

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING REACHES NEW YORK CITY WHILE WHISTLES, GUNS AND CHEERS GIVE GREETING

J. E. BUTLER NO. 12 ON PAR WITH TRACT

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil company's J. E. Butler No. 12, is a completion at 3,488 feet and though no reports have been given out on the strength of the well, it will class up with the others of this productive tract. Total depth of the well is 3,488 feet.

B. L. Danley No. 2 of the Sinclair Gulf Oil company is drilling at 3,290 feet, ten feet into the black lime, with no showing as yet. No. 1 is holding up around 1,000 barrels.

McGlothlin, which was ready for a shot, now has the bailer in the hole. There is no oil in the hole. It is believed that the 200-barrel flow was a freak, coming from a small pocket of oil. No other well of that district, to the southeast of Ranger, is a producer.

R. Q. Lee No. 1, in the south Caddo field, has a showing of oil at the top of the black lime, at 3,261 feet, and is pulling big pipe.

Report Shows Lateness Of Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Lateness of the cotton crop ranging generally from two weeks or more through cotton belt, resulted in exceedingly small ginning to date, according to announcements of the cotton census bureau. The bureau said that only 138,993 bales had been ginned prior to September 1, about eighty-three per cent under last year.

Pure Water Wanted For Breckenridge

Special Leased Wire. BRECKENRIDGE, Sept. 8.—Breckenridge will have pure water as soon as the Chamber of Commerce puts into effect its plans for a purification plant. The water supply at Breckenridge, as in other cities of the field, has been a problem and the best solution is the reservoir and purification plant system, the chamber believes.

Prof. Alexander Dies of Paralysis

Special Leased Wire. FORT WORTH, Sept. 8.—Professor Charles L. Alexander, for fifteen years a member of the faculty of Texas Christian University, died Sunday at a local sanitarium following a stroke of paralysis. Professor Alexander was in charge of the department of mathematics at the university. He was well known in educational circles of the state.

LAMB STARTS 1,500 FOOT TEST NEAR CAPPS WELL

Special Leased Wire. BROWNWOOD, Sept. 8.—George Lamb is erecting a rig near the Capps well, two miles east of Brownwood and will go to 1,500 feet. The rig is one and a half miles from Capps No. 3.

ABILENE SCHOOLS OPEN SAME TIME AS RANGERS

Special to The Times. ABILENE, Sept. 8.—Several school teachers and others are busy at the high school building here checking up and registering approximately 312,000 worth of state text-books to be used in the local public schools. Most of the books received to date are for use in the grade schools.

RUMANIA TO TAKE TREATY OR LEAVE IT

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Roumanian delegation has sent a note to the peace conference declaring its intention to sign the Austrian treaty with reservations. The supreme council took the Roumanian note under consideration today. Clemenceau presided at the meeting of the council today.

The supreme council informed Roumania she must sign the treaty with Austria without reservation or abstain altogether from signing, was the most recent word from the peace conference.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Anti-Italian disturbances continued to spread in Albania according to dispatches in newspapers here, it being reported that a detachment of three hundred Italians were annihilated at Kastrioti recently.

Advices say that the Albanians intend to send delegates to the peace conference to demand that their country be granted autonomy.

SEARS WELL HAS MERKEL ON ITS TOES

ABILENE, Sept. 8.—Abilene is on its toes with expectancy as a result of news from the Sears well in the vicinity of Merkel. Definite news has been lacking, due to the policy of secrecy being maintained, but enough has leaked out to put the citizens of Abilene, Merkel and other parts of the county in a very pleasant frame of mind.

From the best information obtainable, it seems that oil was struck at around 22,500 feet. A forty-foot cave-in buried the tools beneath it. In spite of this handicap the oil was reported rising slowly throughout Saturday, and is supposed to be within 100 feet of the top. The sand was barely touched, according to report, and it is also said that every effort is being made to keep the well from blowing in until storage has been placed on the ground. Two 15,000-barrel tanks, it is said, have been ordered.

It was rumored here Sunday that the well would be drilled in Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Meantime excitement is almost at fever pitch at Merkel, and scarcely less intense at Abilene. Leases are reported as selling for as high as \$100 an acre on the ranch of John Sears of Merkel, on the west line of section 150, block 17, Texas & Pacific survey. It is the property of the Security Investment & Banking Company, and a part of the Sammie Oil Company operations.

Confidence in the well is supreme at Merkel. Conservative business men who have hitherto remained unexcited over the rumors of oil strikes are almost unanimous in belief in this well. At 2,000 feet a strong flow of gas and salt water was struck, the gas being strong enough to force the salt water out the top for several days. It is said however that there is no salt water in the present formation. It is known that the drill was in black slate several days prior to the striking of oil. The drillers and men behind the well have been frequently quoted as having the utmost confidence in the bringing in of a good producer, and their hopes seem now realized.

Other tests in Taylor county are also being watched, several being down in the vicinity of expected pay sands. Oil interest has taken on a new color in the past few days and bails fair to exceed in activity any previous period in the county's quest for oil. Leases are changing hands rapidly and at good prices, while all the big companies have agents in the field watching developments.

Mexico Returns Wrecked Biplane

EL PASO, Sept. 8.—The DelValle biplane wrecked and abandoned in their Mexican flight by Lieutenants Peterson and Davis, has been returned near the Mexican town of Peshilten, Chihuahua, to the United States.

Three Day Celebration for America's Hero Is Started

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Pershing is home.

Standing on the bridge of the huge Leviathan, itself symbolic of victory over Germany, in that it now bears its rechristened name where the "Waterland" once stood, the commander of the greatest host ever gathered under the stars and stripes, came slowly up the bay today, world famed and hailed as a conquering hero should be.

Sad of face, stern, impassive, a splendid figure of a soldier, he might have been thinking, as the landmarks of New York came into view, of the time twenty-seven months ago when he slipped secretly out of the harbor on the way to France, to prepare for the hosts which were to follow.

What a contrast! That day, the world in doubt as to the ability to stop the Hun. That day, a stealthy departure lest the scorpions of the deep seek out the man in whom centered America's military hopes. That day, a major general.

Today, a country jubilant with hard won victory. Today, the world's greatest city cheering itself hoarse in greeting. Today, General Pershing, full fledged general—the fourth man since Washington to hold that honor.

Under the American flag, where once flew the cruel two-headed eagle, amid the tumultuous welcome of booming guns, shrieking whistles and roaring cheers, the Leviathan docked at 8:43 a. m.

Messages dropped by the police hydroplanes, soaring above the Leviathan as it neared the pier, signalled the beginning of the three days' reception to Pershing by the city of New York.

Pershing stepped ashore at 9:20 a. m. Waiting for him at the end of the gang plank was Secretary Baker, with hands outstretched. Behind Baker were Senator Warren of Wyoming, Pershing's father-in-law, and Mrs. Warren, with William McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury.

Behind this group were General Peyton March, chief of staff, a score of other generals, members of the mayor's committee.

After the first greetings, General Pershing made this statement to the Associated Press: "There isn't anything of consequence to say in circumstances like these. It is overwhelming, overpowering. To say I am glad to be home would be superfluous. I accept this in the name of the brave fellows who have and served to the best of their ability, making our success possible."

Secretary Baker made an address of welcome, and read a message from President Wilson, hailing Pershing's return. Pershing's son, Warren, and Miss May Pershing and Mrs. Butler, sisters of the general, from Lincoln, Neb., met General Pershing. General Pershing with his staff will occupy the entire third floor of the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

A big banquet, to which the reservations have been oversubscribed, is planned for Wednesday. President Wilson, in his message to General Pershing, said: "You served our country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency in a war forever memorable as the world's triumphant protest against injustice and as its vindication of liberty—liberty of peoples and of nations."

When congress conferred the permanent title of general upon John J. Pershing he was the fourth man to gain that coveted title in the army of the United States. The other three were Grant, Sheridan and Sherman.

As the central American figure in the world war, with the inge exception of President Wilson, so much has been written about Pershing, and his life and history are so fresh in the public mind that it is difficult to tell the average American anything new about the man who commanded the great army on the battlefields of Europe.



General John J. Pershing.

SIGNING PACT TO HELP END LABOR UNREST

—PRESIDENT WILSON

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—Prompt acceptance of the peace treaty so that uncertainties in labor conditions might be cleared up throughout the world was urged by President Wilson before a huge Omaha audience today. The international labor organization to be set up under the treaty will give labor a new bill of rights, the president stated.

"Such a charter of liberty for working men of the world has never been dreamed of before," said President Wilson. He added that there was only one way he could see to the enforcement of such provisions and that through the League of Nations.

He declared that the league would include all the great peoples of the world except Germany, and that Germany might be admitted after a period of probation.

Referring to the charges that the treaty was too harsh, the president said that it provided that Germany pay only what it was able.

"She has committed criminal acts and must suffer, was his answer. "Confidence that the United States would enter the league at its formation was expressed by the president, who said that the only alternative was to stay out and then come in later along with Germany.

Before his address, President Wilson was given an eight mile automobile ride by women of the Red Cross Motor corps.

Leaving immediately after his address, the president speaks tonight at Sioux Falls.

Three Sailors Die In Flames On Battleship

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Reports of the death of three members of the crew of the battleship "New Mexico" flagship of the Pacific fleet, and the injury of forty others in a fire aboard ship last night were confirmed today by officers of the ship.

Fifty Million Of Gas From Stewart Well

STRAWN, Sept. 8.—The Texas Pacific Coal & Oil company's well on section 84 of the Stewart property has run into a heavy gas sand at 1,626 feet and according to reports of recent visitors to the well, is making as high as 50,000,000 feet of gas daily. Oil men think that this is a very good indication of good oil production to be found deeper.

Red Cross Seeks Pvt. George Nelson

CISCO, Sept. 8.—The Red Cross work for Eastland county has issued the following notice: "Seeking information of Private George Nelson, No. 215474, 31st Battalion Cavalry, Alta Canada Expeditionary Force. Private Nelson suffered from a lapse of memory following shell shock and possibly lost his identity. Scar being right ear and on forehead; operation scar from hernia; five feet eight inches high, weight about 160 pounds, fair complexion, about twenty-two years of age. Any information will be greatly appreciated by Mrs. Phillip Pettit, Cisco, Texas."

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST REBELS

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Kolshak, head of all the Russian government forces in the country, today announced the following: "The Russian government has decided to take the following steps: 1. To send the Red Cross to the front lines. 2. To send the Red Cross to the front lines. 3. To send the Red Cross to the front lines."

SENATE IS TO TAKE UP PACT ON WEDNESDAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—The peace treaty will be reported on in the Senate next Wednesday, Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations committee announced today.

It is planned to start debate Monday, Senator Simmons, democrat, announced that while he favored ratification without amendments reservation, he was convinced that concessions must be made to those favoring reservations. He had been discussing with democrats a compromise on conservative reservations of interpretative charter, he said.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Members of the American delegation to the peace conference deny all knowledge of the agreement reported in the British press by which the United States and England guarantee Belgium against German aggression.

Drilling Report Cisco District

CISCO, Texas, Sept. 8.—Humble Oil & Refining Company, section 50, No. 1 Scheer, fishing for bailer at 3140.

Humble No. 1 Brittain, southwest corner of NW 1/4 of section 41, is drilling at 1420.

Humble No. 1, Qualls section, 3182, fishing at 2030.

Texas Company No. 1, Exall, is pumping 80 barrels at 1912; Exall No. 2 in northeast corner section 55, timber.

Gulf Production Company Ray No. 1 in section 67 is fishing for tools, at 3565. Has 2000 feet of fluid in hole.

Alabama P. O. Company No. 1 Daniels in section 51 is shut down at 960 feet.

New Domain Oil & Gas Company, section 75, No. 1 Ward is underreaming at 1320.

Gilman et al No. 1 Ward in section 75 is drilling at 1150.

Smith & Moss expect to spud in this week on their Davis No. 1.

Colored Flares To Warn Flyers

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—The Mexican War Department has issued a circular to border troops to flash red, white and green signals as warnings to American aviators who cross the border and fly over Mexican territory.

WILL OPEN MINE BUREAU FOR WEST TEXAS OIL FIELD

FORT WORTH, Sept. 8.—An office of the petroleum division of the United States bureau of mines is to be opened in the West Texas fields soon, according to announcement of A. A. Hammer, petroleum expert for the United States government.

LOVER KILLS GIRL, WOUNDS BY-STANDER

A Mexican woman named Nicollas Viramante is dead and two men, a Mexican and an American, are seriously injured as a result of a shooting affray at 10:35 p. m. Sunday.

Lloyd Parker, the American who was injured, has some chance to live, according to attending physicians. He was shot in the left arm and through the left chest, just above the heart.

Juan Povala, the woman's former husband, who did the shooting, according to eyewitnesses, escaped and has not been arrested as yet.

The trouble came up at a dance held in "Little Mexico" on Oak street, just west of the Ranger cemetery. According to Mexicans who were present at the time of the trouble, Nicollas Viramante, who had been divorced from Povala about four months, was dancing with another Mexican when Povala entered the tent where the dance was being held and opened fire on the woman and her partner.

The woman fell mortally injured and her dancing partner, a Mexican named Jose Mendez, was shot three times in the leg.

Lloyd Parker was standing in front of the tent, in company with several other Americans, watching the dance when the shooting began. After Povala had wounded the two Mexicans he backed away from the tent, firing as he went. It is not known whether he shot Parker by design or whether Parker was struck by a stray bullet.

The Mexican woman was taken to the Ranger General Hospital, where she died during the night. Parker is resting well in the hospital today. The bullet which entered his chest lodged near the skin, in his back, and it will probably be removed today.

Another Mexican secured a revolver and pursued Povala, according to eyewitnesses, and the two exchanged a number of shots. A horse which was hitched on Oak street was killed in the melee.

A large crowd was attracted to the scene of the tragedy. Monday morning the body of Nicollas Viramante lay in a shabby little tent two or three doors from where she met her death. Her aged mother watched beside the body, weeping silently. The girl was only 17 years old and was very pretty.

Police officers worked all night in an effort to locate Povala. A Mexican named Affina Torres has been arrested in connection with the case. According to evidence in the hands of the police, Torres loaned Povala the 32-caliber gun with which he worked so deadly havoc.

The girl was buried Monday afternoon in the Ranger cemetery. Jealousy was the motive for the tragedy, according to Mexicans who were present. Povala would not work, they said, but spent his time gambling and it was for this reason that his young wife quit him. After that he appeared to be jealous of anyone who showed her attention and a fit of jealous rage Sunday night caused him to run amuck.

Breckenridge to Use Gas as Fuel

BRECKENRIDGE, Sept. 8.—Natural gas will replace coal as fuel in Breckenridge this winter. With rail and trucking facilities as uncertain as they are, the city has suffered heretofore from the shortage of coal. The gas supply from the adjacent fields is ample to heat and light the city and Breckenridge will take advantage of it.

BURK DALLON WELL NOW SWABBING

FORT WORTH, Sept. 8.—The Petroleum Oil company, of which W. A. Nelson is president, has announced that the Burk Dalton well reached the sand at 1,945 feet swabbing better than 150 barrels daily. When the well is clean it is expected to be forth from 500 barrels.

TEXAS UNITED ENTERS WEST TEXAS

FORT WORTH, Sept. 8.—The United Oil and Refining will start operations in the field soon, with a refinery German or Dutch and a gas plant in the Permian basin. The company is owned by the United Oil and Refining.

Celebration Honors Pershing

(Continued From Page One)

marked to his old Scotch gardener, a friend of his childhood:

"You never expected to see me in this place, did you?"

And the gardener is said to have replied:

"You never expected it yourself."

As late as the time of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, Pershing, over 40 years old, still was a captain in the regular army. His associates say he never grumbled, but always kept plugging at his job. Reams and reams have been written about how he took a prominent part in the pacification of the Philippine islands and how President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general, jumping him over the heads of exactly 862 other men who were senior to him on the service roll.

When Pershing took the punitive expedition to Mexico after the bandit Villa, he became the only living officer in the American army who had commanded any body of troops so large as a brigade in anything approaching action. It is true that the late General Funston commanded more than a brigade on the Vera Cruz expedition but Funston's troops never got into action.

From the time Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886 he had his full share of active and valuable service in the army. Like his classmates, he immediately was plunged into the Indian wars. He entered a campaign against the great Apache chief Geronimo, who for many years had kept the great southwestern country almost closed to immigration by his skill and bravery. It was in those campaigns that many of the young American army officers received that special training which in combat with the wily savages that proved of peculiar value in certain phases of the highly scientific modern warfare in France and Belgium. They were taught the art of scouting, of trailing and of perfect self-reliance in the school beyond the ken of any European soldier and many a night raid by the Americans into a man's land doubtless found its inception and clever execution in the brain of one of these old-time Indian fighters of Pershing's type.

It is recorded officially of Pershing that at the beginning of his career, he was complimented by General Miles, his commander in chief in the Geronimo campaigns, for "marching his troop, with pack train, over rough country, 140 miles in forty-six hours, bringing in every animal and man in good condition." Until he reached command rank, Pershing was always a cavalry officer, and the records of the war department show more than one honorable mention for his conduct during his ten years' service in the Department of Arizona. In the Spanish war as an officer of the Tenth cavalry he was promoted for gallantry at the battle of El Caney to be a major in the volunteer army and after a short detail in Washington in the bureau of consular affairs was sent out to the Philippines as adjutant general of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo.

That was the turning point in Pershing's career. He began to take his profession of arms more seriously and to display the powers of concentration upon difficult problems that stood him in good stead in the great campaigns that were to follow in Europe. Attracted by his earnestness and soldierly qualities, General Leonard Wood, who was his superior officer at the time, selected Pershing to organize and conduct a campaign against the Moros, who for centuries had successfully resisted all attempts of the Spanish army to subjugate them.

Up to that point something of a parallel may be found in the careers of Wood and Pershing. Each had made brilliant reputations as Indian fighters and each had been picked by President Roosevelt for extraordinary promotion because of their high promise of military ability. Roosevelt had made Wood a brigadier general in 1901 and he made Pershing, then a captain, a brigadier general in 1906 to the absolute consternation it involved the "jumping" of both officers over many hundreds of their seniors.

Pershing justified the confidence that Wood had reposed in him in his Moro campaign. There was a sultan of Bacod with unknown thousands of followers entrenched in the marshes and mountains of the tropi-

RUBE GOLDBERG'S BOOBS—They All Flop Sooner or Later

By R. L. Goldberg



cal islands behind heavy forts of palm wood, logs and giant creepers and thorn bushes woven into what was supposed to be impregnable defenses. Pershing had made a study of the conditions and so well had he organized his little force, consisting of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, that in two days the Moro strongholds were cleared out and the island of Mindanao was soon placed under Pershing's military government.

When he returned home in 1914 he was given but a short rest in San Francisco. Trouble began on the Mexican border and he was sent there in command of the Eighth brigade, charged with the special duty of running down or driving off Villa. His expedition penetrated many miles into Mexico and army officers believed that the ultimate capture of Villa was prevented only by recall orders from Washington, where the authorities decided that they were unwilling to continue a military policy seeming certain to involve the United States in regular war with Mexico.

When Pershing was chosen to command the American forces in France he took with him many of the browned and hardened veterans of his Mexican campaign and these men formed the nucleus of the famous First division of the American expeditionary force.

A terrible tragedy had come into Pershing's life during his Mexican border service through the loss of his wife and three of his little children who were burned to death in their home at the Presidio, in San Francisco, during his absence. His life became hard and stern; not toward his soldiers, however, but in the regimen he imposed upon himself and in the objects he had marked for attainment. He threw himself into his work with a passion that commanded success, evidently applying to himself his private grief in public service. It was said of him in France that he was never tired; he could be called upon any hour out of the twenty-four for consultation or direction without complaint on his part. In contrast with some of his famous colleagues in the entente armies.

Pershing believed in team work; he knew that whatever success the Germans had attained was through their unified command of the armies of the central powers. So he was not only willing but anxious to see the same principle adopted by the entente armies. He sank his private ambitions and freely tendered the services of the last American soldier and all his army equipment to General Foch at the most critical point in the campaign. There is said to be no doubt that his example affected the other commands and went a long way toward bringing about the unification of the entente armies under Marshal Foch.

It was not until Pershing was certain that the plans he had made with

Oil and Gas Leases, Mineral Decds, Royalty Contracts—Eastland County

Mineral deeds, oil and gas lease assignments and royalty contracts, filed in the office of County Clerk Earl Bender, are listed as follows:

Royalty contract, Dr. W. C. Kincaid to J. F. McWilliams, interest in SW 1/4 S 1-4 of SW 1-4 sec. 24, block 4 H. & T. C. Ry. Co. survey, Eastland county.

Royalty contract, S. D. Nelson to S. J. White interest in SW 1-4 section 21, abstr. 98 ET RR Co. survey, Eastland county.

Royalty contract, R. C. Showalter to D. W. Powers, interest in NW corner of SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 section 14 SA & MG R. Co. survey, Eastland county.

Royalty contract, R. C. Showalter to Guy L. McAfee, interest in NW corner of SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 section 14 S. A. & M. G. R. Co. Eastland county.

Royalty contract R. C. Showalter to W. B. May, interest in NW corner of SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 section 14 S. A. & M. G. R. Co. Eastland county.

Royalty contract R. C. Showalter to N. J. Fleming, interest in NW corner SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 section 14, S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. Eastland county.

Royalty contract R. C. Showalter to Edwin B. Cox, interest in NW corner SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 section 11 S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. Eastland county.

Royalty contract R. C. Showalter to C. H. Kampeter, interest in NW corner SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 section 14 S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. survey Eastland county.

Royalty contract R. W. Potter to

the assistance of his own staff for a successful campaign into Alsace-Lorraine had behind them the support of a sufficient number of American soldiers that Pershing felt justified in taking complete command of an important sector of the line of battle with the full assent of Marshal Foch and with the result that the American army broke the morale of the Germans and brought the war to an end.

For what he did in Europe Pershing has been praised beyond measure by the greatest rulers and soldiers of the world, who have been glad to welcome him and press his hand.

SCHRIMPF'S PHARMACY
Where Service is Pleasure
Cor. Houston and South Oak Sts.

142 page 454 deed records, Eastland county.

Assignment R. V. Montgomery to P. A. Nygren part of lot 3, block 29, Young Addition, Ranger.

Assignment R. L. Ray to J. B. O'Brien part of NE 1-4 section 71 block 3, H. T. C. Ry. Co. survey Eastland county.

Assignment Duke Annex Oil Co. to Sealing Oil Corporation, part of 30 acres more or less out of G. W. Fuller tract D. S. Richardson survey, Eastland county.

Assignment T. H. Nelms et al to Geo. H. Campbell et al, part of subdivision 5, D. S. Richardson survey, Eastland county.

Assignment Weston Krupp Oil to J. R. Parker, part of SW corner of 103-8 acres Ranger Brooks Oil and Development Co.

Assignment E. J. McQuillan to Allendale Oil Co., part of lot 142 W. B. Lewis sub. div. of N of SE 1-4 section 14 S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co. survey, Eastland county.

Assignment W. F. Callahan to

Assignment, Arkansas Bankers Oil Co. to Brown Davis, et al, part of land conveyed as per record in book

SHAMROCK SERVICE
"Service That Serves"

Pike Baker, part of 100 acres out of J. M. Bishop, East and Abraham Smelzer survey, Eastland county.

Assignment R. E. O'Rear to J. D. Watson, part of block 3, of R. E. O'Rear sub. div. of W 1-2 of 50 acre tract out of lot 8, League No. 1, McLennan Co. School Land, Eastland county.

Assignment R. E. O'Rear to J. D. Watson, part of west 1-2 D. S. Richardson survey, Eastland county.

BRITISH TROOPS ARE LEAVING ARCHANGEL

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The evacuation of Archangel by the British is progressing, it was officially announced today.

STOCKMAN INSURANCE
The Leading Agency The Largest Companies
The Only Office in Ranger Devoted Exclusively to Insurance.
Ranger Garage Bldg., Rear McCleskey Hotel. Phone 98
"RANGER 50,000 IN 1920"

THE POPULAR
—a Stone for Men
Long Time Leases on MEN'S WEAR

Uvalde Bank is Selling Large Amount of Registered Treasury Savings Certificates

First State Bank 65-240 No. 271

Uvalde, Texas, Aug-16 1919

Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas, Texas, \$33,520.00

THIRTY THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TWENTY DOLLARS

To Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, Co. J. G. Brasher, CASHIER.

Residents of Uvalde, Texas, are demonstrating their financial wisdom by investing heavily in the attractive new Registered Treasury Savings Certificates. The above check represents sales made in a single day through First State Bank of Uvalde of which George E. Brasher is Cashier.

This check for \$33,520 bought fifty \$1,000 Registered Treasury Savings Certificates, or in other words, 500 worth. The purchasers made \$5,180 by investing in August when the cost of each \$1,000 Certificate was \$4. They showed good business foresight. The price is only \$840 for September.

You can buy the new \$1,000 Registered Treasury Savings Certificates from banks and trust companies and \$100 Certificates from first and second class postoffices as well as banks and trust companies. The \$100 Certificate is blue in color, the \$1,000 Certificate being maroon, and both are somewhat similar in appearance to money bonds, although considerably more attractive. They are convenient to handle, may be cashed on ten days notice if desired, in which event the interest in the certificate is the principal.

Buy your Registered Treasury Savings Certificates today. Have the satisfaction of owning one of these allied securities. No one person can hold more than ten \$1,000 Registered Treasury Savings Certificates or more than ten of the \$100 Registered Treasury Savings Certificates.

Burger Addition

"THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE"

Offers the prospective home-builder an ideal site. Note the following reasons why:

- Conveniently located.
- Splendid elevation.
- Good drainage.
- Deed and Copy of Abstract with first payment.
- No shacks, tents or barns.
- Within 3 blocks of \$55,000 School Building under construction. A comfortable temporary building now ready for fall school term.
- Will have all city improvements in near future.
- Good streets.
- Abundant water.
- Taxes fully paid through 1919.

After you have seen the rest then buy the best—a home or a lot in the Burger Addition.

(MISS) E. E. BURGER, Owner W. W. BURGER, Sales Manager
C. N. BRUBAKER, Contractor and Builder

OFFICE ON ADDITION

BAPTISTS LAUNCH WORLD PROGRAM

PLAN TO RAISE \$75,000,000 FOR GENERAL PURPOSES WITHIN NEXT FIVE YEARS.

WHOLE SOUTH TO CO-OPERATE

Each State is Given Definite Task To Perform in Raising Huge Sum For Denominational New Budget—Drive is On.

Recognizing the need of the world for more religion and christian service along general lines, the Baptists of the South have resolved to contribute \$75,000,000 to a program of reconstruction following the war, and have laid plans to subscribe this sum during the week of November 20-December 7, a period of five years to be given in which to complete the payment of these subscriptions.

The decision to inaugurate this world program was reached at the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Atlanta last May, when the more than 4,000 delegates present voted unanimously to undertake the



Dr. L. R. Scarborough of Fort Worth, Tex., General Director of Campaign.

The campaign has now been organized with the general headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., where Dr. L. R. Scarborough, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, is in charge as general director for the South. He is assisted by a number of men in charge of special divisions of the work, while each of the sixteen states in the territory of the Southern Baptist Convention has in turn perfected a state organization, including a State Director, a State Organizer and State Publicity Director. Each association, or district, within each of the states has likewise gotten busy by making its association or district director, and the work of organization has been carried into the local churches to the extent that practically all of the more than 25,000 local Baptist congregations in the South have their workers named to help put over the biggest church drive that has ever been attempted in this section of the country.

There are 2,500,000 white Baptists in the church membership in the South, and it is hoped to reach every man, woman and child among them with the message of this campaign and give each of them a part in the plan of saving the world by giving to the extent of their ability to this vast conservation fund.

Christian education, home and foreign missions, state missions, ministerial relief, orphanages and hospitals, are among the various general interests of the denomination that will be cared for in this campaign, the matter of local church expenses, and local church equipment not being included.

Between now and November 20, every effort will be put forth in organizing and mobilizing the Baptist forces in the South, preparatory to the launching of the drive for the subscriptions and cash payments. July was known as preparation month, August was designated as information month, during which time every effort has been put forth in informing the people on every phase of the campaign, while September has been designated as intercession month, October as enlistment month, November as stewardship month, and the period from November 20 to December 7 as victory week.

"We have undertaken a big task," Dr. Scarborough, the General Director, says, "but we have undertaken it in God's name and for His glory, and by trusting in God and doing our whole duty, we will succeed. There is work here for all and glory enough for all if we win, but we cannot succeed except we labor diligently and pray earnestly."

AGED TEXAS WOMAN MAKES GIFT

From Matamoros, Texas, comes the story of the devotion of Mrs. M. J. Bruce, an aged saint of that vicinity, to the Baptist 75 Million Campaign. She gave her \$100,000 to apply on the campaign and was informed that subscriptions would not be taken until the week of November 20. "That is my getting old," she replied, "and may I live till the end of September, and I do not want to pass away without having had a part in this great campaign."

ONLY SURVIVING SON OF REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA

ONTARIO, CALIF., Sept. 2.—Francis Lemmon, 86 years old, said to be the only living man whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, has arrived here to make his home with his son. His father, James Lemmon, born in 1763, entered the Continental army when 18 years old.

THE POWERFUL KATRINKA FIXES THE MAIL BOX SO THAT LITTLE WILLIE CAN BE SENT OUT TO MAIL A LETTER

(Copyright, 1919, by the Wheeler Syndicate.) By FONTAINE FOX



U. S. APPOINTS MINISTER TO THE SERBIANS

BELGRADE, Sept. 2.—Appointment of H. Percival Dodge as first Minister of the United States to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, has caused general satisfaction to members of the diplomatic corps and Americans here, in view of his handling of affairs during the difficult period that followed the liberation of Serbia and the organization of the new kingdom of Jugoslavia.

Mr. Dodge who has been here for 2 1/2 years as American special agent and charge d'affaires, has held posts in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as in Europe. He is 49 years old, a graduate of Harvard, and a lawyer as well as a diplomat. He was in Berlin several years as secretary of embassy. Subsequently, he became secretary of embassy at Tokio and in 1908 was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Salvador. Later he went in the same capacity to Morocco and in 1910 became chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs in the Department of State. In 1911 he went to Panama as minister. In 1914 he was secretary for the United States at the A. B. C. Conference.

When the war broke out Mr. Dodge went to France as a special agent of the State Department to aid the American ambassador in looking after German and Austrian interests. He was a member of Breckenridge Mission organized to rescue Americans who were stranded in Europe because of the war, and which spent \$1,500,000 in gold for this purpose. In July 1917 he was sent as special agent and charge d'affaires to the island of Corfu, where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia had located and remained there until the changing fortunes of Serbia made possible the return of the government to Belgrade.

much criticism for not complying with the law. A local woman will be assigned the duty of seeing that this city will comply with these laws.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—Kakichi Uchida, a leading advocate of the proposed new cable between Japan and the United States, will leave for America and England next month. In the United States he says he will seek permission of the American government for the landing of the cable and will also discuss the proposition with American telegraph companies.

"The cable itself," said Mr. Uchida, "will probably be made in England where I shall inspect the cable factories. Personally, I feel confident that the proposition will go through. Present cable facilities are so inadequate that business is greatly delayed. Business houses feel the need of better facilities for the handling of steadily increasing trade communications."

ROY GUDE AND MISS MARGUERITE KELLY WED Special to The Times.

CISCO, Sept. 2.—Roy Gude and Miss Marguerite Kelly, both of this city, surprised their friends a few evenings ago when they motored to Eastland and were married. The groom is junior member of the firm of Gude & Sons of this city. The bride is a sister of J. L. Kelly, assistant general manager of the Texas Company's branch office of this city. The couple left for a few days' honeymoon to San Angelo and other West Texas cities.

WRIGLEY'S

5c a package before the war

5c a package during the war

5c a package NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS SO DOES THE PRICE!

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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This rule does not apply to real estate agencies or firms having an account with us, but does apply to all others.

OUR RATES—2 cents a word for each insertion; ten per cent discount if run 7 or more consecutive times.

WANTED—Competent lady stenographer. Good salary paid to capable person. Ranger Daily Times.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good restaurant, value \$1,000. Inquire Daily Times office.

1 Heavy Oil Well Supply Rotary Rig.
2 Light Standard Rigs (4 1/2 in. Rig Irons) with full string tools.
1300 feet 6 1/2 in. to 12 in. casing.
2360 feet 6 in. pipe.
1500 feet 5 in. pipe.
3500 feet 2 in. pipe.
All in good condition.
J. H. Powell, 107 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Anyone knowing whereabouts of W. W. Lowry please phone 181.

FOR SALE—Cadillac Roadster, \$900. Good condition. Inquire Dr. Palmer, Rt. 2, Realty Bldg., corner Main and Austin street.

LOST—12"x90" Iwans Hair Drilling Belt, between Western Rope warehouse and Brown Welding plant. Belt was wrapped in burlap and billed to Western Rope & Mfg. Co., Bigheart, Okla. A suitable reward is offered for return to Western Rope & Manufacturing Co., Ranger.

FOR SALE or rent, at a bargain—Store, 15550, on N. Austin st. See Comack, Arcade Pool Hall, N. Austin st.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, must be neat and accurate; lumber or general merchandise experience preferred; good salary and good position for right party. Apply 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., E. J. Barnes Lumber Co., Tiffin Road and Riddle st. P. O. Box 606.

Martin So Weak Could Hardly Stand

"I simply cannot find words to express my appreciation for the benefits I have derived from Orgate treatment," said C. A. Martin, residing on Rurla Route 5, College Heights addition, Fort Worth, in relating his experience with this treatment to the Orgate representative, a few days ago. Mr. Martin is one of the best known carpenters and builders in this section.

"About two years ago," continued Mr. Martin, "my entire system seemed to become disorganized and I started going down hill and there wasn't a day that I felt like myself. I suffered severely with nervousness and had many bad falls in my line of work on account of same. My stomach was badly out of order which caused me a great deal of misery and inconvenience and I suffered from constipation continually. My body felt full of pain all over and I couldn't get any rest or sound sleep at all. I would almost have to force myself to get up the morning. I had so little energy and vitality I would just have to drive myself to my work and I couldn't half way attend to it when I got there. I just kept getting worse until I was all run down and sick from my head to my feet and no kind of medicine seemed to do me a single bit of good. Finally I got so weak and irritable and so nervous and sick I couldn't go to all and was down in bed part of the time, unable to work.

"Honestly, since I've been taking Orgate I feel like a new man. All that weak, run down condition has left me and I actually feel like I could work fourteen hours without getting tired. My stomach trouble and constipation have been relieved and all the bad feelings caused by them are gone. I'm not nervous and restless any more. I sleep well every night now and always feel refreshed and fine on getting up in the morning. I feel full of vigor and vim and I'm gaining in weight, too. It is a pleasure now for me to look after my work, in fact I have finished one house since I started on the Orgate treatment. You can tell the world that this new medicine has done all of this for me."

Orgate is not a so-called patent secret remedy but a new scientific treatment absolutely free from alcohol in any form and is sold in Ranger exclusively by the Ranger Drug Company, under the personal direction of a special Orgate representative.—Adv.

FOR SALE—New Light Six Buick, \$1750.00. C. G. Porter, Eastland, Phone 317.

WE BUY FORDS—Ranger Garage Co., 4 doors west McCleskey Hotel.

FOR SALE—A beautifully located house in Fort Worth, on South Side. Will sell on easy terms. See Mrs. G. H. Bohning, F. & M. Bank, Ranger.

WANTED.—High class energetic salesman to represent us in the sale of stock, following campaign which is creating an unusual demand throughout the investing field, inquiries of which will be furnished to men in their respective territory. This proposition is especially remunerative to producers. Factory complete production to start immediately. The negotiable certificates of credit given each share holder is creating an unusual large demand for shares. Inquiries are coming in from all sections. Address: R. Rand, 1295 Southwestern Life Building, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED.—Bookkeeper, must be neat and accurate; lumber or general merchandise experience preferred; good salary and good position for right party. Apply Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. week days, Tiffin Road and Riddle street.

LOST—At Tiffin, one very small Jersey cow; very dark; white spots on left shoulder blade. \$10.00 reward. Alex Steger, Tiffin, Tex.

FOR SALE.—In Young addition, 800 sq. ft.; small cottage with living room, dining room, sun porch, and kitchen. Very nicely finished throughout. Front and side porch and back porch. Extra size lot. House piped for gas. Price \$2,000.

WANTED.—Office boy, age 15, tall, write good hand, quick, and intelligent, good manners. Address—H. K. Times office.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful four-room bungalow in Young's addition. Large front porch, also porch on rear, large closets. Close to good school. Lot 50x140. Will consider light car or truck as part payment. Address E. Blackstone, box 368, Ranger.

FOR RENT.—Light housekeeping rooms. Call at office Midway Garage, Lamar Street, east of depot.

WANTED.—Salesman for our new city addition. Ranger Realty Co. 121 N. Marston.

IF YOU HAVE second-hand furniture to sell see our buyers.—Wright Furniture Co.

PHONOGRAPHS sold on easy weekly payments. Wright Furniture Co.

NOTICE.—If you are in the market for Rooming House, Restaurant, or Business Location of any kind, don't fail to see us before you buy. The Sadler Realty Co., 104 1/2 Main St.

WANTED.—Any home-loving man or woman to see some of the pretty homes we have for sale, furnished or unfurnished, some new and never occupied. Terms like rent. The Sadler Realty Co., 104 1/2 Main St.

WANTED.—To purchase production in Ranger district. Give full particulars and price in first letter. Correspondence confidential. Production, Star Times.

FOR SALE—Dirt delivered, any quantity. F. H. Harris Teaming Co., city.

WANTED at once, to rent a piano in good condition and tune. Write Mrs. W. R. Smith, P. O. box 99.

FOR SALE—By owner, new building and fresh stock groceries, best location in Caddo, doing \$2000.00 monthly. Will stand investigation. Have other business. Address Box 117 Caddo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Large Cash Register. Inquire Mrs. Mable Wilson at Wilson Hotel.

WANTED—Middle aged woman for dining room girl in camp of sixteen. Address W. R. Wadsworth, care Oil Well Supply Co.

WANTED—All the real estate in town on our list. Craven-Marowitz Realty Co., McCleskey Hotel.

BUNGALOWS Three to Seven Rooms Located all over Ranger. All of them are beauties. Prices reasonable and terms like rent. Craven-Marowitz Realty Co., McCleskey Hotel lobby.

FOR SALE—Best paying rooming and apartment house in Ranger. Ranger Realty Co. 121 N. Marston.

WE SELL furniture, rugs, stoves, washboards, dishes and all kinds of house furnishings; see us before you buy. Wright Furniture Co.

FASHIONABLE Dressmaking, Mrs. A. R. Rude, Klinger Rooms, 207 S. Austin.

NOTICE OF BOND ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the fire station on Elm street in the city of Ranger, Texas, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1919, to determine whether the city of Ranger, Texas, shall issue bonds to the amount of \$750,000, payable twenty years from their date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, for the following purposes:

(a) \$315,000.00 refunding bonds for the purpose of taking up warrants already issued for public improvements, including sewer and paving.

(b) \$45,000.00 for the purpose of building fire station, purchasing of ground and other equipment.

(c) \$15,000.00 for the purpose of establishing a Gamewell fire alarm system.

(d) \$80,000.00 for purpose of constructing a city hall.

(e) \$250,000.00 for purpose of street paving.

(f) \$10,000.00 for purpose of furnishing city hall.

(g) \$35,000.00 for purpose of additional sewer construction.

The manner of holding the election shall be governed by the laws of the state of Texas regulating general elections and by the provisions of article 1016 of the Revised Statutes of 1911, as presented by section 9, article 5, of the charter of Ranger, Texas, adopted April 3, 1919.

No person shall vote at said election unless he is a qualified voter under the constitution and laws of this state, and a property tax payer in the city of Ranger, state of Texas.

Those in favor of the issuance of the bonds shall write or print on their ballots: "For issuance of \$750,000.00 in bonds for public improvements," and those against the issuance of the bonds shall write on their ballots: "Against the issuance of \$750,000.00 in bonds for public improvements."

Said election was ordered by the city commission of the city of Ranger, state of Texas, by order passed on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1919, and this notice is issued pursuant to said order.

Dated the 28th day of August, A. D. 1919.

M. H. HAGAMAN, Mayor of City of Ranger, Texas.
M. A. TURNER, City Manager of City of Ranger, Texas.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the fire station on Elm street in the city of Ranger, Texas, on the 30th day of September, 1919, to determine the adjustment of streets and property at the north end of Commerce the proposition being to extend to street to same width already established through 13, 12, 13, 14 and 15 plat of the original Ranger; to extend the same to lot 1, in block 3, Melv on the west and south lot 1 on a corner on Melv close the road as shown between Commerce street and street between blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and block 32, original plat of Ranger; to vacate block 32, deeding same to vine; to extend lots 1, 1, 1 and 15 east to railroad right. Dated the 28th day of August, A. D. 1919.

M. H. HAGAMAN, Mayor of the City of Ranger, Texas.
M. A. TURNER, City Manager of the City of Ranger, Texas.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Texas, City of Ranger, August 21, 1919.

Whereas, the city commission of the city of Ranger, state of Texas, deems it advisable for the city to adopt the provisions of chapter 11, title 22, of the Revised Statutes of 1911, governing street improvements;

Therefore, it is hereby ordered by the city commission of said city a special election to be held on the 30th day of September, 1919, at which election the following proposition shall be submitted: Shall the city of Ranger, state of Texas, adopt the provisions of chapter 11, title 22, of the Revised Statutes of 1911, governing street improvements?

Said election shall be held at the fire station on Elm street and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election: M. H. Smith, H. E. Holson, A. N. Beemar, J. E. Barnes.

Said election shall be held in the manner of holding said election shall be governed by the laws of the state of Texas regulating general elections and by the provisions of article 1016 of the Revised Statutes of 1911, as prescribed by section 9, article 5, of the charter of Ranger, Texas, adopted April 3, 1919, and only qualified voters, who are property tax payers of said city, shall be allowed to vote, and the city commission desiring to support the proposition shall have their names on their ballots.

"For adoption of the chapter 11, title 22, of the Revised Statutes of 1911, governing street improvements."

And those opposed shall print on their ballot the word "Against the adoption of the provisions of Chapter 11, title 22, of the Revised Statutes of 1911, governing street improvements."

Dated the 28th day of August, A. D. 1919.

M. H. HAGAMAN, Mayor of City of Ranger, Texas.
M. A. TURNER, City Manager of City of Ranger, Texas.

SHAMROCK SERVICE

"Service That Serves"

INVEST IN THE NATATORIUM

Ranger Daily Times

RANGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

C. G. Manuel General Manager
R. B. Waggaman Business Manager
W. H. Wright Editor
Larry Smiths City Editor
Norris Ewing Advertising Manager

TELEPHONE:
Local Connection 224
Special Long Distance Connection
Entered as second class matter, a
the postoffice of Ranger, Texas, un
der Act of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Any erroneous reflection upon the
character, standing or reputation of
any person, firm or corporation which
may appear in the columns of The
Times will be gladly corrected upon
its being brought to the attention of
the publishers.

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THE H. C. L. WRECK.

The American people are the
greatest consumers of propaganda
on the face of the earth. It may be
because they are the most avid readers
of all races. It may be that their
unsophisticated minds are ready to
assimilate anything that speciously
appears genuine.

Here comes propaganda affirming
that the high cost of living is a
permanent fixture in our economic
system. The ridicule is woven into
the affirmations so that the gullible
American people may believe the
doleful tale of the coming days.

The high cost of living is not per-
manent. It must come down. It
will come down. In a short time
the drops in the prices of food and
clothing will be appreciable. While
it is not apparent at the present time
that prices will recede to those pre-
vious to the declaration of war in
Europe, there is evidence to show
that the slump will be phenomenal.

The propaganda, therefore, has a
meaning all its own. The purpose
of it is not always in the open. It
is this case it seems to have shown
itself above the surface a sufficient
number of times that the beholder
could visualize its design. Without
recognition it may be said that its
intention is to protect thousands
of men, merchants and factories
from the length of time that they
are exposed to the high priced arti-
cles in hand in order that they can
get out on the new basis of price
they "break."

The law of supply and demand
always ruled. History contains
unbroken guarantee of this. No
mer how great trusts may become,
they cannot usurp the rights im-
posed by the law of supply and de-
mand. The only deterrent to it is
the hoarding of foodstuffs, which
practices the government seems to
have effectively nipped in the bud
there is gradually becoming a sur-
plus of foodstuffs and clothing
with the demand constantly diminish-
ing under high prices which will
force the holders of these great
stores to sell in order to avoid the
cataclysm that will follow.

The best indication that high
prices are to be shattered is in the
fact that the mills and producing
machinery of the nation are oper-
ing only at less than three-fourths
their capacity. Scarcity of labor
has accentuated the conditions and
prevented operations to the highest
notch. The present finds unusual
prosperity and construction. It is
astounding in its ramifications. The
phenomenal development and con-
struction cannot be maintained. It
is merely a "catching-up" with the
loss sustained during the war. When
construction has been caught up
with, when the money market be-
comes stiffer than it is today—and
it is becoming very stiff at present—
prices will drop. Great companies
holding large stocks when refused
loans will shade their prices in or-
der to secure ready money. The
shading will be emulated by hundreds
of others. Competition will become
so rife that an avalanche of unload-
ing at the least margin of profit
will be the outcome.

The price of lumber for several
months will probably be maintained.
It has been pointed out that increase
in the price of this commodity
at the present time inure
to a decrease in price because the
price of saw is not by the mills
but by the dealers and consumers
themselves. The destruction of great
forests, the almost prohibitive labor
costs and other things enter into the
maintenance of the prices.

At present there is a transient
boom of labor. Not a large in-
crease in pay but is confronted with
the uncertainty. But the decrease
in the price of the nation's supplies

"THAT LITTLE GAME" --- He Wants a "Cheap Look"



the history of the world—will ebb
and become normal, meaning that
thousands of men now working full
time will be gradually diverted to
other occupations and the farm and
other sources of employment will
fill. Necessarily the demand for la-
bor will be slacker and the incen-
tive for reduction of wages in the
laboring men will be apparent. When
work is scarce there is a descent in
wages. Wages lowered and produc-
tion built up mean that wares and
foodstuffs must drop.

conscious of the belief that the tide
for a lowering of prices is sure to
come. A great number of jobbers
and others who fail to perceive this
will undoubtedly be losers.

CROPS WILL INCREASE
BUSINESS SIXTY PER CENT

STAMFORD, Sept. 8.—At the
present rate, the jobbing firms here
are doing a shipping business of five
or six million dollars annually. This
business is rapidly increasing and
conservative estimates place the in-
crease that will come on account of
the rich harvest this fall at sixty to
ninety per cent. These figures do
not include the handling of the great-
est cotton crop of West Texas that
will be shipped this fall.

The dozen or more jobbers here
recently complained of the incon-
veniences, at the freight warehouses,
experience in their shipping. Their
request was that these warehouses be
equipped with additional ware-
house and facilities to allow their
trucks to dispose of their loads in
the least time possible. At pres-
ent they are having no difficulty
since the freight houses have been
equipped with additional personnel
and facilities.

ACTIVE WEEK IN OIL
IN ABILENE TERRITORY

Special to The Times.

ABILENE, Sept. 8.—Activity in
oil circles of the Abilene country
reached a higher pitch the past week
than has been seen here in some
time. Especially was dealing in leases
lively. In every direction there
were many sales made and a feature
that was pleasing to Abilene folks
was the fact that the smaller fry
took a secondary place in the pur-
chase of leases, there being much
buying by big oil companies and op-
erators.

The biggest total of lease sales was
shown for the Clyde-Callahun district
where the prices are said to be rap-
idly advancing and where several
wells are being started on what are
termed logical locations. Then there
was another rush for holding in the
Merkel neighborhood, particularly
around the Scars test which is show-
ing up good. Interest is good in the
Southern part of Taylor County, par-
ticularly within a radius of five
miles of the Hamilton and Hele wells,
which are being drilled by Allison &
York, however these wells are shut
down temporarily awaiting equip-

ment. Hamilton No. 1, which is in
Cedar Gap, is awaiting the arrival of
a car of ten-inch casing which left
Fort Worth Thursday and should ar-
rive any time now. This well is at
a depth of 1140 feet. Hale No. 1, at
a depth of 1140 feet is awaiting the
arrival of an underreamer.
The Phantom Hill well, which is
around 1900 feet, is drilling and at-
tracting considerable attention and
lease investments in that district.

Sing Song Leader
At Legion Meeting

Sam Loah, sing-song leader at
Camp Bowie, will be the guest of the
Ranger chapter of the American
Legion at its social meeting Tues-
day night at the Ranger library and will
lead the ex-service men in the songs
they knew in camp.

A social evening has been arranged
for the legion and the patronesses
will be: Mrs. John Gholson, Mrs. M.
A. Turner, Mrs. Arthur Marowitz,
Miss Maud Foster, Mrs. G. T. Hem-
mington and Mrs. Charles Keher.
Ice cream and home-made cake will
be served.

ITALIAN STRIKES
STUDDED OVER
NEW REGIONS

ROME, Sept. 8.—Intermittent spor-
adic strikes have produced through-
out Italy conditions in some instances
approximating bolshevism, in others
a kind of socialism, and in still others
political anarchy, have given Italian
political economist and statesmen new
spurs to study and remedial action.

There has been "rule without rule"
according to foreign observers. The
government agencies long established
for the administration of public af-
fairs existed failed to function. Mu-
nicipal authorities, community officials
and representatives of the state ad-
mitted they were helpless to deal with
the unusual situations which rendered
inactive the prerogatives of their in-
power. Striking workmen forced de-
mands upon a helpless commercial
class it is pointed out, while the au-
thorities merely looked on "in obedi-
ence to the will of the disturbers."

The organizations throughout Italy
that planned the newest departure in
governmental and economic adminis-
tration were styled Camera del La-
voro. A literal translation would de-
fine them as Chambers of Labor but
their functions went much beyond the
province of labor, as one ordinarily
conceives that province, and extended
so far that prices were arbitrarily
fixed and the sale of commodities or-
dered.

The merchant seems to have been
the one who has suffered most by the
"adventure." His stocks were the
maneuvered by the Camera del La-
voro, if he did not show the disposi-
tion to sell at the prices fixed by
that organization. In most cases, the
arbitrary reduction of fifty per cent
was exacted on all commodities re-
gardless of the costs of the goods, the
condition of the market or the rate
of foreign exchange, or any of the
factors which determine ordinary
prices. There were few examples of
forced reductions as low as seventy
per cent, but these were few.

The Camera del Lavoro would set
the day on which the new scale of
prices would take effect. Some of
the merchants refused to open their
stores, but there were worse things
in readiness for them. Those stores
opened were crowded with people
anxious to benefit by the change.
There never was such business in any
of the merchant establishments
throughout Italy. Every storekeeper
needed between ten and fifty soldiers
or policemen to keep the crowd in or-
der. There was such a rush for bar-
cains that, in many places, the situa-
tion quickly changed to violent disor-
ders in which many innocent women
and children were either trampled
upon or received painful handling by
the mobs.

In the case of food, there was little
to be done but to hand the ready cus-
tomers the product for which they
had asked. Canned meats could be
handed out without much trouble.
Wine, which is no luxury in Italy,
was sold at a considerable reduction,
one dollar flask going in many cases
for fifteen cents. Wine could be
easily handled and sold. So could
vegetables and fruits and the usual
table products.

But, when it came to the distribu-
tion of clothing and shoes, the real
trouble began. While the clothing es-
tablishments did not receive as much
of a rush as the shoe establishments,
they were crowded enough and the
scramble for proper sizes and fittings
was a veritable catch-as-catch-can.
The attempts of the salesmen and
saleswomen of the shops to serve pa-
trons was a failure, and they content-
ed themselves merely with receiv-
ing the small cash payments that
were made by the bargain hunters.

RANGER CISCO WELL
NEARING PAY SAND

Special to The Times.
CISCO, Sept. 8.—The Ranger Cisco
Oil Company of this city reports their
well three and half miles northeast
of Eastland is drilling at 2000 feet
and will reach the pay sand within
thirty days as reported by field man-
ager J. W. Triplett of this city.

INVEST IN THE
NATATORIUM

U. S. GOVERNMENT
ARMY TENTS, COTS
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PHONE 189

Will Car Shortage and Labor Trouble Produce Soft Coal Famine Next Winter?

Witnesses Before Senate Investigating Committee Assert That Prompt and Effective Co-Operation From the U. S. Railroad Administration Is Essential if Coal Problem Is to Be Solved.

ATTITUDE OF RADICALS IN LABOR RANKS ALSO IS DISCUSSED

Public Will Face Cold Winter if Miners Decide on Nation-Wide Strike and Shut Down Mines in the Bituminous Districts.

PROMPT and effective co-operation from the United States Railroad Administration, and the prevention of a nation-wide strike in the bituminous coal fields, are all that stand between the American people and a bituminous coal famine next winter, according to testimony presented by officers of the National Coal Association to the United States Senate sub-committee which is conducting an inquiry into the coal situation.

Declaring that the American people were entitled to all the facts in the case Mr. Harry N. Taylor, of Kansas City, President of the National Coal Association, told Senator Frelinghuysen, Chairman of the Committee, that there are three distinct factors controlling the successful operation of coal mines and the successful serving of the public interests.

"These factors," said Mr. Taylor, "are the consumer, the producer and the transporter. If any one of those three fail the other two are helpless. If the consumer wants the coal and the producer can produce it and there are no cars to move it, the other two are helpless. If there are plenty of cars and plenty of coal and the consumer will not place his orders, the transporter and the producer are helpless—and so on. Any one of them falling in his share of the work renders the other two helpless."

"In the early summer months of this year the one that failed was the consumer. I attribute that largely to the fact that for two years the government and the coal operators, in their effort to assist the government, had intensified their demand upon the public to store coal. The press was full of the necessity for winning the war, and amplified the importance of the movement of coal during the entire twelve months of the year. If we were allowed to produce enough coal to win the war. They laid stress on that. In pre-war times, when there was no particular incentive, it was often the practice of the consumer to wait until he really needed coal, and if the railroad had plenty of cars and if the operators had plenty of labor at their mines everything was all right. There would be a rush at the last minute and there would be a rush to buy coal in the fall that would keep the operators and the transporters working at top speed."

"So, through the Fuel Administration, that condition of affairs was made known to the public and the production during the war was made almost continuous. The ultimate consumer either stored his coal in the factory yard or in basements of the home users and the railroads stored a large amount of coal, so that the production of these years was practically only limited by the transportation and the ability to get it through the congested centers. After two years of practically hoarding the people to buy coal, when the armistice was signed there was a relaxation on the part of the consuming public which was reflected in their lack of buying and the Geological Survey figures distinctly showed that the production was falling off. By the first of June there had been a less production in this country, as compared with the year previous, of about seventy million tons, and it became evident to the coal industry that unless something was done to make up in part that large shortage of production it would so congest the business in a few months that it would be impossible for the railroads to move the coal, especially as they would probably be called upon to do so about the same time that they would be asked to move the largest food crops ever produced in this country."

Situation Can Be Saved.
Questioned by Senator Frelinghuysen as to what would have to be done to prevent a bituminous coal famine this winter Mr. Taylor said that the operators would have to

produce at the rate of a little over eleven million tons a week during the remainder of the year.

"If we get busy right away can we save the situation in time?" demanded Senator Frelinghuysen. "Absolutely we can," said Mr. Taylor. This confidence on his part was shared in by all the witnesses who appeared before the Senate sub-committee during the first day of the coal hearing. But all agreed with him that it would take the most intelligent kind of co-operation on the part of the Railroad Administration and an immediate reduction of the car shortage that is holding up production at the mines to save that part of the public which has delayed in buying its coal from suffering from the cold this winter. All agreed, too, that if the radical element which is attempting to stir up trouble among the organized bituminous coal miners of the country succeeds in calling a general strike this fall or winter the result would be calamitous.

Miners to Meet.
The bituminous miners have called a convention in September at Cleveland and according to Mr. Taylor they plan to formulate demands there similar to the demands made by the English miners on the English coal operators. According to the proposed demands the present contract for an eight hour day should be cut down to a six hour day and instead of working six days a week they intend only to work five days a week. A substantial increase in the present wage will also be included in the demands.

In compliance with a request from the Committee concerning the present wages paid to the coal miners of this country, Mr. Taylor said that the day wage scale paid to the man who drives a mule is practically uniform all over the country and that the men who work by the day, who are known around the coal mines as "day men," get a fixed rate per day of eight hours.

"The miner, however," said Mr. Taylor, "gets a fixed number of cents per ton for producing the coal at his working place, and that naturally varies in accordance with his ability and according to the thickness of the seam. That is, in the thickest seams where he can get down more coal with less endeavor he gets paid a less number of cents per ton, and in the thinner seams the rate per ton is higher, because the endeavor to get the coal is greater. Those men are supposed to work eight hours a day, the same as the 'day men' work, but frequently it is almost impossible to keep a man working eight hours. In fact, I would say, that the miners do not work eight hours regularly because they regulate their own earnings on what they produce."

The Wage Scale.
"What do the miners make on an average?" asked Senator Myers of Montana.

"Well," said Mr. Taylor, "as the seasons range up their wages range up. There are some mines that make as much as fifteen dollars a day and there are other mines that make as low as five dollars a day because they are the type that do not make any more money in a mine digging coal than they could pick up by the side of a road, and they get 60 cents a day doing that."

In response to a question concerning the nationality of the men employed in the mines Mr. Taylor said:

"That varies in different sections of the country. We have almost all nationalities. There are a great many Italians, Austrians, Slovaks, Lithuanians, English and Scotch."

"Are any of them what you would call distinctively American, without a hyphen?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"Yes," answered Mr. Taylor, "and I want to say this—that some of the brainiest and most upright men I have ever known were coal miners—men of the best American type. In fact, the great ma-

jority of the coal miners are American citizens."

Further quizzing by the committee brought out the fact that a number of the aliens employed in the mines are now returning to their native countries.

Operators' Troubles.
Asked by the committee as to whether the combination of car shortage and possible labor troubles would produce an advance in the price of coal this winter, Mr. Taylor said:

"We were confronted in the coal business with this condition. The miners' organization is entirely exempt from the Sherman law, and can get together and make any demand on the operators they want after consulting with each other in different parts of the country. They can formulate a demand based on their own ideas, absolutely backed up by their organization, which is national-wide and international in scope, and they can have those conferences and make their demands without any infringement of the law. Therefore, the coal operator of this country is confronted with a combination of labor which is not in any way controlled, and without infringement of the law can get together and formulate a collective demand upon the operator which forces up his cost both in price and in the conditions under which the men are employed."

"On the other hand, we are confronted by a combination in the form of a Railroad Administration, a buying combination, which does all the buying for the railroad which was formerly in the hands of local purchasing agents scattered all over the country. This purchasing power is now in a centralized body in the hands of one man, and as the railroads use practically thirty per cent of all the bituminous coal mined in this country, the coal operator scattered as he is, is confronted with the most harassing condition and combination of conditions that it would be possible to confront him with."

Costs Forced Up.
"Labor can force up his cost price almost indefinitely, and on the other hand the combination of the Railroad Administration can force his selling price down almost indefinitely, at least so far as the price of the coal sold to the railroads is concerned. I am going to be very frank in saying that it is not right for such a large percentage of our coal to be forced down to cost or below cost by a centralized buying power so that the entire profit of the industry should be put upon that part of the country that can least afford to pay an extra price. And yet if we do not get an extra price the industry carries no profit whatever and would soon shut down."

"If the coal man could direct his own business he would much prefer to have his coal run in an evenly distributed manner during the twelve months of the year at a very low reasonable profit than he would to

have it run six or seven months in the year at no profit, and then have a peak load at profit which lends to the lows and condemnation of the coal industry which we have in the fall and winter."

Constructive Suggestions.
Questioned as to whether he had any constructive suggestions to make that would tend to produce a fair arrangement of prices and one that would permit the government to get cheap coal at the expense of the small consumer, Mr. Taylor said:

"As matters now stand there is always a time every summer when the railroads' sidetracks are full of empty coal cars, when others are lying idle and the men who make their living in the mines are out of employment because the mines have no orders for their product. The railroads use as I said before, practically thirty per cent of the bituminous output. When there is no business in the mines, they naturally have no business for their coal cars or that class of equipment that is peculiar to the coal business. If the railroads could arrange to take their coal supply at the time of the year when their equipment is idle, and when the mines are idle, they would accomplish three very important things.

"The first place they would get their supply of coal into storage. They would keep the men at the mines employed and would relieve the labor market. As it is now, the men are thrown into a period of idleness for three, or four, or five months every year. If their employment could be more regular it would not be so necessary to make demands for higher rates per ton in an effort to get a whole year's living out of a few months activity. In other words, the more regular employment would largely offset the labor unrest. It would use the idle equipment that is doing nothing but lying on a side track. It would bring the coal in at a time of the year when it was possible to dig it and it would reserve the equipment for the use of the public in the fall and winter time when the public so badly needs coal.

An equal distribution of the coal over twelve months instead of over six months would have a tendency to lower prices and make less labor unrest. It would also make better use of railroad equipment and would stabilize the industry all along."

The Real Problem.
Mr. J. D. A. Morrow, Vice President of the National Coal Association, who preceded Mr. Taylor before the Committee, said that the essential problem, as the operators see it, is that of getting enough coal produced.

"However," he added, "there is some general idea in the mind of the public which has been advanced by people, who, perhaps, feel that they are well informed, that there is some kind of combination in the bituminous coal industry. We went to state flatly and emphatically that there is no combination to maintain prices or to restrict production, or in any other way to interfere with the natural influences upon the conditions in the production and marketing of bituminous coal. We go further and say that the conditions in the business are such that it would be impossible for anybody to form such a combination even if he would try."

"There are about 5,000 separate commercial producers operating approximately 7,000 mines, from which bituminous coal is regularly shipped,



in addition there are some 2,000 operators with about 3,000 mines, who begin producing and selling coal whenever the price goes up a little and offers a profit to them. Thus in 1917 coal production was reported to the U. S. Geological Survey from 100,634 mines. Moreover, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of coal lands along railroads on which new mines can be readily and quickly opened by any one so disposed. Such a condition obviously does not lend itself to restrictive combination among producers. In addition the operators of each mining field are subject to competition from the producers of other fields, so that buyers have many different sources of supply available to them.

"Of the 5,000 separate bituminous coal producers in the United States, 2,294, approximately 45 per cent, hold membership in the National Coal Association. They produce about 50 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal in the country.

No Price Combination.
"Changes in the National Coal Association is a combination to maintain prices are without foundation in fact; they doubtless proceed simply from ignorance of its purposes and activities."

"The National Coal Association represents these operators and looks after their interests in matters of general concern, such as transportation and traffic questions, standardization of cost accounting, co-operation with Governmental agencies and similar activities. There is nothing secret about its business, its files and records are open to the Committee or any other duly authorized agency of the Government at any time."

"The National Coal Association neither buys nor sells coal; neither does it have anything to do with the prices which its members ask for it, nor with the territory into which they ship their coal, nor the quantity which they produce."

Mr. Morrow stated that bituminous coal prices had declined since the armistice, and in general are lower than the prices fixed by the United States Fuel Administration. He pointed out to the Committee that until February 1 last, the price of bituminous coal was controlled by the maximum price fixed by the Fuel Administration in the various producing districts.

"These Fuel Administration prices were intended to prevent the charging of undue prices for bituminous coal and to limit the profits which the mine operators might make," he said. "At the same time they included fair profits in order that the production of sufficient coal should be stimulated during the war, but they did not permit exorbitant profits. The Fuel Administration prices, however, did not take quality of coal into consideration. That is, the Fuel Administration did not give higher prices to the coal producers of any district merely because the coal was of better quality than the coal produced in some adjacent mining field. Poor coals and good coals of their cost of production were the same, were treated alike, we understand, in fixing the Fuel Administration prices."

Buyers Fix Prices.
Mr. Morrow submitted charts to the Committee graphically showing the prices which bituminous coal sold at the mines in different districts of the United States from April 1 to August 1, 1918. In connection with these charts, Mr. Morrow explained that when the price restrictions of

the Fuel Administration were removed on February 1, 1919, the better, more desirable coals went to a premium in the open competitive market and the less desirable coals declined in price. He stated that this was the action to be expected in a market where the buyer exercises his choice and can obtain the kind he prefers. As a result instead of the uniform prices in different districts which were fixed by the U. S. Fuel Administration, prices promptly spread out, some coal going higher and some lower than they had been.

The charts submitted to the Committee showed that in districts producing high quality coals, such as Pittsburgh, Southern Illinois, the Harlan Field of Kentucky, etc., prices had remained at about the level set by the Fuel Administration, or had advanced a few cents above that level. In most districts, however, such as Central Pennsylvania, Northwest Indiana, Eastern Ohio, Central Illinois, the Hazard field of Kentucky, Northern West Virginia, etc., Mr. Morrow said, coals of lower grade are produced. In such districts, prices declined from 10 cents to 40 cents per ton below the prices which prevailed under the U. S. Fuel Administration.

Cost Increases.
"Meantime," Mr. Morrow said, "the cost of producing bituminous coal is higher now than it was a year ago, due to the fact that the mines then were operating six days a week and in many cases are now operating only four days per week and some cases only three days a week. The overhead expense of maintaining mines goes on just the same whether coal is produced or not. These idle day expenses have resulted in increased costs per ton, as compared with last year. When these increased costs are considered in connection with the general decrease in prices, it is clear that profits of bituminous coal operators are materially less than a year ago."

Mr. Morrow drew comparisons between the prices of bituminous coals at the mines in the United States and foreign countries.

"Prices at the mines in Great Britain," he said, "are about three times the mine prices prevalent in the United States; in France the mine prices are more than three and a half times those of the United States. English mine prices range from \$.04 to \$.14 per ton, while bituminous coal in France is costing about \$5.76 per ton at the mine. The average mine price of bituminous coal sold in the United States is in the neighborhood of \$2.40 per ton."

Effect of Car Shortage.
The effect of car shortage upon coal production was testified to by John Callahan, Traffic Manager of the National Coal Association. "Car shortages caused the coal mines to fall to produce 5,000,000 tons of coal during the week ending August 2 and August 9," Mr. Callahan said. "This is sufficient coal to supply the requirements of the state of New Jersey for ten months.

"The difficulty today is a transportation deficiency and not a car shortage alone. Coal is one of the few commodities which can not wait on transportation. It is physically impossible in many instances, to bring coal to the surface of the earth and store it. The reason that the pit-mouth is on the side of a mountain at 500 feet above sea level, however, the proper place to store coal is at the point of consumption, where it will be available when required for use. Railroad

cars must be ready when the coal is brought out of the ground. This is absolutely essential.

"Many mines are idle today on account of no cars. Two hundred and eighty-five mines were idle because of car shortage in one West Virginia district during the week ended July 25. This was before the shop men's strike. Ninety-seven mines in this district failed to go to work one day while many others only worked part time that day.

"The total bituminous coal lost through lack of railroad cars at the mines from the week ending June 7 to the week ending August 9, inclusive, was 12,251,762 tons, distributed by weeks as follows: June 7, 358,096; June 14, 655,120; June 21, 396,602; June 28, 644,142; July 5, 282,455; July 12, 428,279; July 19, 1,146,075; July 26, 1,751,964; August 2, 2,211,462; August 9, 2,561,180. This means 245,960 cars, or 7,000 train loads. This is more than six months' supply for all the New England states; and this loss occurred in ten vessels only."

Car Shortage Increases.
"Since July 12, this shortage has been increased by leaps and bounds. These figures are based on the United States Geological Survey reports, which indicate that whereas for the week ending July 19, where Director General Hines chose to close his recent report to the Senate, the loss on account of car shortage was 7.2 per cent of full time output, the loss on August 8 was 22.5 per cent, this is the face of statements by the Railroad Administration to the effect that conditions are not so abnormal. In other words, the loss because of no cars at mines has tripled in three weeks, and is now on a parity with the ordinary shortage during severe winter months when the railroads are handicapped by congestions and severe failures."

"The Director General points out in his report, that 37,000 new cars have been built, of which 17,000 have been put in service. If all of the 27,000 cars had been in service during the week of August 9, there would still be a shortage of 34,000 cars during the one week alone; but these cars are not yet in service, and 12,000 are going into service very slowly."

Concerning the number of cars now in the repair shop, Mr. Callahan said:

"There are proportionately more coal cars in bad order today than closed cars. Of a total of 1,125,451 closed cars, 95,928 or 8.1 per cent were in bad order on July 12, as compared with 98,139 bad order cars, out of a total of such cars of 974,547 or 10.1 per cent coal cars in bad order. Repairs to coal cars are being neglected through preference to other cars. Moreover a figure of 10 per cent of coal car ownership in shop is abnormal. There should be to exceed 50 per cent of the total number of coal cars in shop under ordinary good railroad management."

"The country is full of bad orders. They impede the movement of freight through railroad yards in certain districts and are backing up the current of traffic.

"Moreover 5 to 10 per cent of 62,000 locomotives owned by railroads under Federal control are in the shop for classified. These 5,000 or more engines, if they go to Indianapolis, will be quite early this winter. They are used now in avoiding blackouts, mines with loaded cars. If engines are not repaired at this time, when required for use, they will be unavailable when needed for use. Railroad

Church to Meet Spirit of the New Age

By WILLIAM HOSTER.

IS the Christianity of today the same as that of a century ago? Fundamentally, yes, in its expression and application. In what condition has religion emerged from the melting pot of the world war? Is there a meeting point between the Church and the militant civilization of the twentieth century? Has the Church kept abreast of the times?

In these post war days of unrest and uncertainty, when society is not quite sure which road to travel, has the Church assumed the leadership it is granted it should take? Is the Church appreciative of the responsibilities and obligations of the hour? These and questions of like import rise to the lips of every thoughtful man who views the successive religious movements which have been inaugurated recently, and which are typified by the Episcopal Nation-Wide Campaign, of which the Every Name Campaign in the Diocese of New York is its Metropolitan herald.

The fullness of time only can give the definite answers. Meanwhile, an array of significant facts is piling up for the consideration of the close observer of the times.

Unquestionably, all of these movements are the outgrowth of efforts on the part of the churches to meet the changed conditions which have resulted from the war. It is agreed that we have entered upon a new era in the world's history—with new duties, new responsibilities, a revised viewpoint and a clearer idea than ever before of man's dependence upon his fellow-man without regard to religion or race, color or class distinction.

Religion Must Be Practical.

"In the new era which is upon us," writes George Gordon Battle, a New York lawyer who has entered with fervor into the Every Name Campaign, "religion, to be effective, will have to show itself to meet the wants of mankind as a whole. It must recognize human conditions, needs, aspirations, weakness. It must be practical. It must be efficient. It must cease to bedevil the mind with metaphysical doctrines, creeds, theories and dogmas, and get down to common level."

In what spirit the Episcopal Church has launched its Nation-Wide Campaign of which this is a lay interpretation, a general idea is obtained from the official statement that it is "A campaign inaugurated by the Board of Missions at its meeting in December, 1916, and finally approved by the Executive Committee in April, 1917, to bring the compelling facts of the Church's whole responsibility at home and abroad to the attention of every member of the Church. In pursuit of this plan, every agency of the Church for the first time in its history is united in a fixed definite purpose—the Board of Missions, the General Board of Religious Education, the Joint Commission on Social Service, the Woman's Auxiliary, the American Church Institute for the Clergy, the Girls' Friendly Society, the

Order of the Holy Cross, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the Church Periodical Club. A nation-wide campaign of education is to be conducted in which is involved a personal call upon every member of the Church throughout the United States, in the effort to "inform the mind and awaken the conscience" of the church-goer as to the duties and responsibilities of members of the Episcopal Faith in the new era.

And what is of peculiar interest and importance, there will be taken simultaneously a survey of the resources of the Church and its institutions in every part of the world, their wants and their needs to the end that when the Triennial General Convention of the Church meets at Detroit in October there will be before the clerical and lay delegates a comprehensive picture of the entire church establishment.

Statesmanship Needed.

With this in hand, it is then planned to map out a program of church activity for the ensuing three years which shall meet the spirit of the new age and comport with the standing of the Episcopal Church as a National Institution. Finally, a budget system will be submitted, and with the Reconstruction program in hand, and a practical, business-like method of putting it into execution formulated, the reawakened, united and solidified Church will go before the nation for co-operation and support in its drive for national service.

It is a movement that calls for statesmanship of the highest order. Within the corporate body of the Episcopal Church are all of the conflicting elements which represent the seething life of America today. Governed by a body of laws closely conforming to the Constitution of the United States, the utmost liberty of thought and speech are permitted consonant with adherence to the fundamental religious doctrines of the Church; and a mass of conflicting views will have to be reconciled in shaping a general program for action upon which the Triennial Convention can agree to go before the country.

It is clearly evident that the convention will be asked to take cognizance of the relations between capital and labor, and if the Peace Treaty has not been adopted before the convention assembles it will undoubtedly be asked to take cognizance of the League of Nations.

The Scholastic Institute, which is the complex social problems growing out of the war will demand attention; and it is equally certain, since one of the Episcopal Church's great and successful activities is in connection with the education of the negro race, that the negro problem will, as well as the questions of the rural church, of substitutes for the saloon and of the congested population in the big cities.

The first stage of the campaign is now under way, under the direction of a National Organization, the Honorary Chairman of which is the Rt.



Church Suffrage.

How is the Church reacting to this drive? One of the most interesting reflexes is the tremendous interest which the laymen of the Church have taken in the movement. In this detail, the diocese of New York, with its Every Name Campaign, has set the pace for the rest of the nation, and there one of the first fruits of the reawakening is a movement which has been inaugurated with great promise of success to admit women to active participation in church affairs, even to the extent of making them members of church vestries and delegates to the diocesan and general conventions.

Along the same lines, the activities of the laymen have met with such encouragement from the clergy as to lend color to the belief that in the future former restrictions are to

be lifted and the laity are to enjoy participation in the spiritual work of the church which hitherto has been denied them.

Aside from this, the noteworthy and significant fact which the Nation-Wide Campaign has developed, is a progressive spirit on the part of all classes of the Church, but especially in the hitherto conservative element which is taking the form of an insistence that the Church cannot avoid playing a prominent part in coping with the conditions of economic unrest and disquiet under which the nation is laboring, and that any reconstruction program adopted by the general convention must include consideration of the problem of capital and labor.

Efficient Religion.

In New York, for illustration, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, and Chairman of the Every Name Campaign Committee, declaring for "practical, efficient religion," laid it down as a recognized fact, in an interview instituting the religious movement which he heads, "that workmen and women, alike are entitled to safe and healthful surroundings in their employment, to fair wages and to adequate recreation, proper housing and stimulating uplifting amusements," and until these conditions are met, he declared it is hardly worth while looking for a great spiritual reaction among the workers. The efficient religion, he said, is one which ministers to man's material as well as his spiritual needs.

Former Attorney General Wickersham, of Mr. Taft's Cabinet, made a like declaration in support of the Every Name Campaign, and William C. Broed, another well known lawyer, asserted that "the developing tendency of business and professional men to regard religion as an essential feature of every day life not at all incompatible with work-a-day affairs, is one of the reflexes of the war to which the Church as an organized institution for human betterment, does well to give serious attention." He too, declared for a practical church in which the new spirit of democracy predominated.

Church Leaders' Views.

The Bishop Suffragan of New

York, Charles Sumner Burch, in speeding the campaign on its way, declares that "in common with other communions the Episcopal Church feels the urge of the spirit of the times which compels their active participation in the solution of problems growing out of the world war."

Bishop Brent, of Buffalo, who was the senior Chaplain of the American Expeditionary Force in France, sounds this warning, in urging forward the campaign: "The world is expecting an era of liberty in which justice, honor and freedom, for which the war was fought, will be applied to every department and phase of life and made available for the least man not less than the least nation. If immediate steps are not taken to this end, the disorder which will ensue will be justifiable disorder."

Bishop Williams, of Detroit, declares for the democratization of industry in America, in urging forward the Nation-Wide Campaign of his Church. George B. Elliott, Vice President of the Atlantic Coast Railroad, declaring that our civilization is hardly worth while looking for a great spiritual reaction among the workers. The efficient religion, he said, is one which ministers to man's material as well as his spiritual needs.

From practically every diocese throughout the nation come similar expressions of the supreme duty of the Church in the new age which has dawned. It is the declared purpose of the Nation-Wide and the Every Name Campaigns to meet these issues and answer the questions which they evoke, answers which bear so heavily upon the future of the nation.

Baseball Summaries

TEXAS LEAGUE

Teams	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Fort Worth	47	25	.653
Houston	45	31	.592
Dallas	41	32	.562
Beaumont	34	35	.493
Shreveport	33	34	.493
San Antonio	35	40	.467
Waco	27	35	.436
Galveston	28	49	.364

Where They Play Today.

Fort Worth at San Antonio.
Dallas at Beaumont.
Waco at Galveston.
Shreveport at Houston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Teams	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	78	46	.629
Detroit	73	49	.599
Cleveland	71	51	.582
New York	66	52	.559
Boston	59	58	.504
St. Louis	58	62	.483
Washington	46	77	.373
Philadelphia	32	90	.262

Where They Play Today.

Boston at New York.
Only one game scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Teams	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	87	38	.696
New York	75	44	.630
Chicago	64	66	.492
Brooklyn	60	62	.492
Pittsburg	59	61	.492
Boston	49	59	.446
Philadelphia	47	76	.382
St. Louis	44	75	.370

Where They Play Today.

Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

At Fort Worth	R. H. E.
Waco	000 000 000-0 4 2
Fort Worth	020 000 000-2 10 0
Batteries	Kelly and Harkins; Wachtel and Woodall.
Second Game	R. H. E.
Waco	000 000 0-0 5 0
Fort Worth	000 001 1-1 2 1
Batteries	Blank and White; Robertson and Haworth.

At Galveston	R. H. E.
San Antonio	000 030 000-3 10 0
Galveston	000 000 000-0 6 1
Batteries	Barfoot and Walden; Conshun and Davis.
Second Game	R. H. E.
San Antonio	000 001 0-0 1 0
Galveston	000 000 0-0 0 0
Batteries	Walden and Walden.

Second Game

R. H. E.	
Dallas	100 000 01-2 2 1
Shreveport	100 000 00-1 2 1
Batteries	Casley and Robinson; Lewis and Morris.

At Beaumont

R. H. E.	
Houston	100 000 100 00-2 4 2
Beaumont	010 010 000 01-3 10 0
Batteries	Gudger and Noyes; Barry and Kitchens.

Second Game

R. H. E.	
Houston	010 000 0-1 5 1
Beaumont	000 000 0-0 1 0
Batteries	Reinhart and Noyes; Martina and Kitchens.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Sunday's Games.

R. H. E.	
At Chicago	100 000 010-2 9 0
Pittsburg	000 010 000-1 9 2
Batteries	Hamilton and Schmidt; Alexander and Killefer.

At St. Louis

R. H. E.	
Cincinnati	100 000 000-1 3 0
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 3 1
Batteries	Eller and Rariden; Seay and Clemens.

Second Game

R. H. E.	
Cincinnati	000 010 100-2 9 6
St. Louis	300 110 20-8 13 0
Batteries	Reuther and Wings; Jacobs and Dilhoefer.

At New York

R. H. E.	
Boston	000 000 001 0-1 8 1
New York	000 000 010 1-2 2 4
Batteries	Fillingim, Demaree and Wilson; Toney, Winters, Benton and Snyder.

Second Game

R. H. E.	
Boston	011 020 000-4 13 2
New York	000 100 100-2 9 2
Batteries	Oeschger and Gowdy; Ryan, Dubuc, Winters and Gonzales.

At Brooklyn

R. H. E.	
Phila.	000 110 000 01-3 10 0
Brooklyn	300 000 000 00-2 4 1
Batteries	Meadows and Adams; Cadore and Krueger.

Second Game

R. H. E.	
Philadelphia	000 000 010-1 8 1
Brooklyn	000 002 000-2 6 1
Batteries	Risey and Traggesser; Pfeffer and Wheat.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Chicago	R. H. E.
Cleveland	200 001 000-3 7 1
Chicago	140 000 300-8 12 0
Batteries	Geo. Beske, Myers, Faith and O'Neill; Herr and Schalk.
At Washington	R. H. E.
New York	102 000 000-3 11 0
Washington	000 000 002-2 6 2
Batteries	Shawkey and Rupe; Zachary, Erickson and Garrity.

At Detroit	R. H. E.
St. Louis	122 000 010-6 15 1
Detroit	310 100 000-5 9 1
Batteries	Sothorn and Severid; Boland, Ehms and Ainsmith.

SUGGESTS JAPS PURCHASE THE PHILIPPINES

TOKIO, Sept. 7.—The suggestion that Japan purchase the Philippine Islands from the United States and the Dutch East Indies from Holland as a means of solving the problem of Japan's ever-growing population, is made by a writer in the Herald of Asia, a conservative Japanese weekly journal. The writer contends Japan is bound to expand territorially as she is expanding in population. Pointing out that the population has more than doubled in the last fifty years, being now over 57,000,000, he estimates that at the rate of increase the population will in another fifty years have reached 114,000,000.

It is not too much to hope, he argues, that "some day justice and destiny will decide that all the islands of this side of the Pacific, north of the equator, will come under the jurisdiction of Japan." He asks the question whether America intends to keep out Japanese emigrants and still hold

the Philippines permanently. If not, why should she not some day sell them to Japan? He adds: "Having closed her own doors to the Japanese, this would be a gracious net on her part and one that would be but naturally expected from a country boasting of so much philanthropy and Christian altruism."

As for the Dutch East Indies the article contends the inhabitants are more akin to the Japanese than to Holland and that Japan could administer the islands with greater benefit to the whole to the people and to herself than could Holland which, moreover, is a small country untroubled with surplus population.

It is pointed out also that the Dutch East Indies form the southern line of

Japan's defenses and that more than 500,000 Japanese are now in command of the Sunda straits which could slacken her naval programme and feel at ease both as to defenses and population for all time to come."

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Listed in alphabetical arrangement are herewith given the names of business firms and professions of Ranger.

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THE TIMES' DAILY SHORT STORY

OPPORTUNITY

By Vincoal G. Perry.

Harry was just like thousands of other young men scattered about the world—he was full of ambition and longings, with a whole lot of ability that every one save himself failed to recognize, and even he had no idea of its extent. The ambition to be an actor, had grown on Harry from the day he had seen his first play. Starting out with school boy recitations, and ending up with college dramatics, he had cultivated the taste for stage life. But there he was in Bloomstead, a clerk in the drug store, his small salary going every week for the necessities of life. There did not seem to be a chance in the world for him to get away from there, yet somehow, he did not give way to that thought, "I have just got to get on the stage," he told himself more than once a day, "that's where I belong."

Of course, like every other helpless young man with such ambitions, he wrote to every play producer he ever heard of, and poured out his story. Some of them answered him, most of them did not. "Forget it," was the underlying thought, though they went at it in a kindly fashion, enlarging on the discouragements the theatrical profession offered to the novice. None of them did as he hoped; that is, write and say "Come right along. We will give you a chance to make good and we will pay you enough to keep you from starving and to buy your ticket home again if you don't suit." They looked on him as just a "moon-eyed rube." They forgot the days when they were longing for that chance, when a helping hand would have put them on their feet. That's what Harry thought, anyway.

However, Harry was not going to be denied all the leisure of footlights and applause. Amateur dramatics offered a little soothing ointment to his longings. As leading man and director of the Bloomstead Dramatic Society he was filling in all his spare time. The second rehearsal for "The Romance of Lillian," was scheduled for that night at the town hall, and Harry was losing no time in getting there. He had big hopes for the play. It gave him an opportunity for some real acting in the last act, and there was a vague hope that some one of influence in the dramatic world might hear of his success in it.

But at the town hall, disappointment was lurking. Clarence Colbert, the chosen leading lady, balked at the kissing scene. "Papa says if I am to be kissed in this play I can't be in it," Clarence told Harry with rural tartness. "My mother thinks it would be awful to have kissing in it," one of the other girls in the cast agreed. Right there an argument started that ended in Clarence leaving in tears. The rehearsal was set for the evening, and further rehearsals were postponed until a new heroine could be secured.

Poor Harry! He had never been so disgusted as he was that night. What did these rubes know about art, anyway, he asked himself. The idea of Clarence balking at the kissing scene! As if a stare kiss meant anything! Where could he get another heroine? All the girls with any ability at all were in the cast already. But, no! There was that new arrival, the young lady from the city who was visiting the minister's wife. Would she take the part? There was only one way to find out, and Harry started out to put that one way into operation.

Ruth Hedley listened to Harry's plea and smiled kindly. The ambition of the young man before her could not help making its impression. "Let me read your play," she said when Harry had finished. The young leader of the dramatic society handed over the manuscript willingly. As Ruth sat and read Harry watched her face. He had not noticed before how very beautiful she was. When she smiled she was simply glorious. Why Clarence was not in it with her!

Ruth finished the manuscript. "Read that last act to me." She handed the play over to Harry for compliance. Harry started to read, his voice and expression gathering strength as the act proceeded. It was not a strong play, but Harry certainly made the best of it.

"Splendid," Ruth applauded when he had finished. "Mr. Thomas you are a born actor." At last some one had recognized his ability. Harry blushed radiantly and blurted out his thanks. Somehow this charming young lady left him bereft of words.

"Why not get a stronger play— one with more life in it and that will give you a chance to act?" Miss Hedley suggested. "I have the manuscript of one in my trunk that will be the very thing. I would be pleased to play the leading part in it."

"But it takes so long to write out the parts for the others," Harry murmured. "I can have typed manuscripts here from the city in less than a week," Ruth told him. "Are you on?" "I sure am!" he declared. "We'll make these people sit up."

NATURE BLOTS OUT VESTIGES OF THE WAR

DOVER, England, Sept. 8.—Former British officers returning from France and Belgium where they have been going over the ground where a year ago they were still fighting, express astonishment at the manner in which nature is blotting out the scars of the war.

"No Man's Land everywhere is covered with a mass of scarlet poppies," said one officer, "and the disappearance of the wire barbed wire makes one almost forget the place was ever the most desolate prospect I ever saw. But the trenches are still there and so is much of the timber, both startling reminders of the days when we did not know just what was going to happen next."

The skyline of Ranger's business section changes every twenty-four hours under the stupendous building activity.

Hard Luck John Timps Takes a Flyer in Fannems Famous Fire Extenguishers.

By Paul C. Yates

"A fire extinguisher business ain't what it's commonly loved to be," declared Hard Luck John Timps. "I was in the fire extinguisher business here yesterday—I say was, for I ain't any more, by no means. I got out in the profession yesterday and I got out of it yesterday, and I'm thankful that I got out alive.

"I got the idea while I was sittin' on the sidewalk in front of a row of wooden shacks. 'If I could get hold of a good fire extinguisher it would go in this town like a hen roost in a nigger settlement,' I says to myself.

"I allus was of an industrious turn of mind, and I set to work right away to drive a bargain with a fire extinguisher man in Fort Worth. I wired him to send me five right away. I pawned my watch to get the money to make a payment. The only thing I hated was that the watch used to belong to my great grand daddy. Poor feller, he's dead now.

"When these five extinguishers come I set out in the outskirts to sell them. They was so heavy I couldn't carry but one with me.

"I struck a feller that owned a small barn. 'Here's the place to sell this one,' I thought.

"The instructions that come with the instruments said something about agents evin' a demonstration. I approached the old feller that owned the barn and says, 'How-ya-do, Mister. I'm an agent for the Fannem Fire extinguisher that puts out all fires and is the equal of the new engines at the fire hall. The price of the necessary articles is twenty-five bucks and I only have one left.'

"'I'm a little bit leary about the feller's,' said the old feller. 'I believe I'd rather risk a bucket of water.'

"I saw I'd have to convince the old man if I sold him the machine, and I was gettin' used up a-carryin' it around. So I stepped over to a trash pile in front of the barn and before he figured out what I was up to I set a match to the trash pile. It was dry and dusty and it blazed up in a minute.

"'Bless my soul,' cried the old man. 'Grab the waterbucket quick. You'll set the barn afire.'

"I stood by calm and careless like. 'Wait till it gets to burnin' good and I'll show you how the Fannem extinguisher works,' I assured him.

"A breeze blew up and the fire roared and crackled, blowin' right toward the haybarn. I saw it was time to act and I pulled the lever on the side of the fire extinguisher like the directions said, but it didn't seem to work.

"The fire was burnin' bigger all the time. 'Bless my soul!' cried the old feller. He made a run for the waterbucket while I was still tugin' at the handle of the machine. I got all flustered till I wouldn't know a fire engine from a flutter mill, for I saw that the barn was sure 'nough afire.

"'Here, you feyzy-lookin' anarchist, scared the old man. 'Leave that thing alone and grab a bucket. You couldn't put out a match with that.'

"The barn was blazin' all over by now. I knowed that Destiny had dealt me another black eye. There ain't another feller in the world that would have such luck. The old man had quit tryin' to put out the fire, and was hoppin' up and down like a kildee and hollerin' for help. A bunch of his neighbors come runnin' to the scene but they was too late to do any good, for the barn was nearly burnt up.

"I lost track of the old man in watchin' the fire till I saw him runnin' out of the house with a shotgun. 'You Bolshevik firebug,' he revemed. 'I'll teach you to come settin' my place afire in broad daylight and right under my nose.'

"He couldn't get a sight on me for the crowd. I began to drift down the hill and he took in after me. I got to a barb wire fence and I was wonderin' how I could get through it till he shot at me and I felt the shot cuttin' the broadwoods all around. The fence didn't worry me any longer, for I knowed I could jump a telephone pole.

"I finally outran the old man, but 'rs stop up till I can't hardly walk. The neighbors say he sits around in front of his place and fiddles the shotgun, pravin' for a chance to see me agin. It's a funny feeling to have a man think so much about you, but I never did like that end of town and I ain't plannin' to go back and get the fire extinguisher. He thinks I'm an anarchist and nothin' will ever make him think any other way."

board and he never brooks delay. And now Minister of Railways Clavelle has lost a few votes in Morlaix for doing his work too well.

DRIVER FINED FOR CARELESS PARKING

In the city court Monday morning two men pleaded guilty to drunkenness and one to disturbing the peace. A man charged with reckless driving demanded a trial. He was convicted and gave notice of appeal. Another man pleaded guilty to violation of traffic ordinances. He had left a car too near a fire plug.

A number of others appeared at police headquarters in connection with alleged traffic violations and were let off with a warning.

MARSHAL FOCH ENJOYS FIRST REAL HOLIDAY

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Marshal Foch is enjoying the first holiday he has had in five years. On his estate at Morlaix, near Brest, the Generalissimo of the Allied armies living the simple life, dressed in loose trousers and wearing a cap, only retaining his leather leggings as a reminder of his uniform.

The Marshal is a great lover of hunting and partridges are thick in the woods of Brittany. But the Marshal disconsolately watches them flutter about with impunity. It will not be open season for hunting in France until September 15. It was open season for the enemy for five years and the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies never missed a day. Some newspapers are asking that an exception be made in favor of Foch, one of them adding naively that "as he has rendered slight service to his country, in ridding it of the Germans he might be allowed to deprive its woods of a few partridges."

When it became known that Foch was going to Morlaix, the Mayor and City Councillors at once made elaborate plans for the reception. They assembled at the house of the Mayor and commenced marching down the station when some one remarked that the hour at which the train was due had passed.

"It matters not," said the Mayor, "that Brest train is never on time."

They arrived at the station, however, to find that the train actually had come and gone for twenty five minutes. For once it had been on schedule time. General Foch was

Dr. Thomas D. Rockwell, Opt. D.
Graduate Optometrist and Optician.
Eyes Refracted and Glasses Fitted.
401 Mesquite and South Travis Streets.

MAYS & MAYS
Lawyers
Eastland Texas—Dowitan Building
Fort Worth—104 1/2 Main Street
Civil and Criminal Practice.

Queen
Monday—
Dustin Farnum
—in—
"LIGHT OF THE WEST."
ERN STARS"

INVEST IN THE NATATORIUM

SHAMROCK SERVICE
"Service That Serves"

HIPPODROME THEATER

KITTY GORDON
IN "INSIDE THE LINES"

AND

"THE FOLLIES OF BROADWAY"
Danny Duncan
and His Dancing Girls

PERSONALS

W. A. Waldoek, assistant chief of the Ranger fire department, left Monday for a short trip to Fort Worth.

Ben Davenport of Waco is making a visit to Ranger. He is a brother of A. Davenport, of this city.

Marriage Licenses

M. S. Miller and Miss Ina Wilson; both of Gorman.

C. T. Trent and Miss Ozelle Langford; both of Eastland.

Cooper D. Nail and Miss Alpha Clement; both of Eastland.

C. L. Melton and Miss Addie Robbins; both of Eastland.

LILLIE CRITTENDEN IS BURIED SUNDAY

Lillie Crittenden, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Crittenden of Ranger, died Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Johnson officiating, and burial was in the Ranger cemetery.

Liberty FIREPROOF

Monday—
THEDA BARA
"When Men Desire"
—and—
PRIZMA
In Nature's Colors

SKYLAND—A beautiful fantasy showing the Blackfeet Indians in their picturesque and colorful costumes.

Funds for Students' Aid Are Sought

Miss Marie Crosby of Baylor university is in Ranger in the interest of the Texas Students' Aid association, orphans' fund. This is a fund being raised for the purpose of helping 100 orphans through school by loaning them \$100 each. It is non-sectarian and the donor may specify any school he desires. He may give it to a certain person, through the

association, or he may make a gift for the establishment of the fund. Miss Crosby is giving her time and attention to this cause without any financial benefit to herself, and she expressed the hope that the people of Ranger will make a liberal contribution to the newly established fund. She is the only field representative at present.

Persons wishing to give to the association may send money to Mrs. E. G. Townsend, care of Baylor university, in case they do not meet Miss Crosby.

"COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY"

Opera House
Pine Street Between Austin and Travis.
High Class Motion Picture Theater

Monday—
PETE MORRISON
AND MAGDA LANE
—in—
'Neck and Noose'
EDDIE POLO in
'LURE OF THE CIRCUS'
International News

Tuesday—
TOM MIX
—in—
'Lure of the West'
Mary McClaren
—in—
"SECRET MARRIAGE"

Baker-Poston & Co.
WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

Solicits a liberal share of your business for Fall and Winter, 1919-20.

Here you will find the biggest stocks of **Everything to Wear** to be found in West Texas. Here you will find the same character of merchandise as is shown in the Big City Stores, but at substantially Lower Prices.

GIVE US A TRIAL

The Natatorium

By S. M. SAGER

Several weeks ago when the Natatorium idea first occurred to me as the most logical recreational building for Ranger's citizens, I immediately started to work out the project in detail.

I found myself confronted with several serious questions: First, where would the best location be, so that the structure might be easily accessible to Ranger folks. Second, will an institution of that sort receive the moral and the financial support of the citizens of the city. Third, how much profit could the investor make by investing in this institution and at the same time charge the public nominal prices for "The Nat's" attractions and unusual features?

The most serious question was, and still is hindering to a large extent the subscription for this great institution—those who came here just to make some money and then to "beat it"—also those gentlemen who are "doubting themselves" though they invest their own money here and around Ranger, still down deep in their hearts they are deceiving themselves and others by spreading an untrue propaganda—"that Ranger will not make the city we all expect it to be."

These are very nearsighted people even if they hold a name of being clever or so-called business leaders, and I invite them to "show me" on what they base their doubts. The city of Ranger as it stands today has the most prosperous future ahead of it. NO city in the United States can challenge her.

Not one year, not two years, not five years, nor even ten years will measure the prosperous days of Ranger—but as long as Texas will exist, and Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, etc., will be cities, so long will Ranger be a city. Her pride, it is true, lies in the oil, at present, and will be for many years to come, but her real future pride will be in her manufacturing plants, that

are sure to come here sure as they came to Worth, Dallas and other. We have the most an and pioneering citizen any place in the United ever had, and these a people who will build city's permanent future to be regretted that we number of good-for-n people who could hind only the growth and p ity, welfare and develo of a new born city but they in their own way. They ste on their own toes and are their own way wherever they go.

These drifters are the on ongs with whom we will eve tually not be bothered, for generally go with the stream. Just as soon as they hear that in the town of "Blue Goose" oil or gold was struck or probably some other huddle doodle has happened they will get up and leave and before they get the feet on the ground they are ready to go to the next place. Progressive, right minded bankers, sound and experieced business men, sprited public officials, a good daily independent newspaper that treats all alike, good schoo churches, good roads, railro connections, public institutio are the factors which ca make or unmake a city.

Ranger is more centrally l cated in the state than any other city of fame in Texas she is about 95 miles from For Worth, 100 miles from Wich- ita Falls and about such app roximate distances from other large cities—which makes Ranger to be a logical center.

This is one of a series of articles which will appear in these columns until the doors of The Natatorium, "Ranger's Paradise," will be opened to the public. In the next articles I shall write on each subject and question pertaining to "THE NAT" and Ranger as a city. Anyone wishing to ask a question or criticize is cordially invited to write to

THE NATATORIUM CO.

"I wish it was up today Is what they all say."

We certainly need this institution of recreation to Ranger, is the way most progressive people in Ranger express themselves.

BOATING AND BATHING

By Moonlight. Free Picnic Grounds at **Ranger Recreation Grounds**
SIX MINUTES' WALK UP MAIN STREET

NO EMBARGO ON HERE

When You Break a Crank Case, Transmission Case, Frame, Axle or Housing, Take Them to Brown's Welding (and Machine) Shop.

They also weld Fly Wheels, Steam and Gasoline Engine Cylinders. Practically every leve concern in this country is a customer of theirs, and they have a special pride in doing the job quick when it is an emergency. If you are not a customer of the Brown Welding Company you are missing the best service in the Ranger field and they need another good customer.—Advertisement.

LIPSCOMB'S HAND LAUNDRY

One Block North of Postoffice

Regular Three-Day Service—no waiting. And Special One-Day Service at 25 per cent extra.

Silk Union Suits	40c
Silk Shirts	40c
Work Pants	50c
Work Shirts	20c
B. V. D.'s	20c
Sox	6c
Soft Collars	3c
Handkerchiefs	3c

Prices on articles not mentioned in proportion. All laundry must be brought to us and called for. This does away with possibility of delivery to wrong place.

IN CONNECTION WITH LIPSCOMB'S BATH HOUSE

COMING TO THE LIBERTY THEATER

All the joy out of life? Feeling blue and gloomy? Everything seem to be going wrong?

Let's see—guess you'd better visit a doctor; must be your liver or stomach or something. No? You don't need that kind of a doctor?

Oh! That's different. You want a mental jolt, you say—something to give you a fresh start? Well, there's only one chance for you—but it's a sure cure. Better go and see the joy specialist—

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in his big new picture of laughter and love, thrills and surprises

"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"
His first picture made by the United Artists. Showing in Ranger Before Fort Worth or Dallas.

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY—FRIDAY