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Mr. and Mrs. Groundhog and the entire family are reported to have been out enjoying the beautiful sunshine February 2

Kansas Day.

Kansas Day was once only a local holiday event in the Sunflower state, but it was the month that has been developing with such remarkable rapidity that each twelve months of its history brought some special subject for felicitation among its citizens. For years Kansas Day has been celebrated by the Republicans of the state in a big dinner at Topeka, at which naturally enough, politics figured prominently. A Kansas celebration would not be complete without a strong political flavor. One can scarcely think of the name Kansas without an attendant train of political reminiscences.

But now that Kansas is fifty years old it is beginning to have history and tradition not altogether political. With age and maturity the commonwealth has brought up a generation or two of men and women who have gone out from the state to take up their work in other communities. Kansas has its exiles scattered far and wide over the earth, and the instances are few where the exile does not turn with a yearning heart towards Kansas about this time of year. Once the perfume of the Kansas prairies gets into the nostrils and the real Kansas spirit finds a place in the emotions, there is no other place that is really home. Wanderers may go forth on sea and land answering the call of opportunity, but Kansas will ever be entwined in the sweetest tendrils of memory.

Former Kansans abound everywhere. In most big cities there are large colonies of them. Kansas City is full of Kansans; Chicago boasts a thousand or more, and New York contains a multitude. And these Kansans most of them are loyal and true. Whether they are down on their luck—which is rare with a Kansan—or harvesting the golden sheaves of success all are from Kansas, with a common love for their state. Kansas has sent forth men and women who have mounted the heights. It has supplied governors, senators, scientists, lawyers, financiers, preachers and editors for other states, but always the name of Kansas touches the same responsive chord in every one.

"Kansas Day" is becoming something of a universal celebration. In many cities of the Union there are Kansas societies which celebrate the birthday of their state. These celebrations are good to think about. They are indeed happy reunions and the idea is spreading until the absent Kansan about this time of year may drop into almost any large city and find a Kansas dinner ready to welcome him. Let the Kansas Day celebration spread until it encompasses the earth.—Kansas City Journal.

W. P. Feder, introduced in the house today, a bill providing for state aid for all country school districts which are unable to support a 7-month term of school. There are about 2000 districts in the state where the limit of the tax levy will not permit them holding a full 7-month term because it is impossible for them to raise sufficient funds. The bill provides that where a school district comprising at least 12 square miles cannot raise sufficient funds the state shall help by donating enough money until the total receipts of the district amount to \$450 from the state and the district together.—Garden City Telegram, Jan. 25.

Successful Teachers.

Last Friday and Saturday the regular county teachers' examination was held in the county superintendent's office. Blanche Thatcher of this city wrote for final grades and secured a professional certificate. Tillie Held of route 5 was granted a second grade certificate, Georgia Barrett of route 5 and Velma Gahn of Great Bend third grade.

Miss Sadie Dale wrote on two subjects for a professional certificate and made passing grades on each of them.

Miss Etta Likes is visiting relatives at Brownell this week.

TOPEKA LETTER.

January 28, 1911.

The legislative wheels became somewhat clogged this week, and it was deemed necessary to adjourn Friday afternoon and Saturday in order for the committees to catch up with their work. A total of 655 bills had been introduced in the House up to Friday noon. This entails an enormous amount of committee work. Some of the more important committees, such as Ways and Means, Judiciary, Charitable Institutions and Cities of First and Second Class, have been holding sessions almost every night. Thus the lawmakers work both in and out, overtime, any time and practically all the time, while the stenographers, doorkeepers and pages, drawing an equal salary, quit when the house adjourns and proceed to get out for a good time.

The committee on Cities of the Second class succeeded in placing on the calendar with a favorable report, a bill restoring the poll tax provision for such cities. Through some inexplicable reason, some objection to the bill developed in the committee of the whole, but the writer and other members interested pushed the bill through and it is now referred to the house on final passage.

It appears that educational matters will occupy a considerable amount of attention at this session. Two bills seeking to consolidate the heads of our school interests into one board have been introduced. One measure provides for the election of this board, and this is a feature which will undoubtedly prove very popular. The people of the state are unquestionably opposed to the incessant wrangle carried on between the various state colleges. The boards of regents are frequently actuated by jealousy and selfish motives, causing unnecessary expense to the state. This attitude and the present system leads to a doubling of courses and department, thus dividing the forces of the "free" educational facilities offered by the state. Were all educational institutions placed under the direction and government of one board, with the State Superintendent, perhaps, at its head, the schools could be classified and rendered a credit and benefit to the young men and young women of the state, make it seem imperative that the legislature get busy on this proposition and devise some means for a betterment of existing conditions. The chancellor of the university and president of the agricultural college holding membership on their respective boards of regents is little short of vicious. One of the most persistent lobbyists in Topeka is none other than Chancellor Strong of the university, who is supposed to have been imported as an educator to superintend and direct the actual work of instructing our young men and women. These schools belong to the people, and the finances and business of their administrative affairs should be placed in the hands of a board of elective directors. Even the ways and means committees, who handle the appropriation bills, are not free from the unprofessional and unfair solicitations of these hired men of our colleges. The minority side of the house, at least, will stand for more normal training facilities, more fundamental education, more practical and business like administration of college work, and state aid for rural schools, and a more sensible and equitable recognition of country schools and teaching preparation.

Democrat readers are undoubtedly furnished with the results of the fight on the Mercer bill. This measure consolidates the Board of Control, the penitentiary board and the reformatory board into one board of three members, thus doing away with six officers and two sets of office forces. It was touted an administration measure, but the Democrats lined up for it to a man. This should put to rout the insolent and untruthful suggestion so freely circulated, that the Democrats were merely trying to embarrass and hamper the

governor. The fight was on an amendment by Henry Thompson, democrat of Reno, providing in substance that no present office holder, should be appointed on such board, other than members of the three present boards. The democrats maintained that the power of the governor should be so limited that he could not influence legislation by promises of patronage. The argument was largely along general lines, though some distinct slaps at Mr. Stubbs was made. Joe Mercer, of Chase, finally grew warm under the collar. He is a Stubbs appointee, as is also Watson, of Allen. Mercer took exceptions to remarks made by Orr of Atchison, and so far forgot himself as to call "the gentleman from Atchison a liar. He was promptly ordered to his seat by the speaker, and on the following morning both gentlemen were given an opportunity to apologize to the house, which they did. When the vote was finally taken the democratic contentions were sustained, and bearing the brand of the minority members, the bill passed the house.

The Cones bills, prohibiting Sunday shows and Sunday base ball, came up on a special order Thursday, and both measures were defeated. During the week petitions protesting against the passage of the anti-base ball measure poured in by the hundreds. It was clearly shown both by the nature of the petitions and the expressions of the house members that sentiment throughout the state is divided on this matter. The house is made up very largely of clean, honorable citizens. A respect for the Sabbath was clearly shown in nearly all the remarks made, but the Cones bill was defeated. It was a sweeping measure so far as base ball goes, but took no cognizance of other forms of sports or amusement on Sunday or any other day. The idea prevailed in the house that the power now rests with any town or city to exclude Sunday base ball from its limits, and basing his action on the belief that such matters should be adjusted by the people themselves to suit the majority, the writer voted to defeat the bill. If the people of any city desire to do away with Sunday base ball, golf, or any other sport of form of amusement, let them demand a vote on it and settle the question. Kyle of Marion, presided over the committee of the whole while this matter was under discussion.

Friday morning witnessed an

other lively debate on the floor of the house, at which time the bulke sales bill came up on third reading. The enemies of the bill had been busy for several days, and a surprisingly strong opposition had been worked up. The bill had been so amended in the committee, however, as to eliminate the offensive features, and the vote stood 62 to 58 for the bill. A constitutional majority not being had, a call of the house was made. Olinger of Shawnee was finally secured from a sick room and casting his vote for the bill, relieved the situation and raised the call. Olinger was promptly fined a barrel of apples for not being present, thus causing the call of the house. The bill as amended does away with the offensive inventory provisions, and also provides that by filing a suitable bond covering the indebtedness on a stock of goods, an assignment can be made without complying with the other provisions of the bill.

Saturday morning, Brown, of Kingman, minority floor leader, introduced the anti-white slave bill, and so vigorously did the redoubtable leader push the measure, that in 35 minutes after its introduction, the bill had gone through first and second reading, was referred, reported on favorably, and ordered on the calendar under general orders. The minority holds this as one of the most important measures seeking to elevate mankind and protect the morals of our people, which will be introduced at this session. It will undoubtedly become a law, and it handles the nefarious traffic in no uncertain terms.

Aside from party measures, the registration of mortgages idea will be one of the juicy bones of contention before the legislature. The people of Kansas had better be looking up this matter and indicating to their representatives where they stand.

Shuey of Decatur has a bill, seeking to expand the powers of the probate court. He would give this court concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in certain civil and criminal cases. Shuey is a lawyer, a democrat, and a mighty fine gentleman and his bill is a good one.

Some of the best and most far reaching legislation of the session will come through the committee on second class cities. This committee has reported favorably on a bill by Reader, giving cities authority to provide for the purchase of electric cur-

bill will be found of great content for lighting purposes. This yenience for towns along inter-urban routes which desire to buy light current from the companies furnishing power for the inter-urban line.

Wippier, of Harvey, has a bill amending the bridge law, seeking to graduate the limit of percentage of general fund available to the commissioners for bridge purposes. In some counties, as much as 50 per cent is required. This bill will correct the present difficulty.

Each side of the house has a utilities measure, and an effort will be made to combine the desirable features of both bills, and pass something along this line at once effective and satisfactory to all interests.

In the senate the handfull of democrats are virtually controlling the body. They are so situated that they can pick out what they like from the propositions offered by either faction of the republican members, substitute their own measures, and check it up to the other fellows to take or leave. An instance of this was shown Friday when Senator Robertson succeeded in securing precedence of the democratic initiative and referendum bill over the republican measure, by securing first place on the calendar.

Cones of Meade, author of the base ball bill won the respect and admiration of the members Friday in his courageous and manly defense of the measure. Cones is all right.

A bill providing for an assistant state printer was killed in the printing committee Friday. "No unnecessary appointees" is the slogan.

Public School Music.

The constant demand for teachers capable of introducing music in the public schools, and the frequent openings for teachers of this sort to supersede those who began this work with no definite preparation, is leading students who are musically inclined to consider this as an unusual opportunity.

A systematic investigation of conditions in Kansas schools just completed reveals the fact that the well prepared teacher, in this line, is most likely to have a choice of positions.

It is self-evident that conservatories of music are not equipped for the training of teachers of public school music, since they do not include the necessary academic work and have not yet the facilities for practice teaching.

To successfully supervise music in the schools one should be both a teacher and a musician. It is necessary that one, singly or acceptably, possess a thorough knowledge of the singing voices of children, and be able to instill a love for and inspire an artistic interpretation of good music. He must be capable of reading music at sight, and should understand the how and when and why in presenting the several steps leading to sight reading.—State Normal Record.

A Party.

A very nice time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Fanshler last Friday evening, January 27th, when a crowd of twenty or more gathered there to remind their son Henry that he had another birthday. It was a complete surprise on him. Refreshments were served consisting of oysters and crackers, cake, pickles and coffee and other good things to eat which that crowd knows how to fix. After supper the evening was spent in playing "500" and other games. All departed at a late hour voting Mr. and Mrs. Fanchler royal entertainers. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schaffer, Mr and Mrs. Arthur Simpson, Delbert Tucker, Minnie Engleman, Ollie Engleman, Elsie Tucker, Harman and Bertha Weathers, Leslie McDonald, Onie Headen, Harry and Ollie Engelman, James Keenan, Ed Williams, Chas. Herb, Florence, Agnes and Edward Mullen, Lester and Austin Riegel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Rudolph and family returned from Kansas City where they have been visiting the part two weeks.

Editors Meet at Topeka.

The Kansas State Editorial Association met at Topeka Monday and Tuesday of this week. It was one of the most successful and best attended meetings ever held by the association.

One of the main features on the program was the luncheon given the editors by the Santa Fe railroad company. The Topeka Capital of Tuesday says in part of the luncheon:

"The evergreen trimmings included branches of pepper trees with the red berries on their leaves from several species of palms, specimens of cacti that are familiar in California but which have a strange look in Kansas, and a good deal of alfalfa which, for the most part, was hung over the ceiling.

The luncheon itself beggars description. In the first place the publication of the menu, as handed around among the guests, would mean less than nothing to the reader of ordinary attainments in an educational way, it being entirely in French. As a sample the first article on the menu reads like this: "Anchois Oeufs Caviar," whatever that is. The menu ends with the only article within the ken of the average man, that article being in French "Cafe," the translation being familiarly known as "coffee." But whatever it was that was served to the editors for the delectation of their palates, it was good, more than good, and certainly was appreciated to the full. The luncheon was cooked and served by the Fred Harvey system chefs and waitresses, which was guarantee enough for its goodness, but even the Harvey system seemed to outdo itself in the production of something better than usual.

Followed as usual if there were very many in the bunch that could tell from it what they were going to eat, we have not heard about them, but you may order from it as you please.

Anchois, Oeufs, Caviar, Crab Meat.

Barquettes de Crevettes.
Concombres Farcies.
Paupiettes de Saumon Fumees.
Tomatoes Americains.

Salmon du Kennebec Historique.
Homard a la Parisienne.
Galatine de Chapon sur Socle.
Jambon a la Moderne.

Langue Scarlate.
Supreme de Volaille Washington.
Pate de Veau et Jambon de Virginie.
Medaillons de Dinde Rose de Mai.
Hare de Sanglier sur Socle.

Mandarines de Homard.
Salade Russe en Suprime.
Bigarreau de Foie Gras.

Dindonneau Roti Gelle.
Salade Melba Salade de Violette.

Salade de Homard.
Roquefort.
Herkelemer.
Cafe.

Tuesday afternoon was the business session, and chief, perhaps, among the matters of business to come up was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result of this was the unanimous selection of W. Y. Morgan, editor of the Hutchinson News, to the position of president. He was nominated by Henry J. Allen of Wichita and a motion that closed the nominations was made by William Allen White, of Emporia.

Clyde H. Knox, editor of the Sedan Times-Star, was named vice-president; M. C. Cretcher, editor of the Pantagraph at Sedgewick, was elected corresponding secretary; Charles H. Brokn, of the Holton Headlight, was elected recording secretary and W. E. Miller, editor of the St. Marys Star, was the convention's choice for treasurer. There was not a contest for any office, every election being ratified by acclamation.

A. E. Fogelberg to go to Great Bend. A. E. Fogelberg of this city, who has heretofore been court stenographer under Judge Lobdell in this judicial district, has been appointed stenographer by Judge D. A. Banta, elected judge of the Barton county district last fall. Mr. and Mrs. Fogelberg will move from Larned to Great Bend in the near future.—Tiller and Toiler.

James Savage is reported quite sick. Leonard Burnham, editor of the Spearville News, was here Sunday visiting old friends.

E. D. Groseclose of Stockton, Calif., was here last week visiting his brother, B. D. Groseclose.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

[By C. R. GLASGOW.]

When I am dead, I will bequeath to you
Some little things you loved—ho loved me too.
The great things God remembers—let them lie
Hidden by Him from every mortal eye,
But these are little things that you will prize,
Who look at me with tender, human eyes,
Only a smile, perhaps—a word—a tear—
A trick of manner infinitely dear,
A foolish jest, by others soon forgot.
Just as it chanced they loved—or loved me not!
But at the great, triumphant, judgment day,
When, in his balance, God shall rise and weigh
This poor, weak soul of mine, naked and dumb,
And find it wanting! then, I pray you come,
Cast in these "little things," say "By this tear
I gauged her tenderness, see, it is shining here!
This was her touch—this sunshine was her smile
That brightened life for me a little while,
Her love was all she had—she gave her best,
We missed her when she entered into rest.
God clothe her soul with beauty! grant her wings!
Weigh down the balance with those "little things"

So, when I die, I will bequeath to you
Those gifts you loved—because you loved me too.