WITH HOPE, UNITY

[Continued from Page One.]

and they will go into the coming campaign with a determination to wipe out the record of 1912 and put Kansas safely back in the Republican column. That is the spirit in the crowd of Kansas Day visitors.

Assurances from former leaders of the Progressive party that a state ticket will not be placed in the field this year, have given to the Republican leaders a hope that they can wipe out the former records and send a solid delegation to Washington. The return of many of the Progressives of former days was occasion for rejoicing and resulted in an almost new unity among former factional leaders in the making of campaign plans.

Interest in the action of the Republican state committee as affecting the date and place of a state convention to select delegates to the national convention was keen. Every political leader had an idea of his own concerning an instructed delegation.

Names of Candidates.

In view of the fact that Senator Burton of Ohio, a presidential possibility, is the guest of honor at the big dinner tonight there was little effort to outline definitely the selection of a presidential preference. But in the quiet, whispered conferences in the hotels, the names of the candidates were generally discussed. The Hughes boom was the big subject for discussion. Instructions for Justice Hughes, regardless of his refusal to consent to becoming a candidate, was strongly urged. This action was pushed most vigorously by W. Y. Morgan, lieutenant governor, and many close friends of the state administration.

Among the conservative leaders, however, there was a most definite sentiment in favor of an uninstructed delegation. They talked for a convention free from home obligations and privileged to swing in behind the candidacy of the strongest and most available candidate before the June convention.

Their Hat in Ring.

The policy of springing the names of new candidates before the Kansas Day celebrators were little in evidence. With three exceptions—state auditor, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction—all of the present state officials are candidates for second terms. Frank Organ of Howard, Daniel B. Dyer of Smith Center, are the candidates for auditor, with little prospect for new candidates.

Walter L. Payne of Burlingame, president of the club; Wiley Cook of Kansas City, assistant state treasurer; Matt Wolchman of Topeka, former county treasurer, and Charles Evans of Goodland, are the treasurer candidates. No new names were suggested by the Republicans who arrived early for the big party dinner.

In the case of state superintendent of public instruction, however, there was a definite move for a new candidate. W. D. Ross, present incumbent, is a candidate for a third term. Many leaders expressed a desire not to load the ticket with third term timber. The Ross stand for the county unit system and his unpopularity through motion pictures and newspaper ownership were named as his weak points. Miss Lizzie Wooster, of Salina, was strongly urged as a candidate. Other names will probably be suggested before the dinner crowd leaves Topeka late tonight.

Every congressional candidate, except D. R. Anthony, Jr., and Phil P. Campbell, present Republican incumbents from this state, are in Topeka for the dinner. Many of the congressional candidates brought strong delegations of boosters. Otis L. Benton, of Oberlin, a well known Sixth district candidate, distributed 100 tickets among his friends from the big northwest territory.

Fight for Officers.

There was but one real fight today for offices of the club. The contest concerned the secretaryship of the organization. E. T. Thompson, elected in 1915, is a candidate to succeed himself, while Ralph Squires, of Topeka, register of deeds of Shawnee county, is making a hard fight for the election.

Dr. J. W. Graybill, of Newton, was slated to succeed Walter L. Payne, of Burlingame, as president of the club. Graybill has a strong following, while Payne, who served as secretary of the club prior to his election to the presidency, is not a candidate.

The business meeting of the club will be held this afternoon in Security hall. Now officers will be elected at that time. Resolutions condemning the policies of the national Democratic administration and possibly touching the policies of Kansas Republicans as affecting preparedness, will be adopted. There is a decided division of sentiment among the Republicans as affecting preparedness and it is possible that the prospect of a conflict will be dodged and the national defense question pigeonholed. The business meeting was called for 3 o'clock.

Among officers to be elected at today's meeting are: President, secretary and two vice presidents from each of the eight congressional districts. The vice presidents will probably include one man and one woman from each congressional district. This plan was adopted in 1915 and is in strong favor.

Vice Presidents Now.

Vice presidents of the club at this time are:

First District—W. P. Hamm, Atchison; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka.

Second District—L. P. Chapman, Kansas City; Mrs. F. W. Sponable, Paola.

Third District—Jack Lacey, Independence; Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery, Oswego.

Fourth District—Dr. D. S. Fisher, Reading; Mrs. J. M. Miller, Council Grove.

Fifth District—W. B. Gullick, Scandia; Mrs. F. E. Quincy, Salina.

Sixth District—O. S. Osborne, Stockton; Miss Esther Belle Dykes, Lebanon.

Seventh District—Edgar Roberts, Elkhart; Mrs. Ella Davis, Dodge City.

Eighth District—Dr. J. W. Graybill, Newton; Mrs. W. L. Riley, Eldorado.

Banquet at Masonic Temple.

The dinner tonight is the twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Kansas Day club. Banqueters will be served in Masonic Temple promptly at 6:30 o'clock. Arrangements have been made for the handling of more than 800 men and women. At noon today there were but few tickets available. Indications point to one of the largest crowds in the history of the club and the prospect that every plate in the big banquet hall will be sold before doors are opened. The few remaining tickets were on sale at local hotels and the secretaries who neglected to make advance reservations are rapidly taking the available supply of pasteboards.

FLOOD AND DEATH

[Continued from Page One.]

slides. The storm is reported today to be gradually moving eastward and more favorable conditions for the Pacific coast are predicted.

Floods Area 15 Miles Long.

San Diego, Jan. 29.—(By Radio to Los Angeles).—No change has been made early today in estimates fixing at fifty the loss of life in the Otay valley flood.

When the lower dam of the Southern California Mountain Water company broke late Thursday, it released a flood of eleven billion gallons of water into the populous valley, which lies just south of here, devastating an area twelve fifteen miles long and two miles wide. The property damage it is believed will reach $1,000,000. Another dam continued today near the breaking point, threating ruin to the valley. Scores of persons are reported missing and it is believed a number of bodies were carried out to sea.

Rescue parties are striving to reach the scene, approach to which is extremely difficult owing to the swollen streams and the fact that all the bridges between San Diego and the valley have been carried away by the flood waters of the last two weeks. All roads are virtually impassable.

Jap Colony Wiped Out.

Hundreds of families cut off from communication from the outside world were believed to be threatened with a food famine. Suffering among the homeless was said to be intense. Plans were being made here to send relief supplies into the flooded district as soon as possible. One report stated that 25 Japanese including men, women and children were killed when the dam broke, releasing a wall of water thirty feet high.

Twenty-five farm houses were known to have been swept away by the waters.

The heavy rain during the last two days filled the lower Otay dam for the first time in its history. Realizing the dam was weakening under the great pressure of water warnings were sent to people in the valley to flee for their lives.

It was unheeded by many, according to reports here, the residents in the valley preferring to remain and endeavor to to protect their property.

Only Meager Facts Available.

There has been no means of communication with the valley, either by telephone or by telegraph, since the gale and rain storm which swept this city early Thursday morning. For this reason it has been possible to obtain only meager details.

Dam Was 130 Feet High.

Engineering parties and civil authorities joined the rescue parties which hastened today to the sit of the lower Otay dam 17 miles southeast of here. An investigation of engineering methods wi be made. it was [illegible] and wi be of particular interest in this case because the over dam was of unusua construction. The dam stood 150 feet from foundations. The outet, however, was at the 48 foot contour, making ony the upper 82 feet effective for storage of water.

History of Kansas Day

For more than two score years Kansas has been observing the anniversary of its admission into the Union as a state.

It was on January 29, 1861, after the free state struggles in congress and after the people of Kansas territory had ratified the Wyandotte constitution, containing provision against slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, that President Buchanan approved the action of congress and signed the bill admitting Kansas as the thirty-fourth of the United States.

There are many stories told of the receipt of the news in Kansas and the resultant rejoicing. Huge bonfires were lighted in the various communities as soon as the news was known and the people joined in a common celebration. It was said that the people of Lawrence first learned of the admission through a copy of an extra edition of the old Leavenworth Conservative, which was taken personally to Douglas county by the late D. R. Anthony. Histories relate that the people there began a celebration, marked by songs and speeches, which continued through the night.

It was through the schools of the state that the anniversary of the day first was observed on January 29, 1877. The day was set aside for the study of Kansas, its history, its geography and its resources in some of the cities. Especial attention was paid to the history of the events of sixteen years before. Similar observances were held in succeeding years. Schools in Wichita, Topeka, Lawrence, Fort Scott, Emporia, Clay Center, Paola and other cities of the state, set aside the day for celebrations. Then in 1882, for the first time, a general celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Kansas was held in the schools.

Each year since then it has been observed in the schools and by organizations and churches throughout the state.

KANSAS WOMEN TODAY

[Continued from Page One.]

She was dressed to represent the Kanza or Kaw tribe, and made a short address in explanation of her part in the pageant. Mrs. Philip P. Matz, of the National Soldiers' home, of Leavenworth, and wife of the prison physician at Lansing, represented the Shawnees. Her costume was decorated with some real Indian curios. Mrs. Wilson McCloughery, secretary of the Leavenworth Y. W. C. A., represented the Delwares, in a costume trimmed with Indian ornaments. Mrs. W. P. Lambertson, the wife of Senator Lambertson, of Fairview, and president of the First District Federation, took the part of a Pottawatomie Indian. Mrs. McCloughery is from the Saturday club, one of the oldest of the state.

Daughter of People Who Gave Name.

In Mrs. Codding's address, she said: "I am the daughter of the people who gave our state a name. The largest river of the state bears the title of my forefathers. The totem of my tribe is the eagle—our national emblem. It was the story of my warrior brothers that enticed Coronado to come from the Montezuma country to the northeast corner of Kansas. It was O-na-te, the Spanish explorer that gave my tribe its name two generations after Coronado came to our wig-wams in the village of the Twenty-four. He called us Es-canza-ques, the disturbers. The pale faces in Kansas seem to have inherited the literal meaning of the name. In 1727 the Grand Village des Kanzes had a mission of the Jesuit Fathers—the first established on Kansas soil.

"My tribe went up the Kaw to Menokin, four miles west of Topeka. They were to possess 30 miles each side of the river as far as the land where 'the humped cows' are most plentiful. The Kanza warriors in the east fought with Lindenbloch and knew Pike on his way west. They owned the first horses in Kansas, and in later years they were keen for education in the mission schools."

An Osage Squaw.

Mrs. C. T. Beatty, of Chanute, took the part of an Osage squaw, and Mrs. J. T. Botkin, of Topeka, represented the Cherokees. She told of the wealth of the Osages, the work and inferior station taken by the women of the tribe, the good looks of the men and their fighting proclivities, and she told of the mode of life followed by the males of the tribe from babyhood to old age.

Mrs. Eustace Brown, adviser of women for the Kansas university, represented the second district. She spoke briefly of the Haskell Indian school. She brought with her to Topeka two young women from Haskell, who represented in the pageant the Shawnee and the Wyandotte tribes. Miss Evelyn Pierce told the history of the Wyandottes. She was dressed in a costume of buckskin embroidered with bright beads. Her Indian name is Gao-yeh-Ta, which means "descending from the sky." Miss Canack gave a brief history of the Shawnee tribe. Her costume was of cloth, adorned with bright colored ribbons, such as her tribswomen wear on feast days. Miss Canack's real name is Wa-Na-Wa-To, which means "little beaver."

Black Hawk.

Mrs. Homer Hoch, of Marion, vice president of the Fourth district, represented the Sauks and Fox nations. She dressed to represent Black Hawk, because he personified the spirit of his nation. His sons lived in Kansas and are buried in Greenwood. Black Hawk led his nation to war and was taken prisoner in 1832. He made a speech to his captors, from which Mrs. Hoch quoted at length, setting out the nature of his people's wrongs and their reasons for going to war.

Mrs. Ida M. Ferris, of Osage City, who lives on a farm which was formerly part of the Fox reservation, spoke about the Indians. She took the part of Pi-o-kah, the daughter of Black Hawk's successor. Her costume was a genuine Fox and Sauk dress.

Mrs. Jesse Hoffman, of Emporia, led the part of the pageant from the Fifth district. She represented the Kaws, who were once located where Enterprise now stands, going from Council Grove to Salina. Mrs. Hoffman has seen them tramping in single file along the trail two miles from the house. She has many flint arrow heads that were found on a hill near the house. Miss Maggie Neff, of Hooper, Kan., represented the Octoes, wearing the tribal costume and giving a short history of the nation.

Original Dress Worth $7,000.

Mrs. C. L. Danner, of Wilson, was chosen to represent the Comanche tribe. She was dressed as the squaw of a chief. Her dress was copied from one worn by a Comanche chief's daughter. The original dress was worth $7,000, and was trimmed with elk teeth. Mrs. Danner's dress was ornamented with 125 elk teeth. Miss Jessie Johnson, of Salina, society editor for the Salina Journal, represented an Arapahoe mother with a papoose. The baby board which is used in the sketch was made by an old Indian of Holbrook, Ariz., for the occasion.

Miss Clark a Prisoner.

Miss Mary Clark, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Clark, of Topeka, represented a Cheyenne girl captured by the Pawnees on the Smoky Hill river. It was the prisoner in this tribe who taught the Pawnees to use the horse. The water carrier used by Miss Clark was brought from New Mexico. Miss Ruth Brooks, of Wilson, a niece of Mrs. Danner, represented a Pawne chief, "Little Warrior."

Mrs. George Winans of Hutchinson gave a sketch of the Kiowas beginning the paper with a Kiowa call, "Hoo-del-te, Be-em-ko-' Be-t-a-l-m-tee." She gave special attention to the similarity of the tribe to the Israelites, bearing out the theory of their descent from the lost ten tribes. She gave an account of their superstitions, the origin of their medical treatment. She told of their generals and their reformers, among the latter, Santana, the first prohibition advocate in his part of the country, and the leader of an uprising that sent him at last to the state penitentiary. Mrs. Winans received her information from C. E. Campbell of Hutchinson, who lived among the Indians for twenty years. Miss Margaret Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Marshall, wore an Indian costume, the moccasins for which reached to the knees, and belonged to the famous Leimbach collection.

Excellent Music.

The music for the day was in charge of Mrs. George W. Parkhurst. The music for the morning meeting consisted of the Kansas Song, led by Mrs. George H. Allen. At the afternoon session Miss Helen Hogeboom sang a group of Indian songs by Cadman, "The Land of the Sky Blue Water," "The White Dawn Is Stealing," and "The Moon Drops Low." Mrs. Merrill Mills played some tribal melodies on the piano, giving an explanation of them, and Mrs. Parkhurst sang the following Indian numbers, arranged by The low Lieurance: Love Song from the Red Willow Pueblos, The Weaver, a Crow dance; A Crow Maiden's Prayer; Ao-oah, a Sioux Melody; Lullaby, Her Warrior's Flute Song; and Pakoble (The Rose), by John Turkey-Legge, a Cheyenne Indian.

Musicians Wore Costun

All the musicians wore Indian costume. Mrs. Parkhurst's ostume was made after the kimono style, which was the original form of Indian dress. Her costume was deer skin color, embroidered with beads.

The decorations for the rostrum were Navajo blankets, an American flag, and Indian baskets filled with brown and yellow poppies. The lunch' eon table was adorned with gilt baskets of poppies, and twined with autumn leaves.

The pageant closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Panner.

Mrs. Atkinson Presides.

Mrs. Fannie Cooper Atkinson of Parsons, vice president of the club, presided, taking the seat left vacant by the late Mrs. Eugene Ware, the club's president, whose death occurred while she was engaged in the work of preparing the plans for today's festivities. Mrs. Atkinson presented Mrs. George Rose of Kansas City, whose subject was the "Conservation of Kansas Native Trees and Flowers."

Mrs. Rose spoke as follows: Mrs. Ware knew Kansas. She had seen its wooded hills and glimpsed its prairies. She knew its fat years and its lean years. She remembered the grasshoppers and that other scourge, "Kansas fire. Do you recall, you who pioneered in Kansas, your terror at the sight of those devouring flames?

Let me give you one detail of a fire that ravaged Cherokee county in those early days. A young mother stood with a child at her breast and another clinging to her skirts watching a glare that was not of the sun.

Husband and horses were away. No other human being in sight or sound. Already the smoke-filled air scorched her face. How could a woman so burdened outrun a fire that rode on the wind?

In that moment of despair help came. Surely never a knight in silvered armor looked so handsome as the young farmer who galloped in on a plow horse. He quickly backfired and beat out the blaze; he fought with head and hand till the angry flames swept around—and on. When he returned to the blackened road with face and hands blistered, that home was safe.

A common enough incident, you say. How does it concern this particular Kansas day? The young farmer's name was Eugene Ware. The young mother was his friend and neighbor's wife, a grateful woman who never forgot.

Did you know, those of you who knew him best, that Eugene Ware, lawyer, poet, statesman, fire fighter, as a barefoot youth to make his fortune raising onions in Cherokee county? Ironquill's poetry was in his heart, not in his crops or his boots. I have sometimes thought Mrs. Ware loved all things belonging to Kansas because it was given to her to walk with one who was so thoroughly a Kansan.

Her Pioneering Days.

Mrs. Rose told of her life in Wyandotte county in pioneer times, and of a person whom she called her "young man" who staked out a claim on Washington creek.

The young householder began a study of native fruits, not with any thought of their propagation, but to feed their cunning palate. The wild strawberry growing in great profusion dance along the Santa Fe Trail left nothing to be desired but size. My young man has ventured the opinion that more strawberries grew wild in the state at that time than have grown since under cultivation. Green gooseberries with plenty of sugar were a table delight. Service berries were to be found and an occasional handful of raspberries and blackberries. Dew berries were even more plentiful, nor was he too grown up to nibble his way cautiously around the wormy redhaw.

On one glad June day the boy found a full-fruited wild crab tree. He shook the tree, filled his chip hat to overflowing, and then in utter contentment, sat down in the shade and ate the last one of them.

She told about the elderberries, wild grape and crab apple, and the chokecherry pies they used to have "in the whole." She added, "there is little to regret in the passing of native fruits. The wild berries would respond to culture, but the improved strains are as hardy and more easily obtained. The post oak grape, of which we know little, is the missionary among our native fruits. It is native to the Ozarks and by its importation into France, that country's grape crop has been saved from insect pests. The English walnut has been budded into the black walnut; hickory nuts, hazel nuts and pecans are native to Kansas; so we may yet see a great nut industry in this state. Pecan orchards will become a good investment, especially in low ground.

Native Flowers.

"Any mention of native blossoms begins with the sunflower. The golden rod is seen in abundance, the yucca, butterfly weed, verbena, wild rose, primrose and columbine, are worthy of a place in my lady's garden. The Kansas flowers do not all belong to my lady. Here is a masculine bouquet: Johnny-Jump-Up, Jimson weed, Sweet William to be offered to every William, Willie or Will in the state, but if he calls himself Bill he shall have cocke burrs or Billy Buttons. Here is shepherd's purse and Solomon's seal, of which an old record says, 'The root taketh away in one night any bruises, black or blue spots gotten by falls or woman's willfulness in stumbling upon her hasty husband's fists.'

The wild crab-apple, condemned as a fruit, is redeemed by its flower. The nursery men will tell you they have ornamental crabs much prettier than the wild tree. Trust them not. You remember a great man's saying, "God might have made a finer fruit than the strawberry but He never did." That is the speaker's feeling for the wild crab-apple blossoms.

Among the small shrubs are the Indian currant or coralberry, more commonly known as buck bush, which grows in such profusion all through our hilly counties. Few Kansans have as yet planted the buck bush, since plants, like prophets, are least honored in their own country.

Mrs. Rose told how the Trails Association had a tremendous scheme before the public for building one hundred thousand miles of national highways. Every public spirited influence in the country is enlisted for good roads, and club women have been called on to help.

To Beautify Lincoln Highway.

The general federation has responded with an ambitious plan to beautify with trees and plants native to each state, the entire three thousand five hundred miles of the Lincoln Highway, the projected transcontinental road. Beginning in New York with birches and white oak, into New Jersey with laurel and fruit trees through Pennsylvania forests, over prairie roads embellished with maple trees and wild roses, the sunset end of Lincoln's Way is reached in a blazing glory of California poppies. Such is the plan. Calls are being sent to club women all over the country to plant a mile on this or any other great highway. Surely a splendid method for conserving native trees and flowers!

The plea is made to plant this mile in honor of some prominent club or club woman.

It is not so visionary as it sounds. A nursery firm near Kansas City has offered to plant a mile of elms, using two hundred trees to the mile for one hundred and fifty dollars; or they will plant a mile of maples or poplars for one hundred and twenty-five dollars and guarantee the work. They will add some nut trees for you at the same price.

The Way of Progress.

We are passing rapidly through our field of opportunity in the saving of our native plants. The plow is at work on the prairies of the west, the ax, the shovel and the scraper are busy in the hills of the east. It is the way of progress. Its changes we may not unduly regret, but let us conserve as best we may the natural beauties of our state for our children and our children's children. Let us in the realm of the material as the realm of the spiritual, "Hold fast to that which is good."

BEAT MORGAN PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

committee members who beat down the Hutchinson man's resolution.

"We don't believe in a primary down in my county," declared the Columbus lawyer. What is more, we don't expect to get in that frame of mind. If some of your counties want a primary, that is all right. But this Morgan resolution makes it a lead pipe cinch that you will play ball the way Willie wants it played. We want you to do the things you want. We want you to as you please. But for God's sake, let us do as we please."

Akers Lines Up With Mulvane.

Earl Akers, state treasurer, declared for the primary system, but supported the Mulvane call. He declared that each county should have the option of a primary or a caucus. He refused to dictate the action in counties unfriendly to the Morgan plan.

Fred Lewis, chairman of the Marion county committee, said his county was an average Kansas county. He polled the members of his county committee before coming to Topeka.

"That poll," said Lewis, "showed that just three of the 26 members of the county committee wanted a primary."

John Chaney of Topeka, J. N. Tincher of Medicine Lodge, Charles Evans of Goodland and others fought for the Mulvane call. Scattered support came to Morgan. But he was beaten from the start and the compulsory primary plan started for the scrap long a minute before bell rang. It was not a reflection on Morgan's game and clever fight. He merely lacked votes.

The Mulvane resolution was amended to provide for the holding of the state convention March 21, instead of March 7, as provided in the original call. That was the only change.

Before adjournment, the committee adopted a resolution by Morgan endorsing national suffrage and urging Kansas women to participate in the councils of the party when local conventions are held.

There was no fight concerning the bringing of the big convention to Topeka. No other Kansas town made a bid for the important political gathering and members of the committee from every section of the state favored the bringing of the convention to the capital city.

Allotment of Delegates.

Allotment of delegates by counties, under the call as adopted by the committee, will be as follows:

Allen 15, Anderson 9, Atchison 15, Barber 4, Barton 5, Bourbon 14, Brown 15, Butler 16, Chase 5, Chautauqua 5, Cherokee 18, Cheyenne 2, Clark 2, Clay 11, Cloud 12, Coffey 11, Comanche 3, Cowley 19, Crawford 27, Decatur 4, Dickinson 13, Doniphan 11, Douglas 15, Edwards 5, Elk 8, Ellis 4, Ellsworth 5, Finney 3, Ford 7, Franklin 12, Geary 7, Gove 2, Graham 5, Grant 2, Gray 2, Greeley 2, Greenwood 11, Hamilton 2, Harper 7, Harvey 13, Haskell 2, Hodgeman 2, Jackson 17, Jefferson 14, Jewell 15, Johnson 11, Kearney 2, Kingman 5, Kiowa 4, Labette 18, Lane 2, Leavenworth 15, Lincoln 7, Linn 10, Logan 2, Lyon 12, Marion 12, Marshall 17, McPherson 19, Meade 3, Miami 11, Mitchell 7, Montgomery 21, Morris 8, Morton 2, Nemaha 10, Neosho 16, Ness 3, Norton 5, Osage 14, Osborne 8, Ottawa 9, Pawnee 4, Phillips 8, Pottawatomie 15, Pratt 5, Rawlins 3, Reno 34, Republic 23, Rice 10, Riley 12, Rooks 7, Rush 4, Russell 6, Saline 14, Scott 2, Sedgwick 23, Seward 3, Shawnee 57, Sheridan 2, Sherman 3, Smith 12, Stafford 6, Stanton 2, Stevens 2, Sumner 13, Thomas 2, Trego 3, Wabaunsee 10, Wallace 2, Washington 15, Wichita 2, Wilson 10, Woodson 6, Wyandotte 26. Total 962.

SUNFLOWER PETALS

(Continued from Page One.)

Ed C. Little of Kansas City, congressional candidate in the Second district; and U. S. Guyer of Kansas City, probable candidate, are in today's banquet crowd. Little was a nominee for supreme court justice under the nonpartisan judiciary act in 1914, but was defeated for the election by a small vote.

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I. E. Lambert, jr., of Emporia, chief clerk of the house during the 1915 session, was one of the early arrivals for the banquet.

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"I wish Judge Frank Price would come to Topeka and settle this report that he will be a candidate for supreme court justice," said J. W. Berryman, Ashland banker. "Senator Price will be a candidate to succeed himself—not for the supreme bench."

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Sheriff L. L. Kiene, who came to the hotel lobbies today long enough to renew old political acquaintances, has been frequently mentioned as a possible candidate against Congressman D. R. Anthony, jr., in event a fight were made to defeat the First district member for a renomination. Kiene was formerly managing editor of the State Journal and knows every politician of note in Kansas.

Drew McLaughlin of Sabetha is heading the delegation which came from Nemaha county. McLaughlin, recognized as a leader in the progressive element of the party, has been urged for a place on the national delegation from the First district.

When First district committeemen met Friday night, they decided to hold the district convention in Atchison March 2. Delegations may be chosen by the counties in such manner as they deem desirable. Representation shall be based on one delegate for every 200 votes cast for J. T. Botkin, secretary of state, in 1914. Atchison county will have 15 delegates in the convention, Brown, 15; Doniphan, 11; Jackson, 12; Jefferson, 14; Leavenworth, 15; Nemaha, 10; Shawnee, 57.

—

J. W. Krehbel, candidate for district delegate from the Eighth district, was formerly a Topeka newspaper reporter. For a number of years Krehbel has been in the newspaper game in McPherson and has been active in the affairs of the party in the Eighth district.

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Senator I. M. Mahin of Smith county, who came to Topeka with the Smith county delegation, will be a candidate to succeed himself next fall. He established an excellent record during his four years in the upper house and was recognized as one of the strong men in the senate. Urged to enter the congressional race recently Mahin expressed a decided preference for the state senate.

—

J. B. Lower, former state senator from the Washington county district, came with the first visitors from north Kansas. Lower has missed but few sessions of the club since its organization.

—

L. J. Pettyjohn and wife will attend tonight's dinner. Pettyjohn is slated as a certain selection of the Seventh district Republicans when they name delegates to the national convention. The Ford county man is a member of the house from his district and was for a number of years receiver of the Dodge City land office. He will probably be a candidate for re-election to the lower branch of the state legislature.

—

J. A. Mosher, member of the house from Edwards county, came to town "just to look things over." Mosher is certain the Republicans will win the Seventh district fight next fall. In anticipation of a party victory, Mosher is planning again to ask for election to the house.

—

Clyde Miller, candidate for congress in the Fourth district, was one of the first men to start the hotel milling. A crowd of Miller supporters has also been active among Fourth district visitors. "If the men here today know anything as to conditions in their own communities, the things which will be reported in the district next fall ought to be quite sufficient," was Miller's comment on conditions in the district.

—

J. A. Ferrell, representative from Chautauqua county, advised his friends today that he would be in the race for the state senate from the Chautauqua, Elk county district. Ferrell will seek to succeed John T. Denton, of Elk county, who has served eight years in the senate.

—

Dr. Henry A. Dykes, of Lebanon, a member of the state medical board, is here for the banquet accompanied by his son and daughter. Through his daughter, Miss Ada Dykes, was extended the recognition of the party club to the woman voters. Miss Dykes is the woman speaker at the club banquet.

—

Justice Silas Porter would not permit a badly ulcerated tooth to keep him away from the Kansas Day visitors. Judge Porter attended the organization of the club in a room of the Throop hotel January 29, 1902. "The club is twenty-four years old," said the supreme court justice, who helped to organize the club and has attended almost every subsequent meeting.

—

Henry R. Wells of Miami county stated today that he expected to seek re-election to the legislature from his home county. Wells was in the session of 1915 and a few months later was appointed by Governor Capper, to a place on the board of managers of the Dodge City soldiers' home and Mother Bickerdyke home, Ellsworth.

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F. E. Young, a well known attorney of Stockton, and N. F. Hill, editor of the Stockton Review, are Kansas Day visitors today.

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Charles Sessions, acting chairman of the Republican state committee, presided at today's meeting of the state committee in the absence of J. C. Gafford. It was impossible for Chairman Gaffor to return from California in time for the meeting and Sessions as vice chairman, swung the gavel.

—

Cooper Jackson, an old Topeka newspaper man, came up from Newton for Kansas Day.

To Prevent the Grip

Colds cause Grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE" E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.—Adv.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—WHEAT—Predictions of larger Australian and Argentine shipments to Europe had a bearish effect today on the wheat market here. In this connection, the fact that Winnipeg prices showed a big decline was regarded as of considerable significance. Increasing sicks at Kansas City and apparent absence of export demand counted also against the bulls. After opening ¼@¾c to ⅝@¾c down, with May at $1.35 to $1.35⅝ and July at $1.20¼ to $1.20⅛, the market rallied a little, but subsequently sank lower than before.

Reports that a large amount of flour had been disposed of to the French government at the highest price of the season led to an upturn, but the market soon receded again. It was said eastern exporters were continuing to re-sell wheat back to the west. The close was heavy 1⅛c to 1c@1⅛c net lower, with May at $1.34⅝ and July at $1.25⅝.

CORN—Corn was active at the highest figures on this season's crop. The cutting down of estimates as to the size of the Argentine exportable surplus gave the market strength, and so, too, did the unsettled weather threatening to reduce arrivals here and to spoil further the quality of the supply. Opening prices, which were unchanged to ⅛c up were followed by a decided general advance.

Declines in wheat were responsible for a late reaction in corn. Close was steady at ⅝c to ¾c net advance.

OATS—Free selling by a leading concern weakened the oats market. The strength of corn, however, soon brought about a rally.

PROVISIONS—Absence of selling pressure allowed provisions to harden in price. The best gains were in pork.

Kansas City Grain Market.

[The range of prices for grain futures in The Kansas City Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.]

	Open	High	Low	Close Today	Close Yes.
			Kansas City, Jan. 29.		
WHEAT—					
May	126	126⅝	125¼	125½	126⅞
July	119⅞	120	119¼	119⅛	120⅛
Sept.	116⅞	116⅞	116¼	116⅛	117
CORN—					
May	76	76⅝	76¼	76¼	75⅝
July	76½	77⅝	76½	76⅝	76½
Sept.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝

Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—WHEAT—Spot No. 1 Manitoba, 14s 6½d; No. 3, 14s 4½; No. 2 hard winter, new, 13s 4d; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 14s 2.

CORN—Spot, American mixed, new, 10s 10d.

FLOUR—Winter patents, 49s 6d.

Chicago Grain Market.

[The range of prices for grain futures on The Chicago Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.]

	Open	High	Low	Close Today	Close Yes.
			Chicago, Jan. 29.		
WHEAT—					
May	135¼	136	134⅝	134⅝- 135⅜	
July	126½	126⅞	125⅝	125⅝- 126⅜	
CORN—					
May	80⅝	81⅝	80½	81-	80½
July	80⅝	81¼	80⅝	80⅞	80½
OATS—					
May	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	53⅝
July	49½	49½	49⅛	49⅛	49½
PORK—					
Jan.	20.65	21.10	20.60	21.10	20.40
May	20.75	20.80	20.65	20.57	20.60

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—WHEAT—Close: May, $1.34⅝@1.34½; July, $1.25⅞@1.25⅝.

CORN—May, 81@81⅛c; July, 90⅞c.

OATS—May, 53⅝c; July, 49⅝c.

PORK—January, $21.10; May, $20.57.

LARD—January, $10.27; May, $10.52@10.52½.

SHORT RIBS—January, $10.70; May, $11.05.

Grain Gossip.

[By special wire to T. J. Myers, Columbian Building.]

Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 240,000 bushels this week.

Exports of wheat and flour from Canada in December are officially reported as equal to 42,524,000 bushels.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City have increased 46,413 bushels plus for this week and corn stocks increased 288,823 bushels.

Imports from the United States and Canada yesterday were 392,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels of corn and 844,000 bushels of oats; wheat and flour combined, 913,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat flour from the United States and Canada this week, according to Bradstreet's were 8,710, compared with 8,217,000 bushels last week and 8,620,000 bushels a year ago. Corn shipments were 684,000 bushels.

Argentina exported 524,000 bushels of wheat this week, compared with 400,000 bushels last week and 1,027,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments since January 1 aggregate 1,336,000 bushels; a year ago, 1,952,000 bushels. Corn shipments this week were 927,000 bushels, against 2,295,000 bushels last week and 2,916,000 bushels a year ago. Total corn shipments since January 1 are 3,857,000 bushels; a year ago, 12,246,000 bushels. Oats exports this week were 670,000 bushels.

A cable from Argentina said: "Weather this week has been favorable for wheat and threshing is large, but movement is not liberal and sellers are not pressing. General offers are very disappointing. Light shipments this week of all grains serve to emphasize crop shortage, lack of transport and the government action in forcing freight rates lower has diverted bottoms. Actual shipments must of necessity continue light as long as this condition continues and no positive relief is in sight."

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 29.—WHEAT—Cash: Market unchanged to 2c lower. No. 2 hard, $1.23@1.31; No. 3, $1.20@1.30; No. 2 red, $1.31@1.36; No. 3, $1.22@1.26.

CORN—Market unchanged to 1c higher. No. 2 mixed, 73@73c; No. 3, 70½@71½c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3, 73c; No. 2 yellow, 73½c; No. 3, 72@72½c.

OATS—Market unchanged. No. 2 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 mixed, 48@49c.

RYE—89@90c.

HAY—Market steady; unchanged.

KAFIR—No. 2 white, $1.05.

WHEAT—Receipts 170 cars.

BUTTER—Market unchanged.

EGGS—Market unchanged.

POULTRY—Market unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—BUTTER—Market unchanged.

POTATOES—Market unchanged.

EGGS—Market lower. Firsts, 28c; ordinary firsts, 27c. At mark, cases included, 24@26c.

POULTRY—Alive, higher; fowls, 15c; springs, 15½c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 29.—BUTTER—Market steady. Creamery extras, 92 score, 31@31½c.

EGGS—Market firmer. Fresh gathered extra firsts, 31@32c.

CHEESE—Market firm. State whole milk, flats, held special, 18@18½c.

POULTRY — Alive, steady; dressed, steady.

New York Sugar Market.

New York, Jan. 29.—SUGAR—Raw, firm; molasses, 3.87@4.00; centrifugal, 4.64@4.77; refined, firm.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, Jan. 29.—COTTON—Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 11.95. No sales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—HOGS—Receipts 17,000. Market steady to 5c higher than Saturday's average. Bulk of sales, $7.55; light, $7.50@7.85; mixed, $7.50@8.00; heavy, $7.50@8.00; rough, $7.50@7.65; pigs, $5.75@6.90.

CATTLE—Receipts 300. Market weak. Native beef steers, $6.30@9.70; western steers, $6.50@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.10; calves, $7.50@10.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Market weak. Wethers, $7.35@8.00; lambs, $8.30@10.75.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 29.—HOGS—Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Bulk of sales, $7.50@7.80; heavy, $7.75@7.85; packers and butchers, $7.60@7.80; light, $7.35@7.70; pigs, $6.25@7.25.

CATTLE—Receipts 100. Market steady. Prime fed steers, $8.25@8.75; dressed beef steers, $6.75@8.25; western steers, $6.55@8.10; southern steers, $6.00@7.75; cows, $4.25@6.75; heifers, $6.00@8.50