

TRUSTEES DESIRE A NEW STATE LAW

Want Radical Changes Made in the Government of Townships of State.

As a result of the exposures of the way many township trustees in the State have been carrying on their official business, which exposures were made by field accountants of the State Board of Accountants, the Indiana trustees association has approved of a law which will repeal many of the existing laws governing this important office and make the duties of the official more specific. The trustees of the different townships of the county who were in the city on Saturday were satisfied with several provisions of the proposed legislation.

In short, the drafted law provides that the election of trustees shall be in the off year and not when the State ticket or the national ticket elected, abolishes the township advisory board; provides for the appointment of road supervisors by the trustees, thus doing away with the election of these officials, makes it optional with the official whether he employs office help when he serves a large township; repeals the law requiring appropriations for public expenditures and gives the trustee the power to fix the township tax levy, subject to appeal to the board of county commissioners.

This proposed measure was drawn up by an Indianapolis attorney on the suggestion of the sub committee of the legislative committee of the state trustees association. This committee includes Charles Pittenger, Muncie, chairman; John C. Becker, Hammond, secretary; E. T. Loyd, Prairie Creek, and Henry J. Brown, Wanamaker. The committee will report at the State trustees' association meeting in Indianapolis on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. It will be the most important matter considered. These are the first radical changes suggested for the government of townships since 1889. It is probable that at the State meeting, the trustees will modify some of the provisions, but essentially the measure will be as now proposed.

MEXICANS PURCHASE BUFFALO IN TEXAS

Announcement is made that the largest buffalo herd remaining in America is to be taken from Goodnight, Texas, by the famous Charles Goodnight, owner of the buffalo, to Mexico. Representatives of the department of agriculture of Coahuila, Mexico, are now on their way to the big Goodnight ranch in the Texas Panhandle to make arrangements. The entire Goodnight ranch, it is said, is to be removed, with its thousands of head of stock. Mr. Goodnight has been experimenting for years along lines aiming to perpetuate the now almost extinct American bison. He has been breeding to the pure buffalo cattle, and these called "catalo" very closely resemble the buffalo.

The Goodnight ranch is but one of many that are now being moved to Mexico. The cutting up of the large cattle ranges into small farms has been the cause, to a great extent, of the exodus. Gradual encroachment of the homesteader and the farmers are driving the cattle out of business in the United States. There is no more room for the great herds. The farmer from the eastern, southern and central western states is crowding out the stockmen and as Iowa and other states show a falling off in population, the western states are showing an increase along with a decrease of live stock prairies.

There are many who point to Mexico in answer to the question—where will the United States get its beef supply in a few years from now, if the farmer continues his encroachment upon the ranchmen. For years Mexico has been the big hacienda, the man who controls millions of acres of grazing lands. The southern republic has brought its cotton and its corn to a large measure, and its wheat, from countries where there is more agriculture.

Land is too valuable in southwest Texas to permit the retention of the big cattle ranch, where only cattle are grown. Almost every day there are sales of cattle ranches ranging in size from 40,000 to as high as 200,000 or 300,000 acres. These are divided into smaller tracts, water for irrigation is secured, and they are placed upon the market.—Buffalo Sunday News.

Union Labor Briefs.

Chandler makers of New York demand a forty-nine and one-half hour week and an increase of pay of about 15 per cent.

The settlement of the machinists' strike of the Missouri-Pacific railroad, which has been on since last April, seems as far off as ever.

Labor bodies of Greater New York have united to push the plan of Dr. Lederle for the establishment of municipal mill departments throughout the city.

John Snyder of the ironworkers, the new seventh vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, is said to be the youngest man ever selected as state or national officer of a labor body.

James F. McHugh, recently re-elected general secretary-treasurer of the International Journeymen Stonemasons' association, was first elected to his present office in 1889 and has been re-elected each year.

The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union of New York has elected Miss Alice Morris, private secretary to John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation, delegate from the union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

College Football Games of 1910

COLLEGE

COLLEGE	GAMEES	POINTS				
	Won	Lost	Tied	Own	Opp.	
Amherst	4	3	1	55	31	
Annapolis	8	0	1	99	0	
Brown	6	2	1	183	41	
Carlisle	8	5	0	235	67	
Chicago	2	5	0	24	60	
Cornell	5	2	1	165	44	
Dartmouth	5	2	0	111	27	
Georgetown	7	1	1	178	26	
Georgia	6	2	0	281	52	
Harvard	8	0	1	155	56	
Holy Cross	3	2	54	36	0	
Illinois	7	0	0	90	0	
Indiana	5	1	0	100	6	
Iowa	4	2	0	82	15	
Lafayette	7	0	1	135	21	
Lehigh	2	6	1	46	98	
Michigan	3	0	3	29	9	
Minnesota	6	1	0	179	6	
Mississippi	5	1	0	124	9	
Missouri	4	2	2	78	17	
Nebraska	7	0	1	260	36	
New York	2	4	1	47	27	
Ohio State	6	1	3	182	27	
Pennsylvania	9	1	1	184	19	
Princeton	7	0	1	101	5	
Rochester	6	2	1	53	14	
Swarthmore	5	3	0	144	59	
Syracuse	5	4	1	53	42	
Trinity	7	1	0	122	26	
Vanderbilt	8	0	1	166	8	
Villanova	0	3	2	6	61	
Wesleyan	4	4	1	62	41	
West Point	6	2	0	96	12	
Williams	1	3	3	52	72	
Wisconsin	1	2	2	19	46	
Yale	6	2	2	90	39	

CEMENT HOMES CHEAP WOUNDS GODFATHER

Cost About \$750 for Com- fortable Abodes.

London, Dec. 3.—Two neat little tiled cottages at Newlands corner, near Guildford, stand for a practical and successful effort to deal with one of the most pressing questions of English rural life—the problem of cheap housing.

In building the comfortable, well-ordered dwellings for two of his undergraduates at a cost for the two of \$1,500. St. Los Strachey, editor of the Spectator, has justified the fair which he publicly expressed and which moved him to promote the cheap cottage exhibition at Letchworth in 1905.

The argument which Mr. Strachey then advanced and has now established is this: The agricultural laborer can not afford to pay more than \$1.50 a week house rent out of his wages. Any improvement in his dwelling above that standard must ordinarily be provided by philanthropy. The obvious way to cope with this situation is to cheapen the cost of construction.

This Mr. Strachey, in co-operation with a local builder, has done, by using for the walls of his cottage concrete blocks made in molds on the spot. The ground floors of the cottages have a scullery, a pantry and a large kitchen-sitting room, from which an open staircase leads picturesquely to the upper story of three bedrooms.

As Mr. Strachey points out, this extraordinarily low cost of \$1,500 for a pair of cottages—\$2,250 is the figure usually accepted—has been reached not only by the employment of cheap material but by rigid exclusion of showy and unnecessary ornament, by dispensing with an architect and by leaving only a small margin for builder's profit. At the same time he maintains that his experiment has shown that it would be possible for any country landlord to house his people at the same cost by employing the labor and material of his estate. Further, Mr. Strachey asserts, the addition of \$50 to the sale value of the cottages would turn them into a profitable venture for the commercial builder.

TOLSTOY'S SON IN A BITTER ATTACK

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Count Leo Tolstoy has published a bitter denunciation of Count Tschertkoff, the intimate friend and literary agent of the late Count Tolstoy.

The son declares that Tschertkoff was the worst enemy that his father had in all educated Russia and the civilized world and that he was directly guilty of the tragedy of Yasinya Poliana.

"The malign influence of 'Tschertkoff,'" writes Count Leo, "caused the premature death of my father, his superhuman sufferings and the separation from his family."

"But for his literary agent," the son adds, his father would have lived for many years peacefully at Yasinya Poliana with the family who loved him so devotedly. The arrival of Tschertkoff was the beginning of the end.

SPOOKY CORPSE STOPS QUARREL

Burlington, N. J., Dec. 3.—The crowd at the Metropolitan hotel was given the scare of their lives when a farmer named Buzby came to life 10 minutes after he had been pronounced dead, and while two coroners were engaged in a heated argument as to which should take charge of the case.

Buzby was found apparently lifeless in a room in the hotel, and the undertaker and coroners were notified. All ready for the trip to the morgue, the "corpse" removed the blanket covering and exclaimed:

"Where am I? What's the matter?" His malady is a peculiar kidney trouble, about which the physicians are much puzzled.

Quite a Distinction. "If you will be very careful to eat plain food," said the physician, "you will enjoy good health."

"If I have to eat plain food," answered the epicure, "I may have good health, but I won't enjoy it"—Exchange.

Betrayed Girl and She Wields a Hatchet.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 3.—With a clothesline around his neck, Obaldo Slara was dragged from the home of Joanna Slara, his goddaughter, at Bunola and a mob of nearly 200 frenzied Italians tried to lynch him while the blood streamed down his face from three wounds inflicted by the girl, who said he tried to betray her.

Obaldo will probably die. Both he and his daughter were taken from the little mining town of Bunola after a riot call had been sent in to county to court.

The girl says that her godfather came into her room, and, after he had embraced her, he attempted to drag her into a back room. He was intoxicated and she pursued him to lie down in a front room. He did so, and the girl went into a back room, where she procured a keen edged hatchet and slashed him three times on the head.

Obaldo sank unconscious to the floor and screaming "I've killed him," the girl fled through the streets of the settlement.

When she told her story the Italians broke through the doors of the house and were about to lynch Slara, when the girl's father pacified them and saved Obaldo's life.

He is now in a Pittsburg hospital and the girl is in jail. The case is almost exactly similar to that of 12-year-old Catherine Botti, who killed her god-father and was acquitted here a few weeks ago.

SAYS DANCING IS A FORM OF RELIGION

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Skating and golfing and dancing, when it is real play, and not mere social labor, are all forms of religion; for play is a preparation for religious life and often one of the chief means of its realization.

So says Prof. Carl Seashore of the University of Iowa, in an article contributed to the current issue of the American Journal of Theology, just issued from the University of Chicago Press, and he seeks to prove religion in a higher form of play.

"Play is the means of and a large source of enjoyment," says Professor Seashore, drawing his analogy. "Religion is a gift; it is a preparation for a greater life. Take out the element of growth in religion and you take out religion. And this growth comes about through exercise. The labored, set, necessary exercise produces a servile, negative and stale religion; the religion of love, happiness and faith, on the other hand, grows through spontaneous self-expression for the love of expression—and this is play."

Our ceremonies, services and observances, whatever purpose they serve, have much in common with games, play attitudes, sacrifices and actions which characterize play."

LYNCH WILL AGAIN HEAD THE NATIONAL

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—With five National league magnates lined up and ready to cast their votes for him, there isn't a chance of President Thomas J. Lynch of the National league not being re-elected at the meeting to be held at the Breslin hotel in New York commencing Dec. 13. President Robinson of the St. Louis club, is the latest to join the pro-Lynch forces. Herrmann of Cincinnati, Harris of Boston, Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, Brush of New York and Robinson of St. Louis will cast their votes for Lynch.

Murphy of Chicago, Ebbets of Brooklyn and Fogel of Philadelphia are naturally on the other side.

SUPT. SMITH SAW FRIEND STRICKEN

Gilbert La Rue, Building the Southeastern Hospital Is Victim of Paralysis.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3.—Gilbert La Rue, 57 years old, superintendent of construction of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at Madison, Ind., died last night shortly after 10 o'clock at the Deaconess hospital from paralysis. He was stricken at about five-thirty in the office of Herbert Foltz, architect, 1108 Indiana Pythian building while in conversation with Dr. S. E. Smith, superintendent of the East Haven Insane asylum, Indianapolis. He did not regain consciousness.

Mr. La Rue met Dr. Smith by appointment, the latter having acted as special medical advisor for the Southeastern hospital board during the construction of the building, and the men were closing up the business affairs of the hospital prior to a meeting of the commission to be held next week. Mr. La Rue appeared to be in his usual health and the stroke was unexpected.

Without warning, Mr. La Rue fell from his chair. He was attended by Dr. Smith, who hastily examined him. Realizing the seriousness of the stroke, Dr. Smith summoned the City Dispensary ambulance and Mr. La Rue was taken to his home 1623 Ashland avenue. Dr. Smith went with Mr. La Rue in the ambulance and Dr. J. H. Taylor was called to the home. Upon the advice of the latter Mr. La Rue was taken to the Deaconess hospital.

Mr. La Rue was born in 1853, in Harrison, Ind. Early in life he moved to Fairmount, Ind., where he was active in business until 1906, when he moved to Indianapolis. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Victor La Rue, Madison, Ind., and Paul La Rue, Indianapolis.

ALLOWED TO FIX HIS PUNISHMENT

Washington, Dec. 3.—Charles W. Adams, an old actor, who says he played with Booth and Barrett, appeared in the police court on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

According to the police Adams obtained from business houses advertisements for the Adams Comedy company, which he said, was to play at one of the theaters here this week.

In extenuation Adams said to the court: "I have been on a debauch since August 22, and I did not know what I was doing. I needed the money and needed it badly, for I was down and out. I was at one time in the company of the great Booth. Ah! there were actors then."

Saying he could get employment at the Washington asylum, he begged to be allowed to go back there. Judge Aukam accordingly committed him to that institution for six months.

TAFT FULFILLS TEDDY'S PROMISE

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 3.—President Taft carried out one promise which Roosevelt failed to do when he sent to each one of the triplets of Mr. and Mrs. John Boggins a gold medal.

When the triplets, Margaret, Mary and John, were born four years ago the father sent word to