

# Wichita Weekly Times.

VOLUME V.

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NUMBER 32

## TO DEVELOP SULPHUR BEDS

NEW YORK CAPITALISTS TO BUILD A PORT CITY AT MOUTH OF BRAZOS.

## GOOD FIELDS PROVEN

Obligation is Entered Into to Equip Complete Plant for Mining of Product.

Stamford, Texas, Jan. 17.—Through authorized sources publicity is given to a deal which has been made on the west side of the Brazos River at its mouth, comprehending a sulphur mining industry, the building of an up to date port city and a large investment in Texas properties by a New York syndicate.

M. Swenson & Sons, Wall street bankers, have concluded on private terms the purchase of about 10,000 acres of land, all lying on the west banks of the Brazos River at its mouth and running up the river six miles from the jetties northward. The purchase includes what are said to be the largest sulphur fields in the United States and probably the largest in the world and means the immediate development of the field.

The contract of purchase carries with it an obligation to build and equip within a short time a complete plant for the mining of sulphur and the necessary machinery has been purchased and is now en route to the fields.

During the last eighteen months or two years extensive prospecting work has been carried on and the fields which have been acquired are thoroughly proven.

The attention of the Swensons was attracted to the property by the fact sulphur deposits referred to, said Homer D. Wadley, but what will no doubt prove to be of equal interest and perhaps greater to Texas is that it will mean the unquestionable development of the harbor at the mouth of the Brazos into a port of great importance. The mining name is connected with this enterprise justify this belief, particularly in view of the enormous deep water holdings included in the purchase.

All of the improvements contemplated will be upon the west bank of the Brazos River. Plans are already under way for a townsite, involving docks, warehouses, terminal properties for railroads, a bank, hotel and every possible accessory to the building up of a modern port city.

Deep water and jetties have existed at the mouth of the Brazos River for many years. The jetties were built by a private company about twenty years ago, but the original projectors were that much ahead of their time. Subsequently the United States Government assumed control and Congress has since that time appropriated money to maintain the jetties and to deepen the channel.

In the personnel of the Swenson syndicate are S. M. Swenson & Sons, bankers of New York; James Hillman, F. A. Vanderlip, Samuel McRoberts, New York; Williams & Company, bankers, Baltimore and Richmond; F. Q. Brown of the banking firm of Redmond & Co., New York; H. T. Wilson & Co., bankers, New York; Edwin Hawley, railroad manager; Fitchman Bros., bankers, New York; John Hay Hammond, ex-United States recently Special Ambassador to England under appointment of President Taft; A. Chester Beatty, mining engineer, New York, and others.

John M. Ward, president of the Boston Nationals, is against playing baseball on Sunday, and the Pilgrims will not take part in any Sabbath day games if the new officials of the South End club can arrange with the other league magnates.

## Burrell Has Submitted Report Concerning Road Improvement

Mr. B. H. Burrell, United States highway engineer who has been making a preliminary investigation and survey of the road and material for building roads in this county, has finished his work and forwarded his report to the department at Washington. In accordance with the rules of the department the report cannot be made public until after it has been passed upon by the engineering bureau, but it is stated that Mr. Burrell found plenty of gravel for building roads on the north side of the river, and that to economically construct roads on the south side crushed rock will have to be used. This latter will have to be shipped in, but that it is estimated will be cheaper than hauling the gravel.

Mr. Burrell has laid out a plan of roads, embracing the most traveled thoroughfares and has figured out

## PACKER'S PROFIT ABOUT SEVENTY-EIGHT CENTS PER HEAD

By Associated Press. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17.—In the packers trial Accountant H. A. Timmins testified that Morris and Company have selling agencies in three thousand American cities.

Timmins explained the car route system of selling fresh meat to certain cities direct from the cars. This system he said was used in towns where the demand was not sufficient to warrant the opening of a branch house. He identified a list of 3200 car routes operated by Morris and Company. He declared that the four plants of the company at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., slaughtered a total of 3,100,000 cattle in 1907, 1907, 1909 and 1910 at a cost of \$150,000,000 and at a net profit of 77.8-10 cents per head. Timmins is Morris and Company's accountant.

## J. B. SNEAD'S TRIAL ON JANUARY 29TH

Fort Worth, Jan. 17.—J. B. Snead was indicted this morning for the murder of Col. Doyce here Saturday night. His trial has been set for January 29. His counsel, having called attention to the fact his name is spelled Snead and not Snead.

Democrats Hopeful in South Dakota. Pierre, S. D., Jan. 17.—Leaders of the Democratic party in South Dakota rounded up here today to discuss the selection of delegates to the presidential convention at Baltimore and adopt a platform. Under the primary system the conference is the nearest approach to the old time State convention. In view of the fight in progress between the Republican factions, the Democrats of South Dakota are hopeful of success this year and are laying plans for waging an aggressive campaign.

Ed McGorty and Hugo Kelly have signed for a place in the Pond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 25.

## OFFICERS ELECTED FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS CO.

A meeting of the directors of the new Fairview Heights Addition Realty Company was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Marlow and Secretary and C. C. Huff, attorney. The directors are J. W. Culbertson, W. M. McGregor, J. M. Bell, C. C. Huff and J. B. Marlow. The members of the company, to which a charter has been granted, are J. W. Stone, H. T. Canfield, Reece S. Allen, J. A. Kemp, J. Reed, Fred Gates, E. T. Anderson, M. P. Yesser, J. M. Bell, J. B. Marlow, W. M. McGregor, C. C. Huff and J. W. Culbertson.

The land will be cut up into five and ten acre tracts as soon as possible, and will be placed on the market within the next few weeks. On account of its proximity to the residential portion of the city, it is very desirable both for small farms and suburban homes.

## BIG TRUST OF ALL THE TRUSTS

CONTROL IN STEEL, SUGAR, BEEF, BANKERS AND HARVESTER TRUSTS HELD BY SAME INTERESTS.

## A SENSATIONAL CHARGE

Is Made Before Congressional Committee Investigating Alleged Harvester Trust.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—That stockholders who control fifty-one per cent of the stock in the steel, sugar, beef and bankers' combines control more than fifty per cent of the stock of the International Harvester Company was the declaration made before the congressional committee which is investigating the so-called "harvester trust" this morning by F. J. Love, representing independent manufacturers. He also declared that the Department of Justice had chloroformed every movement to prosecute the harvester trust, an instance being shown in the fact that the Townsend report to that department has slumbered there since 1906.

He asserted that the trust sold its products at home at a profit of 100 per cent while it sold abroad at almost cost. He said that the International Harvester Company, which is controlled by the National Bank in New York could break any independent concern in the United States. He charged that the formation of the harvester trust had been directed by J. P. Morgan through George W. Perkins.

## DISAGREE OVER PENSION BILLS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Civil service employees, including the men who draw pay from Uncle Sam for their work in the post office, custom houses and other branches of the Government service throughout the country, are flocking into Washington to attend a meeting of the National Civil Service Retirement Association, which is working to secure retirement pensions for civil service employees. The meeting promises to be a stormy one. While all the members of the association are of one mind so far as the desire for pensions goes, they are of widely diverse views in regard to the style of pension system that should be adopted. Two systems are proposed in the bills now pending in Congress. That known as the Hammill bill provides for "straight pensions" paid out of the Federal treasury, while the Austin bill provides for pensions with contributory funds from the employees to which the Government contributes a small percentage. The younger element of the employees favors "straight Federal pensions" for the reason that the time when they would benefit is far distant and in the meantime, under the contributory scheme, they would be obligated to give up a eligible to retirement. The older employees naturally are willing to support the system of contributory pensions, as they would be the first to benefit and also for the reason that Congress is much more likely to adopt a measure providing for such a system than it is to pass the bill calling for straight Federal pensions.

## CONGRESS WILL BE IN SESSION UNTIL AUGUST

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 17.—Cham Clark and both the Republican and Democratic leaders said today they expected Congress to be in session continuously until August. This means a session during both the National conventions for the first time since 1892.

Austin Schools Closed. By Associated Press. Austin, Texas, Jan. 17.—The public schools were closed this morning to remain shut until the meningitis outbreak is over in Texas. Numerous small towns in Central Texas have established a rigid quarantine even in some cases placing armed guards on public roads.

Big Stores Are Losers. By Associated Press. New York, Jan. 17.—Fire did a million and a quarter dollars' damage at the Terminal Co's storage warehouse here this morning, where the stocks of the country's greatest department stores are kept. The Wanamaker and Gimbel stores are the principal losers. Fire walls saved others.

## IS MAN ON TRIAL 'BEN CRAVEN?'

Tom Pickett Summoned to Guthrie As An Identical Witness in Famous Case.

Tom Pickett will leave tonight for Guthrie, Okla., in response to a summons by telegraph from Craven's trial. It is not "Ben Craven" but "Ben Crede Craven," alias Charles Maust, who is on trial in the Federal court on a charge of robbing a mail train. The man on trial has served a sentence in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, and claims that the case is one of unusual interest. Twenty years or more ago a cowboy known as Ben Craven was employed on the old Box K ranch and was well known in Wichita Falls, where he often came to see the sights and when things were dull to "start" where he is now. It is the theory of the government in the prosecution of Maust that he is Ben Craven and is the same man who once was employed as a cowboy in this section. Pickett will be put on the stand to testify whether the Ben Craven he saw in Guthrie is the Charles Maust now on trial. Pickett has not seen Craven since more than twenty years but says he will know whether Maust is the man who went by that name here. The last that Pickett saw of Craven was when he bettled the sewer with a blue banding mule and a puppy for attractions for an animal show.

The following dispatch concerning the trial of Maust appeared in "Tuesday's Oklahoman":

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 15.—Face swollen, eyes almost shut and constantly watering, a changed man in appearance and action, Charles Maust, alias Ben Craven, was recalled Monday in the Federal court and his trial set for Wednesday. The original indictment returned against the prisoner merely said: "Ben Crede Craven," the new indictment returned by the grand jury now in session reads: "Ben Craven, alias Charles Maust." He pleaded not guilty.

When taken into court Monday morning spectators who saw the prisoner a week ago, when he was arraigned, hardly could recognize him the same man. Jailers who have charge of him were surprised Monday morning when he was arraigned to see that his eyes were swollen, but that he was broken out on the breast and top of his head which is bald. Since only a few days before his arraignment the prisoner has complained of feeling badly and has been "off" of his feet. Jailers say that which caused his face and eyes to become swollen. His appearance is so much changed that it would be almost impossible to identify him.

At Jennings, Maust's attorney who was here Monday declared that he would be ready for trial Wednesday. Many believe more than that the swelling was caused by Maust himself. At 10 o'clock Sunday night it is declared that the prisoner's face showed absolutely no signs of swelling. Dr. Melvin who attended Maust Monday stated Monday night that the story that Maust had smaller was absolutely false. He said that the swollen condition of the man's face could have been caused by some drug.

Ben Welty, who was with Craven when Alvin Bateman of Red Rock was killed, arrived in Guthrie Monday from Leavenworth in company with county United States marshal. He is now in the city jail under close guard. Welty's mother and sister called on him Monday and were allowed the use of the chief of police's office for a meeting. Welty was an Oregon boot. The meeting of Guthrie is a very exciting one, and every eye was damp when the convict took his aged mother in his embrace kissing her repeatedly.

The testimony in the case of the State vs. Harry Rembert, charged with the murder of Frank Hardwick, was closed this forenoon and the arguments of the attorneys are being made this afternoon. The case will probably go to the jury late this evening.

## ALL QUIET SO FAR IN CUBA

THREAT OF INTERVENTION FROM UNITED STATES HAS NOT RESULTED IN ANY DISTURBANCES.

## U. S. SENDS WARNING

Defiance By Army of President's Decree and Threats of Revolution Regarded as Serious.

By Associated Press. Havana, Jan. 17.—There is absolute tranquility here today despite the shock of the announcement this morning of possible intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs because of the action of the Cuban veterans in interfering in politics. Messenger interior reports do not indicate trouble there but disturbances are feared when the news is generally known in the country districts. The veterans have taken no action yet.

Awaiting Developments. By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Having served notice on President Gomez that the United States expects Cuba to live up to her treaty engagements and maintain a republican form of government, the state department is now awaiting developments. Officials here are confident that when the Cubans understand that the motive of the United States is simply to discharge its treaty obligations there will be little dissatisfaction outside of the veterans' organization. War department officials do not anticipate that it will be necessary to send troops to Cuba.

Two statements were issued at the department in explanation of the matter. The first shows the cause of the action taken, and says: "Minister Beaurup reports from Cuba that in defiance of a decree issued by President Gomez forbidding officers of the army and rural guard to participate in politics, which was already prohibited by military law, and also forbidding their attendance at meetings of the Veterans' Association, many officers of the army and rural guard attended a meeting on the night of the 14th inst. of the National Council of Veterans where they were accorded a pronounced ovation. The situation is regarded as the most serious that has presented itself since the veterans' movement began."

The second gives the language of the note telegraphed to Mr. Beaurup for presentation to the Cuban Government, as follows: "The situation in Cuba as now reported causes grave concern to the Government of the United States. That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of the law, order and stability and indispensable to the status of the Republic of Cuba, in the continued well being of which the United States has always evinced and can not escape a vital interest."

The President of the United States therefore looks to the President and Government of Cuba to prevent the threatened situation, which would compel the Government of the United States, much against its desires, to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba.

The information in possession of the State Department goes considerably farther than was indicated by the first statement. It is not merely the defiance by the officers of the army and rural guard of President Gomez's decree that constitutes the seriousness of the situation. It is the added fact that veterans have demanded that the decree be treated as a dead letter, and have threatened, in case that it is not agreed by President Gomez, "to make the last resort."

The last resort in Cuba is always a revolutionary appeal to arms, and the Administration says it will not stand by and permit such a performance. It will be recalled that the second intervention took place when the revolution against Palma was sharply more than begun, and it is evident now that this Government will not permit any further display of that kind of activity. The demand of the veterans for the nullification of the Gomez decree points to military dictatorship and to that only.

## BIG LEAGUER NOW IN THE CITY

H. H. Gesler, rightfielder on the Washington American league team, is in the city stopping at the Howard hotel. Mr. Gesler speculates in oil lands in the winter and plays ball in the summer. He will remain here until it is time to join his team at Little Rock, Ark. for the spring practice.

Another old star has quit. Del DeWard, the former Chicago-Louisville player, has retired from the diamond and purchased a farm in Oregon.

## MAY BE FATAL DEFECTS IN SPECIAL ROAD LAW

It may be necessary to amend certain portions of the special road law for Precinct No. 1 Wichita county before the \$150,000 bonds voted for road improvements can be issued.

County Judge C. B. Feltner received a letter today from Assistant Attorney General Caldwell calling attention to alleged defects in the special law under which the bonds were voted. Portions of this law were copied from the Lamar county law, which it was later found necessary to amend. There are also some details lacking in the record before the bond issue can be approved, but it is believed these can be corrected or supplied. If the law is found defective, however, it will be necessary to have amendments adopted by the legislature before any step can be taken toward the issuance of the bonds.

The points to which attention have been called by the attorney general's office have not been finally settled and it is yet hoped that the bond issue may be approved, and the bonds sold.

## OVER HUNDRED MEMBERS SECURED

On account of the cold weather last week, which rendered campaigning very difficult, the Y.M.C.A. campaign for two hundred new members was continued two days of this week, and ended last night. At the present time, however, full reports are not available, but it is understood that in the neighborhood of one hundred new members have been added to the rolls of the association as a direct result of the campaign. Present reports show that William Huff's team is slightly in the lead as to new members secured, with M. M. Smoot's team a close second.

The campaign, considering the difficulties under which it has been prosecuted, has proven a most successful one from every standpoint, and Secretary Anderson is well pleased with the result of it. Last Monday night a reception was held in the Y.M.C.A. quarters for the purpose of giving the people of this city an opportunity to inspect the building, and about two hundred and fifty people were present during the course of the night. A house was kept until a late hour, and those who came were entertained by the boys with games of basket ball, volleyball, and indoor baseball. This was the first occasion on which indoor baseball was played in this city, and it is expected to prove very popular with the members of the Y. M. C. A. A representative crowd of people was at the reception last night, and it is probable that other receptions of like nature will be held in the near future.

A big banquet to be held solely for the members of the Y.M.C.A. both old and new, will be held some time next week, probably on Tuesday night. A definite date will be announced later in plenty of time to allow all who desire to do so to attend. For the purpose of securing new members, a special offer will be made on the day of the banquet. By means of this offer, any one who is not a member of the Y.M.C.A. at present, can become one for the usual price, and in addition to the usual privileges which go with a membership fee of eight dollars will become a member of the Y.M.C.A. for a period of fourteen months instead of one year. Those who join next Tuesday will also be accorded an invitation to the big banquet which will probably be held that night.

Trainer Joe Quirk will have charge of the Boston Red Sox players. Joe formerly worked for McAleer in St. Louis and Washington.

## Frisco Securing Right of Way to Build Branch Into Electra

Agents for the Frisco Railway are now buying right of way into Electra from the northwest, and it is said will at once build a branch to connect with the line that goes to Vernon. This line crosses the Red River about half way between Electra and Vernon and only ten or fifteen miles of track will be necessary to connect this line with Electra and give a direct route to Oklahoma City and east and north. It is reported that the line is to be constructed at once.

It was reported several weeks ago that the Frisco had agents over the north part of the county and would build a line along Red River from Electra to Petrolia. So far as can be learned however, nothing definite has been done toward extending the line further than Electra.

## BRINGING HOLLOWAY BACK TO TEXAS

By Associated Press. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17.—Sheriff Key of Wilbarger County, Texas, left today with Robert Holloway, accused of robbing the Harrold, Texas, bank of five thousand dollars. Holloway recently made startling confessions of big bank robberies.

Spoke Shannon, one time New York Giant and last season a member of the Kansas City team, has retired from the game.

## TAFT'S MESSAGE ON ECONOMY

PRESIDENT OUTLINES PLAN WHEREBY PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES MAY SAVE MILLIONS.

## EXTEND CIVIL SERVICE

Taft Advocates Placing All Administrative Officers in Government Departments Under Civil Service.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—How the people of the United States may have saved for them millions of dollars annually in the operation of their governmental machinery, was outlined by President Taft today in a message to Congress on "Economy and Efficiency in the Government Service." "What the government does with nearly \$1,000,000,000 each year," said the President, "is as of much concern to the average citizen as is the manner of obtaining this amount of money for the public use."

Probably the most radical proposal advanced by the President in today's message was that all administrative officers of the government in the departments at Washington and in the field be put under the civil service; be removed from the influence of politics and that their terms of office be not limited as at present to four years. Such officers should not be appointed by the President with the necessity of senate confirmation, he said, but upon merit. "The extension of the merit system to these officers and a needed re-adjustment of salaries," said he, "will have important effect in securing greater economy and efficiency. The view that these various offices are to be filled as a result of political consideration has for its consequence the necessity that the President and members of Congress devote so much of their patronage time which they should devote to questions of policy and administration."

The President did not attempt to explain in detail the work of the economy and efficiency commission created by act of Congress a year and a half ago. He sketched the outlines of improvements that he said could be made in government service, declared that they would effect a saving of many millions of dollars and asked that Congress continue the commission by granting an appropriation of \$200,000 with \$50,000 for printing its reports. From time to time, he added, reports of the commission, proposing particular reforms would be sent to Congress.

"I ask," said the President, "the continuance of this commission on Economy and Efficiency because of the excellent beginning which has been made towards the reorganization of the machinery of this government on business principles. I ask it because its work is entirely non-partisan, in fact ought to apply to every citizen who wishes to give effectiveness to popular government in which we feel a just pride. I sincerely hope that Congress will not, in its anxiety to reduce expenditures, economize by cutting off an appropriation which is likely to offer greater opportunity for real economy in the future than any other estimated for."

To date the President said, the commission has cost the people about \$130,000, but not having put in effect more than a few reforms it has suggested changes that will save \$2,000,000 a year. "These," said the President, "represent only a few of the many services which should be subjected to a like painstaking inquiry. If this is done, it is beyond question that many millions of savings may be realized." The value of such investigation in increased interest which officers of the government

(Continued on page 6)

# News From the Oil Fields

**Oil and Gas Journal.**

**Eleccra, Tex., Jan. 6.**—The country for fifty miles or more around the Eleccra pool is dotted with wildcat drilling wells and the hopes of the big bunch of oil men who are waiting for their completion is centered upon them, for upon their results depend very largely the immediate future of the oil developments in this part of the state, outside of the pools already uncovered. Some of these tests are close to the Eleccra pool while others are from five to fifty miles away. Those close to the field are Whitehall, Burns and Woods' No. 1, on the P. D. Woodruff block No. 226, a half mile east of production; Buerbaum & Culbertson's No. 1 on the L. Douglas, half a mile east of Eleccra. This well is 1765 feet and has been tested and found wanting but will be drilled on down in hope of finding something in the 1100-foot sand; the Carl Buerbaum test on the Buerbaum land, about seven miles east of Eleccra is about five hundred feet. In the second hole, the first having been abandoned, on account of a twist-off before the proper depth was reached; the M. Duffey Co.'s No. 1, on the N. W. section 27, five miles south of Eleccra, is only about 150 feet; W. Morris' No. 1, on the I. G. Showers land in section 23, five miles west of the pool and is 1940 feet with no showing of oil or gas, and his test on S. H. Field land in section 35, three miles northwest of the pool, is down 1440 feet. Then comes the test on the Fluessche land, block 225, one and a half miles north of the field, which is 1815 feet and dry. This well was started by Neff & Overman, but is not owned by Sidney Webb. The Producers Oil Co.'s test on the Beat farm, about a mile northeast of the Fluessche, and is 2050 feet deep with nothing doing. The foregoing tests pretty well surround the Eleccra pool. Out farther are Dismuke & O'Neill's test on the J. T. Overby land one mile east and a little north of Iowa Park station. This well is about 450 feet deep; McAlister, Staples & Co. have started a test on the J. G. Winfrey farm in section 21, one mile south of Iowa Park, and another on the A. F. Fassett land three miles southwest of the same town; the Corsicana Petroleum Co. is hauling in the tools for a test on the E. R. Atkins land, on lot 30, two and a half miles northwest of Burkburnett station on the F. W. & D. R. R., about 15 miles northeast of Eleccra; C. H. Clark & Co. are drilling a well four miles west of Vernon, Willinger county, and are down about 600 feet; the Vernon Oil Co. is drilling a well about 11 miles west of Vernon and is down about 1600 feet; the board of trade of Vernon is also drilling a well four miles west of Vernon and is down about 700 feet. This well got a puff of gas and oil at about 650 feet. About seven miles south of Palda, Baylor county, on the Sidney Webb ranch, the Worth-Devonian Oil Co. people are drilling a deep test. The well is now 1045 feet. This company has something like 25,000 acres leased in this county and will no doubt go the limit on it. The Producers Oil Co.'s test on the Arnold survey, five miles south of west of Newcastle, Wagon county, is about 400 feet deep. They got a trace of oil at 348 feet at Westfork, Archer county. Dr. Miller & Co.'s test on the Andrews ranch, which is something over 500 feet deep, found a little oil at 163 feet; Archy Campbell's test in the southeast corner of Ford county is getting down where there ought to be something doing if there is to be any oil or gas—it is something over 1500 feet deep. The Producers Oil Co.'s test near Moran, Shackelford county, and the same company's test on the Nail ranch are both drilling, but the depth is not given out. The test that has been drilled for some time at Frickham, Coleman county, is down close to 500 feet.

The Stamford Oil and Gas Co. of Stamford, Haskell county, are getting ready to drill a test 17 miles east of the town. The well near Sutherland Springs, Wilson county, is down about 1200 feet. The Altus Oil Co. is drilling a test near Altus, Jackson county, Okla., and is down close to 1500 feet and with nothing doing in the producing line. Benedum & Tress, or the Steel City Oil and Gas Co., are drilling a well 20 miles west of Lawton and the Comanche Oil and Gas Co. is drilling one near Lawton. Campbell & Co. are drilling on their fee land nine miles east of Davidson, Tillam county, Okla., six miles northeast of Lawton. Marble & Co. are drilling on the Marple land and are down 1650 feet. This well found a little of 550 feet which was caused off, but it insists upon coming up and works up between the casings and sometimes makes a flow.

In Erath county, Texas, near Thurbur, the Texas Electric Coal Co. has a rig up for a test well.

Henson & Little are getting in the stuff for a rig on the R. L. Williams land near Old Thornberry post office, 11 miles northeast of Wichita Falls. James V. (Jimmy) Murphy of Philadelphia, a son of Mike Murphy, president of the Pure Oil Co., is moving in the material for a test on the Sidney Webb ranch about 12 miles southwest of Dundee station, in Baylor county, 27 miles southwest of Wichita Falls on the W. V. R. R. Jimmy has a block of 6500 acres. George I. Bumbaugh, of Robinson, Ill., is looking after the work of Mr. Murphy.

The Frackish Termerter.

A study of the Eleccra field is very interesting, but when one gets through it does not know any more about it than when he started in, as the formations are so irregular that every well has a formation of its own. For instance, the oil is produced in sands running from 540 to 1900 feet. Clint Woods' No. 1 on the J. M. Powers farm, known on the map as Block 226, made 50 bbls. from the 910 foot sand; 50 bbls. from the 950 foot sand and 300 bbls. from the 1033 foot sand and the gravity was all the same, and this is true of all the oil found in this field, the 540 and 1900 foot sands produce the same grade of oil. The Red River Oil Company's (Pee) No. 1 produced 800 bbls. from the 850 foot sand, No. 2, 200 bbls. in the same sand, and No. 3, 12 made 100 bbls. in a sand found only eight feet from No. 2 at 540 feet; No. 3 made 1200 bbls. from the 950 foot sand and there you are. The Corsicana Petroleum

Company's No. 1 on the Putnam farm adjoining the Red River on the south, made 300 bbls. from the 1630 foot sand; No. 2 made 200 bbls. from the 950 foot; No. 3 made 1200 bbls. from the 1900 foot; No. 4, 700 bbls. from the 1050 foot, and No. 11, 1300 bbls. from the 1115 foot. The Producers' No. 1 on the J. W. Springer started off at 500 bbls. in the 900 foot sand. The Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 1 on the Cross & Brown farm came in flowing 400 bbls. and increased it later on to 800 bbls. This well is in the 1063 foot sand. The same company's No. 1 on the Sam B. Honaker farm, one mile east of the pool is making 100 bbls. from the 1673 foot sand.

**Which Way Will the Field Go?**

This is the question that everybody would like to know. Some think it is defined already, but others don't. It would seem that some conclusions may be drawn from the wells that have been drilled on the edge of the field that will assist in forming an opinion on this important question. With the Producers' test on the Rogers farm, section 18 two miles west of the field, at 2280 feet and still dry, together with that of W. Morris on the Showers, section 23, three and a half miles west of Eleccra, which is 1940 feet with no show of oil or gas, it would seem as if it did not go west and the rather light—100 bbls.—well of the Corsicana Petroleum Company on the Samuel E. Honaker farm, one mile east of the field, would lead one to think that it was thinning out on that side; while the test of Sam Williams and associates on the J. M. Powers, block 164, about a mile northwest of the pool and which has a good show of oil at 1640 feet, and still drilling, suggests that the trend of the field is north, west and southeast. The wells drilled by Hub Reed on the Jennings tract south of Eleccra, and Russell, Palfinger and Hivick on the Fisher farm, one mile east and one south of the town will be good tests in the southeast and northwest line.

The Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 6 on the Woodruff-Putnam lease, only one location from No. 3, that started off at 2300 bbls. at 1600 feet, is still being tested out, by bailing out the water and still looks like a dry hole. The depth is 1940 feet or 40 feet deeper than the big one, but as everybody knows, a dry hole does not cut much figure anywhere and does not condemn much territory. Every good field and almost every good lease has them and they seem to be the earmarks of a good field.

For some time there has been some excitement over the oil prospects in the eastern part of the county. A company at Stamford was organized some time ago and stock was sold to raise funds to put down a test well on a Fort Supply, where the land is owned by Dr. Bunkley of Stamford. As soon as this became known there was a rush of oil experts to the county, to make leases. A man by the name of Clemenger of Houston has leased a number of large bodies of land in the southeast part of the county. J. F. Coll, of Shreveport, La., has leased the north part of Judge Scott's ranch, and Dr. Bunkley of Stamford has leased the south part of the ranch for the Stamford company. Both leases cover several thousand acres. Mr. Jossett, who owns several thousand acres, five miles north of Haskell, has leased his land to E. E. Ballard and J. B. Bahwin have leased their ranches in the east part of the county, which involve about ten thousand acres, and we heard rumors of many other large leases that we have not been able to verify. One of the leases has a geologist from Harvard University and is going about his business in a scientific way.—Haskell Herald.

Our old friend, W. P. Burleson, was here from Mercury, yesterday and reported everything looking well down his way. He says the oil wells there are about to detract all interest from farming, and important developments are expected daily. Two of the parties interested in the wells, Messrs. Stribling and Stanton of Fort Worth were on the field this week, and upon leaving gave out the information that they would have machinery on the ground within ten days, and would begin active operations at once in the development of the project. Several thousand acres of land have been leased including part of the Cawyer ranch down to the river, the field being about one and a half miles wide by five miles long, and extending right up to the townsite. Considerable land has also been leased in Brown county. Operations will probably be begun on the T. L. Sanson place, where two good wells have already been developed. One of the wells in the community shows splendid showings of gas, but this well was not included in the leases. Developments are being awaited with considerable interest.—Randy Standard.

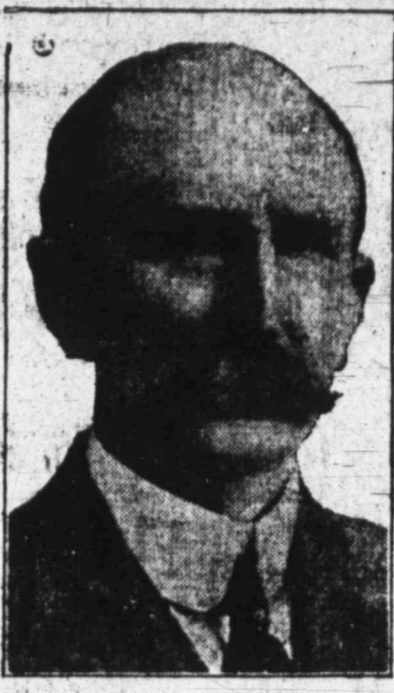
**Governor Brewer Takes Office.**

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16.—The inauguration of Earl M. Brewer of Clarksville a governor of the State of Mississippi today, was attended by the usual ceremonies conducted in the presence of members of the legislature and many other spectators. Following the installation of Governor Brewer the oath of office was administered to Theodore G. Bilbo, the new lieutenant-governor.

**Express Messenger Burned to Death.**

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 16.—J. W. Story, an express messenger, was & Vicksburg railroad's fast passenger train No. 1, westbound, plunged into a creek at Okonky, Miss., today. The passengers were not seriously hurt.

Plans have been made by Fort Worth booster organizations to have the 1913 Texas Land Show in that city.



W. C. McDONALD, Governor of New Mexico.

Sanita Fe, N. M., Jan. 15.—The festive incident to a transition from territorial to state government, including the inauguration of W. C. McDonald as first Democratic governor since 1897 and administering the oath to the other executive officers, closed last night.

The inauguration ceremony took place at the capitol to which the new officers were escorted by a military and civil parade. The oath was administered to Governor McDonald by Chief Justice C. F. Roberts of the Supreme Court. Other executive officers sworn in today are: Lieutenant Governor, E. C. De Baca, Democrat; Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, Democrat; Attorney General, Frank Clancy, Republican; Auditor, William G. Sargent, Republican; Treasurer, O. N. Marron, Democrat; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alvin N. White, Democrat; Commissioner of Public Lands Robert P. Eryien, Republican; Corporation Commissioner, Hugh N. Williams, Republican; M. S. Groves, Republican; and George H. Van Stone, Progressive.

In his inaugural address Gov. McDonald urged the adoption of a corrupt practice act, laws for the protection of labor, proper safeguarding of water rights and careful management of reform and penal institutions.

## YOUNG BOYCE ON WAY TO TEXAS

DESPITE STATEMENT TO CONTRARY HE IS REPORTED ENROUTE FROM WINNIPEG.

### NOW BEFORE GRAND JURY

Prosecution Will Fight Vigorously Any Attempt to Secure Snead's Release on Bond.

Young Boyce on Way to Texas by Associated Press.

Winnipeg, Canada, Jan. 16.—A. G. Boyce, Jr., is said to be on his way to Texas today despite his statement late yesterday that he would remain in Canada.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 16.—Conflicting himself to the bare facts of the tragedy District Attorney Judge Simmons delivered a special charge in the Boyce case to the grand jury this morning. Action is expected by Wednesday morning. Efforts to locate Mrs. J. B. Snead are futile.

The sanitarian authorities where Mrs. Snead was formerly confined, deny she is there. Relatives are said to have removed her but these relatives deny any knowledge of her whereabouts. It is believed that by Wednesday morning the grand jury indictment will be returned and that then the defendant will be combated vigorously by prosecution. Snead's attorneys at his habes corpus proceeding are expected to give the first outline of their defense.

Trying his best to maintain his composure, J. Beal Snead, who Saturday night fired five bullets into the body of A. G. Boyce, Sr., the 72-year-old father of A. G. Boyce, Jr., who figure in sensational incidents with the wife of the slayer, was escorted Monday morning from the county jail to the court of Justice Thomas Mabey by deputy sheriffs. The man glanced nervously over the morning paper and without taking his eyes off the pages, he said:

"Rev. Mr. Mayfield is mistaken, I was not among those who came forward and promised to lead a better life. He must be mistaken in the man; it was not me."

County Attorney Baskin and Attorney W. H. Hanger, employed by the Boyce family to assist in the prosecution, were on hand. They declared that they would vigorously fight any plans taken to secure the release of the old man's slayer or the defendant.

"What bond do you want fixed for his defendant?" Attorney W. P. McLean, Jr., one of the counsel for the defendant, queried.

Attorney W. A. Hanger was immediately on his feet.

"The idea of bond in such a case at this time is extremely preposterous," he exclaimed, then turning to Justice Mabey, he said that Judge Simmons of the Sixty-seventh district had ordered the grand jury to convene Tuesday, with the special purpose of considering the case of Snead. He asked that the examining trial be passed until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. "If the grand jury indictment will be sure to the proceedings in this court would be a waste of valuable time," explained Mr. Hanger.

The attorneys for Snead concurred in the opinion that an examining trial at the present time would be useless and the prisoner, appearing chagrined and crestfallen, was returned to his cell, in a tier with twenty-three other men charged with burglary, murder and other crimes.

The attorneys for the prosecution were vigorous in their efforts to prevent the man from securing release on bond. "You can say for the prosecution that we will demand that Snead be held without bail," Attorney Hanger said after the proceedings were over.

"Albert G. Boyce, Sr., came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by J. Beal Snead on the night of Jan. 13, at the Metropolitan Hotel," was the verdict of Justice Mabey, after hearing a number of witnesses in the case.

W. N. Moore, manager of the Hotel and Miss Della Tucker, who is employed at the cigar stand in the hotel lobby, were called to testify. Their testimony was similar to that given to newspaper men in interviews Saturday night.

Miss Tucker described the man wearing a light overcoat and gray alpaca hat whose name she did not know. She says the man entered through the front door, quietly walked toward the old man, who was seated in a big arm chair, and commenced firing. She described how the elder Boyce attempted to flee from the onslaught of bullets and then fell mortally wounded on the lobby floor. The woman was greatly moved by her recital of the harrowing details.

Before he left Fort Worth to accompany the remains of his father to Amarillo, Henry Boyce, son of the deceased, said that he had hired his brother, A. G. Boyce, Jr., not to return to Fort Worth or to Amarillo for some time. "I fear he will come back and try to be on hand at the funeral," exclaimed the young man.

**Boyce Is Last Seen Yesterday.**

Winnipeg, Canada, Jan. 15.—Boyce's attorney said today he has not seen Boyce since yesterday noon, when the latter left his hotel. It is said Boyce accompanied by former Mar shall Logan of Texas, left Winnipeg last night for the South. The attorney stated that when Boyce was arrested was returned to him by police yesterday.



PIERRE VEORDINE.

Veordine broke the world's aviation speed record Saturday when he flew 88.1 miles in one hour.

## SAYS WHITE OFFERED TO GIVE HIS VOTE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Senator Lorimer in his testimony before the Senate committee investigating his election, was dramatic in the extreme. He told the story of his life, not quite in the way he told it in his speech in the Senate, and with many homely details.

Blocking boots at the age of 10 to support a widowed mother and five ardent and sisters, then a cash boy, a laborer wheeling coal, and a house painter, a street car conductor and a building contractor, were the successive steps he detailed in his progress to his present position as president of a National bank. He traced his way in politics from a constable to a cent in the United States Senate.

The man under fire was the coolest person in the room while he told the story. His voice was unshaken except when he spoke of his mother—two years dead. Then his eyes glistened and his words were full of heart. The ticking of the clock was audible between the sentences.

"Why did Charles A. White vote for you as Senator?" was one of the questions asked today. White was the former member of the Illinois legislature whose alleged connection with bribery, published in a Chicago paper, formed the foundation of the present inquiry.

"He came to me and volunteered his vote," replied Senator Lorimer. "It was about ten days before my election."

"Did White suggest he ought to have something for his vote?"

"He never mentioned such a thing."

This portion of Lorimer's testimony conflicted with the statements of other witnesses. While testifying to the committee that he had never heard Lorimer mentioned as a Senatorial possibility until two days before the election, who testified Lee O'Neil Browne, who was charged with having "handled" the Lorimer money" came to his room and "fixed it up." Browne in turn, before the committee denied White's story of bribery and declared that White had pledged his vote to Lorimer a week before.

"White denied all that and swore that he had never seen Lorimer or discussed his candidacy with anyone."

"Why didn't you testify in your own behalf at the former investigation?" asked Judge Haney. The fact that he did not testify is said to have had much weight in influencing the Senate's decision to order the re-hearing.

"Why, in the first place, counsel of the Chicago Tribune were prosecuting the case," replied Mr. Lorimer, "and they stated they did not intend to connect me personally with any bribery or corruption. I felt it was below the dignity I was holding to go on the stand to deny a charge which had not been made against me and that it would establish a precedent of calling Senators under oath to testify about any charge or lie that might be made against them."

"Did you take into consideration the country-wide interest in your case?" asked Senator Jones.

"We had that in mind, but it might not have the same effect on me now. I have lived through this sort of storm a good many years and I suppose I thought if all the people lived in Chicago they would not think this unusual."

The story of his life was given in response to a question by Senator Jones.

At the close of the story Judge Haney turned Senator Lorimer over to counsel for the committee for cross-examination, which had only started when a recess was taken until tomorrow morning.

## 173 NEW CONVICTS RECEIVED IN DECEMBER

Austin, Texas, Jan. 16.—The month of December was a record-breaker in the penitentiary system of the State in the matter of new convicts received. The list shows 173 new prisoners for that month. Somewhat but of the ordinary is the regular crime classification which is reported. It shows fifty-seven out of the 173 were convicted of burglary charges. For forgery and passing forged instrument fourteen were sent up and for horse theft there were thirteen convictions. There were seven cases of cattle theft and one case of theft of a hog.

In former days the bulk of convictions were for horse theft and cattle theft. Such is no longer the case in Texas, for cattle and horse thieves have been apprehended and some have received rather rough treatment. Chairman Cabell says that "it is a fact that there are more cases of horse theft in New York City today than there are in Texas."

His reports indicate this and show that in New York horses are often stolen, handle through sales stables, and never found again, so quickly are the transactions made. In Texas, the horse and cattle thieves are passing thousands have been upped upon their ranks by the majesty of the law.

During the year 1910 there were 122 escapes and twenty-three convicts recaptured after escape. During 1911 there were 157 escapes, but 104 convicts were recaptured; 1910 showing a loss of 191 men, while 1911 under the new administration showed a loss of only fifty-three men by escapes. Usually the escaped convicts get away from the farms, where it is hard to guard them. However, the system has a number of convicts that it works on honor.

An increase in the number of convicts in the State penitentiary is shown in December, there being 3471 on the first of the month and 3471 when the month closed. New convicts received during the month numbered 173, three were returned by sheriffs, sixty were discharged, twenty-two pardoned, six escaped, two died, two were delivered to sheriffs and seventeen were paroled. "State forces numbered 2393 men, contract forces 254 and share forces 824."

Of the 473 new convicts received twelve were for violating the local option law, ten were sent up for assault to murder, for criminal assault, one for highway, one for disposing of mortgaged property, two for embezzlement, three for incest, two for murder in the first degree, five for murder in the second degree, nine for manslaughter, one for perjury, six for robbery, three for criminal assault, one for receiving and concealing stolen property, one for swindling, twelve for theft, eight for theft from person, seven for theft of cattle and one for theft of a hog.

## 30,000 RENDERED HOMELESS

Osaka, Japan, Jan. 16.—Thirty thousand were rendered homeless by this city today.

## DEATH OF CONTRACTOR EPPA H. COX

Eppa H. Cox, a well known carpenter and contractor, who has been confined to his bed for the past several weeks with an attack of rheumatism died at his home at 1708 Travis avenue this morning at 11 o'clock.

At this writing arrangements for the funeral have not been fully completed, but will take place from the family residence probably tomorrow afternoon.

Deceased was about 34 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and two or three small children surviving him. He had been a resident of this city for several years and bore the reputation of being a hard working, honest and upright citizen and as such held the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

## SOIL MELLOWED BY THE FREEZES RAIN NOW NEEDED

Farmers coming into town today say that rain—yes actually rain—is badly needed just now. After the December downpours few people would think that rain is needed, but the farmers say so and they ought to know. Since the severe freezes they say that a loose dust some several inches deep lies over their fields. Now this much is alright in itself and there is a splendid season lower down, but if winds arise much good soil will be blown away. A good rain is now needed to soak down this much.

Recent freezes have made the ground mellowed than in a number of years and this with the good season from the heavy rains gives the best outlook in recent years.

Many thousands of acres will be sown to oats, and there is a prospect that there will be a shortage of seed. The grain men are securing the markets of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri for seed and it is being shipped into Northwest Texas by the train load. One big land owner is reported to have purchased a thousand bushels from a Wichita Falls grain man last week.

## HARRY REMBERT NOW ON TRIAL

SEPARATE TRIALS FOR TWO BROTHERS CHARGED WITH KILLING ED HARDWIK

### ARE TAKING TESTIMONY

One Witness Testifies He Saw Frank Rembert, Sr., Take Knife From Pocket.

From Tuesday's Daily.

That he saw Frank Rembert, Sr., draw a knife from his pocket while he and his two sons were following Ed Hardwicke to the spot on Seventh street where the latter received wounds that resulted in his death, was the testimony of S. F. Hagerman in the trial of Harry Rembert, jointly indicted with his brother, Frank Rembert, Jr., and his father, Frank Rembert, Sr., charged with the murder of Hardwicke, in the district court this afternoon. Hagerman further testified that he saw Frank Rembert, Sr., place his arm around Hardwicke's neck during the fight.

Hagerman gave this testimony on direct examination late this afternoon and was being subjected to a rigid cross examination at 3 o'clock. He had not testified at the preliminary hearing following the death of Hardwicke and his testimony was probably the strongest that was submitted by the state today.

Other witnesses testified that they had seen the younger Remberts following Hardwicke across Indiana avenue and onto Seventh street pushing and shoving him, but Hagerman was the first witness who testified that he had seen a knife until Frank Rembert, Sr., handed one to Deputy Sheriff Jernigan after Hardwicke was stabbed, saying "Here's his knife; he's cut himself" or words to that effect.

The jury was complete this morning after thirty-six of the talesmen had been examined. The defense elected to try the cases separately and chose Harry Rembert as the first to be placed on trial.

Frank Rembert, Sr., disappeared between the time of the preliminary hearing and his indictment by the grand jury and the officers have not been able to apprehend him. The State is trying to show a conspiracy between the father and his two sons resulting in the death of Hardwicke.

## BOMB THROWN IN YUAN'S CARRIAGE

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED, BUT PREMIER ESCAPES

### ASSAILANTS WERE SEIZED

Now Under Custody of Public Executioner, Who Awaits Command to Behead Them.

By Associated Press.

Pekin, Jan. 16.—A bomb was thrown at Premier Yuan Shi Kai's carriage while he was enroute to the imperial court this morning, killing two soldiers outright, and injuring seventeen other persons, both soldiers and civilians. Eight or ten of the injured are expected to die. There were several of the assailants. They attempted to escape by mixing with the street crowds but were captured and imprisoned at a nearby house. The public executioner and his assistants immediately placed a guard about the house, while awaiting a command to behead the prisoners. Yuan was not seriously injured.

## KENTUCKIAN WILLS HEAD TO DOCTOR

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 16.—Relatives of Smith Fouch say that his dying request that his head be delivered to Dr. Blair of Apache, Okla., will be carried out. The head will be surrendered to Dr. Blair or his representative without opposition from the family. Local attorneys say the law does not prohibit a person from bequeathing any part of his body or the entire remains if so desired. Fouch was shot in the eye about 25 years ago and Blair saved his life. Blair believed the bullet had been in Fouch's brain for 25 years and wants the head to prove his contention.

## Will Claim the Head

Apache, Okla., Jan. 16.—An effort will be made by Dr. Blair of Apache to secure possession of the head of Smith Fouch, who died recently at Whitesboro, Ky., for the purpose of medical demonstration. When the doctor received notice Monday that the man was dead he wired the authorities at Whitesboro that the head belonged to him and that he will send a representative to secure it. Whether it will be severed from the man's body and awarded to him is not known.

Dr. Blair said that when the man originally was shot it was his belief that the bullet lodged in the brain, as he states, some of the man's brain, soaked out of the hole through the eye. If he secures the head he will search for the bullet and he expects to prove that Fouch lived twenty-five years with a bullet inside his brain.

The representative of Dr. Blair already is on his way to Kentucky to take charge of the head, if he will be permitted to do so.

## WF. & N. W. OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR WOODWARD

Frank Kell, vice president and general manager, Superintendent Sullivan and Livestock Agent E. B. Carver of the Wichita Falls Route left early this morning for Trail, the present terminus of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern.

They will probably cross the river at Trail and go over the route as far as Woodward before returning. Steel has been laid from Woodward north as far as Fort Supply, where the Oklahoma hospital for the insane is located and the Texas-Oklahoma Construction Company is now operating train service over that part of the extension.

Some steel has been laid from Woodward south toward the river and if warmer weather prevails the line will soon be connected up from Wichita Falls to Fort Supply.

Contracts have been closed up for the building of the line as far as Forgan in Beaver county, southeast of Liberal, Kansas. While no official announcement has been made it is expected that the coming year will see the line pushed northward into Kansas and possibly into Colorado.

On account of the severe cold and the heavy snows, construction work has been at a standstill for about fifteen days.

## HER FRIEND'S GOOD ADVICE

The Results Made This Newburg Lady Glad She Followed Suggestion.

Newburg, Ala.—"For more than a year," writes Myrtle Cothurn, of this place, "I suffered with terrible pains in my back and head. I had a swollen complexion, and my face was covered with pimples. Our family doctor only gave me temporary relief.

"A friend of mine advised me to try Cardui, so I began taking it, at once, and with the best results, for I was cured after taking two bottles. My mother and my aunt have also used Cardui and were greatly benefited.

"I shall always praise Cardui to sick and suffering women."

Cardui is a purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, tonic remedy for women, and will benefit young and old.

Its ingredients are mild herbs, having a gentle, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution.

Cardui has helped a million women back to health and strength.

Have you tried it? If not, please do. It may be just what you need.

## Florida Democrats

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 16.—The Florida State Democratic Committee went into session here this afternoon to select the date and make other arrangements for the coming State primary election to name candidates for governor and other State officers and members of Congress. Whether a presidential primary for the selection of delegates to the national convention shall be held also will be determined by the committee.

## Express Messenger Burned to Death

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 16.—J. W. Story, an express messenger, was & Vicksburg railroad's fast passenger train No. 1, westbound, plunged into a creek at Okonky, Miss., today. The passengers were not seriously hurt.

## Plans have been made by Fort Worth booster organizations to have the 1913 Texas Land Show in that city.

## W. B. - Wichita Ladies' Advisory Dept. -

W. B. - Wichita Ladies' Advisory Dept. - Chicago Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions and Free Sample of Cardui for Women. Sent in plain wrapper, no receipt.

# DURBAR TRIP WAS FAILURE

## IN OPINION OF THOUGHTFUL ENGLISHMEN KING'S TRIP WAS A COLOSSAL BLUNDER.

# TROUBLE WAS STIRRED UP

## Wanted Extravagance Ceremony in Face of Human Suffering Created Unfavorable Impression.

By Ed L. Keen, London Correspondent of the United Press.

London, Jan. 15.—The King's Durbar trip was a failure. Not only this, but in the opinion of thoughtful Englishmen it was the most colossal blunder in the recent history of the Indian administration.

During this six weeks' visit in India, the King and Queen, now en route home, covered thousands of miles of territory and exhibited themselves to millions of their dark subjects; but instead of "lightening the bonds of Empire and consolidating British rule in India," as the advance notice proclaimed, the trip stirred up more trouble than all the seditious activities of native agitators in the past five years.

The wanton extravagance of the Durbar ceremony, at a time when money was so badly needed in India for the relief of human suffering, created an unfavorable impression from the start and practically every stage of their majesties' theatrical progress through the empire was marked by "regrettable incidents," as the official explanations put it.

Bombay, one of the most loyal cities of the country, was bitterly offended when, after it had been combed by the secret police, it was announced that the King and Queen would have their headquarters on board the Medina during their visit there, instead of residing on shore. The King-Emperor, while making speeches praising the loyalty of his Indian subjects, did not trust them after all. Except for the time when he was engaged in the ceremony on land, he was under the guard of his own warships, instead of relying on the loyalty of the natives.

A far better impression also would have been made if the King and Queen, when they reached Delhi, had taken up their residence in the old royal palace instead of surrounding themselves by 50,000 troops in a temporary camp.

The official explanation was that the palace was too old and unsanitary for their occupation; and at much less cost than the construction of the camp.

Innumerable squabbles over precedence, inseparable from such a gathering of highly privileged and various races and religions, marred the whole proceedings at Delhi. But the most serious mistake was the snub or insult to the Gaekwar of Baroda, the second most powerful chieftain in India. The Gaekwar had rendered homage in a cavalcade of elephants, and, in return, the apology wrong from him, to soothe the offended dignity of the King-Emperor was far more a public insult than the actual offense. The whole story will probably never be told, but although it was never stated officially that the Gaekwar's behavior had been very satisfactory for some time past, it is tolerably certain that his present disgrace is primarily due to his having been mixed up in an English divorce case. Two days before the Durbar ceremony an application was made in the London court to the Maharajah to act as a co-respondent in the Starbuck divorce suit. The judge doubtless acting under instruction from the India office, deferred judgment until after the Durbar, on the question of whether the Gaekwar was an independent prince and as such outside the jurisdiction of an English court. Later he decided that the Indian potentate was properly exempt.

British Court etiquette places persons who have been involved in divorce cases outside the pale, and with such a rigid moralist as Queen Mary on the throne, it is possible that the Gaekwar received an intimation that he make himself inconspicuous after the formal Durbar ceremony, even if he was not told to absent himself altogether.

The indifferent manner in which he rendered homage and the sneering expression with which he turned his back on the King-Emperor after bowing could not be overlooked, for fear it might encourage other princes to imitate him, or that the British king could be treated with disdain. The humble apology, and the very thin excuse of "worry," published by the Viceroy "with the Gaekwar's consent," and the crushing official intimation that his "attendance" was "dispensed with" for the rest of the ceremonies may have had a salutary effect on some of the princes, but it published to the whole world the story of the Gaekwar's offense and punishment.

The Gaekwar's subjects number nearly three millions, but there are many more millions of Marhattas in the neighboring states, and the same race supplies a number of the most trusted regiments of the Indian army. How these people will feel the humiliation of the principal Marhatta chieftain is impossible to foresee.

Then, again, the hunting trip itself, Nepal was a blunder, for the other great princes, terribly jealous of their privileges, resent the favoritism shown to the Maharajah by Nepal, entertaining the King-Emperor in his own palace and his own estate—a privilege which was denied to all others. From the point of view of the people of Nepal, any personal satisfaction they may have derived from this token of esteem was nullified by the sudden death of their ruler. A week before the hunting commenced, the Maharaja's death and the King's visit would not condescend themselves in the mind of a European but that the British authorities realized the effect on the native imagination is proved by the fact that the people were not allowed to hear of their ruler's death for nearly a week after the

# PUBLIC FAILS TO BENEFIT

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN FRANCE IS PRONOUNCED A "FIZZLE" AND A BAD ONE.

# SHOWN IN COMPARISON

## A Striking Example of Inefficient Management Shown in Operation of a Railroad.

By William Philip Simms, Paris Correspondent of the United Press.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Government ownership in France is a fizzle. In some cases it is a fizzle, and a bad one, for the government and the people. In others it is a financial harvest, at the expense of the people. Nowhere does the public benefit.

The report just made to the Chamber of Deputies on the management of the notorious death-dealing state-owned Western Railway is the saddest example of departmental weakness ever recorded in France. Expenses have risen \$15,000,000 a year. This year's gross increased to \$12,000,000, but the gross earnings of the line. Privately operated railways in France keep their expenditures down to 55 per cent and below. Since the Western was taken over by the French government in 1906, annual expenses have risen \$15,000,000 a year. This year's accounts show a deficit gross of the enormous sum of \$15,000,000.

The reason for the failure of government ownership in France is not one of theory. France's worst enemies admit government ownership could be a big success. But politics, map and general bad management are all pinching, and where these abuses leave off, another still worse, begins. The telephone service in France is a government monopoly. The rate is high, the service about the worst of any civilized country. The telegraph and general business messages are frequent and long in the transmission and delivery of messages. But these services pay the government handsomely. In the meantime the people suffer.

Tobacco is a government monopoly. Result: Cigarettes of a poor quality may be had for 16 cents a pack of 20. The same lot of cigarettes in another pack will be large, some small, some medium-sized; one will be packed so tightly that it will not draw, another will be positively flabby; some of the "tacks" are big at one end and small at the other; others have been at the ends of the wrapper and are ready to fly off, etc. But the tobacco monopoly pays the government.

The manufacture and sale of matches are in the government's hands. The result is poor quality and big prices.

In operating the government-owned railway, similar tactics are pursued: Most of the work is done by contract and repair. Boat trains, in which so many "American" rides, are described as "first class throughout," but coaches are shabby than third class and more uncomfortable; and the trains are rarely on time. Track equipment is absolutely worn out, and the coaches are dangerous. The accident at Saumur, when an entire train fell into the Thouet river, killing more than 20 people, was due to two 120-ton locomotives and a train attempting to cross a bridge originally built for 50-ton locomotives. One of the engines was under the heavy weight. Engineers say this bridge was worn out two years ago.

# BEARS PLAN RAID ON COTTON MARKET

New Orleans, Jan. 15.—The cotton market this week promises to be active and interesting. On the close of last week's market operators commenced to talk about a reaction from the long advance and it may be that if bears are given the opportunity they will try to cause the liquidation of at least a part of the long cotton that has accumulated since the bulls became active. The leading bulls, however, have shown that they are powerful and resourceful and it is a question whether they would allow bears to go very far along those lines.

Monday ends the present period in the ginning reports issued by the census bureau and by the middle of the week the private crop reporting forecasts will be heard from. Their forecasts may have considerable to do with the course of prices. The census report will be issued a week from Tuesday. This will be the last of the regular semi-monthly ginning reports this season. The trade does not know whether to believe in full figures or not, owing to uncertainty over the effect of weather conditions recently, which have been bad. It is generally expected, however, that the report will contain nothing to shake the conviction now generally entertained, that this is more than a 15,000,000 bale crop, not including intars.

The labor situation will be watched closely as there is a promise that it will become more complicated before the present unrest is over. The troubles among Massachusetts mills will be played up as much as possible by the simple expedient of offsetting the reports of better trade conditions generally in the New England district. Late last week cablegrams from England expressed the belief that the Lancashire lockout would be settled Monday. Such a settlement would help the mills more this week than it would have a week or two ago if the simple expedient that the bulls now have more followers who will seize upon any excuse to buy.

The spot market will be interesting because of the strong spot demand of last week. Bears claim that such of this demand was due to the filing of first half of January shipments. Bulls claim otherwise. The market itself ought to quickly prove which side is right.

The weather will be a factor of importance because it has been unfavorable for such a long time. A turn for the good would help the bears while continued wet and cold weather would necessarily cause much bullish comment.

Western Stock Show at Denver.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—The annual National Western Stock show opened here today and will continue until January 20. The exhibition is the largest in the history of the organization. At the stockyards for the event are thousands of thoroughbred sheep and fancy hogs. Attendance from the southwestern and middle western States during the week is expected to be unusually heavy.

Two thousand acres of land near Teague City has been sold and will be settled upon by sixty-five families of Swiss truck farmers.

Plans are about completed for the new interurban line from Dallas to Greenville and to Wolfe City, from Wolfe City via Bonham to Denison, from Denison via Cooper to Paris, from Paris via Cooper Junction via Denison to Paris.

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# PUBLIC FAILS TO BENEFIT

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN FRANCE IS PRONOUNCED A "FIZZLE" AND A BAD ONE.

# SHOWN IN COMPARISON

## A Striking Example of Inefficient Management Shown in Operation of a Railroad.

By William Philip Simms, Paris Correspondent of the United Press.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Government ownership in France is a fizzle. In some cases it is a fizzle, and a bad one, for the government and the people. In others it is a financial harvest, at the expense of the people. Nowhere does the public benefit.

The report just made to the Chamber of Deputies on the management of the notorious death-dealing state-owned Western Railway is the saddest example of departmental weakness ever recorded in France. Expenses have risen \$15,000,000 a year. This year's gross increased to \$12,000,000, but the gross earnings of the line. Privately operated railways in France keep their expenditures down to 55 per cent and below. Since the Western was taken over by the French government in 1906, annual expenses have risen \$15,000,000 a year. This year's accounts show a deficit gross of the enormous sum of \$15,000,000.

The reason for the failure of government ownership in France is not one of theory. France's worst enemies admit government ownership could be a big success. But politics, map and general bad management are all pinching, and where these abuses leave off, another still worse, begins. The telephone service in France is a government monopoly. The rate is high, the service about the worst of any civilized country. The telegraph and general business messages are frequent and long in the transmission and delivery of messages. But these services pay the government handsomely. In the meantime the people suffer.

Tobacco is a government monopoly. Result: Cigarettes of a poor quality may be had for 16 cents a pack of 20. The same lot of cigarettes in another pack will be large, some small, some medium-sized; one will be packed so tightly that it will not draw, another will be positively flabby; some of the "tacks" are big at one end and small at the other; others have been at the ends of the wrapper and are ready to fly off, etc. But the tobacco monopoly pays the government.

The manufacture and sale of matches are in the government's hands. The result is poor quality and big prices.

In operating the government-owned railway, similar tactics are pursued: Most of the work is done by contract and repair. Boat trains, in which so many "American" rides, are described as "first class throughout," but coaches are shabby than third class and more uncomfortable; and the trains are rarely on time. Track equipment is absolutely worn out, and the coaches are dangerous. The accident at Saumur, when an entire train fell into the Thouet river, killing more than 20 people, was due to two 120-ton locomotives and a train attempting to cross a bridge originally built for 50-ton locomotives. One of the engines was under the heavy weight. Engineers say this bridge was worn out two years ago.

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# REMBERTS ARE NOW ON TRIAL

## TWO BROTHERS CHARGED WITH MURDER OF ED HARDWICKE HERE IN DECEMBER 1910.

# SOME UNUSUAL FEATURES

## Defense Will Claim That Hardwicke Accidentally Plunged Knife Into Own Throat.

Jury are being selected in the district court today for the trial of Frank and Harry Rembert, charged with the murder of Ed Hardwicke, a year ago last December.

Both sides announced ready for trial when the case was called by Judge Dickson of Seymour, who has exchanged benches with Judge Mary. Both sides are disqualified in the trial of these cases, having been district attorney when the indictments were found.

A special venire was summoned for the jury and it is not expected that the jury will be completed today.

The case presents some unusual features.

Hardwicke and the Remberts were neighbors in the Allende neighborhood. There had been a horse trade between them which resulted in a dispute in this city on the following Saturday between Hardwicke and the two Remberts.

In the quarrel a knife was brought into play and Hardwicke was stabbed in the throat, dying from the wound on the Sunday night following.

The state will seek to prove that Hardwicke was attacked by the two Remberts and that the Remberts appeared soon after his indictment and has not been found, and that one of them stabbed Hardwicke in the throat.

The defense will probably attempt to show that Hardwicke, himself, had the knife and that in the struggle, it was plunged into his own throat.

The state, is represented by District Attorney Foster, who is assisted by Attorney Alvin Owsley of Denison, who is in the case at the behest of Hardwicke's father. The defendants are represented by Mathis and Kay of this city.

# PREDICTS VOLCANIC ERUPTION FOR 1912

## Says Disaster Will Occur in Pennsylvania and Thousands Will Be Killed Without Warning.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 15.—The Rev. Thomas Colrick, a picturesque character, who for years has wandered in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, styling himself the "Prophet of the Smokies," declares that he has just had a vision in which it was revealed to him by a divine messenger that during the present year, 1912, a volcanic eruption equal to that of Martinique or Vesuvius will take place in the State of Pennsylvania and that nearly 500,000 lives will be plunged into eternity without a moment's warning.

He asserts he foretold the assassination of President McKinley, the fire at Baltimore and the San Francisco earthquake.

# HEIRESS WANTED TO SEE THE WORLD

## Ran Away From Home in Chicago and Secured Position As Nurse in New York.

New York, Jan. 15.—Miss Violet Buehler, a Chicago heiress to a hundred thousand dollars, who has been missing since November 25th, was arrested here today. She had been working as a nurse and servant for Mrs. Annie Brett in East Government street. The Brett family was astonished at discovering their servant's identity. Violet said she had run away to see the world.

Miss Buehler said no man was connected with her leaving home. After her money began to get low she said she decided to secure a position and answered a newspaper ad for a nurse. For over a week she has been employed by Mrs. Brett. The first news the Buehler family had that the girl had been found came here from a detective who had met and identified her on a street corner near the Brett home. The girl said she was willing to return to Chicago.

# WILLINGHAM ANNOUNCES FOR SUPERINTENDENT

In this issue of The Times W. O. Willingham, superintendent of schools at Burkburnett announces his candidacy for the office of county superintendent. Mr. Willingham has chosen educational work as his life's profession and has been a teacher in Texas for a number of years. He is a native of Georgia, but has been a resident of Texas for more than twenty years, and in those years has made an enviable record in his profession and as a citizen. His experience has been largely in rural schools and schools in smaller towns so that he is well qualified for the position he seeks. The Times bespeaks for his claims the serious consideration of the voters of the county.

# DAY'S RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED

J. W. Thomas Acting as Secretary Chamber of Commerce Until Secretary is Named.

At a called meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce held Monday afternoon, the resignation of F. H. Day as secretary of that organization, tendered several weeks ago to take effect January 15th was accepted, but no successor was named and J. W. Thomas was appointed acting secretary until a selection was made.

A committee was appointed at a meeting of the directors last week to receive applications and to make a recommendation for a secretary. This committee is not yet ready to submit a report.

Mr. Day has gone to Corpus Christi but expects to return in a few days. It is understood he has several offers under consideration.

# ALBANY GAS COMPANY ORGANIZED

Southwestern Oil and Gas Company is Granted a Permit to Do Business in Texas.

The Albany Natural Gas Company of Albany, Shackelford county, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The incorporators are: John F. Segwick, W. G. Webb, P. K. Deas, and F. B. Cloud.

Southwestern Oil & Gas Company of Pittsburg, Pa., was granted a permit to do business in Texas, with principal offices in Nocona, capital stock \$17,500.

# TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS AGAIN OFFERS PRIZES

## Dallas, Texas, Jan. 15.—The Texas Industrial Congress announced to the farmers of Texas its offer of \$10,000 in gold for the largest yields of certain crops raised in the State during 1912, as follows:

Class A.

The Congress hopes to induce the intelligent operation of a demonstration farm in every neighborhood in the State, which will by practical results prove to the people the necessity for and the value of conservation, rotation and diversification by growing and actually plowing under a leguminous crop, say cowpeas, on one-fourth (and a different fourth) of the land in cultivation each year. In this way, once in four years, at least, all of the land will have a special application of green fertilizer that will supply the necessary humus and draw vast stores of nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply of the atmosphere. If this purpose can be accomplished a wonderful stride will have been made in practical agricultural education and conservation. It therefore offers:

For the largest combined yields of merchantable crops, cost of production considered, raised on ten acres, divided into four two and one-half acre plots; on the first plot cowpeas to be grown and to be plowed under when matured; the rental of the ground, the cost of the seed and of cultivation to be refunded to the prize-winning contestants; on the second plot kafir corn or milo maize; on the third plot cotton; on the fourth plot Indian corn; first prize \$1,000; second prize, \$750; third prize, \$500; fourth prize, \$250; for the twenty-five next best results, \$100 each; twenty-nine prizes in all, amounting to \$5,000.

The crops mentioned must be grown in the order named on the respective plots, and these must together constitute one solid tract or body of land containing ten acres.

When the pea crop is at its best, and on the day it is to be plowed under, each contestant, with the assistance of two neighbors, shall cut a plot ten feet square (that is a fair average of the two and one-half acres). He shall weigh the product of this plot and make a report of it, as the number of pounds of peas and vine actually plowed under will be considered in the production of the ten acres. This contest is open to everybody.

CLASS B.

For Boys' and Girls' Corn Clubs.

For the largest yield of merchantable Indian corn grown on one acre, cost of production considered; first prize, \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$75; fourth prize, \$50; for the forty best results, \$25 each; forty-four prizes in all, amounting to \$1,500.

This contest is open only to boys and girls under 30 years of age on January 1, 1912.

CLASS C.

For Boys' and Girls' Cotton Clubs.

For the largest yield of middling cotton grown on one acre, cost of production considered; first prize, \$125; second prize, \$75; third prize, \$50; for the forty best results, \$25 each; forty-four prizes in all, amounting to \$1,500.

This contest is open only to boys and girls under 20 years of age on January 1, 1912.

Special.

If any contestant shall enter in both Class B and Class C and shall win the first prize in each class, a special prize of \$300 will be awarded.

CLASS D.

For Largest Yield of Merchantable Grain.

For the largest yield of merchantable grain, to be weighed in the head and cost of production, considered, from two acres of kafir corn or milo maize grown by irrigation. First prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; for the next ten best results, \$50 each; twelve prizes in all, amounting to \$1,900.

This contest is open to everybody. The crops in all of the above classes must be grown without irrigation.

CLASS E.

Forage Crops, Irrigated.

For the largest yield of merchantable grain, to be weighed in the head and cost of production, considered, from two acres of kafir corn or milo maize grown by irrigation. First prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; for the next ten best results, \$50 each; twelve prizes in all, amounting to \$1,900.

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Corn Recommended.

Every farmer in the State of Texas, it matters not in what section he lives, is advised to raise each year a moderate amount of milo maize and kafir corn. These are of the sorghum family, and are drought resistant. They will wait for the rain, and grow and mature when it comes while Indian corn, under like circumstances, will die; in point of value as food for all kinds of stock, in both grain and roughness, they will average to be fully as valuable per acre as Indian corn. If you had intended to plant twenty acres in Indian corn, put five acres of the ground in kafir corn or milo maize, and the other fifteen acres in Indian corn, and note the results.

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# 2,000 Voters in Wichita County Have Not Yet Paid Poll Tax—70,000 Taxes to Be Collected

County Tax Collector Harry Daugherty and his Deputy, B. M. Bullard, have issued 577 poll tax receipts for 1912 and have issued approximately two thousand poll taxes to be paid between now and January 31st at midnight.

City Tax Collector Harry Robertson has issued 353 poll tax receipts at the close of business Saturday, compared with 294 on the same date last year. Mr. Robertson has collected \$1,000 in taxes since the first day

of January and in all \$4,211.46 of the current year's taxes.

At the county tax collector's office receipts have been issued for \$11,966.59 during the first thirteen days of January, including the receipts during the last months of 1911 brings the total up to \$23,531.62. The 1911 rolls total \$304,043.16 leaving over seventy thousand dollars to pass over the counter in the county tax collector's office between now and midnight on January 31st.

Thirty thousand dollars will be given away to breeders of pure bred stock at the next annual Fort Stock Show, to be held at Fort Worth, March 18 to 23rd, inclusive.

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Published at The Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Avenue

Officers and Directors: President R. E. Huff, Vice President Ed Howard, General Manager G. D. Anderson, Secy. and Treas. T. C. Thatcher, J. A. Kemp, Wiley Blair.

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

Ed Howard, General Manager

This is fine hog killing weather.

According to Elbert Hubbard, "God never duplicates great folks." This should be a great comfort to those fellows who are all in a class to themselves.

If you are interested in your city, county and state government, pay your poll tax before February 1st, and that will give you a right to back up your talk with your vote.

If you want to vote in the city, county and state elections you must be a qualified voter, and to be that in Texas you must pay both your city and county poll tax before February 1st.

The Democratic National Committee, while it may have done "something dignified and effective to knock Delegate Bryan into a cocked hat," in turning him down on his resolution to fire Committeeman Guffey, it also accepted Mr. Bryan's idea of a presidential primary, and honors are about even.

Financial News Item on Wall Street: "The continued lack of demand for money for business purposes caused a decline in rates and increasing competition for the limited supply of mercantile paper. In some instances prime securities was placed as low as 3 1/2 per cent."

The encouraging news comes from Kansas by wire today that a Democrat, and a Progressive Democrat at that, was elected to Congress in the Hutchinson district by a clear majority of 1200. At the last election the Democrat elected yesterday was a candidate, and was defeated by a Republican by 4782 votes, which is said to be the normal Republican majority in that district. At this rate, it would seem as if Kansas was about ready to swing around into the Democratic column.

Tarrant county positively declined with thanks Gov. Colquhoun's plan to furnish state convicts at fifty cents per day for work on the county roads. It is not known how Dallas will receive the offer. Probably the Tarrant county commissioners think they have enough in the county who ought to be in the pen and did not care to import any from the pen.—McKinney Courier-Gazette.

There can be no doubt that any county which accepts the Governor's proposition will run the risk of turning upon the community a bad bunch. Some may have truly reformed, but generally speaking, the world regards a man who has once worn the prison stripes pretty much as it does the woman who has fallen and attempts to reform. No one, or at least, a very few people are inclined to forget the past and blot it out. Therefore, there is little inducement for a convicted man to live a better life, after being released or paroled from prison. He is shunned by all men, and this makes of him a bad citizen.

Misrepresenting the Democratic Party

Houston Chronicle. The democratic national committee is in session at Washington, selecting a city in which to hold the national convention, and attending to other business affairs of the party organization. Colonel Bryan made the sparks fly the first day. Coming in with a proxy from the Nebraska national committee,

resolution declaring A. M. Palmer, contestant to be national committeeman from Pennsylvania in place of James M. Guffey. He attacked Guffey savagely, charging that Guffey had made secret deals with the republican machine in Pennsylvania and had been disloyal to his party. It was the old story of the bipartisan political machine, familiar in many states. Lorimer's election to the senate from Illinois illustrated its workings. Lorimer, the republican boss of Illinois, and Roger Sullivan, the democratic boss of that state, both serving the great Illinois corporations which finance both political committees, notoriously did precisely what Bryan charges Guffey has done in conjunction with the republican boss of Pennsylvania. Lorimer, it will be remembered, was elected with the aid of democratic votes.

Bryan's protest was against such bipartisan arrangements. He well understands that where the bosses of both the party organizations are controlled by the corporations the democratic party can not honestly serve the people. Knowing in advance that he would be defeated, Bryan did his duty as he saw it, raised the issue and took his medicine. In this, as in a hundred other similar instances, the Nebraska proved he values party sincerity above party harmony under corporation control.

In so far as concerns the democratic national committee, Bryan's defeat was a victory for Harmon. Needless to say, the Texas national committeeman voted against Bryan and in favor of Guffey's retention on the committee. If Texas democrats wish to be represented on the national committee by a progressive democrat, they must procure the election of a new national committeeman.

The Chronicle desires party harmony, as without it the party can not accomplish anything for the country. But we do not desire that party harmony shall be secured by submission of the progressive elements to the corporation-controlled reactionaries since that way, in our opinion, spells defeat for the party candidates. Even if the party should elect candidates controlled by the reactionary interests, nothing would be gained by the people.

It is only fair to state that, while Colonel Bryan did not and probably could not produce court proof evidence that Guffey has been guilty of being a party to a bipartisan machine arrangement in Pennsylvania, yet the fact remains that the situation in Pennsylvania affords the strongest circumstantial evidence that Guffey is guilty as charged. Most of the men who voted to retain him on the committee are "practical politicians." They are concerned chiefly to win the offices, secondarily to protect the trusts and monopolies against the trouble that would come to them if a progressive democratic president were elected.

In all of this the democratic national committee, in our opinion, does not represent the majority sentiment of the national democratic party.

Of the fifty-six murders committed in Dallas county during the year 1911, twenty-three indictments resulted and one conviction—a penitentiary sentence of five years. Tarrant county did a little better. Of the fifty-seven murders committed, two were tried and hanged. For the state at large during the past two years there were over 2000 murders, and 1048 indictments, showing that little more than fifty per cent of those guilty of taking human life are even indicted. This should give some idea of the nature of the criminal laws of this state, and is an evidence that those who have a desire to take human life run but slight risk of being punished for carrying their desires into execution.

The manner in which the two leading Dallas papers are keeping the people of that city and the whole state informed as to the menacing situation is commendable. Neither the News or the Times-Herald has kept anything back, and this has had the right kind of effect. Attempts on the part of newspapers to suppress such news that, in the eyes of some people, might operate to keep a few people from visiting the city, nearly always operates to the disadvantage of such cities in that when the papers fail or refuse to make public the true situation, the people generally grow suspicious and believe every rumor. It matters not how unreasonable or ridiculous, that gains circulation.

It now appears that Col. Johnston, national democratic committeeman and editor of the Houston Post, was not the Col. Johnston who called on Gov. Harmon, while the latter was in Washington, and pledged the vote of Texas for the Democratic presidential

nomination. Col. R. M. Johnston, of the Post, viewed the story, after it had been printed in the Dallas News, and in order to substantiate the news item the Washington correspondent of the News secured a statement from Congressman Cox of Ohio saying that he was present at the meeting of Harmon and Johnston, and saying that he could not understand why Col. Johnston should make denial of the meeting yesterday. However, Congressman Cox, cleared Col. Johnston of the Houston Post, saying that it was a clear case of mistaken identity and that the Col. Johnston introduced to him on that occasion was not the Col. Johnston of Texas. This should settle the matter.

There is strong opposition developing to the appointment of Judge Hook to the position of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. A great resentment to his appointment is manifested in the state of Oklahoma, most of which is doubtless due to the fact that it was Judge Hook who, with the stroke of his pen, knocked out the Oklahoma 2-cent rail fare, after the law had been adopted by a vote of the people, and it had been agreed, by the people and the railroads that, after a fair trial, the 2-cent fare did not earn for the railroads a fair dividend on their equipment and holdings, the people of Oklahoma would place faces back to where they were before the adoption of the 2-cent fare law. It is such high-handed decisions as that rendered by this Judge Hook which arouse the people and make them wish that they had the power to recall officers who hold them by appointment instead of by a vote of the people.

The Times has always contended that if the people of a city could be trusted to exercise their judgment at the ballot box in the selection of a mayor and members of the city council, they could also be trusted to select good and efficient men for the other offices. Just why this privilege has been denied them, or just how it could have been legally taken away, we can only make a guess. But the fact that the city council did pass an order making some of the offices elective and the others appointive has not necessarily changed the law under which cities and towns are granted charters. If there are those who believe that the law has been changed, they will discover differently after the coming April election, in their convention last Saturday the Socialists, in naming their ticket, for city offices, nominated two candidates for offices that are now and for the past eight or ten years have been filled by appointment, and it matters not how few Socialists there are in the city it will not require more than one vote to elect these two candidates to the offices to which they aspire, provided there are no other candidates to be voted for, and the city council notwithstanding it has passed an order making these two offices appointive instead of elective, cannot refuse to allow the two men who will have been elected by a vote of the people to qualify. The Times has never contended that party lines should be drawn in the government of our city, and the people generally have looked at the matter in that way. As a result, there has been a tolerably even distribution in the offices and honors. At one time three of the five councilmen were Republicans, the other two Democrats, and the only thing that saved the Democrats in this instance and caused a new election to be held, was that one Republican who had been elected at the regular election had failed to make the acquaintance of a city poll tax receipt in time to qualify as a voter. It was therefore held that it was not lawful for him to qualify as a councilman. He was glad of the oversight that relieved him of the office, and at the next special election, a Democrat was elected. But now, as party lines have been drawn, there is being a Democratic newspaper, believes that if there are enough Democrats in the city to elect the officers, they should get together and put out a ticket, and on the day of election elect every man on it from mayor down. If something is not done, it is almost certain that at least two candidates on the Socialist ticket will be elected.

WOODROW WILSON AND THE RECALL. In an open letter to Dr. R. H. Dabney, professor of the University of Virginia, Gov. Wilson of New Jersey, states his position clearly on the initiative, referendum and the recall, which is as follows: "In the first place, with regard to my own state of mind, I surrendered to the facts as every candid man must. My whole prepossession—my whole reasoning—was against these things. But when I came into contact with candid, honest, public-spirited men who could speak with regard, for example, to Oregon) from personal observation and experience, they flooded me flat with their narration of what had actually happened. I found in the men who had advocated these things who had put them into operation, and who had accomplished things by them not critics or opponents of representative government, but men who were eager to restore it where it had been lost, and who had taken—successfully taking—these means to recover for the people who they had unquestionably lost—control of their own affairs. In short, they were not trying to change our institutions. The initiative, referendum, and recall were in their eyes (as they are in mine) merely a

means to an end—that end being the restoration of the control of public opinion. Where opinion already controls, where there is now actual, genuine representative government, as I believe there is in Virginia and in the South in general, they are not necessary. Each state must judge for itself. I do not see how it could be made a subject of National policy. The people will, in my opinion, demand these measures only where they are manifestly necessary to take legislation and the control of administrative action away from special, hopelessly entrenched interests. They are no general or universal panaceas. The recall of Judges I am absolutely against, and always have been. It is a remedy for a symptom, not for a disease—the disease being the control of the system by influence which general opinion has ceased to control. If interested me very much to find that even in Oregon literally no one thought of these new methods of action as a substitute for representative institutions, but only as a means of stimulating and controlling them as devoted to the idea of our representative institutions as we are—and are bent upon realizing these ideas in practice. That is their conscious object. As for the recall, it is seldom used outside the municipalities, it does not number an instance of its use as a state officer. It is merely "a gun behind the door." Faithfully yours, WOODROW WILSON.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS AND HIS POSITION ON INDIAN MISSION SCHOOLS. In its issue of Jan. 4, the Times editorially commented on an attack alleged to have been made on Congressman Stephens, because of the position of the Indian Commission, as chairman of the Interior Committee, had taken on the matter of appropriating public money for the building up and maintenance of Catholic Indian schools. The Times could hardly believe that the Catholics, as a body, would endorse such an attack, but it appears from a communication received by the Times this morning from H. J. Flusche of Elberta, and from a clipping credited to the Catholic Tribune published at Dubuque, Ia., that the Catholics do feel aggrieved at the act of Congressman Stephens. The communication and the clipping follow:

"Electra, Tex., Jan. 15, 1912. Wichita Daily Times. Dear Sirs: In your issue of Jan. 4, you published some remarks in regard to Congressman Stephens which, while misleading, unfair, and one-sided, I was in hopes you would correct them and state the true facts in a later issue. This has not been done so far. In the interest of fair play I request you to publish the enclosed clipping in your issue of this date. Respectfully yours, H. J. FLUSCHE.

"At the invitation of the Government in 1885, the Catholic Church in the United States built many mission schools among the Indians. In this way more than \$1,500,000 were expended. Addressing the various denominations of Christians, Uncle Sam said: 'There should be no monopoly in good works.' He, furthermore, promised to pay for the support and the tuition in secular branches of the pupils. 'Thus it came to pass that the mission schools were built, and were subsidized by the Government, which paid for the support and the tuition in secular branches of the pupils. The Catholic mission schools produced marvelous results, which have been recognized and lauded in the halls of Congress and in the reports of United States Indian inspectors: despite all this, however, Congress, in 1898, enacted a law prohibiting the use of public funds for the support and education of Indian children in any sectarian institution, although with astonishing inconsistency Congress every year makes a direct appropriation of public funds for the Indian pupils of Hampton Institute, which is distinctively a Protestant school. The Church could not with honor in good conscience abandon the work she had undertaken, and hence since that time has striven to support it by the voluntary offerings she solicits from the Catholic people of the United States. Those who were responsible for that act of Congress no doubt intended to do away with Catholic Indian schools entirely, but in this they did not succeed. They did succeed, however, in forcing from the pockets of the Catholic people money that in all justice should have come from another source. Since the passage of that act the times have changed and the minds of many have broadened. President Roosevelt came to the relief of Catholic mission schools by allowing the use of Indian tribal funds for certain schools, to which these funds were applied. THIS POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT WAS UPHOLD BY A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. Another policy remained by which the Catholic Indian mission schools could be helped. The Government could 'blanket-in' the teaching body of a school into the Civil Service and conduct a school as a Government institution. Upon the discontinuance of the contract system this plan was adopted. Later on President Taft was kind enough to take over four schools on this basis, his only departure from the custom in vogue being to do so by a lease instead of by purchase. TO THIS POLICY THE PRESENT CHAIRMAN OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION IS EMPHATICALLY OPPOSED. Vice-President Sherman said as Mr. Burke, of South Dakota, once said to the Catholic Indian school, 'But Representative Stephens, of Texas, is their bigoted and bitter enemy. For some time he has sought in vain to secure legislation withdrawing Government assistance from our schools. On June 21st he submitted to the Indian Commission of the House a resolution of inquiry requesting the Secretary of the Interior to fur-

The Farmers Supply Co. We are in a position to save money to our customers on anything carried by us. We handle everything in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Buggies, Wagons and Farm Implements, Grain and Feed, and have also just added a most complete stock of Shelf Hardware, and are now in position to supply our trade with anything in that line. Moon Brothers Buggies and Studebaker Wagons and Buggies are the best vehicles made. In purchasing the stock of wagons, buggies and farm implements of the Panhandle Implement Company we took over the exclusive sale of these goods in this territory. We also handle the Superior drills and Success Sulky Plows. When in need of a wagon, buggy or farm implements of any kind, we will be glad to make the price on same. Farmers Supply Co. J. T. GANT, Manager. Phone 449. Mississippi Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The following rates will be charged for announcements appearing in The Daily and Weekly Times: District Offices \$15.00 County Offices 10.00 Precinct Offices 5.00 City Offices 5.00 These rates are cash and must be paid in advance.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

All nominations under this heading are subject to the action of the Democratic primary. For District Attorney 30th Judicial District S. M. FOSTER For Representative 105th District K. W. NAPIER For County Judge C. B. FEIDER re-election. H. A. FAIRCHILD For Sheriff R. L. Peter, RANDOLPH, LEWIS JERNIGAN For County Tax Collector W. H. DAUGHERTY For County Tax Assessor JOHN ROBERTSON For County Clerk E. P. WALSH CARL YEAGER For County Treasurer T. W. McILHAY For County Attorney T. R. (Dan) BOONE T. B. GREENWORTH For County Superintendent W. O. WILLINGHAM For Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1 W. E. BROTHERS JOHN GLEN W. J. HOWARD For Constable Precinct No. 1 R. T. (Tom) PICKETT, HENRY M. ALLEN Sheriff's Sale. Under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued on the 22nd day of December, 1911, in cause No. 52225, of the 61st District or Harris county, Texas, in favor of H. Kemper against Reece S. Allen and H. M. 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### LITTLE DONE IN THE OIL FIELDS

ZERO WEATHER HAS CONTINUED TO RETARD OPERATIONS AND NO NEW WELLS IN.

### ACTIVE ACROSS THE RIVER

Several New Wells Will Be Started This Week—Others Will Be Drilled In.

Continued cold weather during the past week again retarded operations in the oil fields both at Electra and Petrolia, and the week was one of comparative inactivity in both fields. With the thermometer playing around the zero mark and with water pipes frozen and all the other accompaniments of zero weather, the oil men have been compelled to sit around and wait for warmer weather. This has been particularly true of the wild cat wells where no costly provisions have been made against a freeze. With the coming of warmer weather that is promised this week activity will open up again greater than ever. Several wells including the 99 Pumping Company's test at Petrolia, will be drilled in. Some of the wells that are near completion are the most important ones in the field and with good weather next week something important is expected before next Sunday.

The Developers Oil Company which had been making splendid progress on its well near Petrolia, was compelled to close down several days ago on account of the freeze, at a depth of 1170 feet, but work will be resumed as soon as the weather moderates. A rig for drilling into the shallow sands encountered on the tract owned by this company is being placed on the ground and it is expected that at least one shallow well will be completed before the end of the week.

Jack Kelly will start spudding in on his test near De Soto tomorrow providing the weather will permit and Benson and Little will start drilling their test at old Thornberry; west of Petrolia during the week, if weather conditions improve. The Corsicana Petroleum Company is getting ready to start drilling on the Schmoeker farm near Burk Burnett and drilling will start on the Wichita Falls Oil and Gas Company's well on the Avis ranch at once. Several other wild cat locations have been made but do not warrant a definite announcement.

The Hall County Oil Company has shipped in a new outfit to take the place of the rotary which they had been using on the test near Memphis and expect to drill several hundred feet deeper.

Across the river in Oklahoma there has been great activity. During the week the Manfion Oil and Gas Company was organized at Manfion with W. R. Harrington as president and that place. Friday night at Fredericks preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a strong local company to prospect for oil in Tillman county. The Grandfield Oil and Gas Company has authorized drilling on W. R. Harrington's farm and a derrick is being placed on the ground at Devoit, on across Red River from Burk Burnett. J. E. Goss who is sinking the well on the Campbell farm near Davidson, it is reported, will start work soon on a test in the Hackberry Bend neighborhood. Work is also progressing on a well at Rock Ford, south of the Deep Red and northeast of Grandfield. In Comanche county C. D. Cunningham, who holds extensive leases is getting ready to drill. Near Lawton, the Comanche County Oil and Gas Company has started drilling with a standard rig on the Kuntz farm. The Steel City Oil Company and Benedum & Trees are also prospecting in the vicinity of Lawton and Apeahstone.

The Manfion Petroleum Company is busily engaged leveling ground for the construction of twelve 37,500 barrel steel storage tanks which will be constructed on their tank farm two and one-half miles west of Electra.

They have already completed two tanks and have secured right of way from the land owners between these tank farm and their tank farm three miles north of Electra where seven steel tanks are now completed and under construction. These tanks will be connected directly with the Electra field and will also connect with each other to take care of any surplus production which might be run to either tank farm, they also are connected with the main pipe line and loading rack. The construction of this immense steel storage specks volumes for the faith shown by the big company in the Electra field.

The Pierce-Fordyce Company are also going to operate a tank farm at Electra and are now constructing tanks on same which farm is located about one and one-half mile south-east of Electra.

It is estimated that one thousand tank men are now working within a radius of three miles of Electra, scores of teams are constantly engaged in hauling steel for tanks and since the weather has warmed up general activities are resumed.

How About Lying Low? Roosevelt isn't "lying as low" as he thinks he is.—Memphis Commercial-Appel.

### SCANT INFORMATION SECURED FROM THE LAIRD OF SKIBO

By United Press. Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The Stanley Steel Committee today paid Andrew Carnegie \$25,700 in fees for testifying before them during the past three days, and found the price dear for the information elicited. When the members came to figure out tonight the result of the fifteen hours, heeling of the diminutive Laird of Skibo, they found that examination had netted fewer tangible facts than that obtained from any other witness of importance.

### PASSENGER TRAIN IS DISCONTINUED

Train No. 278 southbound over the M. & T. leaving here at 12:45 a. m., and train No. 277 arriving here from Dallas at 3:30 has been discontinued, the order being effective this morning. Hereafter the through sleeper over the Northwestern going to Dallas will be attached to the 6:20 a. m. train, and returning will arrive here on the Katy train at 10:30 and sleep over here until 3:45 a. m. The sleeping service will also be changed from a standard car to a tourist car. Passengers northbound over the Northwestern however, will have access to the sleeping car here as soon as the Katy train arrives, and also those going south may have their berth up on the arrival of the Northwestern train from Hammon, which is due at 12:45 a. m.

The reason given for the discontinuance of the Katy train is that business all over the state is rather quiet and orders have come from Katy headquarters to cut off 1000 miles of passenger train service.

### FAMOUS BOOZE FOUNDRY VACATED

For the first time in thirty years the building at the corner of Ohio and Seventh street, known as the White Elephant, is unoccupied as a booze foundry. The building is the oldest two-story brick structure in the city and was erected for a saloon. It has been used for that purpose ever since and in the early days was also the scene of a gambling house and dance hall. That times have changed and things are getting better is evidenced by the fact that at least two of the famous, or infamous, that of gambling and dance hall, are no longer tolerated. The house, however, is not long to be vacant of its worst traffic, for another booze emporium, it is said, will open there next week.

### PREDICTS STAMPEDE TO CHAMP CLARK

By United Press. McAlester, Okla., Jan. 13.—Judge Preslieb Cole, a staunch Bryan supporter since 1894, after reading Woodrow Wilson's alleged "Jolene" letter has sent the following telegram to Woodrow Wilson to Jolene, president of the Katy, wanting you knocking into a cocked hat has caused a panic among Wilson's supporters in Oklahoma and a general stampede to Champ Clark. Your friends will not endorse this flexible brand of Democracy in the approaching election, where the candidates must stand on their records.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE MEETS

Political Situation Generally Discussed—Col. Williams Had No Statement to Make. Austin, Texas, Jan. 13.—Col. Sheb Williams, chairman for the Democratic State executive committee, was here today and held a conference with the governor and others on the political situation generally. Col. Williams said he had no statement to make, but in answer to a question said that practically all of the candidates for offices in the next general state election had already filed their names with him to be placed on the official ballot. This indicates that considerable interest is manifested in the coming election by the candidates if not by the people.

Asks \$17,500 Damages. Greenville, Texas, Jan. 13.—Claiming in his petition that he was shot in the leg by a pistol carried by the conductor, J. H. Monroe, a traveling salesman, has filed suit against the Texas Midland Railway Company. He asks for \$17,500 and says the shooting occurred near Commerce, Texas.

### FATAL SEQUEL TO ABDUCTION CASE

SNEAD-BOYCE AFFAIR WINDS UP IN THE KILLING OF YOUNG BOYCE'S FATHER

### BOYCE, SR. WAS UNARMED

Tragedy Took Place Last Night at the Metropolitan Hotel in Ft. Worth—Creates Great Excitement. Boyce Succumbs to Wounds. Ft. Worth, Texas, Jan. 13.—A. G. Boyce, Sr., died at 10 o'clock tonight from a bullet wound inflicted by a man who has been charged with the murder of his son, A. G. Boyce, Jr., who was shot and killed last night at the Metropolitan Hotel in Ft. Worth.

### MORE LIGHT ON "COST SYSTEM"

ENTIRE COST OF KILLING AND DRESSING CATTLE CHARGED TO DRESSED MEAT.

### BY-PRODUCTS ALL PROFIT

In Packers' Trial Government Shows How Packing Houses Added to the Cost of Living. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13.—After tracing innumerable sets of figures and going over the entire system of bookkeeping relating to the process of "cost fixing" of Morris & Company, the government was able today to present a startling bit of evidence to the jury that is trying the packers in Federal Judge Carpenter's court. It was shown that from 1906 to 1908 the entire cost of killing and preparing the carcasses was assessed against the dressed meat department. Dressed meat is but one of a score of products that come from the entire cost of hides, being placed against the cost of hides, and the enormous advance in the price of meat. It was shown that for years only a nominal price was charged as the cost of hides. Later this "cost" was dropped from the packer's books, and the government against the fresh meat department. In 1907 it was learned that the Morris warehouse was filled with the hides of thousands of cows. The books showed that these were actually acquired without cost. They had been paid for out of the cost of producing fresh meats. These hides were held until prices advanced and then resold through subsidiary companies at "all profit." The government's attempt to show that the packing houses are operated on the same scheme and that this was part of the syndicate arrangement.

### EXCURSION RATES FROM WICHITA FALLS

The several railroads entering the city announce a number of excursion rates to various points during the next few weeks which are of general interest. For the Mardi Gras at New Orleans the Denver and M. & T. announce an excursion rate of \$20.75 for the round trip, the route being via Chicago. These tickets are on sale up to and including Feb. 19 and returning good until March 2, with a privilege of extension until March 18, by the payment of \$1 extra.

### ATWELL TELLS OF SHOOTING

By United Press. Dallas, Jan. 13.—United States District Attorney Atwell returned to this city last night following the shooting. When seen by a newspaper man he declared that the tragedy was a very unfortunate affair and said that he talked to the man who was shot a short time after the shooting and also to Young Snead in regard to the matter. "Snead was terribly worked up over the matter," said Mr. Atwell. "A short time before the shooting I talked to Mr. Boyce, and suggested that the best thing that could be done was to hush up the entire matter and keep so much out of the papers about the unfortunate affair. Following this I had a talk with Snead, and he and I went to supper together. Following this Snead told me that he had had to go to the hotel and get his grip and suit case and that he went back that the shooting occurred and I did not see the actual shooting. Young Snead was terribly worked up over the affair and I saw that he was almost beyond himself. The shooting, however, came as a great surprise, and I gave no indication of committing such a rash deed. I suppose he lost all control of himself when he walked back to the hotel and saw Mr. Boyce seated in the hotel lobby. It was a very unfortunate affair and a very regrettable one. It came as a great shock to me and I am sure to every one who was concerned in the affair."

### GREENVILLE \$70,000 SCHOOL BUILDING

By United Press. Greenville, Texas, Jan. 13.—Greenville's new \$70,000 school building has been completed. It was turned on this evening and a formal inspection was made by the Board of Education. It is claimed to be one of the handsomest and most complete within the state.

### COAL PRICES ADVANCED

By United Press. London, Tex., Jan. 13.—Alarmed by the practical certainty of a miners' strike today announced an advance of 75 cents a ton on coal deliveries at the mines. A decided increase in the retail price is expected on Monday. Employees at the navy yards are working day and night to store up surplus for use on the warships.

### A PREACHER CAUSES TROUBLE

ROSA HAGA OF TULSA, OKLA., SAYS RECTOR OF CHURCH FATHER OF HER CHILD.

### FILES SUIT FOR \$50,000

By United Press. Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 13.—Rev. V. McIlwaine, rector of fashionable St. Joseph's Episcopal Church for forty years, now retired, but retained as rector emeritus of the church, was made defendant today in a sensational breach of promise suit, filed by Rosa Haga, of Tulsa, Okla., who asks \$50,000 damages. Her petition recites that on September 17, 1903, a child was born to them, and that at the minister's solicitation she moved last April from Keokuk, Iowa, to Tulsa, Okla., where he built a house for her, promising to marry her when the house was completed. The house is not taken place in spite of requests of plaintiffs.

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### TWO CONVICTS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE

The Others Grow Indignant—Write the Governor and Put Up a Reward for Their Capture. Austin, Texas, Jan. 13.—Convicts at the State penitentiary, whom Governor Colquitt has suggested be worked on the State's road without being guarded, are indignant that two of their number should have escaped from the prison farm. Governor Colquitt today received a letter signed by thirty convicts offering a reward of \$250 for the capture of the two men. The convicts subscribed sums ranging from \$1 to \$10. They state they were well-treated and that the escape is an outrage.

### ALLEGED CAMORRIST CAUGHT AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13.—After a chase lasting six years, over many countries of Europe, Canada, Mexico and a large part of the United States, Giuseppe Maculuso, alleged to be a member of the murderous Camorra of Italy, has been run to earth and is held by the Federal authorities here tonight for extradition to his native country. The Italian Government has been on the trail of Maculuso since October 4, 1905, when he is alleged to have kidnapped the son of a wealthy resident of Prizzi, province of Palermo. Two days later, on the failure of the father to pay the ransom for the return of his child, it is alleged that Maculuso put the boy to death. Maculuso's sudden disappearance is said to have directed suspicion to him.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER POORE, AT HEARING TODAY REMANDED THE PRISONER TO THE CUSTODY OF THE MARSHAL UNTIL JANUARY 30TH WHEN HE IS EXPECTED TO FORMALIZE UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ITALY WILL BE ORDERED TURNED OVER TO THE AGENTS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

### IRON WORKERS DENY ALLEGATION

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 13.—Denial that Henry W. Leightner, of Pittsburg and E. A. Clancy, of San Francisco, were not elected officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers because they had given detectives information regarding the alleged dynamiting conspiracy, was officially made here today. The denial is published in the "Bridgeman," the official organ of the Iron Workers.

### ZBYSKO TO WRESTLE MAHOUT

Kansas City, Jan. 13.—Hoping to get a match for the world's championship with Frank Gotch, Zbysko, the Polish grappler, today signed through his manager, Jack Herman, to meet Yussip Mahout, who is held out by Gotch as a "chopping block" for all challengers. A part of the agreement of the bout with Mahout is that if Zbysko is victorious, he is to be called up for trial in the Desha county court here this week. The case was brought here on change of venue from Jefferson county.

### TO BUILD 3-MILE SPUR

By United Press. Waco, Texas, Jan. 13.—Major Earl I. Brown, of Galveston, with other engineers, spent the day here, and tonight announced that a spur will be built from Downsview on the Sap Railroad to the site of the lock and dam below here on the river, to the River material. It is about three miles. Delivery of material begins with the completion of the spur.

### PLEAD GUILTY TO GET BENEFIT OF PRISON TREATMENT

By United Press. Canyon City, Colo., Jan. 13.—That a convict serving a term in the Colorado State prison here pleaded guilty to the charge against him to get the benefit of the prison treatment for consumption was made known here today through an admission by the prisoner himself. Albert Blunt, aged 23, who was utterly destitute and suspected of burglary at Grand Junction, declared he confessed a crime he did not commit in order to enter the pen, where he could have a chance to effect a cure. He says he was dying of the disease in the jail at Grand Junction. That he did get well there is no denying for since he entered the penitentiary last May he has gained 15 pounds.

### FOSS SWAMPED WITH LETTERS

DEMANDING THAT THE LAW TAKE ITS COURSE AND RICHESON DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR. Attorney for Condemned Man Says Edmonds' Father Will Continue to Try to Save Richeson's Life. By United Press. Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—Moses Grant Edmonds, father of Violet Edmonds, the heiress to whom the Rev. C. V. T. Richeson was engaged when he was arrested for the murder of Avila Linnell, has not abandoned the confessed slayer in his state, as was reported, according to a statement by William A. Morse, attorney for Richeson tonight. "I know that Mr. Edmonds has abandoned Richeson in disgust, as you say," said Morse. "Edmonds will continue to furnish money to carry on the fight to save the condemned man from death."

### "EYE FOR AN EYE"

Richeson has been informed of the attitude of the Edmonds family, and he has been more careful in the past forty-eight hours than any time since his arrest. Guards in his corridor declared this evening that the man's spirits are buoyed on a self-centered hope that his life may be spared. But the consensus of opinion of local attorneys and politicians, who are too deeply interested in the Richeson case has been made an issue in the election of a new member of the executive council by the legislature, is that Richeson will die in the chair. Legislators, members of the executive council, Governor Posa, and Judge Sanderson, who sentenced Richeson to death, have been swamped with letters, demanding "an eye for an eye," and beseege Governor Ross "not to interfere with the course of the laws," under which he was selected and which he swore to uphold. One of these letters from a resident of Haysard, Ohio, reads: "To the Governor's Council, Boston—Gentlemen: In God's name I ask you not to interfere with the law but let it take its course in the case of Richeson. Take to your homes, if he has murdered one of your daughters would you give him time to repent? How much time did he give the poor innocent girl to make her peace with God?"

### W. E. BROTHERS FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

The Times is authorized to announce W. E. Brothers as a candidate for re-election to the office of justice of the peace, precinct No. 1, Wichita county. Mr. Brothers is now serving his third term in this office and refers to his record as such as his best recommendation for re-election and re-election. He submits his candidacy for this office to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on July 27th. As he has been a resident of Wichita Falls and of Wichita county for the past twenty-five years or more he is therefore entitled to further introduction to them at the hands of the Times except to thank them for their support in the past and let them know he will show proper appreciation if they again see proper to re-elect him to the office. The Times takes pleasure in presenting Judge Brothers' claims to the voters and trusts they will be given due consideration at the proper time.

### TRIAL OF ALLEGED MURDERER

Arkansas City, Ark., Jan. 13.—The case of W. C. Alexander, accused of killing J. P. Kelley at Pine Bluff some time ago, is to be called up for trial in the Desha county court here this week. The case was brought here on change of venue from Jefferson county.

### LIANO IS PREPARING AN EXTENSIVE MINERAL AND GRANITE EXHIBIT FOR THE TEXAS LAND SHOW AT HONSTON BEGINNING JANUARY 13TH.

Idaho's First Extra Session. Boise, Idaho, Jan. 13.—The first extra session ever held by the legislature of Idaho convened today in response to the call of Governor Hawley. The work of the session will be confined to the consideration and action upon the proposed revision of the revenue laws of the state.

### LIGHT PLANT FOR ELECTRA

M. H. CARPENTER AND ASSOCIATES OF THIS CITY GRANTED FRANCHISE THERE.

### AN ICE PLANT, TOO

Oil Companies and Merchants Have Signed Contracts Assuring Patronage. M. H. Carpenter and associates of the Carpenter Electric Company of this city have been granted a franchise for the operation of an electric light and power plant and ice factory at Electra. The franchise extends for twenty-five years, and work on the plant is to start within ninety days. Mr. Carpenter announces that plans for a building to house the plant have already been drawn by an architect. The building is to be fifty by seventy-five feet and is to be finished with concrete. The new Westinghouse squirrel engine motor will be installed. This motor is said to be the best adapted for the operation of oil pumps made. Contractors have already been closed with many of the companies operating in the oil field for power for lights, drilling, pumping and other purposes, and practically every business house in Electra has contracted to use a minimum amount of current.

### SOME WHEAT YIELDS OF 23 YEARS AGO

The Iowa Park Herald reports the following from the Iowa Park Texas 23 years ago: Wheat Crop For '89. The following report of large yields of wheat comes from the farmers in the vicinity of Iowa Park. Note the average: M. Dodson's crop av. 33 3/4 John Frisinger " 25 1/2 G. Heiserer " 25 1/2 John Covarrack " 25 J. S. Akers " 29 J. R. Burkus " 27 J. B. Winfree " 27 L. Troutman " 25 E. A. McChesky " 25 Messrs. Fureson, Moberly, Bledsoe, Evans and nearly a hundred other farmers in the vicinity of Iowa Park have equally as good yields, and show the average to be nearly 25 bushels, which at 73 cents the price paid by the grain dealers gives the farmer an average of \$18 a acre for a product on land that cost him \$5 an acre.

### MILLIONAIRE FOR DAY TELLS EXPERIENCES

New York, Jan. 13.—Refreshed after a long sleep in a luxurious hotel, John Jay McDevitt, the "millionaire for a day," sat in his room on the fourth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria and begged a group of reporters for information as to the goings of real millionaires when they start out to have a lively time. McDevitt arrived in this city on a special train, coming from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to live the life of a millionaire in New York for one day. He had been given \$2,500 to withdraw from a political race. "It was some night," he declared, "believing that I started going to the time you special train hit New York and kept it up until I fell into this couch a little before 5 o'clock today. I had a good sleep, but now that I am awake, I don't know just how to start in again. I suppose the right way is to have a couple of reporters come up and give me a bath. Then I'll get a manicure. Just that way you get your millionaires start the day here."

### ONE OF THE REPORTERS ASKED ABOUT HIS FINANCES AND WANTED TO KNOW IF HE WOULD ASPIRANT BE GET READY TO GO HOME.

"Oh, I'm all right now. I went broke very early today, but Dr. Sweeney, who came along as a special physician, loaned me a hundred and I'm going to borrow another hundred this afternoon. By the way, there is Dr. Sweeney in the next room. He came along to keep me well, but the nurse was too fast for him and he's in himself."

### "YOU SEE MY PURPOSE IN MAKING THIS TRIP," HE SAID IN RESPONSE TO ANOTHER QUESTION, "WAS TO HAVE A GOOD TIME AND FIND OUT HOW IT IS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE."

"I grabbed this bunch of cash, and was knowing, around Wilkesbarre with it, but I got tired of that life, so I hit on this plan. I'm no faker. Everybody thinks that I am but they are mistaken. I am the only man that ever came in this burg on a trip like this who is not a faker. I'm keeping a close eye on the money. I'm keeping a close eye on the money. I'm keeping a close eye on the money. There have been a bunch of fellows trying to get me to go on the stage, but I turned them all down. Why, one fellow came to see me last night and wanted to make five suits of clothes. I wouldn't listen to him. I told him that I have two suits of clothes now, and an extra pair of shoes, too."

# 220 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL PRODUCED IN U. S. IN 1911

The production of petroleum in 1911 increased slightly over the record-breaking figures of 1910; moreover, the industry assumed a steadier condition, owing to the absence of the very disturbing incidents of 1910, such as the bringing in of the Lakeview gusher and other great wells in California. The trade has also accustomed itself to the unusual wells in the Caddo oil field of Louisiana. The following table gives a comparison of the final figures of the United States Geological survey for 1910 and the estimated output for 1911.

Production of Petroleum in 1910 and 1911	1910	1911
	bbls.	bbls.
Appalachian	31,985,515	28,000,000
California	73,010,560	81,000,000
Kan. and Okla.	53,157,386	56,000,000
Louisiana	6,841,395	10,000,000
Texas	8,899,266	9,000,000
Miscellaneous	35,661,926	33,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,556,043</b>	<b>217,000,000</b>

The most striking feature of the year in the petroleum industry was the development of the Electrica oil field in northern Texas.

The total production for the United States is between 215,000,000 and 220,000,000 barrels. The gain in a single State—California—was greater than the net gain shown for the country as a whole, the usual decline in the older districts offsetting the increase in the Middle West and South. Once more the refining interests and marketers of fuel oils, etc., have by strenuous efforts almost completely compensated the increased production by bringing about an increase in consumption. There is no longer much doubt that a plentiful oil supply will be afforded for many years; rather, the general feeling expressed by the question "Where will oil break out next?" is a disturbing element.

**Improved Foreign Market Conditions.** A valued feature in the work of finding use for the great output is the restoration of a better market condition abroad. The exports have increased very satisfactorily. Another outlet is due to the general recognition of the fact that asphaltic oils, which have been a drug on the market, make the best surfacing material for macadam roads.

The petroleum trade as a whole has suffered of late from two antagonistic conditions. First, there has been an oversupply due to the sudden development of great fields first in one part of the country and then in another until a surfeit became shaken as to the possibility of maintaining a satisfactory price. This condition has had an unfavorable effect on production in the older settled districts which have passed the gusher stage and yet are capable with fair prices of maintaining a reasonable output for many years. Second, the trade has been constantly handicapped by the fear lest the big producing districts should be rapidly as they have waxed and leave a supply far below the capacity of the huge industrial plants designed to utilize such veritable floods of oil as have characterized late years.

For two years, however, discoveries of oil fields of great size have followed one another so closely that doubt has become conviction that the supply is abundant for years. It can not be denied that the quality of geologic deduction has so changed for the better, thanks to more expert and intelligent field investigations, that the geologist's estimates of the oil resources are now more than generally accepted by the oil producers and users. The common expression "Oil is everywhere" is a daily exaggeration of the idea that the oil supply may be depended upon.

**Growing Substitution of Oil for Coal.** For just about a year the oil trade has been doing under this new conviction of a sufficient supply, which has especially affected the consumer. The tendency to substitute oil for coal in many industrial establishments is growing rapidly. It is further encouraged by the possibilities of still greater economies by burning oil in internal-combustion engines. Its advantages long known in the manufacture of fine glass are being heeded. It has been adopted by the Navy and its use increases on the railroads. Oil is being taken seriously.

During the year stocks in general have declined except in California. In the Appalachian field and in the Mid-Continent field they remained stationary. In Illinois there are about 31 million barrels in storage, compared with 27 million in 1910. The stock on the Pacific coast is estimated at 40 million barrels, compared with only 33 million barrels, at the close of 1910. In neither year is account taken of such producers' stored oil as has not been sold or even carefully measured but is chiefly contained in open reservoirs.

**General Rise in Prices.** In the Appalachian field the pipeline price of \$1.30 a barrel has prevailed steadily throughout the year, at the end of which the price of oil of Pennsylvania grade was raised from \$1.30 to \$1.35 a barrel. This is the first advance in price since March, 1907. In Illinois the changes have been as follows: At the beginning of 1911, 60 cents a barrel was paid for light oil and 53 cents for heavy oil. Light oil was raised on May 2 to 63 cents and on June 14 to 65 cents. The heavy oil was raised to 55 cents on May 2.

The Mid-Continent field began the year with oil at 42 cents a barrel and on January 2 the price was raised to 44 cents. On May 2 this was changed to 46 cents, on June 14 to 48 cents, and on September 12 to 50 cents.

In California the prices were held

# WHAT MORE APPROPRIATE FOR HIM THAN A BOX OF "VICAR," THE QUALITY HAVANA CIGAR

## Why Didn't Tyson's Lake Freeze Over During Zero Weather?

Why was it that when every lake, pond and stream in this section of the country was frozen over during the zero weather last week that ice did not form on Tyson's lake north of the city? This is a phenomena that most challenge the attention of local scientists. Dr. Tyson, himself is authority for the statement that at no time even during the coldest weather did the lake freeze over, and while others were enjoying this sport at Lake Wichita where ice covered the lake four inches thick and more the water at Tyson's lake was tossing in frozen waves.

So far as is known the physical and chemical properties of the water in Tyson's lake is the same as at Lake Wichita, and the only cause advanced in explanation of the phenomena is that gas which bubbles up from the bottom of the lake so agitates the water that it cannot freeze.

That gas continually escapes from the bottom of this lake has been known for several years. At times it escapes in greater quantities than at others, and at several times it has bubbled up to the surface in such quantities that when a match was applied it burned on the top of the water.

It has been believed that a well sunk in this vicinity would find gas in paying quantities. A movement was set on foot several months ago to drill a well in that vicinity, but as yet the details have not been closed.

## General Lee's Last Mission

With the approach of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, January 19th which is observed in an appropriate manner at many places in the South, reminiscences of the great-hearted Southern leader are in order.

The following from last week's Literary Digest is of interest:

At the close of the Civil War General Lee was offered all sorts of openings, ranging from valuable jobs in vaudeville to fixed positions in the realms of finance, but he refused them all. On one occasion he was approached with the tender of the presidency of an insurance company at a salary of \$50,000 a year, and his declination on the grounds of unfitness was promptly met with reply: "But, general, you will not be expected to do any work; what we wish is the use of your name." Then came Lee's famous reply: "Don't you think," he said, "that if my name is worth \$50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it? And so the time flew by, with lucrative proposals of every imaginable sort constantly appearing on the scene and the good Southern commander refusing all of them. "They are offering me poor father everything," said one of his daughters, "but the only thing he will accept is a place where he may earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work." Finally, the little college of Washington, in reality only an academy, with 40 students and some three or four professors, made him a proposition. Lee was to be president at the salary of \$1,500 a year, and he was to be assured of that position for the rest of his life. He accepted gladly, and that small Virginia institution, now known as Washington and Lee, immediately experienced a noble change. Lee founded the honor system, elevated the school's standards, called to his aid the most accomplished professors to be found, invited his old soldiers to send their sons to his tutorage at small cost, and in all ways made his presence felt as vividly in peace as in war. He knew all the students; he sat as prompt at chapel as the chaplains; he audited every account; he presided at every faculty meeting; he studied and signed every report. And what is more, writes Thomas Nelson Page, in his new book on "Lee as College President" (Scrimer's); he was feared and loved by every boy he knew—and Lee knew them all.

An invitation to visit him in his office was the most dreaded event in the student's life, the actual interview was always softened by a noble courtesy on the president's part into an experience which left an impress throughout life, and ever remained a cherished memory.

## LESS THAN FOUR THOUSAND BALES

Total Ginnings in Wichita County Up to Jan. 1st, Were Only 3,955 Bales

According to reports received from every ginner in Wichita county the total ginnings up to January 1 had been only 3,955 bales, nearly five thousand bales less than the previous year and the smallest number of bales ever ginned in any year since cotton became an important crop in this county. At the same date Archer county had ginned 2,114 bales. Last year Wichita county ginned 8,898 bales at the same date and year ago while Archer county had ginned 4,772 bales at the same date.

## THREE QUARTERS MILLION DOLLARS LIFE INSURANCE

The Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company passed the three quarters of a million mark in business yesterday, winding up last night with \$754,000 worth of insurance in force on its books. This insurance is carried in 382 policies, which are written for men all over North Texas and Southern Oklahoma. In view of the fact that the company wrote its first policy in the latter part of May last year, and has therefrom only been writing business a little over seven months the showing is a most flattering one.

A party of Wisconsin farmers will locate on the Buena Vista irrigation project near the Imperial Dam recently completed on the Pecos River near Pecos City.

ways walked slowly and even, peacefully, for he was already sensible of the trouble which finally struck him down; and the impression that remains with me chiefly is of his dignity and his gracious courtesy. I do not remember that we feared him at all, or even stood in awe of him. Collegians stand in awe of few things or persons. But we honored him beyond measure, and after nearly forty years he is still the most imposing figure I ever saw. Efforts were made time and time again to induce him to accept a position at the head of some establishment or enterprise, the enticements of which would enable him to live in ease for the rest of his life; but all such invitations he promptly declined. To one of these invitations urging him to accept a position "at the head of a large house to represent Southern commerce" to reside in New York, and have placed at his disposal an immense sum of money, he replied: "I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life." And how well he did it these last few illustrations will go far to show.

On one occasion, having learned during a visit to a friend (Colonel Preston) that two little boys in the family were sick with croup, he trudge back next day in the midst of a storm with a basket of peccans and a toy for his two little friends.

As he rode in the afternoons on Traveler, he was often greeted by the children, to whom at times he extended an invitation to come and ride with him, and this invitation came to be a coveted honor. On another occasion as he was riding, he came upon two little daughters of ex-Governor Lecher, the elder of whom was vainly trying to get her six-year-old sister to return home. As General Lee rode up, she accosted him. "General Lee won't you please make this child go home to her mother?"

The general stopped and invited the little rebel to ride home with him, which she graciously consented to do and was thereupon lifted up in front of him and "was thus grandly escorted home." When the mother asked the other child why she had given General Lee so much trouble, she said:

"I couldn't make Fan go home, and I thought he could do anything."

formed Congress, a decrease in the cost of government might be assured. There is need, he said, of reorganization of the government departments, a consolidation and a weeding out of bureaus that overlap in their work; scores of local offices throughout the country should be abolished and hundreds of political appointees who do but little work should be taken off the pay roll and there should be an improvement in the personnel of government employes through the introduction of the Civil Service in practically every field; business methods should be employed by Uncle Sam just as big corporations use them, a modern system of accounting and reporting should be adopted and last of all the Economy Commission should be continued in its work.

The Treasury Department, Mr. Taft showed, looked after the nation's finances and the life-saving savings. The commission, he said, had recommended the abolition of the Revenue Cutter Service, which would mean a saving of \$1,000,000 a year.

"The greatest economy and efficiency and the benefits which may accrue from the President's devoting his time to the work which is most worth while," said the President "may be assured only by treating all the distinctly administrative officer sin the department at Washington and in the field in the same way as inferior officers have been treated. The time has come when all these officers should be placed in the classified service. The time has also come when those provisions of law which give to these officers a fixed term of years should be repealed. So long as fixed term of years is provided by law the question of reappointment of an officer, no matter how efficiently he may have performed his duties, will inevitably be raised periodically. So long as appointments to these offices must be confirmed by the Senate, and so long as appointments to them must be made every four years, just as long will it be impossible to provide a force of employes with a reasonably permanent tenure who are qualified by reason of education and training to do the best work."

Giving examples of excessive government expenditure along certain lines the President told Congress that in one department it cost \$5.34 per thousand to handle incoming mail and in another department \$54.40 per thousand. For handling outgoing mail one department expended \$5.94 per thousand; another \$69.89. Either one department paid too much or the other not enough, he said. In travel alone the government expends about \$12,000,000 a year. Definite tests, he pointed out, have shown that a saving in this item alone of a little over half of one cent a mile probably could be effected.

Through the introduction of labor saving machinery; through the elimination of unnecessary copy work, by cutting down needless expense in the distribution of public documents and in many other ways could millions be saved each year. The President urged the adoption of the "budget system" which would bring before Congress, the press and the people of the country not only the proposed expenditures of the government but its revenue. "The United States is the only great nation whose government is operated without a budget," he said. Later, the President declared he intends to send to Congress a plan for which will safeguard the government interest and yet provide for their old age.

## TAFT'S MESSAGE ON ECONOMY

(Continued from page 1)

will take in their own departments; their own work and that of their subordinates, he said, could hardly be estimated.

"The initial work," said President Taft, "has been well done. The inquiry with its constructive measures is well under way. The work about to be presented with vigor and receive the financial support necessary to make it effective during the next fiscal year. Every economy which has been or will be effected through changes in organization or method will insure to the benefit of the government and of the people an increased measure through the years which follow. I am convinced that results which are really worth while cannot be secured, or at least can be secured only in small part, through the prosecution of irregular intervals or special inquiries bearing on particular services or features of administration. The benefits thus obtained must be but temporary. The problem of good administration is not one that can be solved at one time. It is a continuously present one."

In many ways the President in-

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