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NUMBER 41

ITS THEORY WAS ERRONEOUS

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE FINDS SERIOUS FAULT WITH TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT ON WOOL TARIFF.

REPORT IS FRAGMENTARY

Does Not Afford Trustworthy Results for Guidance in Tariff Legislation.

By Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., March 27.—That the Tariff Board in its report to Congress on the wool schedule proceeded upon an entirely erroneous theory and that its report was "untenable" is the conclusion of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House as set forth in a report prepared by Representative Underwood, chairman of the committee, in connection with the re-introduction of the wool bill providing a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on raw wool.

This bill, which after slight revision in conference last summer, was vetoed by President Taft, who gave then as his principal reason for exercise of the veto power that the Tariff Board had made no report on the subject. Last December the Board reported and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, after an analysis of this report, re-introduced the old bill claiming that there was nothing in that report to justify any change.

Summarizing the conclusion of the committee, Chairman Underwood says: "A careful and painstaking analysis of the wool report of the Tariff Board discloses conclusions as follows:

"The theory of applying tariff duties according to the difference in the cost of production in this and in foreign countries, upon which the Board has projected and prepared its report, is entirely erroneous and untenable. Furthermore, if this theory could have been systematically and carefully applied, it would not have afforded trustworthy results for guidance in preparing tariff legislation.

"The board's report is fragmentary and incomplete, and rests on an incorrect statistical basis. Hence it has no claims to confidence for the results set forth therein, even should the reliability of the theory of the cost of production be conceded.

"Those persons who are willing to overlook the lack of theoretical soundness and of statistical accuracy will find the data of the report too fragmentary and incomplete to admit of conclusions with reference to rates of tariff duty. Even under the most favorable interpretation of the report, conclusions as to duties can be reached for only a few paragraphs.

"It is not possible to formulate definite conclusions, because the figures vary widely, and seriously lack uniformity and comparability. So much is this the case that justification is apparently afforded in the report for rates that are in conflict with one another. It is thus seen that the report leaves the question of the tariff duties on wool as much unsolved as before the Tariff Board was formed.

"So far as conclusions can be drawn from the board's report, it furnishes nothing to justify any change in the rates proposed in the present bill.

"In making the computations from which have resulted the rates as justified by the Tariff Board's data, the most expensive and difficult conditions indicated by the data as attending production have been employed with a view to being more than just in the conclusions. The necessity of protections to equalize the difference in the cost of production beyond the rates carried by this bill exists in but few instances, and the probability the result would have been different.

"The action was taken at a meeting of the board of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas held today in New York, Chairman Frank Trumbull presiding. For a long time past President Allen has been in very poor health and he has frequently expressed to friends his desire to relinquish the cares of active railroad management and seek a much needed rest. Only recently he contemplated a vacation and sojourn at one of the health resorts. Three years ago he was seriously ill at Excelsior Springs. A few weeks ago Mr. Allen suffered a nervous shock, being caught in a wreck on the Pennsylvania enroute to New York to attend a board meeting.

Charles E. Schaff, vice president of the New York Central lines, west of Buffalo, is located in Chicago. For many years he was general manager of the Big Four at Cincinnati, and as represents that company's proprietary interests in St. Louis terminal board. His railroad career, like that of Mr. Allen, has been marked by steady promotion in the service of railroad operation and his executive ability is recognized throughout the West.

needs also sufficiently satisfy those of the producer."

After reviewing the Democratic revision of last year to secure reversion of the wool schedule and the President's veto, the committee quoted the report on the original wool bill to the effect that "it would be trifling with the people to give further consideration to Republican counsels of more delay in this matter."

"Notwithstanding this conviction," the report continues, "the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives, impatient to respond to the demands of the people for the speedy revision of a schedule of indefensible rates, was forced to delay further effort to respond to the protests of the American people."

The message of the President submitting the report of the Tariff Board and his recommendations that the Board's findings be used as a basis for a reduction of rates, is then quoted and the committee comments: "The committee has made a careful analysis of the report of the Tariff Board in order to interpret the findings and to discover in what particulars the committee's bill of the last session was defective, or failed to adjust the duties in an equitable and proper manner. This analysis has failed to reveal anything that requires a single change in the rates fixed in the committee's bill, and the committee is constrained to present again the results of its investigations of last summer, as embodied in the bill presented to the House at that time.

"As shown in the analysis, the data of the report of the Tariff Board have been found to be diffuse analysis of the money expenses in significant findings and, as stated to afford the committee no valid reason for any change in its recommendations of last session with regard to the rates of Schedule K."

The report of the committee further states that the Tariff Board's report largely consisted of a study of what is called "comparative cost of production of wools and manufactures of wools in various countries, and of this it says:

"The view, that the proper basis for tariff duties is found by comparing money costs of production, rests upon the opinion that money costs represent the relative degrees of sacrifice involved in turning out commodities of a given kind in various countries. For instance, if it be assumed that if a given unit of a certain commodity can be produced in England at one dollar, or the equivalent of that sum, while in the United States the money expenses of production at \$1.25, it is necessary to have a tariff duty equal to the difference in these money expenses of production, or certainly to the difference in money expenses minus the allowance for variations in freight rates, in order to place the producers in the two countries upon an equal market footing. If this is not done, it will be possible for the producer

(Continued on page four)

A. A. ALLEN RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF KATY

St. Louis, Mo., March 27.—A. A. Allen here last night confirmed a report from New York that C. E. Schaff had been elected his successor as president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, but said he had not been officially notified of Schaff's election. Allen explained that, on account of his ill health, he had placed his resignation in Chairman Trumbull's hands following Edwin Hawley's death, but had consented to remain with the road as consulting director. Mr. Allen said he will go to Europe to recuperate.

A special dispatch from New York this afternoon announced that C. E. Schaff, vice president of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, the man most frequently mentioned as probable successor of W. T. Brown, president of the New York Central, was elected president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with headquarters in St. Louis, succeeding A. A. Allen, resigned.

This action was taken at a meeting of the board of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas held today in New York, Chairman Frank Trumbull presiding. For a long time past President Allen has been in very poor health and he has frequently expressed to friends his desire to relinquish the cares of active railroad management and seek a much needed rest. Only recently he contemplated a vacation and sojourn at one of the health resorts. Three years ago he was seriously ill at Excelsior Springs. A few weeks ago Mr. Allen suffered a nervous shock, being caught in a wreck on the Pennsylvania enroute to New York to attend a board meeting.

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ROOSEVELT CRIES FRAUD

SAYS METHOD OF TAFT MEN MORE OUTRAGEOUS THAN EVER TAMMANY EMPLOYED.

TAFT MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

President Secures Delegates of Every District and Victory is Overwhelming.

Riotous Roosevelt Delegates.

By Associated Press.
Colorado Springs, March 27.—Roosevelt delegates to the state convention forced the doors of the convention hall today taking seats directly in front of the stage.

It was the first trial of the new primary law and the working of it had been looked to with special interest on this account. Ballots in many of the districts ranged from ten to twenty feet long, and a great deal had been the haste to get them put but in some cases they were in sections, there having been no time to paste them together.

The Democrats, who elected delegates only to their state convention had members of organization committees had little trouble, but Republicans, Independence League voters and prohibition voters in some instances were unable to vote. Notwithstanding the confusion there was no disorder of importance, voters favoring the president in ridicule of the primary system.

County Chairman Koenig declared tonight his organization was in no wise to blame for the ballot mixup as the ballot delivery was in the hands of the board of elections. The Republican county committee issued the following statement on the matter:

"In every case where it was reported that the official ballots had not been delivered the inspectors were advised that unofficial ballots might be used. For this purpose inspectors were given keys to the nearest polling places having sample ballots containing the names of the candidates and to use them in the same manner as official ballots. No person should have lost his vote by reason of the absence of the official ballots."

At the Republican county headquarters the contest was described as between "Taft and Roosevelt." This is because the county organization has endorsed President Taft and claims all delegates nominated by the party committees in the various districts favor the president's renomination. In accordance with the primary law, however, none of the delegates are specifically instructed.

County Chairman Koenig late tonight called the White House on the long distance telephone and told Secretary Hillier that President Taft had swept New York county and that not more than three or four election districts were in doubt.

Among the United States senators who have announced that Governor Woodrow Wilson seems to be the strongest Democratic candidate in sight are Senator Newlands of Nevada, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Senator Culberson of Texas, Senator O'Gorman of New York, Senator Gore of Oklahoma and Senator Gardner of Maine.

Scottie Wilson Dies at Tascosa. Had Been Justice of Peace Forty Years and Had Served With Custer—Organized Many Counties.

Dalhart, March 27.—Alexander Wilson, known in early Texas days as "Scottie" and credited with establishing most of the counties north of the Canadian river, died at Tascosa last night of old age. He served with Custer.

Miners Voting on Wage Law. By Associated Press.
London, March 27.—The coal mine owners have decided to accept the minimum wage law. This means that all mines would be open to the men and women they care to return to work.

The miners' federation will decide by ballot immediately on whether they will accept the minimum wages bill which will become a law within twenty-four hours, and whether they will return to work. The miners object to the bill because it doesn't specify the amount of the minimum.

Chief of Police Gwinn and Tom Pickett this morning arrested a bad negro named Harry Wyatt, wanted at Hammond, Texas, on a warrant for theft.

Organization men were loud in their complaints about the way the election was conducted.

The primaries opened at 3 p. m., amid great confusion, owing to the fact of the delirious the ballots in many voting districts.

In one case on the west side the police officially reported that the ballots designed for use at eighteen polling places, did not arrive until about 6 p. m., and in the three-hour period many voters came to the polls. The polls closed at 9 p. m.

There was further embarrassment because the green ballots for the Democratic primaries were delivered to many places instead of the Republican pink ones. It was well into the evening before the mixups were straightened out.

President Britt of the board of elections declared the delay was due largely to the eleventh-hour litigation which the Roosevelt committee began over the positions of delegates on the ballots, resulting in court orders which had to be obeyed.

After the polls had closed at 9 o'clock, in some instances only about half an hour after they had opened, on account of the delay in the delivery of the ballots, Roosevelt supporters said the mixup would lay the ground for a contest as to the validity of the election.

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AN ATTEMPT TO KILL THE MAYOR

FOLLOWING LAST NIGHT'S RIOTING IN WHICH THREE WERE KILLED UNKNOWN FIRES AT MAYOR SCHRIVER.

RIOTS IN ROCK ISLAND

Officers Shoot When Mayor's Opponents Hurl Bricks Through Windows of Prison House.

By Associated Press.

Springfield, Ill., March 27.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Mayor Schriver this morning by an unknown who fired a rifle bullet through the mayor's office window from the top of a building several blocks distant. Otherwise there was no repetition of last night's rioting in which three were killed.

Whole Regiment Ordered to Rock Island.

By Associated Press.
Springfield, Ill., March 27.—The entire Sixth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard has been ordered to Rock Island to preserve order.

Story of the Riot.
(Fort Worth Record)

Rock Island, Ill., March 27.—Three persons were killed and nine seriously wounded last night in a riot that grew out of strained relations between Mayor Schriver and many of his opponents.

The riot was the climax to a series of clashes in the past few nights, which, however, previously have not resulted in anyone being hurt.

Early Wednesday morning it is believed, authorities have the situation in hand. The local and the Moline companies of state guardsmen, with the police, are preventing whatever trouble might have come after the first clash.

A mob of 500 last night stormed the police headquarters, where two leaders of previous disorders were in prison. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows. Unable to quiet the rapidly swelling mob, Mayor Schriver in personal command of a police squad, ordered the officers to charge.

A volley was fired. For a moment all was still. The horrified citizens slowly retreated. On the ground lay twelve prostrate forms. Of the twelve men, victims of the police fire, three were dead. Others were so badly wounded that they were sent to hospitals.

Gathering their composure in a short time, the mob reorganized and charged a hardware store, bent upon obtaining arms and ammunition. Believing this action might come after the onslaught of the authorities, police were guarding the hardware store when the mob arrived. Fearing another volley of lead might get them, the mob members recoiled from the sight of the blue uniforms and began to disperse.

Some time ago Mayor Schriver announced that he intended to run undesirable persons out of the city. His political opponents said this move was to rid himself of formidable opposition. He was combated on many sides.

Recently a newspaper published a strong editorial denouncing the mayor. Hearing of this, Schriver ordered the edition suppressed. No papers had been distributed.

At a mass meeting last night the mayor's action was commented upon and after the meeting adjourned today at his Brooklyn home aged seventy-four. General collapse due to old age was the cause of his death.

Senators Elected from New Mexico. By Associated Press.
Santa Fe, N. M., March 27.—A. B. Fall and T. B. Catron, were elected United States senators from New Mexico today. Both are Republicans.

Eggs Cheapest in Texas. Washington, D. C., March 27.—The Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department has recently given out interesting information bearing directly on the high cost of living which indicates that the expense of living can be materially reduced in many instances by the people moving to Texas.

On March 1st, the price of eggs in Texas was the lowest of any state in the Union, 18 cents per dozen, while the average price in the United States was 25 cents and the highest price was paid in Rhode Island, 39 cents. Texas also maintains its reputation in chickens and eggs.

Interurban Company Chartered. Austin, March 27.—A charter for seven and a half million dollars was filed today for the Southern Traction Company which is to build an interurban from Dallas to Waco.

Have Not Answered Result of Battle. Mexico City, March 27.—The result of the battle at Jimenez yesterday has not yet been announced by the government authorities. Preparations are being made to defend Puebla against Zapata.

storm the police station. He said he had been made the target of attacks and threats and the unruly element had been poisoned against him by assertions that he was going to make life unbearable for all but his friends. He said his only intentions were to rid the city of undesirable persons.

Elks Will Put on Minstrel Show. The local lodge of Elks is to produce another of its great fun making minstrel shows. The exact date has not been decided upon, but is scheduled for the latter part of April, and the performance will be on a larger and more elaborate scale than any previous effort. While it is to be styled a minstrel show, it will be in fact a dramatic and musical performance combined, and will contain an entirely original production in as much as the manuscript and stage setting is the work of one of the members of the local lodge. Mr. M. A. Brin. Mr. Brin has not heretofore been known in the world as a playwright, but in this his first attempt he has produced a most beautiful ensemble of both pathos and humor, and combined the two in a way that should make a most enjoyable entertainment.

The curtain goes up on a pathetic scene in the study room of an Elk's home, which serves to introduce the characters in the dramatic part, which are as follows:

Thomas W. Keene—Harry Gaston. Sunshine, Keene's daughter—Geo. Thatcher—Everett Stonecipher.

Jan Keublik—Harry Templeton. Al G. Fields—Abe Marcus. Primrose—Claude Woods. West—Wade Hampton. Italian Fruit Vender—M. A. Brin.

The parts as written give opportunity for some of the best scenes and the arrangements of the stage have been planned in every detail for most effective work.

Following this comes the regular minstrel program made up of jokes, and music and singing and closing in a grand finale.

Mr. Brin has arranged to have his play copyrighted and will present it to the Elks lodge.

Committees to carry out the plans for the play will be appointed and those who are to take part in the program will begin active study at once in order that no hitch will come in the production.

Texans Want a Settlement. By Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., March 27.—Because of a failure of the Mexican government to adjudicate the claims of American citizens killed or wounded on United States territory by bullets fired across the border in the Madero revolution, a series of conferences were held today between Texas Department officials and the Texas congressional delegation. The Texans want some action.

John Arbuckle the Coffee King, Dead. By Associated Press.
New York, March 27.—John Arbuckle, the well known coffee man, died today at his Brooklyn home aged seventy-four. General collapse due to old age was the cause of his death.

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GREAT SLAUGHTER OF ITALIANS

TURKISH ARMY ACHIEVES GREAT VICTORY OVER ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI.

3500 MEN WERE SLAIN

Turkish Commander Reports Overwhelming Defeat of Invaders.

By Associated Press.
London, March 27.—The Turkish army in Tripoli achieved a great victory over the Italians whose losses were 3500 men and 27 officers killed or wounded according to a report from the Turkish commander at Benghazi. The place of battle was not reported.

COOKING CLASS FOR BRIDES THE LATEST

A class in cooking for the newly wedded brides—and those aspiring to become brides is the latest innovation at the high school. Upon it being announced not long ago that such a class would be organized, a meeting of those interested was held in the basement at the high school building, and it was decided that henceforth a meeting will be held every Monday and every Wednesday afternoon beginning at four o'clock in the Domestic Science room, and at these meetings Miss Etta Ailder, head of the Domestic Science Department, will furnish scientific instruction in cooking to the members of the class. Those who wish to join the class may do so by communicating with either Miss Ailder or Prof. Toland.

A small fee is charged to pay for the expense of keeping the department open after school hours and to provide for the wear and tear on the equipment.

This newest class in Domestic Science work at the high school has been organized for several weeks, and already sixteen of the young maidens and ladies of the city have identified themselves with the work, and a number of others have expressed an intention of doing so in the near future. It is thought that at the end of a few months study of the science of the art, some of the best cooks in the State will be developed as a result of the organization of the class. Among those who are members at present are Mesdames Orville, Bullington, A. B. Huff, O. H. Bower, Montague Stanforth, and Misses Jewell Kemp, Carry Kell, Ester Gorsline, Mabelle Clifton, Frankie Smith, Temple Thompson, Florence Kell, Kate McSpadden, Hattie Stallings, Lavina Randall, and Willie May Kell.

Since the introduction of Domestic Science work into the curriculum of the high school, the department has attained a success and popularity which the founders of the movement hardly ever imagined would result. Practically every girl in the high school is a member of one of the departments of Domestic Science, and it will probably be necessary to order additional equipment before the beginning of the fall term next September. The number of the high school who elected to take cooking in connection with Domestic Science, have inaugurated the plan of selling apportion of their pastries to the students, and the plan has been found to be very successful. The girls in the sewing department have made and are still making a number of useful articles which can be used in their own homes, and their mothers are finding that the new department is of great benefit not only to the students who receive the value of its instruction, but to the relatives of the students, who often receive the products of the student's work. The department of Manual Training has also proven very successful, there being a total of one hundred and eight boys who have been enrolled in that department.

Complete Victory for Mexican Rebels. By Associated Press.
Jimenez, March 27.—The rebel victory is complete. The last of the federal troops covering their retreat under a heavy artillery fire have left Jimenez.

J. J. (Jerry) Naylor, has arrived from Farmersville to join Captain Morris' squad which is dodging in and out between showers to get some practice on the diamond. Jerry will be Captain Morris' main reliance in the backstopping this season. Dick Naylor, who caught last year has retired from professional baseball and will pull the bell cord over a mule on his Collin county farm this season. Art Naylor, who was with the Wichita Falls team last season will probably sign with Sherman this season although he has not fully determined where he will go.

In Judge Brother's court today, things were unusually dull, there being only one judgment rendered in a civil case, and none at all in a criminal case. The docket for today was lighter than it has been at any previous time for several weeks.

Home Baked Flaky Biscuits Delicious Cake Healthful Food
made with

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

The product of Grapes

No Alum
No Lime Phosphate

Report on Supply and Distribution of Cotton

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., March 25.—The preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census on the supply and distribution of cotton for the six month period, September 1 to February 29, of the cotton year of 1911, with comparative statistics for the same period of the cotton year of 1910, as announced at 10 a. m., today was as follows:

Supply.
Total 1911, 16,723,221; 1910, 12,788,672.

Stocks held at beginning of period, 1911, 1,375,031; 1910, 1,940,040.
Ginnings 1911, 15,279,522; 1910, 11,612,951.
Net imports 1911, 68,868; 1910, 135,581.

Distribution.
Exports 1911, 8,007,814; 1910, 6,337,968.
Consumption 1911, 2,623,379; 1910, 2,402,032.
In cotton States 1911, 1,350,622; 1910, 1,186,347.
In all other States 1911, 1,272,757; 1910, 1,215,685.
Stocks held at end of period 1911, 6,092,028; 1910, 4,048,572.

Cotton Supply and Distribution
By manufacturers 1911, 1,542,639; 1910, 1,524,952.

Great Interest in Norris' Trial.

The trial of Dr. Frank Norris, the Fort Worth pastor indicted for perjury, is being awaited with interest over the whole country. If Dr. Norris is proven guilty his conviction while it will tend to lessen respect for the profession which he represents, it will mainly be personal. On the other hand, if he is acquitted, and is able to show a conspiracy as alleged it will be a terrible indictment of a city and its officials and the elements which are opposing the pastor in his campaign to bring about reforms.

Newspapers all over the country have given much space to the Fort Worth affair. Typical of the stories that have appeared is the following one from the Kansas City Star:

Fort Worth, Texas, March 21.—Arrived upon one side is the city of Fort Worth, officially, and all its forces of vice. Upon the other is the Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the largest and wealthiest church of Fort Worth and the men and women who believe in public as well as private decency.

Between these opposing forces a battle is being waged, remarkable for its bitterness and the methods which have been used by the forces of evil to intimidate and drive out those who are fighting for decency. Drove Hypocrites From Church.

Norris used to be pastor of a large Baptist Church in Dallas, and led the fight a few years ago to end race track gambling in the State. Norris was on the executive committee and probably its most active member. He won the fight. The big church he had started in Dallas was nearing completion and he was favored with a call at high salary from the First Baptist Church in Fort Worth, the largest and most substantial in the city.

Norris did not like to have as members of his congregations men whose daily lives were subject to criticism. He investigated the impurity of landlords, renting their buildings for illegal purposes. Some members of his congregation at whom he was talking did not take the hint, and one day Norris had a couple of them put out of membership in the church.

Vice Began to Fight Back.
He continued to inveigh against the haunting social evil in Fort Worth, against gambling houses, against conditions in the courthouse and against many of the acts in the city administration. He took a prominent part in the prohibition campaign last spring and first came to open clash with Mayor "Bill" Davis as the result of packing a big tent downtown nightly with crowds which gathered to hear his anti-saloon arguments. Davis ordered the tent taken down, showing the underwriters objected to it for increasing the fire hazard. Norris by and by wanted to know about a certain entertainment Davis participated in at which it was asserted, some Eastern investors were taken to a notorious house. Davis, in his famous speech admitted that "in about two and one-half minutes about half a carload of champagne was opened."

The forces of vice began to take alarm at Doctor Norris' crusade. The press of Fort Worth gave him no aid. The commercial interests deplored his campaign against vice. But his church stood right by him through thick and thin, and does so today. Since his crusade on vice began to hurt, here is what has happened:

First Baptist Church damaged \$9000 by fire of incendiary origin.
Alleged attempt made to assassinate Norris at night as he sat in his study, two bullets being fired at him.
Second attempt to burn church, which succeeded, causing a loss of \$80,000.
Simultaneously an effort to burn up Norris' home was foiled by him and his wife by the prompt use of buckets of water.
Armed man accosts Norris and friend on side street and second assassination attempt is foiled.
Norris indicted for perjury.
Norris' home burned.
Accused of Burning Church and Home.
It was charged that the threatening letters received by Doctor Norris and others who were aiding him in his fight were written by Norris

himself. In the court investigation he denied the authorship and upon this denial he was indicted for perjury. The report was spread by his enemies that he had set fire to his own church. He even was accused of setting fire to his own home.

It was a week ago last Friday that the indictment was returned against Doctor Norris. The next morning at 3 o'clock neighbors of the young minister were aroused by several revolver shots. Hurrying to the windows and they saw the young pastor in his pajamas standing on the second story balcony at his home discharging his revolver in an effort to summon aid.

His home was aflame from top to bottom; his wife lay in a faint on the bedroom floor, his two little children, a girl of 9 and a boy of 6 years, were screaming in terror, running from the side of their unconscious mother to their distracted father.

Friends to His Aid.
The minister managed to drag his wife to the balcony, where the fresh air revived her. Simultaneously neighbors came running with a ladder. The pastor and his family were saved, and Fort Worth, recalling the indictment of the evening before was startled with these two additional sensations in the remarkable war between Norris and the forces of vice in Fort Worth.

Men offered security of more than one-half million dollars on the bond of \$1,000 which was demanded of Norris, and in a hotel, safe from his enemies, both his home and his church now having been burned. Norris issued a statement demanding an early trial, spurning indignantly an offer he said which had come to him to have the indictment quashed if he would agree to leave town.

Norris insists upon being tried, and promises to show at the trial that the indictment was the result of a deliberate plot to ruin him out of town and that he himself, a few days before the indictment was returned, had dared the foreman of the grand jury, Clarence Owsley, editor of the Fort Worth Record, to have it returned.

Charges Perjury in Letters.
The indictments charges that the minister perjured himself in denying that he was the author of three threatening letters. Two of these were received by G. H. Connell, his closest friend, the third by himself. A grand jury which could not find sufficient evidence against any person to warrant indictment for the burning of the church and the minister's home, will have difficulty, many persons believe, in proving a minister wrote letters to himself when the minister denies having written them.

"The gang sent word to my friend," said Norris, "that the object of the indictment was to blacken my name. They never intended to push it. But we are going to make them do so. A dozen lawyers have volunteered their services for me."

Considerable criticism is made by Baptists of a speech Mayor "Bill" Davis of Fort Worth delivered the night of January 10, the night the first attempt to burn the church was made. Davis turned to a public relation in the X-ray, a little paper issued by the Law and Order League Norris had formed, announced he would make an address on "Liars."

Mayor Made Open Threats.
Mayor Davis is sometimes known as "Broncho Bill," and a good deal of the atmosphere of the Wild West attaches to his stump speaking. On this particular evening he let himself out, took off his coat, called upon God to witness this and that and used considerable salubrious language. But what is causing the criticism particularly is the threats he made.

"There will come a serious climax to this matter. It may come tonight," he shouted.

"The lives of some men had to be sacrificed," he said a little later, "and the same condition may prevail here."

Now that the bullets have been directed against Norris and the torch has destroyed his home and his church, the Baptist publications and many persons recall Davis' speech.

Another Had Same Experience.
The Baptist Church is very strong in Texas, but as an organization can do nothing to help the valiant pastor who is now the object of attack by all the forces of righteousness. Doctor Knickerbocker, now at Waco, but formerly of Fort Worth, said when he was a pastor in Fort Worth he was subjected to the same kind of treatment, in a milder form, that Norris is experiencing.

Just after the indictments had been returned Norris was preaching Sunday afternoon in the Byers Opera House which his church has leased for a year. While he was on the stage, a threatening letter, similar to those on which the indictment is based, was mailed to him. The postmark proves the hour of mailing.

Oklahoma Cattle Rate Case
Chicago, Ill., March 25.—The Interstate Commerce Commission began a rehearing in this city today in the case of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma vs. the Santa Fe Railway and others known as the "Oklahoma cattle rate case." The petition for the rehearing in the case was filed by counsel for the National Live-Stock Association and the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, the petitioners alleging that the rates named in the decision were unjust and discriminatory.

Champions Johnson Grass

Another champion has arisen to the defense of the despised Johnson grass. Mr. Holbert writing in the Temple Telegram says:

Not many years ago I fought Johnson grass vehemently, with tongue, pen and the grubbing hoe, until I discovered and published to the world in 1905 that Johnson grass is an annual plant and great fertilizer.

Since that time I have been its friend, and have boldly proclaimed it to be a friend in disguise to the farmer in the South. As soon as the farmers are convinced that the above claims are correct, they will concede my proclamation.

First, let us see what constitutes an annual. Webster says: "That which requires to be renewed every year." Most plants are annual or perennial. Some are biennial; that is, have to be renewed every two years. A perennial is defined by the same author as quoted above to be: "In botany continuing more than two years, as a perennial stem or root." Botanists and all in authority in agricultural departments, have taught that Johnson grass is a perennial ever since it was introduced from Turkey about the year 1830, by Governor Means of South Carolina. Now, if it is a perennial, and cannot be killed in one year as any other annual, I admit that it is a great pest. But if it is an annual and can be destroyed in a single year by preventing it from producing seed for the next year, it is not a pest; for its good qualities as a drool, resisting grass and its fertilizing qualities make it more a blessing than a pest.

Let us now apply the test of Webster's definition to see if it is a perennial plant. We know that the top is not, for we see it die down and must be renewed annually. Then if any part of the grass is perennial it must be the roots or the root stocks. Now, it makes it more interesting and to make you investigate for yourselves, I will give any farmer a \$100 reward to bring or mail me a sprig or a single stalk of Johnson grass, with proof that it grew on a root, root-stock or rhizoma. That is even two years old and not more than two years' as Webster says to constitute a perennial. I know that I am as safe to offer that \$100 as I would be to offer it for a cockle-burr stalk that grew on last year's roots. But maybe you don't think so. Hence it is up to you to capture this \$100.

I admit that Johnson grass is twice as hard to kill, if not still harder, than most all other annuals; because Johnson grass has two methods of forming seed to perpetuate itself—one above ground (the grain) and the other below ground (known as root-stocks or rhizoma). They are called roots but are not in the proper sense of the word a root. They have no power to gather food for themselves, or for the parent stock. The small, thread-like fibrous gather food from the soil exclusively and feed these root-stocks. Just as they do the stalk above ground. These root-stocks or under-ground seed are always at the crown just at or a little below the surface, where the roots and the tops of the grass join. They are supported by the parent plant for the first few inches of growth until they dip into the earth and send out fibrous roots of their own. Then they are independent of the parent stalk. It is always the root-stocks that form, say in 1911, and send up the grass tops in 1912. The old root-stocks that formed during the year 1910 and sent up tops in 1911 have no more power to send up tops in 1912 than will a cockle-burr root that grew a stalk in 1911 have vitality to grow another top in 1912.

This being the case, we see that all that is necessary to prevent these root-stock seeds or any of the grain seed from forming, and the grass is destroyed. I have stated where they form—shallow, close to the surface; so the next step is when do they form? Then we can intelligently fight this grass after knowing all its habits. These root-stocks always form at a certain stage of growth and that is just as the grass bunches to bloom or to send out a head here. Hence the two seeds above and below ground begin to form simultaneously. Knowing these facts, all the intelligent farmer has to do is watch the growth of this grass and shave it off with a weeding hoe or a sweep behind a horse at this critical stage, when no seed will form, and he will destroy it in a single year. It takes light but constant effort and not the old back-breaking, ditch-digging process with a grubbing hoe taught us by our blind leaders in authority. In olden times when the blind led the blind, the Good Book tells us, both shared the same fate and fell in the ditch together. But in these modern days the blind leader sits back and lets the farmer dig the ditch by himself and by the "sweat of his own face." Not only was the farmer led to do hard, unnecessary work but work greatly detrimental when he dug up and carried out the root-stock that rot every year and enrich the soil.

This brings me to my second point; that Johnson grass is a great fertilizer and renovator of depleted soils. When this fact is established beyond a doubt, then the up-to-date farmer will plant Johnson grass on one side and cotton on the other side of his turning row. Then when his cotton land begins to show deterioration, he will swap sides with these two products and sow Johnson grass on his worn-out cotton land and plant cotton in his enriched Johnson grass land, make a bale to the acre on it and kill out the Johnson grass with the same labor it takes to make the cotton.

Any worn land can be restored to its virgin fertility by running it in to Johnson grass, generally from three to five years, with a solid mass of this grass on it. I consider it a better balanced fertilizer than legumes. The latter, such as peas, clover, etc., give an excess of nitrogen, making plants run too much to weed, unless counteracted by the minerals that make the plants set fruit. Johnson grass yields great quantities of humus—decayed vegetable matter—from the great mass of these fleshy root-stocks that decay annually. It is equivalent to many tons of barnyard manure distributed over the field, and much deeper distributed than can be done by man. Johnson grass does more: It prepares the minerals already in the soil for available plant food by mechanical action. When these large, fleshy root-stocks penetrate deep into the soil—much deeper than man ever plows—and then decay, they open up the soil and the air enters and comes in contact with the crude and phosphorus that exists in the soil, and by aerating make them available plant food. Most every farmer has seen a practical illustration of how this is done, when soil is brought from the depths of a well or ditch and thrown upon the surface. For a year or so nothing will grow on it. But after the atmosphere comes in contact with it and dissolves or aerates it, vegetation then will grow on it.

If all the above statements be true—and I challenge any practical scientist to refute them—then Johnson grass is one of the best fertilizers of the South. Alfalfa, with the restricted area in which it can be grown and the necessity of abundant water for it, is not in it with Johnson grass. Suppose that each farmer of the South had five or ten acres of Johnson grass to fall back on this dry weather he lost his corn crop—how much better off he would be today. With Johnson grass and cotton the South ought to be the richest and most independent portion of the globe and by proper reclamation the lands will never wear out.

FOUR-FIFTHS DWELLING FIRES ARE PREVENTABLE

State Fire Marshal Issues Bulletin Setting Forth Interesting Statistics.

More than four-fifths of all fires in dwellings in Texas since the State Insurance Board has been gathering statistics have been from preventable causes. Of the fires in business houses and buildings of other classes the percentage from preventable causes has been 65 per cent.

The following bulletin has been issued from the office of the State Fire Marshal:

The latest compilation of data gathered by this department from reports of fires and their causes filed with the Board during the fourteen months just finished, shows a total of \$1.2 per cent of preventable fires in the dwelling class; the principal causes of which are given as follows:

Causes— Percent of all Fires

Plugs 15.8
Stoves and heating 10.
Kerosene lamps 5.
Curtains—gas 3.1
Electric wiring 3.4
Ashes, candles and carelessness 3.2
Parlor Matches 3.2
Gasoline and volatiles 3.3
Kerosene stoves 1.7
Fireworks5
Burning grass and rubbish 1.
Spontaneous combustion7
Cigars and cigarettes7
Electric appliances7
Incubators and brooders3

The percentage of preventable fires in all other classes than dwellings is found to be 65 per cent, the principal causes of which are as follows:

Causes— Percent of all Fires

Cigars and cigarettes 3.1
Stoves and heating 2.8
Flues 2.3
Electric wiring 4.7
Gasoline and volatiles 3.
Kerosene 1.3
Fireworks3
Spontaneous combustion 2.4
Parlor matches 1.6
Curtains—gas 1.
Lights (miscellaneous)7
Burning grass and rubbish5
Rubbish 1.5
Ashes and coals3
Electric appliances 1.
Fuel oil1

Particular attention is directed to these figures in order to emphasize the necessity for activity in applying the remedies that will at least have a tendency to better conditions responsible therefore, if not entirely eliminate the causes, alone, no far removed from criminality.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and eternal vigilance, only, on the part of officials charged with the labor of looking after the public's interests along the lines of fire prevention, as well as on the part of the individual citizen himself, can eradicate these causes of fires.

It will be noted that 15.5 per cent of all dwelling fires resulted from flues. The question that naturally follows is, what is the condition of the flues in homes in your city; and when were the last flue inspections made?

Fires caused by stoves and heating devices cover 10 per cent of all dwelling fires as shown by the figures above given. Have inspections been made for the purpose of ascertaining defects in the installation of stoves, ranges, furnaces, and heating systems, and have such defects or improper installations been remedied? What are the conditions as relates to ranges—and stoves in the kitchens of hotels, restaurants and eating houses?

What steps have been taken to regulate the storage of gasoline and volatiles, and explosives?

In what condition is electric wiring? What steps are taken daily to clear out accumulations of rubbish, such as boxes, barrels, waste paper and the many other fire breeding hazards so commonly found in back yards?

Has your city an official backed by the provisions of adequate ordinances, whose duty it is to see to it that fire dangers are minimized?

Ashes, candles and carelessness, indiscriminate burning of grass and refuse materials, spontaneous combustion.

tion caused by oily-cloth or rags and waste improperly stored, hot ashes and coals carelessly dumped inside and out of buildings loose or in inflammable receptacles, and the parlor match with its ever present menace, are responsible for a large percentage of fires; are there ordinances regulating these matters, and are there local officials to enforce them?

This office will cheerfully furnish draft of measures to any city or town in the State not having already fully covered the subject by ordinance, upon receipt of advice that such advisory measures are desired, to the end that the loss by fire in Texas, already astounding in its proportions, may be substantially decreased.

This office would urge upon all city fire marshals and chiefs of fire departments, and local municipal authorities throughout the State, the need for activity in the prompt abatement of all of the common fire hazards set out above, and bespeak for the local authorities the hearty and active cooperation of every citizen interested in the public welfare.

100,000 OPERATIVES TO GET MORE PAY

Boston, Mass., March 25.—The general upward movement in the wages of New England textile workers today affected more than 100,000 operatives in the cotton and woolen mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and other places in northern New England. The advance which became operative this morning in the section named ranges from 5 to 15 per cent. Fully 275,000 operatives will share in the raise by April 1 if all the mills which have not yet joined in the wage movement follow the lead of larger concerns. According to authoritative estimates, wage increases aggregating more than \$10,000,000 will go into the pockets of the textile workers during the next 12 months. On the basis of an annual payroll of \$79,000,000 in the woolen mills the increase there will amount to \$5,600,000, while cotton mill operatives will receive an advance of \$5,000,000.

FACTORIES TENDING TO DIVERSIFICATION

Washington, March 24.—An increased tendency toward diversification in manufacturing industries in the United States was observed by federal officials who have been compiling statistics of the relative importance of the manufacturing industry. The statistics cover the ten year period ending with 1909, and were collected by the census bureau.

The report on the investigation states that the less importance industries of the country showed greater percentages of increase during the period than the more important ones. By far the highest percentage of increase was noted in the automobile industry. Exceptionally large increases were credited to the copper, tin and sheet iron industries. Large decreases in the available number of wage earners was shown in the iron and steel, blast furnaces, sugar and molasses industries.

The manufacturing industries of the United States employ as wage earners 5,615,046 people, or almost 50 per cent of the total population; the value of the products of these industries is \$2,672,052,000 and the value added by their manufacture is \$8,530,261,000. The number of wage earners increased 40 per cent since 1899 and the value of products \$1.2 per cent. These figures represent the totals of manufacturing.

The slaughtering and meat packing industry ranks first in gross value of products, with \$1,370,568,000; second is foundry and machine shop products with \$1,228,475,000; third lumber and timber products with \$1,156,129,000; fourth iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, with \$985,728,000, and fifth flour mills and grist mills products with \$883,584,000.

SHE GAVE UP ALL HOPE

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

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

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

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

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

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

It may be just the medicine you need.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chas. H. Mayo Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for special instructions, and a full book, "How to Treat Sick Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

BUZZING LIKE SMALL BYCLONE

Presidential Politics Fairly Sizzling in Both Republican and Democratic Camps

Washington, D. C., March 23.—With two more favorite sons in the Democrat running, Senator La Follette in the Republican list with North Dakota's ten delegates and the announcement from Col. Roosevelt's headquarters that "contests will be made against 92 of the 143 delegates claimed for Taft, presidential politics here tonight fairly sizzled.

Both the Roosevelt and Taft Boomers were claiming Indiana tonight. The Colonel's backers said 8 of 13 districts would line up for him; Taft's managers claimed 143 delegates in the National convention; Roosevelt 48; La Follette 10; Cummins 2. Among the Democrats Clark led with claims of 56 delegates. Wilson's bureau here said there were 38 pledged for the New Jersey governor. Governor Marshall of Indiana and Governor Burke of North Dakota, were credited with thirty and ten respectively.

William J. Bryan will address the Jefferson Club banquet in Des Moines April 3.

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Judge Ramsey has tendered his resignation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to take effect March 29th, and Gov. Colquitt has accepted the resignation. Judge Nelson Phillips of Dallas to succeed him. This means, no doubt, that Judge Ramsey will begin a vigorous campaign for the governorship.

Dr. Wiley, it is said, will soon begin to lecture. He has not intimated that he wanted suggestions as to the proper subjects to be dealt with, but this will not keep from making them, just the same. Therefore the Times will suggest that the title of his most fetching subject should be something on this order: "Uncle Jimmy Wilson, and Why He Holds His Job?"

With only two candidates for senators to vote for, the contest will be decidedly more interesting. Here's hoping that Congressman Randall will accede to the wishes of his Waco followers and drop out. That would give both Cone and Jake and even break, and if Cone can't beat him in a race of that kind, he ought never to ask for office or honors again.

There is just this about the Norris case: He is either guilty or innocent, and if guilty the penalty fixed by law is none too severe. On the other hand, if innocent, it would indicate that there are entirely too many character assassins plying their vociferation in Fort Worth. Next Monday the trial of the charges against him will begin, and all Texas will watch its progress with greater interest than almost any case ever before tried.

A JEST-TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

About ten days ago the Times published what purported to have been a straw vote taken by the Appeal to Reason on the presidential candidates in which McNamara, the dynamiters, was given almost as many votes as Debs. The Times in commenting on this straw vote said at the time it was published that it was taken from one of our leading exchanges, yet it seemed so improbable that even 48,000 Socialists could be found in the whole country who would express a preference for a dynamiter for president that the Times called for the actual figures of the straw vote as taken by the Appeal to Reason. These are now furnished us by a member of the local Socialist organization and are printed below. It appears that the whole mistake grew out of a jest in the form of a burlesque straw vote printed by the Appeal to Reason. If you have ever read that publication you will know that some of the jests it has printed have not been so harmless, if some things you read in it are not "jests" you wonder what they are. However, the Times does not believe it is fair to judge the Socialists by the Appeal to Reason, or even some of their speakers. But here's what the Appeal to Reason has to say about that straw vote:

"There are people with a keen sense of humor, and others who are utterly unable to recognize a jest when they see it. This is made plain by the caption tendered a paragraph intended as a take-off on the Kansas City Star's one-sided poll as printed in the Appeal, February 10th. The Appeal said:

"The Appeal has followed the example of the Kansas City Star and got a wireless poll on the presidential candidates, except that the Appeal's vote is of the working class alone. It stands: Debs, 414,760; Bryan, 673; La Follette, 569; Clark, 130; Taft, 111; Wilson, 13; Roosevelt, minus 17."

The statement that this was a wireless poll and that Roosevelt had received a minus vote (which is evidently an impossibility) stamps it as a jest, a take-off on the Star's fake vote. Some of the newspaper boys saw it. A New York dailly of wide circulation commented on it facetiously and faked a vote purporting to have been taken by the Appeal, but which was not. But inasmuch as this was in a kindly spirit and obviously, to one with a sense of humor) a jest, it was all right. Yet this fake as a fake, as printed in the New York paper is run in the Chicago Inter-Ocean and various other metropolitan papers as a fact, with lurid comments. To show how the Appeal's "wireless poll" has been warped from perpendicular, the following citation is made for comparison: According to the papers, trying to make capital out of it, the Appeal's poll showed that Roosevelt got 41,348 votes; Hayward, 41,109; McNamara, 13,736; Gompers, 48,225; and Debs only 65,828.

Then the Appeal is lectured because Socialists vote for a confessed dynamiter who was never a Socialist and

for Gompers who hates Socialism as he strongly loves power. The modern Don Quixotes have made another charge on a windmill of their own creation, and are downed by it.—Appeal to Reason, March 16.

Tomorrow the Republicans of New York will choose between Roosevelt and Taft. It is the ex-President's home state, and if it goes against him, his finish, politically, will be complete. On the other hand, if he secures the New York delegation, President Taft had just as well announce his withdrawal. But, after all, it does not make much difference which of the two secures the nomination. The Republican ship of state is headed straight for Salt River in the good year of our Lord, and at the present time she is gliding smoothly enough on her course.

In an address to the Democrats of Texas, issued by Clyde O. Eastus of Fort Worth, not being able to find anything better to enliven the Democrats of Texas to rally to the support of Gov. Judson Harmon for the presidency, plagiarized the speech of Roscoe Conkling, the great stalwart Republican, which Conkling delivered June 6th, 1880, when he placed Gen. U. S. Grant in nomination for a third term as president. It is fine reading, and it only required a few changes, such as the word "Democrat" for "Republican" to fit his favorite. But some officious fellow, who is always butting in at the wrong time, happened to have in his scrap book of "modern eloquence" this speech of Conkling, and in a recent issue of the Dallas Democrat he draws the deadly parallel on Mr. Eastus and publishes the speech of Conkling, as originally delivered, and the address issued to the Democrats of Texas by Mr. Eastus. It was an awful jolt to hand a fellow, and it seems to have had the proper effect, in that Mr. Eastus has not yet nerved himself to the point of denying that he plagiarized the speech of Conkling, the great Republican to boost the cause of Gov. Harmon as a Democratic presidential candidate.

THE "FIRST HATCHING."

If you have ever lived in a country town, and of course you have, you know what the "paraphrase issue" is at this time of the year. It is not the choice for President, or the number of snows that fell in the last winter, or the exact day and hour when the thermometer registered the coldest weather, or when there was more snow this winter than in 1878.

All these are live topics and all of them will be argued "pro and con"—as the country newspapers say—and settled and unsettled any number of times in the coming summer months. But everything must be done in order. In the well regulated country towns, and every week of the fifty-two in the year presents its own problems for solution. If you read the local paper from the Old Home Town you will find that this week is devoted to tabulating the returns and correcting the dates on this all-absorbing issue:

Who gets the prize for the first "hatching" of spring chickens? In the course of time the following contests will take place to enliven the life of the country town: Whose rose bush was the first to bloom? Who had the first cherries from his own tree? Who enjoyed the first "mess" of potatoes? Who had the first roasting ears from his own field? But secondary to none of these is the desire to know the name of the enterprising man or woman in the community who is to come forward with the legal proof of ownership of the hen that "came off the nest" with the first brood of "spring chickens." There will be time enough to discuss politics or to work the roads, after that question is settled in the little old town "back home."—K. C. Times.

FAVORS PARCELS POST.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Mar. 21, 1912. Editor of Wichita Times: I see from your issue of March 15, that the Chamber of Commerce has gone on record against the measure now before Congress, known as the Parcels Post Bill.

You have advocated from time to time that the farmers join the Chamber of Commerce. Now it seems that the Chamber of Commerce has placed itself on record against the best interests of the farmers. For a number of years the leading agricultural papers have urged upon their readers to write to their Representative in Congress, in order to get a bill through the House. Just a few days ago I sent a small package to Washington. The express charges was 50c for the package. Under the Parcel Post Bill it would have cost me only 25c, and saved a ten mile drive. Again I had a merchant of Wichita Falls to order a small box for a plow, weight of which was 5 lbs. and cost \$1.00. The express charges was \$1.00, therefore the express was as high as cost of box. By mail under the Parcels Post Bill, it would have cost me only 15c.

I also sent to Ladonia, Texas, for a few pounds of cane seed, the price of which was 50c. The express charges was \$1.10. Under the Parcel Post Bill I could have gotten the 11 lbs. for 25c. Therefore I lost 85 cents on this one article.

Now for more than twenty-five years the people have thus been held up, and I think this bill, only a step in the right direction.

Respectfully,
LOUIS H. KIEL.

as the Robertson law, which, in short, is a law that makes it compulsory for life insurance companies to invest a certain portion of their earnings in Texas securities. As a result of this law, several large life insurance companies have threatened to withdraw from the State, but so far none have done so. Perhaps the State would be better off if a few of them would carry out their threats. Since the passage of this law, which is a good one, several Texas insurance companies have been organized, and all of them are doing a good business. It is one way of keeping Texas money in Texas, and if they were more laws like it, the State would fare better. Texas securities are as good as can be offered. This law does not prohibit foreign life insurance companies from transacting business in the State, but it does say to them that they shall not be permitted to send the State for millions of dollars annually without giving anything in return. There is not the least danger that those who believe in taking-out life insurance will be deprived of that privilege should the foreign companies, falling in their effort at bull-dozing, withdraw from the State. There will be ample opportunity to take out life insurance from companies that are not out-laws, and that do not adopt out-law methods of getting business. The Times would like to have an expression from the candidates for the legislature from this district upon this very question. It was one in which the people of Texas are quite as much, (or at least should be) interested in as any other the governor or senatorial race. This law means much for Texas in a financial way and should stand as now.

We're not so much worried or in doubt that this is going to be a Democratic year in politics, and that a Democrat is going to land in the White House. That is almost a foregone conclusion, judging from the fact that the Republicans are now engaged in just the kind of tactics the Democrats have practiced for the last fifteen years. The real thing that bothers us is that the Republicans are holding all the fat jobs, and their commissions don't expire until about three years after the Democratic president will be inaugurated. That's the hard part about the business. It is true there won't be offices enough for all the Democrats, but it should be so arranged that every office should have a Democrat, without having to wait so long. We've already waited long enough.

JUDGE HUFF FOR REPRESENTATIVE

There is a strong probability that Judge R. E. Huff will, within the next few days, allow his friends to announce him as a candidate for the legislature from this the 101st district, and if he does and is elected, no district in the state will have a more able or stronger man as its representative. The district is composed of Wichita and Wilbarger counties and so far Wilbarger has no candidate in the race. By this it is supposed she expects Wichita to furnish the representative. Judge Huff is not a seeker of office, but he is not a man in the county who could go before the people and ask for political honors with a better expectation of having his wishes acted upon favorably than himself. He is a democrat and has never yet refused to vote the ticket, without scratching, or to perform a service for the party that carried with it no remuneration whatever and little honor or prestige. On the question of prohibition, while he is not as enthusiastic a pro as some of us would like him to be has never voted any but a "dry" ticket. This can vouch for his record on that point, and the Times can further say for Mr. Huff that he is a man who can be relied upon implicitly to vote the sentiments of the district on that question when it becomes necessary to do so.

For the past three or four years has been president of our Chamber of Commerce, and has done good service, both for the city and county. If he should conclude to become a candidate, or allow his friends to announce him as a candidate for the legislature, the city and county would show gross ingratitude not to honor him. The Times sincerely hopes that Mr. Huff will become a candidate, and is frank to say, that while it rarely ever takes a hand between men as candidates for local offices it will do what it can in an honorable way in an effort to elect him, firm in the conviction that in taking that position it is doing what is best for all the people of the district.

A meeting of Conie Johnson men was held in Dallas last Thursday, and it was surprising the number of Bailey men who attended. That the majority of Texas people are sick and tired of the Bailey question and want it buried, is pretty well evidenced by that—Quannah Tribune-Chief.

There are many Bailey men in this city who will support Johnson, and on the other hand there are anti-Bailey men who will support Col. Wolters. The Bailey issue is fast being relegated to the rear, as it should be. When the Junior Senator announced he would retire at the expiration of his present term, it was the signal for the Bailey matter to take a back seat. Doubtless were the Senator to change his mind, his friends would rally to him almost to a man, and while those of us who have always opposed and were unwilling to follow him blindly, may never be able to appreciate the strong hold which he has upon his friends, or understand why they are so loyal to him, yet few would curse him. But it is quite different now. Senator Bailey is not a candidate, and there is little or no excuse to inject into the present campaign

and fight over again an issue that is dead, let us hope, too dead to ever be resurrected again.

That no man is worthy to represent the people in any capacity who denies their right to know and conceal from them the sources from which money comes to aid in the success or defeat of any proposition or candidate for office before the people. But Col. Wolters has been trained in a different school. He has been for many years the Texas representative of the Pullman Car Co., and the representative of the brewers and big liquor interests and it will hardly be surprising that these interests felt very much regard for the people as a whole, and Col. Wolters' since on the matter of campaign contributions, though a Democratic doctrine, was no more than was expected.—Wills Point Chronicle.

In the event Col. Wolters triumphs in his ambition for a seat in the United States Senate, it means simply this. That the people of Texas, are not unlike the people of some other states, and have come to the conclusion that money for campaign purposes can be contributed in any amount and used at the will and pleasure of the campaign manager as he sees proper, and that no one will have the right to question how or for what purpose this campaign money was spent. The Times, however, is not yet ready to believe that the people of Texas will allow the highest office within the gift of the people to be bartered off after such fashion.

EXPOSING THE HYPOCRISY OF PROTECTIONISM.

Dallas News. "The crest of the higher wage movement in New England textile circles," so runs an Associated Press dispatch from Boston, "reached Fall River this afternoon, and 25,000 employees of 100 print mills there will receive a 5 per cent advance on March 25. The action of the Fall River mills brings the total of wage earners in New England textile plants who will get better pay to 175,000. The New Bedford Textile Council of New Bedford has decided to ask for an advance in that city."

And there is much more equally suggestive of the notion that the textile industry has been put in a panic by the fear of losing its protection. Two hundred operatives in the spinning department of the Hossac Cotton Mills at North Adams, for example, "struck for an increase and better working conditions," and their demands were complied with "within an hour." Evidently the cotton spinning industry of New England wants no such fierce light shed on it as the strike at Lawrence subjected the woolen spinning industry to. The cotton spinners have been moved to disgorge some small part of the spoils rather than risk the loss of all by incurring the unwelcome publicity of a strike. The investigation at Lawrence has shown that the woolen industry has been in the habit of embezzling the bonus claimed as a ward for its workers. The cotton spinners have probably been no more faithful to their trusteeship.

The hypocrisy of protectionism has been exposed too nakedly even for concealment by those practiced in false pretense. The inquisitiveness which the strike at Lawrence aroused has utterly destroyed the argument guaranteeing good wages. It has been shown to be only a guaranty of divi- sion. Republican orators have been shown as cruelly as Samson. Even if their effrontery is undiminished, they have been bereft of fact and fancy with which to repeat the old protectionist argument.

The fright of the spinners is well warranted. But the consequences of their folly are probably irreparable. It is hardly conceivable that this belated show of restitution will mollify either congress or the country. It comes too late, is too meager and inspired by motives that are too palpably ignoble to make this repentance seem sincere.

These rains are crop and town builders, so don't complain. Our harvest will come later on in the season.

Clay county is to have another local option election on March 30. The pros are optimistic, and predict a majority from 400 to 800.

The Fort Worth Record has severed diplomatic relations with the Wise County Messenger, all on account of the Norris affair. The Record refuses to exchange with the Messenger.

Though most of us condemn the teachings of Robert G. Ingersoll, yet he said many good things, and nothing better, in the opinion of this writer, than the following: "If there is one of you here that ever expects to whip your child again, let me ask you some thing. Have your photograph taken at the time and let it show your face red with vulgar anger and the face of the little one with eyes swimming in tears and the little chin dimpled with fear, looking like a piece of water struck by a sudden cold wind. If that little child should die, I cannot think of a sweeter way to spend an autumn afternoon than to take that photograph and go to the cemetery, when the maples are clad in tender gold and when the little, scarlet runners are coming from the sad heart of the earth, sit down upon that mound and look upon that photograph and think of the flesh, now dust, that you beat. Just think of it! I could not bear to die in the arms of a child that I had whipped. I could not bear to feel upon my lips, when they were withered with the touch of death, the kiss of one that I had struck." Often, perhaps, it is necessary to chastise a child, but ask yourself how many parents are capable of administering such punishment with-

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS

We Have a Large Variety of Seed Corn, Maize, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cane and Cotton Seed.....

We sell these seeds in bulk at prices that leaves us but a small profit. These seeds are all fresh and reliable, and were selected especially for this soil and climate.

Farmers Supply Co.

J. T. GANT, Manager

Phone 440 Mississippi Street Wichita Falls, Texas

ITS THEORY WAS ERRONEOUS

(Continued from page 1)

In the country where money expenses are lowest to drive out of business the producer in the country where money expenses are highest. This assumption is based upon an erroneous view of international trade, and finds no warrant whatever in economic reasoning.

The Democratic report discusses this matter at great length and points out that in every country there is a great range of difference in cost. "Beside these considerations," the report says, "it should be noted that in every country there is a great range of difference in cost of production. Scarcely any commodity can be said to have a uniform cost of production. There is more difference as a rule, between different factories in the same country, than there is between the best and poorest factories in one country and those of corresponding grades in another. This has been amply illustrated by the work of the Tariff Board itself. In its report on pulp and paper, the board found little difference in money cost of production between the United States and Canada in the best mills, but it did find very great difference in expense of production between the best and poorest mills in the United States. The indication would have been, therefore, that while protection was not needed by the best factories in the United States against the Canadian, it was needed by the poorer factories in the United States against the better factories in this country, but not against those in Canada. Owing to this variation in cost of production within the same country, it is not possible to compare in absolute terms the productive power of one country with that of another.

FOR A PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

The "Wilson for President Club" of Wichita county, through its chairman and secretary, have sent to the chairman of the State Democratic Executive the following letter: Wichita Falls, Tex., Mar. 23, 1912. Hon. J. Sheb Williams, Chairman and Member Democratic Executive Committee; Gentlemen:— In behalf of the "Wilson for President Club" of Wichita county, we urge the holding of a presidential preference primary in Texas. We pledge our friends to furnish half of the officers necessary to hold said election free of cost in this county. Respectfully yours, A. H. BRITAIN, Chairman Wilson Club. W. J. BULLOCK, Secretary Wilson Club.

Nearly every "Wilson for President Club" in Texas, no doubt will make similar requests of the State chairman, and it is to be hoped that the State chairman and the committee will do the right thing and order a presidential primary. It is by far a more fair and accurate way of ascertaining which one of the Democratic presidential candidates is the choice of a majority of the Democrats of Texas. This followers of Wilson believe that their man is the choice, and so strong are they in this belief that they are anxious to have it settled in a way that will be absolutely fair, or at least, as fair as any election by ballot can be.

In literature being sent out from state headquarters of the Harmon forces, Judge Rice-Maxey of Sherman, the chairman, attempts to inject into the contest the Bailey issue, after the following fashion: "The success of those supporting Gov. Wilson in this State means a declaration in favor of the doctrine of free raw material, and thus the repudiation of the position of the Democratic party of Texas on this question for the last fifteen years, and at the same time a repudiation of the official record of Senator Bailey on the tariff question."

Now of the Judge will tell us just what sort of an attitude it will leave Senator Culberson in should the Harmon forces win, we will know just how to act. Culberson has been in the Senate for a longer period than Bailey, he was promoted to his present high position by Democratic votes, and his record has been such that he can hold the position as long as he wants it. Bailey has announced that he will retire at the end of his present term. Doubtless he had the best of reasons for making such an announcement, and since he has taken that action, why it is necessary to be forever and eternally asking the Democratic party of this State to endorse his official record when to do so would be but to slip in the face Culberson, who has been and is yet the unanimous choice of the whole party, while Bailey is but the choice of a bare majority?

ITS THEORY WAS ERRONEOUS

(Continued from page 1)

The committee charges that the Tariff Board in its investigations proceeded upon the theory that maintenance of existing tariff was necessary, stating:

"Throughout its investigation of costs of production, the Tariff Board apparently considers the maintenance of the existing tariff, or something approximately to it, fundamental and necessary. Thereby it adds very greatly to the cost stated as representative of the necessities of the American wool and woven industry under existing conditions. This is an error which runs practically throughout the whole report and which needs to be considered very carefully in order to realize the far reaching character of the modifications which it involves."

The committee discusses at length the conditions relating to the production of raw wool in this country and abroad, and after reviewing the three classes of wool as considered in the report and in the Payne-Aldrich bill, the committee says, in justification of the bill placing a revenue duty of 20 per cent on raw wool:

"Class III wool needs no protection because it is scarcely produced at all in the United States. "Class II wool needs no protection because those of our wools which compete with it are produced at a very low cost of production.

"Class I wools need no protection as indicated by actual figures of sales. As shown by estimated cost of production the needed duty would not exceed 15 to 20 per cent. A duty of 25 per cent would be considerably in excess of the requirements of production in the West that are indicated by the figures of the Board; while in the Ohio region the industry is partly at least, incidental to general farming and can not be considered on the competitive footing."

Every item in the wool schedule as treated by the Tariff Board analyzed at length by the committee, such as tops, nolls, yarns, cloths, carpets, etc., and the report submits that there is nothing to justify a change from the rates proposed in the Underwood bill.

Regarding clothing the report says: "There is no definite information in the board's data regarding the cost of manufacturing clothing, inasmuch as costs do not appear to have been ascertained an broad upon the same basis. About all that can be said, therefore, is that so far as the Board's information goes, there is no reason for increasing the tariff on ready made clothing above the rate of tariff imposed upon the cloth and material out of which such clothing is made. The rate of duty fixed in this bill upon ready made clothing was 45 per cent, which was the highest rate given upon any article provided for in the bill except carpets.

The Republican members of the committee submitted a minority report favoring a forty per cent reduction from the present duties on wool. "Volume IV, Wages and efficiency of labor and machinery in the United States, treats a subject which has already been exhaustively discussed by the United States Immigration Commission in reports on the woolen industry, and the Tariff Board undoubtedly drew upon this source. Whatever may be the intrinsic value of this volume and however serviceable it may be to students for reference, as a contribution to tariff discussion at the present time it has no value, because it does not contain, or profess to contain, comparative material on efficiency in foreign countries. It deals only with American conditions.

"Volume III contains a discussion of manufacturing costs, tops, yarn and cloth, and ready made clothing. About one-fourth of the volume is devoted to a study of ready made clothing—a subject fully covered by the Immigration Commission in a report that has been available for some time which was prepared at great expense. "Apparently the chief reason for undertaking this inquiry was the

AS TO THE FULL RENDITION LAW

Special to The Times. Austin, Texas, March 27.—The result of our efforts to enforce the full rendition law is accurately determined by a comparison of the reports of the Comptroller's office with that of the Federal Census Bureau for the past two decades on the valuation of farm lands. Using the Census Enumerators figures as representing the true value of property, land was assessed in 1900 at 65 per cent of true value and in 1910 at 45 per cent, a reduction of 20 per cent. The Census Reports show the average value of farm land in the state in 1910 to be \$14.53 per acre and the Comptroller's reports show it was assessed at an average of \$6.53 per acre which is 45 per cent of its true value.

The farm land in Wichita county was assessed at \$12.54 per acre and valued by the Census Enumerators at \$23.76 per acre.

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CONTRIBUTORS WERE FORCED

When Bankers Refused to Give Money They Were Told Soldiers Would Take It

NO CHOICE WAS LEFT

When Bankers Refused to Give Money They Were Told Soldiers Would Take It

Chihuahua, Mexico, March 23.—How Gonzalo Enrique (financial agent for Pascual Orozco) got \$200,000 out of the business men of Chihuahua Friday afternoon for revolutionary purposes came to light tonight. Enrique called together all the business men of the town including bankers in a morning session.

He is as true to principle as his noted kinsman, Patrick Henry of Virginia and revolutionary war fame and he can be trusted to stand up in a manly but courteous way for every principle of right.

When the business men gathered in the afternoon Enrique demanded that all of them take a position on the issue. Enrique put down the various national banks for \$20,000 each.

Enrique told the business men that Orozco as chief of the revolutionists had less than \$6,000 and that further arrangements would be made later for the rest of loan amounting to \$500,000 in American money.

When the manager of Gettelson and Degetau, a contrast firm flatly refused to contribute \$20,000, Enrique put him down for \$5,000.

The business men of Chihuahua expect they will be again called upon to furnish the remainder of the loan of half a million in American money.

Ojinaga in Hands of Rebels. El Paso, Texas, March 23.—Ojinaga a Federal stronghold on the extreme eastern boundary of the State of Chihuahua, fell into the hands of the rebels today by the desertion of Gen. Jose De La Luz Sanchez from Madero's cause.

Escalón and Salazar has reported to Orozco the capture of sixteen Federal. The rebels declare that they had only three wounded in Friday's engagement and say the rebels had 18 killed. The rebels have not made a report of their losses.

The Federalists have retreated but it is believed to be a trap as General Tracy Aubert, Federal leader has been heavily reinforced and appears to be holding the rebels in check.

Rebels Forced to Retreat. Mexico City, March 23.—After two hours sharp fighting between three hundred Federal and rebel near Escalón forty-five miles south of Jimenez yesterday the insurgents quit the field retreating to the north.

Mexico Appreciates U. S. Action. Washington, D. C., March 23.—The United States Cavalry enroute from Philippines was today ordered distributed between Fort Clark and McIntosh, Texas. The Mexican ambassador today thanked President Taft for the interest of the United States in enforcing neutrality.

Appeal to Gomez For Peace. San Antonio, Texas, March 23.—After an all day conference with a committee from Mexico that is waiting upon him with an appeal for peace Emilio Yasquez Gomez announced this afternoon that no decision had been reached.

Patrick Henry. It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the character and worth of our fellow citizen Patrick Henry of Wichita Falls at present a candidate for this district to the legislature.

My father, A. S. Henry was for day as a guest in the hospitable home years one of Navarrr county's most prominent citizens and a successful merchant of the town of Blooming Grove in that county.

NEW DIRECTORY BEING DELIVERED

COMPILERS OF 1912 ISSUE ESTIMATE POPULATION OF CITY AT ABOUT 12,000

STORY OF THE NAMES

Directory is Storehouse of Curious Facts as Well as Mine of Information

The Worley Directory Company of Dallas is now distributing to subscribers here its new directory of Wichita Falls for the year 1912. This issue is by far the most attractive and useful yet issued for Wichita Falls.

From "Arthur Abbott" to "Albert Zundelwitz" the directory is a veritable storehouse of anomaly and curious fact.

Although centuries have passed since the crusades, right here in Wichita Falls the new directory shows that we have Pages, Knights, Bishops, Nobles, Princes, Earls, Dukes and even a number of Kings and a Pope to say nothing of a Priest or two and an Elder or so.

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By some of our people who have been buying their goods from a Sears and Sawback catalogue, the directory is recommended as listing many varieties of goods including Calico, Cotton and even Silk.

Knights and Day are provided in the directory but only one kind of weather is offered and that is the kind we have been having since the directory has been issued—Rainy.

A glance at the directory will show that there is including Ampermann, Hardeman, Hickman, Hillman, Blackman, Dolman, Mittman, Bachman, Eshelman, Redman and many others including a whole lot of sons starting at Amason and going all the way through Benson, Denison, Dickenson, Davidson, Dobson, Donaldson, Gibson, Harrison, Jackson, Lawson, Clawson, Johnson, Robinson and so on clear through the whole alphabet.

There is also a Fairchild, but strange as it may seem not a single Steppchild is named. Some of these are Long and others of course are Short, but the directory don't say whether they are lean or fat.

Several kinds of crops are mentioned including Wheat and Oates and we may conclude that the prospects are good and fine for we find these names in the directory.

The twelve thousand population estimate may be a little large for we have found several Farmers listed in the directory and gardeners too, but the Waggoners and the Saddlers very properly belong in town.

There are Hoods for the women folk and Derbys for the men folk. We have Shoemakers but no shoes so Brogans are provided. Some of our Earls, no doubt wear Burnside's, as we find them in the directory and they are most becoming to Earls.

Some of our Hills may be Short and others may be High and others may surely be Long for we find all of these names in the directory. When we have Snow it can be expected that there will be Shivers.

We have all kinds of Moods here in Wichita Falls as any one can see by looking in the book that the Worley Company has compiled for us. There is Huff, Cross, Jolly and Loving. We may conclude that some are Proud for we find Pride. If you are worried or in trouble read the directory for you will find Peace there. Finding a Sargant it is quite natural to look for some sort of a military establishment and sure enough it is right there in Fort. There is only

one of them named in the directory but you will find many Parks and quite a number of Ponds. Near the Ponds you will find Greenwood's and many other kinds of Woods. Our town also has several Wards. We have West, North and South but no East. We hope that by the time the next directory is issued this deficiency will be supplied.

It is very appropriate that our Mr. Art is a Jeweler. There is a good supply of Stones for his trade including several Rubys.

In the animal line we have a Fox and also the proverbial Lyon and Lamb. Right here in town we have Fields too. That probably explains the Farmers and Gardeners. It is to be expected that where there are Parks, Flowers such as Roses may be found. We have an occasional epidemic in Wichita Falls, such as Measles. Among other commodities listed is Bacon, and among the animals is Hogg.

There are many other interesting facts in the directory which make it a very entertaining book. In fact it is almost invaluable to any business or professional man and will be found useful by all others.

NOW IN OIL SAND IN KELLY WELL

DRILLER SHAFFER BELIEVES NEXT FORTY FEET OF DRILLING WILL BRING IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

NOW CENTER OF INTEREST

Believed Sand About to Be Entered Corresponds With 1050 Sand at Electra.

The drill in the Jack Kelly well at Dean Station is reported on the top of the sand at a depth of 990 feet. Frank Shaffer, the driller, expects to bring in the well in the next forty feet of drilling.

The driller, Mr. Shaffer, who by the way is one of the well known Pittsburg family of oil men and who has had experience, in nearly every oil field in the country, believes that the sand now about to be entered is the same sand that is producing the oil at Electra at varying depths around 1050 feet.

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amount of information on the coal, building stone, clays and other resources of the eastern and southeastern parts of the state. This information was gathered several years ago by the government but was not published on account of other work which had claims of priority.

The state geological survey has been receiving numerous requests from surveyors and engineers in various parts of the state for accurate maps and levels. The United States geological survey is now making accurate topographic maps of Craig county and of the region west and northwest of Tulsa.

Reports on all of the above work will be published without expense to the state according to the present plans.

In addition to this work the state geological survey will make an exhaustive study of the gypsum and volcanic ash deposits of the western part of the state and will complete and issue its report on the coal of the eastern part and the report on glass sand and on lead and zinc.

Mr. Obern's chief mission to Washington, however, was to assist in securing government aid for irrigation in the western part of the state that has suffered so severely during the last three years. He expresses himself as highly pleased with the attitude of Oklahoma's delegation in congress. Senators Gore and Owen are very active in the matter as are also Representatives Ferris and Morgan in whose districts the drouth has made itself felt.

Efforts Begun to Have Sentence of Death Commuted.

Boston, Mass., March 22.—Efforts to save Clarence V. T. Richeson, the confessed murderer of Avis Linnell, from death in the electric chair began today when his counsel, William A. Morse, conferred with Governor Fosb. The date set for the execution is May 19.

While Attorney Morse did not present a formal petition for commutation of sentence, he assured himself that a petition would be read by the governor and that it would probably be submitted to the pardon committee of the executive council for action. It is optional with the governor whether he shall submit such a petition.

Mr. Morse said that no petition for commutation would be sent to the governor for two weeks at least, and he further intimated that the matter would not be pressed until the date of the execution was less than a month away. Richeson's friends hope to obtain a life sentence for him.

Trumbull Coming Early in April. Denison, Tex., March 26.—High officials of the Katy, headed by Frank Trumbull, the newly elected chairman of the board, are expected to arrive in Denison during the first week of April. They will travel in a special train.

The annual election of officers takes place during April and it is expected that this year all the high officials of the system will make a tour of all the lines from St. Louis to Houston and San Antonio. Several rumors of changes in the official family have been heard recently, but nothing definite is known here.

It is expected that the Denison terminal, including Ray yards, will be given a thorough inspection by the officials. The proposed new work at Waco will be looked over and after the visit it will be definitely known what improvements will be made there in addition to the yards and terminal. It has been rumored that shops would be placed in at Waco and the extent of this improvement will also be known shortly after the officials visit the State.

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A Sketch of the Allens

Walter Priddy has received a copy of the Clayton, N. C., News in which is given a sketch of the members of the Allen family who are now being hunted in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

This paper gives a close range view of the Allens which will be interesting to our readers.

Since the assassination of the court officials at Hillsville, Va., the name of Allen has perhaps passed the lips of every person in this country, and at no time will they be more talked of than within the next few weeks.

Heretofore they have had troubles, like most every law-breaker and the people would hear of them and nothing more would be said, but the awful tragedy that was enacted by them in the little brick court house at Hillsville, Va., Thursday morning, when Judge Massee ordered the hands of the law to take charge of one of their number, has awakened the people, and all over this State and Virginia, they are beginning to ask where do the Allens live? where did they come from? are they well to do people? and numberless other questions.

In all business relations, and in many instances, the Allens appear to be honest and upright, but at the same time they also have that spirit to resist any effort of the law to control them. This spirit manifested itself in the father of the Allen brothers, Jerry Allen and has enlarged and increased until it reached its climax Thursday.

Floyd Allen, the one who was being tried at Hillsville, is about 55 years old, more than six feet tall, weighs about 160 pounds, high-tempered and quick in the use of a gun. He has had a number of pistol duels and often tells of the 13 bullet holes that have been in his body, five of which left scars for life. He lives at the foot of the Blue Ridge on the Fancy Gap road and at the head of Lovell's creek, owning a good farm of several hundred acres on which is a two story eight room dwelling, and is estimated to be worth not less than ten thousand dollars.

In his earlier days he married a daughter of Wm. Edwards, a substantial citizen of Carroll county, and has two boys, Victor and Claude, 30 and 22 years old respectively. About ten years ago Victor married a daughter of Mr. Wm. Worrier, and has several small children. For some time he has been carrier on a route out from Gans. Claude is single and lives with his father.

Several times Floyd Allen has gotten into trouble in his town and no doubt would have caused serious trouble had not his boys been along to keep him quiet.

Only last fall Floyd narrowly escaped being killed in the town when he and Mr. G. B. Cody met each other on North Main street. At the trial in Dobson it was brought out that Mr. Cody shot at Allen twice, the first bullet striking his pistol and the second barely missing his head.

Mr. Cody was left off with a small fine and Allen made to pay a fine for carrying a concealed weapon. Many of the people expected trouble at that time but nothing unusual happened. Before this shooting Mr. Cody had arrested Allen here in Mt. Airy, and some time afterwards Mr. Cody was coming from over the mountain when Allen and some of his followers held him up and inflicted serious wounds by beating him over the head with pistols.

Mr. Cody claims that he shot at Allen last fall only when he saw him make for his gun and that it was only in behalf of his own protection. People who are supposed to know say Allen for years has worn a steel breast plate, and only for this would have been killed several years ago.

Unlike his brother, Floyd Sidna is said to be less high-tempered, for he is a man who has traveled the world a good deal and has learned when it was best to speak and not to speak. Fifteen years ago he made a trip to the Klondike, when the rush for gold was on, and it is believed he "struck it rich." He told that when he left here he carried \$1,100 with him and brought back \$15,000. During his absence he visited the Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu, and many parts of the west. Upon his return he began the erection of a fine two story ten room house two miles from the top of the mountain, but before being completed it was destroyed by fire. He at once began to build again only last year was it fully completed.

Mr. Cook of this city had charge of furnishing the inside work, which was of quartered oak wainscoting, large plate glass windows and hardwood floors, and Mr. T. M. Everitt installed the sewer and water system. To give some idea of what a fine home it is he had it covered with slate, acetylene light installed, with bath and sewer system, and the home piped with water from the wind mill. People who know say the house cost him as much as \$12,000 and that in all he is worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars.

For several years he was a school teacher and is a man of no small intellect. At present he owns a large country store near his home and has been a successful merchant. Although he has never had any serious fighting he is known to be a hard fighter when stirred up. He is married, has two children and is about 38 years old, having married Miss Betty Mitchell, daughter of Cisero Mitchell, about 14 years ago.

Garland Allen is another brother of Floyd and Sidna, aged about 50 and known as a man of very high temper and good nerve. For twelve or fifteen years he has been a minister of the Primitive Baptist denomination and at present preaches at Elksburg and Martin's. He has the name of being a good preacher in his country. Several years ago while coming to Mount Airy he met a negro named Rawley a short distance above town and a pistol fight ensued in which Rawley was killed. For some time Garland stayed out of North Carolina, and never was indicted or any effort made to bring him to justice, although he has been coming here in later years. It was while he was holding a protracted meeting in Carroll last spring that the Edwards boys, his nephews, caused a disturbance in time of the service and he immediately took steps to have them punished, but Floyd Allen took them away from the officers. This is the crime Judge Massee was undertaking to punish him for Thursday. During all his preaching Garland carried a pistol in his pocket, and if any one dared disturb him he did not hesitate to show them what to expect.

PACKERS FOUND NOT GUILTY

JURY RETURNED VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS AFTER BEING OUT TWELVE HOURS.

Chicago, March 26.—Ten Chicago packers were declared not guilty of violation of the criminal sections of the Sherman anti trust law by the jury after being out seventeen hours.

The closing argument, delayed since Friday by the illness of a juror, was delivered by Special Counsel Pierce Butler for the Government, and occupied the entire morning and part of the afternoon yesterday. It was a scathing arraignment of the acts of the packers. The counsel repeatedly asserted that the Government had established its case beyond question.

Instruction from United States Judge Carpenter held the jurors from 3:19 to 4:24 o'clock, and at 4:40 the jury retired to consider its verdict.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Carpenter laid great stress on the doctrine of reasonable doubt to be exercised by the jury in determining the guilt or innocence of the defendants, and after defining the intent of the Sherman anti-trust act, said:

"If you don't believe from all the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the different groups of defendants or any two of them were engaged in interstate commerce, carrying on separate enterprises and were within three years prior to Sept. 12, 1910, engaged in a combination among themselves deliberately and intentionally planned, the main or controlling purpose of which was either to eliminate competition, or to fix, regulate and control prices of fresh beef in manner and form as charged in the indictment, or some count thereof, then you will not be justified in finding the defendants guilty."

The court held that the question of injury done the public was not an element to be considered by the jury. Concluding, Judge Carpenter said: "I charge you particularly that the defendants are not to be convicted merely upon suspicion, they are not to be convicted merely because you think such a conviction might be popular. And here let me say that the matter of the high cost of living, about which we have heard and read so much during the last year or more, has nothing to do with this case."

Small Pox Reports. Austin, Texas, March 26.—Having received no replies from various North Texas cities to his inquiry whether an epidemic of black small pox had appeared, Health Officer Steiner left today for a personal investigation. His first stop will be at Fort Worth.

NOTE—Persistent reports have reached here through railroad men and others that there were many cases of smallpox in Fort Worth. These reports have persisted despite the fact that emphatic denial has appeared in the Fort Worth Record, which characterized the reports as malicious gossip.

Some of the men who have brought these reports here claim to have seen many houses under quarantine and to have seen patients being taken to the pest house.

Girl's Condition Still Critical. Stephenville, Texas, March 26.—Miss Mildred Logan, who was shot by Mrs. Reynolds is still in a very serious condition and unable to make a statement.

FEDERAL DEFEAT IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON RECEIVES NEWS OF REVERSES OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS BUT MADERO CLAIMS VICTORY.

GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE

Gen. Jose Gonzales Salas Shot Himself Through Head When Forced to Retreat.

Rosa Followers Have Mutinied

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Madero in a statement today asserts that the followers of the rebel general, Antonio Rojas, who was arrested some time ago by Orozco, mutinied and are attacking Rojas prison. Madero information comes from El Paso.

Orozco in Charge.

By Associated Press. Jiminez, Mexico, March 26.—Orozco is personally in command of the rebels here this afternoon. Long range skirmishing began at about 11 o'clock and the appearance for another general battle is about to develop.

Copy of Oath Made Public.

By Associated Press. San Antonio, Texas, March 26.—The certified copy of the oath which Orozco took to support the plan San Luis Potosi, including the plank declaring for Emilio Vasquez Gomez, for president was made public here today by Gomez' secretary. He also made public an autograph letter from Zapata, proclaiming Gomez president indicating the union of two revolutionary causes.

Gov. Colquitt Will Send Message to Legislature.

By Associated Press. Austin, Texas, March 26.—Gov. Colquitt said today that he will send a message to the legislature next January for a law clothing the governor with authority to deport any conspirators against a friendly government who may organize their reserve stations or other depots in Texas.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Confirmation of the decisive defeat of the Mexican federals yesterday at Jiminez was received by the State Department here today. The dispatches add that the fighting continued today with the federals retreating southward.

A strongly conflicting report comes from Mexico City, where Madero claims the federals won a decisive victory at Jiminez, asserting federal guns killed or wounded one thousand rebels.

According to one report that reached Mexico City the federal defeat at Jiminez was complete.

Gen. Jose Gonzales Salas, who left the War Ministry to take charge of the campaign against Orozco, committed suicide yesterday at Bernajillo by shooting himself through the head while with a part of his army, he was retreating to Torreon after a reverse at Corralitos, twenty miles south of Jiminez.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta, formerly in command of federal forces in Morelos, has been named to succeed him. The latter left here last night with 3,000 men.

Government officials, last night did not regard the federal reverse at Corralitos as a serious defeat, and reports indicated that the federals were engaging the rebels at Jiminez.

The suicide of Gonzales Salas was attributed to chagrin over the failure of his first engagement. While Minister of War he had been subjected to vicious attacks by a hostile press and his retirement from the Cabinet to take command of the campaign was an effort to rehabilitate himself in possible favor. On Saturday with a part of his forces he met and routed some 3,000 rebels between Arulano and Escalon. Tracy Aubert, with a detachment, had been sent to flank the enemy, and is reported

now to be in the rear of the rebels near Jiminez.

Orozco, with 164 car loads of rebel soldiers, is reported moving toward Torreon. All federal troops are said to have already withdrawn to that point.

Federals Attack Hacienda Dolores Jiminez, March 26.

The federals under General Urbina and Aubert are attacking the hacienda, Dolores, four miles west of here where one thousand rebels are stationed with three rapid fire and two field pieces.

HENRY ENDORSED FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Wichita Falls, Tex., March 9, 12. We, the undersigned voters and citizens of Wichita county, hereby endorse Patrick Henry as a man of high character and good attainments who will make this district an able and faithful representative in the State Legislature.

Mr. Henry is a native of Texas, is general manager of Henry's Business College of Wichita Falls, which is a well established and successful school and he is a splendid type of the young manhood of our State. Energetic and industrious, a close student of the affairs of the times—he is in every sense of the word a Christian gentleman, who stands at all times for what he believes to be right.

We know, that if he is elected he will do his duty intelligently and faithfully and measure up to the required standard and that the people of this district will never have cause to regret their action.

(Signed) W. J. Bullock, John W. Bradley, R. H. Suter, J. L. Jackson, C. C. Knight, L. C. Tyson, G. E. Friberg, J. S. Fore, J. C. Hunt, R. M. Moore, T. L. Toland, W. W. Brown, Edgar Rye, W. C. Robertson, W. R. Ferguson, W. C. Heath, T. J. Waggoner, J. F. Reed, J. L. Downing.

COTTON TARIFF IS EXCESSIVE

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT SHOWS TARIFF TWO OR THREE TIMES MORE THAN DIFFERENCE IN COST.

ASKS FOR A REDUCTION

President Taft in Message to Congress Also Asks Appropriation for Tariff Board.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—President Taft transmitted to congress the tariff board's report on cotton schedule today and recommended a revision and reduction in the present duty of the cotton schedule.

Taft said an investigation showed that the duties on cotton yarns are two or three times in excess of the differences of the cost of production in the United States and abroad. The price paid by the United States consumers are higher than abroad even when the prices received by the manufacturers in both places are the same. Taft requests sixty thousand dollars for the board to continue its work the next three months investigating metal, leather, chemical and sugar schedules.

Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, who has become acting chairman of the Republican National Committee, is a native of Omaha and is 41 years old. He began his newspaper career on the Omaha Bee in 1893, and since 1906 he has been editor of that publication. His entrance into national politics dates from 1908, when he was elected as delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, from Nebraska, and since that time he has been the representative of his State on the Republican National Committee.

A new oil well has been brought in near Angus, Navarro county.

AGAINST THE PARCELS POST

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION PRESENTED HERE WITH.

REGARDING THE FARMER

And His Relations to the Merchant. What May Be Expected if a Law is Enacted.

The parcels post question is now before the country, and arguments for and against it are being made by those interested. There are many things that can be said on both sides and to aid in a proper understanding the arguments used again the measure are here given:

The advocates of the rural parcels post claim that this system of merchandise transportation would enable the farmer to have small packages of merchandise delivered at his mail box quickly and cheaply.

No one disputes this—but there are two more sides to the question. Here is one:

Every rural delivery carrier is now authorized to carry merchandise parcels weighing over four pounds from your farm to town or from town to your farm—and you, or the town man, pay the carrier whatever you agree is right. The proposed postage charge would average much more than what you would pay under the present system of local delivery. Now there is no maximum weight limit, for the carrier can take anything for you that he is able to carry, but it is proposed to limit the weight to eleven pounds only. This would greatly curtail the delivery privileges now open to every farmer who desires to use them, and make delivery cost him more than under the present method.

Here is another side of the question—the side seen by your good friends, the home merchants:

Big city merchants of all kinds would be quick to seize the rural parcels post as a delivery outlet through the use of local agents, to whom parcels would be shipped in large quantities by express or by freight for deposit in the local post office and delivery by rural carriers. There is absolutely no way in which this could be prevented.

The opportunity thus afforded these mail order houses for the development of a gigantic trust is a most serious menace to the farmer's welfare. Every necessary of life could in time be monopolized through the operation of this government postal subsidy, taxed against all the people and applied for the benefit of the mail order trust. Already Wall street sees the trend of events, and "big business" has become interested in fostering and financing the parcels post agitation. Its appetite has been stimulated by the results of the past few years, which have enabled one mail order house to pay an annual dividend of 7 per cent on its many millions of capital, and recently to declare a special dividend of 33 1/3 per cent. What farmer can ever hope to equal that record?

The big city merchant pays no taxes of any kind—direct or indirect—in your community. They do not help maintain your schools, churches, libraries, hospitals and other public institutions. They do not help to build and maintain good roads. They do not give you credit, and they give you neither sympathy nor help when merchants have absolutely no interest in you, excepting to get hold of as many dollars as they can and give as little return therefor as possible.

Furthermore, the big city merchants do not help in any way to maintain and build up the home market for your products that enables you to get spot cash or its equivalent for everything you have to sell. Your location near such a town increases the value of your farm easy to sell at full value whenever you desire.

You appreciate the fact—that the

farmer trade keeps up the country towns and that any system—such as the parcels post—which will divert the farmer trade from the country town to the big city will ruin the country town.

If the country town is ruined, the farmer's home market will be destroyed or at least very seriously impaired. Property values in the country towns would certainly depreciate as store after store was forced out of business, and greater burdens of taxation would be placed upon the farmer's overburdened shoulders.

The plain fact is that the interests of the farmer and the home merchant are mutual. They are partners in the business of production and distribution—in the upbuilding and maintenance of the best possible home market. And the best home market is one that buys everything the farmer has to sell at top market prices, and sells him everything he needs at fair competitive prices.

Therefore, Mr. Farmer, stand by your home merchants now as you would expect them to stand by you. In doing this you are conserving your own best interests.—Post, Sheridan, Wyo.

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS OF TEXAS

It is shown by the statistics of oil production in Texas for the year 1911 that in the new field of Electra there was brought to the surface more than one-tenth of the entire output of the State, the yield there being 392,204 barrels. This was for only nine months, as the first well was not brought in until April 1, 1911. At the present rate at which the oil territory in what is known as the Wichita Falls district, including Electra, is being developed, it is thought that the record for the present year will be two or three times that of 1911.

The oil production of the State seems to be again on the ascendancy although the production fell from the maximum of 23,136,39 barrels in 1902 to the minimum of 8,603,162 barrels in 1910. The production rose to 8,828,588 barrels for 1911. Oil operators are doing more wildcatting than in the history of the industry, it is said, and prospects are considered encouraging for the bringing in of some excellent new fields during the present year. If success is had in developing a gusher territory such as that of Spindle Top, Sour Lake and Batson in the early days of production the total output may mount up enormously within a few months.

One important feature of the industry at this time is that the increase of production now consists largely of light crude, that of the Electra district being of that variety of oil, therefore more valuable than the heavier product.

The Corsicana district, which was the first to be developed in the State, produces light oil, its greatest output during one year being in 1900 when it yielded 829,560 barrels. The Corsicana production in 1911 was 128,916 barrels.

Petrolia is another district embraced in the Wichita Falls territory that produced during 1911 158,212 barrels. This was an increase of 35,181 barrels over its 1910 production.

In what is known as the Gulf Coast district, where the heavier oil is obtained, wells that were former gushers are still being pumped, and the new wells that are put down are also pumping propositions. One of the new districts in that territory that made a considerable record of development during 1911 was Markham, which had an output of 527,323 barrels, as compared with 476,887 barrels in 1910. Exploitation of the Markham district promises to be more extensive during this year than last and there will probably be a corresponding increase in its production.

The other producing districts in the Gulf Coast region are Saratoga, which had an output of 968,886 barrels in 1911; Spindle Top, 998,093 barrels; Sour Lake, 1,408,977; Batson, 1,018,102; and Humble 2,170,270.

The Powell district, which is situated near Corsicana, is also a producer of heavy oil, and its record for 1911 was 802,056 barrels.

The small area of producing territory known as Spindle Top, which was the scene of the great discovery of oil January 10, 1900, is said to have had no equal in the world in the quantity of production. Up to January 1, 1912, the wells of Spindle Top produced a total of 41,773,540 barrels. It still has a considerable number of producing wells, but they are pumps. There is but little semblance of the activity of the heyday of its riotous production now in evidence. Its total output is now only 2,000 barrels per day. During the gusher period of its development a 2,000 barrel well would have been considered almost too small an output to be worth even passing attention.

Oil operators are just now giving considerable attention to the possibilities of developing other oil fields in the more upper portions of Texas, particularly in the territory to the south and west of Electra. A number of wells have been started in different localities and it is considered probable good strikes may be made.

In the Toyah district and the trans-Pecos region, where exploitation has been going on for the last two or three years, some oil was found and search is to be made with a view of the possible development of the field.

In the vicinity of Marathon, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, an encouraging flow of oil has also been obtained, and other wildcatting is going on in that section.

It is believed by practical oil men who have investigated the situation that it is only a question of time when districts of the gusher variety will be brought in along the Gulf Coast territory, both east and west of Houston.

The total production of crude oil in Texas of both kinds since 1896, when the first well was bored in the Corsicana district, up to January 1, 1912, was 155,530,508 barrels. The value of this output was approximately \$75,000,000.

W. D. HORNADAY.

WORLD WIDE STRIKE IS NEAR

CONFERENCE AT CLEVELAND FAILS TO BRING AGREEMENT BETWEEN MINERS AND OPERATORS.

NO HOPE IN ENGLAND

Premier Asquith Announces Riot Attempted Mediation Has Utterly Failed.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 26.—The dispute between operators and miners over wages involving nearly half a million men appeared no nearer settlement today after a conference of the men and operators had been in session for some time.

No Hope of Arbitration.

London, England, March 26.—Premier Asquith announced this afternoon that there was no hope of arbitration of the differences between the striking miners and the operators in Great Britain. Conditions grow more serious and England today is facing one of the gravest crises in her history.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry in Great Britain is as follows:

England	748,287
Wales	179,769
Scotland	138,377
Ireland	790
Total	1,067,213

The counties employing the largest number of miners are:

Durham	158,445
Yorkshire	157,308
Glamorgan	150,000
Lancaster	102,921
Northumberland	68,295
Derby	56,560
Stafford	56,580
Monmouth	56,562

The Men's Resources.

The funds at the disposal of the men in the various districts total \$2,167,000, divided as follows:

South Wales	\$150,000
Durham	430,000
Yorkshire	400,000
Scotland	250,000
Lancashire and Cheshire	89,000
Northumberland	89,000
Midland Federation	75,000
Derbyshire	400,000
Notts	220,000
North Wales	10,000
Cumberland	16,000
Cumbria	3,000
Lancashire	25,000
Somerset	10,000
South Derbyshire	45,000
Forest of Dean	10,000
Bristol	5,000

These funds would not last the men more than a month, it is estimated. The following table shows how long the various districts can keep going and the amount per head available:

Cumberland	Per Head
1 week	£0 5 6
Derbyshire	5 12 0
17 weeks	5 12 0
Durham	3 17 0
3 weeks	3 17 0
Leicestershire	4 8 0
9 weeks	4 8 0
Lancashire	1 9 6
3 weeks	1 9 6
Northumberland	2 3 10
13 weeks	2 3 10
South Wales	1 1 9
3 weeks	1 1 9
Warwickshire	1 12 0
3 weeks	1 12 0
Yorkshire	4 0 0
8 weeks	4 0 0

The Men's Demands.

The minimum wage demands for the respective districts, adopted by the Miners' Federation on February 2 are as follows:

Yorkshire	s. d.
Lancashire	7 6
Derbyshire, 7s. 1-12d to	7 6
Midland Federation 6s to	7 0
Nottinghamshire	7 6
North Wales	6 0
Leicestershire	7 2
South Derby	8 6
Somerset	4 11
Bristol	4 11
Cumberland	6 6
Scotland	6 0
South Wales 7s 1-12d to	7 6
Northumberland 6s to	7 2
Durham	6 1 1/2
Forest of Dean	5 10
Cleveland	5 10

1864—South Yorkshire, 37,000, four months; South Staffordshire, 20,000, four months. On the question of trades unionism.

1871—A series of disputes for improvement of conditions and recognition of trades unions.

1873—South Wales, 60,000, eleven weeks.

1875—South Wales, 70,000, nineteen weeks.

1877—West Lancashire, 20,000, six weeks.

1891-92—Durham, 75,000, eleven weeks. Against reduction of wages.

1893—South Wales, 60,000, four weeks; Federated Districts, 200,000, thirteen weeks. Against reduction of wages; the conciliation board was the outcome of the latter.

1902—Federated Districts, strike of pit lads for higher wages.

1906—South Wales, campaign against non-union labor; lasting a fortnight.

1910-11—South Wales, ten months' dispute in the Cambrian collieries over abnormal prices.

The legislatures of nine States have enacted laws providing for the adoption of the presidential preference primary system.

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