RAILROAD NEWS.

Rock Island General Offices in Topeka Are in Order.

Satisfaction Expressed Over New Location of Work.

WILL HAVE TO BUILD.

Present Building Capacity Is Not Large Enough.

Other Items of General Interest in Traffic World.

The first two weeks of operation under the new organization of the traffic conditions and officials of the Rock Island lines has ended and the officers of the road are pleased with the success of the venture.

The officers at the head of the newly created second district with headquarters in Topeka agree that every thing has been running smoothly in the time since the change. They predict that the reorganization will be permanent with the road and will carry on the entire business of the system for many years.

It is a new scheme—this dividing the lines of the road up into three districts and giving each a general headquarters—and is the key to the operating secret in the modern railroading of today. The time has passed in all big railway systems like the Rock Island when the entire line is operated from the home office of the president and his staff.

Not that the president has been stripped of any of his power—far from that—but he has given himself more personal power by supervising his road with more lieutenants who are able to get at the grass roots of the operation.

Everyone knows the old theory of railroding. A president, a few vice presidents, a general manager, a general passenger agent, a general freight agent, etc. The president had this brilliant array of officials around him—usually at the terminus of the lines—and with the exception of one or two "inspection tours" every year the entire railroad system was run by the aid of a typewriter and a stenographer.

Now it is different—at least on the Rock Island, the Santa Fe and other up to date roads. Now the system is divided into districts and each district is given a general manager, a general passenger agent, a general superintendent, a superintendent of motive power, an engineer maintenance of way, a general freight agent, general attorney, claim agent, etc.

Each general manager has supreme sway over the operating department of his district. He is the head of a railroad of his own and only to the executive officers is he held responsible for what goes on in his district. Take A. E. Sweet, general manager of the Rock Island in Topeka, or C. W. Kouns, general manager of the Santa Fe in Topeka, for instance. If you want to go to the head of the Santa Fe general offices in Topeka you wade through four or five thick carpets and your card is given reverently to Mr. Kouns. In the Rock Island general offices it is the same—and you are able to get at the real head of the work—you can find the responsible party without writing a letter to Chicago and having it answered by some clerk.

It is really on the commission form of government theory. Each man is directly responsible for the work of his department and if anything goes wrong it takes but a short time to trace the cause. The only difference between the railroad work and the commission form of government is that one comes after years of hard labor and practical experience and the other is picked from the tree after weeks of clever political dealings.

The Rock Island—a road among the leaders of the west with 8,500 miles of track—is divided into three districts. The second district including all of the rich territory of the central west centers in Topeka and since the first of February the officers at the head of this district have been in the office building here.

Rushing Work on Offices.

It will be a week before the remodeling of the building is completed—but all of the more important changes in the interior have been made. Visitors to the offices now will find practically a new inside appearance—the arrangement of the rooms has been changed, all of the walls have been retinted and painted, the floors in the big offices have been relaid and varnished, partitions have been torn out and inserted—almost $4,000 has been spent by the company in Topeka for this work.

A person used to find very few "carpets" in the Rock Island offices here. Now a visitor can walk through many suites of offices with his feet sinking down deep in Brussels of the best pattern—that is, you can do this if the descriptions given by the office boy to the outer office clerk, by the clerk to the general clerk, by the general clerk to the assistant chief clerk, by the assistant to the chief clerk and by the chief clerk to the "boss," is satisfactory.

A. E. Sweet, general manager, has one of the prettiest and best furnished offices in the building. It occupies the tower extension on the second floor, giving him a north and south view up and down Kansas avenue. Mr. Sweet has his desk set back in this tower. The furnishings are all in mahogany and the carpet feels at least 3 inches thick. Next to him on the north is the office of George Hetherington, chief clerk to the general manager. Mr. Hetherington has walnut furnishings and like the general manager has a long row of "buttons" on his desk. It is the common rule that the importance of an official can be judged by the number of "buttons" he has on his desk. Chief Clerk Hetherington also has a carpet that gives a "pussy foot" effect to an intruder.

James A. Stewart, general passenger agent, is situated on the third floor with his well organized force. Likewise S. W. Mullinix, superintendent of motive power. J. B. Smalley, general superintendent, is on the second floor adjoining the offices of the general manager.

In a short time the Rock Island will have to build an addition to the present building which is used for the general offices. Every office is crowded and some of the offices are moved to the rear of a nearby hotel. With the growth of the road's business, the natural working order of the second district and the addition of new clerks to different departments something will have to be done to accommodate them. It is a question in the minds of the officials whether to build out the two wings of the building on the north or to make it higher.

SUPPLY MEN ARE WORRIED.

Hand-to-Mouth Policy of Railroads Due to Uncertain Rate Conditions.

New York, Feb. 11.—It appears to be generally conceded that it is a long time since men engaged in the manufacture of railway supplies have been obliged, as they are at this time, to hunt for business and pursue possible contracts that not infrequently prove regular will o' wisps. The reason, of course, is obvious to all who understand the situation, and for months have been painfully familiar with the hand-to-mouth policy governing the buying of the railroads. It has been frankly stated by the latter that in the tremendous and protracted effort made to get advance freight rates, unless assured of the greater revenue that higher rates would give, they can not afford to go into the market and engage in liberal buying.

It has been charged, however, that the action of the roads which has been so paralyzing to the supply business is the result of a concerted plan or understanding at least among some of the lines, and for the sole purpose of making the public believe that without higher rates there can be no prosperous railway operation, and all other avenues of trade and commerce must share the burden of resultant depression.

The supply men are hoping for early betterment of the present situation. It is at this season of the year they have been accustomed to receive a plentitude of orders, the flow of which continues until about June.

GULF SURVEY IS COMPLETED.

Kansas Bonuses for Road Projected North and South.

Guthrie, Ok., Feb. 13.—Surveyors for the Winnipeg, Salina & Gulf completed the survey, during the past week, from Alva west to Beaver City, nearly 100 miles, routing the road through Buffalo and Gate. Beaver citizens are raising a bonus for the company, as are also the citizens of Alva, who have promised $100,000. Sterling, Kan., has subscribed $10,000, and Sylvia, Turon and Sunningham $5,000 each. The Marine Trust & Security company of San Francisco is assisting in financing the road, of which H. Leon Miller of Salina, Kan., is president. The first line is projected to be built south from Omaha through Salina to Alva, with a branch west from Alva to the New Mexico coal fields.

Announcement was made about one year ago that this survey was being made and that a strong organization was being formed to finance this project. Whether this is a part of the system of which fifty miles has been graded and rails are being laid in North Dakota is not known.

WANTS NO MORE TELEPHONES.

Statement Regarding Morgan Made in Kansas City by Gleed.

Kansas City, Feb. 13.—"J. P. Morgan & Co., are not buying telephone properties. They have no use for any more than they already own."

This statement was made last night by C. S. Gleed, president of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone company while discussing the many reports that have gained publicity in the last week that Mr. Morgan is busy buying up independent telephone companies throughout the country.

Mr. Gleed also said that the statements sent out from St. Louis last Wednesday claiming the purchase by Mr. Morgan of independent telephone lines in several eastern and western cities were incorrect.

Regarding the rumors of a sale or merger of the two telephone lines in Kansas City, Mr. Gleed said that no such deal had been made.

"It is my understanding," he said, "that a proposition has been made to Mr. Helm, president of the Home Telephone company, as to terms on which a trade can be made, but it is uncertain as to whether these terms can be agreed upon.

"If one is made at any time in any form the public will know about it promptly, as the Bell people will, under no circumstances, do anything not pleasing to the public. The Bell company would like to own the Home properties, but very naturally the Home owners place a higher value on their property than the Bell can see in it.

"Both companies continually are importuned by the public to do away with the nuisance of two services and the Bell at least would like to satisfy the demand, but Kansas City rates are unremunerative and the amount of investment to be lost by a merger would be enormous. There are also legal difficulties which perhaps would prevent a deal. But the whole subject is receiving most careful consideration and a purchase or merger may result although the chances in my opinion are largely against it."

RHEUMATISM

WEAK KIDNEYS & THIN BLOOD

Not only is the blood the great nourishing source of our systems, but equally as important is its work of removing the waste of oxodized tissues which have been consumed in force and bodily heat. This waste is filtered out through the kidneys. When, however, the kidneys become weak and unable to perform their regular duties, the waste is allowed to remain in the circulation, soon forming uric acid which destroys the greater portion of nourishing elements of the blood and leave it weak and acrid. This imperfect blood deposits into the different muscles and joints the uratic impurity with which it is contaminated. Then the pains and aches of Rheumatism commence. The gritty formation which uric acid causes collects in the joints and produces the aches and stiffness which always accompany the disease. Likewise the muscles are coated and lose their elasticity, while the continual irritation to the nerves produces swelling and inflammation of the flesh.

SSS

S. S. S. cures Rheumatism in the only way it is possible to overcome the disease; it cleanses the blood of all uric acid poison and strengthens the kidneys so they are enabled to properly filter out the waste. S. S. S. is not only the best of blood purifiers, but a fine tonic. Book on Rheumatism free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A TRUER SCORING

Would Give Ball Players Credit for Value.

Find Average Batting by Credit Points.

OLD SYSTEM FALSE.

Fly Hit for Score Should Pay Batter.

Walk, Sacrifice, Run, Hit by Pitcher, Worth Same as Hit.

Guthrie, Ok., Feb. 13.—Edson T. (Ted) Price, one of the best known baseball players and managers produced by Oklahoma, comes forward at the present time, when there are so many suggestions relative to changing the rules, with an entirely new system for figuring batting averages. After playing independent ball for several years, Price has been playing in the leagues since 1895, leaving the Toledo team in 1902 to manage the Cedar Rapids team of the Three-I League. Later he managed the Wheeling team of the Central League several years, the Enid team of the Western Association two years, and last season he managed the Kewanee team of the Central Association.

In discussing his proposed changes in figuring the players' batting averages, Price says:

"I am trying to introduce a system of averaging the work of a ball player as a batter that I hope may revolutionize the old system, by which the value of a player has always been judged by the number of hits he made in a certain number of times at bat. Before studying the new system think how many games under your own observation have been won by the batter by other than a clean base hit.

"My system of counting is as follows: Hit, 10; run, 10; sacrifice, 10; base on balls, 10; scoring a man, 10; hit by pitched ball, 10.

"The first on my list is the hit, and none of us underestimate the value of it, but I deny that it is the whole thing.

"Second—The run. Some may ask: 'What has the run to do with batting?' Well, a man must be at bat before he can get on bases, and must get on bases before he can make a run. This will be an incentive for a batter to run everything out at his best speed.

"Third—The sacrifice. By giving 10 points for the sacrifice an inducement is offered to the player to become efficient in this department, and a man can become a scientific batter only through close application to practice in that department. At first I thought of allowing the batter only 5 points for a sacrifice, but upon further consideration 10 points seemed to be the proper thing.

"Fourth—The base on balls. It is a standing fact that a man who gets a base on balls scores more often than with a hit. Why? Well, in the first place, it unsettles the pitcher and he puts them straight over to the next batter, and in the second place a base on balls causes a team to have less confidence in a pitcher and often causes an explosion.

"Fifth—Scoring a man—is perhaps the most important of all, as it requires a cool player to do the right thing in a pinch. During the past league season no less than two of the first four games played were won by fly balls to the outfield. Yet under the present system, a batter gains nothing by scoring those runs. A ball player (the right kind) often goes up with the determination to try for a long fly merely to score the run. Yet he must suffer for it. Is it just?

"The last on the list is hit by a pitched ball. No explanation of that is necessary, as that is even more demoralizing to the pitcher and the team behind him than a base on balls.

"If the above system were used a standard for good work would soon develop itself, and at present it seems to me that about a total of 250 pounds for each ten games would show splendid work by the batter. Men from higher leagues, who are looking through the minors, would not jump at conclusions when they saw that a man had batted only .240 or .250. This man may have been the most valuable member of the team, although there may have been two or three .300 hitters under the present system, in the same bunch.

"These rules, if followed, would bring the players who really help to win games into the limelight. The player who makes runs rather than mere base hits is the valuable man to a team."

IZZY HAS TWELVE TWIRLERS.

Sends Out Call to Report March 14—A Full Roster.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 13.—The 1911 Wichita baseball team will report here for spring practice March 14, orders to that effect having been sent out by Manager Isbell Saturday. Several major league clubs, the Chicago Americans and Boston Americans in particular, will play here on their training trip, and Isbell wants to get his men assembled for these games. In addition he will play a number of the Western association and Kansas State league teams and possibly the Oklahoma City team of the Texas league.

The roster of the Wichita club is practically complete and will remain unchanged with the exception of one or two major leaguers whom Isbell expects to secure. The list includes: Scott Perry, W. E. Ellis, Clyde Ensley, Gordon Harmon, Mike O'Connell, Harry Henry, Charles Jackson, Clyde Jarnigan, Lewis S. Smith, James Durham, "Red" Shackelford, Harry Burnham, pitchers; Frank Moore and Frank Isbell, first base; George Hughes, second base; Danny Claire, shortstop; Henry Schmid and Frank Thompson, third base; New Pettigrew, Roxy Middleton, Chic Anderson, Ira Belden, Yank Davis and Lester Underhill, outfielders; Al Shaw and Verne Clemmons, catchers.

EFFECTIVE COLD CURE.

Most Severe Cold or the Grippe Relieved in Several Hours.

Pape's Cold Compound is the result of three years' research at a cost o more than fifty thousand dollars, and contains no quinine, which we have conclusively demonstrated is not effective in the treatment of colds or grippe.

It is a positive fact that a dose of Pape's Cold Compound, taken every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken, will end the Grippe and break up the most severe cold, either in the head, chest, back, stomach, limbs or any part of the body.

It promptly relieves the most miserable neuralgia pains, headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, running of the nose, mucous catarrhal discharges, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges.

Take this harmless Compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine, made anywhere else in the world, which will cure your cold or end Grippe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects, as a 25 cent package of Pape's Cold Compound, which any druggist in the world can supply.

JAYHAWKERS TOOK LAST GAME.

Defeated the Nebraska Basketball Five 37 to 12.

Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 13.—The Kansas basketball five closed its season on the home court here Saturday night by defeating the Nebraska Cornhuskers by a score of 37 to 12. The Cornhuskers played in poor form and showed little of their team work and swift play which characterized the play of the previous night. In the first half the Jayhawkers held the Nebraska forwards safe and they were not able to make a field goal.

In the second half Nebraska came back stronger but was unable to stop the fierce play of the Kansas five. In this half the Kansans made 21 points to Nebraska's 10. The play was characterized by faster and fiercer playing than in the game between the two Friday night. The Jayhawkers played in great form and kept the lead from the start. The game was the last on the Cornhusker trip. Out of six games they have won two, one at Ames and one here.

AMERICAN SCORING TO BE OPEN.

Ban Johnson Does Not Take to National League Plan.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Official scoring in the American league, in all probability, will be done in the open this year, same as before. President Johnson of the league says protests from other cities had been received pointing out disadvantages in the scheme to keep secret the identity of official scorers and he thought the proposition had so little chance to find favor in the eyes of the club owners that he probably would not present it to them at the coming schedule meeting.

The strongest protest came from St. Louis, seat of the trouble out of which grew the idea to protect the game from similar affairs in future. The objections are based chiefly on the ground that there would be more opportunity for cheating than if the full glare of publicity is thrown about the scoring at all times.

NEBRASKA AND MISSOURI KISS.

Make Up and Sign Two Year Football Contract.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.—The Universities of Nebraska and Missouri have resumed football relations after a suspension since 1902. Manager Earl O. Eagen of the Cornhuskers has announced a two-year agreement with the Tigers. It provides that Missouri shall play in Lincoln in 1911, while the Cornhuskers are to go to Columbia in 1912. The contest with Missouri closes the roster of Nebraska's five important games.

The schedule is as follows: October 21, Minnesota in Minneapolis; October 28, Missouri in Lincoln; November 4, Ames Aggies in Ames; November 18, Kansas in Lawrence; November 25, Michigan in Lincoln.

The three other dates on Nebraska's schedule will provide for minor games which has not yet been arranged.

UNGLAUB TO MANAGE LINCOLN.

Despain Pays $1,500 for Him and Offers Top Salary.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.—Robert Unglaub, first baseman of the Washington Americans and formerly captain and manager of the Boston Red Sox, has been secured by the Lincoln team of the Western league as captain and manager for 1911.

President Despain paid President Noyes of Washington $1,500 for Unglaub's release and he will receive the largest salary every paid in the Western league. Negotiations had been nearly completed for the securing of "Germany" Shaefer and then the matter was blocked by the refusal of several big league clubs to waive on him. Unglaub will report here in the near future.

TWO PENNANTS IN BLUE GRASS.

Scheme Was Success in South Atlantic Last Year.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—In the Blue Grass league the coming season two schedules of sixty games each will be played and there will be two pennants. This will give the teams which fail to get an early start in the first series a cance to win the pennant in the second series.

After both series are ended a championship contest is to be played between the leaders of each series. The South Atlantic league tried the scheme last season and it proved a big success. The teams which finished at the bottom in the first series were at the top in the second series.

NO RECORDS BROKEN AT CLASSIC

One Man in 600 Equaled a High Mark.

Boston, Feb. 13.—Although the twenty-second revival of the Boston Athletic association's annual games, held in Mechanics' hall, failed to place any new record in indoor athletic annals, it developed keen and interesting competition among more than 600 of the leading college and club athletes of the country, including nearly a score of champions. But many of the latter failed to overcome the handicaps allowed weaker opponents, and got no place in the summaries.

Now It's "Puny" to the Navy.

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 13.—Once more "Puny" Bluck, football star, is to forsake the University of Missouri. The big athlete received notice from Representative Morgan of the Fifteenth district of his appointment to the Naval academy at Annapolis. Bluck says he will quit school immediately and prepare for the examinations which come in April.

Thompson Wins at Sydney.

Sydney, Feb. 13.—John Thompson, the American pugilist, received the decision on points over Billy Papke, the middleweight fighter of Illinois in a 20 round bout today.

Basketball Scores.

Lost Springs 60; Dwight 14.
Halstead 39; Winfield 32.

Mayor McGill Is Out.

Seattle, Feb. 13.—Mayor Hiram C. Gill, recalled by the electors for alleged misconduct in office, retired at noon today without ceremony and George W. Dilling, chosen to succeed him took the oath of office. With Gill there went into retirement Charles W. Wappenstein, chief of police.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

WHAT CURTIS DID

Made Three Minute Talk and His Plea Was Confirmed.

Senators Thought Kansan's Point of Order Surely Safe.

ON AN INDIAN BILL.

Amendment Before Body Provided for Payment, $600,000.

Bristow Only Man Opposed to Confirmation of Smith.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The result of a contest in the senate a few days ago illustrates what may be done by a few minutes' talk by a member of that body who knows the facts involved in a question and who is able to state them in a few words.

When the Indian appropriation bill was being considered in the senate, Senator Charles Curtis made a point of order against an amendment, which provided for the payment to certain Creek Indians of the sum of $600,000. Senator Owen, who favored the item, thought Vice President Sherman would sustain the point of order made by the Kansas senator, so instead of confining their remarks to the point of order both he and Senator McCumber argued the merits of the claim, intending to appeal from the decision of the chair. This they did, when he sustained the point made by Senator Curtis, but the Kansas senator made a three minute speech on its merits, and when the vote was taken only three senators voted with the Oklahoma senator.

It was admitted by all that the brief statement of Senator Curtis caused a large majority to vote in support of the ruling of the vice president. The speech of Senator Curtis was short. It was as follows:

What Senator Curtis Said.

"In view of the fact that there have been so many misstatements in regard to this claim, I should like to take a few minutes' time in explaining it to the senate. It is a very old claim. In the first place, by the third article of the treaty of 1866 it was stipulated that the government should sell certain lands and out of the proceeds pay to the loyal Creek Indians $100,000 to reimburse them in proportion to their respective losses. The land was sold and the money was turned into the treasury. In 1872 act of July 15, $100,000 was appropriated, to be applied pro rata on the several amounts awarded under the treaty of 1866. Afterwards the Indians presented their claims to the secretary of the interior. That officer, in a report dated February 18, 1879, held they had no further legal claim. Again, on July 29, 1882, the same claim was presented, and the secretary of the interior held that they had no further legal claim. On the 10th of May, 1883, the matter was submitted to the court of claims. The court of claims, in passing upon the case, held that the Indians had no legal claim and that the $100,000 was in full settlement of all claims of said Creek Nation for damages and losses of every kind growing out of the late rebellion. The opinion of the court will be found in nineteenth court of claims reports, at page 675. I should like to read just a part of the syllabus of the case:

"'III. The provision in the treaty of 1866 that "the stipulations of this treaty are to be in full settlement of all claims of said Creek Nation for damages and losses of every kind growing out of the late rebellion" applies to individual and personal as well as to national demands.

"'IV. By the Creek treaty, 1866, the United States reserved $100,000 from moneys to be paid the nation and stipulated that that amount should be divided among the loyal Creeks "in proportion to their several losses;" but they did not thereby assume the losses which loyal individuals suffered by reason of their having faithfully adhered to the government during the war.'

"After that decision nothing more was done in reference to this claim until the agreement was entered into with the Creeks in 1902. In that instrument the congress of the United States agreed that this loyal Creek claim and another claim should be submitted to the senate for settlement as a board of arbitration. A resolution or a memorial was presented. It was sent to the committee on Indian affairs in the regular order of business. The committee on Indian affairs was never selected by the senate as a board or a court to adjust this claim. The memorial was referred to it in the usual course of business. The committee took jurisdiction, however, and reported the matter back, but not by way of resolution. They selected the Indian appropriation bill, and put the award, so called, in the Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1903.

Kansan Stated His Contention.

"Now, my contention is that there was no award of any kind or character until the Indian appropriation bill became a law. Had the committee reported to the senate a resolution, the senate might pass it one day and the next day, if the senate had been convinced that they made a mistake, it could reconsider and reduce the amount from $1,200,000 to $600,000, and no one would contend that the latter action would not stand as the final action of of the senate.

"The committee selected an appropriation bill. Under the general procedure of the house and senate the bill must go to the house. It went to the house. The house disagreed to the amendment. The whole matter went to conference, and in conference the house and senate agreed to an award of $600,000. It came back to the senate, was approved, and the only legal award was the award of $600,000 made on the 3d day of March, 1903, and the presiding officer of the senate who passed upon this question two years ago well said that the senate could not go back of the act of March 3, 1903. That is the law, and that is the award and the only award made by the senate.

"I pointed out yesterday that when the $600,000 was appropriated, the provision of the act was that the Indians should receive this sum in full settlement. That resolution of the tribal council passed a resolution accepting that amount in full settlement. That resolution of the tribal council was sent to the president of the United States, was approved by the president, and was a receipt in full. In addition to that, when the payment was made to each individual, each individual signed a receipt in full, and it refers to this award, the only award made, and that is the award of March 3, 1903.

The truth of the matter is this claim has already been paid in full twice, and I contend now, as I contended on the conference committee, that had the senate been advised of the true facts in this case they would not have consented to have paid one other cent to the Indians over and above the $100,000 that was paid in the first instance. These Indians have been paid in full.

"Then it is said there is nothing in here that is obnoxious to the rule, and that it is carrying out the provisions of a treaty. There is no treaty, but a mere agreement, an act of congress, because the policy in dealing with the Indians was changed in 1871, and in that agreement there is no provision for the payment of attorneys' fees, and yet in this item you find provision made for the payment of attorneys' fees which was not contemplated by the act of 1902. There is nothing of that kind provided for in the agreement. This is an attempt to put general legislation on an appropriation bill, and I submit, Mr. President, that it is subject to the point of order I made against it last evening."

Bristow Voted Against Smith.

Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa, one of the regular of regulars of the house, recently nominated to be circuit judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, to succeed to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Van Devanter to the supreme court, was confirmed by the senate with but one senator voting "No." That was Senator Bristow of Kansas. It had been known for some time that there was a division of opinion among insurgent Republicans in the senate as to the propriety of confirming Smith. No one ever questioned his legal ability. But the insurgents wanted Judge Norris of Nebraska, leading insurgent of the house, appointed to the office.

Senators LaFollette and Brisow were not well pleased with the prospect of confirming Smith. They tried to organize a fight on the Iowan's nomination, but made little headway, in view of Senator Cummins' attitude in the matter. When it was moved in executive session of the senate to confirm Smith, Senator LaFollette was absent in Wisconsin, planning to launch his booms for the presidency, but Senator Bristow, who was presented, demanded a vote. On a showing, the senator from Kansas was the only member of that body who voted "No."

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SCHOOL CHANGE IS OPPOSED.

Kansas Superintendents Also Are Against New Institutions.

Emporia, Kan., Feb. 13.—The meeting of the school superintendents of the cities of the first and second classes which convened in Emporia Friday, has closed. The superintendents declared unanimously against the separation proposition for the state normal school and, by implication, against the increase of normal schools.

The new officers of the association elected are: A. M. Bell of Ottawa, president; Nathan T. Veatch of Atchison, vice president; C. H. Oman, Garnett, secretary-treasurer.

A GOOD WINTER FOR CATTLE.

Southern Kansas and Oklahoma Animals to Market Early.

Arkansas City, Kan., Feb. 13.—George D. Fry of Pawhuska, Ok., a cattleman of the Osage reservation, says that this has been the finest winter for range cattle he has ever seen in this part of the country.

The absence of snow and rain has made it possible for the stock to get feed, and the very mild weather has enabled them to come through in fine shape. A large number of Osage cattle will be on the market early, he says.

BANQUET FOR BISHOP LILLIS.

Clergy of Leavenworth Diocese Will Bid Him Formal Farewell.

Kansas City, Kan., Feb. 13.—A farewell reception and banquet will be given in honor of the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, bishop of the Kansas City diocese, by the Catholic clergy of the Leavenworth diocese, of which he was formerly bishop, at the Hotel Grund, Wednesday afternoon.

The reception will begin at 1 o'clock with the banquet at 2. The entire clergy of the diocese will attend and the Rt. Rev. John Ward, who succeeded Bishop Lillis in the Leavenworth diocese, will preside.

GIRL HAD TOO MANY PAPAS.

Juvenile Court, Therefore, Took Bernice Stephenson From Mother.

Kansas City, Kan., Feb. 13.—"I have so many papas I don't know what to do," Bernice Stephenson, 11 years old, told Judge Sims, in the Wyandotte county juvenile court, where her mother, Mrs. Arthur S. Claywell, appeared to show why the child should not be taken from her.

"Mamma just goes from one place to another," Bernice told the judge, "and I want a place to call home."

The child has been staying with her grandfather, J. H. Coleman, a farmer of Sedgwick, Kan., the last two weeks. Mrs. Claywell testified that she had been married five times, the last time to Arthur S. Claywell, in Oklahoma City, New Year's day, when it is alleged that she left Bernice in charge of George Dicks, a business partner. Mr. Coleman asked that the child be given to him, but the mother protested. Judge Sims finally made the girl a ward of the court. She will be cared for by David Kepler, chief probation officer.

CO-EDS ARE TAUGHT DANCING.

Physical Education Now a Part of K. U. Training.

Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 13.—Fancy dancing is a new course that has been added to the work in physical education at the University of Kansas. Young women in the freshmen and sophomore classes are now required to spend a part of their time in learning to interpret the classic and aesthetic folk dances.

"We are teaching the girls the folk dances of the peasantry in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, principally," said Miss Mary C. Fish, professor of physical education. "Of course, there are changes in some of the steps which have been adapted slightly to the American dances. All these forms of dancing had their origin in the motions of the arms and body. They are suggestive of the different occupations of the peasants in these countries. Thus, in our classes, we try to interpret the tailors' dance, the reapers' dance, the dance of the vintage, dances in celebration of victories of war and also love dances."

DIDN'T TRUST KANSAS BANKS.

All the Savings of Ottawa Man Were Deposited in England.

Ottawa, Kan., Feb. 13.—The late John B. Johnson, who died here last August, had little faith in the banks of this country. He was foreman of the Santa Fe machine shops here many years and every month sent money back to his home town, Worcester, England, where it was deposited in the Old Bank of Worcester.

Now Johnson's two heirs here are trying to get the money sent to America. There is about $7,000 on deposit and it will be necessary to pay the heavy English inheritance tax before this money can be taken out of the country. Johnson's relatives did not learn until after his death where he kept his money.

HE MAILED A "NIGHT LETTER."

Man Arrested at Morris, Kan., Admits Fake Telegram.

Kansas City, Feb. 13.—Thomas M. Waller, alias G. W. Scott, who, it is charged, attempted to defraud the Morris State bank at Morris, Kan., out of $1,700, but who was arrested and held for the federal authorities, when questioned by Postoffice Inspector Frank Frayser, has confessed that the alleged "night letter" from bank officials at Amarillo, Tex., had been sent by him from Kansas City.

He also admitted his name to be Waller and his home to be in Garden City, Mo. He will be held at Olathe until the United States marshal's office takes charge of him.

ATCHISON HAS $50,000 FIRE.

Lighted Cigarette Thought to Have Been Cause of Conflagration.

Atchison, Kan., Feb. 13.—Fire Sunday afternoon destroyed the garage of the Atchison Motor company, with a loss of $50,000. About 20 automobiles were burned.

The fire started in a negro skating rink above the garage, it is thought, from a lighted cigarette.