

Ed Howe Leaves the Globe. Atchison, Kan., Jan. 3.—Ed Howe, for many years owner and editor of the Atchison Globe, one of the most widely quoted papers in the country, owing to the quaint philosophy of its column called "Globe Sights," has retired from the newspaper business to a country home which he calls "Potato Hill." He will write a play, as suggested to him twenty-five years ago by Mark Twain. He has given half the Globe to his son Eugene, selling the other half to employees. He is 56 years old.

Papers "Beat" Government. Athens, Jan. 3.—Today's newspapers print a curious story to the effect that the government is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of the American battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge. At the ministry of marine it was stated that the papers had secured a "beat" on the ministry who had not heard before of the reported negotiations.

READERS DICKENS' DEBTORS.

Stamps Suggested to Aid Author's Impoverished Descendants.

The payment of conscience money to celebrate the approaching centenary of Charles Dickens' birth is the suggestion of a London editor. To the great novelist's present day admirers it is pointed out that Dickens did not live to draw one-tenth of the profits from his books and received no royalties whatever from America. Besides all this, three of his children and his seventeen grand-children are in comparatively poor circumstances. It is estimated that, allowing for loss and the wear and tear on the 24,000,000 copies of Dickens' works that have been issued, 2 cents royalty on each copy would realize half a million of dollars. But this is recognized as impossible, and it is therefore suggested that every owner of one of Dickens' books buy a Dickens stamp for each volume, thus certifying that the royalty of 2 cents has been paid. The stamps would be put on sale throughout the world in 1911. It is proposed that the sum thus raised be handed to the representatives of the Dickens family to be used as they may see fit. A strong committee will be formed to handle the matter.

IF SO, WHERE?

There is a problem which impels me oftentimes to stop And watch the lobby in hotels, The bar, the barber shop— All places where the guests abound— Yet still I ask, enraged, Is anybody ever found When he is Pagod? You calmly sit consuming beer Or dallying with cheese, A button holer in your ear, "Misterrrrr Gazookin, please!" In vain! The latter's hidden, drowned, Or otherwise engaged, Is anybody ever found When he is Pagod? The bellboys come, the bellboys go, Their hope undying seems, "Misterrrrr McGaggis, Dr. Do!" (Poor lads! Respect their dreams!) Through heartless space their voices sound Till they grow worn and aged, Is anybody ever found When he is Pagod? —Puck.

WOMEN'S RISE O. K., SAYS KAISER, BARRING POLITICS.

Suffrage Indication of Country's Hopeless Decadence His Belief.

The kaiser recently seized an opportunity of ventilating his views on the feminist movement, and the substance of his utterance has been made public, presumably with his permission. The kaiser used to be credited with limiting woman's sphere to three departments—church, children and kitchen—but if that was ever true he seems to have changed his opinions, for it is said that he views with profound sympathy the general movement proceeding in all the civilized countries of the world for the amelioration of the position of women, including higher education.

He believes in technical education for women and the invasion of different businesses and professions by women, holding that in the present numerical proportion of the sexes this is inevitable and could not be denied to women without grave injustice to them. Consequently women lawyers, women doctors, women dentists and women in many other branches of activity may count on the kaiser's approval. In brief, the kaiser is a supporter of every phase of the new woman movement, with the single exception of its political aspect. He is a resolute opponent of woman suffrage. He abhors the idea of women in political life. The introduction of woman suffrage in any country appears to him to be an unmistakable sign of hopeless decadence and decay. Women in politics would, he thinks, be the beginning of the end of any country.

ACCEPTS A "JOKE" FOUNTAIN.

A One-Half Million Dollar Memorial to be Built in Detroit. Detroit, Jan. 3.—The city council voted this morning to accept the one-half million dollars set aside by the will of James Scott, long a picturesque figure of this city, to be used in building a memorial fountain and life-sized statue of him in Belle Isle park. For more than a month the clergy and various organizations fought against accepting the gift because they considered its giver not

the proper person to be remembered by any public object, even if he left the money for it. The clause in the will setting aside the one-half million dollars for the memorial has been dubbed "Jim Scott's Last Joke."

ROAD DRAINAGE.

Necessity of Replacing Plank Culverts With Proper Pipes.

Pennsylvania's state highway commissioner gives the following advice on the question of road drainage: "Where water must be diverted from one side to the other of a road it should be carried beneath the surface by means of pipes or culverts of capacity adequate to carry the maximum amount of water which ever will demand passage. Pipes of suitable material when properly laid cost little or nothing to maintain beyond an occasional cleaning out. Water breaks require constant attention and are frequently inadequate to prevent the flood water from overflowing down the surface of the road. They are also serious obstacles to travel, increasing very materially the steepness of the hills where they are used and making necessary the hauling of proportionately smaller loads. "In the majority of the townships in which any attempt is made to carry water across below instead of above the road surface it is done by means of plank culverts, usually constructed in the most primitive manner, while the large water courses are spanned by structures consisting in part, if not wholly, of wood. In some instances stone has been used in a very commendable manner, but it is found that many of the bridges, culverts and drains which have been built of stone have been laid up in an inefficient manner, which has led in a few years to the necessity of expensive repairs. For the smaller culverts and drains in which smoothness of interior surface is desirable four kinds of pipe are available—vitrified clay, cast iron, corrugated iron and concrete. The use of wood for such purposes is to be discouraged, and all existing plank culverts should be replaced by some other material as rapidly as practicable. Vitrified clay pipes are much cheaper than iron, but unless very carefully protected are very liable to breakage. Except in rare cases this material is not recommended by the department."

PRESENT DAY PIRATES.

We were crowded in the cabin. Not a passenger could sleep. And to hear the rattling trumpet. 'Twas midnight on the water, And a storm was on the deep, But no word about the tempest Oozed from our out-palid lips— We were all too busy bawling "The iniquity of tips." "A fearful thing in winter To be shattered by the blast And to hear the rattling trumpet Thunder, "Cut away the mast!" But this poem of our childhood Paints a scene that's somewhat tame. Far more fearful are the stewards And their wholesale holdup game. Everywhere a fellow wanders Smiling towards his path, Table stewards, stateroom stewards, Stewards of the deck and bath, Stewards meet you, stewards greet you, From the time you step aboard, Planning how to separate you From your much departed hoard. Men may talk about old Black-beard, Men may talk of Captain Kidd, But to neither of those worthies Need the steward "lift his lid." They were more or less successful Terrorizing old time ships, But the modern ocean terror Is the steward seeking tipst. —Dennis A. McCarthy in New York Sun.

OLD TIME MISSISSIPPI METHODS OUT OF DATE.

Captain Formerly Waded to Locate Elusive Channel.

Steamboatmen who have been contending with low water in the upper Mississippi river should consult with the more ancient mariners in the Mississippi for pointers on the movement of boats on low water and then start out to restore navigation on the stream. Captain William Kelly, secretary of the Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' society, says this is the first season since 1866 to his personal knowledge that steamboats have ceased to run during the open season.

In the summer of 1866, Captain Kelly says, he was piloting the steamer Stella Whipple when the water was four inches lower than this year's record. The boat was towing two barges as lighters coming down the stream, but got stuck on the crossing at Robinson's rocks, fourteen miles below St. Paul. Captain Kelly says he waded into the river ahead of the boat to locate the best place to drop the anchor and pull the boat over the bar. The water was sixteen inches deep, and the best channel was located by wading, and Captain Kelly returned to the boat without wetting a stitch of his clothing. The method of pulling the boats over shoal crossings was to carry the anchor out in a yawl ahead of the steamer, drop it to the bottom of the river and pull the boat over by a line attached to the anchor and to the captain on the boat. When all was ready the passengers were transferred to the barges to lighten the boat. The run was then made without difficulty till the next crossing was reached, when the anchor and captain process of pulling the boat over might be repeated.

Neigh Water Main Frozen.

Neigh, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The News: The water main leading

to the standpipe froze this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock and the city engineer, routed out of bed, turned on direct pressure. A fire would have been serious and Nelich believes it's the luckiest town in the valley, once again.

PRESIDENT "KIDS" PRESS CLUB

Tells Them They Are Very Clubbable Set of Men.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In order that the reporters may keep in their usual place, a little ahead of the procession, as he said, President Taft held a New Year's reception at the National Press club. "I sincerely hope that the next year will be full of prosperity and as much happiness as can come to us all in this country," is the greeting sent to the people of the United States by President Taft through the club. He did not know of a more clubbable set of men, he said, because he was speaking extempore. A roar of applause greeted his words, because just before he had said something about some being nice to him and some otherwise.

Just before that involuntary reminder of the big stick the president evoked a roar of applause by saying that he noted with pleasure that the newspaper men had the good sense to reject their president.

THREE TO QUIT THE CABINET?

Besides MacVeagh, Knox and Ballinger Will Resign, It's Said.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Rumors of changes in President Taft's cabinet are being discussed. According to these rumors at least three cabinet officers soon will resign. It is said that Secretary of State Knox is likely to retire any day in more or less of a huff. Secretary MacVeagh will retire March 4, because of ill health and on that date the stories have it that Secretary Ballinger also will step out by common consent. The cabinet's slate makers have not selected anybody for Mr. Knox's place, but the other prospective vacancies have been filled. The report is that Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota is to succeed Ballinger and that Charles D. Norton, secretary to President Taft, is to step into Secretary MacVeagh's shoes. There is one important element lacking in all this interesting gossip. It is not confirmed by any reliable official source.

If Secretary Knox had retired from the cabinet two months ago it would have occasioned less surprise to those on the inside than if he had done so today. It is a matter of general knowledge here that Mr. Knox has been dissatisfied for a long time. He expected to be the real premier of the Taft cabinet. This role has been usurped by Attorney General Wickersham. Knox and Wickersham do not get along together and while there has been no break openly, it has been known that Knox was far from satisfied with his cabinet place. He did not speak for Tawney, the republican candidate for governor in the recent Pennsylvania campaign, but at the urgent request of the president he made two speeches for Harding, the gubernatorial candidate in Ohio.

Knox's friends believe that if he is ever to reach the presidency, to which he aspires, his chances of landing it will be improved by cutting loose from the Taft administration, and he has thought seriously of doing so. However, it is said that lately he has found a few grains of comfort in the success of his dollar diplomacy policy and the movement for Canadian reciprocity, and that these compensate him for failure to realize his hopes of being the right hand adviser of the president. It is also a fact that efforts were made to have the president appoint Mr. Knox chief justice instead of Justice White.

Influential republican senators are responsible for the story that Ballinger and MacVeagh are to go, and that they will be succeeded by Tawney and Norton, respectively. Tawney will be out of a job on March 4 and some of his friends are looking about for a place for him. Ballinger shows no disposition to go back to the practice of law in Washington, and is not likely voluntarily to make way for Tawney. Mr. MacVeagh is no longer young, but he has shown surprising activity in overhauling the treasury.

TAFT IS IN THE RACE.

A Renomination in 1912 Being Sought by the President.

Washington, Dec. 31.—As plainly as a president may, Mr. Taft has indicated that he is a candidate for re-nomination and expects to receive it. That is the statement of the president's friends who gave out the information regarding the correspondence between the president and Colonel Roosevelt, but which Colonel Roosevelt says in an interview in New York does not exist. The administration's stand on the question of a renomination has not been reached without some wobbling. The president is said to have suffered a change of mind when he went to Panama. When he left right after the election he was convinced that the tide against his party could not be turned and that it was doomed to lose the presidency. Charles P. Taft, the president's brother, who accompanied him on the trip, is credited with having changed the president's views, and he came back to the white house to begin a course of conciliation toward the insurgents of his party and to sound the old chords that used to bind him to Mr. Roosevelt, to see if they could be returned.

The statement is now made by the president's friends that the strings resound as harmoniously as ever and that nothing stands in the way of the president's renomination.

A WOMAN GUIDED LA FARGE.

In His Business Affairs the Artist Trusted Grace E. Barnes.

New York, Jan. 3.—John La Farge, artist, died several weeks ago, and in his will, which was opened for probate today at Providence, R. I., no member of his family is mentioned. All of his estate is left in the hands of Miss Grace E. Barnes, his secretary, to be disposed of as his testatrix. From the unusual manner in which the will was worded the implication was at first gained that the document came as the result of a family breach in which the young woman, who had acted as his confidential agent for many years, was preferred over his wife or children. This report soon was dissipated by a statement from Mrs. La Farge, the widow. From these sources it appears that La Farge was actuated in drawing up his will by the knowledge that Miss Barnes knew more about his affairs than he did himself—far more than any member of his family did. Miss Barnes had been for fifteen years his secretary, amanuensis and confidential agent. She had been living at Larchmont, but moved last October. Her home now is at 104 East Thirty-fourth street. She was not at home to callers today. Friends say that she had agreed with members of the family that all statements would come with better grace from them. Miss Barnes is described as a woman on the sunny side of 40, who appreciates deeply the honor of occupying such close relations with the man she always regarded as the head and front of American art. According to these friends—and they are supported by the family—she was indefatigable in her duties to her chief; she seemed to make it more of a labor of love rather than mere work. In recent years Mr. La Farge grew to depend entirely upon Miss Barnes. He leaned upon Awaki, his Japanese valet, for his personal comforts. The valet is mentioned in the will. C. Grant La Farge, eldest son of John La Farge, explained tonight some of its unusual clauses. "The reason why my father's will was so unusual," said Mr. La Farge, "was that he had no estate to dispose of except his paintings, drawings and royalties from his books. Miss Grace Edith Barnes, who is given sole charge of this estate, for many years acted as his confidential agent in disposing of his output, and he chose her as executrix because she is the one person best able to realize the highest prices on the estate. The family was not cut off, nor will there be any contest of the will. We all agree that father did exactly right."

SURGERY SAVES PUPPIES.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 3.—Caesarian surgery was resorted to in the veterinary hospital, conducted in Spokane by the Washington state college, to save three puppies. The operation was performed by Frank H. Mason, V. S., assisted by Dr. Walter Ferguson, on a blue-blooded Boston terrier, owned by John L. Mathieson, head of a department in a local paper house, who bought the animal in Chicago several months ago. The operation was successful and it is believed that the pups will live. The dam is getting along nicely, but is unable to feed the pups, who are being raised on a bottle. Mathieson was so elated over the news of the recovery of his prize dog that he invited the staff of the hospital to a banquet in the leading hostelry in Spokane. He de-

clares the animal cost him more than \$300 and that he would not part with it now for ten times that amount, also adding that money cannot buy the pups. He will send the quartet to his country home as soon as possible.

FARM HANDS' UNION AGAIN.

Labor Organizers Work in Pacific Northwest States.

Taking advantage of the shortage of harvest laborers in the Pacific north west, several organizers not affiliated with any of the recognized labor bodies are working in eastern Washington and Oregon to form a farm hands' union to raise the minimum wage of laborers to \$3.50 for a day of eight hours. The scale for sack sewers and forkers is fixed at \$5 a day, while the pay of machine men will be increased from \$6.50 and \$7 to from \$10 to \$12 a day. Efforts are being made by ranchers and orchardists to bring men into the country from eastern, central and southern states, and in addition to these it is likely that students from a dozen or more colleges in various parts of the country can be enlisted.

27 Below Zero Here.

It was 27° below zero in Norfolk Tuesday morning, following a furious blizzard that began Sunday morning and continued until Sunday afternoon. The storm was forecast last Friday. Driven by a high wind, snow drifted badly all over northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota for two days and a night. Trains were stalled in the snowdrifts Sunday and Sunday night. Wires were demoralized in all directions. By Tuesday morning railroad traffic had been restored. On Monday, owing to the fact that no trains were running to carry the mail, The News abandoned its editions for the day. It was 16° below zero Monday morning, and the bitterness of the cold was intensified by the gale. Furnaces ate coal almost as fast as it could be poured in, and seemed to like it. Trains are Stalled. Railroad men had a hard siege. Trains were blocked on all lines. Union Pacific passenger, due in Norfolk from Columbus at 9 o'clock Sunday night, was following a snowplow. The snowplow reached town at 7 o'clock Monday morning, only to find that the passenger train had been snowed in behind it. The M. & O. train from Sioux City, due here at 8 o'clock Sunday night, was stalled at Hoskins and did not reach Norfolk until late Monday. A Northwestern passenger and freight train were stalled west of Bonesteel Sunday night and a number of other passenger trains were stuck east and west. Tracks were cleared as soon as the wind died. The warmest point Sunday was 8° below zero and the warmest Monday was 7° below zero. The average for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning was 17° below zero. Fair and warmer is the forecast today.

HOW TO HELP.

Drivers Are Given Cards of Instruction.

The North Carolina Good Roads association is distributing throughout the state cards which read as follows: "How to Keep This Road For Years: This road was constructed for your use. "Don't drive in one track. Avoid making ruts. "If all use one place all the wear will be in one place and make a rut. "If you use a little care and do not drive exactly where the last wagon did the wear will be distributed, which will keep the surface smooth and the road will remain good for years; otherwise it will soon be rutted and the smooth surface gone." It is believed that if those who use the road will give a little attention to where they drive, so as not to drive directly in the same track as the team ahead of them has done, it will prevent the roads from becoming filled with ruts and will have a general tendency to pack the greater portion of the road.

YOUNG GOTCH WINS.

Throws Henderson of Norfolk Twice, Challenges Sullivan.

Young Gotch of Chicago, lightweight champion wrestler of the west, won in straight falls from Clint Henderson in the Auditorium Saturday night. He secured both falls with a head lock and further arm hold, the first in twelve minutes and the second in eleven minutes. Twice Henderson's shoulders were close to the mat but he wriggled out of danger. Henderson is a local wrestler and showed his skill is by no means bad. He was highly praised by Gotch, who said: "Henderson is a big husky boy and he is a good wrestler. He can show many men his size a good contest." After his victory over Henderson, Young Gotch in a brief address to the audience said: "I like Norfolk and would like to make this city my headquarters. I now challenge Dan Sullivan of O'Neill, whom I understand has a reputation as a wrestler on the western coast. I will wrestle any one at 135 pounds and do not bar anyone at 150 pounds." Although the contest was of short duration it offered much sport to the small crowd which was well satisfied. Max Brenton and Stanley Ford are included in Gotch's challenge.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE ON.

Reapportionment and Election of U. S. Senate Are Up.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 3.—Both branches of the Minnesota legislature will meet at noon today. Lieutenant Governor S. Y. Gordon will preside over the senate and H. H. Dunn, selected by the republican caucus last night, will be elected speaker of the house. Reapportionment and the election of a United States senator are the most important questions the legislature will be called upon to deal with. A republican senatorial caucus has been called. Senator Moses E. Clapp's friends claim that nearly all of these will vote for him. Clapp's enemies

will try to have action on the senatorship postponed and if they succeed it is rumored that Congressman James A. Tawney will announce his candidacy. An endorsement of Clapp tonight by sixty-five members will settle the matter.

ROAD WORK IN TEXAS.

How Gravel Highways Forty Feet Wide Are Built.

The method of constructing roads in Ellis county, Tex., was described at a recent road convention in that state by County Judge Spomer. He stated that during the preceding year eighty miles of roads had been completed in the county, the rate of construction having been between eight and ten miles per month. The commissioners' chief has full charge of the work, the commissioners acting as superintendents, but receiving instructions from the court. Four camps were maintained, each camp consisting of a grading, a gravel, a concrete and a rock and labor crew. Two convict crews were hired at \$1.25 per work day per man for loading wagons. Foremen receive \$75 a month, assistants \$45 a month and concrete foremen \$25 per day. Labor is paid \$1.50 per day, teams for scrapers \$3 per day and the same for those hauling one yard loads of gravel, with \$3.50 per day for those hauling loads of one and one-quarter yards each. One man is employed to do nothing but locate and test gravel. The equipment, such as scrapers, water wagons, wheelbarrows, picks, drills, shovels, tool boxes, tents, etc., costs about \$5,000. A roadway of at least forty feet is aimed at. The roads are built almost entirely of pit gravel, which is bought by the acre at an average cost of about 7 cents per load. The first twenty miles of road cost an average per mile as follows: Grading \$32.84 Gravel, rock and pit work 167.18 Labor and salaries 267.48 Gravel and rock hauling 1,189.36 Dynamite and powder 14.09 Engineering58 Concrete construction 149.25 Miscellaneous 19.82 The average width of gravel was sixteen feet and the average depth four inches at the edges and twelve to twelve and two-thirds at the crown. The average number of loads of gravel and rock per mile was 1,834 and the average haul two miles. The average cost of haul per mile load was 32 1/2 cents. There was an average of two and one-half concrete bridges and culverts per mile, costing an average of \$57.70 each. These were built of reinforced concrete, the reinforcement being bought by the carload and the cement in 4,000 barrel lots. These are built on the general rule of providing one square foot of opening for each four of five acres to be drained. The services of an engineer may be required on some extremely flat or level places. Our commissioners and foremen, however, have been able to handle this feature of our work satisfactorily in all but one instance. This service apparently cost them \$11.00, which gives a very small average per mile, since this was the only engineering item for twenty miles of road.

30 Below at Neigh.

Neigh, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The News: The government thermometer here registered 30° below zero this morning, the coldest in eight years. The News' Forecast Helps Some. O'Neill, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The News: The worst storm of years swept over this part of the country Saturday at 3 p. m. the wind shifted to the north and blew almost a hurricane all night and Sunday. The cold increased hourly until the mercury had fallen to 20° below Sunday. The snow fall is not very heavy but the intense cold was felt very keenly by reason of the high wind. Farmers and stockmen were warned by telephone from ten to fifteen hours previous to the beginning of the storm and The News reports of its approach helped to appraise people of its coming.

Stole Fifty Chickens.

Royal, Neb., Jan. 3.—Fifty chickens were stolen from Mrs. B. Fletcher, north of here.

Arch Hoxsey Also Killed.

Arch Hoxsey and John B. Moissant, aviators extraordinary, were killed Saturday. Both fell out of the treacherous air with their machines—neither from a vast height—and Moissant's remaining minutes of life were so few as to count as naught. Hoxsey was killed instantly. Moissant met his death at 9:55 a. m., attempting to alight in a field a few miles from New Orleans, La. Hoxsey, who went into the air early in the afternoon at Los Angeles, lay at 2:12 p. m. a crushed, lifeless mass, in view of the thousands who were watching the aviation tournament. Thus the last day of 1910, in bringing the total number of deaths of those who have sought to emulate the birds to thirty-two, capped the list with two of the most illustrious of those airmen who have been writing the history of aviation in the skies of two continents.

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of Cleveland had a slight advantage over Patsy Brannigan of Pittsburg in a twelve-round bout here. Brannigan carried the fight to Kilbane all the time but the latter showed exceptional cleverness in getting away from the Pittsburger.

Zbysko Throws Swiss.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Stanislas Zbysko, the Polish wrestler, defeated John Lemm, the Swiss, in two straight falls, the first in 1 minute and 20 seconds and the second by default. In the first Lemm lifted the Pole clear off the floor but lost his balance and fell backward with his bulky opponent on top of him. He was stunned and apparently injured about the chest. When they came together for the second bout Zbysko said Lemm offered no resistance and appeared to be badly hurt. The referee declared Zbysko the winner.

DID PAPKE HOLD THE TITLE?

If So, Dave Smith is Now the Middleweight Champion.

New York, Jan. 3.—Some persons say that under the rules of the ring Bill Papke has lost the world's middleweight championship, which he assumed at the death of Stanley Ketchel. Papke proclaimed himself champion before he entered the ring with Dave Smith at Sydney, N. S. W., on Monday and agreed to let the title go with the result. Smith won a foul in the tenth round and thereby captured Papke's assumed title. But it is an open question in this country whether Papke had a right to defend the world's middleweight championship and ring records are used as proof that he has been masquerading on the other side of the globe. Papke, it is true, stopped Ketchel once, but he was also knocked out in eleven rounds and twice beaten on points, once in ten and again in twenty rounds by the late middleweight champion. There was no doubt as to the mastery of Ketchel. He had the Indian sign on Papke and was universally regarded as a greater fighter in every particular. But after Ketchel's ground bout with Sam Langford in Philadelphia it was generally conceded by ring sharps that Langford in a longer fight would surely have won. In fact, Ketchel was broadly accused of sidestepping Langford after that, and because of such action Langford's prowess increased. Furthermore, Papke absolutely refused to fight Langford at 158 pounds ringside, giving as an excuse that he had drawn the color line. When Ketchel died Langford claimed the middleweight title and announced that he would make 158 pounds for any man in the world. As both Ketchel and Papke had refused to fight him Langford's claim under the rules was pronounced reasonable by many sporting critics who still believe that the Boston tar baby is the best pugilist at middleweight in the ring today. But eliminating Langford for the sake of argument, it may be said that Papke has never been regarded as a champion by Jack Twin Sullivan of Boston, Frank Klaus of Pittsburg, Hugo Kelly of Chicago and other middleweights. Sullivan, who is probably the best of this lot, has been unable to secure a match with Papke, although ready to meet him at any time. Klaus a year ago took Papke off in a rough 6-round bout in Pittsburg, while two years ago Kelly fought twenty-five rounds to a draw with Papke at Vernon, Calif., although several months later Papke knocked him out in a punch at Colma. In view of this controversy it is asserted by American sporting men, therefore, that Papke was not the recognized middleweight champion of the world or of America when he got into the ring with Smith.

GOODWIN ON THE WARPATH.

New York, Jan. 3.—If Nat Goodwin comes across a certain young man whom he describes as "an actor, in a way," in the Lamb's club or on Broadway, or anywhere else, within the next few days, there's going to be trouble. The comedian, tired and out of humor after a Christmas celebration with his folks—that is, all his folks except his wife—in Boston, and with a long tour in vaudeville ahead of him, arrived in New York and intimated that what he proposes doing to this young man will not all be according to Marquis of Queensbury rules, for it is because of this person's tale bearing, he says, that the fourth Mrs. Goodwin, the beautiful Edna Goodrich, has had papers in an action for divorce served on her husband. "This trouble is all due to a man who was in my employ for fifteen years," he said. "If I could catch him I think I'd break his neck. He's been going about repeating all kinds of stuff on me and he's got Mrs. Goodwin and her mother all worked up. No, I won't tell you his name, but I think you'll hear it if I find him." "Would Mrs. Goodwin believe him and not give you a chance to explain?" "God knows," he answered, with a fine disregard of whatever experience may have taught him, the much married. "Who can diagnose a woman's mind or tell what she'll do?" "It's all bosh, that story of Mrs. Goodwin coming on to spend Thanksgiving with me in Toronto, and suddenly entering my room in the hotel and finding me in a compromising position. She did come to Toronto and we had our Thanksgiving dinner together, but there was no scene like that. No, sir. It is impossible that there could be a correspondent in this case. That story about an actress being named is just another fabrication of that young man I told you about."

A Bout in Ohio.

Canton, O., Jan. 3.—Johnny Kilbane started over money matters.