

LAST EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 22, 1913.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

On sale by newsboys at TWO CENTS
On trains and newsstands FIVE CENTS

MISS GOULD WED

Bride Superintends Preparations for Her Marriage.

Thousands of Friends Greatly Interested in the Event.

ONLY SMALL PARTY PRESENT

All Ostentation Is Eliminated From the Ceremony.

First Week of Honeymoon to Be Spent at Lyndhurst.

Tarrytown, Jan. 22.—Miss Helen Miller Gould, was married at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon at Lyndhurst, her country estate to Finley Johnson Shepard,



The Bride and Groom.

an American railroad man, who has risen from the ranks.

The bride went to an altar half hidden by roses, asparagus Ferns and palms, on the arm of her brother, George J. Gould, who gave her in marriage. An orchestra screened by masses of flowers in the music room played the Lohengrin wedding march, while Rev. Daniel D. Russell, pastor of the Irvington Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. Helen and Dorothy Gould, nieces of Miss Gould, acted as bridesmaids. The bride wore a gown of white and pink satin, with a long train and a large veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, her favorite flower.

The couple stood during the ceremony beneath a bower of American beauty roses with festoons of gray-white asparagus reaching almost to the ground. The bride carried a modest bouquet of lilies of the valley, her favorite flower.

A rope of exquisite pearls said to have once adorned the Empress Josephine, Napoleon's wife, and a pearl-shaped diamond pendant, the latter the bridegroom's gift, were the only jewelry worn by the bride. The pearls were a bequest from the bride's mother. The wedding gown was of duchess ivory satin with a sweeping train three and a half yards long trimmed with duchess and rose point lace and with seed pearl embroidery. The lace and veil were gifts from the Duchess de Talland. The veil was held with a spray of orange blossoms and swept in flowing lines to the end of the long train.

Orange blossoms also caught up the lace at the sides of the skirt. The bride's slippers corresponded with the gown and were trimmed with small rosettes of orange blossoms.

The Flower Girls. Each of the little flower girls carried a basket of pink roses, which matched their gowns. Their stockings were of white silk, their slippers white and mounted with gold. The bridegroom's gift was a diamond ring set with a brilliant-cut diamond. The bridegroom placed the ring upon her finger.

Less than one hundred persons were bidden to the ceremony. They included close relatives of the bride and bridegroom and friends of long standing. Among the relatives were: Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Northrup, Miss Ida Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Perrell, Miss Lita Perrell, Rex Perrell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Northrup, Lyndhurst, the great country house of the bride, was resplendent with the scene of flowers. In every room there rested on the mantels high banks of moss covered with cut lilies of the valley and edged with smilax.

Mingling their fragrance with the lilies were showers of American beauty roses, their long stems arranged in loose natural effect.

The dining room where a buffet luncheon was served after the ceremony was green with smilax whose verdure was relieved with the banks of red and white roses. As wedding favors the bride distributed heart-shaped satin cake boxes, each bearing the initials of the bride and the bridegroom, set off with a spray of lilies of the valley.

The library was garlanded with Alabama smilax, American beauty and white Killarney roses. The palms

which screened the orchestra were softened with smilax and cases of Killarney roses, plants and growing orchids from Miss Gould's conservatories decorated the sun parlor.

The outer woodwork was twined with smilax, and many growing plants. Vases of red roses alone decorated the are gallery where the presents were displayed.

Had the art gallery not been an immense room there would not have been

(Continued on Page Two.)

OVERWHELMS 400

Avalanche Sweeps Down on a Mohammedan Caravan.

All in the Camp but Fifty Are Drowned.

Suskim, Egypt, Jan. 22.—Three hundred and fifty Mohammedan pilgrims from India, Mecca, were drowned today by a flood which

overwhelmed the entire caravan at its encampment midway between the sacred city of Medina, Arabia, and the Port of Yombo on the Red sea.

A sudden avalanche accompanied by great quantities of water swept down the mountain near the camp, carrying away people, animals and tents.

Only fifty of the 400 pilgrims composing the caravan were saved and have since reached Yombo.

BY APPOINTMENT

House Votes to Keep Utilities Commission That Way.

Vote Stood 95 to 25 Against the Election Plan.

When a majority of the house judiciary committee reported favorably today on the Uppinger bill making the utilities commission elective and Robert Stone, of Shawnee, filed a minority report, it precipitated the first really lively war since the opening of the 1913 session of the legislature. Stone's report was adopted after much oratory by a vote of 95 to 25 against the naming of members of the commission is still vested in the governor.

The Uppinger bill was the first public revelation of a sore spot on the epidermis of the majority leaders. Uppinger's measure was generally recognized as a slap at Hodges and to denigrate him in event of his re-election two years hence. The bill went to the judiciary committee and a majority of the members of that committee reported the bill favorably and recommended its passage. But Stone, of Shawnee, stood firm and said the commission should be removed from politics regardless of whether there was a Republican or Democratic governor. He filed the minority report and fought for its adoption.

After Stone had finished his speech, Robert S. Hendricks, of Rawlins county, took the lead for the opposition. Hendricks defied the Progressive Republicans and Progressive Democrats to display their consistency and urged them to rally around his minority report, placing the naming of members of the commission in the hands of the voters.

Then Speaker Brown left the chair and declared that Governor Hodges and a member of the conference committee in 1911, stood for the naming of the commission by the governor and that he should not now be denied the right. Brown insisted that the members who supported the utilities bill two years ago would be unfaithful if they voted against the minority report.

Wilson of Greeley, took a hand in the fight for the majority report and for the first time since the opening of the session S. N. Brewster, of Doniphan, took real chips in a floor fight. He declared that if the Democratic majority voted for the majority report, which left the appointive power in the hands of the governor, members of the house voted as follows:

Yeas—Armstrong of Cherokee, Armstrong of Cloud, Atkinson, Bailey, Barrett, Bay, Bentley, Blaisdel, Black-

(Continued on Page Two.)

JUST FIFTY DAYS

Legislature Works That Long and No Longer

If Resolution Passed by House Is Adopted by Senate.

NO PAY AFTER THAT TIME

Resolution Breaks a Precedent on Time of Session.

Legislatures Always Worked 60 Days at Least.

The Kansas legislature will work just 50 days and quit if the senate adopts a resolution which was this morning passed unanimously by house members. J. W. Hamm of Allen county presented the resolution and just two minutes after it was read it had been unanimously adopted without a single word of discussion or debate.

Democratic members of the house as well as Republican members voted alike for the measure. Under the provisions of the Kansas constitution members of the legislature are paid \$3 a day for not more than 60 days actual service in making the laws of the state. If they work longer than 60 days, they do so at their own inconvenience and expense.

So realizing that hotel bills are high and the pay small, Hamm offered his resolution. The provision is included in that resolution. It just says that at the end of 50 days the legislature will adjourn, no matter how much business remains to be transacted. Such a resolution has never been taken by a Kansas legislature and if the 1913 session lives up to the terms of the resolution, it will establish a precedent which members believe will terminate in a constitutional enactment providing more pay for the state's lawmakers.

The resolution has been messaged to the house and may come up for consideration late this afternoon or Thursday morning.

A resolution by Wilson of Crawford, Socialist member of the house, and which calls on congress to enact a federal law providing an age pension, was passed today by a vote of 95 to 25. A resolution by Miller of Cherokee, also a Socialist, and which urged congress to enact a law for the government ownership of railroads, was defeated by a yeas and nays vote.

There is trouble ahead for the barber colleges and the shave, haircut and shampoo artists with college students if a bill introduced in the house today by Herr, of Barber county, becomes a law. Herr would provide for the creation of a barber's commission and compel every barber in Kansas to pass an examination and to have served a two year apprenticeship before making application for a permit to ply his trade in this state.

One of the western Kansas men being dumped the graduating classes of a half dozen barber schools. Armed with a diploma and a real strop, razor and pair of scissors, these ambitious young men have worked on the streets of the short grass district. Some of their operations, Herr claims, have not been a complete success and often customers have returned for second treatment only as a matter of necessity. So the Herr measure is intended to compel every barber to pass a state examination and prove in advance that he is perfectly qualified and competent to operate on the bearded growth of any self respecting private citizen.

If Herr's measure is adopted it will provide that any applicant for a diploma must have served at least two years as an apprentice either in some school or in a barber shop.

The examining board will be composed of three members, each high grade haircut and shave artist, who shall be paid for the time actually spent in the State. The board may issue a certificate to successful applicants for permission to practice. Any barber working without an officially signed document would be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and would be punished by payment of a fine in an amount not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

James W. Orr, floor leader for the administration forces in the house, today offered a new inheritance tax bill which he believes will relieve the situation in this state and prove highly just and equitable. His bill exempts all direct heirs, including both widows and orphans.

In his bill Orr provides that no direct descendants to any estate shall come under the provisions of the new law. Indirect heirs are allowed an exemption covering the first \$2,000 of their inheritance and on sums above that amount must pay an inheritance tax to the state. All bequests to the state, to charitable institutions or any department of the federal government are exempted from taxation.

Herr of Barber county today offered a bill creating a state highways department and making the chairman of the commission to be the president of the state agricultural college. Five members of the commission are called for, each of whom shall be paid a per diem and actual expenses. The bill also calls for the employment of an expert civil engineer who shall have supervision of the construction of all public roads and highways within the borders of the state. A salary for the civil engineer is not provided in the original draft of the bill.

(Continued on Page Two.)

VOTE OR BE FINED

This Is Ultimatum in Bill Before Senate Today.

Tax on Kansas Who Don't Go to Polls.

MONEY IN GOOD ROADS FUND

Estimated That \$350,000 Revenue Would Be Result.

Sickness and Disability Only Excuse Legal.

A plan to levy a tax on all persons in Kansas who fail to vote at elections is incorporated in a bill introduced in the senate today by J. M. Davis of Bourbon county. If a qualified elector does not go to the polls he will be fined three dollars and the money will be turned into the city or township good roads fund. It is estimated that there are 60,000 eligible voters in Kansas. Only 80 per cent of these voters go to the polls in a normal year. This means that in the entire state more than 12,000 persons would be fined, giving a good roads improvement revenue of more than \$350,000.

The bill provides further that an elector who is sick, or physically or mentally unable to go to the polls, if the Massachusetts ballot law offered by Senator Carney passes, the ignorant voter will be fined for not making intelligent marks on the ballots. But he will have to go inside the booths and make an attempt at saving his country.

The intention of the bill, according to Senator Davis, is to bring out the vote in Kansas. He believes that if the bill passes both branches of the legislature, it will be in effect every even numbered year thereafter at least until some oncoming body of legislators repeals it.

Disability the Only Excuse. The only legal excuse for an elector not to vote will be a certificate from a physician showing that the elector is sick, or physically or mentally unable to go to the polls. If the Massachusetts ballot law offered by Senator Carney passes, the ignorant voter will be fined for not making intelligent marks on the ballots. But he will have to go inside the booths and make an attempt at saving his country.

Money from the tax will be turned over to the city or township good roads fund. It will be the duty of the city or township trustees and the mayors of the cities to compile a complete list of all the persons in their districts liable to this tax.

FOR GOOD ROADS

State Officials, Railroad Men and Legislators.

They Join Autoists in Plan to Work for That End.

Fifty-eight state officials, members of the roads and assessment and taxation committees of the senate and the house of representatives, railroad men, and members of the Kansas State Automobile association, today joined themselves in favor of good roads at a banquet held at the Elks club Tuesday night.

The governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house were present. Among others asked to attend by the Kansas Auto association who tendered the banquet were: J. M. Connel, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe; J. C. Johnson, general freight agent of the Santa Fe; Senator Waggener and W. S. Gearhart, state engineer. Vice presidents of the automobile association, declared that they were in favor of good roads at a banquet held at the Elks club Tuesday night.

Good roads legislation was discussed, and it was agreed that the best road law is all right if it is amended and enforced.

The members of the auto association favor state registry of autos and a state license for every motor vehicle. They want ninety per cent of the money derived therefrom—\$300,000 more or less—to be returned to each county in proportion of the number of automobiles in the county to be used for repairing, dragging and draining roads and for the installation of stone, concrete or corrugated iron culverts.

Legislators present spoke in favor of the creation of a permanent road law providing for the construction of grit, gravel or shell roads. They also expressed themselves as favoring federal aid, and for a constitutional amendment in this connection.

The autoists want the present road law amended so that it will compel county commissioners to appoint competent engineers in order to prevent waste. The plan would be to have two or three counties where the population is less than 10,000, together in the employment of an engineer.

SHE GIVES UP DIPLOMA

K. U. Co-ed Prefers Marriage Certificate to Sheepskin.

Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 22.—The story of how a sorority girl, popular in society at the University of Kansas, gave up a sheepskin for a marriage certificate last week, has just become known. With only three weeks necessary to complete her work on Mount Oread, Miss Lena Morrow, a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, left her home in Lawrence and eloped with Everett Sutton of Kansas City, Kan. Young Sutton was graduated from Kansas in 1911. He returned to Lawrence last week and he and Miss Morrow went to Liberty, Mo., where they were married.

After the elopement the couple returned to Lawrence and, with Miss Morrow's mother, are on their honeymoon in California.

TAFT SETS A PACE

The President Has Traveled More Than 100,000 Miles

During the Four Years He Has Been in Office.

COVERED DISTANCE OF FIVE TIMES AROUND THE WORLD.

In Every State but Oklahoma and North Dakota.

Washington, Jan. 22.—When President Taft stepped down from his private car on his recent return from New Haven the total mileage of his travels during his four years in the White House reached 113,559—enough to have taken him four and one-half times around the world or an average of about 75 miles for every day he has been president. The total is exclusive of hundreds of miles the president has traveled by motor in every part of the country. His trips through cities and his tours about Washington and the vicinity of Beverly. Including the automobile trips and three short journeys to be taken before March 4, Mr. Taft will have traveled during his term about 125,000 miles, or five times the distance around the earth at the equator.

Mr. Taft has made about 25,000 miles of the total on his two "twines" around the circuit. He has visited every state in the union with the exception of Oklahoma and North Dakota and has stood as near the four corners of the country as it is possible for a man to get. He has visited the Panama canal zone which has swelled the president's mileage considerably, but it was on trips to New York, Boston and Beverly and to Cincinnati that the miles that made the big figure were rolled up at the fastest clip. Every winter Mr. Taft has made visit after visit to New York and during summers when congress persisted in staying in session he frequently commuted between Washington and Beverly like a Jerseyite who works in New York.

Away 200 Days. Although the exact number of days spent away from the White House or from his summer home in Beverly is not obtainable, it is probable the president has been on the road more than 200 days and nights. On his two long trips he was away more than 100 days and on visits of inspection to Panama, the president slept aboard trains, battleships or in the tropics for the better part of a month. Congress gave the president \$25,000 a year for traveling expenses and Mr. Taft has used that appropriation every year he has been in office. This year's appropriation probably will not be an exception. His long trips last fall reduced the \$25,000 appropriation for his journeying and President Wilson to see the country early in his administration it probably will be necessary to place an emergency fund at his disposal.

At the end of last year's long trip Secretary Hilles estimated that the president on that journey had been seen by more than 5,000,000 persons. If those figures were applied to the remainder of his journeying, the president must have appeared before almost 25,000,000 of the nation's population. He has delivered speeches in every nook of the country and on the same basis of figuring probably has delivered close to 1,000 addresses, long and short.

GAS RATE CASE

Preliminary Steps Today to the Real Hearing.

City and Gas Officials in Conference Here Today.

A meeting of persons representing various interests in the natural gas case pending before the Kansas public utilities commission, at which an effort is being made to agree upon as many facts as possible in order to facilitate the work of the commission, was held today. The work is necessarily slow, nothing being placed in the agreed statement that is not accepted by all the interests represented. The meeting is likely to be continued all day tomorrow preparatory to the hearing before the commission set for Friday morning.

Interests represented at the meeting this morning included city attorneys or mayors of Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka, and other Kansas cities using natural gas, and also representatives of the distributing companies of the various cities together with representatives of the receivers of the Kansas Natural Gas company.

The morning meeting was taken up with agreement as to formal matters relating to the organization of the Kansas Natural Gas company, its capitalization and the transfer of lease of gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines, the taking over of city pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

Representatives of the various interests are of the opinion that when the meeting completes the agreement on formal matters that it will be unable to reach anything like an agreement on the lease of the eastern Kansas gas and oil lands in southeastern Kansas to the corporation, and construction of pipe lines in cities where artificial gas formerly had been used, etc. Much of the afternoon session is expected also to be occupied with formal matters of a similar nature.

formal hearing before the commission, which is expected to require at least two days, will begin.

When today's meeting was called to order Attorney Marshall suggested that a chairman should be selected, and City Attorney Higgins, of Kansas City, Kan., was chosen for the place. Taking up the petition for the appointment of receivers for the Kansas Natural, the granting of which has raised such a storm of protest against Judge John C. Pollock, Marshall suggested that it would be well to read it through and agree to such allegations as might be found true.

It was therefore agreed that the Kansas Natural was organized with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 which later was increased to \$12,000,000, and that the incorporators of the company, R. A. Long, R. M. Snyder, sr., and R. M. Snyder, jr., and M. M. Sweetman, received \$12,000,000 in stock for \$200,000 in bonds that were converted into cash for leases held by them on oil and gas lands.

It was also agreed that certain pipe lines are owned and operated by the Kansas Natural in supplying certain cities in Kansas and western Missouri with natural gas.

It was evidently the idea of those who gathered this morning to agree to all the points of the petition for the appointment of receivers for the Kansas Natural, but it is believed likely that no agreement can be reached in questions relating to the necessity for an increase in the rates to be charged for gas, which is the all-important question to be raised.

NO REAL RAILROAD

Only Imitations in America Now, E. P. Ripley Says.

Should Earn Large Surplus to Provide for Change.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system, appeared before the state railroad commission to argue against the proposed reduction of express rates. President Ripley began his testimony by declaring that he did not need an attorney to take care of him at a hearing of this kind.

The inquiry took a wider range than was expected and Ripley was carried into many features of railroad management. Referring to the express business he said:

"The express business, next after the contracts for carrying the mail, is the least lucrative portion of the business of the Santa Fe system. If you decrease our revenue from the express business, you cut into our margin of safety."

A naive and unexpected confession was made by Ripley during an explanation of the reasons which prevent the big railroads to store up the greater portion of their earnings in surplus funds, instead of distributing them as increased dividends.

"Railroads in Infancy Now. There isn't much in this country yet in the way of real railroads," he said. "It is almost true that in the United States we have only imitation railroads."

"Our present properties are not constructed to stand the strain of future requirements. The railroads of today realize they must prepare for very costly improvements in the future. "It is my belief that, from a standpoint of public interest, a railroad should have a very large surplus every year, so that it would be able to put back as much money into its capital assets, for the improvement of its properties and other purposes, as it pays out to its stockholders in dividends."

"The Santa Fe is capitalized in stocks and bonds for about \$600,000,000. It would cost more than that to replace the roads and its equipment."

Opposed to Public Ownership. President Eshleman, of the commission, evinced a lively interest in Ripley's opinions.

At one stage in the proceedings he asked him pointblank whether he believed in the public ownership of railroads. Ripley responded with a vigorous "no."

Ripley said that the buyer of railroad stocks was in reality a gambler, taking chances on a very large scale, of legislative and rate-making bodies and on various other speculative factors.

Every Road a Benefactor. "There is no railroad in the country that is a benefit to the people along its route," said he. "The law established a roof beyond which the earnings of a railroad may not climb, but it does not build a floor to keep the floor from sinking into the ground. I do not believe for a moment, though that a public monopoly should be allowed to fix rates where it pleases."

Asked if he thought that a railroad should be allowed to pile up a surplus year after year, he said:

"There is no danger, in view of the rapidly decreasing value of money, of any increase beyond the bounds of safety."

SLEEPS WITH DEAD

Then Negro Who Killed "Lady" Tells the Officers.

She Wouldn't Let Him Shave Saturday Night.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 22.—Because Elmira Hutchison "pestered" him last Saturday night, and would not let him take his shave for Sunday, Arch Finlay, cut the woman's throat with his razor, almost severing her head. He placed the body on a bed, lay down in the same room and slept.

Last night Finlay notified the police and they found the body, which had remained undisturbed in the room where the woman was murdered. Finlay showed no remorse but said he thought it best to tell about it.

The Genus "Trampus"—The Judge—Have you ever tried to find work? Everett West—Sure, I've filed an application for de position of sports editor of de Congressional Record.

FOR THE WOMEN

Have a Bill Regulating Hours and Wages.

Must Receive at Least \$9 per Week.

WORK 8 HOURS A DAY

Bill Does Not Relate to Women Working in Homes.

No Relief for Farmers Who Lost Horses by Plague.

The women's clubs of Kansas are behind the bill introduced in the house today fixing the hours for women to work and the least wages they shall be paid for certain labor. The women placed their O. K. on the measure, picked their friend to place it before the legislature and will work for it with all their influence of 250,000 new votes to enter the next Kansas campaign. It is a new and important law in the field of legislation. Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, president of the Women's clubs of Kansas, said today: "The bill is primarily designed to protect the working girl and to insure her a wage that will enable her to live a pure and respectable and comfortable life."

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm or employer to employ girls or women to work for less than \$9 per week or more than eight hours per day for this wage. However, nothing in the act shall be construed to relate to women who live and work in their private families where they have the shelter, board and protection of a home.

The bill provides further that for each hour of overtime a woman shall perform, or hour of work on legal holidays she shall be paid 15 cents per hour for such labor.

Where the employee shall furnish good room and board for women employees he shall be required under this law to pay wages of not less than \$4 a week to such employees.

Of course the \$9 a week requirement is the minimum wage that may be paid. A woman may receive as much in excess of that sum as her skill and capacity makes her worth to her employer.

The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for the first offense or imprisonment in the county jail of from 10 to 30 days, the penalty to be doubled after the first offense. The procedure for violation of the act is the same as in criminal cases, which means that the county attorney shall prosecute the case upon filing of complaint.

Stone, of Shawnee county, minority floor leader of the house, introduced a bill today similar to the above in essential respects that he will champion for passage. Democrats and Republicans leaders have expressed themselves as favorably to such a bill, and the measure endorsed by the women is pretty sure to pass with its general sections remaining unchanged.

After reviewing the matter from several different angles the house judiciary committee has recommended the passage of the bill to exempt the payment of taxes on horses similar to the days of July 1 and December 1, 1912. The measure was offered to relieve farmers in western Kansas whose animals died in the recent horse epidemic. The judiciary committee decided that the act is illegal and reported with recommendations that the bill be not passed.

Perryman of Harrison county has offered a bill calling for primaries for the nomination of all candidates for city offices. This bill affects cities of all classes.

The vicious dog bill has appeared again. Tyler of Finney county is author of the measure. He would provide that when three days' notice is given to the owner of a vicious dog, that in event the animal does not obey the law, the county attorney shall prosecute the case upon filing of complaint.

Joe Satherwaite of Butler county introduced a bill which may create an interesting fight before it finds a place on the July 1 and December 1, 1912. The measure, which is marked, "introduced by request," has teeth in it. The Butler county man proposes to pay per cent of the taxpayers of any county, city, township or district must sign petitions calling for bonds election before any question of bonded indebtedness is submitted to the voters of the affected district.