Topeka State Journal

An Independent Newspaper.
By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

(Entered July 1, 1875, as second-class matter at the postoffice at Topeka, Kan., under the act of congress.]

VOLUME XXXVI.....No. 183

Official State Paper.
Official Paper of Shawnee County.
Official Paper City of Topeka.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where the paper has a carrier system.

By mail one year.....$3.60
By mail six month.....1.80
By mail 100 days, trial order.....1.00

TELEPHONES

Private branch exchange. Call 3580 and ask the State Journal operator for person or department desired.

Topeka State Journal building, 800, 802 and 804 Kansas avenue, corner Eighth.

New York Office: 250 Fifth avenue. Paul Block manager.

Chicago Office: Mallers building. Paul Block, manager.

Boston Office: 201 Devonshire Street. Paul Block, manager.

FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization for the exclusive afternoon publication in Topeka.

The news is received in The State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose.

HOME NEWS WHILE AWAY.

Subscribers of the State Journal away from home during the summer may have the paper mailed regularly each day to any address at the rate of ten cents a week or thirty cents a month (by mail only). Address changed as often as desired. While out of town the State Journal will be to you like a daily letter from home.

Advance payment is requested on these short time subscriptions, to save bookkeeping expenses.

No less than 45 big steamships are traveling to the port of Galveston at full steam ahead to carry away a pittance of the Kansas wheat crop.

This warm weather of the dry variety will become as unpopular with the farmer as it is with the cityan if it begins putting serious crimps in the corn crop.

No doubt about the European news censors being on the job and faithful to their tasks. The only definite news of the fighting that's in progress between Austria and Servia at Belgrade comes in a dispatch from Athens.

In all likelihood, there will be much loud ringing in the ears of divers Democratic statesmen when the senate committee on foreign relations hears what Colonel Roosevelt has to say about the proposed treaty with Colombia.

There is magic in the name, Bill. Consider the excitement and gayety that has been projected into the history of the country by those possessing it. Just take a trio of them, "Wild Bill" Hickok, "Buffalo Bill" Cody and "Chautauqua Bill" Bryan.

Here's some unpardonable discrimination. The dove of peace is to get on one of the two special stamps to be issued by the postoffice department as its contribution to the celebration this year of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States; but Mr. Bryan does not get on the other one.

During the progress of her trial Mme. Caillaux further demonstrated her abilities as an emotional actress by fainting at the psychological moments to arouse the most possible sympathy for her. In this cold-blooded murderess, France seems to have a second Bernhardt. She should go on the stage, by all means.

Slowly but surely, the great railroad empire that comprised the Jay Gould estate is being dissolved. Two alternatives are faced by the International & Great Northern, the Goulds' line in Texas. It will either soon go into the hands of a receiver or the owners of notes against it will obtain control of it from the Gould estate within two years.

There is no reason for alarm over the shipments of gold from this country to Europe, large though they have been of late. Uncle Sam has no less than a billion and nearly three hundred million dollars in gold coin and bullion stored in his strong boxes, and there is about $600,000,000 more of gold coin in circulation throughout the country.

News from Washington that President Wilson is considering the names of other men for the places on the federal reserve board for which he nominated Jones and Warburg also indicates another back-down on his part. Not long ago the president announced that if the senate did not confirm the appointments of Warburg and Jones he would decline to present any other names in their stead and would insist on the organization of the federal reserve board with two vacancies on its roster.

What easy picking it would have been for American coastwise ships had the law exempting them from Panama canal tolls not been repealed. It is going to cost real money and large chunks of it to use this waterway. The toll for a big ship for a one-way passage through the canal will run up to $10,000 and more. For a fair sized freighter the toll will amount to about $5,000. Even a little motorboat will have to pay $78 for the privilege of making the trip. The tolls are based on the size of the boats, not on their displacement tonnage, so it may be possible to put through the canal a cargo whose tonnage is three times that of the registered tonnage upon which the tolls are charged.

The Evening Story

Page Three Hundred.
(By John Trent)

Frank Wendell came back to his home town after a year's absence in the West, with the face of Mary Long still enshrined in his heart. He rather resented this steadfastness in himself, for if ever a girl deserved to be forgotten it was Mary.

When a young man pours out his heart in a love letter to the object of his adoration, asks her to marry him and to give him an answer at once, he is deserving of some reply, some acknowledgment of that letter, if only a regretful refusal—and in the past Mary had not led him to expect that.

At last his work on that great western bridge was completed and he was free to return home. The thought of Mary Long made his return a bitter one.

He chose to walk home from the station and turned into a narrow back path that would avoid the main road where Mary lived. To his chagrin he found that the back path was completely blocked by the building of a new house, and the privacy of the way was further protected by "No Trespassing" signs posted everywhere about.

So there was no escape from passing Mary's house. He laughed at his supersensitiveness and turning around swung into the main street.

Long before he reached the iron fence that surrounded the Long property he saw that something unusual was taking place. The grounds were crowded with carriages and automobiles and people were crowding into the great house.

Two red auction flags fluttering from the gate posts told the story, but a lounger on the sidewalk supplied the details.

"Old man Long died six weeks ago and when they read the will and appraised the property they found he'd speculated every hanged penny away! It leaves the gal without a cent and she's gone over to her Aunt Lucy Peck's, near the mill. They're going to sell everything off and maybe there'll be a little something left for Mary when the debts are paid. Going in?"

Frank nodded and entered the gate which he had not passed for twelve unhappy months.

The twanging sound of an auctioneer's voice came from the library and Frank stepped to the door. A small group of people were quietly "bidding in" the remains of the well-stocked library. Frank felt an impulse to possess some of those books—how many of them had he read and discussed with grave-eyed Mary in that wide window seat!

He began to bid on whatever was put up, and presently he went away the possessor of a copy of Kipling's collected verse, a folio of Shakespeare and a worn copy of "Alice in Wonderland," one of Mary's beloved childish treasures, which by some oversight had been included in the sale.

It was not until he was up in his own familiar room at home, with all the dear home greetings still thrilling his heart, that he sat down and looked at the books.

For a long time he held the "Alice" in his hands, while he pictured all the charming, delightful things Mary had said to him while they had read that childish classic. They had actually read it together, laughing over the predicaments of Alice and her friends in Wonderland.

At last he laid it aside and picked up the Kipling. That had no sentimental associations, but it had been Judge Long's favored volume, and that, too, must have slipped into the sale by mistake. He would keep it as a memento of the kind old man who had been fond of him.

There remained the folio. It opened of its own accord, where a letter was tucked between the pages.

For a long time he stared at the letter, for it bore his own name and the address of that western town where he had gone to build the bridge. There was a stamp on it, but no postmark. The handwriting was Mary's and the red seal on the back bore her monogram.

A letter addressed to him which had never been mailed! His fingers tingled to open it at once. It might be the letter he had been waiting for. If so, Mary had forgotten to mail it. Again, she might have written it and changed her mind about sending it.

But why not destroy it? Why place it between the leaves of that particular book? He had not known that Mary cared for Shakespeare.

His fingers on the seal hesitated. If Mary had changed her mind about the contents of that letter, he could not read it without her permission. To gain her permission he must go at once to her Aunt Lucy's. To escape from the house without being waylaid by one of his family required craft.

Frank resorted to a trick of his boyhood days. He stepped out of his bedroom window to the roof of the kitchen, went along the top of the grape arbor and dropped unobserved to the ground. There was a wood road back of the house that would take him directly to the old mill.

The folio was in his pocket and the letter was wedged between the leaves as he had found it.

His heart lost some of its lightness as he neared Miss Peck's cottage. A year was a long time and Mary—well, if he could only see Mary alone at first he could tell by the look in her dear eyes.

As if in answer to his heart's desire, he stared right into Mary's face. She was standing beneath a bower of wild grape vines plucking the green bunches and dropping them into a basket on the ground.

Aunt Lucy Peck's green grape jelly was famous. Mary had lost all her wild rose color, and in her simple white frock with its touch of black mourning ribbons, she looked older—and lovelier than ever, decided Frank as he came forward.

"How do you do, Mary?" he asked conventionally.

"Why—why, Frank," she cried in a shaking tone. "You surprised me so. I was not expecting to see—any one."

Frank held out his hand and she placed her own in it.

"Please come out from your bower—I have something to tell you," he said gravely. "Something very important to me."

A proud, hurt look came into her face. She turned away her head and he saw that her lips quivered.

"You wrote me something a year ago," she said in a stifled tone that was near to tears. "I gave you an answer—but—but—" her voice died away in a sob, and she withdrew her hand.

"You gave me an answer—but did you mail the letter, Mary?"

She faced him with startled eyes. "Did I mail the letter?" she demanded, bitterly. "As if I have not gone over every detail of that wretched period! I have asked myself that question again and again, hoping that through some oversight you had never received it, for I did not understand your silence! Why do you ask me if I posted it?"

Frank held out the folio. "Because I never received a reply to my letter, Mary. Because I bought this book in your father's library two hours ago—and please look inside and see what I found there!"

Mary removed the letter and turned it over. "Why, why, you never received it—and I thought—I thought—Oh, Frank!"

Frank's open arms received her shaking form and through her sobs he learned that she had written at once, confessing her love for him. A certain Cousin Margaret, a book-worm and a most absent-minded spinster, had been entrusted with the precious reply. That she had used it to mark page 300 in the book she had been reading at the time, had passed from her busy mind.—(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

PUT BABY IN JAIL.

Mother Pleaded Guilty to Liquor Selling and Took It, Too.

There is a nursing baby in the county jail. Its mother, Mrs. Nellie Kaiser, was sentenced to six months in the county jail today after entering a plea of guilty on two counts on charges of selling beer at her home near Twenty-fourth and Jefferson streets. The baby is nearly two years old, and in the opinion of the county attorney, is still nursing because the mother anticipated that she might receive a jail sentence, and that a nursing baby would be a good thing with which to appeal for sympathy. About six months ago a case against the woman was dismissed because the same baby was then nursing.

Yesterday an automobile party of young men from Lawrence, Kan., composed of Geb. Ware, Joshua Montrose, C. H. Huntsinger, Ed. C. Bricken, in company with two Topeka young women, Marie Purington and Helen Huff, were taken into custody at the Kaiser home. Deputy Sheriff Holman met a part of the party coming from the rear of the house to the automobile. In their arms twelve bottles of beer were being carried, Ed Rooney, probation officer, who had been pressed into service, went around the house, and the women mistook him for one of the automobile party and gave him instructions about what to tell the officers.

The entire party was taken to the court house and the visitors were released after making affidavits that they had purchased the beer from Mrs. Kaiser, and that she had fished it out of her cistern to sell to them. Mrs. Kaiser entered a plea of guilty in court this morning. When she objected to County Attorney Atchison's suggestion that her two grown daughters take care of the baby, the county attorney threatened to have the infant placed in charge of the probate court. The baby will be kept at the jail a few days and then taken home to be cared for by the grown sisters.

GOLF AT GAGE PARK.

Commissioner Porter Will Start Laying Out Links Next Week.

Golf links, baseball grounds and tennis courts will be located at Gage park. W. L. Porter, city commissioner in charge of parks, has decided to do this work at Gage park and will begin next week. The golf course will contain six holes, one-third of the regulation number and will probably receive first attention. The baseball grounds will be built near the south side of the park and work on the diamond will be finished early in the spring. The work on the tennis courts will not be started until spring as it will be necessary to move a large number of shrubs.

There will be lots of work in building the baseball grounds and tennis courts. Grading will be required to do the work. The tennis courts will be located west of the windmill.

The natural situation at Gage park will reduce the work on the golf course to a minimum. There are lots of trees, shrubs and natural growth which will serve to make the course quite sporty. All the work necessary in building the golf course will be in building the greens for the holes and the putting greens. Tame grass seed will be sown on the greens where the holes are located. Commissioner Porter and E. F. A. Reinisch, superintendent of the city parks, will begin work on the golf course next week and think they can complete the work in time to permit the beginning of play sometime during the month of September.

Bob Peebles, professional at the Country club, and Commissioner Porter made a preliminery survey of the park today and made prospective locations of holes and putting greens.

HOME BUILDING MONTH

Nearly All July Permits Were for Residence Structures.

July was essentially a home-building period in Topeka. Of the forty-seven building permits issued by the city fire chief aggregating $65,000, twenty-three were for dwellings to be constructed at a cost of $50,000, or an average of more than $2,000 each.

The most pretentious of the homes for which the permits call is the $5,000 W. D. McKinstry residence at 935 Lane street. Next in order comes the $4,000 stucco residence that John and J. Dyal are building at 1008 Quincy street. The Garlinghouse Realty company took out permits for nine dwellings which will cost in all 18,200. The largest permit in the list was that for the Redden Mission at 201-203 Monroe street—$5,350. Fourteen permits were for the remodeling of dwellings; six were for business buildings, and five were for garages.

IS CITY'S CAMP GROUND

Ten Topeka Families Have Tents at Waterworks Now.

The seventeen acres of grass and trees belonging to the city and on which the city water plant is located, is becoming popular as a summer tent colony for Topekans, reports Frank Newland, city commissioner of water and lighting.

"There are ten tents there now," Mr. Newland said. "Although it is only a short walk from the car line, several men camping there have automobiles and drive to their work every day. The city is furnishing electric lights, hot and cold water and toilets. There is good fishing and swimming there, and there is room for one hundred more tents."

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Another Effort to Raise the High (?) Cost of Printing.

There was a silent session of the city commission this morning. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the matter of city printing. There was no other business before the commissioners, who were all present with the exception of Mayor R. L. Cofran, who is taking a vacation.

After the roll call and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, City Clerk Burge started to read the proposed ordinance, on second reading, which if passed would repeal the old ordinance fixing the price to be paid by the city for printing at not to exceed 31.2 cents per inch. [The Capital wants it at 42 cents and so bid.]

"Just a minute," interrupted W. L. Porter, city commissioner of parks. "I think it might be well to invite Mr. Frank P. MacLennan, of the Topeka State Journal, to be present. He is taking an interest in this, and I think it might be well for him to be here, so he can ask us about anything he may wish to know, and we can also get his views of the matter."

"Mr. MacLennan is at liberty to attend the sessions of the city commission the same as any citizen," remarked Mr. Bone.

"Well, I think he should be here," said Porter, "and if it is agreeable to the other members of the commission, and they will wait a little I will go to the telephone and invite him to come over."

The other members of the commission assented and Mr. Porter left the room. In a few minutes he returned with the report:

"Mr. MacLennan says he does not care to come over and that he has no complaint to make."

The city clerk again started the reading of the ordinance.

"All of section one," he announced and waited for the customary motion for the adoption of the section.

But the motion was not made.

Minutes passed and the silence grew heavy. An occasional squeaking of a chair only intensified the stillness.

Finally Roy L. Bone, who was presiding, heaved a heavy sigh and remarked:

"You all know the purpose of this ordinance. Under the present ordinance the city can not pay more than 31.2 cents per inch."

Then more silence.

"The passing of this ordinance does not necessarily mean that the city must accept bids at higher rates, if not disposed to," was Bone's second attempt to break the muteness.

More silence and more squeaking of chairs. The council chamber became as "creepy" as a deserted attic on a windy day.

"This is the hour of watchful waiting," came in a near-ghostly voice from Commissioner Tandy.

More silence.

"It is strange this commission would vote instructing the city attorney to prepare such an ordinance and then have nothing to do with it," remarked Mr. Bone.

Prolonged silence.

One would have thought by the lapse of time intervening that the acting mayor's last remark had been forgotten, when Mr. Tandy spoke up.

"I do not see why I should vote on this proposition. I did not vote instructing the city attorney to frame such an ordinance," said the commissioner of streets.

"I do not see any necessity for taking action today," spoke up Porter.

Silence again.

"The chairman will entertain a motion for the adoption of section one," announced Mr. Bone after a deliberative period. But no motion was offered.

More very stilly stillness.

"We are to receive bids on printing Monday. The same condition will exist then as before, unless we pass this ordinance," was Mr. Bone's final attempt to put the city's legislative machinery in motion.

Then the silence was resumed. It was broken by Frank Newland, commissioner of water and lighting, who spoke the first words which had come from him during the entire session. They were:

"I move that we adjourn."

A Personal Word.

Commissioner Porter today telephoned to the editor of this paper, asking if he would not come over and consult him and the commission about the city printing matter. Mr. MacLennan replied that he did not think it would be proper for him to consult with him on that subject under the circumstances.

Mr. Porter said that the commission desired to frame up some ordinance about the printing. He also said that he wanted to know what complaint the State Journal had.

Mr. MacLennan replied to him over the telephone that he had no complaint.

A part of the commission and the Topeka Capital seem to be the only complainants. What these two are driving at it is difficult to understand.

There is one clear point in the matter, however, and that is that the Capital made an effort to secure the printing at eleven cents per inch higher than the present ordinance provides. So it seems as far as the State Journal is able to learn, there are only two parties who are making any complaint; one is Commissioner Porter and the other is Arthur Capper.

In this connection it might be stated that the Topeka Capital this morning printed the following:

"The Capital in accordance with the public request of the commissioners in good faith filed with the city clerk a bid at its regular advertising rate—the same rate that merchants of Topeka pay for similar service. It is a fair and reasonable rate and The Capital cannot and will not do the work for less.

"The Capital believes that all public business should be transacted in the open and that the commissioners acted properly when they departed from the custom of many years and called for the bids. All public work should go to the bidder who can give the best service for the least money. The Journal still has an opportunity to submit a bid; and if it is lower than The Capital the Journal should and no doubt will be given the contract for the next year.

"The only 'mystery' about the whole matter is why the Journal has up to the present time declined to enter into fair and open competition for public work."

This would be quite important, if it were true, but there are many things about the statement which are not only misleading but mysterious.

In the first place, the Capital's advertising rate to certain big advertisers of Topeka is less than forty-two cents per inch, thirty odd cents.

In the next place neither the bid nor the advertisement was made in good faith. Commissioner Porter knew and the Topeka Capital knew that a long, well known, established ordinance regulated the price of the printing and that any bid on the part of the Capital for a higher rate than the ordinance provided was a farce, not to say fraudulent. The business was not transacted in the open but in an underhanded way, and that is the reason the State Journal stayed out of it and refused to be a party to the tricky transaction.

The State Journal has not declined to enter into fair and open competition for public work. The whole proposition, on the part of at least one city commissioner and the Capital, was a trick. We think the mayor and all the commissioners understand this.

The Capital announces that it will not do the work for less than forty-two cents, which, it says, is the same rate that merchants of Topeka pay for similar service.

Begging our neighbor's pardon, this is not true. The Topeka Capital accepts for "similar service" from the merchants of Topeka less than forty-two cents per inch, and the State Journal does too.

The State Journal will print any advertisement any Topeka merchant desires at the rate provided by the present city ordinance governing city printing, if the merchants will accept "similar service," viz: advertising in large quantities set in solid nonpareil, the smallest type in the paper, without display and under a classification. The State Journal does not believe in discriminating: any merchant can have the city ordinance rate if he wants it.

IT IS INSOLVENT

The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Defaults on Interest.

Property Is Placed in Hands of Receivers.

Peoria, July 31.—The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad went into receivers' hands today.

The action was brought by the Bankers Trust company of New York, following the failure of the road to pay interest on $2,000,000 bonds, due on June 1 of this year. The amount is part of a $15,000,000 issue largely taken by English investors in July, 1913.

Major Bluford Wilson, president of the road and William Cotter, representing the majority bond holders of New York were named as receivers. Each filed bond of $50,000.

The road operates 251 miles of main line between Peoria and St. Louis, with a branch line between Peoria and Jacksonville. Today is the third time the road has been in the hands of receivers. Receivership petitions were granted in 1896 in the circuit court of Sangamon county, and in 1909 by the federal court. According to statements of officers of the road today the purpose of the action is to secure a bed rock reorganization of the road.

In addition to the $15,000,000 bond issue, authorized in 1913, there is a prior lien of $2,000,000 in the form of a bond issue held by the Equitable Assurance company of New York. The active debt of the road is put at $3,000,000.

COOLEY DENIES IT.

Rumor Around Town that Reisigl and Grover Have Been Sold.

"There'll be nothing like that as long as I have anything to do with it," declared Manager Dick Cooley, of the Topeka ball team, this afternoon when his attention was called to a report that Pitchers Reisigl and Grover have been sold to the Denver management.

Whatever the foundation of the report, it gained much currency among admirers of the fast Topeka pitcher who has saved the local team from more troubles than it has already had. Both players belong in Detroit, but have been loaned to Topeka.

Cooley says he had not even heard the story of their reported sale and denied that anything like that is in prospect.

I SMELLED LIKE A CAKE

Says Barney McMann of His Vanilla Extract Jag—Perjury?

Barney McMann who, if his claims are true, will find no difficulty in proving himself to be the champion heavy drinker of the world, was given a preliminary hearing in the court of Topeka this morning on a charge of perjury and was bound over to the district court on a $500 bond.

At an inquisition held by the county attorney recently McMann, while under oath, testified that on a certain date he drank 72 quarts of beer. McMann said that he did not take a drink the next day, but that the second day after he consumed the beer he drank 48 one-half pints of whisky. He said also:

"One day I drank a gallon of vanilla extract. Ladies who passed me on the street afterward said I smelled like a cake."

He was arrested for perjury because the county attorney doesn't believe any human being can hold that much.

McMann says he can prove it.

The Gridle Light has noticed that some women are like salads, the dressing is all there is to them.

LOCAL MENTION.

One line in the record book of J. A. Ramsey, sanitary sergeant, was all that was necessary to record the contagious diseases in Topeka for the month of July. This case was of typhoid, Mrs. Frank Phillips, 1932 Bolles avenue, being the person afflicted.

Charles Curtis, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, will probably address several ward meetings Monday and one large meeting at Garfield park Monday evening, if plans now under way are carried out, says Vernon Wilson, secretary of the Curtis-for-Senator club. There will be a meeting tonight at Twelfth and Lane streets, at which various state and county candidates will appear.

The following births were reported at the office of the city clerk today: William R. Pfeffer and wife, 226 Jefferson street, July 29, girl; William W. Rechtless and wife, Topeka, May 12, boy; Guy Edwin Bradly and wife, 1828 Fillmore street, July 22, girl.

L. R. Lane, city street commissioner, will leave tomorrow in an automobile to drive to Colorado.

TO GRAB TRADE

President Sees a Chance to Capture European Shipping.

Discusses New Legislation With Members of Congress.

Washington, July 31.—President Wilson has a plan in mind for bringing much of the shipping of the world under the American flag during Europe's troubles by having congress pass a law admitting to American registration the vessels of other nations. He summoned Senator Kern and Representative Underwood, the minority leaders of the senate and house, today to discuss the advisability of introducing such bills in congress. The president believes the merchant ships of European nations would be glad to register under the American flag at this time in order to prevent being pressed into service or being captured as prizes.

Under existing laws, it is impossible for foreign ships to take American registration. One of President Grant's messages to congress, written under war conditions in Europe somewhat similar to those now existing is recalled by officials of the bureau of navigation. At that time, in 1870, Germany and France were on the eve of war, and President Grant took the position that the commercial vessels of the United States were not adequate to meet the demands which a European war would impose on the commerce of the United States, and suggested that "the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country.

Canal Act Enough.

At the conference with the president, Representative Adamson contended that the Panama canal act, which permits American registration of all ships owned by American corporations or individuals and officered by Americans, was sufficient to meet the situation. He told the president that foreign governments might resent it if new legislation to capture their commerce were passed in this crisis. It was agreed that Representative Underwood and Senator Kern should thoroughly investigate all existing laws. There has been some discussion of the possibility of using American naval vessels to supplement the limited number of ships in the American merchant marine to bring home Americans, but Secretary Daniels today had not taken up the subject.

Diplomatic dispatches from Berlin today say the German opinion is that a general European war seems certain. They also report that the British garrison at Gibraltar has been mobilized.

Vera Cruz undoubtedly will be declared a neutral port under the neutrality proclamation President Wilson will issue in the event of a general European war. Restrictions on giving refuge and supplies to foreign ships there will apply the same as in New York or any other port. German, British and French ships already there probably would be ordered out.

RUSSIA SAYS "NO"

Rejects All Propositions to Demobilize Her Army.

Cannot Permit the "Execution" of Servia by Austria.

Paris, July 31.—The Temps today relates details of the conversation between Count Van Pourtales, the German ambassador and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, in St. Petersburg yesterday. Count Von Pourtales first asked whether, in case Russia was assured Austria would not retain any territory conquered in Servia, Russia would stop her mobilization. To this M. Sazonoff replied:

"No," and said Russia could not permit the "execution" of Servia, which had been announced by Austria. Count Von Pourtales then asked M. Sazonoff under what conditions Russia would demobilize.

M. Sazonoff answered that any question of this sort must first be raised at Vienna, which had committed acts of war and made declarations which alone had determined Russia to mobilize.

The conversation did not continue further.

IN THREE INDICTMENTS

Coal Company and Railroads Charged With Violating I. C. Law.

Chicago, July 31.—Three indictments were returned today against the officers of the O'Gara Coal company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railway company.

The indictments charge conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce laws of the United States. The first indictment is directed against Wm. C. Brown, former president of the New York Central lines; John Cartensen, first vice president of the New York Central lines; Richard M. Huddleston, auditor of the New York Central lines; Thomas J. O'Gara, president of the O'Gara Coal company, and Wm. A. Brewerton, its secretary.

SHOULD JOIN IN FUND

Many Small Towns Neglect a Valuable Privilege of State.

Qualification blanks for Kansas fire departments to participate in the firemen's relief fund were mailed to all city clerks today by Ike S. Lewis, state superintendent of insurance. There are at present 170 towns receiving benefits under the law providing for the firemen's relief fund.

It is probable that many Kansas towns eligible to participate in the fund have never made application under the law. The insurance department will try to interest all towns in the work. Under the law, any town with a volunteer or paid fire department with equipment valued at $1,000 or more, is eligible to participate in the distribution of the semi-annual fund maintained from two per cent of the gross premiums of all fire insurance companies.

Elected Supreme Dictator.

Milwaukee, July 31.—Mahlon M. Gardland of Pittsburg was today elected supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose at the convention here.

SPENCER HANGED

Murderer of Mrs. Rexroat Pays Penalty of Crime.

He Laid Claim to Authorship of Numerous Murders.

Chicago, July 31.—Henry Spencer, murderer of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, was hanged today in the county jail at Wheaton. Five minutes after the drop fell he was pronounced dead and the body was taken from the scaffold twelve minutes later.

Standing on the trap Spencer repeated three psalms and paid tribute to the kindness of Mrs. William Evans, who had been interested in his spiritual condition.

Spencer murdered Mrs. Rexroat, a teacher of dancing, ten months ago at Wayne, Ill., a small interurban station, whence he had lured her with a promise of a professional engagement. He shot her through the head, took her suitcase and diamond ring, and placed the body on the railway tracks the night of September 27, 1913.

The crime was a sordid murder and robbery not marked by any feature to attract public attention, but when Spencer was captured by accident, after a long search, he at once leaped into the limelight by a detailed confession of more than a score of unsolved murder mysteries. Spencer, in his recital, showed himself to have been at least a close student of the records of crime as he glibly poured out full and correct accounts of how each of his alleged victims had been done to death.

Police Were Deceived.

Police of half a dozen cities in different states plunged into the task of checking over Spencer's confession and writing the word "solved" under long abandoned murder mysteries in their districts. Investigation proved that Spencer was in jail most of the time he had said he was out murdering policemen and servant girls. His confession was tossed aside as nonsense, but Spencer had gained his ends. He had made a national figure of horror out of himself in a few days, he had had a grim joke on the police and he had laid the foundation for an insanity defense in his trial.

Spencer was unmoved by his conviction, which came promptly at the hands of a Wheaton jury, in spite of the prisoner's efforts to prove himself insane by shouting at the judge and witnesses and haranguing the audience. He preserved his composure throughout his attorney's failure to obtain a new trial or clemency, and he said that he was glad to die and showed no signs of breakdown.

Shortly after his conviction he professed Christianity. Mrs. Rexroat taught tango dancing at a Southside public amusement park. She had been married several times, the last time to a down-state farmer.

Card of Thanks.

To all members of Capital Council No. 1, K. & L. of S., the Topeka Turn Verein, and Eintracht Lodge No. 6, O. D. H. S., as well as all friends, we wish to express our sincere thanks for the beautiful floral offerings during the illness and death of our beloved husband and father.

MRS. WILLIAM KLINGE,
MR. WILLIAM KLINGE, Jr.,
MR. FRED KLINGE,
MR. AUGUST KLINGE,
MRS. AUGUSTA FUSCH,
MRS. MINNIE STONE.

LEGAL.

[First published in The Topeka State Journal July 30, 1914.]

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Board of Control, at their office in the city of Topeka, until 3 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, August 18, 1914, for the furnishing of coal to be delivered as ordered by the chief executive officer of the following institutions:

Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, Kansas,
Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie, Kansas,
Larned State Hospital, Larned, Kansas,
Parsons State Hospital, Parsons, Kansas,
State Tubercular Sanatorium, Norton, Kansas,
State Home for Feeble-minded, Winfield, Kansas,
State Orphans' Home, Atchison, Kansas,
State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kansas,
Mother Eckerdyke Home, Ellsworth, Kansas,
State Normal School, Hays, Kansas,
State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas,
State Normal Training School, Pittsburg, Kansas,
Kansas State University, Lawrence, Kansas,
State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas,
State School of Mines, Weir City, Kansas,
School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kansas,
School for the Blind, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bids should be made upon the basis of the coal f. o. b. the cars at the mine, and may be made upon Mine Run, Screened Lump, Domestic Nut (to be run over not less than 3x2½ inch screen), and Southern Kansas Deep Mine Screened Black Coal. Each bidder will also furnish the freight rate upon each of these grades of coal upon which he bid from the mine to each institution above named. This contract is supposed to cover all of the coal used by each of the above-named institutions during the period from date to June 30, 1915, except such as is furnished by the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas. Last year the institutions under the Board of Control alone used approximately 25,000 tons.

All proposals shall be made in writing, sealed, and marked "proposals for furnishing coal," and shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Control, Topeka, Kansas. All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank, payable to the Board of Control, as a guaranty for the faithful performance of the contract awarded. In case no award is made to the party, the check will at once be returned to him, and the check deposited by the successful bidder will be returned to him when contract has been duly signed and bond approved.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Where both the bids and the quality of the coal are the same, preference will be given to the resident dealers of Kansas.

By order of the Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions.

W. E. BROOKS, Chairman.
Board of Administration,
ED. HACKNEY, Chairman.
J. W. HOWE, Secretary Board of Control.
July 29, 1914.

[First published in The Topeka State Journal July 29, 1914.]

Office of the City Clerk,
Topeka, Kansas, July 28, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the city clerk until 9:00 o'clock a. m., Monday, August 3, 1914, from daily newspaper for city printing for the year beginning August 1, 1914, and ending July 31, 1915, as per specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

A certified check on the sum of $100.00 must accompany each bid.

The board of commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids.

[Seal.] C. B. BURGE,
City Clerk.