

# Wichita Weekly Times.

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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, Wichita Falls, Texas, Nov. 10th, 1911.

NUMBER 22.

## GOV. HARMON PLEASSED AT ELECTION RESULTS

### SAYS DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS AND KENTUCKY INDICATE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

### MARYLAND REPUBLICAN

#### G. O. P. Also Makes Gains in New York and New Jersey—New Mexico Safely Democratic.

By Associated Press.  
Columbus, Nov. 8.—Basing his opinion on results in Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio and other points where democratic candidates were elected yesterday, Governor Harmon today predicted a national democratic landslide next year.

Said Harmon, "The results of these elections have pleased me very much and I consider them a forecast of what is to come next year. It is the strongest endorsement of democracy that has been tendered by the voters in recent years not only the local elections, do I consider significant, but also the election in Kentucky, Massachusetts and other places. The elections in Ohio show unquestionably that the public is pleased with the present administration and the tax reforms that have been made and management of state offices under democratic sway."

Regarding the Cincinnati result, he said: "Personally nothing could have pleased me better. I have fought for twenty-five years to free Cincinnati from the sway of republicanism and I am certainly delighted to find that the voters have awakened and broken the chains that bound them. Next year I predict that this party will win the presidency."

#### The Election Results.

The Dallas News this morning contained the following general summary of the results:

Elections held yesterday in many States and cities throughout the country resulted in the election of Democratic governors in Massachusetts, Kentucky and Mississippi, a Republican governor in Rhode Island, a Republican Assembly in New York, which will challenge the continuance of Gov. Dox's policy; a New Jersey legislature with majorities probably not in accord with Gov. Woodrow Wilson of that State.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Foss (Dem.) was elected by a reduced plurality of about 8,000 over Louis Frothingham (Rep.). The contest was unexpectedly close. The Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor was elected by 7,000 majority and other Republican State candidates probably are elected. In Rhode Island, Gov. Pothier (Rep.) is re-elected over Louis A. Waterman (Dem.) by a greatly increased plurality. The State Senate is solid and the Assembly largely Republican.

New York State furnished one of the chief surprises, reversing the present Democratic majority of twenty-four in the State Assembly and electing a Republican majority of fifty or upward. The change removes the united support which both branches of the legislature heretofore has given Gov. Dix's policies.

In New York City, Tammany's control was shaken but not overcome, Tammany candidates in Manhattan and Bronx being elected, while those in Brooklyn and Queen County were defeated by fusion candidates.

New Jersey similarly furnished a surprise by the probable reversal of control of the legislature, the returns at midnight indicating Republican majorities in the Senate and Assembly.

In Kentucky, James B. McCreary, a

### PIERCE-FORDYCE CO.

#### IN ELECTRA FIELD

##### Have Purchased 160 Acres for Tanks and Loading Racks.

A message from Electra today says that the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association has purchased the Burnett farm just south of Electra and today has a force of surveyors on the ground locating sites for great tanks and an extensive system of loading racks. This company will buy crude oil at Electra for their several refineries and their advent into the field means that there will be a spirited demand for all the oil produced in this field.

The latest estimates place the production of the field at 12,000 barrels daily, of which the Red River Oil Company has nearly 4,000 barrels from eighty acres which they own in fee simple. This land was purchased a few months ago at \$250 an acre. It would probably sell for half a million dollars today and probably could not be bought at twice that figure.

R. H. Cook and wife of Electra were in the city yesterday.

Democrat, was elected Governor by a majority estimated at 20,000 to 40,000. A Democratic legislature also was elected, which insures the choice of Congressman Ollie James as United States Senator from Kentucky.

Mississippi elected a Democratic Governor and State officers by a decisive majority.

The Ohio municipal elections resulted in the election of Democratic Mayors in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. President Taft cast his vote at Cincinnati.

Marked Socialistic strength has developed at various points, notably in several of the municipal contests in Ohio, where ten cities elected Socialist Mayors; also Schenectady, N. Y., where a Socialist Mayor and a Socialist member of the State Assembly were elected, and in Mississippi, where the Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor polled a considerable vote.

Four Congressmen were elected to fill vacancies, namely Joseph A. Taggart (Dem.) in the Second Kansas District, W. D. B. Ainy (Rep.) in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, William J. Browning (Rep.) in the First New Jersey District and Daniel V. Stephens (Dem.) of the Third Nebraska District.

Reform Candidate Wins Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—The Independent Republican majority candidate, Rudolph Blenkinsburg has been elected on a reform ticket.

New Mexico Democratic.  
Albuquerque, Nov. 8.—Complete triumph of the Democratic ticket is indicated by today's returns. Reports of decreased Republican majorities come from counties usually strongly Republican.

Gorman Loses in Maryland.  
Baltimore, Nov. 8.—Returns this morning indicate the election of Gorman, the Republican candidate for governor over Gorman, the Democrat, by about four thousand plurality.

This will be the second time since the Civil War that Maryland has elected a Republican governor. It seems

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## SPECIAL RULING ON POLL TAX RECEIPTS

### SPECIAL COLLECTOR KNOCKED OUT BY CONSTRUCTION OF TERRELL LAW.

#### THE EFFECT IS STATEWIDE

##### Place of Paying in New Point at Issue. Cities of Texas Chiefly Affected.

Austin, Texas, Nov. 8.—"You are therefore advised, in answer to your first question, that it is our opinion that no citizen has the right to pay his poll tax, either in person or through an agent, at any other place except the office of the tax collector at the county seat, except in cases where the tax collector or one of his regular deputies visits the various voting or magistrate precincts, as provided for in article 5164, or when he pays it to a regular authorized deputy tax collector in a city of 10,000 inhabitants or more, other than the county seat."

This held Assistant Attorney General C. E. Mead in an opinion to A. W. Terrell, father of the Terrell election law. It is in conflict with an opinion given by that department under the administration of R. V. Davidson and the former is withdrawn.

The new opinion, if followed by the tax collectors of the state, will absolutely knock out the special poll tax collectors who have been used in the cities to relieve congestion. If the tax collectors do not follow it, election officers may do so and challenge all receipts not issued by the regular collector or deputies. It is one of the most important opinions that the attorney general has rendered lately and comes during the poll tax period, the questions asked having been submitted some time ago but the opinion being held up lest it should interfere with some 25,000 citizens who secured poll tax receipts through special deputies before the last election.

Under this ruling a citizen in one of the larger cities will have to pay his poll tax at the office of the collector or to some regular deputy as outlined above. The special deputy has no authority, says the opinion.

Mr. Mead, in addition to outlining his views, writes:

"While it will cause some confusion to make a change in the former construction placed upon section 17 of the Terrell election law, yet as we view the matter, after mature consideration, we feel that the former construction is so clearly unwarranted and the evil effects of the practices referred to by you and the opportunities which such a construction might give for the perpetration of extensive frauds, warrant the department at this time in withdrawing its former advice on this question and adding a construction more in keeping with the language and spirit of the law."

And further he writes:

"It thus will be that all taxes, including poll taxes, are required to be paid at the tax collector's office at the county seat, unless otherwise provided by law. The only two exceptions pointed out by law are: First, where the tax collector or his deputies visit the various precincts for the purpose of receiving taxes, and the other in cities containing 10,000 inhabitants or more, other than the county seat, and in that case only one deputy is provided for and he must remain the entire month of January in such city, shall keep his office for such at some convenient place, and is not by the terms of the statute authorized to collect any other taxes except poll taxes."

## RAIN AT WACO AND HOUSTON

Waco, Nov. 8.—An inch and a half of rain fell here last night.

Houston, Nov. 8.—A heavy rain fell here last night.

### Four Jurors Accepted For McNamara Trial.

By Associated Press.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8.—Four full fledged jurors, immune from challenge or future elimination, unless they fall ill are now on the McNamara jury. The prospects are that the jury can be filled by the middle of December.

The large numbers of ducks of all varieties which were reported to be in this country following the recent cold weather, seem to have left for parts known, as several hunting parties which have returned to the city during the last few days, report that they are unable to locate any of the birds.

## MAN SWALLOWED BY A HUGE SHARK IN PANSECOLA BAY

### By Associated Press.

Pensacola, Florida, Nov. 8.—Death between the jaws of a great man-eating shark was the fate yesterday in Pensacola harbor of Jules Antoine, an aged seaman. His death was witnessed by the crew of the British steamer, Aldersgate, on which Antoine was a watchman. Half a hundred bay men who were loading a vessel also saw it. Antoine eventually fell overboard accidentally. The first seen of him was when the shark swam leisurely out from between the ship and the lighter with his body clamped between its jaws, the head and shoulders protruding from one side of its mouth and the legs from the other. For a moment the shark sank beneath the surface then rose with only Antoine's head in sight the remainder of his body apparently having been swallowed. The shark remained on the surface the second time nearly a minute then disappearing for good. One of the watchers fainted at the spectacle.

## WOMAN AND ESCORT KILLED AT GRANBURY

### By Associated Press.

Granbury, Texas, Nov. 8.—Up to noon today there had been no arrests in the killing of J. K. Beatty, the actor, and Mrs. Carl Robinson, who were shot from behind, Mrs. Robinson and her husband were separated about two weeks ago. Robinson was not in town today and police said he left last night.

The couple were walking together on the west side of Houston street last night when the shots were fired from the rear. Mr. Beatty and Mrs. Robinson were killed instantly.

One of the bullets took effect in Beatty's side and the other struck Mrs. Robinson near the heart. She fell across the body of her escort.

## MANCHUS ENTRENCHED IN IMPREGNABLE POSITION

### By Associated Press.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.—Fighting began at Nank King at 9 o'clock this morning. The Manchus are strongly entrenched on Purple Hill commanding the city and unless they voluntarily surrender their position is believed impregnable.

Several thousand troops attacked the Imperialists at Nank King on Purple Hill, but were repulsed with more than one hundred killed. The revolutionists are now preparing to renew the assault.

## WEATHERFORD MAN ENDED HIS OWN LIFE

### By Associated Press.

Weatherford, Texas, Nov. 8.—Evan Jones, Sr., a contractor and builder, killed himself this morning with a shotgun. He leaves a widow and eight children.

## CORN CROP THIS YEAR, 2,776,301,000 BUSHELS

### By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The total corn crop of the United States this year is 2,776,301,000 bushels, an average yield of 23.9 bushels per acre.

Mr. N. L. Inge was in Dallas yesterday attending the meeting of the general passenger agents of the various roads of the state, called to discuss rates.

## SHEPPARD CAMPAIGN OPENED IN PARIS

### CONGRESSMAN WHO WANTS TO GO TO SENATE ADDRESSES ABOUT 2000 PEOPLE.

#### RAMSEY FOR GOVERNOR

##### Prohibition, Initiative, Referendum and Recall Are Among Questions Discussed by Candidates.

Paris, Texas, Nov. 8.—In opening his campaign here yesterday for the United States Senate, Hon. Morris Sheppard, Congressman from the Texarkana district, made several notable statements. One of these defined his position on prohibition, showing that he is friendly to that cause and wants some Federal legislation on the subject. Another statement was that he will cast his vote in the coming primaries for William F. Ramsey for Governor.

As to the tariff question, Mr. Sheppard said he regarded the National platform as the determining voice, but added that as long as a State declaration on the subject remained unmodified by a National platform he would follow the State platform.

He advocated invoking the criminal clauses in the enforcement of the laws against trusts and said that he favored holding a party primary to select a Presidential nominee.

As to the initiative, referendum and recall, he reviewed the question in a manner which was favorable. However, he said he was not convinced that there should be an unequalled application of the recall to Judges. He would not subject a Judge to recall for his decisions alone, where no element of corruption, incompetency, intemperance or other personal misconduct is involved.

"At the same time," he continued, "there should be some means more available than those of present impeachment agencies of reaching corruption, incompetency, intemperance or other personal misconduct on the bench."

He believed that impeachment proceedings could be made more certain and satisfactory by making their institution obligatory on presentation to the legislature or to Congress of petitions signed by 25 per cent of the qualified voters in the jurisdiction over which the Judge presides, getting forth adequate allegations for removal. He believed that in this way all Judges could be made more responsible to the people.

One of the first declarations by Mr. Sheppard was his belief in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, which, he said, is "perhaps the most fundamental tenet of the Democratic party." He then made some observations intended to reveal what he termed the heavy price the American people have had to pay for the tremendous material advancement of the last five or six decades.

He added:

"When men once realize the true significance of brotherhood they will establish in government the Democratic doctrine of equal rights. They will score all special privilege, and endure no law that gives to one man an advantage over another in the race of life."

As to prohibition, Tying then to the prohibition question, he said:

"I am a prohibitionist and my attitude and views on this question are well known. I shall never hesitate to express my undying opposition to the liquor traffic. I believe that the domination of the liquor interests in the government of Texas should cease, and I shall cast my vote in the coming primaries for William F. Ramsey for Governor."

"I do not believe, however, that a man's position on this or any other single question should constitute his sole qualification for public office. But there is a National phase of the question calling for serious treatment by the National Legislature. I refer to the shipment of intoxicating liquors into prohibition states and communities. This question is intimately related to another question of equal importance—that of the maintenance of the constitutional distinction between the Federal Government and the States."

Mr. Sheppard said that the Federal Government should be supreme in the exercise of its powers with which it is invested by the Constitution. He said:

"The States should be equally secure in the possession of the rights they reserved when they established the Constitution. One of the fundamental purposes of the Democratic party is to preserve this dual system in

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## PASTOR WHO JOINED WEALTH AND BEAUTY TO LEAVE MINISTRY

### By Associated Press.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 8.—Because of the criticism resulting from his marrying Colonel John Jacob Astor, and Miss Madeline T. Force at Newport, Sept. 9, Rev. Joseph Lambert has resigned as pastor of the Elmwood Temple (Congregational) church of this city and will leave the ministry to go into business. Although the church has not as yet accepted his resignation, Rev. Mr. Lambert says he will insist on its doing so. His retirement will be considered by the church at a meeting Nov. 16.

"There has been a lot of unkind thing said against me, especially by the ministers of this city," said Rev. Mr. Lambert today. "I did not feel that I could continue in the work, as I could not put the same spirit into it as before."

## THIS MAY DEVELOP SECOND GUNNESS CASE

### By Associated Press.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8.—In the trial of Mrs. Minnie L. Murdock and Charles Merkle, whose case came up in court here today, developments may come to light to show the case a parallel of the celebrated case of Mrs. Belle Gunness, the Indiana woman found guilty several years ago of conducting a "murder farm." Like the Gunness woman Mrs. Murdock is suspected of luring men to her farm on the outskirts of this city and then murdering them for their money.

The specific charge upon which Mrs. Murdock and her employe, Merkle, are to be tried is the alleged murder of Harry Harding a sailor, whose body was found in a shallow grave on the Murdock farm early last summer. The discovery resulted from a statement made by an old negro who called at the sheriff's office and reported that he had been asked by Mrs. Murdock to dig a grave at the farm. Deputies hurried out, and digging in an onion bed where the earth showed signs of recent disturbance, found at a depth of a foot the corpse of Harding, with the head crushed with an ax.

Following her arrest Mrs. Merkle is said to have confessed to knowledge of the crime. According to her statement, Merkle, jealous of Harding, murdered him single-handed. She said she went to sleep while the men were quarreling. Presently she awoke, put out her hand in the dark and on the pillow beside her felt the wet face of Harding smashed to a pulp. At Merkle's bidding she said she helped conceal the body under the bed, and the next night the two buried the remains in a shallow grave in the garden.

Search of the Murdock house is said to have brought to light scores of letters from men with whom the woman had corresponded through matrimonial agencies. Two men seen with the woman are said to have disappeared mysteriously. One, a civil war veteran, vanished so completely that the thorough search made for him by his Grand Army post failed to find a trace of him.

## TOBACCO COMPANY'S PLAN IS APPROVED

### By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 8.—The United States Circuit Court approved the main features of the dissolution plan of the tobacco corporation.

## Texas Company Will Build Loading Racks in This City

### By Associated Press.

Negotiations for the last bit of right of way between Electra and Wichita Falls, and two miles beyond, for the Texas Company's proposed pipe line from Electra to Dallas, were closed yesterday, and that company now has possession of the right of way for at least twenty-eight miles southeast of Electra, or to point near where the Katy Railroad runs into Wichita Falls.

It is well known that a special rate for carrying oil has been granted by the Katy, and in order to take advantage of this rate, the Texas Company is now having constructed close to the Katy railroad tracks near this city, a loading station for oil which will be used for the present at least. Thus by constructing a pipe line to

## PEKIN IS NOT IN HANDS OF REBELS

### REPORT THAT CAPITOL OF CHINA HAD FALLEN WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

#### TROOPS THERE ARE LOYAL

##### Popular Is Without Arms and Faithful Manchur Soldiers Guard the Emperor.

Peking, Nov. 7.—Reports that this city had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists are without foundation and there is no evidence that either the emperor or the recent has failed. The Imperial government has concentrated here almost all of the loyal and faithful troops in the army and has craftily sent the doubtful troops to far distant points. The emperor's personal guard is an army division of ten thousand Manchus.

Numerous officers of the Chinese first division which are stationed here are likewise Manchus and most of the city police are members of that race. As for the old style troops that captured the city walls they are Chinese, but are of a type which the Manchus have honored with the title of "Han-nermen" because their ancestors aided the Manchus to conquer the Chinese throne. There is no question as to the loyalty of these Bannermen. The Peking population is without arms and hence there is little fear of a local uprising.

The capital feels nervous as was demonstrated this afternoon when an accidental fire broke out in the quarters occupied by the board of ceremonies. For a time it was rumored that this fire was a signal for a revolutionary uprising.

The national assembly today formally appointed Yan Shi Kai premier. In Linan Fu in Yun Nan province a mass meeting was held to formulate demands on the government, including the establishment of a republic and complete autonomy for provinces.

Russian financiers under the guise of a loan have arranged with the viceroy of Manchuria to advance \$2,500,000 securing as security Chinese shares in the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Peking.

A sensation was caused today by the assassination of Shikha Chung of the brilliant young commander of the sixth division of the Imperial troops, General Wu Lu Cheng. He was asleep in a tent when a party of Manchus rushed past his guards and shot and beheaded him. The Manchus claimed General Wu was secretly in league with the rebels. Thirty of the assassins were arrested. Other assassinations in this army division occurred according to reports to the foreign legations here. It is reported that the Chinese and Manchus of the sixth division fought a long and bloody duel.

## WOMACK'S HORSES AND JACKS PRIZE WINNERS

### By Associated Press.

A. B. Womack of Iowa Park was a visitor here today on business. Mr. Womack is justly proud of the record made by his exhibits at the Dallas fair. His Jac, Big John, was the winner of the first prize in that department. His yearling Jack, Great Western, was awarded the second prize, and his stallion, Red Squirrel won the first prize in the saddle department. Mr. Womack's breeding stables contain some of the finest specimens of horseflesh in the Southwest and he has never exhibited where he did not take a fair share of prizes.

## 200,000 More Bales Ginned Than at Same Time Last Year

### By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The Census Bureau's fourth cotton ginning report of the season issued at 10 a. m. today and showing the number of running bales, counting round as half bales, of cotton of the growth of 1911 ginned to November 1, with comparative statistics to the corresponding date for the past three years, is as follows:

United States—9,368,172 bales, compared with 7,345,953 bales last year, when 63.5 per cent of the entire crop was ginned to November 1; 7,017,849 bales in 1909, when 69.7 per cent was ginned and 8,191,557 bales in 1908, when 62.6 per cent of the crop was ginned.

The number of round bales included were 66,343, compared with 81,153

bales in 1910. The number of bales of Sea Island cotton included were: 56,133, compared with 46,504 bales last year; 55,237 bales in 1909, and 45,479 bales in 1908. The distribution of Sea Island cotton by States was: Florida, 20,976 bales; compared with 15,191 bales last year; 19,740 bales in 1909, and 19,064 bales in 1908.

South Carolina—1,263 bales, compared with 2,823 bales last year; 4,220 bales in 1909, and 4,613 bales in 1908.

Ginning by States, with comparative statistics and the percentage of the total crop ginned to November 1 in previous years follows:

Alabama—1,089,736 bales, compar-

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No anxiety on Baking-day if you use

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Insures light, sweet, wholesome food  
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder

No Alum  
No Lime Phosphate

CHINESE NAMES FOR CHINA.

The following table of Chinese words appearing, or likely to appear in news dispatches, may help readers to follow with a clearer understanding the progress of the revolutionary movement in the Flowery Kingdom.

- Hwang—Emperor.
- Tsin—Prince.
- Tsin Wang—Prince of the blood.
- Tsang—Clan, or family.
- Nui Ko—Privy Council.
- Tsungshu—Viceroy, or ruler of more than one province.
- Footai—Governor of a province.
- Tiuh—Chief military officer of a province.
- Taotai—Governor of a city.
- Shan-Tung—Province east of the mountain.
- Shan—Hill or mountain.
- Shih—Imperial.
- Yamen—Office where official business is transacted.
- Ting or Chow—A city or town of lesser importance than that designated by Foo.
- Hien—A city of a dependent province.

MONEY NEEDED TO EMPLOY ENGINEER

To The Times:

It is the purpose of the Commissioners Court to order the issuance of the road bonds at its meeting to be held Nov. 13th, and to receive sealed bids for such bonds on Nov. 15th, as advertised in the columns of your paper. Said bonds are to be dated as of January 1, 1912, and it is not likely that the funds will be available before the first of January. Since the bonds were favorably voted by a majority of more than two-thirds of those voting on October 13th, last, it is unfortunate that the bonds cannot be available at once, in order that employment could be obtained by those citizens desiring to utilize their time, or teams, or both in the building of permanent roads. However, the election was held after the tax rolls for the year had been completed and approved, and the best legal skill of the county has been unable to advise a different course than that pursued by the court.

There is much preliminary work to be done, and it is hoped that local parties may be found who will advance sufficient funds to defray the expenses and salary of an engineer to be employed by the Board of Permanent Road Commissioners, as well as to provide transportation for the government engineer, who is expected to be placed at the disposal of the board about the first of December. The special law provides that before any road work shall be done that the board shall adopt plans, maps, profiles and specifications for the construction of such roads, which plans, etc., have been prepared by a competent highway engineer, employed and bonded by the board. The commencement of the work could therefore be greatly facilitated if sufficient means could be provided, in some way, for the employment and expenses of an engineer to survey and make maps of the primary roads, under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners.

As chairman of the Commissioners Court and as chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners, I will greatly appreciate any suggestions tending to hasten the commencement of road work.

COUNTY JUDGE.

Mr. Ousley's Position.

To the Editor: I will thank you to publish the attached statement.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 4.—Country to friends requires me to make a public statement with respect to the race for United States Senator. I had preferred to say nothing on the subject, not even to reach a decision in

my own mind, for a few weeks long or even until spring, because I am sure that the people object to the precipitation of another political campaign in the midst of the busy season and because I have some responsibilities which I cannot in good conscience neglect, but I am in receipt of so many letters, especially during the last few days, and there is such evidence of a desire for an expression from me that I cannot remain silent without seeming to be indifferent to valued friendships and patriotic concerns.

I have tried always to determine my political attitude and to direct my course from the standpoint of duty without regard to personal desire or self-interest; and I shall do so in this instance.

The situation is so persuasive that I am inclined to accept the generous overtures of my friends, though long ago put political ambition behind me. More appealing still are issues of great moment, and to this I shall give my best effort at the proper time whether I am a candidate or not. Indeed, the issues interest me more than the office, and service more than distinction.

I desire by this statement to acknowledge my sense of appreciation and to ask the indulgence of my friends a little longer before making a final declaration.

CLARENCE OUSLEY.

PROVIDENCE APPARENTLY FAVORING DEMOCRATS

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 7.—Rain up the state caused the prediction that today's Republican vote in that section might be light. The principal interest is in whether the Democrats will maintain the present ratio of their supremacy in the legislature. To do this they must elect their candidates 49 out of 150 districts.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—The gubernatorial election is on today. It is raining in the mountains which it is said will tend to lighten the Republican vote.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—The voting in Ohio is early and brisk.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 7.—The weather was good for today's election for governor in Massachusetts. The Republicans are hustling in carriages and autos to get out the votes.

One of the features of the Alpine exhibit at the Cotton Palace will be a bowl containing ninety pounds of quick-silver.

BYSTANDER KILLED AT TIPTON, OKLA.

T. A. PHILLIPS SHOT THROUGH BRAIN BY ASSASSINS ATTEMPTING TO KILL MARSHAL WEAVER.

MARSHAL HIMSELF SHOT

Tragedy is Believed to Have Resulted From Feud Over Killing of W. S. Parks by the Officer.

Special to The Times.

Tipton, Okla., Nov. 7.—T. A. Phillips, a traveling salesman for the Stewart Candy Company of St. Louis, whose home was at Bonham, was shot and instantly killed and City Marshal H. A. Weaver, town marshal at this place was shot through the shoulder and in the left side by unknown parties here at about nine o'clock last night, in an attempt to assassinate the officer. It is believed that Phillips was killed by a shot which struck the side of a passenger coach and a shot was struck just as he was in the act of stepping onto the train. Weaver was shot while standing further down the platform to ward the depot, after he had exchanged several shots with the assassins. After firing five or six loads of buck shot the men in the buggy lashed their horse forward and drove out of town without their identity becoming known.

One of the shot penetrated Phillips' brain and he lunged forward and was dead within a few seconds. It is believed that his death was from a buckshot as several other shots were found in his body.

The shooting caused great excitement and at first the passengers and train crew believed that an attempt was being made to rob the train.

Suspicion was immediately directed toward the sons of W. S. Parks, who was shot and killed by Marshal Weaver about six weeks ago while resisting arrest.

Parks' three sons and Ole Cummings and two sons who had some connection with the affray in which Parks lost his life were taken into custody late last night and are held at Frederick pending an investigation of last night's shooting.

Phillips' body has been taken to Frederick, where it will be prepared for burial and will probably be shipped to Bonham today.

Marshal Weaver's injuries, it is believed, will not prove fatal. He was killed Parks six weeks ago he was exonerated and was not indicted.

HUNTERS MUST HAVE AN AFFIDAVIT

LAW REQUIRES THEM TO SWEAR TO NUMBER OF BIRDS KILLED BEFORE THEY CAN RIDE.

By Associated Press.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 7.—Railroad passenger men here are puzzled over an announcement that the enforcement of the game law requires hunters who carry game to show an affidavit that they have not violated the game laws in the number of birds killed, or be refused transportation by conductors. A railroad attorney says there may be many damages suits against the railroads for refusal to carry such hunters, but that the law on this point is plain and the conductors will be instructed to refuse passage to all hunters lacking affidavits. Sportsmen point out that it will be practically impossible to secure affidavits at many points where they will board trains after a hunting trip.

A VERY TICKLISH MATTER

Conductors Liable to Prosecution if One Hand and Railroads to Damages on Other.

By Associated Press.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 7.—In a signed statement, Mrs. Roy W. Hearne, wife of General Hearne, of the Texas National Guard challenges the claim that Miss Alta Virginia Houston, a member of an opera company now touring the state, is a direct descendant of General Sam Houston. Mrs. Hearne herself is a granddaughter of Houston, and says there are only five granddaughters of that name of whom she knows.

HOUSTON'S GRANDDAUGHTER CHALLENGER

By Associated Press.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 7.—In a signed statement, Mrs. Roy W. Hearne, wife of General Hearne, of the Texas National Guard challenges the claim that Miss Alta Virginia Houston, a member of an opera company now touring the state, is a direct descendant of General Sam Houston. Mrs. Hearne herself is a granddaughter of Houston, and says there are only five granddaughters of that name of whom she knows.

FIRE AT PALESTINE

By Associated Press.

Jerusalem, Nov. 7.—Fire of an unknown origin early today destroyed the Moore wholesale grocery house with \$75,000 loss. The insurance is \$15,000.

THE TIMES EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

By SARAH HALE HUNTER



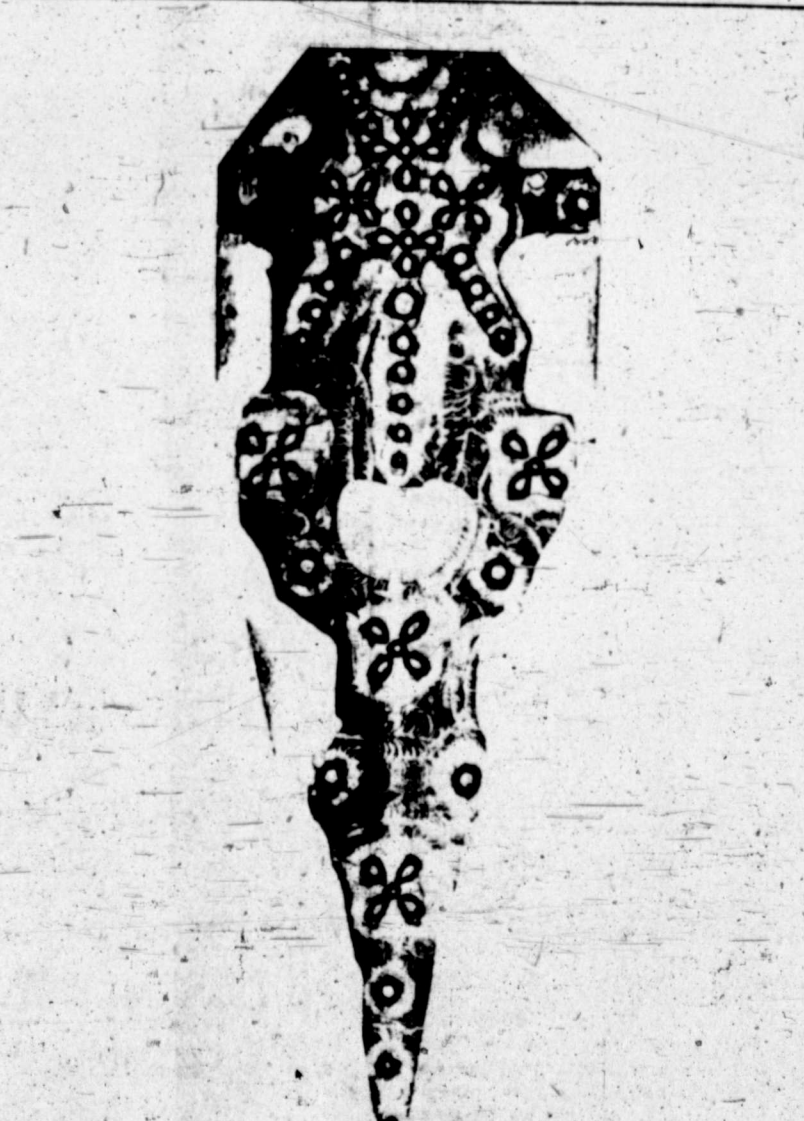
HANDKERCHIEF BAG IN THE WALLACHIAN EMBROIDERY.

A charming Christmas gift is a handkerchief bag worked on white or colored linen in the Wallachian stitch. The front and flap are given. The back is exactly like the front, with the central design omitted. The flap is joined to the body and falls over the opening between the front and back which are buttoned together around the sides and lower part. The front is finished at the top by a narrow hem. The Wallachian stitch is a close buttonhole with the pointed edge brought to the outside of the pattern. It is started in the middle slants slightly toward the lower part of the leaf. The edge is padded and closely buttoned. The dots are worked as French knots. The bag is finished by white cords on either side which are attached to a hook for the belt. Mercerized cotton No. 18 is used.



FOR BABY'S PILLOW.

For the baby pillow, nothing could be daintier than this pretty word surrounded by forget-me-nots. A few of the flowers may be scattered over the rest of the pillow with good effect. The work may be done in white or colors. The letters are first padded and then worked closely over and over. The leaves and flowers are done in the solid satin stitch with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 will be suitable for the embroidery.



MOTIFF FOR STOCKINGS.

Embroidered stockings are much worn and the touch of handwork makes a very pretty addition to a pair of hosiery or silk hose. This simple pattern is easily worked and very effective. It is entirely done in the solid embroidery. Use mercerized cotton No. 25 or filo tuss, for the work.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSFERRING.

In taking off these patterns, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

SHE GAVE UP ALL HOPE

Physicians Failed To Help Mrs. Green, But She Finally Found Relief in Cardui.

Meets, Va.—Mrs. J. C. Green of this place says: "I suffered with womanly troubles so that I could hardly sit up. Two of the best doctors in our town treated me, and I tried different medicines, until I gave up all hope of ever getting well.

One day, I decided to try some Cardui. It did so much for me that I ordered some more, and it cured me! Today, I feel as well as I ever did in my life.

The pains and the trouble are all gone. I feel like another person in every way. I wish every sufferer could know what Cardui will do for sick women.

A few doses of Cardui at the right time, will save many a big doctor bill, by preventing serious sickness.

It tones up the nervous system, and helps make pale cheeks fresh and rosy. Thousands of weak women have been restored to health and happiness by using Cardui. Suppose you try it.

It may be just the medicine you need.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page Book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

RETAIN PROHIBITION IN STATE OF MAINE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL DECIDE TO ACCEPT CORRECTIONS IN VOTE.

THE RESULT IS REVERSED

First Official Returns, Indicating Repeal of Constitutional Amendment, Are Overturned Now By Action.

Augusta, Maine, Nov. 7.—Maine retains constitutional prohibition.

Governor Plaisted and his council late last night decided to accept the corrections in the vote of four towns cast in the special election in Sept., thus reversing the result as indicated on the face of the first official returns.

Returns on election day, Sept. 11, indicated a majority of about 300 against the repeal of the prohibitory amendment, but later the official count showed a majority of 26 for repeal.

Comparison of Figures.

It was found by comparison, however, that in four cases the figures of the Town Clerks were reversed from their early returns and in each case the Clerks claimed the error to be in the official figures.

After hearings on the subject the governor and council took the matter under consideration and the result was the announcement last night that Maine retained constitutional prohibition by 758 votes.

Governor Plaisted at the conclusion of the meeting said that an early date, probably in February, he would call a special session of the Legislature to "submit an amendment to the Constitution which will permit the enactment of laws concerning the liquor traffic, which are capable of honest enforcement because sustained by the sentiment of the several communities to which they will be applied."

An analysis of the vote, the Governor declared, showed an overwhelming majority against prohibition in the cities and a large majority for it in the towns.

"There is no question about the desire of the cities," the Governor concluded, "to improve conditions by adopting some other method in dealing with the liquor traffic. An amendment to the Constitution should be submitted to the people to be voted upon next September, under the terms of which the cities should have the right to invoke and enact local legislation within their limits."

DERNA RECAPTURED BY TURKISH TROOPS

CONFIRMATION OF NEWS RECEIVED BY OTTOMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

500 ITALIANS ARE KILLED

Town in Tripoli Evidently Retaken Oct. 28 and Telegram Probably Delayed in Transmission.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Confirmation of the news of the recapturing of Derna, in Tripoli, by the Turkish troops, was contained in a dispatch received here last night by the Turkish Embassy from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Constantinople. The telegram states that the Imperial Ottoman troops killed 500 Italians. The loss to the Turks says the dispatch, was 80 dead and as many wounded.

The recapture of Derna evidently occurred October 28—as that was the day the telegram was dated. It is surmised at the Embassy here that it was delayed in transmission owing to the cutting of the wires by the Italians during their occupancy of the town.

Sanitary Condition Worse.

Malta, Nov. 7.—Advice from Tripoli today state that the sanitary situation there is growing worse. The bodies of fifty Arabs who died from cholera or hunger were found in the streets. The main groves are filled with corpses and fifty cases of cholera are reported in the Italian army.

WU TING FANG JOINS THE REVOLUTIONISTS

By Associated Press.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.—Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to the United States and known as the human question mark, has joined the revolutionists.

**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

IT HAS BROUGHT JOY TO Millions

Price 50c and \$1.00

ALL DRUGGISTS

### Town Building With Factories

By Opening Up the Industrial Addition the Citizens Here Will Be Paving the Way for Many New Industries, New Residences and the Circulation of Much More Money, Bigger Business and More City Development.

To the Times:— Having for the past six months advocated what has proven the most effective method for city building and now that the question has been given some expression of concrete interest as referred to in your recent issues I feel justified in giving publicity to certain facts which I believe the citizens of this city will recognize as patent.

Enterprising citizens all over the country have found that to bring new people and new capital into their own they must do more than advertise. They must do more than show that there is raw material and cheap fuel to be had. Towns that do nothing but advertise will not be able to get factories to locate with them, as compared with cities which advertise and also offer inducements commensurate with the value of the plant, that is, the amount of money that will be paid per year to workmen.

Its payroll is what makes a manufacturing plant valuable to a community. Usually 90 per cent of this money is put into circulation in the home town. This condition is caused by keen competition between the cities of the country to secure new industries. Look at the vast sums of money that have been offered and paid by certain cities of the West, central west and our own southland. Do not any enterprising city and you will find a good and substantial prize offered to any one who will start a new industry. In the advertising pages of the magazines a large number of the cities offer special inducements to manufacturers, either cash or some thing that has a cash value. Different cities have different methods of raising this fund. It is conceded by those who know that the best way to do this is to lay out a factory addition providing space for free factory sites with good shipping facilities, street car service and other conveniences from the city proper. This is the most just and equitable way. The addition should be far enough away from the business activities to obtain cheap lands—the higher the price of the land the greater the capital necessary to get started. So long as the people who live near the factory can reach the business center of the city by paying a five-cent car fare, they will do most of their trading in the city proper.

To start an industrial movement successfully it must get the general support of the people of the community for in the end they get the greatest benefit from the amount of money paid the workmen. This money will eventually find its way into all channels of trade. Upon the success of the value of factories depends the value of the lots in an industrial addition; and the careful selection of these industries by the management of the movement is its first duty to the people. The persons who subscribe for lots in the factory addition such as the one proposed for this city, or like the great Mars Hill addition to Indianapolis, Indiana should receive the first consideration of the management. It is their business to study the situation, to find the best line of manufacturing adapted to the section, to investigate the men behind the enterprise, to see that they have the necessary capital and experience to make their factory a success, to bind them by contracts so that in the event the factory should fail to operate that the manufacturer will forfeit the money invested. None but bona fide and honest manufacturers will locate in an addition safeguarded in this manner. Under such management there can be no question about the value of lots in the addition. Lots bought at \$200 will quickly advance in value. The increased value of the lots will be in proportion to the value of the plants located in the addition, and the number of workmen they employ.

Although this is the quickest way to increase the population of a city, it takes time to perfect a project of this kind. There are the railroads, traction companies, telephone and telegraph companies, and many other things that go to make up a manufacturing center who must be shown and convinced that the project is sound in every particular, before they will spend any of their money on the necessary extensions of their service. All this takes time, and very often they are the last to complete their part of the work. One of the benefits brought about by such an addition, and one that must not be lost sight of, is the effect it has on contiguous land values. It is not an uncommon thing to see prices jump a thousand per cent in less than a year.

Owners of land near a project of this kind should give it their fullest support even more than those who own land in another part of the city. Many people take it for granted that an industrial addition is going to be a success anyway and do nothing to assist it, which results in the project taking more time to complete, thereby hurting their own interests by not subscribing to the movement.

Many people who purchase lots think that by holding their lots for advance in prices, they will make the most money out of them. To get the quickest returns, improve the property by building homes for workmen. Not only will this give a very gratifying income but it will help the movement. In some instances before the lot purchasers have completed payments upon the lots, they get impatient. Things do not move fast enough to suit them, and they offer the equity in their lots for sale. This always has a tendency to delay the completion of the project and defeat the object most desired. No person who has the interest of the community at heart will do this, but will at least, retain their lots until the project is completed.

It takes time for growth and development of this kind. Citizens who are really interested in a city's growth take pains to see with their own eyes. The activities in progress while the factories are building are most stimulating to the eye and mind. Every house built strikes somebody's emulation. Soon there will be an addition filled with activities where nothing was before.

Wichita Falls has wanted factories for some time as did Shreveport La., and Indianapolis, Ind. Both of the latter named are getting them to day and getting them through just such a plan as here referred to and in such a way that will not only make good as industries, but will make money for those who purchase lots in the factory addition. Wichita Falls can do just as well as the two cities referred to. When things are the duller then is the time to hustle most. Let's get busy and push the industrial movement to a successful culmination.

F. HAPPY DAY.

SANTA CLAUS WILL GET MAIL. Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 7.—This notice to postmasters is published in the Postoffice Daily Bulletin.

Postmasters are authorized to deliver all letters arriving at their respective postoffices between Dec. 15, 1911, and Jan. 1, 1912, inclusive, which are addressed plainly and unmistakably to 'Santa Claus' without any other terms or expressions identifying the person for whom such letters are intended, to responsible institutions or individuals in the town or city of address who may desire to use them exclusively for philanthropic purposes. In the event that these letters are requested by more than one such institution or individual the postmaster shall distribute them in such proportion as he may deem proper.

Notice is also given that arms may now be sent to Costa Rica by parcel post.

A new special registry stamp has been prepared by order of the Postmaster General, to be used in the preparation of registry fees, foreign or domestic, though ordinary stamps may still be used for the preparation of registry fees where the special stamps are not available. The description of the stamp follows:

The new registry stamp is a rectangle on end, the size of the design being approximately three-fourths by seven eighths inch, and the color light blue. The design shows an eagle with extended wings, perched upon a rock within a circle in a panel of plain lines. Above the circle and following its curve the words 'United States Registry' appears in two lines, and in the two lower corners the denomination '10' appears within small circles, with the word 'cents' between.

Plan Canal Across Florida. Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 8.—The proposed canal across the State of Florida, which has been under discussion for many years, was brought one step nearer to becoming an accomplished fact today, when the board of army engineers appointed to determine the most feasible route in this city to prepare its final report to the War Department. The Florida canal scheme is regarded as one of the most important of all inland waterway projects in this country. It would obviate the passage around the Florida keys of all ships between the Atlantic and the Gulf and would be valuable for naval and military purposes as well as for commercial use.

Thomas F. Graham, president of the Pacific Coast League, has handed in his resignation to the board of directors. He was elected president of the league in 1909.

J. N. Nagle left this afternoon for Newcastle, on business for the Wichita Falls Route.

Republicans Make Clean Sweep in Nebraska. By Associated Press.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8.—Indications today are that the Republicans captured every state office in yesterday's election. The officers elected were Supreme court judges, university regents and a railway commissioner.

Union Labor Candidates Win. San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Returns indicate that C. M. Fickert, the union labor candidate for district attorney, was re-elected.

Elbert two years ago defeated Francis Heney.

Brand Whitlock Elected. Toledo, Nov. 8.—Mayor Brand Whitlock carried with him to victory the complete Republican ticket, except candidates for the police court.

A Democratic Congressman From Kansas. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8.—Practically final returns today increased the majority of Joseph A. Tangart, the Democratic congressman elect in the Second Kansas District in 1909. Tangart's election broke the solid ranks of Republican congressional delegation from Kansas.

# Matting Art Squares

## 9x12 Size \$2.75

Just Received Big Shipment of Mattings—See the grade of Matting we can sell you for, yard, . . . . . 15c

# FREEAR-BRIN FURNITURE CO.

### UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

### GOV. HARMON PLEASED AT ELECTION RESULTS

(Continued from page 1.)

probable that the legislature will be controlled by the Democrats.

Wilson Jarrud. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 8.—Returns at midnight last night indicated that the Republicans will control both branches of the next legislature. The election is significant in the defeat of a number of men whose election was specifically advocated by Governor Woodrow Wilson on the tour he made of the state during the last few weeks.

Two Cities Adopt Commission Form. By Associated Press. Kansas City, Nov. 8.—Chanute and Manhattan, Kansas, adopted the commission form of government yesterday.

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### How to Get Rid of Chicken Ticks

Wilmoh Newell, State Entomologist of Texas, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, has issued the following special bulletin:

The "Blue Bug" is prevalent in some parts of Texas, and is a source of much annoyance and loss to poultry owners. Where the tick is present, a continuance of successful and profitable poultry culture is dependent on the poultry owner eradicating, or keeping under control, this pest.

The "Blue Bug" is more ordinarily spoken of as the chicken tick. Its Latin name is *Argas miniatus*. The tick infests the chicken houses and roosts and comes out and attacks the chickens while they are roosting at night. It is a severe pest, and its eradication calls for persistence, thorough work.

The habit which theericks have of leaving the chicken and stowing themselves away for the day can be taken advantage of by the construction of roosts, within the henhouse, into which the ticks cannot get. This would of course furnish only temporary relief; it is necessary to have "tick proof" roosts as well as to take measures which will destroy the ticks themselves. I would proceed as follows in the case of infested henhouses:

First of all, remove all roosts and nesting boxes from the building. Clean out all manure, litter, straw, etc., as well as straw in the nests and burn it. If the roosts and nesting boxes are old and of little value, I would burn them also. If however, it is necessary to use the old boxes and roosts again, spray them well with kerosene oil or with kerosene.

After cleaning out the henhouse thoroughly, spray the cracks and corners with kerosene. For this purpose a good spray pump is desirable, and plenty of kerosene should be gotten into the cracks where the ticks are hiding.

### Electra Oil Land for Sale!

To a quick purchaser I can offer 160 acres of fine, level land in the heart of the new Electra oil district for the very low price of \$50.00 per acre. Capitalized at \$22,800.00 stands thus:

160 acres of land	\$12,800
Stock now subscribed	5,000
Stock to be raised	5,000
\$22,800 to \$10,000 will put down the well; some wells now yield \$500 to \$800 per day.	

This land lies about midway between the big producing wells of Electra and the well where oil was first discovered in North Texas and in the direct trend of the oil bearing sands.

### G. J. CLARK & CO.

IOWA PARK, TEXAS.

### News From the Oil Fields

The Gorskana Petroleum Company is placing rigs on the ground to offset the Benson Little well and the 99 Pumping Company's well on the Dale tract.

Mr. J. W. Stringer, of Electra and Mr. J. T. Granger of the Westland Hotel, Wichita Falls, are offering for sale in fee, what is left of a section of land which they own in the heart of Electra oil fields. This land lies about midway between Burk-Stratton when the first oil was discovered in Wichita county, and the big producing wells of Electra. Look out for big ad tomorrow.

Pleasant Valley. It rained Saturday night and Sunday which will help the wheat considerably.

Mr. Rogers and family entertained a large number of the young folks Halloween night with a Halloween party. Among those who enjoyed the occasion were Misses Mabel Denton, Lillie Peterson, Edna Smith, Annie and Bessie Bridwell, Joda Lacy, Susie and Mae Quinly, Emma Humphries, Pearl Conwill, Ruth and Reta Hollingsworth, Mrs. Quinly and Mrs. Burks. Messrs. Kied, Hollingsworth, Jake Humphries, Holmes, Sanford,

Willie and Theodore Ferguson, Chas. Burks, Jacy Lacy, Peterson, Conwill and Chalmers Humphries. Everybody had a most enjoyable time.

Seven Brothers Ride the Goat. Palmyra, Ill., Nov. 8.—An event believed to be without precedent in the history of Freemasonry was furnished at a special communication of the Masonic order here today, when the degree of Master Mason was conferred on seven brothers. The brothers are Albert, Morris, Robert, James, Charles, Edward and William Ross, all farmers, living near Palmyra.

Millers Meet in Chicago. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—Officers and directors of the Millers' National Federation met at the Great Northern Hotel in this city today to discuss the outlook and various other matters of general interest to the milling trade.



### Enterprising Red Heads Sell Ball Baker Hit Many Times Over Again

That ball Frank Baker of the Athletics hit over the fence at Shibe Park, and which brought victory to the Markmen in the second game of the world's series with the Giants, already has resulted in the exchange of a small fortune and the chances are that it will be trafficked in during the remainder of the winter.

Doesn't make any difference where you go in the vicinity of Philadelphia you find that ball. And it's usually for sale. The funny part of it is that while you are standing in the heart of the shopping district admiring the ball some other fan will be standing on the outskirts of the city also admiring a sphere which Baker is supposed to have driven over the fence.

In fact, that ball has appeared in so many places at the same time that the Philadelphia fans are beginning to believe that there is a "Frank Baker ball," as the sphere has become known, for every Giant broken heart. And such hearts are decidedly numerous.

Robert McRoy, secretary of the American League, and one of the new owners of the Boston Red Sox, tells the tale of how every red-headed boy in Philadelphia is reaping harvest of dollars since Baker slammed the pill over the fence out of the park and down the street.

"You see it was a red-headed boy who captured the ball," said McRoy. "That gives every red-headed boy with nerve and a new baseball a chance to make money," he continued.

"The ball landed in Twentieth street. A red-haired boy was standing out there and grabbed it. His first impulse was to toss the sphere into the hands of the policeman and come in for the remainder of the game.

"But he was a wise lad. He knew how the game was going, and he was just smart enough to figure that the mighty home run drive would end the game and that he possessed the ball which had turned the trick.

"So he didn't go through the gate. Instead he turned and walked up the street and the policeman, being quite a fan, took after him. For the copper wanted that ball as a keepsake. And since the policeman gave the kid a hard chase the latter was certain that he had made no mistake when he decided that there were a lot of people who wanted that ball.

"The next morning it appeared. Whether it was the real ball or not will never be known. But the papers printed a story about the disappearance of the red-headed boy with the ball, and the demand was created. Every red-headed kid you saw had a ball in his hand.

"I'm the boy who got the ball what Frank Baker hit over the fence," was the introduction. "This is the ball."

"Then the dickering began. If the fan looked prosperous the kid started at about \$25 and came down a little. Of course he was willing to accept anything upward of \$1.25, the price which he paid for the sphere."

"And the rage was on. Sometimes the kids didn't even take time to get an American League ball. They would get any old kind. But the ball had to be doctored in one way. It was necessary to clout it with something hard, so that there would be just the semblance of a flat spot. This to represent the spot where the bat of the mighty third baseman came in contact with the sphere.

Some of the wild-eyed fans claim to have invested anywhere from \$30 to \$50.

Merely another proof that red-haired boys are lucky sometimes.

Three Years of Mr. Taft.  
(World's Work)

The more experience the country has of Mr. Taft, the plainer it becomes that he is a judge rather than a man of action. In his movement to make war more difficult, he has probably hit upon the one big policy that his administration will be remembered by.

The President's defense of his wool bill veto and of his tariff record in general is far less convincing. His speeches and explanations have left him where he was before if not in worse plight.

Especially did the overwhelming defeat of the reciprocity idea in Canada deal him a heavy blow. It is true that this unexpected result was in no way his fault. But as nothing succeeds like success, so nothing fails like failure, however good an explanation may be possible.

Reciprocity with Canada was the definite policy that Mr. Taft had laid out. It was so far only clear cut, definite accomplishment to his credit. The repudiation of the whole idea by Canada leaves the President, by all practical measurements, just where he was before he began his reciprocity campaign.

As a political leader, therefore, Mr. Taft has not shown sagacity or brought about results.

As for the prosecution of trusts, his administration has received both praise and blame that it hardly deserves. The dissolution of the two great trusts—the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company—was the result of suits brought before his term of office began. The prosecution of others is in line with this policy. The success of these later prosecutions, and the effect on business conditions—for these his administration is responsible.

The Wiley episode in the Agricultural Department, unfortunately, emphasized the somewhat unsteady sides of the President's Cabinet and spread the feeling that Mr. Taft has not the strong personal grip on all departments of the government that the President is supposed to have.

Perhaps there is not an honest man in the country, who if he had a case in court, would not like to have it tried in a court over which Mr. Taft presided. But in the stress of everyday life and of political effort, the people feel that he does not know them nor understand the movements and meaning of public opinion. There is no spontaneous sympathy between them. Their thoughts or wishes or interests must take some sort of legal form before he will quite understand them.

A distinguished public man who has the kindest feelings toward the President recently described him in a conversation in this fashion: "Mr. Taft is a man of abounding good nature and of good impulses and good

## AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER WELL IN ELECTRA FIELD HIGHEST IN U. S.

### Field There Also Exceeds That of Any Other in Texas By Nearly 2,000 Barrels Per Day—Not a Single Dry Hole in the Field and Outlook is Promising

The Electra oil field is not only the greatest producing field in Texas, but the average production per well is greater than that of any other field on the American continent according to the staff correspondent of the Oil and Gas Journal who visited the field last week. He estimates the average production at 260 barrels per day, an average much higher even than the great Caddo field in Louisiana where one well alone is producing more than 10,000 barrels daily. At the time the letter was written on October 30, the production at Electra was over 8,000 barrels daily. Since that time the Corsicana Petroleum Co. has brought in two good producers and the Benson well has come in bringing the production close to the 10,000 barrel mark.

The correspondence coming in from a writer who knows something about the oil business himself is of more than ordinary interest to our readers and is herewith reprinted in full:

Electra, Texas, October 30.—After several months of inactivity, Electra the most promising oil field in the country on this date, has at last proved its possibilities after several months of inactivity by the discovery of oil in the Benson Oil Company's test on the Douglas lease, one and one-third miles southeast of the present pool and almost at the northeastern edge of the town of Electra. The Benson Oil Company, reported here, reported erroneously as the Bell-Benson Oil Company, has 160 acres under lease, on which the present test is being drilled. On October 26 a sand was struck at 975 feet which showed considerable gas, and the following day the test was deepened three feet and a showing of oil was had. The well was shut down until tankage could be built, and on Saturday it began to drill itself in and Sunday made four flows, making considerable gas and a lot of gas. Today the 6-inch casing is being set and the well drilled in, and if previous showings are of any value, a big well should be drilled in, as the strongest gas pressure of the field has been found in this test. An outside test is what the operators have been waiting on for several months, and a good producer in the Benson well will again make business pick up. While good wells are being brought in weekly in the proven pool, no outside tests have been completed, and as a result no definite results could be secured for the operators to base their future plans on. It is true that a number of the outside tests have missed the upper sand found in the Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 3 at 1900 feet. It was the missing of the upper sands which caused some of the operators to take a pessimistic view of the field and pronounce it a small pool, but now that a test, located as far from production as the Benson, has found oil at a shallow depth, it begins to look as though Electra will prove one of the large light oil fields of the country.

An Unusual Field.  
Electra today is the largest producing field in the State of Texas, having 27 producing wells with a total production of over 7,000 bbls., exceeding Humble, at present the largest heavy oil field in the Gulf Coast district, by at least 700 bbls. The average production of the wells is 260 bbls. each, a remarkable fact in no other field in the country having an average anywhere near as large, even the Caddo field, which has, over 10,000-bbl. well, not having anywhere near as good a record. The field has four or five distinct sands, any one of which may yield sufficient oil to pay for the tests, to say nothing of a profit. It is this fact that makes Electra the most optimistic field in the country. Usually fields have certain defined sands, and when these sands are passed, there is no further chance. But Electra holds out more hope the deeper one goes, and until a test is made close to the proven stuff which goes below 1900 feet, and proves dry, not an operator but will continue to believe that the big pool lies below that depth. Nor is this an illogical belief, but is based on the fact that the oil from the first shallow sand to the deepest drilled at present, is of the same gravity, namely, 41°, and does not vary hardly a fraction of a degree. Experienced operators base their belief on this similarity, and say that the present production is being renewed from a source of supply which keeps the gravity alike in all the sands.

At any rate, no test in any direction has proven dry, and only one is below the 1900-foot sand, the Producers Oil Company being 2250 feet deep in Rogers No. 1, located two and one-half miles southwest of the field.

The only completion for the week was No. 9 of the Corsicana Petroleum Company, on the Woodruff-Putnam lease. The well together with several others of this company, had been at the sand for some time, but was held back because of lack of tankage. On Saturday it was bailed and started off at a rate of 500 bbls.

The Corsicana company is ready to drill in Allen No. 1, the only 10-inch hole in the field. It is reported to be showing good.

With all the wells, now shut down waiting on tankage, drilled in and producing, the total production of the field would probably run as high as 9000 bbls.

The production of the field is divided as follows: The Producers Oil Company has 2300 bbls. from 12 wells; the Corsicana Petroleum Company has 2500 bbls. from 10 wells; and the Red River Oil Company has 2500 bbls. from six wells. Culberson Bros. well, which came in a small producer several weeks ago, is deepening and making no oil.

Of the Producers Oil Company wells, Bywaters Nos. 1 and 2 are making a total of 50 bbls.; Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Waggoner, are making, respectively, 20, 5, 7 and 8 are making respectively, 250, 225, 300, 500, 600 and 1275 bbls.

The Corsicana Petroleum Company has seven wells on the Woodruff-Putnam lease making as follows: No. 1, 250 bbls.; No. 2, 325 bbls.; No. 3, 300 bbls., the deepest producer of the field; No. 4, 250 bbls.; No. 5, 100 bbls.; No. 8, 325 bbls., and No. 9, 500 bbls. The same company has a 400-bbl. well on the Cross and Brown land, its first test on the lease.

The Red River Oil Company has been very fortunate, having six producing wells on its lease making 2500 bbls. No. 1 is making 350 bbls.; No. 2, a deepened well, is making 700 bbls.; No. 2½, a shallow well 550 feet deep, drilled to test a sand found in No. 2 at that depth, is producing 500 bbls.; No. 3 is making 700 bbls.; No. 4 is a 125-bbl. well, and No. 5 is good for 475 bbls. G. G. Wood, of Humble, has a 50-bbl. well on the Allen lease, formerly called the Electra Oil and Gas Company's well. Some of the wells which are now producing but a little oil were not very much larger when completed than at present and none of the very small wells are in what is known as the pool. The fact that the wells produced steadily with but very little decrease is one of the most encouraging features of the field.

The Drilling Wells.  
Counting the outside tests, 43 rigs are running in the Electra field and there are 15 rigs up, two of which are shut down. The Producers Oil Company is drilling four tests on the Waggoner land. No. 8 is down 1575 feet; No. 9 is fishing at 1700 feet; Nos. 10 and 11 are only several hundred feet below the surface. The same company's No. 1 Rogers, two and one-half miles from production, is 2250 feet deep and its tests on the Stringer lease are down as follows: No. 4 is fishing at 1740 feet; No. 6 is down 400 feet; No. 9 is 980 feet deep, and No. 10 is down 600 feet. The Producers Oil Company Tate No. 1 is shut down at 780 feet; Marriott No. 1 is shut down at 30 feet; Beat No. 1 is drilling at 1400 feet; McBirney No. 1 is fishing at 750 feet, and Honaker No. 1 is drilling at 1150 feet.

The Corsicana Petroleum Company and Woodruff No. 1 Woodruff, is shut down at 980 feet; the Corsicana Petroleum Company No. 6 Woodruff & Putnam is drilling at 1350 feet; No. 7 is down 1250 feet, a test at 1000 feet proving no good; Nos. 10 and 11 are shut in waiting on tankage; No. 13 is a rig, all these tests, located on the Woodruff & Putnam lease; No. 12 is down 750 feet. The same company's Woodruff No. 1 is fishing at 825 feet, and No. 2, on the same lease, is a rig; No. 1 Brock is a rig; Nos. 2 Cross & Brown and No. 2 Allen are drilling and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Allen are rigs, and Honaker No. 1 is drilling.

James and Webb No. 1 Allen is drilling at 975 feet; Overman & Neff No. 1 Flusche is again drilling at 1225 feet, a fishing job having delayed the work; W. Mowris No. 1, Showers, is drilling at 1600 feet, and his No. 1 fields is down 200 feet; the Palmer Oil Company No. 1 Sheldon is drilling at 750 feet; the Wichita Oil and Gas Company is drilling, No. 1 Baerbaum is down 1350 feet; Wood & McAllister No. 1 Sheldon is changing to a rotary rig at 1075 feet. The Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 1 Sheldon is drilling at 920 feet and the same company's No. 1 Dale is 600 feet deep. Matthews No. 1 fee, is again drilling, now 1020 feet deep; Whitehill & Wood No. 1, Woodruff & Krohn, is drilling at 970 feet; the Benson Oil Company No. 1 Douglass is drilling in; W. C. McBride No. 1 Sheldon is 1200 feet deep; Dearing & Son No. 1 fee is down 700 feet; J. M. Wier and associates are down 390 feet in their first test in the Woodruff addition.

The Red River Oil Company is drilling No. 1 Allen at 750 feet; No. 6

at 420 feet and No. 7 fee at 110 feet and Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 fee are rigs. W. C. McBride No. 1 Woodruff & Krohn and the Electra Oil Field Company No. 1 Allingham, are rigs. Robb & Ramsey No. 1 fee is drilling at 500 feet; Carl Haerbaum No. 1 Douglass is down 500 feet and C. G. Wood Nos. 2 and 3 Allen are drilling. This was formerly the Electra Oil and Gas Company and was purchased by Mr. Wood, J. A. Dickley has a rig up on the Woodruff pasture and J. A. Hill has a rig up four miles south of Electra.

Thus it will be seen that a number of tests are nearing completion in both the shallow and deep sands and with the wells now standing on account of lack of tankage it will only be a short time before the value of the field as an important factor is determined.

Pipe Lines and Storage.  
At present the Magnolia Petroleum Company, the refining and marketing end of the Corsicana Petroleum Company, has two 37,500-bbl. steel tanks full of oil and has approximately 60,000 bbls. of oil in storage in the field. The company is completing a third tank and has made locations for 14 additional 37,500-bbl. tanks. The company has taken a right-of-way for a line to its Corsicana refinery, if the field enlarges sufficient to justify building it, and it is very likely that a refinery in North Texas will also be constructed, if conditions warrant the expenditure. The Texas Company has asked for bids to string and ditch a 6-inch line from Electra to Wichita Falls, a distance of 34 miles. It is understood that a line of this size will be added to Gates, the company's station at Dallas, but for the present time the line will be laid only to Wichita Falls. In case a line is laid to Dallas, it will very likely go via Fort Worth, as the company would then be able to put fuel from its refinery at Dallas to its customers in Fort Worth through the same line, whereas the business is now handled by tank cars.

The Electra interests credited to the Producers Oil Company are not owned entirely by that company. The Texas Company owning some of the property and oil. The fact that the Ninety-Nine Pumping Co., supposed to be affiliated with the Producers company, is running the bulk of the oil produced by the Producers company and is selling it to the Magnolia Petroleum Company, the Texas Company taking the balance, leads to the belief that the portion sold to the Magnolia is what the Producers Oil Company controls, and the reason for running to the Magnolia company is supposed to be one of price, the Producers Oil Company evidently getting a better price than the Texas Company is willing to give.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company has not started any work, although it controls considerable acreage near the proven field. The company has a number of men stationed in the field, but it will in all probability do no work until the field broadens out.

Leases, as individuals, and company representatives from all over the country are here in great numbers, but the field does not present the anticipated appearance that it did two months ago. That is chiefly because a number have grown tired of the waiting game and a greater number are scattered over Shackleford, Young, Eastland, Callahan, Bailey and Stevens counties, where an immense acreage has been leased. The town of Electra itself, originally of about 600 population, now presents the appearance of a bustling little city, with a transient population of over 100 people. The bulk of the operators make headquarters at Wichita Falls, practically all the working men living in Electra. The Fort Worth and Denver Railroad runs several trains each way a day, and the operators are enabled to reach the field handsily.

The water situation is serious at Electra, all the water being hauled at present in tank cars, and there is some typhoid reported. On this account, and also to supply water for field operations, the West Springs Water Company has been organized, consisting of R. M. McFarland, B. H. Leonard, J. B. Hinkle and C. E. Menzie, the latter the representative of the National Supply Company. The water will be brought from about eight miles north of the city from springs near Red River. A 4-in. line will be laid; it has been ordered and will arrive and be laid by November 20. It will be laid to the railroad track, from which point the citizens of the town will be expected to handle it to the city. The gentlemen interested in the new company are to be commended for their business acumen, as with a big field at

### AMERICAN CRUISER ORDERED TO TRIPOLI

CRUISER CHESTER AT MALTA ORDERED TO SCENE OF FIGHT.  
ING IMMEDIATELY.

### INTERVENTION ASKED

Cablegrams From Foreign Office of Turkish Government Transmitted to State Department.

By Associated Press.  
Malta, Nov. 6.—The American cruiser, Chester, has been ordered to Tripoli immediately.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—So-called "Italian barbarities" in Tripoli finally have been brought officially to the attention of the American Government in such form that a declaration of the position of the State Department in the matter is now expected. The subject was broached first in the course of a verbal statement by the Turkish Ambassador to Acting Secretary Adee, and later in the day, in the shape of a letter. In each case the Ambassador, who declared he was acting by Government, described in detail the acts attributed to the Italian troops and protested in the name of humanity against the alleged barbarities inflicted upon helpless women and children and non-combatants by the infuriated Italian soldiers.

By order of his Government, the Ambassador appealed to the United States to exert itself to put a stop to practices that he declared, were in plain violation of the rules of warfare and in contravention of the Hague convention, to which the United States and Italy are parties. Acting Secretary Adee promised to submit the protest to Secretary Knox, who is absent from Washington.

The Ambassador's note was based upon a cablegram from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which the following is a partial copy:

"The right of all able-bodied citizens to fight for the supremacy of his invaded home is undeniable. It confers on the said citizens the character of belligerents and obliges the enemy to respect the lives of those amongst them who fall into their hands. But the Italians are violating not only the sacred principle of modern law of Nations, but, also, the most elementary rules of civilization and humanity in shooting down the natives who have properly enlisted, and even the innocent women and children, on mere suspicion—not to mention those despoiled by thousands.

"These acts are, moreover, contrary to the agreements pledged by Italy herself at the second conference of The Hague in the convention relating to the laws and customs of war which places the population and the belligerents under the safeguards and under the protection of laws of humanity and the exigencies of the public conscience.

"I therefore beg you to protest in the most energetic manner to the Government to which you are accredited for such crimes against humanity, committed by the Italians, the sad spectacle of which offers a striking contrast with the efforts crowned with success and admitted by the Italians themselves that our authorities in Tripoli and Benghazi have not ceased to display—in order to safeguard the lives and property of the Italians, as well as other Europeans, and that under the very fire of the enemy and in the midst of a justly indignant and over-excited population.

"Please read the present dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaving at the same time a copy of same.

ASSIM, Minister Foreign Affairs.  
Supplementing this cablegram came another from the Turkish Foreign Office, later in the day, which was also transmitted to the State Department.

This is regarded as of great importance, because it formally demands intervention by the United States. It reads as follows:

"The Italian atrocities in Tripoli being confirmed officially and from every quarter, I beg Your Excellency to reiterate the provisions prescribed in my preceding telegram to insist upon the necessity of prompt and efficacious intervention in order to put an end immediately to these inhuman proceedings."

The Bowie Chamber of Commerce is organizing a stock company for the manufacture of vitrified brick and roofing tile from rich deposits of kidney shale discovered near that place.

The city council of Victoria has voted to grant the St. Louis-Brownsville & Mexico a charter to operate a steam motor and electric railway. This was done for the purpose of placing the railroad's Bloomington extension terminals in that city.

It is reported that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is considering a double track for its line from Hillsboro south to Granger at an early date.

On November 11th Henderson county voters will decide on issuance of \$150,000 of bonds for construction of roads.

Tarrant county commissioners have called an election for November 25th to decide on a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for public roads and \$600,000 for bridges.

Bonds have been issued to finance the building of a levee in Milam county for the protection of farm lands from the overflow of Little River.

Armour & Company will erect a \$40,000 cold storage plant at Tezakana.

HANKOW IS NOW ABLAZE MISSION IS IN DANGER

IMPERIAL TROOPS BREAK ARMISTICE ASKED BY DR. BOOTH. RED CROSS STEAMER DRIVEN BACK.

REBELS HOLD SHANGHAI

No Resistance Offered to Advance Upon That City—Forts Quickly Run Up White Flag.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.—Almost the whole of the native city of Hankow was smothered in flames this morning and it is feared the American mission near Hen River in which are fifty blind boys and 150 wounded persons who with the staff of the mission make up 300 persons was destroyed. Dr. Booth, head of the mission asked the imperialists to grant an armistice of two hours to permit removal from the mission, but the firing ceased only half an hour. The Red Cross steamer which attempted the rescue of the inmates was driven back by fire from the rebel forts.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.—The new revolutionary government effectively controlled the situation in Shanghai and on the Yang Tse Delta today. Since this morning the rebel cause has been strengthened by arming all who applied for rifles and ammunition. The forts at Wu Sung went over to the rebels without resistance and the other armpier forts hoisted the white flag. The revolutionists can hardly be said to have seized Shanghai, Wu Sung and other forts. There was simply a change of control in which practically everyone acquiesced. About ten people were killed and twenty hurt, but most of the casualties were accidental, due to the explosion of dynamite used to open the gates of the city which had been closed. The arsenal at Shanghai is now manned and is being operated. It can manufacture 50,000 cartridges daily. Up to six tonight there has not been a single disturbance within the foreign settlement.

There is not the slightest reason for anticipating trouble in Shanghai so far as the foreigners are concerned. Rear Admiral Murdock, commander of the American Asiatic fleet, landed 200 marines today and marched them through the main streets of the settlement. The American cruiser, Albany, has gone to Wu Sung.

TRIAL OF LYNCHERS OF MEXICAN YOUTH

Thorndale, Texas, Nov. 6.—The question of whether a child was lynched is expected to be decided in the trial of Ezra Stephens, G. P. Noack, Harry Wuechee and Z. T. Gore, charged with the murder of Fernando Gomez, a Mexican lad, hanged here on June 19th. The prosecution claims that Gomez was 15, and weighed less than fifty pounds. He stabbed to death Charles Zeitling, a garage owner, for calling him an unprintable name. The defense declared that Gomez was a lad of nineteen and though under-sized, was fully capable of a man's actions when he stabbed Zeitling. So much comment was aroused by the lynching that Judge Ed F. English who conducted a court of inquiry into the case, issued a statement of facts as developed in the testimony. This statement declared that the constable who arrested the lad had padlocked a chain about his neck and temporarily left him to get an automobile to convey him to jail. While the constable was absent four men seized the lad, dragged him by the chain while they rode horses, and then when he was already nearly dead, hanged him by his chain. Judge English's statement was issued to refute stories that a large part of Thorndale's population had participated in the lynching. The Gore case was taken up first the others were reset for Nov 15th.

McKellar to Succeed Gordon. Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 6.—A special election will be held tomorrow in the Tenth congressional district of Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. George W. Gordon. As Kenneth D. McKellar, the Democratic nominee, is virtually unopposed his election to the seat is assured.

Here's a Hint Worth Following

The Herald wants to suggest a great Northwest Texas fair and to name Wichita Falls as the proper center for taking up this sort of enterprise. All Northwest Texas could there congregate and make a showing of the choice samples of their products, say on the banks of beautiful Lake Wichita. They have the enterprise, the railroads and the local conditions. Every county in Northwest Texas would join in the exhibit.—Herald County Herald.

FULL M'NAMARA JURY BY NEW YEAR DAY

By Associated Press. Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4.—The fourth venire in the McNamara trial today appeared before Judge Boardwell to undergo its first preliminary examination by which the court weeds out all those who for personal reasons are disqualified for jury service. By chance the jury wheel turned out in the drawing of forty men, the name of Harry Chandler, son-in-law of Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Times, and Vice President of the

DEATH PENALTY FOR BURRELL OATES

By Associated Press. Waco, Texas, Nov. 4.—Burrell Oates, the Dallas negro, tried seven times for the murder of Sol Aroonoff, was today found guilty and given the death sentence. This sentence was imposed upon the negro at a previous trial, but upon appeal the case was retried.

WILL ARRAIGN WOMAN AT THE HOSPITAL

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Louise Vermilya, the widow suspected of poisoning Patrolman Arthur Bissonette, will be arraigned while in bed in her room in the hospital. She was taken to the county hospital where the police thought she would be less likely to repeat her attempt to poison herself, which she made at home by calmly sprinkling pepper mixed with arsenic in her food.

12,518,112 BALES NEEDED BY SEPT. 1, 1912

Washington, Nov. 6.—Estimates of American consuls throughout the world of the number of five hundred pound bales of cotton required to supply foreign countries except Italy and England for manufacturing purposes before September first, 1912 place the number at 12,518,112.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS DELEGATES NAMED

J. L. McConkey of this city, C. O. Quantstrom, who lives in the country and A. A. Honaker, of Electra, have been appointed by Judge Felder to represent Wichita county at the Third Annual Convention of the Texas Industrial Congress to be held in Dallas, December 20th. The principal feature of the convention will be the awarding of the \$10,000 in prizes offered to the farmers of the State for the best yields of corn and cotton. Another feature of the meeting will be an exhibit of the corn and cotton raised by the contestants. In speaking of these appointments, Judge Felder said: "I trust these gentlemen will be able to attend the meeting, and will be so stimulated by it that their enthusiasm will spread throughout our entire county."

San Antonio to Have Labor Temple

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 6.—After several months of planning, union labor men in San Antonio have made preliminary arrangements to erect a Labor Temple here to cost \$40,000. Each trade union is expected to take at least 100 shares of stock having \$1 par value, and several of the unions purpose taking as many as \$3000 shares. San Antonio union men anticipate no difficulty in raising the money to erect the temple, for the labor organization here is one of the strongest in the State.

BENSON WELL AT LAST BROUGHT IN

PUMPS HAVE BEEN PUT ON AND WELL SHOWS 175 BARRELS IN 24 HOURS.

WILL DRILL ANOTHER

Same Parties Will Move Over to Another Location and Go Down to Deeper Sand.

The Benson well on the Douglas east of Electra, which was drilled into the sand at 964 feet was drilled last night and was put to pumping and showed 175 barrels in twenty-four hours. Rather than risk going deeper for the other sand which is an unknown quantity in this part of the field, the owners of this well thought best to be certain of this production. They will at once move over to another location and will then drill into the deeper sands.

The result of this test is highly pleasing to those having leases in that section, and it is expected that a number of wells will go down in that part of the field at once. The news that the well was down into the sand has brought practically all the operators holding leases in the field back to Wichita Falls and finding of oil there means much greater activity during the next few months and developments on a much greater scale.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OKLAHOMA GAME LAWS

A number of Wichita Falls hunters are planning hunting trips into Oklahoma and information concerning the game laws of that state is pertinent. The first thing that a Texas hunter should bear in mind is that an Oklahoma game warden at any time may require him to produce a hunting license. The open season for the different varieties of game under the Oklahoma law is as follows: Deer—From November 15th to December 15th each year. Quail—November 15th to February 1st. Wild Turkey—(Not to exceed three) November 15th to January 1st. One quail from March 15 to April 15. Prairie Chickens—September 1st to November 1st. Snipe, Plover, Curlew and other game birds—August 15th to May 15th. Ring-necked Pheasant, Chinese, English and other Pheasant, November 1st to December 1st, 1914, and thereafter.

Unlawful to kill carrier pigeons at any time or any of the above named game birds on Sunday or deer without horns at any time. Bag Limit. Deer—One buck deer with horns in a season. Turkey—Three in a season. One quail from March 15th to April 15th. Swan—One in a season. Prairie Chickens—Fifteen in a day, 100 in a season. Goose or Brant—Ten in a season. Quail, Plover, Curlew, Ducks, Snipe and other shore birds—Twenty-five in a day, 150 in a season. Unprotected Birds—(May be killed at any time.)—English Sparrows, Owl, Hawk, Crow, Buzzard, Jay Bird and Black Bird.

Unlawful to kill or capture birds at night, to use poison or snare, or trap or explosive or swivel or punt gun. Gunboats Go Over to Rebels. Shanghai, Nov. 6.—Three Chinese gunboats of Admiral Sah Cheng Ping fleet which put in here yesterday for provisions have gone over to the rebels. Ching Kiang in the province of Kiang Su fell into the rebels' hands today. Ching Kiang is a treaty port and second only to Shanghai in importance.

KATY'S BETTERMENTS \$10,000,000 ANNUALLY

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway is now investing approximately \$10,000,000 a year to improve its properties and furnish the best facilities to the Southwest. As a result of the energetic policy of betterment, the annual expenditure on new equipment, roadbed, track and terminal promises to keep at a high total. The money put in the roadway and equipment for maintenance and betterment, amounted to \$14,322,843.29, and for expenditures on the freight terminals at St. Louis, \$4,052,903.77 for the fiscal year just closed. This enormous sum is in addition to the capital employed towards expanding the system.

For additions and betterment to road and equipment, the company spent \$6,881,808.29; for maintenance of way and structures, \$3,900,443.24; and for maintenance of equipment \$3,550,392.86. New equipment cost \$3,840,420.88, which added to the expense of maintaining equipment brought the equipment expenditures to \$7,790,813. In addition to that there were \$376,391.47 of equipment purchased to replace destroyed cars. The large expenditures to better the condition of the properties and to buy and maintain cars and locomotives exemplify the special efforts of the management to render satisfaction to the public in the territory which the lines traverse.

The city council of Rogers has made a contract with a Taylor firm for a pipe line from Leon River to the city reservoir that will furnish 250,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

Do You Hit the High Spots on Your Mattress?

Do you have to hunt around like faithful Fido for a soft spot to sleep. Most folks do who have ordinary mattresses. No one does who uses mine.

Burnett Mattresses are priced from \$2.50 to \$20

I have a best mattress for every pocket book. As you'll see if you examine them at your dealer's. Send for Free Book. It's interesting—tells why my mattresses keep their shape, the quality of materials I use and all about the way I make them. It's a check full of mattress information. Send to me for it.

TOM B. BURNETT Dallas, Texas

PRES. TAFT REGAINS THE RIGHT TO VOTE

PRESIDENT WHO FAILED TO REGISTER IN TIME SECURES A CERTIFICATE

A MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Taft Now in Home City and Will Be Permitted to Vote Tomorrow.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 6.—President Taft today took his first step toward regaining his right to vote in the Cincinnati municipal election. He appeared personally before the election board and obtained a certificate allowing him to register in ward three. He will appear before the proper authorities this afternoon and will then be ready to cast his vote tomorrow. President Taft entered the room of the election board in the City Hall pretty nearly like any other citizen, except for the presence of Major Butts in uniform and a detail of the Cincinnati police. The ceremony was brief and to the point. As he went through the corridors someone shouted, "There goes Taft." "I'll bet he votes the right ticket," yelled another. In obtaining his certificate Taft could not remember the street number of his last place of residence in Cincinnati, but was able to describe the location sufficiently well for the needed purpose.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL ASK REHEARING

Austin, Texas, Nov. 6.—From the attorney general it was learned today that a motion for a re-hearing will be filed Wednesday in the Fulmore-Lane mandamus case, which was decided Saturday by the supreme court, involving the governor's veto of the attorney general's appropriation.

THE PERFECT WAY.

Scores of Wichita Falls Citizens Have Learned it. If you suffer from backache, there is only one way to cure it. The perfect way is to cure the kidneys. A bad back means sick kidneys. Neglect it, urinary troubles follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only. Are endorsed by Wichita Falls people. R. F. Redinn 1314 Eleventh street, Wichita Falls, Texas, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in my family and they have cured backache and kidney trouble. We publicly recommended this remedy while living in Mexico and we have no inclination to withdraw anything we said at that time. It was about two years ago that we learned of the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills and since then we have never failed to advise their use when the opportunity has occurred." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Cotton Palace Criticized. Waco, Texas, Nov. 6.—Rev. H. G. Klocke, pastor of the Austin Avenue Methodist Church and other ministers criticized conditions here yesterday at the Cotton Palace, referring to the opening of picture shows and carnival companies.

ROGERS AT PACIFIC COAST WITH FLYER

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF OCEAN-TO-OCEAN TRIP BY NOTED AVIATOR.

FORTY-NINE DAYS' TIME

Proposed to Sail Out Over Water Today and Thus Bring to Close His Attractive Program.

Official figures of Rodgers' flight given by his manager show: Total distance 4,231 miles, flying time 49 days, 10 hours, 15 minutes.

(By C. P. Rodgers) Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 6.—"This morning we had still quite a lot of work to do to get my machine in shape and ready for me, but finally took the air at 12:03 only to land five minutes later at Beaumont. I was quite hopeful that my motor would carry me to Pasadena, but it was worn out and I had no bearings to replace them with so I had to get on as well as I could and make the best of it. I was forced to come down because a nipple on my gasoline connection broke."

"I had to glide down as my engine stopped from about 1,500 feet, and I would have been much higher, but had just started climbing for altitude and had been in the air but a few minutes. My train came along and my mechanics arrived and we replaced it in about fifteen minutes, and it was about 12:25 when I took the air again.

"It was delightful flying weather in one respect and that was more than it had been a short while back. I had to start in a narrow roadway. After getting away the second time I flew about 4,000 feet high as I had a narrow pass that is called the 'Divide,' and as I was getting nearer Los Angeles I had to keep on the lookout for my own railroad train in order not to get confused with others and thus lose my way.

"I had a head wind all the way, about a twenty-five miles breeze, and I got to the pass, it was a very narrow, and I could see on each side of the two mountain ranges, but not very far as it was hazy. When I got through this pass the country began to take on a more fertile appearance. It really was very beautiful and I noticed immediately that it was getting into civilization again.

"I had a grand view here showing up all around, making every bend of the road. I finally reached Pomona and I had planned, so as to be able to time myself in order to get into Pasadena, according to my schedule. I was a little ahead of my schedule at Pomona. I found 2,500 or 3,000 people waiting to receive me here, and I made a nice landing there in a field. I arrived at about 2:34 p. m., and did not have to wait more than twenty minutes for my special train.

"I fooled around a little. I did not want to leave here until 3:30, so I could land in Pasadena as near 4 o'clock as possible. I got started again, and had a very rough time getting away, as I could not make the people get far enough back, and they persisted in giving me only a narrow lane to get away in. It was rough ground and here is danger of losing control of the machine and the possibility of killing some one where it is rough like that."

I headed for Pasadena, twenty-eight miles distant. I was still headed in the distance, but was on the wrong end of the town before discovering my proper landing place; soon spotted it, however, and made for it.

It seemed as though the crowd must have been surprised at first to see me, because I know they must have watched me going toward Los Angeles, when I went over the wrong end of the city, and I guess they imagined I was going there, and when I turned and made for them, they seemed to take it as a joke I had played on them.

"I did a few spiral glides for them and then made a nice landing at about 4:05 p. m. They gave me a royal welcome, being congratulated on all sides.

"I was escorted to a waiting motor car and driven around the track a few times, and they made me stand up so every one could see me, for they insisted on congratulating me. They had developed me in the American flag and they made a great hullabaloo. There was at least 15,000 people there. They are certainly the most hospitable people that I have met and I hope I will be able to stay in Pasadena for quite a while, at least long enough to get really acquainted with some of the kind friends who welcomed me so royally."

"I shall fly to the coast tomorrow or a day or so later, in order to technically complete my coast-to-coast flight. Before that my motor has to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

"As usual, my train was late in arriving, so that my wife and mother were not able to greet me when I



White Swan Preserves. Pure and Wholesome. We're just as proud of our home made preserves as was the old time housewife whose preserves were the boast of the community. But because they are put up in such wholesome quantities we have improved on the old time method in making White Swan Preserves. They have the same home made goodness—they are made the same pure, simple way. Just the best of fruit, sweetened and thickened only by the cooked fruit and pure cane sugar—the natural fruit flavor and color. No adulterants. Put up in hermetically sealed glass jars. They cost you less in money and trouble. Ask Your Grocer. Waples-Platter Grocer Co. Dallas - Denison - Ft. Worth - El Paso - Houston - San Antonio - Austin - Amarillo - Ada, Okla.

Stray Topics From Little Old New York

New York, Nov. 3.—An enterprising company is trying out an experiment in Newark, N. J., and if it should prove successful and profitable, the company proposes to extend its operations to other and larger fields. The plan of the enterprise is to furnish to subscribers general news, stock reports, sporting news and even advertisements of theaters and bargain sales, etc., by telephone together with instrumental music and vocal selections interpolated at odd intervals when there is nothing of great importance to communicate. During the world's championship series between the Giants and the Athletics the company furnished to the subscribers complete reports of the progress of the games by innings. The enterprise bears the name of The Telephone Herald and is organized like a daily newspaper. The news and other information is received through the ordinary channels and boiled down to almost skeleton form. But, instead of being sent to the composing room, the "copy" is turned over to a reader, who reads the items in a clear and distinct voice, into a microphone, distributing it simultaneously to all subscribers by means of telephones.

As a novelty the plan made quite a hit in Newark. One department store ad fifty sets of earpieces installed on the benefit of its patrons and these earpieces were in great demand all day long. As the service begins at eight o'clock every morning and continues until midnight, the subscribers who wish to get the full benefit of the service would have it as early as possible. However, the company sends out a schedule every morning, which gives the program of the service for the whole day, specifying the exact time for the beginning of every feature. This makes it possible for the subscribers to arrange things so that they may be able to hear the particular feature they are specially interested in.

The danger of a water famine during the dry period of the past summer prompted the Department of Water Supply of the city to investigate the subject of waste by leakage. A large force of inspectors was put to work about two months ago and began a systematic investigation by

districts. The result of the investigation so far as completed, is rather startling. It was found that enormous quantities of water are allowed to go to waste by leakage every year. In one of the water front districts alone several breaks in the waterpipes were discovered through which 1,000,000 gallons of water a day went to waste. At meter rates the value of the water thus wasted every year was about \$50,000. It is believed that many of these breaks have been in existence for years, involving a tremendous loss to the city. The cost of the work of investigation and the repairs resulting from it aggregates about \$80,000 to the present time, but by this work a waste of about 50,000,000 gallons of water a day has been stopped, equivalent to a saving of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

The famous woman's suffrage lunch room at 140 East Thirty-fourth St., founded by Mrs. O. H. Belmont, the millionaire suffrage leader, is no more. By order of Mrs. Belmont the place has been closed, although it is rumored that it is the intention of Mrs. Belmont to establish a similar place on Forty-first Street, in a more aristocratic neighborhood. It was not lack of patronage which caused the closing of the suffrage restaurant. Hundreds of shop girls and other women and quite a large number of men, among them many actors, patronized the place, where between the hours of noon and three in the afternoon they could get a "full-meal" for twenty-five cents or a standing-lunch for even less. The closing of the restaurant has caused sadness to many of the regular patrons of the establishment, who will have to be compelled to return to less inviting luncheon places. It is expected that an effort will be made to raise funds with a view of continuing the restaurant upon a co-operative basis, without the assistance of Mrs. Belmont.

The Woman's Suffrage Party, the latest champion in the political arena of this city has arrived, so to say. The party held its convention the other day and adopted its platform, prepared by Mrs. Clarence Mackay and read by her at the convention. Considering the lack of experience by which the majority of the delegates were handicapped the proceedings of the convention were conducted in a surprisingly business-like manner.

AN ISLAND RISES FROM MIDST OF SEA

Port An Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 6.—An island has suddenly risen from the sea in the Serpents Mouth Strait between Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast. The phenomenon was preceded by an extraordinary commotion in the sea from which burst huge columns of flames and smoke.

Two cases in the city court this morning charged with intoxication in a public place. Both plead guilty and paid ten dollar fines. Also, three pleas of guilty for vagrancy, the defendants paying their fines.

Colquitt's Veto in Attorney General's Appropriation Stands

Austin, Texas, Nov. 4.—Attorney General's office has \$41,500 available for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1912, according to the decision of the supreme court today, knocking out half of the appropriation for the department in the case of Fulmore vs.

Lane, brought to test the governor's veto. The legislature had appropriated \$83,169 for the Attorney General's Department, but Governor Colquitt vetoed this amount was excessive voiding the bill.

# When the BUSINESS GIRL SELECTS HER WINTER WARDROBE



A Coat of Duoface Cloth for all Sorts of Weather



The Business Girl's Suit Should be Simple but in Good Style



The Business Girl is Most Charming in a Business-like Hat



The Shirtwaist should be Scrupulously Neat



A One-piece Office Frock that is Practical and Pretty



The Soft Little Evening Frock that can be Carried in a Bag

## Beneath a Long Topcoat Pretty Frocks May Be Worn—A Serviceable Mixture Should be Selected for the Tailored Suit—Velvet Not a Practical Material for the Every-Day Hat.

The business woman's salary may be the slender weekly stipend of the sales girl, of the young stenographer just starting out on her office career, or it may be the sort of salary that is handed through the pay window in a fat monthly envelope in accordance with an important yearly contract; but there are certain requirements of dress which she must abide by if she has a proper regard for the canons of propriety and good taste.

Her dress in the office will be inconspicuous; it will be scrupulously neat; and it will be at the same time as becoming as her attractive femininity has a right to demand. There is no reason why the business woman should not be the most charming object in her office, but this charm must not obtrude itself for no matter how attractive the business woman may be she is by no means the most important thing in that office and a costume that throws her into the foreground of notice is inexcusable. The young clerk who came to work every morning in clothes of an exaggerated cut, shoes intended for dress-parade, a flashing necklace and scintillating jewelry, would soon hear from his brother employees if not from his employer; and jeers and sarcasm would be the least of the criticism he would receive. The over-dressed office girl however may attire herself in velvet, cheap wide-plumes, lingerie-blowse, snude pupas, reconstructed jewelry and other incongruous articles of raiment and never know what a mistake she is making or what contemptuous pity she arouses in those who behold her.

elaborate and lace-trimmed, which a day at the office would be bound to reduce to flimsy untidiness.

The best sort of a tailored suit for the girl who must wear such a suit day-in and day-out, is a simple, rational mannish model of mixed fabric, the smooth surfaced materials being less servicable than the mixed effects for steady wear. Mixtures do not grow shiny in spots and they show soiled spots less easily than broad cloths and serges do. This year mixtures are very fashionable and the effects are very smart effects in hair and stripes and in two color patterns. Such a suit should be made in simple unexaggerated styles without conspicuous trimming, and in this one detail of her wardrobe the business girl should be a wee bit extravagant, putting all the money she can spare into a really goodlooking suit of staunch material, for no other item in her wardrobe will count so much in her appearance or in the impression of prosperity she conveys. The attractive little suit illustrated is made of a black and white striped with an effective and jaunty trimming of black velvet and white peast buttons. The cut of this suit is excellent, the coat being in the new finger-tip length, and the skirt, while not flared at all, having sufficient width at the foot for easy walking. With this practical little suit she wears a charmingly becoming, yet ideally simple hat of black velvet with a youthful band and bow trimming of the new rep ribbon in a soft shade of green.

"With such a suit the correctly dressed business girl wears heavy kid gloves in a serviceable tan or reddish shade, gray mocha gloves or a washable chamois or doekskin gloves. Some cautious business women buy their own button kid gloves at the boys counter where these gloves may be purchased in goodly quality at a less cost than at the women's counter. The boy's gloves also are easily drawn on and off and give a smart tailored finish to the costume. The footwear should be in keeping with the suit. Just now button boots are considered smarter than the laced sort, which are reserved for country and outing use, and the business girl may select dull calf buttoned boots with stitching and perforated trimming on the toe, tan calf boots of the same sort or patent leather boots with tops of dull kid. Velvet, suede or white buckskin boots the business woman of good taste, will never wear in her office.

their cheerful combination of colors. One of those good looking coats is illustrated—a drapery cloth model, brown flecked with cream on the outer side and warm mahogany color on the reverse side. The buttons are made of the material—mahogany sides, outerpost, and match the big collar and the cuffs. The umbrella matches the coat, cover and outer silk case being in a rich brown coloring. There seems no reason why the business

woman in these little details of dress, should not add a cheerful bit of color to her otherwise inconspicuous costume. Haven't you ever noticed that pretty girl with the becoming hat and red umbrella is the most cheerful note in a catfull of soberly clad people on a gloomy morning?

**The Shirtwaist Question.**

No matter what other costumes the business woman resorts to for relief from monotony, she always come back to the shirtwaist sooner or later as the best solution of the dress problem. After all there is nothing as neat, so attractive and so appropriate for office wear as the shirtwaist of linen or other tub material which may be renewed in freshness after each wearing if needed. Never have tailored waist been more popular with well-dressed women than they are at the moment and the smart well-cut waist with a turnover collar and a four-hand tie is as appropriate on Fifth Avenue as in a business office far down Broadway, and much smarter than a sheer lawn blouse home-combed with lace.

But there are shirtwaists and shirtwaists but the tailored waist—more than any other kind, needs to be well cut and well finished to be correct. The waist illustrated is made of striped shirting and is perfectly plain in style, with mannish cuffs and starched box pleat at the front but toned with pearl buttons. There are

lovely patterns in wash silks for these tailored waists—soft, dull French blue striped with shaded lavender, faint pinks with blue stripes and white with delicate sea-blue or rose. These tub silks do seem to cost a rather substantial amount by the yard but they are very wide and they launder beautifully, with no need of starch, so that with a small gas stove and a hot iron of which of this kind may be had for an evening by a thrifty business girl. Such a waist is worn with a high turnover collar of the silk lined neatly under a four-in-hand tie, a stiff linen collar, either in the men or stiff rayon style, or an Ascot stock of plain colored madras.

If a darker blouse is preferred, mesaline silk, pin tucked and trimmed with the narrow puffings makes a jaunty model. Crêpe de chine in the color of the skirt may be used or one of the pretty plaided taffeta silks in a blue and green checked pattern with piping of plain green and tiny gold or steel buttons. Satin, velvet, lace and chiffon blouses should be eschewed by the business girl who even on Saturday should not think of wearing an elaborate regalia that would her employer of donning his rock coat, pearl gray tie and gloves because later in the afternoon he intended to attend a wedding.

**When a "Dress-Up" Occasion Arrives.**

There are occasions when the little business girl must go directly from her office to some festivity, when here is absolutely no time to return home and make a change of toilette and when the humdrum workaday

costume is totally inadequate to the demands of the entertainment to be in such event it may be much wiser for the business woman to carry her "glad toes" with her to the office than to sit all day in the dainty flurry which should be fresh for evening. A little chiffon and soft silk gown like the one illustrated may be folded into a traveling bag with room to spare for silk hose and slippers, fresh gloves and a bit of jewelry. The bag should also contain a hand mirror, a bottle of toilet water for freshening up, in lieu of the warm bath that cannot be managed, and of course a comb and brush and manicure necessities—though these the dainty business girl usually keeps at hand in a drawer of her office desk. It is a very poor equipped office building that has not some retiring room where after being the office girl cannot make the simple change of costume suggested.

**One Evening a Week for "Picking up Loose Ends."**

At least one evening out of the seven—the business woman must spend in her own room, having a heart to heart confab with herself; or in other words doing the necessary face-steaming, hair shampooing, manicuring and massaging which keep her perfectly and expensively groomed and for which there seems so little time in the business girl's life. During this evening also, stockings will be darned and the necessary stitch taken here and there in ripped or frayed wearables, and a dainty piece of neckwear perhaps washed out and ironed.

## Picturesque Neckwear of the Moment

NEVER has there been a time when neck dressings were so becoming; never a time when more latitude in choice was allowed by Madame Mode. So long as the arrangement is becoming it matters very little whether one's bodice is square cut, V-shaped, rounded in Dutch style, English with a "turn down collar," or left perfectly plain to throw the whiteness of the throat into relief.

One may even wear an upstanding Medici frill at the back if one desires—these are seen in the neckwear department under the name of the "Elizabethan Frill." The woman who has a long, swan like throat may wear her lace stocks as high as she wishes, and the tailored girl may wear her severe, linen collar and four in hand in the perfect security that she is correct according to fashion's mandate. One may stroll

on Fifth Avenue of an afternoon and not count two neck dressings alike, yet in all probability every woman will be charmingly and modestly dressed and will wear some little neck belonging worth remembering—and imitating. Here will be a huge jabot; there a dainty little silk bow; yonder a chain of black tulle with dangling jet ear rings to complete a suggestion of French chic. The next woman will wear no neck trimmery of any sort, her throat opening over a perfectly fitting yoke and tall stock of the fashionable shadowed lace, with perhaps a string of pearl beads at the base of the throat.

The favorite neckwear for out of doors, without a doubt, is the jabot; for indoor wear, the graceful collar. Some of the handsomest collars have wide trills attached in jabot style and the frill may be slipped outside the



coat if a coat is donned. One of these combination collar and jabots is pictured.

The three new jabots illustrated, the one on the left is the handsomest model, for this jabot is entirely hand made and comes from one of the French convents where such exquisite stitchery is done by the nuns. Hand embroidered leaf motifs and fine Irish crochet lace are artfully combined in an effort of airy daintiness to make the center of the jabot and the wide graduated frill is made of pleated bastiste edged with the Irish plaid. The other two jabots are machine made affairs, handsome of their kind but not as high class in style as the hand made model. The jabot in the center has two frills, the wider one being intended to reach across the chest front, clear to the shoulder. There are special "jabot pins" for these frills—long bar pins of metal inset with pearls or etched in effective designs. A very pretty jabot pin

of flange silver set with sapphires and rhinestones was noted the other day in a Fifth Avenue tea room, the jewel which it secured being a mammoth affair that covered one side of the coat front.

Very smart frills are in black and white effects and these frills are by no means confined to mourning use. There will be, for example, a pleated black net frill over one of white shadowed lace, or the effective Venise, and at the top will be set a smart little black satin or velvet neck bow. These frills of white net have been attached borders in black and some of these three frills are used. Two of pleated white net with a black pleating between. The variety is infinite.

Collars are as exaggerated as the jabots and some of the prettiest collars fall quite to the waist at the back. There are wonderful beautiful collars of the very fashionable marine lace, the very same creamy lace that everybody was crocheting for lampshades and bedspreads a store or so of years ago. The hand made marine laces are rather high priced

but there are very good imitations of this lace and the large collars and wide cuffs are extremely artistic over simple frocks of velvet. The smartest of the big collars have all their business at the back, and in front come only just below the throat where the V-neck opening is finished with a fanciful little neckwear or brooch.

A very effective collar with revers that may be crossed in surplice effect to make a high or low V-shaped neck opening, is illustrated. This handsome bit of neckwear is made of Irish lace and is intended for wear over velvet, the dark fabric throwing the whiteness of the lace into high relief. The collar may be worn with either a high stock and yoke as in this case, or with a V-shaped décolletage.

Very few of the elaborate costumes for afternoon and house wear are made with boned stock collars—evening gowns never. At the opening of one of the foremost bodices was exhibited, but the couturier admitted that these collars—with yokes—or kinnings would be basted into the frock if Madame insisted. Very few women, however, insist upon tall, high stocks, when the comfortable artistic low-cut bodice is permitted them. Many American women feel that the tall stock is in best taste on all bodices which make a public appearance during the day. In winter, whether the frock be worn in the street, at a matinee, in a restaurant or in church. The most fashionable collar and yoke just now is the one of thinnest shadow lace or even of perfectly transparent net, the effect being of a bare throat, except that a strip of dark silk at the top of the collar betrays its presence. When these collars and yokes are made of cream net, which blends with the tone of the flesh, the effect at a little distance is exactly that of a bare throat.

A pretty way to finish the round neck of a frock or of wool or mohair fabric, is with a corded piping of silk. A lined lace or hat stock may be basted under this coding when desired, or the neck may be finished with a narrow pleating of cream vel, a little silk bow giving a smart touch in front.



**A Coat for Stormy Days.**

Another essential of the business woman's wardrobe will be the practical utility of a storm coat which will cover her from top to toe on snowy days, and which may also occasionally be worn over the little frocks which offer a variety in the eternal shirtwaist and skirt monotony. This year the reversible cloth coats are the approved thing in storm coat wear and every little business girl will want one of these graceful and smart coats, with the big sloping collars slanting down to a low side fastening and

**Tailored Wear Always Most Satisfactory.**

The business girl need not affect mannish garments in order to be as appropriately dressed as a man for her tasks. Man's natural garb, fortunately for him is designed on businesslike lines rather than with the intent of charm. Women's raiment on the contrary acknowledges charm as its first requirement. Therefore to be businesslike woman's dress must sacrifice some of its character and become more like the neutral toned, unornamented garb of the masculine worker. For this reason-tailored garments are always the best choice, in the long run, for the business woman, though one or two simple pretty little frocks may be on hand for occasional wear.

The business woman, who pins her faith to tailored effects, who wears a well cut, well pressed tailored suit, a simple, tailored type of hat, heavy, mannish gloves, tailored shirtwaist with immaculate linen collar and tie or a trim stock, need have no fear about looking smart and appropriately dressed—and at the end of the day will look and feel neater and in better trim than the girl who started out in the morning with a feathered or flowered hat that required perfectly arranged coiffure to set it off, the sort of suit that is hopeless without fresh and dainty accessories, and an

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### TAFT AT LINCOLN STATUE UNVEILING

PRESIDENT TAFT, HENRY WAT-  
TERSON AND OTHERS SPEAK  
AT FRANKFORT.

### HODGENVILLE TOMORROW

President and Other Notables Will Go  
There Tomorrow to Dedicate  
Memorial.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 8.—A large and distinguished audience filled the rotunda of the State Capitol this afternoon and listened to the eloquent addresses of President Taft, Henry Watterson and other speakers of national fame, delivered in eulogy of the deeds and virtues of Abraham Lincoln. The occasion was the unveiling of the statue of Lincoln, a gift of J. B. Speed of Louisville to the state in which the "Great Emancipator" first saw the light of day.

President Taft and his party arrived here from Cincinnati this morning and with the other distinguished guests of the occasion, including several visiting governors, were entertained at luncheon at the home of Governor and Mrs. Wilson. Immediately after luncheon the President was escorted to the Capitol for the unveiling exercises.

In the rotunda of the Capitol, where the statue was placed on a great marble pedestal, the following program was carried out:

Invocation by the Rev. M. W. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, of Louisville.

Oration of the day by Henry Watterson.

Unveiling of the statue by Miss Alice Speed, granddaughter of the donor.

Dedication address by President Taft.

Address of acceptance in behalf of the state by Governor Wilson.

As soon as the exercises were concluded the presidential party left the city for Louisville, where the President, with Henry Watterson, Senator Bradley and other members of the party, spent tonight at a banquet under the auspices of the Louisville Press Club. Tomorrow nearly all of the prominent participants in the exercises here today will accompany the President to Hodgenville for the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial Farm. The Lincoln statue, unveiled today last here, was dedicated by A. A. Dennett, the well-known New York politician. A pleasing feature in connection with the unveiling was the presence of invited guests of a score of former slaves belonging to the Speed family. At the conclusion of the exercises President Taft shook hands with each of the freed negroes.

#### Story of the Memorial Farm.

Hodgenville, Ky., Nov. 8.—The Memorial Farm to Abraham Lincoln, erected on the old Lincoln farm, will be dedicated tomorrow in the presence of President Taft, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, at the Supreme Court of the United States, the governors of several states, senators, congressmen and men prominent in literature and in public life. The Lincoln farm is located near Hodgenville and a large number of people are assembling tonight to witness the ceremonies.

The imposing building of granite which is to figure in the exercises tomorrow, enclosed the humble log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born 102 years ago. The Lincoln farm is a tract of 100 acres which has been purchased at a cost of \$112,000 and \$50,000 for maintenance, to the Federal Government and it will be formally received by the President.

Chiseled into the granite on one side of the building is the following inscription:

"Here, over the log cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born, destined to preserve the Union and Free the slave, a grateful people have dedicated this memorial to unity, peace and brotherhood among the States."

When the Memorial Farm and the building accepted by President Taft the entire military establishment of Kentucky, several regiments of the regular army of the United States and many en campsments of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Confederate Veterans will salute. More than a score of special trains will be run from Louisville to carry the thousands who will be present.

The Lincoln Farm Association, under the auspices of which the work of erecting the memorial has been done, is composed of some of the most prominent men of the country. The president is former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. The other officers are Clarence H. Mackay, treasurer; Charles E. Miner, assistant-treasurer; Richard M. Jones, secretary; and Robert J. Collier, chairman of the executive committee.

The members of the board of trustees are President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Gen. Horace Porter, Joseph Choate, Oscar S. Straus, Governor Augustus E. Wilson of Kentucky, Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, Lyman J. Gage, Miss Ida Tarbell, Col. Henry Watterson, August Belmont, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, William Jennings Bryan, Charles A. Towne, Thomas Hastings, Samuel Gompers, Norman Hays, J. D. Williams, Jerome, Robert J. Collier, Albert Shaw and Charles E. Miner.

The late Mark Twain was a member

of the board, as was the late Edward M. Shepard.

The Memorial Building stands on a little hill, at the foot of which is the spring which attracted Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's father and mother, and caused them to settle there. It was on the site of the present building that the newly wedded pair built a crude cabin of rough, unhewn logs in the center of the 110 acres of poor land. This cabin was just like the other cabins on the frontier at that time. It had only one room with a small loft, a big outside chimney and a huge fireplace, a rough door which swung on leather hinges, and when they moved into it, not a single window.

The farm and the old cabin were not set aside to form a patriotic shrine until the centenary of the birth of the Great Emancipator two years ago. On that day prominent men and women from all over the land, made a pilgrimage to the little place near Hodgenville. With patriotic addresses the Lincoln Farm Association took over the place and began the work of raising the funds with which to erect the proper memorial. Until the Association took it over the title of the farm had only changed twice previously. It had taken Robert J. Collier four years to clear Lincoln's birthplace of all legal entanglements and litigation.

About five years after Abraham Lincoln was born his father sold the farm to a neighbor named Creal, whose family kept it for nearly seventy years. Then it was bought by A. A. Dennett of New York, with the purpose of turning it into some kind of a national park.

While the farm was in possession of the Creal family, the old cabin in which Lincoln was born was carried to the Davenport farm, a mile and a half nearer Hodgenville. The Davenports used it as a spring house. But the owner, gave it to Mr. Dennett and it was placed on its original site in 1895.

Mr. Dennett's religious proclivities led him to turn over the farm to the Rev. J. W. Bingham, a Methodist Evangelist from Florida, whose purpose it was to make the farm a place for summer camp meetings. He was dissuaded from doing this but took the old cabin to pieces, and getting it up again, exhibited it all over the country to get the money to carry on his evangelistic work. It was finally put away in a storage warehouse in Long Island City, N. Y.

During this time no steps were taken to turn the farm into a park. For a while this project was forgotten but several years later a bill was introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky authorizing the purchase of the property by the State, but it failed of passage. Then the Dennett estate became involved in litigation and finally the property was put up for

### State Game Commissioner Intends to Enforce the Law

The following communication from State Game Commissioner Sterrett was published in the Houston Post yesterday:

Within the past few days some excitement has been created in Houston among sportsmen and the sporting goods establishment at the activity of the game, fish and oyster department in endeavoring to enforce the game laws of the State. In your issue of yesterday, with your characteristic appreciation of a "live subject," you, in the local columns comment on the effect of such activity in that light vein which is pleasing to the reader, but which, in truth, is the veiled sarcasm which is intended to bring contempt. This is not written in any criticism of such article nor is it meant as a reply. That the effort to enforce the law has been artistically portrayed as futile forces this intrusion on your columns as something demanded, that the public may be advised of this department's position and intention.

The game and fish laws of the State have never been vigorously enforced. The reason has been simply that there has been no deep interest taken by the public in their enforcement as now; that there has never been in the game and fish laws as in other new countries or countries where game laws are new on the statute books, as the property of any individual who could kill or catch them and finally that this God-given right to catch and kill was a natural right.

Very naturally, therefore, when this department began to enforce the law as it is written an excitement would result. The law is a liberal law—far more liberal than the laws in nine in ten States of the Union. The license tax is required only from those hunting beyond the limits of their counties and the counties adjoining them. The number of birds permitted to be killed, or the "bags" in the language of the hunters, is very large. The open seasons are long enough to satisfy any reasonable sporting man. The non-observance of the laws has resulted in a shocking destruction of the game. The prairie chicken, which covered our prairies, are well nigh gone. The deer have been driven into almost inaccessible places. The turkey is a thing of the past, so scarce in this magnificent bird. The quail was following fast along the road to disappearance when a healthy public opinion threw itself forward to defend its life. Around Houston and up to within the past ten years there was not a finer field for small game. Such a field was rapturously entered not only by the poor man and the rich man for the day's sport, but by the market hunter, who mowed down all things met, leech them and sent them away for sale. This market hunting, of all the forces of destruction of our game, was the worst. Those engaged in it were moved wholly by mercenary motives and mercenary motives spare not man much less the animals of the forests and the birds of the fields. In the market hunter there was never the tingle of the sportsman's soul. In him was never a satisfaction of the desire for excitement—with him it was kill, kill, kill because there was a market for all he destroyed. The lawbreaker of our State appreciated the fact that if the game was to be preserved the market hunter must be put out of business and the only way to do it was to refuse him transportation to the markets. In doing this they knew perhaps, they would interfere with the real and law observing hunter here and there, but to protect the latter against the former heroic measures were necessary. They passed a law requiring all transportation lines to demand of every shipper of game and of every man

who carried game on the trains in any way an affidavit that he killed such game himself and that he had observed the law in the amount or number that he had killed. That law shouldered on the railroads and express companies and their agents the responsibility of seeing that this affidavit was observed. Where was or what is the wrong in the law? The only objection I have heard to it is the inconvenience of it to home hunters or sportsmen. When the season opened the game, fish and oyster department determined to enforce it, as it has determined to enforce every game and fish law as far as the men and abilities of the men of the department can do it. There was no selection of Houston as a lawless neighborhood, but Houston is the center of the finest game field in this country and as the place where the law should be enforced and the game protected.

There is no complaint, that I know of, against the enforcement of the law except to the provision that hunters carrying their game in a train shall make affidavit that they killed it. That it is their "bag," and that they have observed the law. When the attention of the railroad officials was called to this law, they quickly responded to it by issuing orders to their conductors, requiring of them a compliance with the statute.

In the orders, as I saw them, conductors were told to admit no man on the train with game unless he had made and carried with him the affidavit required by law. Such quick response from the lines of transportation argues magnificently for the upbuilding and conservation of our magnificent game resources or wealth as I may truly call it. Blank affidavits, sworn to before even a gun is fired are preposterous, and efforts at concealment, bluffing and all that, will be without avail. I am merely an executive officer with no power to repeal, modify or change the laws I have sworn to enforce them and no honest or intelligent man would ask me to do otherwise. If any conductor or express agent fails to demand the affidavit mentioned, and is discovered I will prosecute him and his company, till every dollar the department has is expended thereby, and every physical force available by such department is exhausted. Nothing I have said is in disparagement. Nothing is uttered in feeling. My duty is plain to me, and that is to enforce the laws, and I shall do it in and near Houston and every part of the State to the best of my abilities and powers.

W. G. STERRETT.

#### Taft's Vote Lost.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8.—Despite the announcement that George B. Cox had retired from the local political arena, and that President William Taft put his sign of approval upon the local Republican municipal ticket, Henry T. Hunt, Democratic nominee for mayor of Cincinnati, was elected today by a majority estimated between 5,000 and 6,000. Early returns also indicate that Hunt, while leading his ticket, has exercised strength enough to carry his entire ticket to victory with him. The Blaine club, Cincinnati's leading Republican organization, conceded a Democratic victory for the mayoralty candidate early last night, but hoped to save the remainder of the ticket.

The hopes of the Republicans were raised to a high pitch on Saturday last when President Taft announced his intention of voting the straight Republican ticket and he issued a statement that conditions in Cincinnati had changed since his Akron speech six years ago, in which he assailed the "machine" rule of Cincinnati. Some months ago the Republican leader, George B. Cox, announced his retirement and the President's attitude was credited to this.

#### WITH THE BOXERS.

Dave Desher and Kid Mercer have signed to box in Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 9.

Harlem Tommy Murphy who was supposed to be quite wealthy, is said to be broke.

The New York State Boxing Commission has refused to allow moving pictures to be taken of boxing bouts.

Patsy Corrigan, the Australian ex-middleweight, is not dead as reported several months ago. He is living in Oklahoma City.

Frederick Thompson is going to produce a sequel to "Polly of the Circus" in a dramatization of "The Circuit Rider's Wife," by Cora Harris. The heroine will be Polly married to the clergyman who is a circuit rider.



OUR CANDIES  
WILL  
PLEASE  
HER

Of all the attentions you can show or the presents you can buy, nothing is more appreciated than a box of nice candy now and then.

OUR CANDIES TASTE GOOD AND ARE IN GOOD TASTE. This is about all the argument needed for the young fellow, but remember this. After she is yours such things are appreciated even more than before. She knows that you think more of her, of course, but still she likes to be told and she likes to be shown even better. Naturally she cannot tell you this, but try her just once with a box of our candy and see how much it means. Why not?

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### SHEPPARD CAMPAIGN OPENED AT PARIS

(Continued from page 1)

all possible vigor and integrity. The Nation and the States ought to live and move in purest harmony.

Rights of States.

"One of the most beneficent features of this system is the reservation by the States of the right of local self-government. In all the matters pertaining to the safety, the health and the morals of their respective populations the States are rightfully supreme. There is a most humiliating instance, however, in which the rights of States are being violated every day.

"In the endeavor to preserve the life, the health, the sanity and safety of their inhabitants many States and communities have adopted laws to prevent the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors within their respective limits. The movement has progressed so rapidly that about half of the inhabited territory of the United States has been voted dry. But, despite the solemn registration of the popular will, the action of sovereign peoples is nullified by the shipment into such territory of intoxicating liquors from other States. It is estimated in an official report by the Interstate Commerce Commission that interstate liquor shipments by mail-order houses, principally into prohibition territory, amount to \$20,000,000 every year and that a large portion of this traffic consists of cheap whiskey, intended especially for negroes.

### 200,000 MORE BALES GINNED

(Continued from page 1)

ed with 748,878 or 62.8 per cent, in 1910; 676,331 or 65.0 per cent in 1909; 891,667 or 66.9 per cent in 1908.

Mississippi—585,021 bales, compared with 576,841 or 47.6 per cent in 1910; 572,131 or 53.3 per cent in 1909 and 893,148 or 55.1 per cent in 1908.

Florida—55,973 bales, compared with 38,984 or 57.9 per cent in 1910; 45,664 or 72.8 per cent in 1909, and 43,234 or 61.2 per cent in 1908.

Georgia—1,906,260 bales, compared with 1,241,825 or 65.5 per cent in 1910; 1,384,913 or 74.9 per cent in 1909 and 1,887,641 or 70.2 per cent in 1908.

South Carolina—597,959 bales, compared with 729,117 or 60.2 per cent in 1910; 791,629 or 69.6 per cent in 1909 and 821,808 or 57.6 per cent in 1908.

Tennessee—212,579 bales, compared with 129,510 or 40.5 per cent in 1910; 148,670 or 61.8 per cent in 1909 and 198,783 or 59.5 per cent in 1908.

Arkansas ginned 445,505 bales, compared with 324,769 or 40.7 per cent in 1910; 472,252 or 67.6 per cent in 1909; 536,785 or 53.9 per cent in 1908.

Louisiana ginned 232,047 bales, compared with 154,634 or 62.7 per cent in 1910; 188,112 or 72.8 per cent in 1909; and 287,885 or 61.7 per cent in 1908.

Oklahoma ginned 555,755 bales, compared with 585,237 or 63.6 per cent in 1910; 412,631 or 74.7 per cent in 1909, and 217,629 or 31.6 per cent in 1908.

Texas ginned 3,260,218 bales, compared with 2,405,157 or 81.5 per cent in 1910; 1,920,188 or 77.8 per cent in 1909, and 2,502,862 or 69.9 per cent in 1908.

Other States—57,111 bales.

#### Telephone Franchise.

Denison, Texas, Nov. 8.—Denison will vote on the proposed franchise for the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company December 2. The date was fixed by the city commission last night. The terms have already been agreed to by the company and the voters will undoubtedly endorse the grant because it is unusually liberal. Probably no other city of Denison's size in the state has so many excellent features as the proposed

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franchise contains. It provides for placing the wires under ground at the rate of 5,000 feet a year and the removal of poles from the streets to alleys at the rate of one mile per year. The company is also compelled to provide places in conduits and in poles for a fire alarm system for the city and all rates are to be regulated by the city. The company is to pay \$500 a year for the franchise and to give a \$5,000 bond for the faithful performance of all provisions of the grant.

Dr. J. W. DuVal  
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Spectacles Fitted.  
First National Bank Building.

# SOME DIFFERENCE

There is some difference between the flavor of a Ben Davis and a Jonathan or Spitzenburg. There is a difference between a blend of the fine mild growths of coffee and a No. 7 Rio. Some difference between skim milk and rich Cream--Same thing in Cranberries. Our Fancy Cultivated Jumbo Cranberries make as great a contrast when compared to the common wild berry. Just received the first barrel of the season. To those who know them the announcement is sufficient--to others, we say try them. 20c quart.

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