

RAIL FATALITIES SHOW AN INCREASE

Indiana Commission Unable to Give Any General Reason for It.

BULLETIN FOR QUARTER

DURING LAST THREE MONTHS OF THE PAST YEAR 79 WERE KILLED BY STEAM ROADS-TRACTION RECORDS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 7.—The accident bulletin of the railroad commission for the quarter ending December 31, 1909 just issued, records a sharp increase in the number of persons killed and injured on both the steam and electric roads of the state during the quarter, a condition which the commission is at a loss to explain. During the quarter there were seventy-nine deaths on the steam roads, as against seventy-one for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Fifteen were killed on the interurbans as against eleven for the corresponding quarter of 1908. The increase in the number of employees injured on the steam roads, the commission says, is even more striking. On the steam roads, during the quarter, 525 employees were injured, as against 309 for the corresponding quarter of 1908. On the interurban roads forty-eight employees were injured, as against eighteen during the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. The total injured for 1909 was 573, an increase over 1908 of 163.

Killed by Interurbans.

Three passengers were killed by the interurbans during the quarter as against none killed during the corresponding quarter of 1908. No passengers were killed on steam roads during the quarter.

Of the seventy-three passengers injured during the quarter on the steam roads, twenty-two were injured in a collision on the C. & E. Railroad, at Tocino, October 29; twelve were injured in a rear-end collision on the C. I. & S. railroad at Gibson, December 27, and twelve were injured on the Wabash railroad at Lagro, October 31.

Of the passengers killed on the interurban roads, one met death by getting off a motor car and being struck by a trailer, a second was killed by leaving a moving car, while the third was killed while being ejected from the car by the conductor, the passenger being reported in an intoxicated condition.

Many Different Causes.

Many different causes were discovered by the commission for deaths of employees on steam roads. Twenty-two cases were assigned as follows: One conductor killed by unknown cause, his body being found on the track; one conductor killed by falling from a car; one brakeman killed in rear end collision on siding; one brakeman killed by falling from car while making a running switch; one brakeman killed by a collision in a yard; one brakeman killed by a train running on an opposite track on a double track system; two brakemen killed in a head-on collision on a main line; two engineers killed in a head-on collision; two firemen killed by falling from engines; two firemen killed by head-on collisions; one laborer killed by falling from a train; two laborers killed by being struck by train; one lineman killed by being struck while riding on a velocipede; one trackwalker killed while walking the track; one crossing watchman killed by being struck by a train; one laborer killed while attempting to board a moving train; one operator killed by being struck at a crossing.

Cause of Deaths.

Deaths to interurban employees were recorded with the following causes: One laborer killed by falling from a car running at a high rate of speed, the car not being properly equipped with brakes; one motorman killed by an electric shock, while working with a headlight; one conductor killed by being crushed between cars, his car in backing, taking a wrong course on a Tong switch; one motorman killed by an electric shock while using the telephone on his car; one substitution operator killed by an electric shock while working about his station.

An increase in the casualties at high-way crossings and to trespassers is also noted in the report.

"We are not able," says the commission, "to give here any general cause or reason for the increase in fatalities. We can only * * * call the attention of the public and the railroad companies' employees to the fatalities, in the hope that much more care and consideration and thought may be given toward decreasing them in this and future quarters."

SPORTY EVENTS FOR LOCAL BOXING FANS



AN AUDIENCE WAS REFUSED BY POPE

Because Fairbanks Insisted On Speaking in a Methodist Church.

INCIDENT OF ROMAN TRIP

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT CALLS ON ALL CHRISTIANS TO ASSIST IN EFFACING DENOMINATIONAL LINES.

Rome, Feb. 7.—The visit to Rome of Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States brought about a very delicate situation owing to the fact that he wished to pay his respects to the King, the Pope and the American Methodist church.

Incidents of this kind are not infrequent, and extreme care has to be exercised by those upon whom the arrangement of the audiences fall in order to avoid offending the susceptibilities of either side.

By a tactful arrangement Mr. Fairbanks's audience with King Victor Emmanuel was fixed for Saturday, and that with the Pope for Monday, and when everything seemed satisfactorily planned, the Vatican suddenly announced that it would be impossible for His Holiness to receive the former vice president if he carried out his announced intention to speak in the American Methodist church there, because the Methodists had been active in proselytizing among the Catholics.

Tried to Avoid Trouble.

Negotiations were begun by friends with a view to avoiding any unpleasantness. But Mr. Fairbanks finally declared that although he was animated by a strong desire to pay his respects to the head of the Catholic church, whose followers had played such an important part as good American citizens, he could not withdraw from his promise to deliver an address before the American Methodist church.

Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American college gave a dinner at noon in honor of Mr. Fairbanks. The hall was decorated with American flags. Among those present were 144 American students, the largest body of Americans that has attended the institution.

A Toast by Kennedy.

Mgr. Kennedy gave a toast to the former vice president, expressing high appreciation of the honor conferred upon the college, and said that Mr. Fairbanks was not among strangers, but still in an American house, among men proud to be Americans and anxious to return home to labor for the good of their fellow countrymen.

Mr. Fairbanks, in rising, gave a toast to the Christian church, making no distinction of denomination.

At the American Methodist church Mr. Fairbanks's address acquired exceptional importance because of the incident at the Vatican, and it is looked upon as his final answer to the conditions imposed upon him relative to his audience with the Pope. During the course of this address he said: "It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the good work the Christian church is doing in all lands and among all nationalities. The agitation going on in the political, social and economic worlds is due to Christianity breaking down the castes and prejudices and lifting mankind to a higher plane. The democratic idea which is taking root in political institutions is due to the expanding influence of Christianity. All Christian churches are worthy of support. Cease the narrow denominational wars and direct your energies toward the common enemy. Let the Catholics and the Protestants of all denominations vie in carrying forward the work of the Master, which is worthy of the best in them all."

All of its teeth are beginning to show through and inside a day or two the baby will have a full set, upper and lower.

INFANT IS A FREAK

(American News Service)

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A male child, weighing less than five pounds, but with teeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Cuglianzio of Chicago. Two of the teeth were clear through the lower gum about an eighth of an inch.

All of its teeth are beginning to show through and inside a day or two the baby will have a full set, upper and lower.

Culpeper's Remedies.

Old time physicians prescribed even more unsavory remedies than rabbit butter, which was Emperor Menetik's cure for malarial fever. In "Culpeper's Herbal," published originally in 1656 and reprinted as recently as 1820, are such prescriptions as "oil wherein frogs have been sodden till all the flesh is off from their bones," "horse leeches burned into powder," and "black soap and beaten ginger." Some of Culpeper's remedies are of a more practical nature. "If redhot gold be quenched in wine," he says, "and the wine drunk it cheers the vitals and cures the plague. Outwardly used it takes away spots and leprosy."

Making it Pleasant For Her.

Mrs. Goodsole (removing her wraps) "I've owed you a call for a long time now. I hate to be in debt, and I just felt that I couldn't rest easy until I had discharged my obligations by coming to see you. Mrs. Slipton—Why, my dear Mrs. Goodsole, you shouldn't have felt that way at all."—Philadelphia Press.

Paid Him Back.

The Mean Thing—You're so conceited, Connie, that I believe when you get into heaven the first question you'll ask will be, "Are my wings on straight?" Connie—Yes, dear, and I shall be sorry that you won't be there to tell me.—Illustrated Bits.

Now They Don't Speak.

Belle—How silly men act when they propose! Why, my husband acted like a perfect fool. Nelle—That's what everybody thought when your engagement was announced.—Cleveland Leader.

A man must be excessively stupid as well as uncharitable who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKED IN A SPICY NOVEL



A HUSBAND HUNT COSTS LARGE SUM

\$19,000 Is Spent by a Mother in Seeking Titled Son-in-law.

PURSUE CHASE IN EUROPE

UPSHOT OF THE ENTIRE AFFAIR IS A DIVORCE FOR THE FATHER OF THE GIRL "WITH THE OPEN SOUL."

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 7.—Charles C. Parsons, formerly of Denver, came out victorious in his action for divorce in Judge Morse's division of the district court, as the court dismissed the complaint of Mrs. Jennie B. Parsons, who asked for separate maintenance in the sum of \$500 a month and granted Mr. Parsons a divorce on the ground of desertion. It was the second divorce the husband had obtained from Mrs. Parsons.

The decision came after the case had been on trial for a week, with the evidence sensational in the extreme. Among other things it was shown that Mrs. Parsons and her daughter Geneva, "the girl with the open soul," had spent nearly \$10,000 in Europe while trying to capture a titled husband for the young woman.

After all this lavish expenditure of money by Mr. Parsons, he told the court, when his wife and daughter returned from their tour of Europe they refused to have anything to do with him and at once charged him with misconduct in their absence, using as a basis of their charge the fact that they had received telegraphic messages telling them of his behavior.

Didn't Remarry for Love.

On cross examination Mr. Parsons admitted he did not remarry his wife on account of love for her, but solely on account of his daughter. Under the circumstances, he declared that he could not have any particularly great love for his wife. He denied, however, that he ever even intimated that he wanted her to go to a sanitarium for the insane in California.

Mr. Parsons told of the frequent demands for money he received from his wife while she was abroad and of letters telling of alleged duels between Gabriel D'Annunzio and the count of Turin over his daughter. He said he made a thorough investigation of the D'Annunzio affair and learned that at the time he was supposed to have been fighting the duel as related by Mrs. Parsons he was in Rome rehearsing one of his new plays.

Mr. Parsons declared he was thoroughly convinced of the falsity of the statements made by his wife in that respect and that it worried him to think that Mrs. Parsons would view with complacency, even in her imagination, an affair with a man of the reputation of D'Annunzio.

After learning of that incident he wrote at once and urged wife and daughter to return to America. From that time on his one desire was to get them back on this side of the Atlantic.

Daughter on Mother's Side.

When Miss Parsons, "the girl with the 'open soul,'" took the stand, she displayed evidence of an unfilial feeling toward her father.

Once, asked as to her relations existing between herself and her father, she said:

"My father never lavished affection upon me, only money—like a man would bet on a race horse when he hopes to win something. He wished to make me attractive for social purposes—that was all."

Stewart D. Walling of Denver, conducted the cross examination.

"How do you explain the measure of your affection for your father?" he asked.

"I can hardly explain that, Mr. Walling," she replied smiling. "You can not measure affection by inches. I know of no moral tape measure."

"Did you ever tell any one in Denver or any place else that you thought your father was a criminal?" asked the attorney.

"I may have said that to you, Mr. Walling, but I said it as I would have talked to an attorney or a doctor or a priest, thinking it would be sealed. And I think if you were a gentleman it would not be used now."

"Open Soul" Dreams in Case.

Miss Parsons told of telepathic communications received by her "open soul," and of dreams that shed much light on the conduct of her father. So vivid were these dreams the mother was convinced that her husband was being blackmailed and she wrote him: "Denver probably has fresh food for scandal."

Miss Parsons confirmed the statement that he name had been used in a play written by D'Annunzio. She had translated the names for her herself and she told her mother of the incident. She also testified that D'Annunzio's plagiarism of her poems testified that certain poems in a book of verse published by the poet were really written by Miss Parsons and that the great Italian poet has obtained them by telepathy.

A Sign.

"Blanchard must lately have made a lot of money somehow."

"I haven't heard about it."

"I haven't either, but he addressed our Sunday school recently and said it was a blessing to have a struggle."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

PREPARE THE PLANS

Columbus Will Entertain the Annual Meeting of the Lincoln League.

MEETING NEXT SATURDAY

Indianapolis, Feb. 7.—Roy W. Emig of Columbus, secretary of the local committee in charge of the preparations for holding the biennial meeting of the Indiana Lincoln League of Republican clubs, February 12, has written to E. E. Neal, president of the organization, for a list, as nearly as can be compiled at this time, of the delegates and visitors, in order that he may make suitable arrangements for the banquet to be spread in the evening. Neal has not yet received the complete list of delegates and has sent out a hurried call to the delinquents.

The name of a new candidate for president has been broached, that of John Clark, deputy postmaster at Marion. This makes four candidates with one of the hardest fights in the history of the organization for the presidency. The other three are Grant Fitch of Columbus; Judge E. H. Jackson of New Castle, and Myles J. Furnas of Winchester. Ivory J. Drybread of Franklin is the secretary, and W. H. Adams of Wabash, present secretary, is expected to be a candidate to succeed him.

Marion county is entitled to 172 delegates to the meeting, and Harry Harroge, county organizer, and James C. Curtis, district organizer, are preparing the list.

COLISEUM

Wednesday, Feb. 9

..Boxing Bouts..

Kid Brown vs. Tommy Dillon; Kid Sims vs. Willie McGee; Tommy Moore vs. Young Oliver. Wrestling match Chas. Olson vs. George Puttman.

Prices, 25, 50 and 75c. Seats now on sale at Simmons Cigar Store.

DATE FOR LECTURE

The first of the course of ten lectures on the Gospel of Matthew which will be delivered by Prof. Elbert Russell of Earlham college, will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday evening, February 8. It was announced in many of the churches yesterday that the first lecture would be delivered Tuesday, February 15, but this was a mistake, however. The lectures will be given for ten consecutive Tuesday evenings and women as well as men are cordially invited to attend.

REPORTS BY LAYMEN

THE UMPIRE WAS GAME.

And He Made the Kickers Play Out the Last Inning.

Speaking of the doings of the veteran umpires, an old timer claims that Honest John Kelly is entitled to record for fresh doings among the indicator handlers. Back in the American association days, in a game played on the old Union grounds in Allegheny, Galvin was pitching for Pittsburg against Casey of the Athletics. Kelly was the umpire. In the ninth inning, with the score 5 to 0 in favor of the Athletics, the first man up for Pittsburg made a home run hit to center field, and the visiting team at once set up claim that it was too dark to play.

The center fielder came all the way in and pretended that he could not see the ball in the gathering darkness. "Here," said Kelly, "give me a glove," and with that he started for center field. "I'll see how dark it is out there," he said. "You, Casey and Galvin, bat me out a few." Players and spectators gasped, but Kelly made good his bluff. He went out to deep center and, with the smoke of the mills lying low about him, actually caught ten or fifteen long line drives and high flies from the bats of the two pitchers without missing one.

Then the umpire came in and, taking off his glove, said: "Play ball. If I can see 'em out there, you fellows can." The game was resumed, and the Pittsburgs won in a great batting rally by 6 to 5—New York World.

WET AND DRY MOONS.

Old Superstition and Cold Facts From the Astronomers.

There is an old superstition which dies hard, and that is that the position of the horns of the new moon tells what the weather will be. If the horns of the crescent are on the same level it will hold water, and hence it is a dry moon, but if it is tipped up then the water will run out, and it is a wet moon.

One thing has helped keep this belief alive. The moon is "dry" in the part of the spring that is usually fair, while it is "wet" during the season of autumn rains.

If this were a sure sign of the weather we could have our predictions made many years in advance, for an astronomer can predict the exact position of the moon at any time in the future.

The cause for the different positions of the crescent is simple. The moon is south of the sun in the autumn and north of it in spring. The crescent is found by the light of the sun falling on the moon, and the horns are naturally in a line perpendicular to the direction of the sun from the moon. That is all there is to this old superstition.—Boston Herald.

Confucius regarded his own life as a failure. He spoke against ambition, yet he coveted high office, nothing less than that of political adviser to some great ruler. A man of the highest lineage in China, he was yet poor and early supported himself by teaching. His pupils showed him an extraordinary devotion. The pick of the young men in his native state of Lu sat at his feet, and it was they who transmitted his tremendous influence. But Confucius saw not his immortal success, but his temporal failure. Only for a few brief years did circumstances permit