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Mr. Stubbs will speak in Chanute the evening of April 14. Come out and hear him

TOPEKA CORRESPONDENCE

In announcing the platform on which he will make the race for state Senator from the Cowley County district, Col. William Hackney has told the whole story of the opposition to W. R. Stubbs and his adherents. Hackney is the only member of the machine crowd who has had the nerve to make the story public—to make it his platform. But Hackney has a reputation for telling his constituents what he thinks. He told them that two years ago and as a result was defeated for the Legislature.

Hackney's platform will be:

Anything to beat W. R. Stubbs.

Opposition to the Primary Election Law.

The re-election of Senator Chester I. Long.

The old style of politics and against the new.

The nomination of Cyrus Leland for Governor.

In these four lines Hackney has outlined the whole platform of the faction he represents. The prime factor in his platform and the platform of the machine crowd is opposition to Stubbs. This opposition springs from the fact that in the last four years the Lawrence statesman has almost totally ruined a perfectly working political machine; the most perfect piece of political mechanism ever displayed in Kansas. He has, with the assistance of a few loyal political workers and hundreds of plain voters lauded blow after blow upon the machine until it stands today in a tottering weakened condition. The Square Dealers cut off during three sessions of the Legislature more than a dozen large grafts and many small ones and have made it a dangerous proceeding in Kansas to try to buy a member of the House and Senate. They have exposed to the people of the State the methods used by Senator Long and his machine to control the Legislature. The voters knew these things before—some of them. But they seemed helpless to stop it. The last two sessions of Legislature have demonstrated that the voters are demanding public servants who will work for once in

the interest of the people. The hundreds and thousands of telegrams that came to members from their constituents during the two sessions of the Legislature when important measures were up indicated that the voters were beginning to take an active interest and demanding that their interests be protected. Because of the manner in which he has undermined the machine with legislation in the interests of the people, "opposition to Stubbs" is the watchword with the machine element in Kansas politics.

Mr. Hackney also told the real reason for the opposition of machine politicians to the primary election law when he was in Topeka a few days ago.

"I can't do anything for any election law," he said, "which makes the vote of a dago worth just as much as my vote is worth."

The primary election law does this very thing. It makes the opinion of the high and the low, the white and the black man just as effective in the nomination of a candidate as that of another? Each man votes his own sentiments, if a candidate is nominated by a majority at the primary he is representative of the section which nominated him. This was not true under the convention system to which Hackney stands for. Conventions are easily manipulated and it is doubtful if there was ever a State Convention in Kansas, the results of which were representative of the sentiments of a majority of the people, but they were always unrepresentative. The fact that elections of the candidates so nominated followed in some instances was due to the party spirit. The primary election law is intended to place the making of the party candidates in the hands of the voters. For years this has been in the hands of a very few politicians. These politicians tried through two sessions of the Legislature to defeat the passage of the Primary law and are now leading the opposition to the man who is largely responsible for its passage. Along with opposition to Stubbs and the Primary Election Law, the desire for the reelection of Senator Long comes naturally. Senator Long is the head of all that

is opposed by Mr. Stubbs. He has worked through his friends in Kansas to defeat every piece of progressive legislation proposed. His sending of Andy Richards of Topeka during the special session to lobby against certain kinds of legislation demanded by the people is indicative of the course he has pursued in regard to all legislation which men working in the interests of the State thought necessary.

Mr. Hackney differs slightly from some of the members of the machine crowd in his choice for Governor. There are a few members of that faction, who because of personal recollections of Cyrus Leland in the past, and fear of personal revenge, should he become Governor, cannot bring themselves to support him openly. Leland and Long are not supposed to be on friendly terms, but at the last State Convention Leland delivered his Doniphan county delegation solidly for everything the machine crowd and Long asked for and that was everything. Leland still poses as an enemy to Senator Long but it is believed here that unless the Long crowd succeeds in bringing out a candidate succeed W. J. Bailey, it will quietly and unostentatiously support Leland for the nomination for Governor. This is the position that Hackney takes except that he is not unostentatious about it.

It is peculiar that two men so thoroughly in touch with things political as State Bank Commissioner John O. Royce and Webb McNall of Gaylord should differ so widely with reference to the sentiment in their own district. Both live in the Sixth District.

"I believe," says Mr. Royce, "that the sentiment in the district is pretty strong for Leland right now but if Miller should become a candidate he would have a good deal of strength too."

"It looks to me," says Mr. McNall, "as though Stubbs has the Sixth District safe for Governor and Bristow for Senator. I don't believe there is much Long sentiment up there."

Royce spends most of his time in his office in Topeka. He visits the Sixth District probably once a month. McNall spends all his time traveling over the district. Both are shrewd politicians.

NEW STONE AGE

Experts of the government have completed a series of tests of reinforced concrete, the so-called "fluid stone," and the results are given to the public in a bulletin which will be of interest to the whole country, but especially to this great center of the cement industry. The tests were made, it is reported, in an effort to conserve the forest resources of the United States by suggesting new uses for concrete and Portland cements in the place of lumber which is now being wasted so prodigally.

The advance of the "fluid stone" industry in the country has been of astonishing rapidity. Only a few years ago the uses of Portland cement were limited to a few conventional forms and the output was only enough to meet this modest demand. But suddenly the business began picking up. Men of brains and resources devoted themselves to studying this new material with a view to its wider adaptation for building purposes. Almost without anyone realizing it the process of building with reinforced concrete became popular, and the result of its spreading popularity is that today thousands of avenues are open to the concrete and cement industry that were heretofore unknown. The advantages of building with concrete are many. In the matter of fire-proofing alone it is estimated that millions of dollars can be saved in this country every year. Concrete construction is also more durable than wood, growing harder each year instead of degenerating, and in many other respects proving superior to wood.

Kansas City is the center and the market for hundreds of thousands of barrels of cement every year. This cement is the best that is produced in America and the materials from which it is made lie in almost inexhaustible quantities all around us. Until a few years ago the cement business here was small and uninviting to the capitalist. But that was in the days when the cement sidewalk represented the chief utility to which cement was put. Now engineers are realizing that the age of cement is in its infancy and that not only will this material enable them to build stronger and more enduring structures, but most of the varied problems of wood construction promise to be solved through this wonderful agency.—Kansas City Journal.

A WISE CHOICE

Parents, in their eagerness for their children's welfare, often overlook the mark and rob them of some very essential elements of success and happiness in life. A writer in the Mother's Magazine writes feelingly upon the subject. She says: "If you had your choice of just one special, extra gift for a child—a boy—other things being normal, as a power to help him meet world conditions, what would it be—wealth, education, social standing, brilliant mind?" asked a young mother of an older one.

"Well, that isn't the easiest question in the world, but I believe—yes, I'm sure I would choose for him a sunny, even, hopeful temper. Perhaps I'm prejudiced in this matter, but let me tell you why. Our three sons all had equal advantages for education, and all had good health, good minds, and were equally gifted, so far as we could see. The youngest one has really been most successful—seems to have most of the things that a good man can wish for. His father and I saw as the older boys grew up where they were faulty, weak. As this one was considerably younger than the

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Others so that we had him alone with us much of the time, we agreed that we would hold ourselves in hand and try the eternal sunshine' plan on him. We managed that pretty well; did keep ourselves from exhibitions of anger, and kept ourselves very cheerful and lively. As I said, this son is the most successful and we can see no reason for it except that he is better balanced and of a calmer spirit within. I believe that among minor virtues there's no greater element of power in character than even temper. I am inclined not to call this a gift to be wished for in behalf of any child, but an inalienable right. If you think I am prejudiced, look around and see."

How many parents are thinking, working, hoping to give their children the best possible start in life? They instinctively feel that this is every child's just and lawful right. Yet how easy it is to forget that what is within rather than what is without, determines the destiny—that every man sees the world according to the kind of spectacles he wears; also, how easy to forget that character glasses are very sure to be affected by the atmosphere in which

one lives. Surely, if the bright, even, light-some, hopeful outlook upon life is a good equipment for the young, it must be catalogued among their rights, and they must be allowed to grow and mature, not where thunderclouds but where clean, clear, pure sunshine colors the atmosphere.—Kansas Farmer.

Killed in a Mine

An explosion in a Wyoming coal mine, last Sunday, killed about seventy men. Twenty two men were in the mine when the first explosion occurred. They seem to have been all killed. In the evening a large rescue party entered the mine, when a more terrific explosion than the first occurred, killing 40 or 50 more men. The mine is on fire and no attempt to get the bodies of the dead miners can be made.

Wm. I. Car of Newton has been arrested charged with the murder of Biley the express messenger. The evidence seems conclusive that he is the man.

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Robbery and Murder

Early Sunday morning, somewhere between Florence and Newton, O. A. Bailey, express messenger, was killed by some man, who in some manner got into the express car. Young Bailey's head was hammered to a pulp.

The discovery of the murder was made at Newton when the Santa Fe train reached there, about 4 a. m. The safes had been rifled and money taken. The murderer probably escaped from the car as the train slowed down for Newton. Who ever did the deed seems to have left no clue.

Over a \$1,500,000

That is the estimated cost, by the government experts, of levying the Neosho river from Emporia to the state line. It means about \$10.50 per acre for the land protected. Cheap enough if it will do the business. The levies proposed are to be 8 feet high, 6 feet broad on top and 3 1/2 feet broad at the base.

Two hundred and fifty thousand coal miners in the U. S. have dropped the shovel and the pick and are out on a strike. But while this is the case almost as many more operatives in the various shops and factories that have been idle for months have again gone to work.