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MASS MEETING ENDORSES COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

The Vote Was Two to One for the New System of Handling Municipal Affairs By Board of Commissioners

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN THE DRAFT

Two Additional Commissioners Provided for, Proposed Tax Levy Is Changed and Preferential Ballot Rejected.

Commission government with five to legislate and three to operate in city affairs, with salaries as follows: Mayor \$1100, two directors \$750 each, and two extra members to serve at nominal salary suggested at \$3.60 per meeting.

Preferential form of ballot rejected and present style adopted.

Maximum tax rate provided: General fund 52c, park and cemetery maintenance 4c, park and cemetery bonds, interest and sinking fund 4c, general sinking fund 25c, to purchase water and light plants 40c, total \$1.25.

Poll tax receipts to be used for additional lights for the city instead of for parks and cemetery.

The provisions indicated above comprise in brief the results of the mass meeting held at the city hall last evening to discuss the proposed city charter. The meeting was an interesting one throughout and was prolonged until the midnight hour when adjournment was taken until tonight at 8 o'clock at which time a further consideration of the proposed provisions will be had.

The meeting was presided over by C. W. Bean and Harry Day acted as secretary. R. E. Huff for the committee appointed to draft a city charter submitted a report embodying the provisions as published exclusively in The Times, and in connection with this report he spoke briefly on the advantages to be derived from the proposed change in the form of government. He recited the urgent necessity for a special charter in order to enable the city to progress as conditions justify. In this connection Mr. Huff explained that the desire for a charter should not be construed as indicating a dissatisfaction with the present city officials, as such was not the case. He enlivened our past and present officials and stated that he believed they had rendered the very best possible service with the limited powers allowed a city under the present form of government. Continuing Mr. Huff said: "I believe that we can get better results by concentrating the authority and the responsibility," illustrating his point with the too often disposition of councilmen under the old form to disclaim individual responsibility by attributing the blame to the action or inaction of some other member or members.

Judge Montgomery explained that the charter did not represent in its entirety the individual views of all or any particular member of the committee appointed to draft the charter, but that much of it was in the nature of a compromise, one man securing his wishes in one provision, while another would have his way in dealing with a different question. "In this way," said Mr. Montgomery, "we have tried to lay the foundation for a new form

Paving Contract Signed And Bond Is Executed

Work preliminary to the paving of Eighth street will be started next week so that the block between Ohio avenue and the new Union Station will be paved soon after the new station is completed. This announcement was made by President Wadsworth of the Creosoted Wood Block Paving Company with whom the city council signed a contract this morning.

The paving company has rented offices in the new Kemp & Kell building and will maintain Texas headquarters in this city.

The paving company filed with the city secretary a bond for \$25,000 for the satisfactory performance of their contract.

government for the city, be it the commission or some other form.

Mr. Huff urged the commission plan and especially favored the provisions making the subordinate offices appointive. He recited the fact that a majority of the people did not take an interest in the selection of minor officers and as a result their election was frequently controlled by those who desired special favors in the enforcement of the law.

Judge Scurry opposed both the concentration of the government in the hands of three men and the plan for appointing minor officials, professing an abiding faith in the ability of the people to choose for themselves in matters of this kind.

T. C. Thatcher referred to the experience of other cities that had tried the commission form of government and asked if they were not satisfied with the change.

Mr. Kemp thought that those who did not want a commission government did not understand it and suggested that it might be a good idea to postpone action and invite some speaker who was well posted on the matter to visit the city and discuss the proposition.

Ed Howard stated that he believed the city should have what a majority of the people wanted, in this matter and for this reason favored a government of the officers which would all be elected by the people.

Mayor Noble discussed the proposed change and gave it as his opinion that the city must have some form of charter in order to meet the conditions incident to our rapid growth. This he said was especially true as to taxation, the rate of which would necessarily have to be raised if we keep up with the progress of Wichita Falls in a commercial way. In this connection the mayor expressed his preference for the commission plan.

Aldermen Hickman, Richolt and Reed each spoke in favor of the commission plan, Dr. Reed, especially favoring the provision for the appointment of the minor officers.

Fred Householder replied to Judge Scurry as to the matter of the commission creating a political machine, stating that it not only did not create but rather done away with such machines. Further advocating the plan, Mr. Householder said, "The Commission form of government has done more to put Texas and her cities on the map than any other one thing in the past few years."

C. W. Bean favored a commission for the reason that it had proven a success in the cities that had tried the experiment.

Miles O'Reilly favored the charter and a commission of three, but suggested that a provision be made for an advisory board in the consideration of important matters.

The vote was then taken on the motion to adopt the commission form of government and the proposition carried 41 to 20.

Judge Montgomery then suggested that in addition to the three active commissioners, provision be made for two additional members to serve at a nominal salary, suggesting \$3 for each meeting, whose duty it should be to act in an official capacity in enacting ordinances, appointing and discharging city officials and in all matters of a legislative nature, but who would have nothing to do with the work of the other three commissioners in looking after the general business of the city.

H. Crammer suggested that the city have four commissioners who should have equal duties and all be paid a salary, while J. C. Ward wanted to make the number five.

Dr. Bell liked the suggestion made by Mr. Montgomery and moved that the plan be adopted and included in the charter, which motion was adopted after some discussion, including the offer of an amendment by J. L. Jackson to provide five commissioners with equal powers and compensation.

The next question presented was that of salaries, the final conclusion being to adopt the clause in the proposed charter providing that the mayor receive \$1100 per annum, while

LEAD PIPES PROHIBITED.

By Associated Press. Denton, March 1.—State Pure Food Commissioner Abbott has issued a bulletin prohibiting the use of any lead pipe connections on soda fountains because a recent examination of carbonated water which passed through such lead pipes showed the presence of lead poisoning and other deleterious substances in each examination.

Lightfoot Tells Lane To Proceed

Austin, Texas, March 1.—Attorney General Lightfoot has completed his opinion to Comptroller Lane with reference to the approval of warrants against the special fund of the attorney general's department.

Governor Colquitt instructed the comptroller to not issue the warrants against this fund. Comptroller Lane asked the advice of the attorney general. Mr. Lightfoot today advised Mr. Lane by letter that his contract for the expenditure of funds is a valid contract, having the approval of Gov. Campbell. Mr. Lightfoot says the approval of a subsequent governor is not necessary and has no bearing on the validity of the contract.

Mr. Lightfoot advises however, that inasmuch as the expenditure of these funds affects his department that Mr. Lane use his own judgment in issuing the warrants.

Mr. Lane has not yet received Mr. Lightfoot's opinion, but from his expression it is almost certain he will issue the warrants. The warrants will immediately be presented to State Treasurer Sam Sparks, who will probably refuse payment. The matter will then be taken to the supreme court by mandamus proceedings.

COMING TO WICHITA IN A SPECIAL CAR

Gainesville Will Send a Bunch of Live Ones Who Will Make a Big Noise.

Secretary Thomas of the Retail Merchants' Association is receiving many letters from associations over the State saying that good-sized delegations are coming to Wichita Falls, May 23-24, 25 to attend the annual convention of the State Association. The following letter received from Gainesville today is a fair sample of the letters being received by Mr. Thomas:

Mr. John W. Thomas, Sec. Wichita Falls, Texas, Dear Sir:

It will probably be of interest to you to know that Thursday night our association passed a resolution endorsing the proposition to charter a car and go to Wichita Falls to the convention of the State Association in a body.

You, therefore, will do well to arrange to take care of a bunch of the live ones who will be there with a big noise.

O. L. RASH, Sec. Retail Merchants' Association, Gainesville, Texas.

ROB POSTOFFICE DYNAMITE USED

Altus, Okla., March 1.—Sometime Monday night parties entered the post office at Warren, blew open the safe and got away with the contents without being discovered. The first intimation that a robbery had taken place was when postmaster B. E. Powers went to the scene Tuesday about eight o'clock and found the safe completely wrecked, the door being blown entirely off. Only about \$50 in coin and stamps were secured by the robbers, but a large quantity of stamps were ruined by the explosion. \$100 reward is offered for the capture of the guilty parties, but no clew was left as to their identity. It is thought however, that the robbery was committed by local parties familiar with the post office, and that nitro-glycerine was used in forcing open the safe. Authorities at Altus have been notified and are working on the case.

GOVERNOR VETOES DAYLIGHT BILL

DECLARES IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND MANIFESTLY UNFAIR.

SCORES ITS PROMOTERS

Declares Texas Liquor Regulatory Laws Perhaps Best of Any State.

By Associated Press. Austin, Texas, March 1.—Governor Colquitt vetoed the daylight saloon bill, declaring it unconstitutional because it prohibits a particular class of persons, the liquor dealers, from making campaign contributions. He says it might be equally fair to prohibit saloonists from contributing to churches or schools. The governor in his veto message says, "I must conclude that this provision is not the result of ignorance but is the deliberate act of a partisan spirit which is seeking to bolster up political issues in this state, which are seemingly melting away in other sections of the country where political hypocrisy over such enactments have been forced to give way to the sober, dispassionate judgment of the people who are returning to sane and reasonable enactments for the regulation of the liquor traffic."

He says that while the Texas regulatory laws are perhaps the best of any state, that they can be improved upon and better enforced and that he is willing to co-operate for these purposes.

It is reliably reported that the House will not attempt to pass the daylight bill over the Governor's veto but will send back a new bill.

In the Senate today Senator Vaughn introduced a resolution for a committee to try to arrange for action on measures of general importance.

The representative redistricting committee has agreed to report favorably the Kennedy bill increasing the number of members from 133 to 149, thus giving the large cities additional representation and also increasing the southern Texas representation in proportion to the increase in population.

NEGRO NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT TAFT

Washington, March 1.—President Taft today nominated William H. Lewis of Boston, a negro, to be an Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice.

This is the first time a negro has been named for such a prominent position.

Lewis is at present an Assistant United States Attorney at Boston.

He will succeed John G. Thompson, who resigned recently to take up law practice in Danville, Ill. The place pays \$5,000 a year.

HOUSTON RE-ELECTS H. BALDWIN RICE

Pastoriza Is Elected One of the City Commissioners by a Small Majority.

Houston, Texas, March 1.—The municipal election, a primary held under the auspices of the City Democratic Executive Committee, which was expected to be a close contest between H. B. Rice and Jules Hirsch for the office of Mayor, proved instead to be a landslide for Mr. Rice, the present mayor.

Mayor Rice showed strength in the industrial sections of the city on the north side of the bayou, and with this, the union labor element of the citizenship, voting strong for him, his total vote more than doubled the pre-election estimates of his campaign managers.

All of the Commissioners were re-elected with the exception of J. Z. Gaston, who fell behind the ticket and will be succeeded on the Board of City Commissioners by J. J. Pastoriza.

Mr. Pastoriza is a single-taxer and a man who expressed a number of new ideas during the campaign.

LORIMER VINDICATED SIX VOTES MAJORITY

PROMOTER ARRESTED.

By Associated Press. San Antonio, Tex., March 1.—Charged with using the mails to defraud, John B. Dickinson and William A. Bomar, operating as the Texas Fiscal Company, have been arrested by United States authorities. They have been soliciting stock for a wireless company.

VOTE TO GIVE HIM TITLE TO SEAT IN SENATE AS FORTY-SIX TO FORTY.

JOE BAILEY FOR LORIMER

Culberson Voted in Opposition to the Measure as Previously Indicated.

By Associated Press. Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 46 to 40 the senate at 1:30 this afternoon sustained Senator Lorimer in his fight to retain his seat in that body.

Long before the hour designated for the vote to be taken enthusiastic senators were in their seat and the galleries and corridors were packed with visitors awaiting the decision on this much discussed issue.

The vote was taken on the Beveridge resolution declaring that Senator Lorimer was not duly elected, the opponents of the senator voting 46, while his friends and supporters voted 40. Senator Bailey voted in favor of Lorimer retaining his seat, and Senator Culberson against the proposition. Senator Culberson of Illinois voted for his colleague.

This settles one of the hardest fought contests in the United States for sometime, one that has practically tied up legislation in that branch for several days past.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE CARTER H. HARRISON

Chicago, March 1.—Chicago Republicans yesterday nominated for Mayor Charles E. Merriam, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago. There were five candidates. Returns from 966 precincts out of 1,324 gave Merriam 37,725 as compared with 19,607 received by his nearest competitor.

The Democrats polled a large vote, the same number of precincts giving former Mayor Harrison a lead of 3,000 over former Mayor Dunne.

Returns from 979 precincts out of 1,324 gave Harrison 40,508, Graham, 28,789, Dunne 37,284.

Republicans, 876 Precincts—Merriam 33,001, Scully 832, Thompson 17,974, Murray 1,782, Smulski 16,961.

AN AGENT OF DEATH.

N. J. Town Will Compel Removal of Wall Paper Before Repapering.

Newark, N. J., March 1.—The Bayonne Board of Health has added to the city's sanitary code a regulation prohibiting the pasting of new wall paper on the walls of any dwelling until the old paper has been removed and the walls made free from disease germs.

A recent epidemic was traced by the sanitary corps to germs which had lingered for several months in old wall paper.

At the Wichita Falls Veterinary Hospital a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Connor of Archer City was operated on this week.

Appropriation Bill Now Ready For Introduction

Austin, Tex., March 1.—Although the general appropriation bill will not be introduced in the House and Senate until Thursday or Friday, an advance digest of it as it will be offered has been secured. The bill has been prepared by the Senate finance committee and the House appropriations committee, acting jointly, so it is likely that there will be fewer changes when it reaches the two houses of the Legislature, than have been made in former committee bills.

The bill is an interesting one, and while no totals are given the total appropriations carried in the bill will not be far from the total of the bill two years ago, although it will likely be a little above that.

One striking feature is that the bill reduces the state ranger fund from \$25,000 to \$15,000. The agricultural and mechanical college is allowed \$50,000 for a dormitory. The university appropriation is the same as last year, although there may be some delayed changes, as all committees are not exactly satisfied with the present provision.

The attorney general is allowed \$20,000 for enforcement of anti-trust laws, as against \$10,000 in the last bill. The comptroller is allowed \$5,000 for enforcement of the Robertson-Pittsburgh law.

The inspector fund for State livestock sanitary board is raised, and the number of inspectors doubled. No normal scholarships are provided for the asylums, normal schools and different institutes come in for larger maintenance funds. The Southwestern insane asylum is given \$40,000 for a new wing to the main building. The North Texas Normal College gets a new building, appropriation. The Confederate home gets a larger general appropriation than ever before.

(Continued on page 4)

Don't say gimme a can of tomatoes just say: "Gimme a can of 'First Pick' tomatoes."

BELLE OF WICHITA

THE BEST FLOUR ON THE MARKET WICHITA MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

CHAUTAUQUA COMMITTEE MEETS HERE TOMORROW

LOCAL COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO SUBMIT DEFINITE PROPOSITION FOR THIS CITY.

QUESTION WAS DISCUSSED

Matter Was Considered at Length at Meeting of Directors of Chamber of Commerce.

From Tuesday's Daily.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce this morning the committee recently appointed to confer with the Chautauqua committee of the North and Northwest Texas conferences of the M. E. Church, South were given authority to make a definite offer to the committee when it meets here tomorrow afternoon and to sign a contract in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce if the proposition made by the committee is accepted.

The agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce was also authorized in conjunction with representative citizens from Byers, Petrolia, Burkburnett, Iowa Park, Archer City and other communities throughout this and Archer and Clay counties to call a mass meeting at some date to be decided upon for the purpose of organizing a tri country fair to be held in this city this fall.

The discussion of these two important matters took up most of the time in the directors meeting this morning.

It was announced that the chautauqua committee from the North and Northwest Texas conferences of the M. E. Church, South would meet in this city again tomorrow when they would expect a definite proposition from the citizens of Wichita Falls. A tentative suggestion as the basis for a proposition from the citizens of Wichita Falls was submitted by the chautauqua committee of the two conferences. This proposed that all the privileges at the lake be turned over to the chautauqua for its use and benefit during the week or ten days of the meeting; that a bathing pool be erected below the dam; that the one fare to and from the lake on the traction line be reduced to ten cents during the chautauqua; that the Chautauqua be given the use of the grounds and the ball park. The conference committee also suggested that the citizens of Wichita Falls make some proposition relative to tents and cots and that they make provision for advertising the meeting over North and Northwest Texas.

Mr. J. A. Kemp, president of the Wichita Falls Traction Company said that he believed all the requirements proposed could be complied with so far as the traction company was concerned.

Rev. C. M. Bishop urged that the committee be ready to submit a definite proposition when the conference committee met here tomorrow. He said that great interest was being taken in the proposed Chautauqua throughout this section of the State and believed that no less than 1000 visitors would attend. He said that many expected a larger number. Twenty-five to fifty dollars would be spent here by every one who attended so that the meeting would bring a considerable sum of money here in addition to other benefits.

Upon a motion C. W. Bean and F. P. St. Clair were added to the committee from the Chamber of Commerce to close a contract with the conference committee.

Dr. J. M. Bell of the agricultural committee recommended that a call for a meeting of the progressive citizens of Wichita, Clay and Archer counties be called to meet in this city at an early date for the purpose of organizing a fair association. His suggestion was adopted and the members of the agricultural committee were asked to secure the signatures of prominent citizens from nearby towns to the call. It is proposed to organize a stock company and to make the fair an annual occurrence.

The trains are regaining their regularity following the recent snow blockades and are now running nearly on time, although not altogether on schedule.

Doings at Austin.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 28.—In the Senate today Senator Hudspeth introduced a bill absolutely repealing the automatic tax law as recommended by Gov. Colquitt. Senator Collins introduced a bill for the employment of civil engineers to make topographical maps of the counties with reference to drainage. The Senate adopted resolutions recalling the wolf scalp bill and the Judges and Attorneys expense bill in order to save them from the Governor's veto. It is understood that the Senate will change them. The Senate today passed the following bills:

- Confederate Homes and pension five per cent tax.
- Authorizing casualty companies to incorporate in Texas.
- Establishment of independent school districts in two or more counties.
- Proper branding of fertilizers.
- Changing of the Supreme Court procedure was made a special order for Wednesday.
- The House also recalled the wolf scalp and Judges expense bills to make corrections.

ALFALFA ROOTS FOR TABLE USE

Discovered To Be Nourishing and Similar to Espargagus Properly Prepared.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 28.—Alfalfa roots, white and tender will take the place of early asparagus if Louisa E. Weinland, an irrigation rancher in the Spokane Valley, is successful with her plans for marketing the newest table vegetable in the western country. Miss Weinland, who came from Pennsylvania last spring, has broached the enterprise to members of the Spokane chamber of commerce and several have promised to assist in establishing a small cannery. The discovery that alfalfa root is nourishing to man as it is to live stock was made by Miss Weinland several months ago, but the proper method of preparing it was not ascertained until a few days ago, when the young woman, after poring for hours in a high tone on cookery, decided to try recipes for cooking asparagus. The first dish was sampled by a neighbor's hired man, who, ignorant of what he was eating, called for a second dish. Other neighbors ate of the root and pronounced it satisfying to the palate as well as highly nourishing, they say the flavor is similar to asparagus.

Take the Daily Times.

Was Quannah Parker Poisoned? Comanches Believe He Was

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 28.—That Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians and head counselor of the Kiowa, Comanche and affiliated tribes, was poisoned by Indian medicine men and died from poison instead of rheumatism affecting the heart, is the belief of the Comanches, who say the Great Spirit revealed the truth to their medicine men when, with the "great medicine," they entered the room to administer "Kotes-Wyso," or the Indians' last resort.

They will send White Parker, son of Quannah, among the Cheyennes to gather evidence.

Dr. J. A. Perisho of Cache, who attended Parker in his last illness, does not believe death could have resulted from poison, but the Comanches declare "the white medicine men don't know Indian poison."

Quannah had been visiting among the Cheyennes for three days when the fatal illness seized him. Although the two tribes have been on friendly terms for the past ten years, the Comanches say an old grudge has existed from tribal wars of forty years ago, aggravated by later hostilities between the Cheyennes and Kiowas, resulting in the Kiowa massacre, in which Parker, as head chief, interfered.

Had death come in this manner be-

VICTORIA MONUMENT IS A COLOSSAL ONE

Completed It Will Represent More Than Seven Thousand Tons of Marble.

London, Feb. 28.—The middle of May has been selected as the time for unveiling the National Memorial to Queen Victoria, which it has taken more than five years to build in the great circular space in front of Buckingham Palace created and beautified by the art of Sir Aston Webb. No more appropriate time for the unveiling of the memorial could have been selected. The impressive exercises in honor of the memory of "Victoria the Good" will form a fitting prelude to the brilliant ceremonies of the coronation of her grandson that will follow a month later.

Many of the royalties of Europe are to attend the unveiling. The colonial premiers and other statesmen who are to attend the imperial conference beginning at the end of May will also have a part in the exercises.

The Queen Victoria memorial has been spoken of as the "Dreadnought" of great monuments. From start to finish the builders have kept the idea of the durability of the monument in mind. Every brick in the deep foundations and every block of marble in the massive superstructure was carefully examined and pronounced perfect before it was put in place. The great monument as it stands completed represents more than 2,000 tons of marble, masonry and granite.

Colossal is the only word giving an adequate conception of the size and imposing appearance of the monument. The memorial as a whole consists of a vast artistic framework that includes so many works of art that their conception and execution alone might have filled half a busy man's working lifetime. There are numerous statues and low reliefs in both marble and bronze, to say nothing of the great flights of steps, the magnificent fountain-basis, the retaining wall, the piers and base. The central figure, of course, is the statue of the Queen, who is presented with characteristic dignity. The statue is of marble and is 11-1/2 feet high. Forming the background for the Queen's statue is a great marble base surmounted by a bronze figure of "Victory," twelve feet in height. "Courage" and "Conquancy" stand as attendant and contributory figures. At the opposite end, looking toward the palace which in London was the Queen's official home, is the imposing group of "Motherhood." To the right and left stand the marble groups representing "Justice" and "Truth."

W. H. Cliff, a leading and influential citizen of Lawton, Okla., was in the city yesterday enroute home from Archer county, where he had been to look after business interests. Mr. Cliff has considerable land interests near Archer City and often visits this section of the state.

Was Quannah Parker Poisoned? Comanches Believe He Was

for the days of subjugation to the white man's government, Comanche leaders declare the buried hatchet would ere this have been exhumed and war parties would have been training for an invasion of Cheyenne territory. Now if action is taken, it must be through the courts.

A GOOD RECORD FOR FIRST TERM

If the record made by District Attorney Foster during the past week in the district court at this place may be taken as an indication of what he is to accomplish in the future in the way of prosecuting criminals, the lawless element had better begin to look a little out. Out of five cases that went to trial convictions were secured in all, the penalties being for either two or three years in each case. Judge Foster is an able lawyer and that good results may be expected during his term of office, none will grieve on account of his reputation for persistency in any matter that he undertakes. It may be expected that he will be found fighting for convictions just as hard during the last term of court as in the first.

COL. ROOSEVELT DEFENDS RECALL

SAYS SAME CAN ONLY PREVENT OFFICIALS FROM BECOMING OPPRESSORS.

IT IS NOT A NEW FAD

Principal Was Incorporated in the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt was the center of the celebration of Washington's birthday in Chicago Wednesday and his program was strenuous enough to satisfy even his strenuous appetite.

When he got up in the morning, he announced that he was "fit as a fiddle" after a day's rest and a good night's sleep at the Union League Club.

From 8:30 o'clock until 10 o'clock the Colonel received friends at the Union League Club and hundreds of personal as well as political friends called on him. Following the reception, he prepared for his speech at the auditorium, at 10:30 o'clock.

Colonel Roosevelt talked with newspaper men for the first time since he has been here. He was noticeably reticent all day Tuesday and the stunts pulled off were "without the press."

The former President began his speech-making at a mass meeting at the auditorium, where his subject was "Nationalism and Democracy." He discussed the initiative and referendum and recall and broke the news to "opponents of fads" that the recall provision is in the Massachusetts State Constitution, which was adopted in 1780.

He was discussing the constitution of Arizona, which provides for the recall of United States Senators. He said it was Arizona's right to make such a provision if it wanted to. "It is a mistake," said Mr. Roosevelt, "to attach too much importance to the necessity of legislation, but the best law amounts to nothing if it is not properly administered, that is to say, administered with honesty. And in the same way, no governmental scheme will give good government unless the people apply it in accordance with the fundamental laws of righteousness."

"I have been amused at the discussion at some of the phases of the initiative and referendum and recall. I feel that it can only benefit in the long run if the conditions of its use are safeguarded and if it is really used, but it is absurd to take the attitude towards it by certain people. For instance, I have seen it publicly stated that Arizona should not be admitted to the Union because its constitution calls for the recall. If this is the only objection it is worth while finding out that the constitution of the State of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, provides a recall."

Valentine & Long have opened up a saloon in the St. James hotel building.

FORMER PRISONER HAS SOME MONEY

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 28.—Clinton Buchanan, who recently completed serving a term in the county jail at Walla Walla, Wash., following conviction on the charge of passing "no funds" checks, can today draw a good one for \$12,000, the amount he received from J. F. Kijner of Spokane, and B. C. Holt of Walla Walla, for a patent attachment to a sidehill combined threshing machine. The device is designated to keep the threshing apparatus at a level position on any contour of land and tilf of head. Experts declare that the attachment is the most useful contrivance of its kind that has been patented, as it will add much to the efficiency of the big machines, now used extensively in the wheat belts throughout the western country. Buchanan made arrangements to sell his device while behind the bars. It is said he passed the worthless checks while under the influence of liquor. Fellow prisoners say that on leaving the jail he promised not to touch another drop of strong drink as long as he lived.

LENT BEGINS MARCH 1; SEASON OF DENIAL

Catholic and Episcopal Churches Have Special Observance During Forty Days.

Lent will begin Wednesday, marking the start of the annual forty-day period of prayer, almsgiving and fasting in commemoration of the forty days the Lord spent in the wilderness. This period is observed especially in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Many, however, says a prominent rector, annually observe Lent without actually being familiar with its significance.

"The Christian church for many centuries," he said, "has observed the forty days in commemoration of the forty days the Lord spent in the wilderness, the days that are looked upon as the great feast of the soul and retiring from worldly pleasures; many of them innocent in themselves and better opportunities can be given to cultivate Christian graces and truths which distinguish those who follow Christ rather than the world."

"The primary purpose of Lent is the discipline of the body, in order that it may be brought into a subjective spirit."

"These great duties are brought out during the season of Lent. They are those emphasized in the Sermon on the Mount and are often spoken of as the three marks of the devout Christian—prayer, almsgiving and fasting."

"Ash Wednesday and Good Friday (April 14) are the special fasting days of Lent."

Crowd Follows First New York Harem Skirt

New York, Feb. 28.—Brooklyn Bridge broke its record as a scene of dare-devil exploits yesterday. A suitor never thrilled the throng of bridge promenaders more than did the appearance of a dashing young blonde on the great thoroughfare late this afternoon. She was attired in the new harem skirt—the first of the millions of New York women publicly to venture the new affectation of men's clothes, which has stirred continental cities to riot. It nearly came so that on the bridge today.

Pedestrian traffic was blocked by the crowds which followed in her wake and followed her hold lead right into Newspaper Row, Postoffice Square and down Broadway, finally vanishing into the underground station of the Hudson tubes. The boldest of newspaper reporter "fell down on the story," all balking at the suggestion that some one inquire the heroine's name.

Theft at Sea: Woman Victim Loses a Fortune in Jewelry

New York, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Malvin Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, was robbed of a fortune in jewels aboard a trans-Atlantic liner. Diamonds, pearls and other gems to the value of approximately \$100,000 disappeared mysteriously from her state room on the steamship America of the Hamburg-American line some time between 9:30 o'clock last evening and 5:30 o'clock this morning.

The loss was reported immediately after the liner docked at Hoboken this afternoon and the police are working on the case. Mrs. Drummond hurried to the Hotel Plaza, declining to discuss her loss. The Hamburg-American line disclaims all responsibility on the ground that passengers leave jewels in their staterooms at the owner's risk.

A wireless message sent from the America as she neared port summoned detectives down the bay in a tug. They learned from Mrs. Hammond details of the theft and began to comb the ship and to search the crew. But not a trace of the jewels was found.

Arising early she was startled to find the drawer empty. The captain of the America was notified and a quiet investigation was begun before an aerogram called police authorities on shore. Stewards and stewardesses

TARIFF QUESTION OVERSHADOWING ONE

Stands Out as the Leading Issue in the Present Session of Congress.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—While the Canadian reciprocity treaty stands out as one of the biggest things before the Congress which is just coming to a close because of the fierce controversy it stirred up between different sections and interests, and the uncertain ultimate effect it would have on the general tariff policy of the country, and also because of the bearing it had on an extra session with the inevitable opening up of endless legislative possibilities, there were many other matters before Congress which would have engaged the attention of the country to a considerable extent if the treaty had not monopolized it. The Lorimer case, for instance, was sensational in the extreme; there was a bill for the reorganization of the consular service, which received but passing attention; there were the usual appropriations bills carrying hundreds of millions of dollars, which had to be rushed through; there was the annual and inevitable war scare personally conducted and exhibited by Hon. Richard Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac fame; and there were dozens of other things, all of which suffered as to publicity from the prominence given reciprocity and extra session talk.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

To the Sunday School Army of Texas: The last line has been written, the last letters are being mailed, the finishing touches on the program, and the detail work of all committees are complete, for the mighty gathering of Sunday School forces of Texas, which will convene at Fort Worth Thursday, March 9, to Monday, March 13.

The main sessions of the Convention are to be held in the First Methodist church, and the overflow and conference meetings will be held in the First Baptist, First Christian, Taylor Street Presbyterian and St. Paul's Methodist churches.

The largest number of noted world specialists and trained experts which have ever been together in a single State Convention will be at Fort Worth. The program calls for a school of methods, which with the many conferences on the various departments, with leaders expected from probably 150 counties, will make this one of the rarest opportunities ever brought to the Sunday school workers of our State.

The attractive features of the Convention are too numerous to mention, but the Officers' Conference, the Departmental Conferences, the many Mass Meetings for teachers, pastors, superintendents, temperance missions,

were questioned closely and their clothes and belonging searched, and when the detectives arrived there were quiet inquiries among the 128 first cabin passengers aboard.

As not a clue was developed, however, the customs authorities were appointed to aid under guise of baggage inspection everyone's luggage was sifted thoroughly, but as far as could be learned, not even a suspicion was unearthed.

The customs men made it a point to examine carefully the baggage and personal belongings of not only the first cabin passengers but of the 300 men and women in the second cabin. No one was even temporarily detained however, and the police must now extend their search to pawn shops.

Mrs. Drummond was Miss Albertina Huck, daughter of Louis C. Huck, of Chicago. Her first husband was Marshall Field, Jr., son of the Chicago millionaire merchant. The younger Field died in 1905 of a gunshot wound.

Secretary Day of the Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a letter from the Worley Directory Co., at Dallas, saying that the Wichita Falls directories have been printed and will be shipped here tonight. A representative of the company will be here in a few days to make deliveries.

FORT WORTH HAS A SERIOUS RIOT

A MOB OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND ATTACK NEGROES IN THE BUSINESS SECTION

NEGRO SHOW THE CAUSE

White Man Attempts to Operate a Theatre Exclusively For The Negroes.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 28.—An unruly mob composed of about 1000 men and boys paraded the streets of this city last night and made life miserable for the negro population for several hours before the disturbing element could be quelled. For some time the mob surged and swarmed on Main and Houston streets and whenever a negro was encountered he received rough treatment at the hands of the whites.

The mob was incited by a white man who attempted to operate a moving picture show exclusively for negroes at which a negro was placed in charge of the ticket window. This place was the first attacked by the mob that afterward extended its operations to other parts of the city.

Nobody was seriously hurt during the riot but matters had a decidedly threatening appearance for some time and some lines of business suffered considerable loss as a result of the early closing that resulted.

Mounted police are today patrolling the streets and keeping back the crowds from the scene of the disturbance. A small band attempted today to break into the theatre that caused the disturbance but were driven away and the police think there will be no further trouble.

the great parade with probably ten thousand people expected in line, the great Adult Conference and Banquet, the important Conference for Elementary workers, and numerous other features will make this Convention one of the greatest ever offered to the workers in the South.

The faculty of noted experts will represent eleven states and nine denominations. Among the noted speakers to be present are: Rev. H. M. Hamill, Educational Chairman of the International Sunday School Association; Rev. Wm. A. Brown, International Missionary Superintendent; J. Shreve Durham, International Visitation Superintendent; Prof. M. A. Honline, of Ohio, Educational Director of the United Brethren Church of America; Rev. R. P. Shepard, one of the editors of the Christian Publishing Company, with headquarters at St. Louis; Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, teacher of the wonderful class of 300 men at Corinth, Miss.; Prof. E. G. Excell, the world's greatest song leader; Alvin W. Roper, the world's greatest sacred pianist; Mrs. H. M. Hamill, of Tennessee, the noted Elementary specialist; the General Secretaries of six states; John C. Carman, of Colorado; W. Fred Long of Mississippi; Chas. H. Nichols, of Oklahoma; Thos. V. Elizer, of Louisiana; R. R. Ray, of Florida; Wm. Nebuchiah Wiggins, of Texas.

In addition to these leaders, there will be a large number of noted State experts who hold important positions in the State official family, including five county superintendents, 56 district superintendents, 150 departmental members. All of these represent the leading protestant denominations of Texas, and are among the most active leaders of their own denomination.

Any pastor, superintendent, teacher and Sunday School worker of any Sunday School of any denomination in Texas is entitled to become a delegate. Each delegate should enroll immediately upon arrival, paying the registration fee of \$1.00; which secures the beautiful badge necessary to be admitted to the reserved seats in the main auditorium, which will be reserved for regularly enrolled delegates.

With the enrollment fee each delegate is presented his badge, souvenir song book, souvenir booklet, notebook, pencil and a receipt for a year's subscription to the Texas Sunday School Star.

- Robt. H. Colicann, State President.
- J. T. McClure, Central Chairman.
- Wm. Neemiah Wiggins, General Secretary.
- Texas Sunday School Association, 108 Plateau Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

ROAD IS CONSTRUCTED IN A SINGLE DAY

H. G. James, editor of the Independence (Kan.) Daily Reporter, the man who fathered the scheme to build a highway from Independence to Coffeyville, Kan., in one day and became president of the association which actually built the road, wrote the following account of the work for the Nashville Tennessean and American:

"A newspaper some years ago in reporting the speech of a well-known politician announced that he had 'delivered a well prepared extemporaneous address. That is the way the Montgomery County Good Roads Association built 18 miles of road between Independence and Coffeyville, Kan., in a single day. Men do not do big things without preparation. Daniel Webster upon taking and winning an important case without notice replied to a compliment that he was not unprepared. He had read up extensively in a similar case 25 years before. The building of the Independence-Coffeyville road was the result of a 20-year dream of good roads.

It seemed to me that in such a state, where oil could be had for 40 cents a barrel, and a higher had made the people rich and prosperous, building good roads ought to be easy.

I am wiser now.
No work is easy.
There is no easy road to improved highways.

If a good road movement were to be started in Montgomery county it became evident to me some one would have to submerge his modesty and bodily take the initiative.

I decided to be the goat.

In the beginning there were many who doubted in this good road movement, but in the end they were ready to do and die for its success.

I wrote a call for a mass meeting to be held in Independence, September 20, and published it in large type on the first page of my paper, which caused considerable comment. I proposed that at this meeting a movement be started for the building in a single day of an oil road from Independence to Coffeyville, a distance of 19 miles. I had read that houses had been built in a day, and that many other wonderful things had been accomplished from many to many in Iowa a cross-state highway had been reshaped and dragged in a day, and it seemed to me we could build this road in a day if we set our hands and minds to it.

Many Suggestions.

In a few days I began to receive letters offering suggestions. I was surprised to find the railroads and the Standard Oil Company were the most enthusiastic advocates of good roads in the country. The latter wrote offering any assistance possible. The company from 26 Broadway furnished me with many cuts illustrative of "before and after" taking the good road care. These I published in my newspaper. I had a letter printed in circular form and sent out over the country calling attention to the proposed meeting and project, arranged for the state highway engineer to be present at the meeting and make an address and solicited by letter the aid of the newspapers.

On September 12 everybody seemed to know about the meeting and there apparently was great interest. Tuesday afternoon, September 20, State Engineer Chamberlain and I walked up to the court room at 1:30 o'clock to attend the meeting, expecting to find the room crowded to suffocation.

There wasn't a soul to welcome us. My enthusiasm dropped below zero. Gearhart alone was cheerful, but I could see plainly he pitied me for imagining I had aroused public interest in good roads. He had had more to do with the subject than I and parenthetically I wish to add that Gearhart is doing a great work for Kansas in his good road sermons. This state had to wheedle around the law to find authority to employ him, but it made no mistake.

We waited and presently a few strangers began to enter. I went to the telephone and called some of my friends and finally we got about 45 people to the court house. It turned out a good meeting. There was a lot of interest and real enthusiasm.

Organization Effected.

We organized the Montgomery Good Roads Association and elected officers. It was decided to build a road from Independence to Coffeyville. There was considerable difference of opinion as to how, when and by what route to build. In compliance with my request the association did not adopt constitution and by-laws; it did not even adopt a preamble. It just organized and went to work. It has never adopted but one resolution—one asking the county commissioners to appoint a county highway engineer—and that was at no time. The president was authorized to appoint an executive committee of nine members to assist the officers in carrying out the purpose of the association to build good roads. There were to be no dues and every one might belong.

It was realized that if we were to get an experimental or education road built it would be necessary for the executive officer of the association to have considerable latitude. And so it proved.

To organize a good roads association is a comparatively easy matter; to organize a working force to build good roads is an entirely different proposition. If there is anyone who imagines it is an easy thing to do so, let that Independence-Coffeyville road was a spontaneous combustion of enthusiasm let him at once disabuse his mind of the idea. There were obstacles as high as mountains to overcome; prejudices to ally; there were days so dark it seemed the sun of courage would never shine again.

Plan in Detail.

Here briefly is the plan suggested: Build an oil road to Coffeyville as straight as possible; do it in a day; get all the preliminary work done in advance, divide the distance between the two cities into two divisions and place a paid superintendent over each

division, whose duty it should be to see the farmers get the right of way cleared and grass burned, as much of the ditch plowed as possible, subdivide the two big divisions into one-mile sections with foreman over each mile; appoint committees to solicit funds, secure tools, teams and material; appoint a committee to ask township trustees to build culverts, etc.

As I enumerate these details now it again sounds easy, but only those closely connected with the movement know what a task it was. Immediately a contention arose over the route. Every progressive and successful farmer upon whom we might count for cooperation wanted the road to pass his farm. One man offered \$300, another \$250, another \$350 and one mile of built road, another \$500. And so it went.

This contest threatened to wreck the whole project. It frightened me. My own preference was a straight road south 16 miles. This would require but two turns. But hills, bridges and scrub oaks made it impossible. However, the advocates of this route were insistent. The river route offered the largest financial assistance and it would have been the easiest to build except for six miles of overflow land. The engineers condemned this route. The natural route was the "ridge road," the traveled highway between the two towns since the days of the first settlers. It is full of turns and there are numerous hard rock hills on the Independence end, but that was the route finally decided upon.

Rivalry Over Routes.

To reach this decision required many meetings. The route branch grew more and more tense. One of the strongest advocates of the road and a member of the executive committee angrily left the room and never attended another meeting.

The president pursued a waiting policy and finally one by one the intractable retired and the other soon harmonized their differences and thereafter worked in perfect harmony and accord. If you are going to build good roads, the success of your project will hinge entirely upon the degree of unity in your board of managers. I care not how much money nor how many friends, nor what energy this man or that man may have, you had better temporarily offend him if he is not in accord and get someone who is. The success of our movement was in the fact that we made no start until we had acquired perfect harmony amongst ourselves.

But to do this required many meetings and at times courage. It was harder to get organized than had been anticipated. Meeting after meeting was held when little more than talk was accomplished. My business demanded my attention and most of my work for the movement had to be done at night or by telephone or by letter. It seemed like an imposition to drag business men out at 8:30 at night to talk good roads, especially when you had to ask them to furnish an automobile in the bargain and most of the money in the end. But it had to be done.

Opposition Arose.

Opposition arose from unexpected sources and at times it seemed impossible to force the matter through. I believe it would have been practically impossible except for the assistance of the newspapers.

Publicity is a mighty factor in building good roads.

Finally we got the organization perfected. We divided the distance equally between the two towns and found that we had from the city limit to city limits about 18 miles of road to build. We named a superintendent of the Coffeyville end and a superintendent of the Independence end. Then we divided each half into mile sections and named a foreman over each. These foremen were farmers along the route.

Over and over again I was told my scheme was a wild dream, that the building of a road on the popular enthusiasm plan from Independence to Coffeyville in a day could never be done. I feared that kind of talk, and whenever I heard a man indulging in it I took him off to one side and asked him to stay by the proposition until it failed, anyway. To two or three close friends I confided that we had no idea of building the road in a day. We were simply hitching our wagon to a star. If we set out to build the road in a day we would have something to talk about, something to work to; we would have to get ready for that day, we would get some people out, we would create public interest. If we did this we would have made a success. Such was my argument. And largely because I had set my heart on this scheme and because they pitied me the executive committee permitted me to have my own way.

Another thing urged was the immediate building of the road. Our first meeting was held September 20. Winter was coming and many argued that we should wait until spring to get ready. I have never observed that the road has been built since the preparation is all made the last hour. We decided to build the road the first of November. That was apparently a short time—but it was ample.

Somewhere I have read that "Life is one damn thing after another." So is road building. One thing after another comes up to discourage. "The farmers said it would be simply an automobile speedway and they were opposed to it; business men were in different, the township trustees said it was a city movement and they refused any assistance because they thought the owners of autos would build the road whether they helped or not, some of those districts which wanted the road and did not let it be built to permit their township machinery to be used on the new road, we were threatened with injunction by the trustees if we did not follow suggestions which they proposed, the trustees of Independence township re-

fused to build culverts, although they had \$2,000 in the treasury, the first superintendent for the Independence half quit the job without accomplishing anything. Another man was named in his place and he fell down. November 15 had been set as the day for building the road and it was drawing near. The division foremen were in the meantime getting busy clearing the route and burning the grass and hedge brush.

All this time Oscar James, a farmer residing near Coffeyville, who had been made superintendent of the Independence end, was pushing work vigorously. Clyde King, a young engineer of Coffeyville, had offered gratuitously his services and was engaged in surveying and laying out the road. Some of the farmers did what they could, but their teams were not used to heavy work and the farmers did not know how to use it to build a road. What was needed was experienced men to lead.

This required money. It became absolutely necessary to get a certain amount of work done before November 15 to show the people we really were going to build the road or our road day scheme would be a fiasco. The general impression that we would fall down in the end and not carry the project through was most disheartening. We decided to engage the paving contractors of the two cities to do some preliminary work, but before they would start they had to be guaranteed their pay.

In this connection I wish to explain the real difference between our road and that performed by the townships, who are said to have built a road across their state in a day. There was already a well-graded pike across Iowa and all that was done on the day in question was to drag and reshape it. It was quite different with us. There were long stretches of our road where the good soil had never been turned, there were hills of rock which required 200 blasts of dynamite, there were bridges and culverts to build, there were big trees directly in the route to be chopped down and the stumps grubbed out, there were four to six foot fills to be made. It was a physical impossibility to build such a road in a day. But it was possible to try and all our hopes were based upon the enthusiasm aroused and the work accomplished in getting ready for November 15.

In Independence our finance committee did noble work and secured in cash donations about \$2,700; we drew on this to pay for our preliminary work, everybody donated his labor on November 15, so that we were not required to pay anything for the occasion, and besides giving days of their own time, paid the hire of heavy, trained teams for one, three and four days.

At Coffeyville Oscar James personally guaranteed the payment of teams he employed. James is one of the noblest, most public-spirited farmers I have ever known. My advice to all public workers is to get the money in the bank first.

With paying contractors to work on both ends of the road with their experienced men, we made progress and the farmers filled in nicely. I drove up and down the route, meeting the farmers and others. We drew more heavily upon the columns of the newspapers. The work began to take shape and when the people saw that we really meant business they came in by the hundreds. We built a mile of road on each end and won the confidence of the people. Then the barriers began to disappear, the farmers came over, and the road seemed assured. Out of Independence we began putting oil on the road and by November 15 everything was in readiness for road day.

We succeeded in having the mayors of Coffeyville and Independence declare November 15 road day for Montgomery county, a legal holiday. The day before I made it my business in Independence to call upon the banks, the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the Kansas Natural Gas Company, the merchants and others to close their places of business. I was surprised at the readiness of the big institutions to suspend their business for an entire day to build the public road. We certainly showed great interest and public-spiritedness. I called upon the principal of the Montgomery county high school to excuse the young men of that institution for the day without penalty in their grades, and he unhesitatingly acceded to my wish. The management of the Independence hotel was equally as patriotic. Several committees were appointed to look after details, such as getting automobiles out at 7 o'clock in the morning to carry the volunteers to designated places along the route, furnishing water, etc.

Court Dismissed.

Upon request Judge Finnelly agreed to dismiss court and sentence every man at 7 o'clock on the day to work on the "good roads day." There were certain places along the route where the road was in especially bad condition, the Independence half being much more hilly and hard to work. We assigned the "office volunteers" to these places. Men who are not accustomed to expecting much and who are used to overcoming obstacles by their own efforts, were assigned to these places, clerks and lawyers could accomplish any real work in road building. I want to bear testimony to the splendid work such men did on the Independence-Coffeyville road.

Tuesday morning, November 15, arrived on schedule time. It was a cold, frosty morning. Judge Finnelly and his "court house gang" were assigned to the rock hill just south of Independence. For half a century this hill had been in fearful condition, almost impassable at times. The schoolboys were assigned to another rock hill about six miles south of town; the Prairie Oil and Gas Company clerks were assigned to Clear Creek hill, seven miles south of town; the rest of the lot to make those assignments and I selected the hardest places for the unseasoned men, chiefly to satisfy my ambition to "show the Missourians" what these office men and schoolboys could do, and I take great pride in saying that Judge Finnelly and his lawyer and court house assistants were helters on their hands, but they worked steadily until night falling and digging the rock out, making two side gutters in solid stone, cracking rock in the middle of the road and covering it with clay and filling in the depression at the foot of the hill until, as if by magic, an eyeore for

half a century was transformed into a fine roadway. The schoolboys labored like slaves and performed a similar miracle on their hill, as did the oil and gas men. The latter had to clear away a young forest and dig down an embankment to make a way for the road. Some of them swung the axe until they became so sick they let go their breakfast, but they were game, and after a few minutes' rest upon the ground they returned, like true soldiers, to the work.

All along the way between these hills were scores of teams and men plowing, scraping, dragging. A great steam traction engine puffed and snorted and tore up the ground and dragged it to the center of the road.

It was a great sight. Try to imagine if you can me and teams with road-building machinery of every description lining the highway for 18 miles between these two cities.

Here were lawyers and doctors, preachers and politicians, day laborers and millers, bankers and clerks, printers and mechanics, friends and enemies, shoulder to shoulder, without wage or price, working in a great public enterprise for the common weal.

It was inspiring. An automobile was placed at my disposal for the day and I went back and forth along the route. It was a picture I shall never forget. It looked indeed, as if Montgomery county, Kansas, had become aroused on the subject of good roads. Superintendent Dellone of the Independence half, accompanied by Engineer Stivers, and Superintendent Jansen of the Coffeyville half, accompanied by Engineer King, in their automobiles road back and forth over their divisions directing the work and encouraging the men. Superintendent Dellone and his men subintended rock fills, while Superintendent Jansen built fine concrete culverts, which will stand long after these good road advocates have returned to dust. The stone crushers on the Coffeyville end and the steam traction engine on the Independence end, the layout, energetic, self-sacrificing Jansen on his division, and the indomitable, forceful, never-giving-up Dellone on his were coordinated forces that equalized the two harmonious armies of volunteer laborers in a great economic enterprise which has drawn the attention of an admiring nation, and which created a spirit of public enthusiasm for better highways which is already being felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Surely the success of this enterprise, so discouraging at times, was sufficient to well pay for all the efforts it cost.

QUANAH PARKER HAS PASSED AWAY

CHIEF OF COMANCHE INDIANS SUCCEUMBS TO ATTACK OF RHEUMATISM.

WAS 67 YEARS OF AGE

Funeral Service Was Held This Afternoon and Interment Was by His Mother.

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 24.—Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians, last of the great Indian braves who once spread terror among white settlers of the great Southwest, considered by many the greatest living blanket Indian of his latter days, is dead.

He died at his home, four miles northwest of Cache, fifteen miles west of Lawton at the foot of the Wichitas, at 12:05 yesterday from a severe attack of rheumatism, which affected the heart. Parker and his family had been on a visit to the Cheyenne Indians near Hammon since Sunday. He had been suffering from rheumatism for several weeks and when he left home was not well. While among the Cheyennes the recent cold wave brought on a return of rheumatism and, believing his end was near, he ordered his relatives to bring him home. He arrived at Cache on a stretcher shortly after 11, and within twenty minutes after being carried to his home died.

The funeral was held today at 2 o'clock. Quanah has, in fact, been leader since the death of his father. At the time he was 14 years of age, Chief Nocona called his people together and requested that his son, Quanah, be his successor after he had proven his right to the throne by his bravery. When the young chief became 18 years of age he reorganized the tribe and went upon the war path.

Three years ago at the great intertribal council, held at Saddle Mountain, Quanah was formally elected Chief of the Comanches, after a bitterly contested campaign in which Eschli, one of the leading subchiefs, was his principal opponent.

With the death of Parker the Comanches will have to select a new chief. Friends of Eschli declare he is the most probable successor of the great Quanah. But there are other candidates, chief among whom is Capt. Arrows. Arrows is the Indian who was chiefly responsible for inducing Parker to surrender. While Quanah never had directly professed the religion of his white mother, Cynthia Ann Parker, when near death he reiterated the desire, expressed at the funeral at the reburial of his mother's body at Cache Dec. 4 last, that he might meet her with the white man's God in the world beyond.

Parker was 67 years of age. He was the son of Cynthia Ann Parker, white captive of the Indians, and Peta Nocona, former chief of the tribe, and led the Indians on numerous raids on the white settlers of Texas and Oklahoma even up to the time of the establishment of Fort Sill, when he surrendered in 1874 to Gen. McKenzie at that post.

The casual observer has always believed Quanah to be a wealthy Indian, while the money lenders make the statement that he always has to borrow of them between the times of the semi-annual payments. He has had seven wives, three of whom are now performing domestic duties of his household. Fifteen children are now living, others have died.

The funeral services over the remains of Quanah were said by Rev. A. J. Becker of the Mennonite denomination at the Post Oak Mission Church and the body laid to rest beside that of his mother in an adjoining graveyard. Is the address given by Quanah at the funeral service of his white mother he said:

"My mother captured in 1836, when 9 years old. She born in Illinois, 1827. With her people she moved to Texas; erect Parker Fort. Did farming; established school, organized Baptist Church. Her uncle, preacher, gate to fort left open in 1836. Several Comanches run in on Parker family. Preacher killed. Later my mother married Peta Nocona, chief. Three children born, myself, Prairie Flower, a sister, and a younger brother. He died, in 1860. Col. Sam Ross, Ranger, take my mother back to Texas, Henderson County. He found her to be Cynthia Ann Parker, in her arms. She died 1870. Most sad story her capture. We want white folks know these things."

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

The State of Texas—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Wichita County, Texas.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the 16th day of August A. D. 1910 the District Court of Wichita County, Texas, rendered a decree in the case of Rebecca Willis, et al. No. 3881, vs. Guy Willis, et al. Which said decree is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

No. 3881. Rebecca Willis et al. vs. Guy Willis et al.—August 16th, 1910. This day came on for hearing the above entitled and numbered case when the plaintiffs appeared by their attorney, and it appearing to the court that the defendants, Guy Willis, Texas Willis, Berlin Willis, Sherman Maxfield, Walter Maxfield, Lula Maxfield and Odell Dutton, were each and all of them minors, and the court has heretofore appointed S. M. Foster, Guardian Ad Litem to represent the minor defendants, and the said Guardian Ad Litem having filed answer and the jury being waived, all matters of fact as well as of law are submitted to the Court.

And the Court having heard the evidence finds that the plaintiffs and defendants are the heirs of said Rebecca Willis being the widow, plaintiffs, Hy Willis, Jane Scott and Susan Johnson, Andrew Willis, Jessie Willis, Guy Willis, Ethel Wofford, Texas Willis, Berlin Willis being children of the said A. J. Willis, plaintiffs, Seth Maxfield, Grace Dutton, Odell Dutton, Walter Maxfield, Lula Maxfield, Mattie Maxfield, Grace Kelly and Fred Cross, being the grandchildren of said A. J. Willis, and altogether jointly entitled to share in his estate.

And it appearing to the Court that said A. J. Willis, deceased, was the father of eleven children and that the property in controversy, to-wit: Lot No. 13, block 75 in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, 145 acres of land in Wichita County, Texas, patented to David Craig, and 160 acres of the Wm. Mayer Survey was the separate estate of said A. J. Willis. Also lot 12, block 32, Barwise and Jalonick's Addition to the City of Wichita Falls, Texas, and that the said A. J. Willis was also the owner of one-half interest in lot No. 6, block No. 1, McBride's First Addition to the City of Wichita Falls, Texas, the other one-half interest being owned equitably by Rebecca Willis as her own separate property.

And it further appearing that the said Rebecca Willis had a life time estate in one-third of all the said estate owned by decedent, A. J. Willis.

It is therefore ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that plaintiffs, Hy Willis, Jane Scott, Susan Johnson, Andrew Willis, Jessie Willis, Guy Willis, Ethel Wofford, Texas Willis, Berlin Willis are each entitled to an undivided one-eleventh interest in the estate of A. J. Willis; decedent; that plaintiffs, Seth Maxfield and defendants, Sherman Maxfield, Walter Maxfield, Lula Maxfield, Grace Dutton and Odell Dutton are together jointly entitled to one-eleventh interest in the estate of said A. J. Willis; and it appearing to the Court that owing to the number of the heirs and the smallness of the said estate that the said estate is not susceptible of an equitable partition.

And it further appearing that it would be to the interest of all parties that compensation should be made to said Rebecca Willis for her life time estate so that the sale would be in fee simple and not subject to her life time interest.

It is ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that said lot No. 6, block No. 1, McBride's First Addition to the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, and lot No. 13, block No. 32, Barwise and Jalonick's Addition to the City of Wichita Falls, Texas, be set aside to said Rebecca Willis in fee simple, in lieu of her life time interest in said estate; and that the remaining estate be sold and proceeds divided among the other heirs in proportion of their respective interests.

It is therefore ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that all title of plaintiffs, Jane Scott, J. W. Scott, Grace Dutton, joined by her husband, Earl Dutton, Mrs. Odell Dutton, joined by her husband, Robert Dutton, Susan Johnson, joined by her husband, R. I. Johnson, Grace Kelly, joined by her husband, Pony Kelly, Fred Cross, Seth Maxfield, Andrew Willis, Jessie Willis, Ethel Wofford, joined by her husband, Ben Wofford, Hy Willis, and defendants, Guy Willis, Texas Willis, Berlin Willis, Sherman Maxfield, Walter Maxfield, Lula Maxfield, Mattie Maxfield and in and to lot No. 13, block No. 32, Barwise and Jalonick's Addition to the City of Wichita Falls, Texas, be set aside to said plaintiffs and defendants and invested in the said Rebecca Willis; and that the said Rebecca Willis be decreed to be owner of all interest in said two lots that were owned by the said A. J. Willis at the time of his death free of all claim of any of the other plaintiffs or defendants.

It is further ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court as to the remainder of the property belonging to the estate of A. J. Willis, deceased, to-wit: Lot No. 13, block No. 75, in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, 145 acres of land patented to David Craig, June 11th, 1876, abstract 146, more fully described as follows:

Located on the south side of the Big Wichita River, about 6 miles north of the mouth of Holliday Creek, beginning at the S. W. corner of B. M. Giles Survey on the N. E. line of the Wm. Mayer Survey, a stake from thence a cottonwood beam, north 8 degrees, E 56 1/2 yards; thence north 92 1/2 yards stake on south bank of river upon which two small elms bear south 87 deg. W. 55 yards;

thence up the river with its meanders W. 39 yards, north 49 1/2 deg. W. 107 yards, N. 59 deg. W. 93 yards, south 86 deg. W. 209 yards, south 63 deg. W. 129 yards, south 35 deg. W. 244 yards, south 35 1/2 deg. W. 201 yards, W. 240 yards, S. 70 deg. W. 271 yards; stake on bank of river from which cottonwood bears S. 65 deg. W. 39 yards; thence 912 yards to the place of beginning, containing, 145 acres of land.

Also 160 acres of land out of the N. W. corner of the Wm. Mayer Survey, abstract No. 276, volume 13, abstract 193, described as follows: Beginning at the N. W. corner of the Wm. Mayer Survey, thence E. 29 1/4 yards; thence S. 90 1/4 yards; thence W. 29 1/4 yards to the west line of said Wm. Mayer Survey; thence N. 90 1/4 yards to the place of beginning, described in plaintiff's petition to be sold by Sheriff of Wichita County, Texas, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder and that the proceeds be paid over to the clerk of the District Court of Wichita County, Texas, to be by him paid out to said plaintiffs and defendants in proportion to their respective interests, to-wit: To plaintiffs, Hy Willis, Jane Scott, Susan Johnson and defendants, Andrew Willis, Jessie Willis, Guy Willis, Ethel Wofford, Texas Willis and Berlin Willis each an undivided one-eleventh interest of the net proceeds of said sale.

To plaintiffs, Seth Maxfield, Grace Dutton and defendants, Sherman Maxfield, Walter Maxfield, Lula Maxfield, Mattie Maxfield, each and all an undivided one-seventy-seventh interest of the net proceeds of said sale. To plaintiffs, Grace Kelly and Fred Cross each an undivided one-seventy-second part of the net proceeds of the said sale.

It is expressly ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that the said Rebecca Willis be divested of all interest whatever in and to said lot No. 13, block No. 75, 145 acres of land patented to David Craig above described and said 160 acres out of the N. W. corner of Wm. Mayer Survey above described and that her interest in and to the said real estate be vested in the plaintiffs and defendants in proportion to their interest as above set out and that the sale by the Sheriff of Wichita County, be made free from all right, title or claim of her part; and that the said Sheriff be authorized to convey all the interest of all the parties to this suit either plaintiff or defendant to the purchaser at sale under this decree.

It is further ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that S. M. Foster, guardian ad litem of the minor defendants be allowed a fee of \$15.00 to be taxed as costs.

It is further ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that the Clerk of this Court be and is hereby directed to make out a certified copy of this judgment and file the same with the Clerk of the County Court of Wichita County, Texas, for record in the deed records of Wichita County, Texas, and that the costs of said certified copy and of recording said decree be also taxes as part of the costs.

It is further ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that all cost of Court be adjudged jointly against the defendants and plaintiff in proportion to their respective interests and that same be paid out of the proceeds of the sale herein above provided for before making any distribution to the said heirs. It is further ordered, adjudge and decreed by the Court that the officers of the Court do recover of each party the costs by each incurred for which execution may issue if not satisfied from sale of land above provided for.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded that you proceed to seize and sell lot No. 13, block 75 in the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, as under execution and that you pay the proceeds thereof into this court.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Wichita Falls, Texas, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1911.

C. F. KERR, Clerk of the District Court, Wichita County, Texas.

AMARILLO TO HAVE CHARTER

PROPOSITION CARRIED BY A MAJORITY OF 55 IN THE ELECTION.

THE VOTE WAS LIGHT

Total of 743 Cast With 419 for and 324 Against the Charter.

Special to The Times

Amarillo, Tex., Feb. 25.—By a vote of 419 to 324 against, a majority of ninety-five votes the new city charter providing for a mayor and four commissioners instead of the Aldermanic form, was carried. The election was quiet and devoid of special features.

Only about one-half of the qualified voters appeared at the polls. The short notice of the election is given as the most probable cause, however, many citizens were surprised that as large a number voted as did.

Over 1300 city poll taxes were paid this year, and a few living just outside of the limits, but who are included in the boundaries set out in the special charter, were entitled to vote, making a total of over 1400 entitled to vote in the election. Of this number 743 voted in yesterday's election.

The box at the city hall polled the largest number of votes, 407 votes were cast at that place; 227 were for the charter and 175 against the charter.

At the court house box, the special charter received 192 votes to 149 against, making a total of 241.

Vice-President and General Manager Frank Kell of the Wichita Falls Route, accompanied by a party of New York gentlemen who have investments in this section, are on a trip over the Northwestern in a special train this afternoon.

MARBLE WORKS HAS NEW MACHINERY

The Wichita Marble and Granite Works of which A. G. Deatheridge is proprietor, has recently added a new machine to its equipment, and the facilities of that institution for carrying on its work, the operation of which a Times reporter had occasion to witness this morning during a short stay at the yard.

The new machine is one of the latest improved and most successful on the market and is quite an expensive as well as profitable addition to their equipment. The air compressor which furnishes the power for driving the tools is operated by a ten-horse power electric motor and the compressor maintains a pressure of between sixty and seventy pounds, although it has a capacity of one hundred pounds if required. The power is transmitted through rubber hose that can be moved to and operated in any part of the building where work is in progress. The cutting tools are operated at a rapid rate and with much power, as a result of which the capacity of the plant is greatly increased and the work can also be executed much more perfectly than by hand.

Mr. Deatheridge informed the writer, in discussing his new improvements, that he would also install a polishing machine at an early date, and that the new machinery would add very materially to their facilities for executing work. In this connection he explained that it was his purpose to make other improvements from time to time as the volume of the business would justify, having in view the building up of an institution that would be a credit to a city much larger than Wichita Falls.

SEED FOR CORN GROWING CONTEST

Supply Has Been Received Here and Members of Corn Clubs Asked to Call for Their Portions.

Secretary Day of the Chamber of Commerce announces that the supply of seed for the Boys' Corn Clubs has arrived and asks that members of these clubs call at the Chamber of Commerce for their quota.

Mr. Day is now preparing a letter giving the prizes and the conditions of the contest which will be mailed to members of the clubs.

Four clubs have already been organized in Wichita County and at least two and possibly four more will be organized.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mrs. M. M. Adkins to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, lot 18, block 18, Jalonick Addition, 1400.

C. H. Huff to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, lot 17, block 18, Jalonick Addition, \$360.

Mrs. Minnie May Adkins to C. C. Huff, lot 17, block 18, Jalonick Addition.

B. F. Taylor and wife to L. H. Crow, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, block 34, Iowa Park, \$1,000.

W. T. Phillips and wife to L. H. Crow, lots in Iowa Park, \$1,500.

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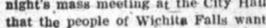
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Subscription Rates: The Year \$1.00 Entered at the Postoffice at Wichita Falls as second-class mail matter.

Ed Howard, General Manager

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 1, 1911.



It was practically settled at last night's mass meeting at the City Hall that the people of Wichita Falls want a commission form of government, and the proposed special charter, as published in the Times, with a few important changes, was adopted by a vote of 41 to 20. One of the changes in the charter is to increase the board of directors from two to four, making the governing power a Mayor and four directors. The Mayor is to draw a salary of \$1100 per annum and two of the directors are to receive salaries of \$750 each per annum, and two are to serve in an advisory or legislative capacity without compensation. The motion to eliminate the provision for the levying of tax for the purchase of the waterworks system was lost, but some of those who favored the commission form of government supported this motion, contending that it would be necessary to issue at least \$250,000 worth of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest annually to make the purchase, and for less than the interest required on the \$250,000 bonds the city could double her present water service for fire protection and also street lighting service. Without any official published statement issued by the city for the past several years available, the Times is not in a position to give exact figures as to just how much the city is now paying for water and street lighting purposes, but learns from an unauthoritative source that the annual rentals for approximately 50 fire hydrants at \$50 per annum each, or an annual rental of \$2500 per year, and about the same amount of money is annually paid for both gas and electric lights for street lighting purposes. We all know that the service in both cases is inadequate and should be doubled in order to accommodate the present needs of the city. The interest on \$250,000 worth of waterworks bonds at 5 per cent will amount to \$12,500 annually. In addition to the interest a sinking fund to pay off the principal will have to be provided. For less than the interest on a bonded debt of \$250,000 the city can secure double the present water service from the present water company, and in the face of the statement as made at last night's meeting by Mr. Kemp, the president of the Waterworks Company, that the company had not only sunk its entire income but about \$10,000 per month in addition in making improvements and for maintenance and operating expenses, it does look as if the proposition for government ownership of the waterworks system was not a good one for Wichita Falls. However, it does not necessarily follow that because this provision to levy a tax and issue bonds for the purchase of the waterworks plan will have to be carried out, and will not except by a vote of the people. But this provision in the proposed charter can not now be eliminated, as the Times understands the proposition, without defeating the measure when the time comes to vote finally for its adoption or rejection. It is well, however, for the taxpayer to study this proposition before acting.

QUERY—WHAT SAYS COLQUITT?

Governor Has Not Acted on Resolution Approving Direct Election, Austin, Texas, March 1.—Though the legislature passed the biennial concurrent resolution endorsing the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and calling on the Texas members of Congress to work to that end, nothing has been heard of the matter since it reached the Governor's office. It is known, however, the resolution has not been approved by the executive.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.

During the campaign of last summer, it will be remembered, the strenuous voice of Candidate Colquitt was heard in almost every county in the State singing the old familiar song of "local self-government" as the only means of perpetuating the principles of our forefathers and maintaining the theories of government prescribed by the organizers of this Republic. Those of our readers who heard him during that contest will remember the horror with which he viewed any attempt to pervade on the sacred right of any community of people, and especially will his words be recalled in this city where the opening speech of his campaign was made. So pronounced was he in this opinion that he repudiated even the thought or suggestion that the people of all the State should be permitted to influence the actions of a legislator contrary to the instructions of his particular constituency. While there is a difference of opinion as to the correctness of such view, still it was not so had it consistently adhered to, but that is where the trouble comes in. Oscar didn't stand hitched. There is quite a difference at times between theory and practice, and it seems that Mr. Colquitt's theory didn't suit him quite so well when it came to putting it into practice. When he was talking so fluently he had in mind the question of local option in dealing with the liquor question, while, when confronted with an opportunity to apply his theory he was dealing with local option in the conduct of municipal affairs. However, it was local option that was asked by the people of Texarkana and it was this privilege for which he as a candidate, plead so earnestly, and that as Governor he denied so positively. To Candidate Colquitt it was the whole State to direct the action of a legislator contrary to the will of his constituents, but to Governor Colquitt it was quite the thing for one man to have the say as against the remonstrances of his farmer friends in a characteristic way by selling every last horse and carriage. Daily his automobile mileage mounted upward, and the dust and fumes of his baby's truck became familiar to every countryside resident.

Building Good Roads

(Edward I. Farrington, in Suburban Life.) Stocky figure and square jaw, Dr. Donald McCaskey of East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, looks as though he were prepared to meet any emergency. Still a young man, he had already seen much of the world, when one day he found himself standing, figuratively speaking, in the wettest shoes of an old-time country physician who had run his allotted span and passed to his reward. Now, the young doctor had expected to meet many fresh problems in his new environment, but the one which soon became the most insistent was one which he had least anticipated. It was mud. Lancaster county is a veritable garden spot, and East Lampeter township is unsurpassed for agricultural fertility and productiveness by any locality of its size in the entire United States. The only drawback is the condition of its roads. The people of East Lampeter are good-hearted whole-souled, God-fearing American citizens. With 640 voters and only one medical man to dispense powders and pills among them, Dr. McCaskey had no complaint to make as regards his practice. "Satisfaction Site," which he occupies with his wife, his baby and his collie dogs, was such a home as might make any man happy. Altogether, peace and contentment reigned—except for those intolerable roads.

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Pneumonia Cause of Death of Wichita Falls & Northwestern Official. Joe C. Berger, chief dispatcher of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway, died at his home at 1294 A. Street at about three o'clock this morning following an illness of only a few days with pneumonia. Mr. Berger, although not feeling well, went to his work as usual Sunday but was compelled to return to his home after a few hours. He was believed to be getting along nicely and even yesterday evening his condition was not considered critical. Mr. Berger was 24 years old and leaves a widow and two children. He had been a resident of Wichita Falls about two years, being first employed by the Fort Worth and Denver and later by the Wichita Falls Route where he was soon promoted to the position of chief dispatcher. He was a young man of exceptional ability and had a reputation for high integrity. His mother and a brother from Temple were on their way here this morning and the details of the funeral will not be arranged until their arrival. It is expected however that the body will be taken to Temple either this afternoon or tonight. Later—Mr. Berger's mother and his brother arrived from Temple at noon today and it has been decided to take the body to Temple on one of the early morning trains. Several local railroad men will accompany the funeral party. Mr. O. W. Sharon is confined to his bed with an attack of paralysis, his entire left side being affected. He is at the home of his son, C. A. Sharon, where he is visiting, having come here from Memphis, about three weeks ago. Phillips and McClelland have purchased the Crescent Candy Company's branch bottling plant at Frederick, Okla., and are moving and installing it in the rear of the new building recently erected for McClelland Bros. on Tenth street. The new alarm installed at the water works station is now in operation, having been tested on yesterday afternoon by Fire Chief Stampfli. This alarm will be used in signalling the plant for pressure in case of a fire. Both the county and the city tax assessors are busy securing renditions of property in the city for the current year. They are working together and the result is very satisfactory to the people who only have to be interviewed once regarding this matter.

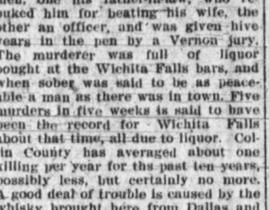
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The utility town that lays, weighs and pays on the farm or city lot. See them at the Farmers' Parkade. Eggs \$1 for 15. REV. W. CUNNINGHAM, R. R. No. 4, Wichita Falls.

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Mrs. Powell Almost Dead

Dry Ridge, Ky.—"I could hardly walk across the room," says Mrs. Lydia Powell, of Dry Ridge, "before I tried Cardui. I was so poorly, I was almost dead. Now, I can walk four miles and do my work with much more ease. I praise Cardui for my wonderful cure." Cardui is successful in benefiting sick women, because it is composed of ingredients, the tact specifically on the womanly constitution, relieving headache, backache, irregularity, misery and distress. Only a good medicine could show such annual increase in popularity as Cardui has, for the past 50 years. Try Cardui, the woman's tone.

H. Chenault, accompanied by his

laughter, Miss Anna, left this afternoon for a few days' visit with relatives at Burk Burnett.

Opposed to City Owning Waterworks

While favoring a commission form of government for Wichita Falls, I am opposed to the city purchasing, owning and operating the waterworks system, especially when it is patent anyone who will take the trouble to figure on the proposition as outlined in the proposed charter and determine for himself that the city can better afford to pay rentals on 50 or even 100 more fire hydrants than she now has at a much less cost than it would take to pay interest on \$250,000 worth of 40 year waterworks bonds at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and if this proposition is not eliminated I feel as if I shall be compelled to vote against the adoption of the proposed new charter. It is also well for the consumer to bear in mind that even though the city should purchase the waterworks system, it does not mean that he will be furnished the service for less than is now being charged, and in addition he will be taxed for the purchase of the system. Come out at tonight's meeting at the City Hall, and if possible let us discuss further this proposition. H. CRAMER.

Statewide advocates will find

in this action of the Governor much food for furthering their cause in the approaching campaign, and will no doubt take pleasure in citing the Governor's action in support of their claim that such questions are not a local matter as well as in replying to the strong appeals that are sure to be made along this line during the heat of the campaign. In all the political history of Texas, or any other State for that matter, it is doubtful if there is a more glaring act of inconsistency than that of Governor Colquitt in vetoing the Texarkana charter. Where before he pitched his campaign on the plane of local self-government, he denied that privilege to those people, notwithstanding an urgent appeal was made for the opportunity. With one hand raised to Heaven he pleads that each county be permitted to regulate its affairs with reference to the liquor traffic, while with the other hand he denies the right of a people to control their city government. With a voice full of emotion he tells of the dangers in the destruction of local option, while with the next breath he declares those who would ask local self-government and scorn the ideas embodied in the request. If consistency is a jewel, as has been said, our Governor's crown will be adorned with few precious gems of that particular kind. The truth about the matter is that there is no now in this country a general movement to get rid of the very sort of thing that is now called territorialism.—Dallas News. But the movement does not show much signs of succeeding. Forty-six senators have said that Lorimer was entitled to his seat and the probability now is that Lorimer will represent Illinois on the floor of the United States Senate for as many terms as he may desire, during which time, no doubt, he will have occasion to discharge the obligation under which the forty-six have placed him by doing a like favor for some of them. That is "senatorial courtesy." Carter Harrison is the nominee of Chicago democrats for mayor, and the republicans nominated a man by the name of Merriam. The contest from now until the day of election promises to be the warmest in the history of the White City, with the chances favorable to Harrison. Gov. Colquitt has put the "daylight-saloon bill" to rest by his veto power. It was expected he would do that very thing and therefore no one is disappointed.

Such a campaign is followed

has not been seen in that part of Pennsylvania for many a long day. Personalities entered into the fight, and one road master removed his coat in the presence of a group of admirers in the local blacksmith shop, while he

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(Continued from Page One.) the other two commissioners be paid \$750 each. The proposed preferential ballot was rejected by the meeting and the old manner of voting will be included in the charter. A motion by Mr. Hickman to insert the recall in the proposed charter was tabled on motion of Mr. Householder, only two votes being cast in favor of this provision. This, however, may not be taken as the sentiment of those present, but to the fact that all knew that no charter containing this feature could be gotten by the majority.

FORTY ONE CASES CLEARED FROM DOCKET

The present term of the district court is expected to come to a close tomorrow at noon and Monday Judge Martin will open court at Graham. Judge Martin has dispatched business in a most satisfactory manner during the five weeks that he has held court here, in which time, he has cleared the docket of forty-one cases. This afternoon the court is hearing a motion for a new trial in the G. E. Ruby case.

PRINTERS-STRIKE ON CHICAGO PAPERS

Dispute Over Terms of Recent Agreement Causes a General Walkout. Chicago, Ill., March 1.—All of the Chicago morning papers were issued this morning in abbreviated form because of differences between them and the Typographical Union. In connection with the matter, the Chicago Publishers' Association last night gave out a statement in which the declaration is made that the differences are in offices of the Chicago Examiner and the Chicago American. The further assertion is made that the international board of arbitration met in Chicago, Feb. 3, and fixed a scale to go into effect immediately. However, the printers on the Examiner and American, after the award was made, believed they should be entitled to be paid on a basis of thirteen and one-half ems per line, whereas the actual type set measured less than thirteen ems, the columns of both papers being slightly narrower than the columns of other Chicago papers. The management offered to submit the matter to arbitration and the printers refused, says the statement. The management then offered to deposit the difference in wages with the president of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 15, to be held by him until the final award was made. This was also refused and the strike arbitrarily called. "In taking that action," says the statement, "the union violated its own by-laws as well as its contract and arbitration agreement."

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FISHERMEN of the ICE and SNOW

by S. W. Hippler



The Morning Start



A Typical Fisherman



At the Fishing Grounds - A Bite



Setting the Trap



On the Way to the Fishing Grounds

A small army of some 10,000 fishermen make a good living fishing through the ice of the Great Lakes every winter. The nucleus of this little band is formed from the regular fishermen who follow the occupation all year, setting nets in the summer and dropping lines through the holes in the ice during the cold months. The great body of winter fishermen, however, is made up of carpenters, painters, bricklayers and other artisans who find themselves thrown out of work because of the weather conditions.

Buffalo, N. Y., at the extreme eastern end of Lake Erie is perhaps the leading ice-fishing port on the Great Lakes and from here as many as 1,000 men per day go out when the winter fishing season is at its height. In the good old days of our fathers when the fish were running thicker than they run now and when there were not nearly so many men on the ice every day, a catch of 300 pounds for a day's work was not uncommon. Indeed, there have been records where a lone fisher brought in a load weighing 400 pounds. These days are past, however, and ten pounds is considered a fair catch. A total of 15 pounds for the day is good, while the man who bags 25 pounds of blue pike is considered to have made a rich haul. These fish are brought to Buffalo and sold from 10 to 14 cents per pound depending on the market price. A few of the men hawk their catch about the streets, from house to house, but a majority of them sell them direct to the wholesalers. While the price is comparatively low in these days of high living cost, the man who can make an average catch of 15 pounds per day and sell it at 14 cents a pound will clear about \$12.00 per week, which is a great deal better than nothing.

Eric and Dunkirk are both large fishing ports and probably rank next to Buffalo in importance among the Great Lake cities in this regard. As much as \$70,000 for fish has been paid out at the port of Buffalo alone, in one season of winter fishing. This high

water mark was reached some years ago, since which time the amount has been considerably lessened, owing to the diminishing number of fish. Just what the figure will be this year is not known, though old fishermen say that it will be a good year.

Very few experienced ice fishermen will venture out onto the frozen lake without their dogs. These dogs are both helpers and companions. They pull the sledges in which their masters often ride and they seem to sense a storm long before there is any evidence of danger.

"I would no more go out onto that lake without my dog team than I would go without bait," said Happy Jack Harrison one of Lake Erie's best known ice fishermen.

"Why?" asked one of the bystanders.

"Cause dogs knows more than most humans," was Jack's reply. Being pressed further, he said: "My team ain't much to look at. Prince, there, he's a Newfoundland dog, and his mate—what's left of him—is a setter. Them dogs can beat any dog team on the lake in a mile dash or a 10-mile pull. You may believe me or not, but many's the time that they have beat a 60-mile gale back to port. The kates are the thing that you have to look out for. In the spring, when the ice is beginning to get a bit honey-combed and thin in spots, is the time when the winds are most dangerous. The ice can stand a whole lot of warmth before it will break up. But after it has begun to get thin and crack the first westerly wind will smash it to bits, and then God help the poor devil who gets caught out there in the blow. I remember one winter—I think it was about three years ago—when the entire season had been mild and the ice was never just what it should have been. Anyway, I started out that morning against my wife's wishes. She did not want me to go, but I figured I could get in one more day's fishing before she broke. So I got ready. The dogs didn't seem to act just right, but I got 'em to the beach, and away

we started over the ice. Or a sudden they switched before I could open my yap, turned clean around and made for the shore at top speed. I hollered and yelled and got 'em stopped and turned 'em around and give a rap with a stick on the side of my box sledge, which is a sign all fishermen's dogs understand to mean to go ahead. They didn't budge. I rapped some more on the sledge, but they just looked back at me in that peculiar way that dogs have when they know they are disobeying. I kicked 'em and I kicked 'em—yes, I did, and I was ashamed to own it—but they wouldn't move. They just lay down in the ice and snow and whined and took their medicine. I finally gave it up for a bad job and went home. And you may believe me or not but before evening the worst storm of the year came up, and six of the fellows who went out that morning never came back.

The ice fisherman's outfit is simple consisting of a good-sized box sledge, the dog team, and ax, the usual bait, hooks and lines, several tip-ups and a wind shield. The last-named may consist of anything from an old boat sail to a length or two of granddaddy's discarded parlor carpet, fastened to two uprights. After the fisherman has located his grounds and chopped

his holes in the ice he arranges his rights of his wind shield into the ice in such a position that the cloth will in a measure break the biting blast which sweep across the frozen surface, carrying stinging bits of broken ice with them. He usually builds a small fire under the protection of his shield and devotes his time to watching his "tip-ups." These latter are home-made implements, fashioned much like an old-style well sweep. The upright is anywhere from one and a half to two feet high and the crossbar between two and three feet long. The fishline, with baited hook, is fastened to one end of the cross bar and dropped into the water through the hole in the ice. The upright is then driven into the ice and a small piece of stems or ice laid on the end of the cross bar. The end over the hole in the ice, to which is attached the hook and line, is then up in the air and the other down. The minute a fish is caught the pull causes the bar to "tip-up" and the fisherman knows that he has a bite.

The average fisherman keeps from two to four of these "tip-ups" baited in each hole. The fish weigh from about three-quarters of a pound to two pounds, and a good day's catch is from 10 fish up. The ice fishermen usually cut their holes about

one foot square, though sometimes they get them a bit larger. There is a well-defined understanding among the ice fishermen that holes must never be cut along the generally beaten path, and no real fisherman ever cuts a hole big enough for a man to fall into. Several cases of mysterious disappearances have been reported from the ice, and it is generally supposed that the missing man, returning home in the falling dusk, stepped into a hole cut by some amateur and were drowned. A man falling into these holes has practically no possibility of coming up after the fall he generally finds himself under the ice, some distance from the hole. The cold water soon chills the system and the end comes quickly.

The history of ice fishing on the Great Lakes is a story of tragedy. Every year the list of victims is added to, and every summer the finding of a body or two clears up some mystery of the ice. The greatest danger of course, occurs in the spring, when the ice, softened and weakened by the sun and rain, begins to break. First big cracks appear. These giant fissures do not come gradually. They appear suddenly, and each new crack is accompanied with a bang not unlike the boom from a cannon. The writer had the good—or perhaps bad, fortune to be out on Lake Erie with a party of fishermen when the ice began to break up, and to him the rapid succession of booming reverberation sounded not unlike the beginning of an artillery duel between ar-

mies. These cracks in the ice are not very wide at first—sometimes two or three inches across and sometimes a foot. If the weather should turn cold and calm they will sometimes remain in their original form without widening for days at a time. The effect of these cracks is, of course, to break the ice up into irregular cakes, some of them a mile across. As long as the cakes remain of this size they are safe to travel across as the solid ice. As the season progresses, however, more and more cracks appear, and sometimes in order to reach the shore it is necessary for the fishermen to skip from cake to cake, much as we used to cross the pond on the broken ice down on the farm in the days when we were young. Frequently the ice breaks without warning, owing to sudden wind-storm, and the fishermen are tossed about on the angry lake much like the survivors of a polar expedition on an ice-barge. Sometimes with a sharp wind, cakes bearing parties of freezing fishermen are blown 40 and 50 miles up Lake Erie. At other times when the wind is in the west these cakes are carried in to the mad Niagara River. When the ice is breaking up rivermen and tugmen all along the river keep a constant eye out for parties of belated fishermen being carried to death over Niagara Falls. Many of the half-dozen wrecks are taken from their floating danger by daring crews in manna launches, who sometimes fight the field of rushing, broken ice for hours before they can

get near enough to the particular floe that contains the fishermen to render them any help.

The mid-winter season, before the breaking-up period is not without its dangers. Occasionally men become benumbed by the intense cold and sink exhausted to the ice. They are frequently found frozen stiff, and stark, their shivering dogs, whining beside their dead bodies. Occasionally fishermen, become lost in a blizzard and wander around until they drop. The safest thing to do when thus confused is to let the intelligent dog team have their heads. They will find their way if it is possible.

The story is told of a fisherman who had been missing for two days. Searching parties had been out, practically decided that there was no use of further efforts in his behalf. When all hope was given up one of the dogs of the missing man, wearing part of the sledge harness, turned up at his home, half frozen and no lame that it could hardly walk. The dog refused to come into the house, refused to eat, and acted queerly. It would scratch at the door and when the door was opened would run away all the time looking longingly behind. The fisherman's wife told one of her neighbor's also a fisherman, of the dog's queer actions. "I believe that dog wants somebody to follow it," he said, and did so. The dog limped straight down to the beach and out in a sort of gully between two ice hummocks the man was found, apparently dead. The dog of the team, still in harness, stood beside the body. To properly round out the story it is only necessary to add that the man was carried home and his life saved, though it was necessary to amputate both frozen feet and one hand. The man and his team had become lost in a blizzard. It was afterward learned. When he fell and was unable to rise, one of the dogs had chewed his harness things that held him to the sledge and had gone for help while the other had remained on guard. It would be interesting to know how the dogs decided which was to go and which to stay.

Young man, (to would-be son-in-law)—Young man, if you marry my daughter are you sure you will be able to take care of her in the style to which she has always been accustomed?

Young Man (earnestly)—Pll guarantee it sir, or—Return the girl.

The Pot Of Gold

(Copyright to be applied for.)

Once, there was a brave lad of very humble estate,
Tolling on the road to success with halting gait;
Tolling, hesitating, saw visions; heaved many a sigh;
Beheld the Rainbow of Promise in his Mental Sky;
Heard the old folklore legend so often told,
Of the Treasure at the end in the Pot of Gold.

He tolled in the busy mart as the years went by,
And visions no longer appeared in his Mental Sky,
For he became a man of experience in the world,
And cunning avarice his cynical lips often curled;
And his eyes glittered, his sympathies grew cold,
For he was now looking for the Pot of Gold.

Then, he joined the mad rush of the greedy throng,
Where the weak fell under the feet of the strong;
Where widows and orphans were pushed aside;
And the poor were engulfed in the rushing tide;
Where honor was wrecked and manhood sold,
To fill the measure of the Pot of Gold.

And then the man grew callous to other's pain,
His conscience grew metallic with the love of gain,
His heart responded not to love's delight,
True happiness he sacrificed in the fight,
To grasp the golden treasure and hold,
The dollars heaped up in the Pot of Gold.

For the love of pelf and great political power,
He schemed, planned and connived by the hour;
Dropping lower, and lower to the wicked level,
Of those who sell their soul to serve the Devil,
Became an apostle to Mammon and grew over bold,
Buying position and power with the Pot of Gold.

Now the pride of wealth he no longer restrains,
His itching palms filled with ill-gotten gains,
He extends to noble Prince, Duke or titled Lord,
Soliciting their bid for a father's natural ward,
A daughter like chattels upon the block to be sold,
For a glittering Crown bought with the Pot of Gold.

—Edgar Rye.

CHARLES SISK'S NARROW ESCAPE

Letter Received Here Telling of Terrifying Experience of Former Wichita Citizen.

The many friends here of C. M. Sisk, formerly a bookkeeper for the Blah-Hughes Wholesale Grocery, will be glad to learn that the report of his drowning Feb. 7, a few miles off Puerto Cortez Point, British Honduras, following an explosion aboard the launch "Dixie," was a mistake, and that Mr. Sisk is now alive and well.

Mrs. C. S. Campbell of this city has received a letter from Mrs. Sisk saying that she has just had letters from her husband and that he is again back up Ceiba after his terrible experience.

On the morning of February 9th the newspapers all over the country contained a wireless message saying that Mr. Sisk and Mr. Kreider had been drowned. Mrs. Sisk herself heard the news at Gibraltar, B.H.S., and believed it true until sometime later, when she received a message from the American Consul saying that Mr. Sisk was alive.

In her letter to Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sisk says that Mr. Sisk and Mr. Kreider were aroused at two o'clock in the morning by a terrific explosion which blew the pilot of the Dixie out into

DEATHS

Mrs. C. M. Wofford, 70 years, died this morning at 2:20 at the home of her son-in-law, C. M. Walton, 412 Austin avenue, after a short illness. Funeral services were held at the home this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and interment will be in the Riverside cemetery.

Present with the family during Mrs. Wofford's last hours were three sons, T. G., F. L., and O. B. Wofford of Paula Valley, Okla., and a daughter, Mrs. Ellen Settles also of Paula Valley, together with the relatives, who reside here.

Deceased was a sister of Jim, Harvey and Lora Stearns of this city and the mother of Mrs. C. M. Walton, with whom she was residing at the time of her death.

T. L. McConnell, 71 years, died at the home of his son, J. W. McConnell six miles east of town at about 11 o'clock Saturday night, following an illness with pneumonia. Mr. McConnell whose home is at Thornton, Texas, was visiting his son when he was taken sick. The body was embalmed by the North Texas Undertaking Company and shipped to Thornton for burial in the family cemetery at that place.

O. W. Sharon, who was stricken with paralysis while on a visit here with his son, C. A. Sharon, a conductor on the Fort Worth and Denver, died Saturday night at a few minutes before twelve o'clock. The body was embalmed by the North Texas Undertaking Co. and shipped this morning to Milwaukee for burial. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sharon accompanied the remains to Milwaukee.

Mrs. W. C. Nichols, aged about 25 years, died at her home across Holiday creek near the city Saturday afternoon. She leaves a husband and one child. The funeral took place Sunday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR ROAD SUPERVISORS ARE FILED

Several of the county commissioners today filed with the county clerk their appointments for road supervisors in the road precincts in their precincts. The appointments filed are as follows:

Commissioner's Precinct No. 2
Road precinct No. 1—S. L. Fowler
Road precinct No. 2—W. J. Sides
Road precinct No. 3—J. E. George
Road precinct No. 4—P. H. Evert
Road precinct No. 5—E. M. James
Road precinct No. 6—J. W. Spurling

Commissioner's Precinct No. 3
Road precinct No. 1—Lester Lawrence
Road precinct No. 2—Wiley Gabbert
Road precinct No. 3—John Bell
Road precinct No. 4—W. P. Rogers
Road precinct No. 5—Mr. Hardway
Road precinct No. 6—C. A. Cream
Road precinct No. 7—Albert Johnson

Commissioner's Precinct No. 4
Road precinct No. 1—John Proud
Road precinct No. 2—Probst McDonald
Road precinct No. 3—Ben Ecklecamp
Road precinct No. 4—A. Brockrider
Road precinct No. 5—Frank Widdle
Road precinct No. 6—Warren Musgrave
Road precinct No. 7—John Givens
Road precinct No. 8—Max Goetz
Road precinct No. 9—L. F. Ramming
Road precinct No. 10—Wm. Heilmann

BOWMAN HAPPENINGS

FARMERS CELEBRATE

Mrs. F. J. Block has returned from a visit to Charlie and Wichita Falls. Mrs. Peter Strohoff has returned to her home in Iowa after a pleasant visit to relatives in this portion of the state.

Tom Taylor has moved into his new residence.

Farmers are feeling jubilant since the good rains.

It is feared that all the fruit in this community has been killed by the severe freeze.

The Bowman Literary Society rendered a splendid program to a crowded house last Tuesday night.

The Farmers' Union celebrated the 22nd by having a basket picnic at the school house in the evening.

It Might Explode.

If Commander Peary ever goes to the pole again he should take a little of Congressman Macon's talk along. It will surely keep him warm.—Portland, (Ore.) Telegram.

E. B. Gorsline Auctioneer

Wichita Falls, Texas.

Thoroughly posted on horses and cattle and all breeds of stock, with years of experience in the auction business, and will handle your sale right from start to finish. It always pays you to employ the auctioneer who is successful in his business and a good judge of stock.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms, reasonable. Write or telephone me for dates before advertising.

RUBY IS GIVEN TWO YEAR TERM

The jury in the case of the State vs. G. E. Ruby, charged with passing a forged check, returned a verdict Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, finding him guilty and assessing his punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

This particular case was that where the check, which was signed M. A. Marcus and made payable to E. J. Lane, was cashed at the store of T. J. Glass and Son.

Investigate our wall chart offer.

Dr. J. W. DuVal

EYE, EAR, NOSE, and THROAT. Spectacles Fitted.

First National Bank Building. Wichita Falls, Texas.

Florida Bar Meeting

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 23.—Pensacola is entertaining a distinguished gathering of lawyers and jurists today, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Florida State Bar Association. Nearly 300 members from all parts of the State were on hand when the gathering was called to order by President Jefferson B. Browne of Key West. The session will continue over tomorrow.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

A pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

VETERANS ARE TO REORGANIZE

SO DECIDED AT A MEETING HELD AT THE COLONIAL THEATRE, YESTERDAY.

TWENTY-THREE ENROLLED

Another Meeting Will Be Held Next Sunday to Perfect the Organization.

Twenty-three confederate veterans enrolled their names Sunday afternoon as members of a new camp or a revival of camp of the United Confederate Veterans that existed here a number of years ago. At yesterday afternoon's meeting a committee of three comprised of Comrades W. E. Brothers, V. S. Kay and W. J. Howard was named to make application to the proper officials for a camp and another meeting was called for next Sunday afternoon at the court house at which the name for the camp will be selected and officers chosen.

A suggestion that the Daughters of the Confederacy organize a chapter here was received with favor and it is expected that some step toward an organization will be taken next Sunday.

Those enrolling their names at yesterday's meeting were: W. E. Brothers, H. C. McGlasson, A. T. Cook, W. C. Hill, S. L. Cox, John Woodhouse, S. T. Coffield, H. C. Young, J. T. A. Fleming, A. Freeman, L. O. Fonville, W. K. Schaefer, W. J. Howard, H. Chenault, W. T. Montgomery, V. S. Kay, H. J. Norwood, Major H. Cobb, J. W. Black, J. W. Mann, Comrade Williams and W. J. Lewis.

These comrades and others who may enroll during the week will meet at the court house next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock for organization.

The meeting which was held in the Colonial Theatre was attended by veterans and some of their daughters and grand children numbering nearly one hundred. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. C. M. Bishop, following which Judge Scorty stated that the meeting had been called to see what could be done about organizing a camp and arranging plans to attend the Confederate Reunion at Little Rock, May 16, 17, 18. He then introduced Hon. John C. Kay, late of Graham, but now a resident of Wichita Falls. Mr. Kay said that Americans might well take a lesson from the Chinese in their reverence for age and for their ancestors. Top little thought and attention was paid by the younger generation to those who made history in 1861-65, he said.

"The people who neglect history are the very people who are most likely to make some," he declared. "There are forces at work that may bring on a tremendous conflict in our own country. There are political forces in the country directed against the government property and the home which may result in a mighty conflict even in our own generation."

Mr. Kay closed with a warning to sons and daughters of confederates that the time was not far distant when many would seek admittance to the organization of the Sons and the Daughters of the Confederacy, would be unable to establish their right to membership. He urged that all who could furnish credentials join these organizations now.

Following Mr. Kay's address Major Cobb was called to the chair and the organization of a new camp was discussed. Major Cobb said that the old camp that once existed here had died from inactivity and that a number of the members had transferred their membership to Stonewall Jackson Camp in Archer county.

W. J. Howard said that a camp ought to be organized here and the Stonewall Jackson camp invited to move its headquarters here to a more central and accessible location and

suggested that an annual reunion might be held at Lake Wichita.

Several others spoke and a motion prevailed that those present who wished to join the proposed new camp enroll their names for membership and the committee of three was appointed to apply for a charter.

Before adjournment a committee was named to prepare resolutions upon the death of General Cabell of Dallas. W. J. Howard, W. E. Brothers, H. C. Young and Major Cobb, comprise this committee.

30 CENTS WON'T FEED A PRISONER

SHERIFFS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE TO SECURE INCREASE IN BOARD ALLOWANCE.

THE MILL AMENDMENT

Exempting Cotton and Woolen Mills From Taxation May Be Reconsidered.

Special to The Times
Austin, Texas, Feb. 27.—Thirty sheriffs scattered over the entire state are here today urging the passage of a bill increasing the pay for feeding prisoners from thirty to fifty cents per day. They declare that with the increased cost of living it is impossible to give the prisoners decent or satisfying meals at thirty cents a day and that even fifty cents will leave them no profit.

The House was still considering this bill when it recessed late this afternoon and it is probable that a compromise will be reached and the pay fixed at forty or forty-five cents.

It is understood that an attempt is to be made to secure the reconsideration of the Elliott resolution submitting a constitutional amendment exempting cotton and woolen mills from taxation for ten years. This bill was killed in the House Saturday it is claimed through a misunderstanding after a test vote had shown a majority of the members in favor of it.

The following bills were reported favorably in the House today:
Authorizing the Texas Traction Co. to purchase the Denison-Sherman Railway.

Requiring railroads to maintain crossings in fenced enclosures.

For the relief of the "supreme court."

Authorizing the superintendents of public buildings to release any grounds in Austin already with leased with the consent of the governor.

The Senate this morning passed a bill for a Central Texas Normal at Waco. It also passed the Mayfield vestibule street car bill. On objection from Mayfield to a concurrence in the House an amendment establishing a cotton factory at Rusk, a conference committee was appointed.

Governor Colquitt this morning sent the Senate a letter urging that body to cooperate with him in preparing a list of notarial nominations in the Senatorial districts.

In the Senate a joint resolution was engrossed for a special tax for the support of the Confederate home and for the pension roll after amending so that the pensions shall apply to soldiers and widows resident in Texas in 1911.

In the House most of the morning was spent in the introduction of humorous and gratulation resolutions.

Paris Gay on Mardi Gras.

Paris, Feb. 28.—Today was Mardi Gras and all France celebrated it with the usual gaiety and abandon. In Paris all business was practically suspended while the people devoted themselves to pleasure and merry-making. The parade of King Carnival was unusually elaborate and was witnessed by tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

THOMAS DIXON AS AN ACTOR

APPRECIATES VALUE OF STAGE EXPERIENCE IN CONNECTION WITH HIS WORK.

PLEASED WITH TEXAS TOUR

Has Been Accorded a Most Gratiifying Reception Throughout the State.

Thomas Dixon, preacher, author, playwright and actor, and one of the most noted literary men in America, is here today and with his company will give a production of "The Sins of His Father" at the Wichita Theatre tonight.

Mr. Dixon is one of the most versatile men of the country, as evidenced by the record he has made in the various roles that he has espoused during his career and the fact that he has been successful in not only a majority, but in all of his undertakings. As a minister he has thrilled the congregations of some of the most important churches in America, as an author his works have been read throughout the length and breadth of this country, as a playwright he has produced some of the most notable successes of the stage, while as an actor he is receiving the plaudits of the public wherever he appears. This cannot be said of any other public man of the age and places Mr. Dixon in a class to himself in this particular respect.

A Times reporter had the pleasure of a short interview with Mr. Dixon this morning and found him a most affable gentleman and a man that at once impresses you with the fact that he is a man above men, not only in the matter of ability, but in his disposition and general understanding and appreciation of human nature.

In discussing his stage career, Mr. Dixon stated that he was an actor from necessity and not from choice, that his appearance on the stage in the leading role of his play was due to an accident resulting in the drowning of his leading man. He joined the company in Texas, appearing first at Beaumont on the occasion of their initial appearance in this state.

"I am very much gratified," he said to the reporter, "at the reception that has been given the company during our six weeks stay in Texas, beginning at Beaumont and concluding with our performance in your city tonight. Everywhere we have been greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences and our reception has been very cordial indeed."

Asked as to his impression of life on the stage, Mr. Dixon said: "I have found that the experience is worth a great deal to me in connection with the work that I have in hand in the preparation of other publications and plays; it gives me a technical knowledge that can be acquired in no other way and which will enable me to materially strengthen my future productions."

Mr. Dixon stated that he was now working on a new play which he hopes to produce next season. In this play he will dwell with the South and President Lincoln, showing that his ideas of the negro and the reconstruction of the South are identical with the ideas of Lincoln. It is probable that Mr. Dixon will play the leading role in this production.

"The Sins of His Father" has never been brought out in book form, Mr. Dixon being of the opinion that he play than he could produce a play from the book. For this reason the usual custom will be reversed and the book will follow the dramatization.

Mr. Dixon expressed himself as very much surprised at the remarkable growth of Texas during the past ten years, which was the occasion of

SUGGESTIONS AS TO CORN CLUBS

SECRETARY DAY OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OUTLINES THE WORK.

PRIZES AND PREMIUMS

List of Clubs and Members Will Be Compiled as Fast as Organized.

It is worth while to get a boy to form a good purpose and work persistently toward its accomplishment. If a number of boys can be induced to strive for the same goal, with a spirit of friendly rivalry which stimulates observation, study, industry and economy, their good results will be increased many fold.

Such is the plan of the Boys' Corn Clubs in the Farm Demonstration Work, now being supported by the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita Falls. In order to get the best results it is not only necessary to get the boys to unite their efforts, but it is also essential that other vital forces in the county co-operate. So in the boys' department the aid of the County Superintendent of Schools has been secured and his endorsement is set forth in the following letter which is being forwarded to the teachers throughout Wichita County.

Dear Teacher: You are earnestly requested to assist in the organization of "Boys' Corn Clubs" in your district, according to the plan and instructions contained in the enclosed folder.

This organization is conducive to education and should be encouraged by all teachers, and I hope you will take this in hand. Yours very truly, H. A. Fairchild, County Superintendent.

It is earnestly requested that the members explain the movement to the boys and secure the names of all boys who will agree to plant one acre of corn. It is thought best to begin with corn. It is a fine subject for study, and our people need to raise more corn in order to be prosperous and independent.

As soon as this has been done and the names of a sufficient number have been received, a meeting of all the boys interested in the county will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at Wichita Falls for the purpose of organizing a County Club and for instruction. For the first year the Chamber of Commerce will furnish first-class seed to all of the boys alike. After that each boy should select and breed his own seed. The special agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will gladly give giving instructions either to the County Club or the local groups.

If the merchants and other public spirited citizens of Wichita Falls will encourage this movement and tender to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce such prizes as will stimulate the organization of a Corn Club in this city there will be a fine list of prizes to announce at an early date.

The Chamber of Commerce has offered a \$200 for county prizes, now the city should be directly represented in the contest and one of the best inducements for formation of local club could be to adopt the suggestion aforesaid.

There have been many commendable contributions to this cause in various parts of the country during this year. It is thought best to begin with corn. It is a fine subject for study, and our people need to raise more corn in order to be prosperous and independent.

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INTEREST IN CITY CHARTER

MR. HUFF TOUCHES ON MAIN POINTS IN THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

FEATURE OF TAXATION

Considers This The Most Important Proposition To Be Considered.

Editor Times: I am glad to see that our citizens are discussing the proposed charter. The main points we have to consider are as follows:

First, is a special charter needed and why?

Second, Shall we adopt the Commission form of Government?

Third, Shall any officers be elected or shall we have the power of appointment be lodged with the commissioners and they be held responsible for the acts of their Subordinates?

Fourth, What shall be the maximum of taxation and for what purpose any increase of taxation be applied?

The committee who drew this charter have no ax to grind and our only object is to get a charter that will enable the city government to best serve the people. At present the council can levy a tax of 40 cents without consulting the people and 25 cents additional for bonds if the people approve. The new charter will permit an increase in the amount to be levied without a vote of the people of only 12 1/2 cents, but it does permit of an additional tax of 47 1/2 cents for bonds if the people should desire to issue them.

The 12 1/2 cents is to be used in looking after the public parks of the city and city cemetery, and in the term parks is included the parking between the sidewalks and the curb, and five cents more is for the purpose of furnishing additional water hydrants and supply system of its own, leaving only an increase for general purposes of five cents on the hundred dollars.

If a citizen is assessed \$2,000.00 he would pay 50 cents towards beautifying the city, a dollar for water and a dollar towards general expenses, \$2.50 in all without the board of Directors consulting him.

In view of the demand on the city for additional street lights, more hydrants and to look after the city generally we did not think this more than our people would be willing to grant when they understood it.

As to the other purposes for which taxation is authorized, nothing can be done unless the people wish it done by voting bonds. The first item is 7 1/2 cents to provide public parks.

Our population is increasing, the city is being built close together and the hot summer comes many of our people may desire to get under the trees and in the open air without the expense of even going to the lake, and if they should desire to provide for parks close in the charter will permit it, but it is not mandatory.

The second item of possible increase is five cents additional for bonds for street improvement, public buildings and sewerage. A large part of the city is now without sewerage facilities although contributing their share of taxes in paying for what we now have.

The charter if adopted would provide for this if the people want it. As sewerage contributes to good health it was our judgment that the people could be trusted with authority to provide for this when they wanted it.

The third and last item of possible increase of taxes is to provide for bonds to construct or purchase a system for the supply of water for the city.

There may be some difference of opinion as to whether the city can supply the people better and cheaper than a private water company, but there should be none about the policy of giving the authority for the city to own its water works whenever the people believe that it should do so.

The proposed charter would allow 35 cents on the hundred dollars to construct or purchase water works but not one cent of this can be levied until the people decide that they prefer such an increase of taxation to purchasing water from the Wichita Falls Water and Light Company or some other like corporation.

Now these are the main facts for discussion and I consider the tax question by far the most important.



A HAPPY HOME IN REACH OF ALL

Joy AND SICKNESS DON'T CHUM TO BE HAPPY KEEP WELL

USE ONLY

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

TO CURE COUGHS AND COLDS WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL DISEASES OF THROAT AND LUNGS

Price 50c and \$1.00

IT HAS BROUGHT JOY TO Millions

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DR. BELL CHOSEN TO LEAD PROHIBITIONISTS ORGANIZE FOR STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

WICHITA COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS ORGANIZE FOR STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

WILL CARRY THE COUNTY

Was Prediction Confidently Expressed at Mass Meeting Today—Precinct Committee.

Dr. J. M. Bell of this city was chosen to head the prohibition forces in Wichita County in the coming Statewide campaign at a mass meeting at the court house this afternoon.

Precinct committees in all but three precincts in the county were also chosen and a thorough organization of the prohibition forces effected.

Dr. Bell in a brief speech thanked the convention for the honor and said he accepted the chairmanship with a full realization of the responsibility and work that his acceptance meant. He said that he was confident that Statewide prohibition would carry in Wichita County and that the amount of the majority depended altogether upon whether all prohibitionists did their full duty. He advised all prohibitionists to have respect for the opinions of their opponents and to remember that the anti-prohibitionists would be their neighbors and ought to be their friends after July 22nd.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs also addressed the meeting. The convention was attended by about one hundred prohibitionists scattered from all parts of the county.

Hon. A. H. Carrigan was chosen chairman of the meeting and W. J. Bullock was appointed secretary.

The following precinct committees were named to serve through the campaign:

City Hall—F. J. Schaefer, B. J. Bean, J. F. Bree.

Court House—R. M. Moore, J. M. Bland, T. J. Waggoner.

No. 11—T. R. Bowles, L. H. Kiel, L. C. Tyson.

No. 12—Fred Householder, W. H. Thatcher, W. J. Bullock.

No. 6—R. F. Abernathy, J. B. Wintry and C. A. Cramer.

INCIDENTS OF CENSUS WORK

In every Sunday school in the State of Texas tomorrow there will be gathered new pupils and Sunday school workers are hoping that the number of new scholars will reach a million.

ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS MADE IN EVERY TOWN IN THE STATE THIS WEEK WAS THE PURPOSE OF INVITING PERSONS WHO HAD NOT BEEN ATTENDING ANY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO DO SO.

In nearly every instance the census takers met with a cordial reception and many gave promises to attend Sunday school tomorrow morning.

One of the census takers found a family of nine all of whom attended Sunday school. In another family of seven, there was not a single Sunday school member.

A man and his wife who had lived in Wichita Falls five years told one of the census takers that they had not been inside of a church in Wichita Falls, although they had attended church more or less regularly before coming to this city. They were given an invitation to attend church tomorrow which they accepted.

At another place a woman came to the door and said that neither she nor her husband had anything to do with churches or Sunday schools and believed the community would be better off without them. She refused to answer any of the questions and shut the door in the census takers face.

At one place in which there were three members of the family, the lady of the house gladly accepted the invitation to attend church and said that she was glad to know that the churches and Sunday schools took enough interest in people to ask them to come out.

Witness, W. E. Brothers, Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. One, Wichita County, Texas.

Given under my official signature, at Office in Wichita Falls, Texas, this 21 day of January A. D. 1911.

W. E. BROTHERS, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Wichita County, Texas. 32-1c

GENERAL CABELL DIES AT DALLAS

SUCCESSORS TO AN ACUTE ATTACK OF BRONCHITIS—STRICKEN IN DECEMBER.

EIGHTY FOUR YEARS OLD

Was Famous Confederate General and Affectionately Known as "Old Tige."

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 27.—General William Lewis Cabell, affectionately known as Old Tige, died suddenly last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Muse, in this city. He was taken ill with acute bronchitis in December, 1910, and for a time his life was despaired of. He rallied, however, and his children were hopeful of recovery until two days ago, when a change for the worse set in. He was apparently in no immediate danger, however, last night when the watchers left his bedside for a brief while, but when they returned they found that dissolution had occurred.

General Cabell was born Jan. 1, 1827, at Danville, Va. He was graduated from West Point in June, 1850, and was assigned to duty as second lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. In 1855 he was given a commission and was on the staff of General Persifer F. Smith in command of the famous 48th regiment against the Mexicans. After the Mexican war, he built Fort Kearney in Nebraska, and in 1859, he built Fort Sherman at Chickasaw Nation in the territory. From 1859 until 1861 he was stationed at Fort Cobb, in the Indian country. In 1861 he resigned his commission and tendered his sword to the Confederacy.

It was announced today that the funeral would be held on Sunday, and it is also stated that the old soldiers will attend in a body. Adjutant General Hutchins has been detailed by the Governor to arrange for a military funeral.

A resolution was passed in the State Senate at Austin providing that today's adjournment, when taken, would be in honor of deceased.

WATER WAGON STARTS THROUGH CAMP MORRIS

Manager of Fort Worth Panthers Reads Trailing Rules to Ambitious Youngsters.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 28.—The water wagon started its annual tour of Camp Morris Sunday afternoon and ten ambitious youngsters clamored aboard.

Boss Morris himself is the driver. Following the start of spring practice, the Panther captain-manager corralled his youngsters in the club house and read them the new rules.

Such rigid rules, too. Expulsion from camp will be the consequence of a drink of beer. Playing poker until midnight is almost as serious as drinking and midnight parties are absolutely unpalatable.

For the first time in its history, Morris Park was graced Sunday by a squad of uniformed professional ball players. They worked out at some length. Even Morris and Paul Lagrave couldn't resist the soft spring atmosphere and donned suits.

"Declar" Beardorf of course put on a uniform and lugged a few to the field. Charlie Weatherford was present but didn't practice because of an attack of indigestion. He will be on hand within a few days.

The White Sox will play their first game in Fort Worth Saturday. To have the park in readiness for this date the workmen are putting forward every energy. The seats in the upper tier of the grandstand have been installed and the platform for the opera chairs below is ready. The en-

trances and exits are finished and the retiring rooms are ready.

The diamond, too, is beginning to look attractive.

It's a safe bet that when the Sox have a look at this field that they will show no haste in getting back to the Wells.

Among the experts who have looked over Morris Park and pronounced it a marvellous plant is Wilson Matthews, premier umpire of the league. "I never saw a better plant," said Matthews Sunday. "The people of the city ought to appreciate the place. It will be one of the greatest surprises of the year to the other teams when they arrive here and have their first glimpse of Morris Park."

"Rube" Burleson of Taylor arrived early Sunday morning and loosened up his arm in the afternoon. News came from Jonesboro, Ark. Monday that Abe Jolly and bride will arrive March 8.

A game has been arranged for Thursday afternoon between the Panthers and the Packers. The Panther lineup for this game is uncertain. Morris is expecting First Baseman Miller and Third Baseman Curtis to arrive at any hour now.

The game Thursday will be at Morris Park.

W. E. Sharpe, a Fort Worth fireman, will try for first base with the Panthers this season. He played amateur baseball for Cleburne at one time and has played with several fast amateur clubs. He was recommended to Morris by Secretary Pennington of the fire department. Pennington thinks he has the goods in every respect and that he ought to make good.

Sharpe is large of stature, very much resembling in this respect "Dutch" Miller, the big first baseman, who will fight hard for a place at first. Miller was with Jonesboro of the Arkansas League last season.

POOR CUBS MUST LEAVE BED EARLY

West Baden, Ind., Feb. 28.—Manager Frank Chance of the Cubs, who arrived here with his team last night, is not going to lose any time in getting to work.

"I am going to have the men up stirring at 7:30 a. m. every day," was the announcement of the manager. "Every morning before breakfast we will drink the spring waters and have a long walk or a trot around the track. During the early part of the day I intend to see that my players get plenty of exercise in the form of walking or road work. In general I think it will be a mighty good idea to have them do some hill climbing, too."

"Then if it is moderately warm in the afternoon," continued Chance, "we will all put on uniforms and get out on the field with baseballs and gloves and work just as hard as we are able to. By the time we get to New Orleans I think we will all be in mighty good shape for the first game with the Pelicans."

Control of Medical Colleges. Chicago, Feb. 28.—State control of medical colleges was the principal subject discussed here today at the annual convention of the Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards.

According to the latest count there are now 114 American cities under the commission plan of government and the number is being added to almost daily. Illinois, which had no commission cities six months ago, now has more than a dozen.

For fire insurance and real estate see Kell & Perkins, Kell & Kemp building, phone 594.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

HISTORIC ACT OF TEXAS PATRIOTS THAT RESULTED IN INDEPENDENCE WHICH TOOK PLACE SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TOMORROW.

Thursday will be the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Texas and will be observed as a legal holiday by the State and National banks and at the postoffice and there will be special exercises in the public schools in celebration of the event. The declaration of independence of Texas was prepared at a convention which met at Washington, a small town near the present city of Houston, on March 1, 1836. The declaration of independence was adopted March 2, 1836, on motion of general Sam Houston. The defenders of the Alamo died four days later without the knowledge that independence had been declared. The grievances which led to this action were many and dated to the first establishment of American colonies in Texas by Stephen Austin.

Yoke Thrown Off.

In 1824 by an act of the Mexican congress Texas was joined to the state of Coahuila temporarily for all purposes of government and the capital at San Antonio was established. This proved a fruitful source of trouble. The Americans were in the ascendancy in Texas, while in Coahuila the Mexicans predominated. While Texas desired peace and quiet, Coahuila was convulsed with revolutions and the friction increased every year. Armed collisions followed and charges of bad faith were made by each of the parties. The military chieftains who rapidly succeeded each other in power paid little attention to the rights and just grievances of the Texans, and war followed in 1835.

At first independence was not declared, the Texans, like their American ancestors of the revolution, fighting only for the rights guaranteed them by the Mexican constitution of 1824. They, however, organized an army, set up a provisional government, and sent commissioners to get aid from the United States, this in 1835 Henry Smith had been elected governor and Sam Houston commander of the army to be raised to free the state from the yoke of Mexico. A breach occurring between the governor and his "legislative council," Smith was deposed by the council which was vested with unlimited power in case of emergency. James W. Robinson, lieutenant governor, was installed as Smith's successor.

At a general election held Feb. 1, 1836, a constitutional convention was called for March 1. Richard Ellis of Red River was elected president and H. Kimble secretary. At the first days session a resolution was passed authorizing the president to appoint a committee of five to draft a declaration of independence whereupon President Ellis appointed George C. Childress of Colton, James Gaines of Sabine, Edward Conrad of Refugio, Collins McKinney of Red River and Bailey Hardeman of Matagorda.

Declaration Drafted.

On March 2, the second day of the convention, the declaration of independence was drawn up and signed. The convention adopted a constitution, re-elected General Sam Houston commander in chief of the army, chose David G. Burnett as president at interim and Lorenzo De Zavala as vice president. A cabinet of five members was created, as follows: Samuel P. Carson, secretary of state; Bailey Hardeman, secretary of the treasury; Thomas J. Rusk, secretary of war; Robert Potter, secretary of the navy;

and David Thomas, attorney general. Realizing the need of more soldiers, the convention ordered that every able bodied man between ages of 17 and 60 should be subject to military duty. No citizen was to be forced to serve for longer than six months. An earnest appeal for aid was sent to the United States, and to secure volunteers already in the army who would serve till the close of the war should receive 1280 acres of land; all who would in future volunteer and remain until the end of the struggle were to receive 960 acres.

Letter From Travis.

On Sunday, March 6, a letter arrived in Washington from Colonel Travis, the heroic leader of the Alamo defenders. The convention at once met, and the president read the message, a fervent and impassioned appeal for recruits to aid the besieged garrison. All were deeply touched. One member sprang to his feet and moved that the members of the convention arm themselves and immediately march to Travis' relief.

Houston opposed this. He claimed that the first duty of the convention was to establish a government, and adopt a constitution, and that fifty-five men—the number of members—could do nothing toward cutting a passage through Santa Anna's ranks. He promised that he would at once start for San Antonio. His eloquence carried the day, but before he could collect troops and secure the means for relieving the Alamo it was too late.

The story of the succeeding events culminating in the decisive victory for Texans at San Jacinto a month and a half later is known to every Texan.

Declaration of Independence.

The following is the Declaration of Independence adopted and signed by the Texans at Old Washington on the Brazos seventy-two years ago today: UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By the people of Texas in general convention in the town of Washington, on the second day of March, 1836:

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for their inalienable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression—when the Federal republic can constitution of their country which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and whose nature of their government has been forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federal republic composed of sovereign States to a consolidated central military-priesthood, both of which are enemies of civil liberty, the ever increasing of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants—when, long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation is at length so far lost that those in power, that even the semblance of freedom of the constitution is discontinued, and so far from petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of bayonet; when, in consequence of acts of malfeasance and abduction

of the part of the government, anarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements—when a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of preservation and the inherent and inalienable right of the people appeal to first principles, and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases, enjoy it as a right toward themselves, and a sacred obligation to their posterity to abolish such a government, and create another in its stead calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their welfare and happiness.

Nations as well as individuals are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous but unavoidable step now taken, of severing our political connection with the Mexican people and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness, under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican form of government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America.

In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna, who, having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers us the cruel alternative, either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or to submit to the most intolerable of all tyrannies, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has invaded our territory, both by sea and land, with the intent to lay waste our territory and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

It has been, during the whole time of our connection with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions, and has continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt, and tyrannical government.

These, and other grievances, were patiently borne by the people of Texas, until they reached that point at which forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defense of the National constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain. Though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefor of a military government; that they are unfit to be free, and are incapable of self-government.

The necessity of self-preservation, therefore, decrees an eternal political separation.

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers, of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to the judgment of a candid world as to the necessities of our condition, do hereby dissolve and declare that our political connection with the Mexican nation has forever ended; and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign, and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations; and, conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, we confidently and fearlessly commit the future to the decision of the Supreme



At this time we have changeable weather which means bad colds and hosts of other aggravating troubles which are not serious if they are properly taken care of, but often develop into pneumonia or other serious illnesses.

The housewife wouldn't think of going through the summer without her spring house cleaning. No doubt your system needs cleaning and renovating even more; one of our spring tonics or blood purifiers will do the work.

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the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defense, the rightful property of freedom, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and land, with the intent to lay waste our territory and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

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Among the cities that are expected to bid for one of the other of the national political conventions next year are Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Kansas City, Denver and Cincinnati.

Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, author of the House bill to put the Canadian trade agreement into effect, is one of the veteran members of Congress, having served continuously since 1892.

The Swedish-American Republican league of Illinois, which has been an influential factor in the politics of that state for many years, will hold its annual convention in Bloomington on March 9.

The filibuster recently conducted in the House by Representative Mann, although it was a stubborn and spectacular contest, was not a record-breaker in point of duration. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania once made a speech which lasted more than a week, and Senator Morgan of Alabama spoke three days against the Panama Canal bill. Another notable filibuster was that conducted by Senator Carter and Senator Gallinger in the Fifty-ninth Congress. The two senators spoke several days against the "hours of work" bill, and succeeded in defeating the measure.

Arbiter of the destinies of nations.

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| Richard Ellis | L. D. Zavala |
| C. B. Stewart | George W. Smyth |
| S. H. Everett | J. Collinsworth |
| Edwin Waller | E. Stapp |
| Asa Briham | Clay West |
| J. S. D. Byrom | W. B. Scates |
| Fras. Ruiz | M. B. Menard |
| A. B. Hardin | J. Anto. Navarro |
| W. D. Badgett | J. W. Bunton |
| W. D. Lacy | Thos. G. Gazeles |
| William Menefee | R. M. Coleman |
| John Fisher | S. C. Robertson |
| M. Caldwell | Geo. C. Childress |
| W. Motley | B. Hardeman |
| R. Potter | James Gaines |
| Thomas J. Rusk | W. Clark, Jr. |
| Charles S. Taylor | S. O. Pennington |
| John S. Roberts | W. C. Crawford |
| R. Hamilton | John Turner |
| C. McKinney | G. W. Barnett |
| A. H. Lattimer | J. G. Swisher |
| James Power | Jesse Grimes |
| Sam Houston | S. Rhoads Fisher |
| David Thomas | S. A. Maverick |
| E. Conrad | J. W. Bower. |
| Martin Palmer | Jan. B. Woods |
| E. O. LeGrand | Andrew Briscoe |
| S. W. Thout | Thomas Barnett |
| John W. Moore | |

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Guthrie, Okla., has adopted the commission form of government.

The recent primary campaign for the majority nomination in Chicago is said to have cost the candidates a total of more than \$1,000,000.

The Ohio legislature has passed a measure which provides that candidates for the judiciary shall be elected on nonpartisan ballots.

Henry F. Lippitt, who succeeds Nelson B. Aldrich in the United States senate is one of the foremost cotton manufacturers in New England.

Congressman Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia, whose service in the lower house ends March 4, has launched his candidacy for the United States senate.

A movement is said to be under way by certain Democrats to nominate ex-Governor Folk of Missouri for President and Governor Foss of Massachusetts for Vice President.

Chicago pays her mayor \$18,000 a year, which is considerably more than the salary received by the governor of any of the States, with the single exception of New York.

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