia Trigona, who unquestionably is the woman murdered. This is the only lady in waiting of the name of Trigona. The gentlemen in waiting to the queen include Count Romulo Trigona dei Principi Di Santelli.

LAKE SHORE CUTS WAGES.

Reduces Number of Employees and Shortens the Hours.

Toledo, O., March 2.—A reduction of 10 per cent in wages and curtailment of the number of employees and the working hours from ten to eight has been ordered for the locomotive department of the Lake Shore railroad in Toledo. The order which was effective this morning involves a pay roll approximating \$19,500 a month.

KILLED IN HOUSE.

Normal Divorce Bill Meets Untimely End.

Vote on the Measure Is Exceedingly Close.

HAD A LIVELY FIGHT.

Members Air Their Views on the Question.

Had Received the Official O. K. of Senate.

The senate bill divorcing the Emporia and Pittsburg normal schools was killed by the house this noon by the close vote of 58 to 56. The fight over the measure was short and sweet. The bill came up at 11 o'clock and died at noon. The rule restricting debate to three minutes kept the talk down, otherwise two days would have been required to discuss the bill. At least twenty members aired their views for and against the divorce.

The friends of the Porter bill divorcing the schools had most of the house leaders and debaters on their side but the house followed only its own sweet will when it came to voting.

Davis of Kiowa, Keene of Bourbon, Brown of Kingman and Carney of Cloud all went to the aid of the Pittsburg, while only Stone of Shawnee and Williams of Logan helped the Lyon county delegation.

The bill had passed the senate and only needed the house O. K. to go through. A strange thing about the debate was the fact that it centered on Patrick Henry, the apostle of liberty. No one seemed to be able to explain why, but it was a fact that Pat was quoted from time to time as an oracle on the management of normals and as an authority on conditions at Pittsburg, Kansas, and Emporia. Brown of Kingman brought Pat into the game and Joseph Crawford and the senator from Nemaha saw to it that he stayed there. Pat's well known friendship for liberty was used as an argument by the Pittsburgers in their struggle for freedom from the bonds of Bill White's town.

It developed in the debate that the Pittsburg argument was based on the fact that President Hill of the two institutions lived at Emporia and only came to Pittsburg once or twice a year to look after things. They felt that the school was big enough to be allowed to take care of itself and was entitled to a president who would be on the ground all the time and in close touch with conditions.

The opponents of the divorce argued that the Kansas normal system ranked at the head in the list of states of the Union and that it should not be tampered with by the legislature and its usefulness impaired. They were opposed to a change of any kind.

The Keene bill providing for the consolidation of all the state educational institutions under one board was recommended for passage by the house in committee of the whole this morning. It developed in the debate that the measure was that one including the schools for the deaf and dumb and for the blind with the institutions under the control of this new board.

The bill provides for the abolishment of the board of regents of the university, agricultural college, state normals and the school for the blind at Kansas City, Kan., and the school for the deaf and dumb at Olathe and places all these institutions under the new board of control.

Speaking for his bill, Mr. Keene said: "This measure provides for one board to control all the educational institutions which are charitable institutions are handled by the state board of control. All the members know what a fine success has been scored by the board of control. This bill provides for three managers in place of eighteen. It proposes a repetition of the board of control success. It places the educational institutions on a business basis. It is a platform promise."

The measure passed without any opposition. It provides for a board that shall have headquarters and offices at Topeka and branch offices at each of the institutions. Not more than one member shall come from one congressional district nor more than two members shall come from one political party. The board shall have authority to elect a secretary, clerk and stenographers. The board's powers over the institutions are absolute. It fixes salaries of instructors, makes proposals to the district nor more than two members shall come from one political party. The board shall have authority to elect a secretary, clerk and stenographers. The board's powers over the institutions are absolute. It fixes salaries of instructors, makes proposals to the district nor more than two members shall come from one political party. The board shall have authority to elect a secretary, clerk and stenographers. The board's powers over the institutions are absolute. 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