

Wichita Weekly Times.

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GOVERNOR HAWLEY ATTACKS PRESIDENT

SAYS TAFT'S INTERFERENCE HAS BROUGHT JUSTICE INTO DISREPUTE AND WEAKENED COURTS.

COLLUSION IS CHARGED

Says U. S. Department of Justice Has Usurped Functions of the State.

By Associated Press.
Boise, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Governor James H. Hawley today gave out a signed statement addressed to the people of Idaho, condemning President Taft for pardoning Clarence W. Rollett, a bookkeeper in the National Bank of Lewiston, Idaho. Rollett was convicted of embezzling the bank's funds and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, but never entered on the service of his sentence. Governor Hawley says, "I am not surprised at the pardon. In fact no act ever done in connection with the courts of Idaho has brought justice into disrepute and weakened the courts in the estimation of our people as the injustice of the action of the president inspired without doubt by special prosecutors. It will long rank in the minds of the citizens and inspire them with a wholesome contempt for such disgraceful methods."
He says the United States attorney general's assistants have been usurping the functions of the United States attorney and have been running cases in which the United States is interested.

"For more than four years," he said, "important cases in which the United States has been interested the regular prosecutors of the cases have been retired and special assistants to the attorney general have been in full control without the slightest interest in our state, caring nothing for our people and simply desirous of establishing reputations in the department of justice, these special prosecutors have done more to injure Idaho and retard development since the fall of 1927 than all other causes combined. It is probably unfair to blame the president directly for this unspeakable action as he undoubtedly acted at the request of General Wickersham who has evidently been in collusion with his associates in charge of the prosecution."

DEATH PUNISHMENT IS ASSESSED

Men Found Guilty at Cold Springs With Others He Is Moved to Huntsville for Safe Keeping.

By Associated Press.
Cold Springs, Texas, Nov. 15.—The jury in the case of Ernest Sewell, charged with the murder of Charles Davidson, at Shepherd, three weeks ago, returned a verdict of guilty this morning, fixing death as the punishment. The case against the other four negroes was continued and they will be moved from under the rangers protection to the Huntsville penitentiary.
A motion for a new trial will be filed in Sewell's case and on failure to secure it an appeal will be made. The removal of the prisoners obviates the necessity of keeping the thirteen rangers under Captains For and Sanders on duty here at present. All is orderly and no outbreak is feared.

The Gem Theatre is offering a splendid picture program today and especially for the fellow who wants to laugh. It is all to the good. The Wrong Patient, and Queer Folks, a double picture film, is one of the funniest ever shown on any screen.

Right of Way Contracts Closed to Point 6 Miles North of Beaver City

Frank Kell, vice president and general manager of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern, has just returned from "the front" where he closed contracts for right of way to a point six miles north of Beaver City in Beaver County, Okla., near the Kansas line.
Grading contracts on the extension to a point six-and-a-half miles northwest of Woodward, Okla., have been awarded and much grading has already been done and the steel beams will be started north from Woodward in the near future. Steel will also be laid south

REVIVAL WORKERS CALLED INTO CAMP

From Wednesday's Daily.
Evangelist Ham spoke last night from the question "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" He showed that every person was held responsible under the state law for the peace, health and happiness of every other citizen and that any inconvenience or loss to him as a result of a wilful intention to cause such or a careless indifference and neglect to property safeguard him against the same, constituted a crime under the statutes. "So," he said, "in the spiritual realm, God has commanded His people to warn the sinner of his coming doom and if you fail to warn him and he dies in his sin, God will require his blood at your hand. Just how we do not know. The only way for your skirts to be clear of the stain of lost souls when you stand before the great Judge is to acquit yourself by never failing to warn those with whom you come in contact and by taking advantage of every opportunity to lead them to Christ."
A halt has been called in the aggressive work of saving the lost, pending the completion of the tabernacle and the evangelist has called revival forces in a sense into camp to recuperate strength and get additional training to the end that the battle may be renewed with greater earnestness Sunday and pushed even more zealously than at any time in the present campaign.

Special Services.
Today noon a service was held at the Denver round house.
Tonight at the church the men of the city who are interested in this revival campaign are requested to meet the evangelist for the purpose of planning for the work to be done in the immediate future.

Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock Evangelist Ham will conduct a service dealing with the "how" of personal work in which numerous passages that apply to various conditions will be given. Persons attending this service may ask how to meet any special difficulties they have encountered and receive the help of the evangelist in meeting them with Bible quotations.

ANOTHER ELECTION ON COUNTY SEAT QUESTION

Voters of Waurika Allowed Outsiders to Mark Ballots, So All Are Thrown Out.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 15.—The Ryan-Waurika county seat case, one of the most hard fought of all those which have arisen since statehood, will have to go to a new election under the decision of the supreme court Tuesday, to the effect that neither town received a majority of all votes cast at the last election. The towns are in Jefferson county.
In the case the court passes for the first time on the question of whether the statute governing county seat elections is directory or mandatory. Under that ruling the entire vote of Waurika precinct is eliminated, so far as being counted for either candidate, because of the fact that the election inspectors placed blank affidavits in the hands of outside parties, who filled them out for voters at a table 100 feet from the polls, after which they were sworn to by the voters before the election commissioners.
With these votes thrown out, the court finds that Ryan received 1,461 legal votes and Waurika 1,947, but when the 549 votes cast at Waurika are added in to find the whole number cast, it is held that neither side obtained a majority.

SPECIAL OIL RATE BEFORE COMMISSION

MR. WEST JUSTIFIES FIVE CENT RATE FROM WICHITA FALLS TO DALLAS ON ACCOUNT OF TONNAGE.

NO DECISION REACHED

Chairman of Commission Apparently Believes Special Rate Is Discriminatory.

Austin, Texas, Nov. 15.—Whether or not specially lower oil rates are of public benefit was the most important question discussed at yesterday's monthly hearing of the Railroad Commission, though there were a number of minor matters considered, and in quite a few instances the commission indicated its decision.
It was the commission's proposition to cancel all special rates of crude petroleum now in effect in Texas and the row was raised by the Fort Worth and Denver and Trinity and Brazos Valley when they learned some weeks ago that the Katy had secured the approval of the rate of 5 cents per hundred on oil from Wichita Falls to Gates, the Texas Company's refinery station, just outside of Dallas.

The Texas Company applied for that rate from Electra to Gates, but was turned down. Electra is about thirty-five miles from Wichita Falls on the Fort Worth and Denver, and an oil field has been opened there. The Texas Company proposes to build a pipe line to connect with the Katy at Wichita Falls and get the oil out that way, using the 5 cent rate. The other lines interested make a protest.

General Freight Agent West of the Katy supported his rate and the other lines were quiet, except that the Cotton Belt said it does not participate in any low rate anywhere. The oil producers made a vigorous fight for the retention of the special, arguing that they were very small producers, the independent producers, the competitors of pipe lines, new and small fields and the consumers over the State.

The commission, at least the chairman, said the low rates were made in the interest of the large oil concerns and small consumers, like cotton seed oil mills, and four mills did not get the low rates.
The answer was quickly given as above stated, that consumers and small producers and pipe line competitors are benefited, and Mr. Wallis of the Higgins Company filed a strong petition.
The opposition of Mr. Sterling was based on revenue decrease, insisting that if the 5 cent rate stands the rates to other refineries will come down, meaning a reduction of 50 per cent.

The oil producers, apparently reading a termination on the part of the commission, asked that if the rates are to be canceled that sufficient notice and time be given to fill contracts based on existing rates, pleading for at least six months to close them out.
It has not been very long since the commission raised the rates on granite and gaged the large quarries northwest of Austin. It would not be surprising if they raised the rates on oil, and if they do, and the statements set out in the producers' petition filed by Mr. Wallis, are true, the consumers, small producers and small oil fields will feel the effect of a hard blow.

Among the oil men here yesterday were A. L. Beatty and J. E. Constance of the Texas Company; F. L. Clemens, traffic manager Gulf Refining Company; C. L. Wallis, Higgins Company; F. C. Proctor of the Gulf Refining Company and Traffic Manager, L. H. Henderson of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce.
General Freight Agent Sargent of the Texas and Pacific said that the rate of 1.2 cents per hundred from Gates to the Texas and Pacific terminals in Dallas was in lieu of switching charges and should by all means be retained.

Judge E. B. Perkins of the Cotton Belt was made happy when the commission, at his instance, dismissed the proposition to apply single line rates between points on the Cotton Belt and the Stephenville North and South Texas roads. The complainant with drew his demand and dismissal followed.
The most important proposition considered yesterday was that to cancel all the special rates on crude and fuel petroleum. It was stated by the com-

(Continued on Page Eight)

DATA CONCERNING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Interesting Facts About the Copper Ores Found in Wichita and Archer Counties.

Special to The Times.
Austin, Texas, Nov. 15.—The following bulletin concerning the survey of the Electra oil field now being made by the Bureau of Economic Geology of the State University was issued today:
During the last several months a great deal of activity has been shown in this district. Not a few experienced oil men were, to say the least, not entirely optimistic concerning it. It is not too much to say that up to a month or six weeks ago there were hopes instead of realizations. But during this time and within the last three weeks the situation has changed radically and for the better. It is likely that the present production touches the 9000 barrel mark and that the Electra field is now the largest producer in Texas, with the Humble field, north of Houston, second.

The investigations which this Bureau has now in hand, in that oil field, will be of the greatest value in its development and for the reason that a large number of well records have been turned over to us for study and comparison. These records are not generally available, nor has any attempt been made to correlate them until this time. There has been little or no study of the oil and gas fields of Clay and Wichita counties from the standpoint of structural geology and it is in this connection that the cordial co-operation of the producing companies is of so much value.

The supply of good drinking water at Electra has not been so satisfactory, but the recent organization of the West Springs Water Company promises to correct this. This company will pipe good water in from some springs that are about 8 miles north from the town.
Since the publication of our Press Letter No. 13, November 1st, we have had letters of inquiry concerning the copper ore that occurs within easy reach of these oil and gas fields. As early as 1874 more than 10,000 pounds of high-grade copper ore was sent from this district to the Schuykill Copper Works, and the different lots averaged nearly 60 per cent of copper. (Texas Geological Survey, Second Annual Report, 1890, p. 450). Some of the ore, from Archer county, was used for making gun caps for the Confederate Army.
In the Report just quoted the statement is made that several hundred tons of the better grade ore was mined and shipped to Philadelphia and Baltimore somewhere between 1865 and 1874, the distance to a railroad, in some cases being two hundred and fifty miles.

General Geo. B. McClellan, who died in 1885, was Expedition Marcy in the Red River country in 1852 and had his attention called to these ores at that time. In 1882 to 1884 he organized a company for exploiting and working them, but owing to a misapprehension as to their nature and the almost total lack of transportation facilities, the enterprise did not succeed.

With the coming in of cheap fuel and the opening of the region by several lines of railroad, traversing the ore regions, it would appear that some at least, of these rich copper deposits could be utilized.

WM. B. PHILLIPS,
Director Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology.

HIGH OIL RENTALS.

Two Million Dollars Is Sum Collected in Tulsa County, Okla.
Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 15.—Statistics just complete show that farmers of Tulsa county received the past year in oil rentals the sum of \$2,000,000. As the scope of proven oil territory will be widely enlarged by the development of the new Perryman pool, southeast of this city, and by numerous wildcat ventures now in progress, the farmers of this county will fare better even in oil rentals the coming year. Within a radius of fifty miles of this city during the past year 31,000,000 barrels of crude oil were produced, or one-seventh of the total oil production of the world. This production was marketed for \$24,000,000. Development has been stimulated by high prices.

The young women's prayer service will be held at the Y. W. C. A. Rest Room tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock. Merchants are requested to allow their young lady clerks a recess to attend this service.

ROAD BOND BIDS WERE REJECTED

COMMISSIONERS BELIEVED OFFERS FOR \$150,000 ISSUE WERE TOO LOW.

FOR PAR AND INTEREST

All Bidders Asked Allowance for Attorney's Fees and Other Expenses.

The county commissioners today rejected all bids made for the \$150,000 road bonds voted in Precinct 1 and will again call for bids. The date upon which bids will be received had not been set late this afternoon. The bids were rejected because the commissioners believed them too low and there was doubt whether their acceptance would be legal.
The Provident Savings Bank bid par and accrued interest, provided they were allowed \$5250 for attorney's fees and other expenses.
The Harris Trust and Savings Co. of Chicago, bid par and accrued interest, provided it was allowed an amount hereafter to be agreed upon for furnishing the blank bonds, attorney's fees, etc.
Hohler and Cummings of Toledo, Ohio, bid \$150,000, under condition they were allowed \$5,250 for expenses.
The Fidelity Trust Company, of Kansas City, bid \$150,000, upon condition that the money was to be paid in certain installments but that the bonds were to be issued to their credit and placed with the county treasurer.

L. D. Lanning of Kansas City, bid par and accrued interest upon \$100,000 of the issue with the condition that he receive \$3,000 for attorney's fees and expenses.

HAULING A RIG TO THE FASSETT RANCH

Special to The Times.
Iowa Park, Texas, Nov. 15.—An oil rig was hauled out to the Fassett ranch, southwest of here yesterday, where work on a well will begin at once.

Quite a number of families have been moving into the Park recently. Nearly all the empty houses are now occupied.
Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson and their two boys left yesterday for Gainesville to attend the North Texas Conference which commences today.

Grandma Winfrey who has been visiting in Dallas county, returned to the home of her son, Mr. J. B. Winfrey last week.
Mrs. W. L. Law returned Friday from a trip to Spur, where Mr. Law now is on business. They are thinking of locating in Spur.

Miss Emma Kate Urbach of Goldsmith, Texas, stopped off here to spend the first of the week before going to Electra, where she has a position as bookkeeper.
Miss Burns from Brownwood, the new principal of the school, arrived last week and began work Monday.
Mr. Tom Corridor of Wichita Falls, spent Sunday in the Park.
Mr. F. L. Emanuel of Dallas, was in the Park on business the first of the week.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT ELECTRA TUESDAY

A street fight took place yesterday afternoon in front of the post office in Electra, in which one man was severely hurt below the heart with a knife, and received injuries which are thought may prove to be of a serious nature. The injured man was at once placed under the care of physicians, who after an examination, stated that a gash five or six inches in length, had been cut between the ribs on the left side, just below the heart.
Harry Duff was placed under arrest by Constable Walkup, following the affray, who placed him in the county jail this morning, a charge of assault with intent to kill being lodged against him. He is said to be the man who recently struck a Greek over the head with a billiard cue in a pool hall at Electra, after which the Greek fired one shot, the bullet going wide of the mark.
Duff at a late hour this afternoon had not given bail, and was still confined in the county jail.

AUTO FACTORY A SCENE OF ACTIVITY

The Times representative had occasion to visit the auto factory today and found this new industrial institution a scene of much activity. Through the courtesy of the officers in charge he was shown through the factory in its entirety.
Work is progressing nicely and while the main factory structure is now completed there is much more building of a minor nature to be done on the grounds before the factory as a whole will be completed.

The main building is a large, well ventilated brick and metal structure and of course modeled especially for factory purposes being well provided with light. The flooring consists of cross-rotated wood blocks which is said to be superior to any other flooring material for factory buildings.
The major portion of the great machines designed to make automobiles are now in position, and working, some so intricate as to be almost beyond human conception. Machines that snap and trim steel with as much apparent ease as one would point a pencil, are dallying performing the function of their intention.

In the paint and upholstering department many different designs and types of body for the auto trucks may be seen, some finished, some in course of construction and all with lines of gracefulness as well as being provided with the greatest amount of convenience and accessibility, which is to be a eluding feature of the auto truck designed and constructed by the company.

In the chassis department one may see the construction of the frames from the cold steel to the finished article.
However, the mechanical end of the factory is the most interesting feature to one who understands the details of mechanical construction. Here trained mechanics with an adeptness born only in the mechanical brain handle the great machines and shape with the minutest accuracy the delicate parts of the motors.

The capacity of the factory under full capacity will be from five to eight cars daily, and while no cars have been turned out yet, it is no far distant day when one may see autos that are constructed in their entirety in Wichita Falls and made by men who are citizens of this city.

The factory is an interesting sight to anyone who cares to go out, and the hospitality of employees and officers in charge makes a visit to the factory indeed a pleasure.

REBELS RESPECTING FOREIGN PROPERTY

By Associated Press.
Amoy, China, Nov. 15.—The republicans who took possession of the city yesterday have issued an address to the foreign consuls in which the neutrality of the consuls is requested. Assurance is given that their property, including churches, will be protected. The city is quiet today.
The American cruiser, Saratoga, and gunboat, Quires, will sail for the north. The British cruiser, Monmouth, is relieving the British sloop Rosario. Hai Cheng on the mainland, southwest of Amoy, has gone over to the revolutionists. The city magistrate has been made a prisoner. Chang Chow, 24 miles west of here reports fighting there. Word comes from Taush Chow, a seaport fifty miles northeast of Amoy, that the local officials have fled and the rough element is in control.

Buffalo Man Leases 308 Acres From J. A. Fisher, Paying \$9,240

S. C. Reed of Buffalo, New York, has leased 308 acres out of section 24, H. and G. N. R. R. survey from J. A. Fisher, the Electra merchant, paying a cash bonus of \$9,240. The tract in question is located south of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad about three miles southwest of Electra. The field is now being developed in that direction.
Miss Sylvia Lack returned to her home in Mangum today, after a pleasant visit with friends in the city.

W. M. BROWN, SR. DEAD AT HOME AT ELECTRA

W. W. Brown, Sr., father of W. W. Brown, the Electra banker, died at his place at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon after an illness with cancer of the stomach.
His body was taken to Vernon, where the funeral was held this afternoon.

BEATTIE'S LAST HOPE SWEEP AWAY

ELECTRIC CHAIR NOW AWAITS SCION OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED VIRGINIA FAMILY.

WILL NOT INTERFERE

Governor Mann Refuses Commutation of Death Sentence of Young Wife Murderer.

By Associated Press.
Richmond, Va., Nov. 15.—Governor Mann today declined to interfere in the case of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., and the young wife murderer's last hope of escaping the electric chair was swept aside.

In a signed statement Governor Mann said in part: "I followed the case during the trial and as its horrible facts were developed, regretted that a crime so cruel and malicious should have occurred within the confines of the State. That Beattie is guilty of the wilful, deliberate and cruel murder of his young wife I have not the slightest doubt nor is it insisted that he shall be any greater relief offered than a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. I do not think the affidavits of Paul Beattie or any other evidence brought to my attention are sufficient for that purpose. To grant a respite would be to set precedent to temporize with the law and encourage appeals to the supreme court with the sole purpose of gaining time. I believe the best way to prevent such crimes is to punish them adequately and speedily, therefore the judgment of the circuit court of appeals will be carried into effect without interference from me."

Prominent Wise County Farmer Dead

Special to The Times.
Decatur, Texas, Nov. 15.—Rube Studdard, a prosperous farmer who lived northwest of Decatur, died yesterday. The day before Mr. Studdard was found unconscious on the road between his home and Alvord. He was returning from Alvord when he was struck by what is supposed to have been an apple. He was found by a neighbor and taken to his home, where he died in ten hours.

WILBARGER COUNTY FARMER SUICIDES

Special to The Times.
Vernon, Texas, Nov. 15.—Yesterday about noon Thos. Kincheloe, a well known young farmer, committed suicide at his father's farm about ten miles southwest of town by shooting himself through the heart with a 38-Caliber revolver. The funeral takes place here this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.
A brief note left by the dead man explains his rash act by saying that troubles and debt were the cause. The note was concluded by committing the two little children of the deceased to the care of his mother. Less than a year ago Kincheloe's wife died, leaving two small children, and it is thought that this and a protracted illness from which he had only recently recovered, were the principal causes of self-destruction. The Kincheloe family are known to be well fixed financially and it is not believed that money matters could have furnished a motive for suicide.
The dead man was about twenty-five years of age.
Dr. R. L. Miller came in last night from Fort Worth, where he had been on professional business for several days.

MOPRIS COMES BACK OUTPOINTS J. GEYER

ERSTWHILE WHITE HOPE NO GAMER, HOWEVER THAN HIS LIGHTER ANTAGONIST.

REFEREE STOPS THE FIGHT

Denver Man's Left Eye Was Closed and He Was Wobbling on His Feet When Bout Ends.

New York, Nov. 17.—The bout between Carl Morris, the Oklahoma heavyweight, and Jack Geyer of Denver was stopped by Referee White in the fourth round tonight. Morris easily outpointed the Denver heavyweight throughout.

The Ponderosa Oklahoma took the scales at 235, with Geyer 30 pounds lighter. The bout was a hard, fast battle. Although Morris outpointed his man in every round, except possibly the first, Geyer showed wonderful pluck and was continually boring in his most effective showing a short left uppercut.

There was not a knockdown in the nine rounds. Frequently Morris had his man on the ropes. In the rushes for the ring was but seventeen feet square—but the Denver man showed his gameness by fighting hard after his left eye had been closed. The referee stopped the bout in the ninth to save him from further beating.

Geyer opened the fight with a rush, sending a left and right to the head and then, in a clinch, landed a right uppercut, but got a hard one in the stomach in return. The Denver man tried another right, but got one himself on the jaw. Morris then jabbed twice. At long range fighting Geyer might be said to have had the better of this round, but in the second Morris kept working a short right uppercut. In the third round the uppercut ting had puffed Geyer's left eye and in the fourth Morris continually got to this bad eye. Geyer hit low, but Referee White declared the blow accidental.

Both played for the stomach on the fifth and clinched frequently. Morris used his superior weight and the round ended with hard infighting. In the sixth, seventh and eighth, Geyer fought more or less at random, being unable to see out of one eye, and was always weak at the belt. Another round of Morris' forcing convinced the referee it was time to stop. The general verdict was that Geyer was not outgamed but was wholly outclassed.

THE TEXAS COMPANY GRANTED FRANCHISE

Oil Company Given Permission to Use Streets for Pipe Line.

A special session of the city council was held at 3 p. m. last evening, to consider for a pipe line of the Texas Company for a pipe line right-of-way along certain streets of the city for the transportation of oil from Electric loading racks on the M., K. & T. and P. W. & D. C. railway tracks in Wichita Falls.

Judge Robt. A. Johns, of Houston, J. C. McCalligan of Dallas, and L. H. Mathis of this city represented the Texas Company before the council.

The application came up in the shape of a draft of an ordinance as follows:

An ordinance granting the Texas Company a right-of-way to construct, maintain and operate a pipe line of lines on and under certain streets in Wichita Falls, Texas, and to erect along said lines telegraph and telephone wires and to maintain and operate the same, and to indemnify the said city against damages and the purposes.

This line enters the city on Webster street in North Wichita Falls, at a point where the corporate limits intersect on the northwest line at Madison street; thence southeasterly along the center of Webster street across the Big Wichita River; thence continuing along the northeast line of the corporate limits and along what is known as Lake street, and leaving the city limits at or near the intersection of Lake and Sixth streets; together with right of laying lateral lines on and under all streets running at right angles and parallel with said Webster and Lake streets; and intersecting the same, but not further than the line of the right of way of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

The remainder of the ordinance contains the usual clauses of details of excavation, protecting the city from damages and other legal forms.

Judge Johns, explained that the necessity for immediate action by the council was due to the urgency of the company to begin operations. The ordinance was passed.

Equal Mining Rights.
Berlin, Nov. 14.—The first tangible result of the Franco-German agreement appeared today when a contract was signed by which the French and German mining syndicates in Morocco were refused on the basis of equality. The mining rights have been the chief cause of the friction.

ALLEGED LYNCHER FOUND "NOT GUILTY"

Cameron, Texas, Nov. 14.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the case of Z. T. Gore, tried on a charge of murder as the result of the lynching of Fernando Gomez, the Mexican boy. There are three other defendants yet to be tried. Gore's trial lasted seven days. He testified that he was at the house where the Mexican boy was detained but went only through curiosity. He said he didn't join in the rush on the Mexican but started home, returning after the boy was lynched.

PRESIDENT TAFT HEARS ADVISORS

MAY HEED ADVICE OF COUNSELLORS FOR AMENDMENT OF THE SHERMAN ANTI TRUST LAW.

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Taft met with his cabinet today. The first time in three months. Secretary Stimson was the only member absent. He is in Kansas City where he makes an address today before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

The President's recommendations to congress for supplementary anti-trust legislation will probably be along the lines of a federal incorporation act and will be formed after a thorough conference with Attorney General Wickersham.

It is understood today that the President's advisers pointed out that the work of the coming congress would center on two main issues, the tariff and trusts. With the Democratic leaders declaring for an adjustment of the Sherman law and the Republican insurgents declaring for some affirmative legislation to point out paths for the legal conduct of the big business, the President's closest counselors seem to favor legislation which will permit business to go ahead and know where it stands. President Taft in a recent speech declared himself opposed to any amendment of the Sherman act.

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TEACHERS' EXAMINATION DECEMBER 7, 8 AND 9

Austin, Tex., Nov. 16, 1911.
To the County Superintendent:

You are hereby requested to give public notice that the next regular examination for teachers' certificates will be held by your county board of examiners on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 7, 8, and 9, 1911, and that the following schedule for said examination has been prescribed by the State Department of Education:

Thursday: Forenoon, History of Education, Physics, Solid Geometry, English and American Literature; Afternoon, Psychology, Chemistry, Plane Trigonometry, Bookkeeping.

Friday: Forenoon, Texas History, Physiology, Spelling, Reading, Afternoon, Methods, United States History, Geography, Agriculture.

Saturday: Forenoon, Arithmetic, Grammar, Physical Geography, Plane Geometry; Afternoon, Civil Government, Algebra, General History, Composition.

The county board of examiners must not grade papers of applicants for State certificates, but the papers of said applicants, together with the reports on the prescribed forms, must be forwarded to the State Department of Education at Austin on the afternoon of the last day of the examination.

Remember that each person entering the examination must apply at the beginning for a State certificate or for a county certificate, and that the county board of examiners shall grade only the papers for county-second grade certificates. In order to build to a certificate of higher grade, a person must first get a State second grade certificate, after which, he may take the examination in one or more subjects in an examination, until he completes his examination for higher grade certificate. The applicant should not attempt to take too many subjects at one examination but in building, it would be better for him to take the examination in only two or three subjects at a given time, and thus do better work and make higher grades.

Respectfully yours,
F. M. BRALLEY,
State Superintendent

The above letter was received yesterday by County Superintendent H. A. Fairchild, and its terms will be followed during the next regular series of examinations which will be held to determine who will secure teachers' certificates, and which will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 7th, 8th and 9th of this year, the place to be announced later. All who desire to take this examination are requested to study the terms of this letter so that no one will enter into the examinations, without realizing fully the rules which must be followed.

BAILEY MAY PRESENT FIGURES ON VOTING

DECLARED TO HAVE PREPARED TABLE SHOWING HOW HE STOOD ON QUESTIONS.

"TO GO OUT FIGHTING"

Fun Due to Begin With Drop of Gavel on First Monday in December.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Record Herald will publish tomorrow the following dispatch from Sumner Curtis, its Washington correspondent:

"In considering the persons and affairs likely to add to the gaiety of Nations during the coming season do not overlook Senator Bailey of Texas. Senator Bailey has announced his intention of retiring at the end of his present term. Some say that the reason is that the cards are stacked against him down in Texas, but his privately declared reason is that his present dominance of Populistic notions on the Democratic side makes the senate no longer congenial to one of his old-fashioned party faith. However, Bailey is going to stick to the end of the term for which he was elected, if some unforeseen crisis is not precipitated, and while he stays he plans to make entertainment for those who look on from the outside and trouble for those on the inside who have held him up to scorn.

Bailey and Republicans.
"The fun is due to begin with the drop of the gavel on the first Monday in December. One of the prime charges in the war on Bailey and so-called Baileyism is that he has been an aid to the Republican leaders of the All-Red school and that he has voted with the Republicans at critical times more frequently than he has voted with his own party. The Texas Senator now having data prepared, the purpose of which is to show that he has voted with the Republicans fewer times than any other member of the Democratic side. It is his intention to present this tabulation in full detail and probably with some personal remarks as soon as Congress reconvenes, or very soon thereafter.

"This plan of Senator Bailey to go out fighting presages a further rupture in the Democratic ranks calculated to bring cheer to those Republicans who have thought they were likely to monopolize disturbances of a factional character pending the next Presidential election.

"The serious question at issue, as it is to be precipitated by Senator Bailey, 'Who are called Democrats and what is real Democracy?'

"The country can not fail to view the contest with tremendous interest. Obviously the gauntlet thrown down by the Texan quickly will be picked up by champions of rival schools of Democratic thought, and for a time at least a diversion will be afforded from the war which the insurgent Republicans are making on the regular Republicans.

"It generally is understood at the present time that Senator Bailey has assumed leadership in the fight to elevate to party leadership next year either Gov. Harmon of Ohio or some man of the Harmon type. He will have all the 'progressive' Democrats on his neck, figuratively speaking from the moment he opens his campaign in defense of his own attitude throughout his Senate course."

First Week.
Ben Eckelkamp, J. A. Lacey, W. E. Lindsey, T. E. Hale, W. J. Hollingsworth, F. Joehndt, Fort McHam, H. J. Flusche, F. E. Givens, H. C. Krottinger, Fred Minderman, J. S. Belew, C. H. Herne, W. D. Hagerman, C. B. Googer, W. H. Klumkerman, J. W. Kirkpatrick, Ben Kurse, F. R. G. Nowth, J. H. Holly, W. G. Brown, C. P. Fowler, G. J. Faulness, S. A. Keller, W. H. Haynes, J. T. Hamilton, J. D. Johnson, J. J. Gray, Carl Goetze.

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Many Rare Volumes at Auction.
London, Nov. 14.—Representatives of book collections and dealers in many parts of the world gathered at Sotheby's today for the opening of the dispersal sale of the famous Nuth library. The sale is regarded as the most important of its kind that has taken place in London in years. Striking evidence of the size and importance of the collection is to be found in the decision of those in charge to sell only a portion of the library this year.—Their decision is based on the belief that to dispose of the entire collection in one session would completely demoralize the market. Of the collection of 14,000 volumes only 1,300 are to be offered at the present sale. This number, however, includes the first folio Shakespeare works and a number of other rare and valuable books much sought by collectors.

BACKBONE OF NEW YORK STRIKE BROKEN

New York, Nov. 14.—Some head way was made today against the heaps of garbage and ashes which since the strike of the street cleaning men have been accumulating at the rate of ten thousand loads each day. By night it is promised collections will be going on as usual. More men are at work today than before the strike. They are coming from other cities. The department says the strike is broken.

AMOY NOW IN HANDS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS

By Associated Press.
Amoy, Nov. 14.—The radical element has gained the ascendancy here and Taotai Chang was compelled to flee to Hong Kong during the night. The city is in great confusion and here was a feeling of panic among the populace today over the report that the Manchus had poisoned the water supply. The report, however, appears to be without foundation.

"TO GO OUT FIGHTING"

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BIG AUDITORIUM WILL BE BUILT

MONEY BEING SUBSCRIBED FOR THAT PURPOSE TODAY AND WORK WILL START IMMEDIATELY.

CENTER FOR MORAL FORCES

Structure Will Be Erected Either at Corner of Eighth and Scott Ave. Or Tenth and Scott.

A large auditorium centrally located, probably at the corner of Scott avenue and Eighth street or Scott avenue and Tenth street, as a center for the moral and religious forces of the community, and as headquarters for the Y. M. C. A., the United Charities and organizations of a similar character was made not only possible, but a practical certainty by the action of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce this morning in endorsing the plan of the Pastors Association for such an institution and subscribing then and there within less than ten minutes nearly \$1,000 toward the three thousand dollars estimated necessary for the undertaking. At the revival service meeting at the Baptist Church this morning more than three hundred dollars were subscribed for the same purpose and the joint committee from the Pastors Association and the Chamber of Commerce expects to raise the remainder of the amount today so that work can start on the structure at once.

Dr. J. L. McKee, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church outlined to the directors of the Chamber of Commerce the tentative plans of the Pastors Association for the proposed structure. He said that the need for a central auditorium for lectures, public meetings and entertainments had long been felt. He said that the Pastors Association had taken the matter up and had secured estimates on the cost of a temporary structure, the estimates ranging from \$2500 to \$3000. Negotiations with the owner of the lot at the corner of Scott avenue and Eighth street were in progress with the promise that the lot could be secured for a period of three years. If the association would bind itself to pay the taxes on the lot for that period, he said, it was probable that the lot at the corner of Tenth street and Scott avenue could be secured on advantageous terms.

Upon a motion of Mr. Kemp it was declared the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that the project was worthy of support. Upon another motion J. B. Marlow and John Young were appointed a committee to act with a similar committee from the Pastors Association to solicit subscriptions. J. B. Marlow canvassed those present and raised \$950 within a few minutes.

The auditorium as planned will be of frame construction with dimensions 80 by 140 feet and will seat approximately 2,000 persons. The walls will be ten feet high and the windows will be fitted with drop covers.

The rear half of the auditorium will be floored as will be used as quarters for the Y. M. C. A. It is believed that the end of three years the auditorium will have proved its usefulness and a permanent structure will then be built.

Dr. Kirk, a bacteriological expert from Harvard University recently delivered an address at Dallas on the art of milk in which he gave the following don'ts for the housewife:
Don't buy milk unless you are sure it is clean.
Don't expose milk to its container to the sun for an indefinite time.
Don't put milk in a vessel that has not been previously scalded.
Don't cook milk in vessels that are used for other purposes.
Don't keep milk in the same compartment of the refrigerator with other eatables. Milk absorbs odors as well as germs.
Don't leave a milk bottle uncovered.
Don't let the milk bottle stand unwashed, after use. Wash it at once.
Don't use a thermos bottle to keep baby's milk warm. Make your feeding mixtures fresh at each feeding.
Don't blow the milk to cool it.
Don't rescue dying flies from the milk and then use the milk.
Don't allow flies to rove over the top of the milk bottle. If they have washed the neck of the bottle before using.
Don't moisten the nipple with your saliva before putting it into the baby's mouth.
Don't drink milk rapidly. It is food and drink, and cannot be digested quickly.
Don't accuse the milk dealer of serving sour milk until you have investigated your home handling of it.

Reports from Amarillo indicate that extensive acreage is being devoted to wheat in the Panhandle this fall.

MILK DON'TS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

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OFTEN MAKES A QUICK NEED FOR THE CURE THAT'S SURE

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY COUGHS AND COLDS WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL TROUBLES OF THROAT AND LUNGS PROMPT USE WILL OFTEN PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION PRICE 50c and \$1.00 SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DR. PRICES' CREAM Baking Powder
Is a protection and guarantee against alum which is found in the low priced baking powders.
To be on the safe side when buying baking powder, examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made from Cream of Tartar.

HARVESTER TRUST OUSTED FROM MO.

ALL COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH COMBINE WILL BE KEPT OUT OF STATE.

OUSTER WRIT IS ISSUED

Supreme Court Issued Order Today and Assessed Fine of \$50,000.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

FIVE TO TWELVE MILLION DAMAGE

Fire Loss Estimated at \$137,000.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

MILK DON'TS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

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Try
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Cigar

A Little
Better Than
Others

At All Leading
Stores

FORMER VERNON MAN
DIES AT CHICKASHA

Special to The Times
Vernon, Texas, Nov. 15.—News reached here yesterday of the sudden death of C. C. Shive of this city, which occurred at Chickasha, Okla., about 8 a. m., yesterday morning. Messrs R. D. Shive and L. D. Shive, sons of the deceased left yesterday afternoon for that place and the body will be brought here for burial, the funeral to take place from the residence of the former at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow under the direction of the local Masonic lodge. Religious services will be conducted by Rev. A. L. Moore, pastor of the First Methodist Church. Mr. Shive had been a resident of this place for more than twenty years. He was city marshal for some time until two years ago, when he was unsuccessful candidate for sheriff of Wilbarger county, finishing second in the race in which there were six candidates. The greater part of the past year and a half had been spent in Chickasha as a member of the police force of that city. He returned to Vernon a short time ago and suffered an attack of muscular rheumatism. His condition, however, had not been considered serious and he had gone to Chickasha only a few days before his death to look after business matters. He was a native of Mississippi and was about sixty-five years of age.

"Absence of Love No Grounds."
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 14.—"Absence of love between husband and wife is not a valid ground for divorce," declared Judge Warner in his opinion today, when, on application of an attorney representing the wife, the judge adjourned a divorce trial until later to give the couple a chance to compromise their differences.

"The testimony shows nothing against the husband," the court said. "He is a hard worker; he does not drink and does not use bad language."

"But he has told me several times that he doesn't love me," interrupted the wife.

"Do you love him?" asked the court.

"The wife hesitated a moment, then answered: "No, not now."

"You should make up your mind. You will," the court continued.

The couple have two children.

One of the newer vacuum cleaners is designed especially to remove dust from the books on library shelves.

CONVINCING SERMON
BY THE EVANGELIST

WORKS OF GREAT HISTORIAN
QUOTED TO SHOW BIBLE
PROPHECIES FULFILLED.

THE BIBLE ABLY DEFENDED

Many Turned Away From the Revival
Tent Last Night—Because of
Lack of Room.

The big tent was packed Friday night and many turned away because they couldn't get seats. Evangelist Ham preached what is conceded to be a remarkable sermon in defense of God as a being, the Bible as His book and Jesus as His only begotten Son. Rev. Ham said in part:

He said in part:

"I desire to take two texts, First Ps. 14:1. 'The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God, and second Romans 1:20. 'For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made even his eternal power and Godhead.' The man who says there is no God violates every known rule of reason. I stand and admire a railroad engine and inquire how it runs and where it gets its power and marvel at the perfection of it. I ask—how did that happen? Didn't some pieces of iron and steel just get to jumping around in a scrap pile one day and this thing just come into existence? Certainly not; there's brains behind its manufacture.

"I stood at the Franco-British exposition and watched the printing press of the London Times as the paper came off of a spool, passed through the press and came out a printed, folded paper. I suggest that it evolved itself from the junk pile by mysterious whirling and you wonder I haven't gone crazy. No, brother, I've just applied the reasoning of the idiot. Truly there are brains back of such machinery.

"I stand on the seashore and watch the water as it evaporates, is carried over the land, comes in contact with a current of cold air, is condensed and falls as rain, watering the earth and flowing through the brooks, creeks, and rivers back to the ocean again. I ask the infidel to explain and he says, 'Oh, it just happened.' No, there's an intelligence back of it all.

"I examine a watch that keeps perfect time, marvel at its exactness and realize that some mind planned it. So some mind must have planned for the earth to turn upon its axis, the moon to revolve around it and both these around the sun with such absolute precision that there is never the slightest variance. At Washington, there is a sun dial from which we get our time—at Athens I saw the dial that performed the same function in 550 B. C.

Nature proves the existence of a God. Go out on a snowy day and examine the snow flakes with a micro-scope. No centrifugal force ever more beautiful in its design and structure, all of them symmetrically similar and yet no two alike. Go into the forests and examine all the leaves you will and you will find no two of them exactly alike—no two on the same tree—no two.

"Go into an orchard and study the leaves on various trees and vines. All of them are arranged in spiral groups in such a manner that no one shades the other and the tip of the first leaf reaches the stem of the last. The apple and cherry leaves are arranged in groups of five, the quince and raspberry in fours and the peach and pear in sixes. An ear of corn has always an even number of rows of grains and never an odd number. Brother, who counts all these? Surely there is an omnipotent God in it all.

"The existence of God is an inbred conviction in man. Even the heathen realize that there is a supreme power or being.

"Where did the Bible come from?"

"It was written by about forty men representing all classes and professions who lived from 1400 B. C. to 55 A. D., and yet is perfectly harmonious throughout. They are building a great temple with stones that were quarried in different parts of the world and hewn to shape before they were shipped. They all fit together perfectly and the building is erected without the sound of a hammer. There is no line stones enough, none lacking and none one left. Could you believe, the men in the quarries just happened to get out the right number in the right shape? No. One mind, the architect, planned the whole thing and it was done under his instruction. So with the Bible. Different men under different environments and some times without a knowledge of the writings of the others could never have produced such a perfectly harmonious book unless they had agreed under the orders of one person—God."

"Men could not have written such a book if they had desired to and would not have written the Bible if they could have done so. All through the ages men have tried to destroy it. Rome tried it. An edict was issued that the churches should be torn down, all the Bibles burned and every Christian killed unless he refused his belief, but the Bible stood the test and remained. All great educators acknowledged it to be the best class of literature extant and understand all of it. Any work of man can be mastered by another man in two or three readings, but you may read the same chapter a dozen, fifty or even a hundred times and each time new light will be revealed.

"But, the one unanswerable argument is that the Bible has foretold future events with minute exactness. No man can tell the future. Tell me where you and your family will be ten years from now if you can. Geo.

SPECIAL THREE DAY RUG SALE

At our store that you will never forget--we have only a limited number on hand--be on hand EARLY and secure FIRST PICK

Axminster Floor Rugs--9x12
Beautiful Axminster Floor Rugs
\$15.75

Tapestry Brussels Floor Rugs--9x12
Tapestry Brussels Floor Rugs
\$12.50

Velvet Floor Rugs--9x12
Elegant Velvet Floor Rugs
\$13.75

Hodges' Fiber floor Rugs--9x12
Hodges' Fiber Floor Rugs
\$8.75

FREEAR-BRIN FURNITURE CO.
The Reliable Store—Undertakers and Funeral Directors

A. Sala said in the spring of 1866. 'The freedom of Venice is remote.' It was freed that summer.

"Let us notice some of the fulfilled prophecies reading from the Bible:—from Myer's General History, a book taught in your schools.

Tyre.
Behold I will bring upon Tyre Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. (Ezek. 26:7.)

"With Jerusalem subdued, Nebuchadnezzar pushed with all his forces the siege of the Phoenician city of Tyre. After a siege of thirteen years the city seems to have fallen into the hands of the Babylonian king.—Myer's p. 59.

"I will also scrape her dust from her and make her like the top of a rock. It shall be a place for the spreading of nets.—Ezek. 26:4, 5.

"Alexander the Great, after a most memorable siege captured the city of Tyre and reduced it to ruins. (322 B. C.) The city never recovered from this blow. The site of the once brilliant maritime capital is now as the top of a rock, a place a few fishermen that still frequent the spot spread their nets to dry.—Myer's p. 71.

"They shall lay thy stones, and thy timber and thy dust in the midst of the sea.—Ezek. 26:12.

"The island-city of Tyre, after a memorable siege was taken by means of a mole, or causeway, built with incredible labor through the sea to the city.—Myer's p. 153.

"Thou shalt be built no more.—Ezek. 26:14.

"Five years ago I was on the site and saw nothing but the flat rock and the nets of fishermen.

Sidon.
And they shall know that I am the Lord when I shall have executed judgment in her. For I will send into her pestilence and blood into her streets.—Ezek. 28: 22, 23.

"Artaxerxes took the city and forty thousand were slain in its streets. The crusaders pillaged it several times. Darius, sultan of Egypt and Syria came upon it in 1229 A. D. Eug. Napier pillaged it in 1830. God said through Ezekiel that Tyre should be destroyed but that Sidon should be judged and remain. Sidon stands to this day.

Alexander and His Kingdom.
And the rough goat is the King of Grecia; and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king. Now that being broken whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.—Daniel 8: 21, 22.

"Perdiccas was not strong enough to master the difficulties of the situation. Consequently the vast empire created by Alexander's unparalleled

conquests became broken into many fragments. Four well-defined and important monarchies arose out of the ruins. Their rulers were Lysimachus, Seleucus Nicator, Ptolemy and Cassander.—Myers p. 170.

Egypt.
Egypt was to remain the base of kingdoms (Ezek. 29:14) with no healing (Jer. 46:11). The canal recently built there was dug by forced labor without the use of tools and the workmen were not fed or given any rest or sleep except such as they could get in the ditch. When one died he was simply thrown along the bank and the dirt put on him.

"It was to have no more a native prince (Ezek. 30:13) and it has not had since 226 B.-C. Its rivers and canals were to dry up, the reeds and flags and the papyrus reed from which they made paper were to disappear. (Is. 19, 5-7) and its cities become desolate in the midst of a country that is desolate (Ezek. 30:7) all of which has come true literally.

Thebes (or No.)
Thebes was a city of great splendor and power. Homer says there were 100 gates to it. It could muster 500,000 armed men, according to Tacitus. A wall 1 1/2 miles in circumference, 24 feet thick and 60 feet high surrounded one of her four temples. "God said he would execute judgment on No, would cut off its multitude and it should be broken up (Ezek. 30:14, 15). In 525 B. C. Cambyses pillaged the city, in 48 B. C. Ptolemy effected a wholesale slaughter of its inhabitants and since 29 B. C. it has been divided into nine hamlets, thus fulfilling all the prophecy.

Memphis.
"This city was to be obliterated and its idols and images destroyed (Ezek. 30:17). It was still standing in 1200 A. D., but today the former site of it can scarcely be found.

Edom.
"Edom was to become desolate (Ezek. 35:15), was swept off the map in 603 to 606 A. D., and today there are 30 ruined cities in three days journey. The race was to become extinct (Obadiah 18). They were repented in the siege of Jerusalem in 70 A. D., but today there is not an Edomite on the face of the earth.

Philistia.
"The people were to be destroyed out of the land which was to remain fertile and again be a pasture for flocks (Zeph. 2:5-6). Ashdod the King withstood Egypt 29 years in the longest siege on record. Part of this prophecy was unfulfilled until the twelfth century, but now flocks and herds are about all that can be seen on this land.

Askelon.
"Askelon was to be depopulated but again inhabited (Zech. 9:5; Zeph. 2:

4,7). It was destroyed in the thirteenth century by Sultan Bibars. In 1840, 20 wells of water were discovered which is leading to its being again inhabited.

"Ekron was to be rooted up (Zeph. 2:4) and at its site today there is no mound, but on the contrary a noticeable depression.

Samaria.
"Therefore I will make Samaria as an heap of the field and as plantings of a vineyard; and I will pour down the stones thereof into the valley, and I will discover the foundations thereof.—Mich. 1:6.

"I stood on the site of this city with a skeptic who was astonished as I read this verse and we could see the cultivated fields all about us and the vineyards, too, while the stones of the ruins had literally rolled down the hillside laying bare the foundations of the former buildings.

Jerusalem.
"The prophecy in Micah 3:12 has been literally fulfilled, but of an attempt to rebuild, Myer says p. 334 "Julian determined to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem which the Christians contended could not be restored because of the prophecies against it. He actually began excavations, but his workmen were driven in great panic from the spot by terrific explosions and bursts of flame."

Christ.
"These predictions were all sealed and in a book over 200 years B. C. and were translated into Greek about 280 B. C. in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

"The promised Messiah was to be the seed of the woman (Gen. 3:15), Eve, not Adam; a man not an angel (Deut. 18:15); the seed of Abraham (Gen. 12:3), a Hebrew, not a Gentile; of the line of Isaac (Gen. 17:19) and Jacob (Gen. 28:13,14), not an Ishmaelite nor an Edomite; of the tribe of Judah (Gen. 49:8, 10), a descendant of the royal family of David (Jer. 23:5); miraculously born of a virgin mother (Is. 7:13-14) and called IMMANUEL—God with us; a God-man (Is. 9:6, 7).

"In Daniel 9:21, the time of his crucifixion is foretold, both the year and the month. He was to be born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2); was to be rejected by his own brothers (Ps. 69:8 with Joh. 7:53)—was to ride into Jerusalem on a mule colt (Zech. 9:9); to be sold for thirty pieces of silver and the potters field bought with the money (Zech. 11:12, 13); scourged, smitten and spit upon (Is. 50:6); nailed to the cross (Ps. 22:16); was to drink vinegar and gall (Ps. 69:1); the soldiers were to cast lots for his garments (Ps. 22:18); was to be

pierced with a spear (Zech. 12:10), but no bones broken (Ps. 34:20); forsaken His disciples (Zech. 13:7); betrayed by a friend (Ps. 41:9); called out of Egypt (Hosea 11:1); the infants were to be slain (Jer. 31:15) and he was to be buried with the rich (Is. 53:9).

As his third text Evangelist Ham read Matthew 28:18: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth."

"Jesus has power to make friends," he continued. "These words were spoken to eleven poor, uneducated fishermen to whom he committed the task of telling all the world of Him. The number of His friends has been ever increasing from that day till this and now there are multiplied thousands who would dare to die for Him.

"Jesus has power to make His words remembered. He took no stenographer along with Him to take down what he said and yet we have preserved today many of his words while here upon earth—the New Testament which has been miraculously preserved through all the attacks upon it.

"Jesus has power to make His words obeyed. All over the world to

day men's hearts are touched and quickened by the words of Christ, thousands gladly march at His command even through dangerous paths. Will you have this man to reign in your heart tonight?"

Hoke Smith Gives Up Governorship.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15.—Hoke Smith retired from the governorship of Georgia today, preparatory to taking up his duties as United States senator to which office he was elected by the last legislature. Three aspirants are in the race for governor to fill out the unexpired term. The selection will be determined by the Democratic primary early in December.

Fred G. Poston, the old Dartmouth star, has resigned as football coach at the University of Colorado.

"Big" Bill Edward's coaching of the Princeton squad must be the right stuff by the way the Tigers are going.

Tom Shevlin and Foster Sanford are working overtime to get the Yale squad in shape for Princeton and Harvard.



Of all the attentions you can show of 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 first, once with a box of our candy and see how much it means. Why not?

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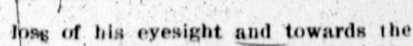
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loss of his eyesight and towards the last he had a crabbed, irritable life, nervous to the last degree, so that he had to live in a padded chamber that would shut out the noise of the streets. Now that he is dead, people pay him the tribute of respect which success always wins. But Joe said a high price for it, as most men do, but now that he is dead people yield him the passing tribute of a sigh.—Pecora Star.

Prof. Dycht has made the discovery that crows are edible, but qualifies his finding by stating that the crow must be young. The professor, evidently, is no Democrat, else he would not have been so long in making his discovery.

Probably Mr. Morgan's idea of a government is the kind that will send for him when it wants to know anything about finance or industry and will accept his advice without question on such matters and act accordingly. This probably accounts why Mr. Morgan threw a few fits when he learned the government had actually screwed its nerve up sufficiently to bring suit against the United States Steel Corporation for violation of the anti-trust law.

J. Ogden has given to the Armour Packing Company one million dollars with which to establish a pension fund for its aged employees, who have reached that stage in life where they can no longer perform manual labor. This is certainly commendable and go much further towards actual good than the \$25,000,000 given by Carnegie the other day for the establishing of public libraries.

Unless the governor of Virginia interferes Henry Clay Beattie, convicted of murdering his young wife will be electrocuted on November 24th, the supreme court having on yesterday failed to grant him a new trial. The evidence against him was strong though circumstantial, and in the opinion of the jury it was sufficient to convict and the public generally is of the same opinion.

Everything that man or woman needs to eat, wear and drink can be found right here in Abilene. There is no excuse for not patronizing home industries.—Abilene Reporter.

That is a good way to build a city. All home industries should receive the loyal support of all home people, but those who own the industries should not take advantage of the loyalty of home people and charge them a greater price for their product than the same is being sold delivered at neighboring towns, after allowing freight charges. Under such circumstances, there is the very best of reasons not to patronize home industry, if there is any way to keep from it, but in some cases you have no choice in the matter.

THE INCREASING SOCIALIST VOTE

Atlanta Georgian.

The fact that the Socialist vote in the United States is increasing makes itself manifest at every election of general importance. And so we find this vote of the noteworthy features of Tuesday's balloting.

In Schenectady, N. Y., the Socialists elected a mayor and all but one city officer, together with a majority of the county board of supervisors.

In Columbus, Ohio, the Socialist candidate for mayor practically tied the Republican candidate for second place, the Democrat being the winner. A number of Socialist members of council were elected in Columbus, Dayton and other large cities, while Socialist mayors were returned in eight of the smaller cities.

Besides the victory in Schenectady, the Socialists developed remarkable strength throughout New York state, and made a surprising showing in Mississippi.

Unquestionably the aggregate Socialist vote has scored another tremendous advance.

Socialism first appeared in national politics in 1892—the time of Cleveland's second election—behind represented by the Socialist-Labor party, and polling 21,164 votes. At the next election it received 26,274 votes. In 1900 there were two Socialist parties in the field—the Socialist Democrats, who received 87,874 votes, and the Labor Socialists, who got 39,439.

In 1904 the present Socialist party polled 402,283 votes, which it increased in 1908 to 429,793.

The great trouble about Socialism is that it is the embodiment of a grievance, and that it is not yet certain in its own mind how that grievance should

be remedied. In the meantime it is gathering followers who vote their protest against existing conditions, if nothing else.

Socialism is certainly a force to be dealt with in our political life. We recommend the fact of its growing strength to the consideration of thoughtful citizens everywhere.

THE WORLD NEEDS 15,000,000 Bales.

Atlanta Constitution.

With the publication of government estimates to the effect that world demand for cotton the approaching season will approximate 15,000,000 bales, the cotton market should drop from the bear market. In this column, the Constitution publishes the Associated Press dispatch carrying the compilation under a Washington date line.

According to the government report worldwide in its raw and official cotton is worth a cent to civilization. It is worth not less than 15 cents. Consuls from around the globe tell Washington that world consumption, ending next September, will be in excess of 15,000,000 bales. This estimate exceeds Italy and England. The former country will take in the neighborhood of half a million bales of American cotton, the latter, nearly three million.

Consolidating these statistics and making due and conservative discount, it appears that world demand for the year will be in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 bales.

In face of these seemingly reliable facts, the attempt of market chime-ringers to take advantage of the fears of the cotton producer because the crop is large is hardly short of criminal.

Hold your cotton. The bankers of the South, the merchants of the South, Southern business men generally are equally interested in seeing that the section is not actually tricked out of millions of dollars.

It should be a simple business transaction for all factors to co-operate in financing "distress" cotton, in advancing money needed to hold cotton until the world learns that the South will not be "sweated of a just return for the most important staple in civilization."

Read the government statistics; analyze them. Then hold your cotton.

Incidentally, why could not the government have compiled these estimates before three or four million bales went on the market at unjust prices? Why should it be literally coerced into aiding the producer when it has, heretofore, appeared so eager to save the hide of the welch ing bear gambler?

Ninety per cent of the divorce couples in Washington, D. C., had no children. That is good.

A Kansas City trial judge has made the discovery that there are some men at least, who have not sense to sit on a jury, and after the fellow had been accepted by both the defendant and the State, the judge had the nerve to make this decision.

There will be a full crop of candidates for county and city offices to be elected next year, but so far none have announced, and that is good. The people do not care to be bothered about choosing between friends to fill the offices one bit longer than is necessary, and if it were possible a limit should be placed in which candidates can announce for public office. Such a rule or law would not only save money and time to the various aspirants, but it would be more pleasant all the way round.

The Times is read by July 75 per cent of the people of Wichita Falls and Wichita county. This does not necessarily mean that the other 25 per cent can't read, or do not appreciate the Times, but they have neglected for one reason or another to get into us to enroll them on our subscription books. The Times, however, is going nicely, and covers its field about as well as any paper published in Texas, its advertising columns are always open to those who wish to use them who are conducting a legitimate business and are liberal-minded enough to pay a reasonable charge for the service.

Speaking of obituaries, here is one of the most remarkable that ever found its way into print. The victim was Sam Haynes and it appears that he resided in Montella (Nester county), New York. The Montella correspondent of the Sullivan County Review sent in the following report:

"Sam was a unique character. Only once in a generation is a community pestered with such a human viper, such a morak X; he was the unsolved enigma. What is he good for? His only virtue was the persistence of his wickedness, his only excellence the stability of his unrepentance. Boozed, fighter, liar, wife beater, chicken thief, egg stealer, dope fiend, profane and vile of speech to the point of nausea, he was the trademark of sin, the sentiment emblem of vice, with no crime but work beyond his capacity. He was even worse; but he has gone hence and it is never our inclination to kick a man when he is down."

"Yet at death his proverbial luck was with him. He goes below just as the whirling frosts and the chilling winds are ushering in a long and tedious season for the good who are left, as was often the case, when in life and when in jail, he will keep warm and comfortable at others' expense. Well, so long, Sam, so long as it is long, good luck."

As it looks seems likely, Editor Osley of the Fort Worth Record, decides to make the race for the senatorship, the standing of the

candidates on prohibition will be one pro and three anti; on the Bailey question, three Bailey and one anti-Bailey, as between Harmon and Wilson, one for Wilson and three for Harmon.

Last Saturday the Times reprinted an editorial from a Memphis, Texas, paper suggesting a great Northwest Texas fair and nominating Wichita Falls as the place for holding the same. The Times believes that such a fair is a feasible proposition and would be of great benefit if properly carried out. Any way the suggestion is one that deserves serious consideration from the Chamber of Commerce. There is reason to believe that all of the counties of Northwest Texas will lend their co-operation to the enterprise and that once launched the fair would be a success that would reflect credit upon the city.

A year or so ago we heard a great deal of what Gov. Colquitt would do if he should be elected governor, and among his many reforms promised was that the Ranger force would be cut down or at least greatly reduced. But what do we find has been doing along that line since Gov. Colquitt has been inaugurated? The Ranger force has not been reduced. On the contrary it has been increased from an even one dozen to fifty, and the new recruits are said to be picked from a bunch of jobless fellows who have been hanging around Austin, and just about as fit for such service as the ordinary tenderfoot can be. Doubtless they were selected with the idea that they were not expected to perform any service other than draw their pay.

If building activity is not quite so active in Wichita Falls as some think it should be the cause is attributable in the main to the severe drought, but there are other reasons. The contractor who has the contract to add a second story on a building in this city, informs the Times that he is compelled to pay more for brick here in Wichita Falls than the same brick has been offered him delivered at Electra. If there is any good reason why Wichita Falls contractors should be discriminated against in this manner, the Times would like to know it. The Times wants to see Wichita Falls grow and prosper, but she can't make much headway if the people who come here to live are compelled to pay a "royalty" for that privilege. This is a matter for our Chamber of Commerce to take up.—The Times stands by what it has said, and can produce the contractor from whom it secured its information.

"The American husband is a bore, and the educated Englishman is not," is what a woman on her way to Reno, Nevada, to secure a divorce, paused long enough to say to a reporter of one of the big daily papers. As heartless as those few words seem at first glance, there is some truth in them. The American husband who has been so unfortunate as to choose for his life companion a mere butterfly society woman, and who, in order to keep her dressed in the latest fashions, is compelled to toil early and late, doubtless becomes a bore to his wife, who is rarely ever at home when he comes from his day's work, or if she is, the chances are that she is entertaining a company of friends, and would feel disgraced should her husband intrude. All such women should marry husbands who have the financial ability to get her gait, and if they in the end seek and find some other man who is willing to foot the bills, and the result is a short residence in Reno, and a divorce. The woman, however, is not altogether to blame. A husband who cannot impress his bet-ter half that she must govern her wardrobe by his ability to pay, is a very sorry piece of humanity, and failing in this, he should be glad to get rid of her at any cost.

Turkey has appealed to the United States to intervene in their affair with Italy. To most civilized people, a nation that has so persistently persecuted Christians in the manner the Turks have, and made no pretense of the outrages perpetrated, has a whole lot of nerve to appeal for protection to a country like that of the United States. However, it might be wrong for Uncle Sam not to heed their cry for distress. They may need protection, but no sympathy should be wasted on them for what has already occurred. The Turk may some day wake up to the realization that if he exists and preserves his identity, it will be by the good offices of some Christian nation.

Practically No. 1 in Wichita county has voted a \$150,000 bond issue for good roads. Somehow the people of that section have a way of "doing things and doing them now."—Weatherford Herald.

It is the old-time "Wichita Way" of pulling together. In the face of the fact that nothing worth speaking of in the way of crops was produced in Wichita county this year, the people have not become panicky or discouraged, but are going right along making improvements as if nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. Good roads are essential to any county, and next to good crops there is nothing that has a greater tendency to keep up property values. Before another year goes by the Times believes that every commissioner's precinct in Wichita county will vote good road bonds.

The American Lumber Company of Houston, has purchased property aggregating \$7,100,000 and will begin operating at Orange in the near future.

News From the Oil Fields

"Scout" contributes the following concerning the Electra oil field to the Independence, Kansas Reporter:

The Pierce-Fordyce Oil Company has purchased ground for a tank farm and loading facilities about one mile east of and along the Denver railroad, and already has men at work to put it in readiness to handle oil. This company will enter the field as an active competitor in the purchase of crude oil. It is understood also that the Pierce-Fordyce Company has purchased a tract of land just north of Fort Worth and will at once begin the erection of a refinery at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The Magnolia Petroleum Company and the Texas Company are actively engaged in preparations to lay pipe lines, the former to Corsicana and the latter to Dallas, where they each have refineries. In the meantime the production of the field which amounts to about 12,000 barrels a day is being taken care of by the Magnolia Petroleum Company by tank cars and also 35,000 barrel steel storage tanks. This company has four completed on its tank farm at Electra, and eleven more on the way. The Texas Company will complete a 35,000 barrel tank by the first of next week and will follow this with another of the same capacity in its 30-acre lease. At present the storage tanks and pipe line facilities are taking good care of the field, however, some pretty tight places for handling the production have been passed, though it is now thought the pipe line and pumping chase companies will be in shape to take good care of the field as they are making a special effort to do so.

As developments now stand, the field is about two and one-half miles northeast and southwest while the recent wells of the Red River Oil Co. No. 1 on the Allen, a mile to the northwest and the Benson Little No. 1 on the Douglas, the same distance to the southeast of the field, makes it fully three miles northwest to southeast. These wells add new interest to the field as they are both in the 950 foot sand, and show a considerable extent of this strata.

In the pioneer field, this sand is underlain by the 1,010 sand which is the most productive sand yet found in the field. The formation in the Benson Little well was regular to its present depths. This together with the failure of wells to the north and west has led the producers to hope out that the trend is southeast, and already Flannigan & Russell have a rig building on the J. A. Fisher, one and one-half miles to the southeast, and will have steam up within ten days. Other locations will follow to the east and south where some of the strong Oklahoma and Eastern companies are interested with good acreage.

The Benson Little well is being tested on pump at about ten feet in. It is showing for two to three thousand barrels. The gas has been giving trouble with the valve, but this is thought to have been overcome. A sand was encountered in this well at 300 feet that would make probably ten barrels natural. This well is being offset by the Corsicana Petroleum Company No. 1 Brewer.

Sands are found in the field as follows: 200, 610, 770, 840, 950, 1,010, 1,250, 1,400, 1,600, and 1,910 feet, possibly more will prove paying sands. This is the attractive feature of the Electra field, and one that will lead to extensive drilling and development work which is something new for the northern and eastern operators, and which in a way, will probably work to the advantage of the field in that it will have a tendency to hold down operations when the markets might be brought to a lower point in territory as easy to develop as Oklahoma or Kansas.

So much acreage is under lease in the east part of Wichita county, held by strong concerns that considerable wild-catting may be anticipated in the near future. In fact a rig is now building on the Lovell land, a mile southeast of Bacon Station on the Northwestern railroad and about six miles from Wichita Falls. This project is being headed by the Calhoun Oil Company of Wichita Falls.

Rumor has it that a well will soon be started at Hean, on the Valley railroad, five miles southwest of Petrolia. A block of leases in this vicinity is held by Jack Kelly, of Nogales, Arizona. Jack Kelly is well known in mining, etc., in the Southwest and Old Mexico, and usually comes through with what he undertakes.

The picket line in leasing has been extended south to Coleman county by the companies coming in late whose lease men have taken up large acreage in the counties at this point and Electra and Trickman, Coleman county, at which place a pretty good gas well has been struck by a local company.

The Devonian Oil Company is drilling a well near Fulda, Baylor county on a part of the Webb ranch. The Producers Company has two gas wells at Moran and another well drilling. Leasing has been and is still quite active in these counties. SCOUT.

Will Prospect For Oil Near Amarillo.

C. N. Henderson, a well known civil engineer and geologist of Texas, is in Amarillo for the purpose of making extensive tests and examinations near this point for oil and gas. Mr. Henderson is also interested in coal, and states that in his judgment either oil, gas or coal may be found within a short distance of this city, and he will not be surprised if all three of the commodities shall be discovered.

These statements coming from Mr. Henderson are to be taken with appreciable consideration for the reason that he has spent much time on the oil and coal fields, not alone in Texas but throughout the United States and in European countries. He declares that the same geographically considered are to be found in the vast California fields, and suggestive in many ways to the experienced eye of the Texas and Louisiana fields.

It is the purpose of Mr. Henderson, and perhaps one of two other gentlemen interested, to test out these conclusions, superficially at first, and later to follow with drilling ventures. Mr. Henderson in conversation with a representative of the Daily News, said: "We will take active steps in this work within a short while, and when drilling is begun, we will not stop short of three thousand feet even if we go that deep without evidences of either oil or gas."

"It is my judgment that we will be amply repaid for the trouble in making this investigation. So strong is the belief entertained, that we are willing to make the necessary expenditure of time and money, for this purpose. The promise seems good for results."

Mr. Henderson is not making a loud mouthed campaign on this matter, but is getting all of the details rounded out, looking to a campaign that will be final in its determination as to the minerals lying beneath the beautifully rounded and fertile surface of the Panhandle country.

Enthusiasm is expressed by a number of those to whom Mr. Henderson has talked regarding the scheme. Worth is attached to the observations of Mr. Henderson, partially by reason of the fact that he has had such broad observation and experience in oil operations throughout the country. He is interested in the Electra field, and has traced out veins of coal where others have failed to find them. He is most hopeful of winning in this undertaking, and is hastening the time for trying out his conclusions.—Amarillo News.

Leasing in Comanche County.

The Benedum Trees Oil Company of Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday filed 71 oil leases in the Register of Deeds of office. All of these leases were obtained in the vicinity of Alpestone and it is apparent that this company will soon start drilling for oil and gas.

The representatives of the company have gone over the situation and are confident of finding oil and gas in paying quantities. It is likely that there will be a rig in the field in the southern part of Comanche county within the next few weeks.—Lawton Constitution.

We are informed by Judge Arnold that a string of tools will be put on the ground this week or first of next, for the purpose of drilling for oil in his pasture on Sugar Hollow. This is only about five miles southwest of Newcastle, and a road is now being built in order to get the machinery there. We are glad to see this work begin and hope to see many more derricks around Newcastle.—Newcastle Register.

The Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association has started work on the first of a number of 35,000 barrel oil tanks on the land recently purchased just south of Electra.

The sudden cold snap caught many drillers unprepared at Electra and as a result a number of rigs are shut down until bursted pipes are mended.

There is, as a rule, only about one model husband in each town or city, and he always imagines himself dreadfully hen-pecked.

As a sign that Thanksgiving is near at hand the price of turkeys is advancing rapidly. Theman who has a flock can at least be thankful for that much.

Pleasant Valley Items.

Mr. J. S. Quilty started to Hobart, Okla., Friday on business.

Mr. Claude Williams and family spent Sunday evening with Mr. Rogers.

Rev. W. H. Conwill left Saturday on a visit to his daughter and son near Bonham.

School is progressing nicely with Miss Mammie Walker as teacher.

Rev. J. S. Ferguson transacted business at Davis, Okla., last week.

Miss Lou Rogers was a visitor at the Ferguson home Sunday.

This community was visited by a severe sand storm followed by a cold norther Saturday evening.

Myrtle Hirsch spent Sunday with Minnie Lee Quilty.

There was no Sunday school Sunday on account of the severe norther.

Miss Susie Quilty was the guest of Pearl Conwill Saturday.

Pitcher Veau Gregg thinks the Cleveland Club should pay him \$5,000 for his work next season. He drew down \$2,100 the past season.

Statistics on Liquor Consumption

More beer is consumed in the United States than in any other country of the world, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and more distilled spirits than in any other country except Russia. The quantity per capita consumed in the United States is not, however, in the case of beer, as great as in Belgium, United Kingdom, Germany, or Denmark; while our per capita consumption of distilled spirits is less than that of Denmark, Hungary, Austria, France, Netherlands, or Sweden. Of wines, the quantity consumed in the United States is below that of Portugal, Spain, Germany, Italy, or France; and the per capita consumption is less than that of France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, or Hungary.

The quantity of malt liquors consumed in the United States in 1910 was 183 million gallons, against 174 million in Germany and 1,397 million in the United Kingdom, that of Austria being 493 million, Belgium 419 million, France 376 million, and Russia 231 million gallons. Of spirits the quantity consumed in the United States was 133 1/2 million proof gallons, against 232 2/3 million in Russia, the per capita being in each case 1.45 gallons, against a little less than 1 gallon in the United Kingdom. The quantity of beer per capita consumed in the United States was, in 1910, 20.09 gallons, against 31.44 gallons in Germany, in the consumption of wine France leads the world 1.54 million gallons, or 39.36 gallons per capita in 1909. Italy in that year consumed 21.17 gallons per capita; Portugal, 27.39 gallons; Switzerland, 14.55 gallons, and the United States, in 1910, only 0.66 gallon per capita. Comparatively little beer is consumed in Italy, Roumania, Serbia and Russia; less than 2 gallons per capita annually, as against 20 gallons in the United States, 26 1/2 gallons in Germany, and 31 1/2 gallons in the United Kingdom. The principal countries in which wine consumption averaged less than one gallon per capita in the latest available year include Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and the United States.

Politics and Politicians

ALL SORTS.

The Winter of our discontent Rolls onward to its gloomy goal; And all we did not spend for ice, We now must spend for coal.

Milwaukee probably will be an applicant for the prohibition national convention.

Democrats of Alabama are to give a great banquet in Birmingham on Nov. 23 in honor of Congressman Underwood, the Democratic leader in the lower house.

A special election will be held in the seventh congressional district of Kansas on January 9 to choose a successor to the late Representative E. H. Madison.

No one woman resident in the East will be able to vote for President next year, though 1,000,000 women in the Western States will enjoy that privilege.

The opinion is gaining ground among the politicians that the Republican national committee, when it meets in Washington next month, will choose Chicago as the place for holding the presidential convention.

Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, whom the Democrats of Connecticut are discussing for the presidential nomination, is one of America's foremost legal authorities. He was one of the first presidents of the American Bar Association and for many years was professor of constitutional law at Yale University.

Students of the University of Minnesota have organized a La Follette club to aid the Wisconsin senator's candidacy for the presidential nomination. To show that it was possessed of the true progressive spirit the club incorporated in its constitution the recall and its own officers.

"I believe the best way to prevent such crimes is to punish them adequately and speedily. To grant a respite would be to set a precedent to temporize with law and encourage appeals to the supreme court and the sole purpose of gaining time, therefore the judgment of the circuit court of appeals will be carried into effect without interference from me." That is the way Gov. Mann of Virginia put it in refusing to commute the death sentence of young Beattie, the wife murderer, and it has the right swing to it. If all governors were like that, it is safe to assert that the percentage of crime would be greatly reduced. The very fact that under the laws of some states, it is nearly impossible to try a criminal without making some technical error upon which a new trial could be obtained has done more to encourage crime than any other one thing.

The Dallas News after studying the result of the recent election in New Jersey, comes to the conclusion that while the Republicans elected a majority of the legislature, it was really a great victory for the Democratic party and Governor Woodrow Wilson, because those Democrats who failed of election districts where Democrats had any right to expect election were the fellows who had fought and were still fighting against the reforms introduced in that State by Wilson, and that while the Governor made a tolerably close canvass of the State before the election, he purposely avoided going into districts where the Democratic nominees owned their nominations to ex-Boss Smith, the man whom Wilson had dethroned, politically. This is a little more encouraging, and The Times is glad that a better face has been put on that affair, even if it does not quite turn a defeat into a victory. Wilson doubtless knew that even if the Democratic nominees in those districts had been successful, they would have been Democrats in name only, and when the time came for them to act they would be found lining up with the opposition, and therefore wisely concluded that it was better to elect a Republican rather than a Democrat, who would owe his election to an ex-Democratic political boss whose methods are crooked and corrupt.

There a world today nities for capital relations public lytor on the tea. It h sources o ricultural, tropical, have the a few of er years is desirve tem base which is national position i crew of l the Panu business the open ready he ling force of Guay: Atthou the coas export a through about fo is side 39 an ampnyond wh small at Guaya an unen ter of 2 fever. C affected ever dur ipality i sowering As an e city is v matories This.

ALL SORTS.

The trouble with the valodictorian was that he had started orations on three different subjects and abandoned two, after committing them to memory.

This may account for the fact that the trouble ensued early in the engagement.

The youth make a good getaway and was covering the ground steadily when he suddenly switched.

"Beyond the Alps lies Italy," he cried as he took careful aim with his index finger at the gallery. "Such were the inspired words of Patrick Henry as he faced the astonished gathering and pointed to the throbbing lid of the steaming kettle. If he had turned aside at that crucial moment, if Hannibal had not braved the minions of the English King, the power and helpfulness of harnessed steam might have been left for the discoverers of a future age. But such is the inexorable decree of fate. Hannibal swept down upon the plains of sunny Italy, the seeds of American independence were deeply rooted, and the steam engine was given to an amazed world. If James Hannibal—I should say Patrick Wat—I mean Liberty Henry—had hesitated—or looked back—the course of empire would have remained unchecked and history would have been rewritten."

Then he sat down amid tremendous applause.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mike and Pat by trade were hard-working brickmasons, but good attendants at church. The clergyman's Sunday sermon topic, at which both attended happened to be temperance.

The next day while out visiting other members of his parish, the clergyman spied Mike coming out of a saloon with a pail of beer. The clergyman in surprise asked him if he had forgotten his Sunday sermon appeal on temperance. Mike said he remembered, but it was customary to get a pail of beer at lunch time. The clergyman talked to him awhile, and soon had the best of his good nature. He then said:

"Mike, if you are a man, you will empty the contents of that pail in the gutter."

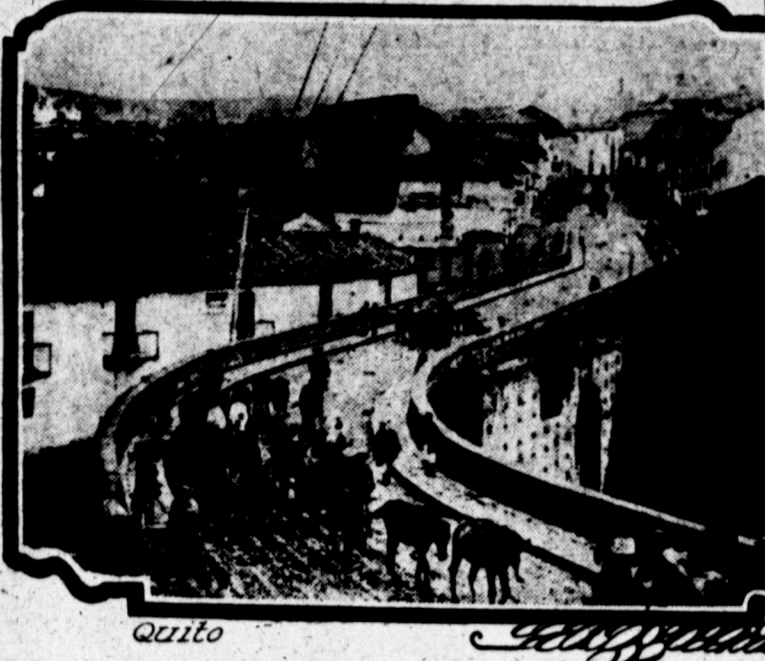
He was just about ready to comply with the good man's wishes when it struck him that half of the beer belonged to Pat. Turning to the minister, he said:

"Pat is waiting for me, and paid for half of this beer, and my half is at the bottom."—National Monthly.

Every married editor in Kansas feels like complimenting Mrs. Tom Thompson of the Howard Courant for this sentiment: "I do not, after having carved several turkeys in the kitchen, where there is plenty of room, and from which place one can exercise her prerogative of authority and hamish every living soul—can I lock up her sleeves and use both hands and a couple of towels; I say after recalling this experience, I do not blame any man for not wishing to attempt such a feat at a time when the eyes of the assembled company are glued to the performance and nothing short of fire or panic could induce them to look at anything else. A beautifully brown roast turkey is a pleasing sight; but carving as an accomplishment is a game that is hardly worth the candle. It is unjust and unreasonable to expect a man who at best only makes the attempt a few times a year to perform gracefully a feat which would be none too pleasant with daily practice. I have long predicted that the day will come when this work will be relegated to the pantry or kitchen, where it belongs. It is a survival of ancient times when, fleeces, sheep and hogs were roasted whole. Except for the size, the carving fowls would long ago have gone the way of the others."—Kansas City Star.

There a world today nities for capital relations public lytor on the tea. It h sources o ricultural, tropical, have the a few of er years is desirve tem base which is national position i crew of l the Panu business the open ready he ling force of Guay: Atthou the coas export a through about fo is side 39 an ampnyond wh small at Guaya an unen ter of 2 fever. C affected ever dur ipality i sowering As an e city is v matories This.

ECUADOR - A LAND OF POSSIBILITIES



Quito



Cacao Trees



Cacao Ready for Export, Guayaquil



Mt. Chimborazo



Market Place Quito

There are few if any portions of the world today offering greater opportunities for the profitable investment of capital and the establishment of trade relations than Ecuador, the little republic lying directly below the equator on the west coast of South America. It has wonderful undeveloped resources of various kinds, mineral, agricultural, water, timber, etc. The tropical products which it exports have the advantage of being produced in few other regions. It has enjoyed for years the financial stability that is derived from the momentary system based on the gold standard, and which is so potent a factor in international commerce. Its geographical position insures to it the greatest degree of benefit from the operation of the Panama Canal and the increased business that is sure to result from the opening of that waterway is already being anticipated by enterprising foreigners and natives of the city of Guayaquil.

Although there are other ports upon the coast of Ecuador, all the foreign export and import trade is done through Guayaquil. The city lies about forty miles up the Guayas, which is the largest river upon the Pacific side of South America. Ships find an ample fair way up to the port, beyond which the river is navigated by small steamers.

Guayaquil has for many years had an unenviable reputation in the matter of disease, and especially yellow fever. Great improvements have been effected in sanitary conditions however during recent years. The municipality is taking steps to secure good sewerage and thorough paving. There is an excellent water supply. The city is well cleansed and garbage crematories are in operation.

This, although going far in the right

direction and indicating the best intentions, is not sufficient. There would be more difficulty in protecting Guayaquil against epidemics of yellow fever and small pox than there was in riding Panama of the scourges. The government of Ecuador should enter upon the task with the determination of completing it before the opening of the canal.

It is an undertaking in which the co-operation of the United States government could doubtless be secured. Guayaquil is the principal city of Ecuador. Its population of 80,000 is considerably larger than that of Quito the capital. The practical monopoly of the trade which it has enjoyed for many years, makes it one of the wealthiest cities in the world in proportion to its size. The business is concentrated into the hands of comparatively a few firms, which have accumulated immense amounts of money. This capital is too restricted in its operations, but there are indications that in the future it will be employed in more diversified directions, with greater benefits to the country in general.

A few years since, the city was reconstructed, so that none of the streets are less than 100 feet wide. This has made for the better health conditions and has also minimized the fires which formerly were of frequent occurrence. All the buildings, even to the large cathedral, are of bamboo and light timber, the most suitable material for the earthquake belt.

After ten years of extremely difficult construction, the Guayaquil and Quito Railway was constructed in time to carry passengers from the coast to the exposition held at the capital in 1910. The distance between the terminals is approximately 300 miles, and through nearly its entire length

the road traverses beautiful and interesting country. Starting in the rich tropical plains it carries the traveler through rich mountain valleys where the products of the temperate zone are grown and flocks are pastured at an elevation of 10,000 feet or more. The only railroad resembling this at all is that running up to Darjiling, in the Himalayas. In both cases there is the experience of rapid passage through almost every description of climate and the presentation of the greatest diversity of animal and vegetable life. Here, leaving the alligator and the banana on the lowest levels, wheat and the llama are found on the middle ground, whilst among the topmost peaks, the lichens and the condor have their homes.

There are many bridges across chasms and a few tunnels through the bowels of the mountains. The Pistichil is surmounted by means of a switchback and by a splendid piece of engineering the Anausi is looped. The pass through the Andes is made at about 11,000 above sea level, but the flanks of the giant Chimborazo are traversed at 1000 feet greater altitude.

This road presents one of the greatest scenic panoramas in the world. A score of volcanic peaks are passed the lowest 15,000 feet in height, whilst the extinct Chimborazo towers up to 22,500 feet. Cotopaxi, loftiest of active volcanoes, has not played for years, but at times its sinister rumblings can be heard at a distance of 100 miles or more. All attempts to reach its mouth have failed owing to the great depth of snow upon its summit.

Quito is built upon the breast of the volcano Pichincha, at an altitude of 12,000 feet. The mountain rears its rugged head 4,000 feet higher. There have been but three eruptions since

the Spanish invasion, the last in the middle of the seventeenth century, when Quito was almost entirely destroyed. An ancient city of the Caracac, the capital of the Shiri dynasty, stood on this site in olden times. It was captured by the Incas shortly before the coming of the conquering Spaniards from the north.

On these table lands the climate is temperate and delightful the year round. Even upon the lowlands it is seldom extremely hot, notwithstanding Ecuador is right under the equator. A breeze, which the Indians call "chandi" blowing from the snowy range, tempers the atmosphere and the thermometer hardly ever registers above 90 degrees.

The country is on the verge of the arid coastal belt of Western South America, but it enjoys ample rainfall. Indeed, in parts it is somewhat excessive. In the south of the country a peculiar phenomenon is occurring, where the sandy desert of Northern Peru is steadily advancing into Ecuador. Here and in a few other parts irrigation is a necessary adjunct to successful cultivation.

Ecuador, like Colombia is a country of great possibilities, but little development.

Its area of 161,000 square miles is about twice the extent of Illinois. Only a very small portion of the extremely fertile lands of the Republic are cultivated. Large expanses of upland valley and rich mountain sides that lie fallow will some day yield

great harvests of cereals. A noted British economist predicted that in a short time the world would run short of grain. It is certain that in making his calculation with its alarming conclusion, he overlooked potential sources of supply in South America, which in the aggregate would make a vast area. A similar solution might be sought in the growing shortage in the world's wheat supply. The grazing grounds in South America are capable of supporting enough cattle to provide all the meat eaters of the earth. Great Britain has been drawing largely upon Argentina for years, and we are beginning to look to that source. When it proves unequal to the demand other areas will be available. All the cattle in the United States might be accommodated in the Oronoco valley and still leave the vast plains of Brazil for future use.

The population of Ecuador is about 1,500,000. It is made up largely of Indians scattered through the country in little hamlets. After Guayaquil and Quito there is but one large city, and that is Cuenca, the trade centre of the south, which has a population of about 40,000. Loja, near the Peruvian border, and Ibarra, are considerable towns but the population of neither exceeds 10,000.

That the country is but little developed may be gathered from the fact that its annual exports average something less than \$8 per capita per annum, and its imports only about \$5. With the introduction of capital,

which may be expected in the near future, and the exploitation of the great resources of Ecuador these figures will rapidly multiply.

The chief exports are cacao, coffee, rubber and vegetable ivory. Of these the first is the most valuable and promising because the world's demand is constantly increasing and there is no prospect of overproduction. Coffee on the other hand is subject to violent fluctuations and sudden drops in price.

The production of cacao in Ecuador has decreased in recent years. This is due to carelessness of the management of the plantations and neglect to plant fresh areas in the valuable trees. Many of the owners are men who for years derived large incomes from their property without effort and live in Europe constantly, giving no attention to their cacao orchards nor making no provision for the future. The opportunity in this direction for the enterprising foreigner is great, but in order to avail himself of it he must have capital and be willing to wait a considerable period for returns. The cacao tree will not begin to yield until the seventh year after planting, and then requires three or four years more to arrive at full productivity. But when that condition is at last reached, the owner of the cacao plantation receives splendid returns on his investment and has an assured income for life which, with a little effort may be extended over the lives of his children.

Foreign capital is to some extent engaged in this field. Two German companies are operating extensive cacao plantations with every prospect for the greatest success.

There are large tracts of wild rubber in Ecuador, but the difficulties of access to them and of transporting the product to the coast make the gathering of it a somewhat formidable undertaking. From time to time expeditions penetrate the remote interior, and after many months' return laden with the valuable product. As the authorities are unable to exercise any authority over these expeditions, they adopt the easiest and quickest way of securing the gum, cutting down trees with a reckless disregard for the future supply. The quest of rubber is

extending in Ecuador as it is all over the world and unless something is done to stop this reckless destruction the forests will be denuded of their most valuable product.

Ecuador is one of the world's chief sources of supply of iquica, or vegetable ivory. The substance which is obtained from the wild palm tree, is used to make imitation bone buttons.

It is collected by Indians who transport it on their backs or on burros, from the mountainous region to the coast.

Guayaquil is the centre of the trade in what we know as "Panama hats," all of which are made in Ecuador. The name is due to the fact that Panama was formerly the depot for the sale and distribution of them. The Indians of that country make straw head gear, as they do in all tropical regions, but it is inferior in material and manufacture.

The making of Panama hats for export has been an important industry for Ecuador for more than half a century. As machinery can never be applied to it the handicraft must remain a monopoly of the peasants. The toquilla straw "paja" as the natives call it, needs to be carefully treated by a peculiar process, and the fabrication requires much dexterity and skill. It is not the case, however, as has often been stated, that the plaiting is done under water.

Ecuador offers great opportunities to individuals with moderate capital, as well as to corporations with large resources, for profitable enterprise in a number of directions. Tropical fruits should be cultivated much more extensively than they are. Stock raising is a profitable employment for money. The conditions in the Andean valleys are ideal for sheep.

Corporate efforts may secure handsome returns from working the mineral deposits. An American company has successfully been mining gold for years. Silver, zinc, iron, coal and petroleum are known to exist in paying quantities.

Aside from these fields of endeavor Ecuador offers exceptional openings in the promotion of public utilities, such as railroad extensions, generation of water power, electric lighting, etc.

Stray Topics From Little Old New York

New York, Nov. 13.—The Metropolitan Opera Company will begin its fourth season under the direction of Giulio Gatti-Casazza next Monday evening with a performance of "Aida" and there is every indication that the opening performance will be a great artistic as well as social success. The cast will include Mme. Destini, who will sing the title role; Caruso, who will make his reappearance as Rhadames and Margarete Matzenauer, the new contralto, who is cast for the part of Amneris. Signor Toscanini will conduct. As usual on the opening night of the Metropolitan opera season everybody who is somebody will attend the performance and to figure up the billions of wealth represented by the occupants of the row of boxes in the "golden horseshoe" would make any ordinary mortal dizzy.

The new season promises to be quite interesting to music lovers. One of the interesting announcements is that the new American opera "Mona" the music by Prof. Horatio Parker, of Yale, and the libretto by Bryan Hooker will be given its first production during the season. Other new works to be presented are "Boris Godounoff," by the Russian composer. The season will include several performances of "Parsifal" and a complete cycle of the Nibelung Ring. Last years operatic novelties, "The Girl of the Golden West," is again to be presented and the repertoire of standard operas will include "Carmen," which has not been heard at the Metropolitan for several years.

Public School 2, located on Henry street near Pike street in Manhattan, will celebrate its centenary anniversary next week in a manner befitting the historical importance of the event. The board of education and the graduates of the school have combined their efforts in arranging an elaborate program for the exercises. "The old Seventh ward school is the name by which the school used to be known for many years in its district changed and when Montgomery street and Henry street and Pike street were lined with neat brick curly history. That was before the

dwelling with carved doorways and knockers and all that distinguished in those days the homes of substantial citizens. Today about the only English heard in that neighborhood is spoken in the classrooms of the school. Alien languages are heard almost exclusively outside its walls and crowded tenements now surround it on every side.

The site on which the school of today stands was given to the Society of Establish a Free School in the city of New York by Col. Henry Rutgers. It consisted of two lots and in 1806, when the gift was made, the value of the two lots was estimated at \$2,500. The building used at present is the second erected upon that plot. The first school, which was opened on November 13, 1811, accommodated on a pinch 450 children; in the present building there are squeezed about 2,500 children, nearly all Russian Jews. The original building was remodeled in 1834 and still later was torn down and replaced with the building still in use. More than 20,000 of the graduates of that old school are still living and many of them will take part in the four days' celebration planned.

Some members of the gentle sex are not, always quite so gentle and lamblike as one might expect them to be. It is true, history contains many records showing that tigers are comparatively gentle and harmless creatures compared with infuriated women, yet flagrant examples of the lack of gentleness in women of the present day, especially among those not actively engaged in the suffragette business, are always more or less of a shock. There were two such examples within a few days. A constable visited the saloon in Yonkers the other day to confiscate the license, when he was attacked by the woman who runs the place and nine other women. The women beat, kicked and bit the constable and tore every stitch of clothing off his body. When the police arrived it was found necessary to use a barrel to convey the constable through the streets. It is reported that the woman who keeps the saloon alone bit the man

sixteen times and his body was literally covered with cuts and bruises. The same woman, some time ago, attacked a man, who came to collect a bill and broke nearly every one of his ribs. For weeks his life was despaired of.

A young Italian woman came to the East 104th street police station a few days ago and requested the lieutenant in charge to send two policemen to her house, as a man had been hurt there. Two detectives were detailed to accompany the woman and on the way the woman, who is only twenty years old, confessed to the officers that she had killed her former lover because he had jilted her. When the officers arrived at the house they found the dead body of the victim, who had been stabbed by the woman three times in the head, twice in the neck and four times in the region of the heart.

DECENT STANDARDS UPSET BY THE "400"

So Long as the "Turkey Trot" and the "Bunny Hug" Are Permitted in Private Homes Dance Halls Cannot be Bettered.

pect to arrive at a decent standard for New York, Nov. 13.—How can we expect dancing when we read in the daily press throughout the country the report of what the so-called smart set is dancing at New York? We read that they have adopted the "turkey trot" and the "bunny hug" and that these suggestive dances have been given at all the homes of some of the leaders of the colony.

These comments and many others were made by Mrs. Charles H. Isaacs before a meeting of the neighborhood workers association at Greenwich house yesterday in a discussion relative to bettering of conditions in dance halls in this city. "What can we expect?" said Mrs. Isaacs, "when the so-called leading people are so eager to set a wrong standard of dancing. And how can we go to the owners of decent dance halls in this city and ask them to cooperate with us, when they tell us that Mayor Gaynor has exercised his discretion, over the bureau of license and allowed the notorious Haymarket

hall to reopen? "One of the solutions we believe is to teach people how to dance correctly," she said. "When girls learn the regular social dances—the waltz and the two-step—they are averse to the vulgar dances like the 'shaw dance, turkey trot, nigger, shiver dance and the bunny hug.' Many of those addicted to these dances told us that they knew no other, and that they had been given to understand that these dances had been approved by the well-to-do. The only answer is to educate the girls in the right way of dancing."

So Posterity may See.

To hand down to posterity more complete records of present day life than has been attempted is the object of the Modern Historic Records Association, incorporated here. Its purpose to promote and systemize the use of modern scientific inventions for the preservation of historical records, and to that end advocates the employment of the photographic plates as the most durable means of preserving documents, the phonograph for preserving the voice and words of contemporary celebrities, and the moving picture machine for preserving records of current events, all such records to be kept in suitable fire proof buildings.

Women Ask no Vote There.

Princess Zoe Maurocatado of Rumania and her sister, Princess Chika, are the latest distinguished arrivals in New York. They are enroute to Newfoundland to meet their husbands, who have been hunting in the western United States and Canada for the past four weeks.

The two princesses are not suffragists, although they have been prominent in charity and welfare work in their own countries. "I'd rather have a baby than ten thousand votes," declared Princess Zoe. "My three babies are worth more than all the votes in the world. The women in Rumania have, so far, not bothered their heads about votes. I think if any of us had votes we would cast them for men."

The Blind "Saw" a Show.

One hundred blind persons attended the performance of "Discehit" at Wallace's theatre yesterday. They were accompanied by fifty companions who described the movements of the players and the settings so that it disturbed neither the actor nor the audience. The party was given under the

auspices of the New York Association of the Blind in co-operation with Liebner & Company. Now that the event of yesterday proved successful, it is the intention of the association to have the blind folk visit theatres where such educational plays as "Discehit" are being played.

Garbage Collectors on a Strike.

At daybreak today a large portion of the ash barrels and garbage cans filled by New York householders and business houses yesterday were still lined up along the curbs. Two thousand of the street cleaners assigned to garbage collection have signified their intention of remaining out on a strike until their grievances are adjusted. They presented their grievances to Mayor Gaynor yesterday, complaining that the new system of night collections was working hardships upon them and demanded a return to day duty. The mayor refused the demand.

America's Pioneer Elephant Dead.

Carrie, the oldest "actress" on the American stage, is dead here after a week's illness of pneumonia. She was 105 years old and had been engaged in the circus and theatrical business for eighty years.

Miss Carrie was the first elephant to come to the United States, appearing at the time in a circus owned by John Robinson. During most of her career she was the largest performing elephant in the world. Her skeleton will be turned over to the American Museum of Natural History and mounted alongside that of Jumbo.

Murder Trial at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13.—The case of Thomas F. Dolan, charged with the murder of Patrick Mooney, was called for trial today. The killing of Mooney occurred last spring and is alleged to have resulted from a quarrel between the two men. Dolan is an employe of E. P. Bradley, the turfman, and is well known among horsemen. Mooney, the victim of the tragedy, was one of the proprietors of the Leland Hotel and a member of the board of aldermen. This is the second trial of the case, the first trial having resulted in a jury disagreement.

Excitement at Mont Alta.

Excitement at Mont Alta, Palestine, Texas, Nov. 11.—Chas. Williams, a negro is in jail charged with assaulting a white woman. There is great excitement at Mont Alta.

ONLY ONE "BEST."

Wichita Falls, People Give Credit Seven men on the Cornell team this season are veterans.

W. J. Howard, grocer, 1908 Eighth St., Wichita Falls, Texas, says: "I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for kidney trouble that we have ever used. We think so highly of them that we advise their use to anyone suffering from backache or kidney complaint. After various other remedies had failed to help us, Doan's Kidney Pills were taken and they brought relief. I feel that this preparation cannot be endorsed too highly."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

GEN. REYES SON IS DECLARED AN INGRATE

By Associated Press.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 11.—According to Otto Winter, of this city, a soldier of fortune and hydraulic engineer, Rudolfo Reyes, the son of General Bernardo Reyes instead of criticizing Madero and the conditions in Mexico should return thanks for the consideration Madero had for General Reyes. Winter says that when Diaz practically exiled General Reyes to France, Madero purchased some property at that time, owned by Reyes, which prevented Reyes going abroad penniless and permitted him to live in the style befitting a Mexican general. In Winter's statement today it was learned for the first time that Madero and his son, Raoul, were in Dallas during last February while a reward was offered for their arrest for violation of the neutrality laws.

The Pacific States Company, a San Francisco organization composed of journeymen cigar makers working on their own account and of small dealers, has been organized for the purpose of fighting American tobacco trust products and of advancing the consumption of home products in California.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' ANNUAL REPORT

HEAD OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PREDICTS GREAT CHANGES IN METHODS OF GOVERNMENT.

THE DEMANDS OF LABOR

Gompers Sets Forth Some of the Recognized Demands—Tells of Progress.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in his report submitted today to the delegates of the 31st annual convention, predicted great changes in American methods of government, particularly with regard to political parties. He gave to the referendum, initiative and the recall the unqualified endorsement of organized labor and declared that a real representative democracy had never been known in the United States because of the general absence of those provisions.

"This semi-dedication of judges," he said in defense of his endorsement, "is some of which was in President Taft's message vetoing the Arizona statehood bill, is merely a veil."

President Gompers' report, which covers 60 closely printed pages and would make more than 30 columns in a newspaper, says it leaves many subjects untouched or inadequately presented.

In the main, the report declares for and says organized labor demands—

The referendum, the initiative and the recall.

Passage of the so-called anti-injunction bills at the next session of Congress.

Restriction of immigration. Further restriction of convict labor legislation to relieve civil service employees from the executive orders prohibiting them in petition Congress Uniform laws for protection of life and health in factory buildings.

A Department of Labor in the Federal government.

Employers Liability and Workmen's compensation acts throughout the States.

Severe arrangement is made of so-called scientific management or Efficiency systems.

With its membership now more than 1,750,000, the greatest in its history, and its financial condition excellent, the organization often called the greatest altruistic institution of the times enters the thirty-first year of its work.

"Despite all opposition of the most relentless kind the American labor movement grows and thrives; it benefits influence for the common uplift of labor and all our people extends to all fields of useful activity and is becoming more generally

Cold Wave Extends as Far South as Middle Gulf Coast

By Associated Press. New Orleans, Nov. 13.—Considerable damage done to the sugar and trucking industries in Texas and Louisiana by low temperatures. The freezing weather extends as far south as the Middle Gulf coast today. The cold came too late to damage cotton much, except to injure the grade, but the high winds stripped clean and scattered open bolls in some sections.

40,000 CARTLOADS OF ROTTING GARBAGE

Health Department of New York City May Be Forced Into Controversy With Teamsters.

New York, Nov. 13.—If garbage gatherers strike is not broken today the health department will take a hand to save New York from the evil effects of forty thousand cartloads of refuse that has accumulated. The health department men took out several hundred barrels of disinfectant to sprinkle on piles of rotting garbage in the poorer districts.

Fear of strikers and their friends has kept professional strike-breakers from accepting the high wages the city offers for substitutes and the dread of the teamster's union has kept contractors from bidding to do the work usually done by the city. The police believe the severe clubbing administered to the mobs yesterday have taught the strike sympathizers a lesson—although yesterday's riots were more extensive than have taken place there were no fatalities and few hospital cases, the number of arrests being remarkably small.

The Wilson bill, now pending in congress, a so-called anti-injunction measure, which has the support of labor, is warmly endorsed and President Gompers calls upon all organized labor to work for its early passage.

Mr. Gompers expresses the belief that any action of the Wilson bill may be passed at the next session, and he expresses the opinion that it should be passed by President Taft.

To the subject of immigration, the report is addressed. Several plans are proposed for bringing the migratory laborer into the ranks of organized labor.

Further restriction of convict labor legislation to relieve civil service employees from the executive orders prohibiting them in petition Congress Uniform laws for protection of life and health in factory buildings.

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TEXAS LEADS STATES IN TURKEY RAISING

POULTRY BUSINESS OF UNITED STATES PASSES \$750,000,000 MARK.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—The poultry business of the United States has exceeded the three-quarter billion dollar mark.

EGG CROP BEATS COTTON

Preliminary Report of Census Bureau Deals with Subject of Live Stock and Fowls on Farms.

The egg output alone of the United States is greater than the whole American cotton crop of this year, would it reach 11,000,000 bales, at the prevailing prices of cotton.

In one of the late preliminary reports of the Census Bureau dealing with subject of live stock and poultry on the farms one phase of the poultry industry of the country is presented.

The Census Bureau does not take into detailed account the eggs, but it does count the fowls and their value.

In an appeal for better laws to protect life and health in factory buildings, President Gompers refers to the fire in the Triangle Shirt Waist Company's building in New York last April in which 143 girls lost their lives.

In scoring the so-called Efficiency and Scientific Management systems President Gompers declared as false statements that the systems have increased wages.

To the subject of immigration, the report is addressed. Several plans are proposed for bringing the migratory laborer into the ranks of organized labor.

Further restriction of convict labor legislation to relieve civil service employees from the executive orders prohibiting them in petition Congress Uniform laws for protection of life and health in factory buildings.

A Department of Labor in the Federal government.

Employers Liability and Workmen's compensation acts throughout the States.

Severe arrangement is made of so-called scientific management or Efficiency systems.

With its membership now more than 1,750,000, the greatest in its history, and its financial condition excellent, the organization often called the greatest altruistic institution of the times enters the thirty-first year of its work.

"Despite all opposition of the most relentless kind the American labor movement grows and thrives; it benefits influence for the common uplift of labor and all our people extends to all fields of useful activity and is becoming more generally

Only Governor Can Now Save Beattie From the Electric Chair

Richmond, Va., Nov. 13.—The supreme court of appeals today denied the petition for a writ of error by Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., convicted of murdering his young wife last July.

Decision on appeal from Chesterfield court, which sentenced him to die in the electric chair Nov. 24, is final. Only the Governor can now save the condemned man.

The last hope of judicial interference dashed when the supreme court announced that the trial court was plainly correct in its ruling, and the appeal is therefore denied.

FOREIGNERS LEAVING CITY OF NANKING

London, Nov. 13.—A cable dispatch from Tien Tsin announced that Yuan Shi Kai arrived in Peking this morning, and will have an audience with the regent today to discuss the situation. It is said Yuan will not accept the premiership.

Nanking, Nov. 13.—American and other consuls and foreigners under their protection will leave the city immediately. The commanders of the foreign warships today notified the consuls they could not protect those remaining inside the city.

Decatur to Have Bond Election.

Decatur, Texas, Nov. 13.—At a called meeting of the city council the council acting as agents for the town, entered into an agreement with Judge Cooper, owner of the Decatur Water, Light and Power Company whereby the city contracts to purchase the plants, provided the trade is ratified by a vote of the taxpayers of the city at an election to be called for that purpose in a short time.

Another provision made in the contract entered into Saturday night is that should the bond issue fail to be approved by the Attorney General then the contract between Judge Cooper and the council becomes null and of no effect.

Much trouble and inconvenience has been experienced here with the lighting and water service. Since the serious damage by fire to the plant two months ago, the town has been without electric lights, and owing to the damaged condition of the machinery at the water plant, that service has been very unsatisfactory to the people and the approval of the Attorney General is secured, to rebuild the plant and install modern machinery, allowing the patrons service at a low rate.

LITTLE GIRL DIES FROM ACCIDENTAL HOT

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 13.—May Sheffield, aged 10, was accidentally hot by two boys while hunting yep and died this morning.

The boys who are two years older than the girl, were released on bond today. They claim the child ran in front of them while they were shooting at a tree with a target rifle.

The shooting occurred on East 11th street near the Rock Island tracks. The wounded child, moaning in pain, ran over a block before she was taken to the hospital.

The two boys were arrested by Sgt. Chapman, Ladd and Davis on the tracks of the Rock Island railroad about a mile from the scene of the shooting.

SUB-IRRIGATION TILE PLANT MAY LOCATE HERE

I. B. Holloway, manager of the Llanthide Sub-irrigation Company is in the city looking for a location for a porous tile factory.

Partial arrangements have been made with J. A. Kemp to locate the factory some where on the local tracks of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern.

The composition used in the manufacture of the tile is crushed rock, cement, clinders and sawdust.

Its possibilities are only limited by the acreage of land and the supply of water, and as the farmers can furnish the land, the management of the big lake can supply unlimited water, consequently he is hoping that Mr. Holloway will perfect his arrangements to establish his factory here.

Consular reports show that according to statistics based on passports, 588,354 foreign workmen were employed in Germany last year. Of these 323,326 Poles, 82,092 Russians, 23,209 Hungarians and 29,672 Rutenians and Austrians.

GETTING READY FOR DOMESTIC COURSE

LIST OF FIFTY ARTICLES BEING PREPARED THAT PUPILS WILL BE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE.

EQUIPMENT IS NOT HERE

Course Will Be Required of Girls in Seventh and Eighth Grades.

Although as yet, none of the equipment ordered for the new department of domestic science at the High School has arrived, this fact does not prevent effort being made by the superintendent and other persons interested to get things in this department ready for business.

A list of articles and utensils needed by the girls who will take domestic science, is now being prepared, and this list included over fifty different articles, consisting of everything which can possibly be needed by the students of the new department.

The goods ordered from Chicago consists of tables, gas stoves, and other articles. Each table will be equipped for teaching twenty-four students, and an individual set of cooking utensils will be furnished to each student.

Not only will the girls be taught cooking, but they will also be instructed in sewing. In this connection it might be mentioned that six sewing machines, some Singer and some Sew Home, were purchased last Saturday from local agents, and these machines are ready for delivery at any time.

The study of domestic science will be included in the prescribed course of study for the girls in the seventh and eighth grades, but girls of any higher grade will not be forced to alter their sewing or cooking, unless their parents so specify.

It is not known just yet exactly when the equipment ordered from Chicago, Ill., will arrive, but it is hoped that the time will not be far in the future.

When the new department is opened depends on the date of the arrival of the equipment ordered, and all that is now concerning this, is that it will be here some time during this month.

EMPEROR REPROVES FREDERICK WILLIAM

Berlin, Nov. 11.—A public and semi-official rebuke has been administered to Crown Prince Frederick William through an inspired telegram from Berlin published in the Cologne Gazette today which fully confirms the report that Emperor William has repudiated his son for his open demonstration in favor of attacks on the government's Moroccan policy and the "pious" utterances in the Reichstag Thursday.

"We believe it to be the right and duty of the heir of the throne to take an interest in politics. He cannot be reproached for forming his own opinion even if it is not consonant with the imperial policy. We further do not desire that the crown price be prevented from expressing his opinion in a fitting manner and place; not however in the way chosen in the Reichstag, the effect of which, we consider extremely grave."

"It goes without question that the episode and the press comments thereupon were reported to the Emperor and the absence of the crown prince at Fridays sitting was due to the Emperor to whom Thursday's events and the considerations involved therein cannot be agreeable."

The recent convention of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Men and Car Men decided to create an internal fund for the bonding of officers of all unions instead of paying the premium amounting to about \$15,000 a year to fidelity companies, as heretofore.

LOSE!

HISTORY THAT AGI

NOTA

Highest Forme Man's

The old man's use bobbed up in N on empty compassa been" aft dly was a repress eration of That of tion of ler, distr 1904, that performs that met a detrim caused a the world a degree effectual idea and back" pri laration e himself b so far the resorting from reacr rorum m world for

Contra cont le fe no as to ally of 20 seems to of person never loc nation, a after Vea 70, or so, little bea that whei of them their nat uncalled lobby.

A few realize th at forty, submit to a 60 mig In Lit- aud him published after, he- tus bego the age o 80. Houi ter he wa Proverbis the "Cant nited" P Hyman grin's Pe was 73 Robert H wrote "T Whittier poems, m ing that h his playe con. Th Thackeray Louisa M Jam D. 3 ers below produced their bes Creative. In Stu ing Gran Richard grin" and had passu gitive fro world's l men of th their crea of 40. In Scie naturalist did not e was 40, a still was im. Edt time to and still ing some we part o after 40 Knapp s neelected Eng two Cut off in In War poleon II have been for board was past 41 when 41 when mander-in ordinary a job as a set out to in the Civ mark. Ge weid, ocs were and Schie ish Amer the 40 m Spanish gi, and a Russian-J 50. The cavity in general, thousand, stoge of founder, pped it by being frontler o 187. T karmy In, Fin daring m history h or past, tained no the world after he

LOSER THEORY

IS REFUTED

HISTORY EXPLODES THEORY THAT MAN IS USELESS AFTER AGE OF FORTY YEARS.

NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS

Highest Achievements of This and Former Generations Show That Man's Best Work is Done After Forty.

The old question of the age at which man's usefulness begins to decline has bobbed up again, this time at a meeting in New York of the commission on employer's liability and workmen's compensation. That a man is a "has been" after he has reached the age of 40, was asserted at that meeting by a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

That opinion practically was a repetition of the statement of William Osler, distinguished man of medicine in 1901, that the world's best work was performed by men under forty, and that men past sixty were useless and a detriment to the race, a theory that caused a multitude of elderly persons the world over to sit up and manifest a degree of resentful activity that effectively disproved the "has been" idea and gave origin to the "come back" principle.

Contradicting the Osler theory is the opinion of the author of the "Loser Theory" saying that "a man has no sense until he is past 40" and that a man is at his best, intellectually at 50. As a matter of fact there seems to have been a large number of persons, both men and women who never heard of the Osler line of speculation, and went right on doing things after reaching the age of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80.

A few of the persons who did not realize that they had lost their grip at forty, or were necessarily due to submit to an overdose of anesthetic at 60 might be mentioned. In literature—Milton, who was 57 and blind when "Paradise Lost" was published. Sophocles wrote "Oedipus" after he had passed 80. Theophrastus began his "Character of Men" at the age of 90. Cato learned Greek at 80.

In music—Verdi was still composing Grand Opera themes at 80, and Richard Wagner composed "Lohengrin" and the "Meistersinger" after he had passed 70 and when he was a fugitive from his creditors.

In science—Agassiz, the greatest naturalist America ever has known, did not come to this country until he was 40, and when he died at 60 he still was writing, lecturing and studying. Edison had no idea that it was time to quit when he reached 40, and still is sailing serenely on inventing something each year.

In war—the execution of Napoleon, the greatest man in history have been men past 40. Cromwell never heard a gun fired in battle until he was past that age. Wellington was 41 when he defeated Napoleon. Washington was 44 when he became commander-in-chief of the American Revolutionary Army.

In finance—the shrewdest, most daring most successful financiers of history have been men of middle age or past. The greatest man power in the world today, J. P. Morgan, at after he was 50, and the greatest



YOURS

- Yours for uniformity. Yours for greater leavening power. Yours for never failing results. Yours for purity. Yours for economy. Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever dependable baking powder.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

of his career, the organization of the steel trust, was accomplished when he was 65. John D. Rockefeller's first successful organization of Standard Oil was made when he was 43, and general his enemies, and is the active head of many powerful corporations.

Looking the truth squarely in the face, it appears that America might not have been discovered and none of us ever heard of it if it hadn't been for non past 40. Amerigo Vesputi was 33 when he set out on his first voyage of discovery, and Christopher Columbus, formerly an unknown sailor of no accomplishments, discovered America when he was 56.

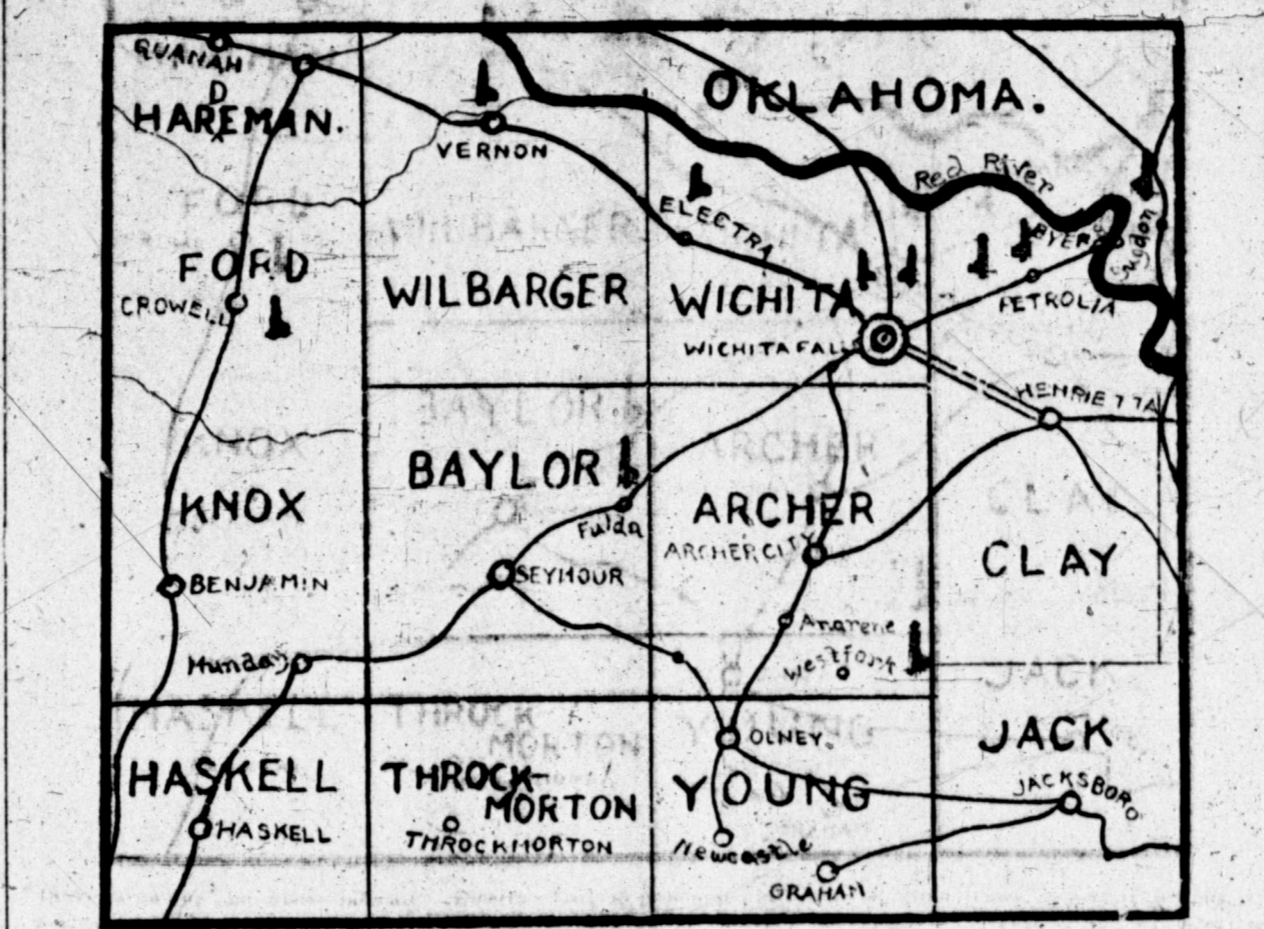
Bois d'Arc Apples to Make Rubber. Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 11.—The horticulturist writes: Osage oranges, the hard green fruit of the common roadside hedge, may be used by replanting the world's rubber stock, according to announcement made by Professor H. W. Emerson and C. L. Roese, a fellow in chemistry at the University of Kansas.

Cameron Man Suicides. Associated Press. Cameron, Texas, Nov. 11.—Geo. A. Thomas, aged 58, a retired merchant, was found dead with his throat cut in a bath tub at 3 o'clock this morning. It is believed he suicided as the result of a long illness. He leaves a widow and four children.

Pioneer Merchant Dead. Associated Press. Snyder, Texas, Nov. 11.—W. H. Smith, aged 71, a pioneer merchant died here today of pneumonia.

Salt Plant Burns. Associated Press. Nov. 13.—The Colorado Salt Company's plant at Colorado, Texas, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$250,000.

Map Showing Where Wells are Being Drilled For Oil in Northwest Texas



Derrick on the map above indicates where oil wells have been or are contracted or in process of drilling. The map does not include Shackelford county immediately south of Throckmorton county, where a number of big gas wells have been brought in at Moran and other wells are drilling and many thousands of acres are under lease in Shackelford, Stephens, Young and Throckmorton counties.

Electra—Largest production in Texas and greatest average production per acre of any field in the United States. Daily production more than 12,000 barrels and average per well above 300 barrels daily.

Westfork, Archer county, three miles east of Anamore—Big being unloaded there this week by Dr. Miller of Santa Barbara, California, who has over 500 acres under lease. Many thousands of acres leased in Archer county.

INDIANA GIRL'S FIGHT FOR FATHER

SHE ALONE OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY FIGHTING TO SAVE HIM FROM GALLOWS

HIS SON AN ACCUSER

About to Lose Position as School Teacher Because of Father's Alleged Act—She Won Out.

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 11.—Not for many years has a murder trial caused so great a sensation and attracted such general interest in this section of the State as the trial to begin here Monday, of John W. Poole, a prosperous Benton county farmer, who is charged with having murdered Joseph Kemper, one of his German farm hands, in December 1909.

Grace Poole alone of all the members of the Poole family faithfully stands by her father and, out of her meager earnings as teacher in the Wheatfield public school, defrays the cost of defending her father in the coming trial.

John W. Poole was one of the most substantial men in Benton county. He owned several prosperous farms but, owing to some financial trouble a few years ago, he transferred the title to his property to his wife, Josephine Kemper, with whose murder Poole is charged, worked for Poole during the summer and fall of 1909.

Nobody suspected that Kemper had been murdered until Poole's son, Emory, informed the authorities of his belief that his father had killed Kemper and buried his body somewhere on the farm.

Frank Kell has returned from Oklahoma City, where he closed arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to take over the maintenance of the telegraph system over the Wichita Falls Route lines.

COMPRESSING MORE COTTON THAN EXPECTED

Although the season is not yet finished, the receipts up to date at the cotton compresses are far better than was expected by those best informed before the season began.

The receipts at the Wichita Falls Compress Company, from the beginning of the season until six o'clock yesterday afternoon, show a total of over eight thousand bales handled, 800 of which may be classed as city cotton.

The showing already made in the amount of cotton handled by the two compresses is a great deal better than even the most optimistic had a right to expect before the beginning of the season, because of the drought and hot weather which prevailed here during cotton planting time, and also during the time of its growth.

Grace Poole the prisoner's younger daughter, came near losing her position as teacher in the Wheatfield Public School, where she has been doing good work for several years.

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Advertisement for Dr. J. W. DuVal, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Spectacles Fitted, First National Bank Building.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE AT M. E. CHURCH SOUTH

At the Fourth Quarterly Conference held at the First M. E. Church, South Wednesday evening, some items of important business were transacted.

The Sunday school superintendents were elected as follows: J. M. Bland, F. A. Baggett, and Ambrose Yeager. The Board of Trustees is composed of the following members: W. H. Downing, Dr. J. A. Jones, J. P. Jones, Geo. Simmons, R. M. Moore, F. H. Noble, T. J. Waggoner, N. H. Telling and L. H. Martin.

The Annual Conference votes to accept the Wichita proposition if means that the presiding elder will take this city his residence. The church will provide the parsonage and Wichita will be recognized as headquarters for the Methodist of the district.

Westfork, Archer county, three miles east of Anamore—Big being unloaded there this week by Dr. Miller of Santa Barbara, California, who has over 500 acres under lease.

Wichita Falls—Culberson Oil Co. drilling five miles northwest of city. Arrangements being made for sinking of wells on Tyson farm two and a half miles northeast and on Avis ranch nine miles east of city.

MYSTERIOUS VENGEANCE ON CRUEL LANDLORD

A Widow's Eyes Turned Upon the Man Who Caused Her Husband's Death—Terror Seized David Laskowitz and He Suffered.

New York, Nov. 11.—Of course, the law is the law, whether it be that of the Toluid framed by the fathers as many ages gone or the kind that come from Albany; whether it be the edicts of Moses brought down from Sinai, or what his honor will try to make you hear as the elevated train latter by the night court—it is all the law just the same and it must be abided by, as no one would have told you quicker than old David Laskowitz.

He knew, none better, for he had been reared in orthodox fashion since the time he was old enough to say his ephraim and to adorn his young shoulders with a talith. And there was no compromise in the law that had been taught him with rods and ferules; the law of justice, the law of retribution, the law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

So it was that when Samuel Wagner, who was only 27 years old—youth enough almost to be old David's grandson—died the other day and there were those who blamed David for his death, the aged son of Abraham plucked at his beard and shrugged. Maybe he had been responsible and maybe not, but it was the law.

He was sorry, but life was not his to give or to take away. He laughed when he remembered they said he was worth \$75,000 of \$50,000—so many thousands he never would have missed Samuel's few pennies, but it was his money, was it not? Had he not worked and toiled and saved for it? But there was no mirth in his laugh. He was sorry Samuel had died just then. He resolved to go over to Prince street to see what he could do. He lost no time in going and he had no trouble in finding what had been the home of young Wagner. He started in, and then he remembered, and retracing his steps, he went to a neighbor's house where the body lay and the young widow and the babies cried over it. He learned that David had died of heart disease they said the very night he and his family had been put into the streets, but that was all he learned.

David was sorry he had gone, for there were many women there. They sat around on small stools or on the floor and rocked themselves or wailed and moaned. He had been in, she said before, but none like this. Never had there been such sorrow outside the

ALTERNATE BETWEEN HOPE AND DISPAIR

THE OUTLOOK AT PEKIN FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS DECIDEDLY GLOOMY TODAY.

FOO CHOW IS CAPTURED

At Pekin the Populace is Preparing White Flags, the Insignia of the Revolution.

Pekin, Nov. 11.—The throne and the government alternated between hope and despair today. A telegram was received this morning from Yuan Shi kai, in which he stated he would be unable to come to Pekin, and expressed a pessimistic view of the situation. A second message struck a more cheerful note. He said: "The outlook is decidedly gloomy. I do not expect to be able to effect the desired pacification. Moreover my health is so feeble that I am unable to come to Pekin to assume the post of premier."

The Chinese here are preparing white flags and arm badges, the insignia of the revolutionaries. Some of them sympathize with the revolutionists, while others are ready to display loyalty to either side. Reports from Pao Ting Pa say that General Yuan with two thousand troops from the third division is moving southward of that city in province of Chihli.

FOO CHOW CAPTURED

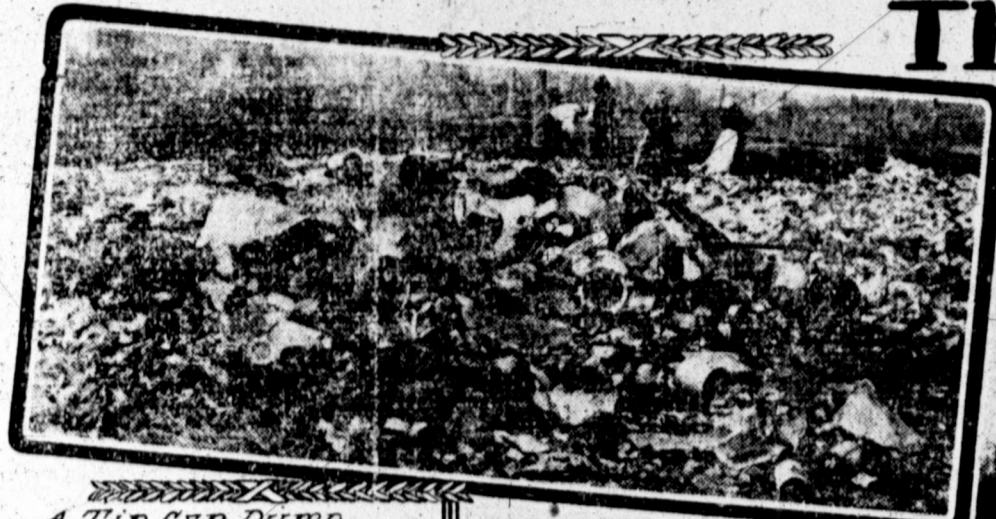
Amoy, Nov. 11.—Reports from Foo Chow state that the fighting there ceased, this evening when the Manchus surrendered.

The water patrol captured a piratical junk with a crew of sixteen who will be deported. Tao Tai Chang assumed office today. The local officials and members of the conservative party propose to establish the temporary independence of the city and are adopting a neutral attitude toward the revolution, but the radicals favor the surrendering city to revolutionaries and this policy will probably prevail. Chang Chow, a city with about one million people, twenty-four miles northwest of Amoy, reports that the rebels announce that they will be occupied November 20. The people are fleeing from the place fearing a repetition of the experience of the Tai Ping rebellion. The foreigners are in no danger.

WHITE SOX WANT TO PLAY GAMES HERE

F. P. St. Clair, president of the Texas-Oklahoma League is in receipt of a letter from Charles Kemsky, of the Chicago White Sox, asking for games here during the latter part of next March, when the White Sox will be in training in Texas. March is a little early for getting the local team together, but Mr. St. Clair will try to arrange for games with the Chicago team.

The Humble TIN CAN



A Tin Can Dump

WHEN the average American housewife buys a can of corn, peas or what not, she gives her attention solely to the contents, the can being hurried into the garbage can without any thought as to what becomes of it. To her the can is just so much waste and to be rid of quickly.

As a matter of fact by her throwing away the can she is unwittingly putting that can to its first step of rejuvenation to eventually return to be in some other form. In New York there is a beautiful home that might well be called a "Tin Can House," not because it was constructed of tin cans for it was not, but because its owner erected the structure out of the proceeds of what he made through tin cans discarded by housewives.

This man was the first to realize that there is value in the tin cans that were to be found in quantities on the city dump. He was a poor man and he began his trade in the cans in a small way. First he took the cans, cut off the ends, flattened out the tin and used the pieces in the repairing of roofs.

The easiest way to get the ends off was to throw the cans into a fire and melt them off. In so doing the man discovered that there was considerable solder. This solder, he discovered, was as valuable as the tin and it was not long before he had many employees gathering the tin cans. Then he built a regular furnace. Later he found that the whole can could be melted and that, as iron, it was an asset. True the iron is not of a good quality, but it has its uses, particularly as ash weights, and this grew into the ashweight making industry, a business that employs many thousands of persons.

There are today but few large cities in which there are not sawweight foundries, and while much of their material is junk from a goodly portion consists of the lowly and much despised tin cans.

Although everyone is familiar with canned goods, for the cans with their highly colored wrappers are to be seen everywhere, few realize the extent of the business of making these cans.

It is estimated that the annual output of cans is two thousand million, which placed end to end would cover a distance of 100,000 miles and would straddle the earth four deep. What is more the output is increasing each year and not a can goes out to lead a



Shanty Plated with Tin from Cans



Acres of Cans at Foundry



Cases of Cans Leaving Factory



Machine that Automatically Caps and Seals Cans



Interior of a Sawweight Factory

life of idleness. Everyone is filled. The farms, the orchards, the mines and the waters furnish the material that is handled by hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, packed in these cans and then sent to all parts of the earth.

While the user of tinned goods usually regards the can as no value there are countries in which the can is held in more esteem than the contents. In the wilds of Africa, for instance, there are many chiefs who take pride in their collection of cans, polished to a high degree. In the far north the natives regard the tin can with reverence, although the day is fast approaching when they too will see nothing of value in the tin receptacle, and will throw it away just as their American brothers do.

Although the art of preserving fruit and vegetables is an old one, known centuries ago, the use of the tin can is young. Prior to 1850 but few cans were made, and the small amount of food stuffs thus preserved and put on the market was regarded with suspicion. When the civil war broke out enormous armies were put in the field, the question of feeding the men was the greatest of all problems. Napoleon is said to be the man to have discovered that an army travels on its belly, and there is little doubt that had he had the advantages of having tinned food, his Russian campaign would have ended differently.

Just after the Civil war the canning industry in the United States took a great forward stride, and by

the time the Spanish-American war broke out there were 2,000 canneries in the country, producing fish, meats, vegetables of every description. Canned goods made it possible for the American army to be victorious in the Philippines, where the native foods were unfitted for consumption by our soldiers.

At this period, however, most of the tin used in making the cans was imported. Today most of the tin made in this country by a score of great factories, whose output aggregates more than a billion pounds a year.

There has also been a change in the methods of the manufacture of the cans. The original can was soldered and was crudely put together by hand. Today there are types of cans used that are put together without solder and are produced by machinery so rapidly that they have to be tallied on a counting machine.

In the days before the can there were great areas of land that could not be cultivated owing to the great distance the products had to be hauled to the nearest source of consumption. This was especially true of fruits and vegetables that had to be plucked green and permitted to ripen in transit.

The industrious packers have now changed all that. When they found districts that were fertile they established canneries there and entered into contracts with neighboring farmers to grow things for them. Thus in many sections of the country today

in alleys and on the dumps. "We buy the cans by the pound," said a foundry man, "and while I haven't heard of anyone making a fortune out of the business in recent years, the founders of the industry did very well, at least that is what I have heard."

"The tin can is not tin at all. The only tin about it is that which is washed on by a plating process just as silver or gold is put on some other metal. The tin can is really an iron can tinned. The coating of tin is so thin that one cannot measure it. It will remain there however some time especially on the inside."

"When the cans get to us there is not much of the tin either on the inside or outside. The solder remains however, and this is worth something when recovered. Some of the smaller foundries are careful about recovering the solder, but in the larger establishments the can, solder and all is thrown into the pot and melted down, after which the metal is cast into window weights."

To those who were in the early rush to the Klondike the greatest aid was the tin can, for in the cans was the provision on which most of the prospectors lived. Meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, milk and other foods, safely packed in tin receptacles, were packed across the narrow trails into the wilderness. When the cans were emptied the resourceful pioneers turned them into other uses. The larger can that had held oil was converted into a stove, while the smaller cans were used for lamps, crude to be sure but more efficient than the tallow dip.

The tin cooking stove was one of the greatest boons. The prospector did not dread moving his camp. Slinging his home-made cook stove across his back and with his dog sledge laden with other equipment he had no hesitancy about "hitting the trail."

There was comparatively little danger about one losing the main trail, either, for the way the trail was marked by discarded tin cans on either side. The first winter in Klondike City will ever be known as tin can year, because of the number of tin cans that came into camp. It was also during that winter, or rather, the following spring that some genius thought of tinning his house with the old cans, thereby starting everyone else upon the same course.

Handy men made cooking utensils

out of the cans and made good money peddling their wares. Until the closing of the railroad the tin can had its uses filled or empty and today there are standing some of those houses that have given to the world the name Tin City.

There is now, however, a real tin city, a community in the heart of the tin ore district in Alaska, but those who made the early rush to the gold mine region will never forget the part the tin can played. Without the tin can few would have been able to make more than a start.

The Animal Man is Never Satisfied.

From the cradle to the grave he panteth for something he has not. He is never satisfied with his present surroundings. If he had been he would have still been dwelling in the cave. He never has so much that he don't crave for more. He never knows anything so well that he don't see room for improvement. It matters not how much he knows, he wants to know more. His heart panteth for knowledge and wisdom. He never constructs anything but what after its completion, he can look the thing over and see some defects in its make-up. The sum total of his whole life is made up with mistakes. If he appears in the forum and makes a speech, and although it may please the multitude, he always feels like going out and kicking himself because he didn't make a better one. Our great grand daddies lived in log huts with paneled floors, plowed their fields with a crooked stick, and harvested their grain with scythe blades and threshed it with a flail; today we dwell in palaces, plow our fields with the iron horse, harvest our grain with the twine binder, and ride in palace cars. No man is ever satisfied. When God created man he kindled within his breast a little flame, ambition, which has ever been man's torch light; it has lighted his pathway, and led him from the quaintness of barbarism into the grand heights of civilization. He strolled forth at night and gazed up at the starry heavens; he discovered that his vision was imperfect. Next we see him working and toiling, grinding his lenses, and the fruits of man's dissatisfaction was telegraphed. No, the animal man is never satisfied, and that is the reason why we progress—Exchange.

SPECIAL OIL RATE BEFORE COMMISSION

Continued from page 11

mission that the special rates were put in upon the request of the railroads and that these low charges incurred to the benefit of certain large interests.

Judge Hiram Glass of the Texas and Fort Smith Railway asked for the retention of the 7 cent special rate from Port Arthur to Houston in connection with the Texas and New Orleans Railway.

F. C. Proctor of Beaumont, representing the Gulf Refining Company, asked for the retention of the rate of 3.12 cents per 100 from Nacogdoches to Lucas, El Vista, Port Arthur and West Port Arthur, on the ground that it would save increasing the capacity of the pipe line from Oklahoma following action at Lufkin from the Cad do oil fields.

General Freight Agent West of the Katy justified the rate of 5 cents from Wichita Falls to Gates on the ground of the immense tonnage moving there for the Texas Company refiners. In reply to a question Mr. West said he was not willing to have the crude oil tariff reduced and that the special rates do not form any basis for tariff reduction.

Judge A. L. Beatty, representing the Texas Company, told of how special rates had been made either to meet pipe line competition or save pipe line construction and often to meet water competition. That small fields could not be developed unless low rates were put in, as they would not justify the construction of an extensive pipe line. It was out of the question, Judge Beatty said. The small consumers demand and by right are entitled to consideration and he would be glad to see it adjusted, but that unless the railroads are permitted to meet pipe line rates they would lose the revenues, and too, coal com-

petition must be met at scores of places.

C. L. Wallis of the Higgins Oil and Refining Company read a petition from several oil producers asking for the special rates to be retained in order that the small producers may ship in competition with the pipe lines otherwise the pipe lines would control the price, also the special rates would enable oil producers to ship their surplus production to established tankage and refineries until pipe lines and storage facilities are built in the new fields; and further, because the special rail rates protect the consumers of oil generally by providing competition and saved from the pipe lines,

Mr. Wallis elucidated at length on points brought in the petition and agreed as a traffic and revenue proposition, that a large tonnage moving steadily is more remunerative than an article moving spasmodically at irregular higher rates. Therefore, the oil rates are not out of line with

other rates, and compared with the special oil rates from Louisiana fields to the Sabine River. He also made comparison with the lignite and coal rates and method of handling these commodities compared with oil shipments, and unless these rates were retained the Louisiana producers with their cheap rates would hurt the Texas producers.

General Freight Agent Sterley of the Fort Worth and Denver objected to the 5 cent rate from Wichita Falls to Gates, saying he had refused to make it because, in his opinion, it was too low and might mean a reduction to all other refineries, and the present rates are low enough. He did not

want a 50 cent reduction to all refineries as would follow the use of the 5 cent rate to Gates, he argued.

Judge Beatty asked for at least six months time to close present contracts if the special rates are to be canceled. He said the pipe is on the ground for the construction of the pipe line from the Electra oil fields to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Proctor asserted that the consumers of oil are getting the benefit of the reduced rates. He also wanted time if cancellation is to come.

General Freight Agent Lehane of the Cotton Belt said that line does not participate in the low specials.

Mr. Wallis gave notice that when

the new refinery is built at Fort Worth, ground for which has been purchased, he will ask that the 5 cent rate from Wichita Falls be put into that place, and said it would not be opposed unless the commission objected and that subject was concluded.

Allendale Notes.

Most farmers have finished sowing wheat, and some others are still sowing. It is thought there is sufficient moisture in the ground to bring the wheat up.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ison, formerly of Carlsbad, New Mexico, are visiting Mrs. Ison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Billingsley.

Misses Blanche and Minnie Allen were visitors in Wichita Thursday.

Mrs. A. C. Griesmer and daughter, Mrs. Vera Harwick visited Mrs. Susie Crowell of Bowman last Friday evening.

Mr. Ray Morgan, a cattle buyer of Iowa Park, was in Allendale several days last week.

Mr. Will Billingsley has returned home from East Texas, at which place he has been visiting relatives.

The singing class organized by Mr. Lam Fuller met at the church Sunday with a very good attendance.

Mr. W. M. Riddle and family who have been living in Allendale for some time, left last week for their new home in Arkansas.

\$10.00—Reward—\$10.00

We want every family in Wichita Falls to test our fresh roasted coffee, and see the difference between it and goods roasted out of town. We know that one pound means repeat orders, and are willing to pay something for that first order. Have hit upon the following plan—Commencing Wednesday, November 15th until December 1st we will take orders for a special blend at 35c per pound. This coffee to be roasted by us and delivered the same day it is roasted. Each pound purchased entitles the purchaser to submit a name for this particular blend and we will pay the party who submits the most appropriate name (which we will adopt for this blend) the sum of Ten Dollars. We are to be the sole judge, but the Ten Dollars will be paid to someone who submits a name for the coffee. The coffee will be delivered and award made as soon as possible after December 1st—which will be within the first five days of the month. Our solicitors will make a canvass of the city but that no one may miss the opportunity we will accept telephone and mail orders and orders may be left at the store. Now we promise you will get more than full value for your 35c and in addition you get a chance at the \$10.00. If the coffee don't make good we are the loser, as we are staking our reputation as roasters on this deal. All coffee sold by us under the name adopted will be exactly like the first pound. As these orders will be small will expect to collect on delivery.

O. W. BEAN & SON

Grocers and Roasters of Fine Coffees