

Wichita Weekly Times.

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NUMBER 43

TORN PIECE OF PAPER AS EVIDENCE IN NORRIS TRIAL

FIRE CHIEF PENNINGER ON WITNESS STAND

TELLS OF FINDING TORN NOTE PAPER THAT MATCHED THE THREATENING LETTER RECEIVED BY NORRIS.

DISCUSS REWARD

Penninger Tells Jury He Did Not Suspect Preacher Until Second Fire At Parsonage.

Special to The Times.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 10.—How he found in the pocket of a coat in Dr. Norris' bedroom a piece of paper whose torn edge exactly matched the torn edge of the paper upon which the anonymous letter received by Dr. Norris was written, was told by Fire Marshal Penninger in the pastor's trial for perjury Wednesday morning. Penninger's testimony with that of V. Andrews, cashier of the First National Bank, a handwriting expert, were the interesting features of the session.

Andrews compared the handwriting in the "Happy Contrast" article, identified by Clarence Ousley as Dr. Norris' handwriting, with the writing in the anonymous letters. The letter "Y" which appeared written and not printed as were the other letters in the anonymous letters formed the principal basis of comparison.

At the conclusion of Andrews' direct testimony, Assistant Prosecutor Clendenen asked: "From your knowledge of handwriting and your experience, coupled with your examination of these documents do you believe the same person who wrote the 'Y's' in the 'Happy Contrast' article wrote the 'Y's' in the anonymous letters?"

"I think so," Andrews answered.

"In your best judgment did they?"

"Yes."

Under cross examination Andrews said that in the "Happy Contrast" article he found two distinct types of "Y's" which he would not identify as having been written by the same person, if he should see them on separate papers. The "Y's" similar to the "Y's" in the "Happy Contrast" article he said predominated.

Fire Marshal Penninger said that on the morning after the fire which destroyed the parsonage he with Gordon Shearer, a Star-Telegram reporter, and Capt. Bishop, of the central fire station, were in the parsonage when they found on the floor of Dr. Norris' bedroom a coat containing a bundle of papers Shearer took the papers out saying he would give them to Dr. Norris, but Penninger asked for them. In the bundle of papers, Penninger testified he found a blank sheet of Japan bond paper which answered the description of the paper upon which the anonymous letter received by Dr. Norris had been written, as described to him by Miss Mathews, Dr. Norris' stenographer. The torn edge of the anonymous letter and the torn edge of the blank sheet found in Dr. Norris' pocket were placed together by the witness and exactly corresponded, the water mark being torn across the middle. Under cross examination Penninger admitted that he had searched Dr. Norris' desk. He never suspected the pastor, he said, until after the first fire at the parsonage, January 11th. He was closely questioned as to what portion of the reward he expected to receive. He said

he had made no estimate but had talked to some of the detectives about the reward.

Only Andrews and Penninger placed on the stand Wednesday morning, James Walker, a grand juror was the first witness Wednesday afternoon.

Penninger's testimony was given over repeated objections from the defense.

On cross examination yesterday afternoon Clarence Ousley, foreman of the grand jury described how he was summoned to serve on the grand jury. He felt quite certain there had been a written summons. He could not remember that any other stockholder of the Record had served on the grand jury. When he was summoned he realized he could have pleaded an exemption, but had personally written many editorials urging good citizens to serve on the jury and felt it to be his duty to serve.

Witness did not know at that time of any opposition to Dr. Norris more than to any one else in the factional fights which had beset the community. He had however, known there was opposition to Dr. Norris on account of the Winfield Scott item in the X-Ray. His relations with Dr. Norris were very cordial and agreeable. He became provoked at Dr. Norris for putting him in a false attitude in reference to speaking at the Baptist convention in Houston. He did not tell Mr. Harris of Texas that Dr. Norris had outraged him in reference to that Houston convention. He had told Mr. Harris he had been somewhat embarrassed by the position in which he had been placed.

"I told Mr. Harris I had been placed in a false attitude by Mr. Norris and wanted to know the meaning of it. He ascertained the meaning of it and told me."

Mr. Ousley said he might have related the incident to some member of the grand jury. While Dr. Norris was editor of the Baptist Standard, an article had appeared therein which provoked him because it was untrue, inasmuch as it applied to him. Witnesses named were not mentioned but he was pretty well described.

He said the incident had been closed a long time. Dr. Norris had made a statement to him about it that was entirely satisfactory.

Witness was asked if he did not state after the indictment was returned that there was not evidence enough to convict, but the indictment would ruin Dr. Norris.

Witness said he had not, but had admitted the grand jury prior to his finding of the indictment that it should be extremely careful, for a man's reputation was at stake, and he was a minister.

He was questioned closely concerning the proceedings in the grand jury room and described them in detail. There were some 300 witnesses named, and he could not recall what transpired in regard to each of them. The grand jurors were not excited over the church burning, etc., in fact it was the most solemn session he had ever seen.

Dr. Norris had appeared several times and given different information. At the time Dr. Norris was sworn before the grand jury witness had not heard of the anonymous letters, at least had not connected them with the shooting. He did not think they had been written.

Witness had no conference with Mr. Wills, a Burns detective, but had met him at Mr. Baikin's office. Mr. Wills had the documents when witness went in the room. Mr. Ritchie, a Pinkerton detective, brought here by the city authorities, was in a little room adjacent to the grand jury room and examined the letter. Mr. Ritchie was before the grand jury several times. Witness had never conferred with him, but had met him several times and asked him if he had any new developments. Had met Mr. Ritchie in company with various people, but had never seen him with the mayor. Witness had one of the letters overnight and placed it in his desk for safe keeping. His habit was to lock the desk. Mr. Norris gave him the letter in his office, but he could not recall what time of day it was.

Returning to the behavior of Mr.

Norris in the grand jury room, witness said the defendant when asked to write, in "printing" style, said he had done nothing like that since he was a boy. Norris seemed quite willing to comply. Mr. Colvin requested him to print a small "e" and made one for him on the paper.

William Reeves, witness said, was one of the witnesses before the grand jury.

He was asked if it was not stated that his mother-in-law Mrs. Getty—

This was objected to by the State, the objection being sustained and the defense excepting.

Court adjourned for luncheon.

When court reconvened after luncheon Clarence Ousley again took the witness stand.

Mr. Ousley referred to a question asked at the morning session and said no member of the grand jury except himself was a Record stockholder. He was called to serve on the grand jury by a telephone summons and did not receive a written summons, he said.

Further cross examined, he said he had received a number of articles from Dr. Norris for publication, which were typewritten and interlined with a pen. As a newspaper man, he had come to recognize Dr. Norris' handwriting. One night Dr. Norris had written an article in his office in reply to the ministers when he was in controversy with them over a sermon he had preached on divorce.

Asked what was peculiar about defendant's handwriting, he said he could name no peculiarity. He could not, he said, describe his own handwriting, but could recognize it when he saw it.

Dr. Norris, he said, did not come before the grand jury after the burning of the church as a defendant, but there might have been a suspicion against him.

Witness said he probably phoned to Norris two or three times, before Norris went before the grand jury. The phone message was not to summon him, but was in reference to another matter.

On redirect examination, referring to the Houston incident, witness said a Record editorial had commended a proposed endorsement for Taylor. Dr. Norris had said he thought Mr. Ousley could do some good by addressing the pastors at the Houston convention. As he approached the platform there Dr. Norris told him please to state he had been invited to speak by the Baptist educational committee. He had complied with Dr. Norris' request in his preliminary remarks and was immediately asked by some member on the platform why he had made the statement that he was speaking at the invitation of the committee. He replied that Dr. Norris had told him. The member denied it and he had his friends to investigate.

Further explanation was objected to.

He was asked if William Reeves came before the grand jury and if he was warned. Answered in the affirmative. Objected. Withdrawn.

On re-cross examination by Mr. Gillespie witness was asked if he did not tell Mr. Spencer to advise Mr. Norris to come before the grand jury and waiving all rights, make a voluntary statement, saying if Norris was indicted it would ruin him, whether guilty or not.

Mr. Ousley said he probably said all that but the last clause and the object was to get Mr. Spencer to have Mr. Norris come before the grand jury. At that time, he said, he thoroughly believed Dr. Norris was innocent. Witness said he had never participated in a meeting at a hotel in which William Reeves and Chas. Dickinson took part. Witness was excused.

Tom B. Yarbrough, vice president of the First National Bank, who was a member of the grand jury which indicted Dr. Norris for perjury, identified the anonymous letters on which the indictment was based. Witness said Dr. Norris was before the grand jury. He was sworn. He had denied that he knew who wrote the letters.

Cross examined witness said he was out of town a week, commencing the night Capt. Boyce was shot, but was at the sitting of the grand jury when Dr. Norris was present. He remembered Dr. Norris being sworn, but thought defendant testified about the shooting during his absence. Dr. Norris wrote in imitation of the style of the anonymous letter at the request of Assistant County Attorney Hooey. He "printed" it. Couldn't show suppressed excitement or

Comment Made in Washington. Washington, D. C., April 10.—Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign committee, gave out a statement last night in which he said: "Illinois Republicans have declared for Roosevelt as their nominee for President by more than 10,000 majority. The overwhelming repudiation of Taft by the Republicans of Illinois ends the Taft campaign for

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ROOSEVELT AND CLARK

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER OF HOUSE AND FORMER REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT WINNERS IN ILLINOIS.

THE VOTE VERY DECISIVE

Clark Wins Over Wilson 2 to 1 and Roosevelt Over Taft by 100,000 Plurality.

Roosevelt's Comment

By Associated Press. Greensburg, Pa., April 10.—"We slugger them over the ropes," commented Roosevelt today on the result of the Illinois election.

The Latest Report.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Ill., April 10.—Roosevelt's majority is between 100,000 and 150,000. Clark's majority is close to 150,000. Returns are still incomplete.

Chicago, Ill., April 10.—Additional returns from yesterday's primaries today do not change the proportion of vote indicated last night. Roosevelt's majority over Taft will be about 100,000. Clark is leading Wilson nearly two to one. Charles S. Deneen has been renominated governor on the Republican ticket. The Democratic nominee is Edward F. Dunne. Uncle Joe Cannon was renominated by the usual vote for congress.

Colonel Roosevelt's state managers claimed his majority over President Taft was from 100,000 to 150,000. Returns indicate his vote was nearly five to two of that for Taft. Presidential delegates were not named on the ballots and will be elected by congressional districts and at large, the effect of today's vote being only to serve as a guide to party officials as indicating party feeling.

Sherman's lead over Cullom for the advisory vote for United States senator was small, and complete returns from out in the state might overthrow the apparent result at midnight.

Governor Deneen's chief fight was against Sub-Treasurer Len Small, referred to in the campaign as the candidate of Senator Lorimer. Advice indicate Governor Deneen has won from Small, about five to three in the state. Deneen's indicated majority in Cook county was 28,000.

The Democratic contest for governor offered more opportunity for conjecture at midnight. Dunn had an indicated majority of 61,000 in Cook county, but Al Schuler, his nearest competitor, appeared to be running so well in the state that conservative estimates of Dunn's majority were from 10,000 to 20,000 in the state.

Congressional returns were delayed and authoritative estimates were impossible.

Chicago voters voted two to one against woman's suffrage in the preferential primary. The question was not on the ballots outside of the city. Roosevelt carried the home ward of Congressman William B. McKinley. Taft's campaign manager, in Champagne, he was successful in the Seventh congressional district, in which Colonel Frank L. Smith, the Taft manager lives, and former speaker Joseph Cannon's home city of Danville. Roosevelt polled 1,844 to Taft's 1,227.

Senator La Follette polled a small vote. In Cook county where it appeared heaviest, the Wisconsin senator had an apparent vote of 14,440 where Roosevelt's apparent vote was 86,144 and that of Taft 53,064.

While Colonel Roosevelt's lead in Cook county was on a basis of approximately 8 to 5 over Taft, returns from out of the state indicated he ran stronger there, in places as high as five to one, bringing the estimated plurality to five to one.

Champ Clark's candidacy met just the opposite result: In Chicago his apparent majority based on more than three-fourths of the total number of precincts was above 90,000 or on a proportion of about four to one over Wilson. In the state precincts his lead was in a proportion of about eight to five, making the general proportion as indicated in returns at midnight about two to one.

Comment Made in Washington. Washington, D. C., April 10.—Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign committee, gave out a statement last night in which he said: "Illinois Republicans have declared for Roosevelt as their nominee for President by more than 10,000 majority. The overwhelming repudiation of Taft by the Republicans of Illinois ends the Taft campaign for

(Continued on page 6)

ROOSEVELT AND PONTIUS PILATE

SEN. JONES IN SPEECH ON LORIMER CASE PORTRAYS COLONEL AS COUNTERPART OF BIBLICAL CHARACTER.

AS TO THE JUDICIAL RECALL

Jones Declares Roosevelt's Doctrine Subversive of Principles of Human Justice.

Washington, April 10.—Col. Roosevelt was portrayed in the Senate today as the counterpart of Pontius Pilate.

The picture was drawn by Senator Jones, of Washington, who sketched as the ground-work the recent Detroit speech of the former President condemning the votes of the majority members of the Lorimer committee, favorable to the Illinois Senator, as not being responsive to the sentiment of their constituents.

"This is the latest rule for judicial action suggested by this self-proclaimed leader of progress," said Senator Jones. "Because we have not followed it we are not progressive, but reactionary. This was the rule of action followed by Pilate nearly nineteen hundred years ago. This is the first time, I venture to say, in our history or in the history of any civilized people that Pilate's rule of judicial action has met the approval of any man, and they despise him for following it."

"If former President Roosevelt had been standing on one side when Pilate delivered Jesus to the Jews, after having examined into the charges and found no fault in him, but at the demand of the people, turned him over to them for crucifixion, he would have clapped his hands and exclaimed, 'Most Righteous, Most Honorable, Most Just Judge.' At least he would have done this if he had been as progressive then as he is now. I am charitable enough to believe, however, that he would have been a reactionary."

Senator Jones prefaced his speech by saying that those who expected to hear the sensational would be disappointed and that those expecting a discussion of the presidential campaign would not listen. He said he would not discuss politics. He recited rapidly conditions which made the present time prosperous, but said that with everything to make us happy "we are engaged in a saturnalia of political vituperation."

"Justice and fair dealing are thrown to the winds," he added. "Appeals to passion and prejudice displace reason and logic if we are successful in our search. Sinister motives prompt those who disagree with us and none is good save ourselves."

"Under the banner of progression, anarchy is preached in honeyed phrase and fulsome flattery. Our sense of justice and fairness is denied by loud declamation and insidious suggestion. Until a short time ago supposedly new ideas, as old as governments among men, were advocated with some show of reason and prudence."

"A new Richmond, however, has rushed upon the political field. The real, consistent, faithful leader of radical political thought, whose courage, consistency and faithfulness we all admired, even if we did not accept the doctrines advocated, became ill and exhausted. The banner he was faithfully and bravely carrying was drooping."

"This new Richmond rushed upon the political scene, threw his hat into the ring, and shouted to the wavering hosts to follow him in the highways of progress and victory. Hoping to reap where others had sown, he sought to pluck the fruit of victory to his own bosom. Having worked and won with the despised standpaters, and not being practiced in the principles of modern political progress, he, with the recklessness of ignorance and the rashness of the new convert, is appealing to all that is base, selfish and unjust in the apparent hope of gratifying an insatiable ambition."

Senator Jones said he did not propose to discuss the judicial recall, but would notice only the latest suggestion advanced for the guidance of those acting in a judicial capacity. He then quoted at some length from Col.

Keep Texas Money in Texas. San Antonio, Tex., April 10.—Forecasting that an effort will be made at the next session of the Texas Legislature to repeal or obtain an amendment to the Robertson insurance law, which was the cause of many old line insurance companies withdrawing from the state because it required they invest in Texas securities 75 per cent of their reserve on Texas business, the Texas life insurance companies, now numbering nineteen, are seeking the support of the boards of trade and commercial organizations of the state to exert a contrary influence. "Keep Texas money in Texas" is their war cry. It is this maxim that has enabled Texas life insurance companies to prosper and it is this that has enabled Texas to pass unscathed through a period of business depression that has been felt in every part of the country except here. Instead of sending large sums of money collected annually in payment of premiums to the north and east, this money has been kept in Texas and is invested in the state. The companies pay taxes in Texas on their securities and give employment to a large number of persons. Outside companies may do business in Texas on the same terms required on Texas companies, and, one by one, many of those that withdrew from the state soon after the Robertson insurance law went into effect have since returned.

Will Remarry Persons Divorced? Only One Reason. Belton, April 10.—The Pastors association here adopted a resolution day not to marry divorced persons less "divorce was for the one serious reason."

American in Mexican Army Killed by Rebels. El Paso, April 10.—Thomas Fountain, an American from Las Cruces, N. M., captain of a Federal gun under Villa, was executed by the rebels in the district of recent fighting. An American newspaper returning with 184 other foreign refugees brought this news here today.

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JURY FINDS BROWN COUNTY FARMER GUILTY OF MURDER

Ballinger, April 10.—Guilty with a penalty of life imprisonment was the verdict in the case of Geo. Brown, a wealthy farmer charged with the murder of his wife. Brown received the sentence without a tremor. Notice of appeal was given.

Mayor Bell presided over the corporation court this morning for the first time and administered justice to the extent of fining two men who pleaded guilty to being intoxicated in a public place. Judge Edgar Rye, who was judge of the court while city secretary, was present and assisted the new officials in dealing out the law.

LAWTON ROAD MAY BE BUILT YET

According to a letter received by F. M. English of the City National Bank of this city, the proposition of a Lawton and Wichita Falls railway is not unlikely. For in a letter received from J. A. Kemp it was stated that the proposition was still in the minds of the builders and if a good crop was forthcoming this year it would likely be built.

LEVEES HOLDING ON LOWER RIVER

BREAK AT GOLDEN LAKE GIVES LOWER RIVER FOLK MORE TIME TO STRENGTHEN DYKES.

GREENVILLE IS IN DANGER

Mississippi Town Almost Under the Swirling Flood—If Break Occurs, Catastrophe Certain.

200 Men in Danger of Drowning.

By Associated Press. Memphis, Tenn., April 10.—Two hundred men are known to be in danger of drowning in the Wynoke section of Arkansas. They were left at danger points while launches saved their women and children.

Recalls Services of Dr. Knapp. Nashville, Tenn., April 10.—At the memorial exercises in honor of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the Department of Agriculture, held here this afternoon in connection with the Southern Commercial Congress, Wallace Butterick of New York, secretary of the General Education Board, delivered an address in which he spoke in terms of the highest praise of Dr. Knapp's life and work. Although many years of Dr. Knapp's life were spent as a teacher in New York and as a teacher and minister in Iowa, his last resting place, his chief fame was won in the South and there he rendered his largest public service, said Mr. Butterick. After speaking of Dr. Knapp's work in connection with the eradication of the boll weevil and the inauguration of farm demonstration work, the speaker declared he became the Apostle of Agriculture in all the Southern States, traveling almost constantly and addressing legislative bodies, students and teachers of agricultural colleges, meetings of bankers and business men, and gatherings of practical farmers. Not only did he teach farmers how to raise cotton and corn, said the speaker, but he also taught them the business side of farming, how to find the cost of a crop and whether they were making or losing money.

After reviewing briefly Dr. Knapp's work in connection with the organization of boys' corn clubs and girls' canning and poultry clubs Mr. Butterick said in concluding: "It is a long way from that forgotten hamlet in the Adirondack wilderness, where Seaman Knapp was born, to Calcasieu Parish, La., which was the point of departure for his great educational campaign in the South. Who could have thought that the lad of 15, working in his uncle's cabinet shop, would become the most highly honored and most truly useful citizen of the Southern States?"

Baker-Bullock Nuptials. At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Nolen, 1622 Tenth street, at one o'clock this afternoon the marriage of Mrs. A. E. Bullock to Mr. H. L. Baker was solemnized. The ceremony was pronounced by Rev. J. W. Hill, pastor of the First M. E. Church, South, and was witnessed by a number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

The bride and groom left on the one thirty train for a shower of rice and wishes. It is reported that 40,000 m. trip (sheep will be shipped out of their Angelo country in the month of April.

The San Angelo Water, Light and Power Company of San Angelo has filed amendment increasing its capital stock from \$225,000 to \$500,000.

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The writer and his partner, Kell, are the same parties who had an agreement with the Chamber of Commerce about two years ago to build the road, but failed to do so. They ascribed their failure to do so to the failure of the passage of the law restoring Art. 9 Sec. 9 of the constitution.—Lawton Star.

Lone Star Gas Company. Port Worth, Tex., April 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Star Gas company was held at the office of the company in Port Worth today. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: H. C. Edrington, Port Worth, Texas; I. H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas; L. B. Denning, Columbus, Ohio; W. P. Gage, Fort Worth, Texas; D. L. Cobb, Port Worth, Texas.

The directors elected the following officers: H. C. Edrington, president; W. P. Gage, vice president and general superintendent; D. L. Cobb, secretary and treasurer; Tom Pinkston, assistant secretary-treasurer.

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OUSLEY TESTIFIES IN TRIAL OF DR. NORRIS

FOREMAN OF GRAND JURY TELLS OF DR. NORRIS' TESTIMONY BEFORE THAT BODY.

WRITING IS SHOWN

Defence Enters Many Objections to Questions Asked But All Are Overruled.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 9.—Clarence Ousley, editor of the Fort Worth Record and foreman of the grand jury that indicted Dr. Norris for perjury, was the principal witness at the opening of the trial this morning. He identified letters and writing on the X-Ray clipping as those brought before the grand jury and declared that Dr. Norris before the grand jury said that he did not know who wrote them, that he did not write them and that he did not have any idea who wrote them.

Mr. Ousley then declared that he believed he knew Dr. Norris' handwriting, having seen him write once and having handled communications from him as editor of the Record. He said a manuscript headed "A Happy Contract," was handed to him by Attorney Clendenen was in Dr. Norris' handwriting. "A Happy Contract," was the title of the X-Ray article taken to be an attack on the late Winfield Scott after his death and the article concerning which the city hall mass-meeting issued its denunciation.

Mr. Ousley also testified over the continuing objections of the defense that Dr. Norris was asked to write before the grand jury and did so; that his appearance was that of a man decidedly embarrassed; that he wrote slowly and painstakingly and seemed to be under suppressed excitement.

Ousley pointed out resemblances between the handwriting in the anonymous letters and Norris' letters.

The defense was overruled on a series of objections that the grand jury was not shown properly to have adjourned from its first meeting to the second; that Mr. Ousley's suggestion that Dr. Norris appear before the grand jury was equivalent to a summons, so that what he did could not be used against him and that what Mr. Ousley testified Dr. Norris did was not at variance with the charge of perjury as contained in the indictment. All the objections were overruled by Judge Simmons.

The defense also objected to the questions of the prosecution about the shooting through the pastor's studio window and the burning of the church and parsonage. Judge Simmons overruled these objections.

The first witness placed on the stand, was District Clerk Eugene Brock, who gave technical testimony concerning the handwriting of the letters. Specimens of Norris' handwriting were introduced.

The jury which is to try Norris was completed late yesterday afternoon. After the jury was selected the defense made another motion for a change of venue. It was overruled.

The questions asked by the state were brief and to the point. Assistant County Attorney Ben S. Baldwin did most of the questioning for the state. Attorney O. W. Gillespie questioned the veniremen for the defense. The speed with which Attorney Baldwin did the questioning for the state is shown by the fact that he averaged a little more than one witness every two minutes during the morning session. Mr. Gillespie's questioning was fast after the first few witnesses had been passed or challenged in the afternoon.

The jury as finally empaneled is made up as follows:

No. 1—E. Ward, North First avenue, Riverside, Fort Worth; married; has one child; engineer for Rock Island railway nineteen years; member of no church.

No. 2—L. C. Jones, Riverside, Fort Worth; married; gardener by profession; member of the Weatherford Street Christian Church.

No. 3—T. H. Hill, resides five miles west of Grapevine; married; member of no church.

No. 4—F. L. Bass, resides in Glenwood addition, Fort Worth; married; has two children; traveling auditor for Santa Fe railroad; member Broadway Baptist Church.

No. 5—A. R. Weaver, Keller; has wife and four children; belongs to no church.

No. 6—W. E. Buckley, Polytechnic Heights; real estate dealer; has wife and four children; member of Methodist Church.

No. 7—T. C. Perry, resides four miles east of Mansfield; married; farmer; member no church.

No. 8—B. W. Winfrey, Grapevine; married; has family; stock trader; formerly resided in Dallas county; not a church member.

No. 9—J. B. Dodd, Grapevine; married; has family; formerly resided in North Fort Worth; carpenter.

No. 10—G. W. Robinson, 308 Avenue E, Polytechnic, Fort Worth; married; has family; merchant.

No. 11—A. V. Stinett, Avenue F, Polytechnic Heights; married; no children; carpenter.

No. 12—J. B. Marcum, Smithfield; no family; farmer; member Methodist Church.

Just because you don't see a lot of vegetables in front of our store, don't think we are out for you in our ice box. Nice and fresh all the time. Phone Sherrod & Co. 47 and 656. 252-3tc

A company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 to erect a brewery at Victoria. The trade territory to be covered by the brewery will run as far south as Brownsville, and the adjacent counties.

THE SUPREME ISSUE OF 1912

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER EXCORIATES PROGRESSIVES AT NEW YORK CONVENTION.

THE PARINGS OF BEDLAM

Chairman of Convention Says Scourge of Country Today is Political Patent Medicine Man.

By Associated Press.
Rochester, N. Y., April 9.—Denunciation of the critics of the Republican party, with and without its ranks, of "political patent medicine men," of "the men who would destroy the independent judiciary," and of "those who tell us that we must buy their political patent medicine or fail to carry the next Presidential election," formed the keynote of the address before the Republican State Convention, here today of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, the convention's temporary chairman.

"The Supreme Issue of 1912" was the subject of Dr. Butler's address. This he defined as "the maintenance of our Republican form of Government." In conclusion, he declared that the chief measure of progress confronting the nation were the international disputes; economy in national legislation; revision of the tariff; supplementary legislation to the anti-trust law; judicial settlement of international disputes; economy in government and legislation to shorten the law's delays. He said, in part:

"What criticism is made of the Republican administration of the nation during the past sixteen years? There is, first, the honest and fair criticism of our opponents from whom we differ in many matters of fundamental political policy. This criticism is a natural and necessary incident in the conduct of a republican form of government. Second, there is criticism from an element which, however numerous, is certainly in full possession of its powers of speech, and which is found in part within the ranks of our own party, and in part within the ranks of the Democratic party. It includes the whole of the socialist party as well as some of those whose mental condition is one of such blissful ignorance that they cannot find any political association quite satisfactory to them.

"These critics tell us that we are behind the times; that we are, in the significant language of the gaming table, standpat; that we have lost touch with the march of progress; that we are out of sympathy with the satisfaction of the deepest human needs and with the alleviation of human suffering; that we put property rights above human rights; and that some means—violent if possible, peaceful if necessary—must be found to free the Government from our paralyzing control.

"To one who knows the political history of the United States, these charges seem strange indeed. One wonders whether he is really listening to the speech of sane men or to the incoherent ravings of Bedlam.

"The answer comes back that our whole form of government is asked; that the Republicans and the Democrats are equally at fault; that all departments of the Government are controlled by special and material interests; and that the people, whose government it is, have no longer any voice in its management. If these statements were made of the government of Russia in the seventeenth century, or of the government of China under the Manchus kings, or of the government of an unenfranchised Turkey, they would neither surprise nor alarm us. But they are made of the Government of the United States. These statements are so preposterous and so contrary to recorded and demonstrated fact, and intrinsically so absurd that unless we were constantly hearing and reading them we might have difficulty in persuading ourselves that they are really made.

"These extraordinary statements appear to mean, so far as they mean anything intelligible, either that the American people are incompetent for self-government or that they have created a governmental machinery which, while in form under popular control, is really managed by private and special interests. Examine for a moment these alternatives. If the American people are incompetent for self-government, then it can make little difference what program we propose or what candidates we adopt. Sooner or later a people incompetent for self-government will pass under the heel of a despot, where they belong.

"It appears, on further inquiry, that what is really meant is that representative government and representative institutions are a failure, and that they must be swept aside to make way for a direct democracy. In particular, it appears that the most characteristic and beneficent of American institutions, the independent judiciary charged with the interpretation of the law and with the safeguarding of constitutional limitations, is now regarded as a harmful check upon the people's will and as an obstacle to their free and progressive social and political development.

"If this vehement denunciation of our Government and of our courts is

one-half true, then the Republican party should get down on its knees and apologize to the people of this country for having three times defeated so far-sighted a man as Mr. Bryan for the Presidency of the United States.

"What these revolutionary elements of the population most dislike is the rule of law. Their conception of government is a sort of glorified lynching before which the achievements of Springfield, Ill., or at Gettysburg, Pa., would fade into insignificance. Any judicial officer who, in obedience to his oath, ventures to declare the law to be something which is out of agreement with their present day prepossessions, prejudices, emotions or desires, becomes a tyrant who should be dashed from his place on the bench by the profoundly wicked instrumentality of the recall of judges.

"It is forgotten, however, that a judge declares the law, but does not make it, and that in declaring the law he is executing the people's highest and most mature will. In so doing he is not imposing anything upon the people save what they have imposed upon themselves. It is necessary and well justified restraints upon appetite and passion. The man who would destroy the independent judiciary because he dislikes or differs from some specific judicial finding is as mad as a man who would set his house on fire in order to improve its ventilation.

"With all this the Republican party must be everlastingly at war. We are not yet ready to substitute government by men of presumably good intentions for government by law. This contented thought is the keynote of the Presidential election, may decide whether our government is to be republican or Cossack.

"But, it is said, the Constitution was made in the eighteenth century by men who lived under conditions long since passed away. Therefore the Constitution is out of date. It must be adjusted, the phrase now runs, to human rights.

"What about the multiplication table? What about the Rule of Three? What about the law of gravitation? Some of these come down to us from hoary antiquity. Surely they cannot be allowed to pass unamended in the face of such changed conditions as now surround us? Why should the dead hand of the Greeks and of the Arabs and of Sir Isaac Newton control our life and thought? Let us be free and independent and adjust our modes of counting and of computation to the new economic needs that surround us! Perhaps these who invented the multiplication table and the Rule of Three never heard of a corporation with a thousand millions of capital! How could the multiplication table and the Rule of Three be expected to deal with a condition such as that?

"The fact is that in the history of mankind some things, after long toll and tribulation, are settled once for all. They neither invite nor permit amendment and improvement. These achievements, taken together, are progress; they are the evidences of progress; they are what the word progress means. To attack, to undermine, to overturn them is not progress, it is reaction.

"The fundamental principles which underlie the Constitution of the United States are no straight jacket into which a growing people is forced to its distress and harm. They are rather a chart by which the ship of state may sail safely out on new and untried seas, certain that the danger spots are clearly marked and the heavens accurately indicated. These principles can never grow old; they are everlastingly young and new and true.

"We are today infested with political patent medicine men. Ignorant of ordinary laws of political and social growth, or defying them, they press upon us the odd and curious nostrums of their own making which are to cure our evils, to abolish poverty, to do away with inflation, to bring about that happy and blissful Utopia of which certain types of men with nothing useful to do habitually dream."

GOOD FORTUNE CAME AT LAST

FAME AND MONEY SHOWERED UPON POOR MUSICIAN STRUGGLING TO KEEP WOLF FROM DOOR.

MADE FAMOUS QUICKLY

Music He Composed Twenty Years Ago Falls Into Hands of Orchestra Leader Who Sees Its Merit.

(By William Philip Simms, Paris correspondent of the United Press.)
Paris, April 6.—Are you getting along in years, and have you made a failure of your life? Have the beautiful dreams of your youth dissolved along over the barren wastes of "a certain age?"

If you are one of this class, do not despair. There is a lesson for you in this romance of a poor musician, who, in his fifties, after 30 years of struggle and sacrifice, had given up; of an artist who had patiently turned his face on everything that is beautiful and bent his back to the task of keeping the wolf away from the door by hind which a wife and several children found shelter.

Picture a tiny dead street in Colombes, a suburb of Paris; a small cottage with closed blinds; a gardenette at the back, criss-crossed by clothes lines from which fluttered a weekly wash; an atmosphere, gray and sad. It is the home of Ernest Fanelli, aged 51, and his family.

One knocks at the door; a little girl answers—his daughter—and one finds one's self in a tiny room with faded red paper on the wall. In a gray pot an artificial plant struggles in vain against time and dust. Two chairs and a rickety piano complete the furnishings.

These are the things the messenger from the famous Colonne Orchestra saw when he went to summons M. Fanelli, to tell him that the "maître" Gabriel Pierné wished to see him.

These are the things that Fanelli, the poor triangle and tambourine player of an all-night cafe orchestra left behind him to go and hear that he was "made," that he had "arrived," that at last he was famous, that he need not copy music all day and play the triangle and tambourine all night in a smoked-hooped cabinet in order to keep his family from starving.

T. B. Catron, one of the new senators from New Mexico, served in the Confederate army as a captain and in his early days in New Mexico was a law partner of the late Senator Stephen B. Ellikin.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR GLASS PLANT

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT SET FORTH IN DETAIL—PLANT TO BE OPERATING BY OCTOBER.

MR. BRIN MADE DIRECTOR

Well Known Furniture Man Succeeds J. C. Tandy on Chamber of Commerce Directory.

The signing of the contract for the bottle glass plant was the feature of this morning's session of the Chamber of Commerce directors. Mr. O'Brien presented and the instrument duly signed, Messrs. McGregory, Thatcher and Langford signing on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

Among other matters given attention by the directors was the giving of an additional \$100 to the Federal Club for the entertainment of the visiting delegates early in May, the money to be used for a "Chamber of Commerce banquet." The question of a definite contract with the band was also discussed, there having arisen some question as to the terms of the present agreement.

J. C. Tandy, who has served as director of the Chamber of Commerce for over two years, presented his resignation this morning and M. A. Brin was chosen a member of the board to succeed him. This was in partial recognition of Mr. Brin's services on several propositions, he having been one of the most loyal members.

The glass factory contract provides in detail for the erection of the necessary buildings, as follows: A ten-story continuous furnace and tank building, 375x50 feet. Ice building, 30x60 feet, packing room 100x50 feet, ware room 100x50 feet and batch room 42x40 feet. These buildings, the contract provides, are to be of steel frame construction, corrugated iron siding.

Mr. O'Brien was present at the signing and thought that there was not the slightest doubt that the plant would be built. It is to be in operation under the terms of the contract by October 15th of this year.

The contract provides that the plant shall cost at least \$50,000 and that at least 100 men shall be employed. The site was staked off yesterday afternoon.

The directors went over the contract carefully and in detail before giving their formal approval to it. It now requires only the signature of J. H. Miller, who is associated with Mr. O'Brien, to be fully effective.

The request of a committee representing the United Women's Clubs of an additional \$100 to be used in giving a banquet to the visiting delegates here on May 2, was granted. This is to be known as the "Chamber of Commerce banquet," the organization having contributed liberally to the entertainment of the visitors.

The Colonne Orchestra is to bring out a suite of Fanelli's compositions now—"Humoresk," "Impressions Pastorales," "Suite Rabelaisienne," "Caravali," etc., and Fanelli gets big money for letting it do it. The Colonne probably is the greatest organization of the kind in Europe, and for Fanelli his "luck" amounts to about the same as that of a discouraged, no longer youthful playwright who has finally had several of his off-rejected plays produced by some famous manager, with great success.

When reporters called at the little cottage in the garden at Colombes, great excitement was evident everywhere. The "maître" Fanelli himself was so happy tears were ever in his eyes. With reverence he showed original copies of some of his compositions, dating back from 20 to 30 years.

"Play something, won't you?" a reporter asked, kindly.

"I don't ask me," Fanelli responded and he struck a key at the piano. The note was horribly false. "You see, unfortunately, of late I haven't been able to have the tuner call.

America is to hear some of Fanelli's symphonies, it is said. France has pronounced them marvelous and Fanelli himself one of the greatest of modern composers.

THIS STORE WONT GUARANTEE CALOMEL.
But We Have a Liver Medicine That We Do Guarantee With Money-Back Offer.

The next time you think you need a dose of calomel, don't take it. Even if you have taken it often before, this might be the very dose that would salivate you, for use is sometimes followed by dangerous after effects. If you are constipated or bilious or if your liver has gotten lazy and inactive two or three doses of Dodson's Liver Tonic, pleasant tasting vegetable liquid, will "make you feel like new."

We would not recommend Dodson's Liver Tonic in place of calomel if we were not willing to fully guarantee it. So anybody who buys a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic at Miller's Drug Store and does not find it a perfect substitute for calomel may come into the store any day and get his or her money back.

It is absolutely no bad after effects and is harmless for children as well as grown-ups.

Abdomen is to have an amusement park to cost \$25,000.

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The main mover in the celebration is Col. John Golobie, the bachelor newspaper man, who made the run back in 1889. It is time, Colonel Golobie argues, to make permanent the scenes that actually occurred, and so the moving picture production of the entire affair was decided upon.

The twenty-third celebration of the opening, as planned for Guthrie, will follow the program as was outlined in President Harrison's proclamation that opened the country. There will be companies of soldiers here to guard the border to prevent "sooners" getting an advantage over the main body of homeseekers in the selection of claims. And a soldier, with rifle in hand, will stand near the border line, ready to fire the signal for the rush to start at high noon.

The men and women who participate in the celebration, will be in line just beyond the Cimarron river, two miles north of Guthrie. They will assemble just as they did twenty-three years ago, in prairie schooners, farm wagons and various other kinds of vehicles, and hundreds of instruments of the orchestra, most of them, will be on horseback. The men, with rifles in hand, will stand near the horses to stake claims and left their families to come forward more slowly in wagons. In those wagons will be the furniture, intended for use on the claims, cook stoves, beds, perhaps a table and some chairs.

The participants in the celebration will start across the river toward Guthrie when the rifle shot announces it is high noon. Whether the banks are steep, the water deep or shallow quicksand or firm footing ahead will not be considered by the hundreds who start. Wagons will upset in the water and sand, and men on horseback will fall, rescues of women and children, abandoning for the time their own desire for claims; horses will be cut loose from wagons that have broken down, perhaps upset and the occupants of the vehicles placed on the horses' back in order that the race may continue.

Colonel Golobie has made all the plans and has them read for execution. And, to make the inducement greater for men and women to participate in this run, the business men have offered numerous prizes for the winners in the various events.

Claims will be staked by the runners near the banks of the Cimarron river and also on the school land section, just south of the city, where the participants in the run will also stake off city lots, pitch tents, and build the building of a city. There are hundreds of men and women here who took part in the first days of the city's history, and these will see these scenes re-enacted. The soldiers will be camped near and will be busy in the crowd, policing the city of tents.

MISS MATHILDE MOISANT
In Aviation Costume.

The world famous Moisant Aviators are in the city. They arrived here last night from Dallas, where they spent Sunday, and will remain here at the Westland hotel until after the aviation meet at Lake Wichita next Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The party comprises eight or ten people among whom the aviators are Miss Mathilde Moisant, Mons. Andre Houppert, and Signor Francisco Alvarez. With Miss Mathilde Moisant is her sister, Miss Louise, who has traveled with the party since they left New York City.

The entire party left this afternoon for Lake Wichita to look over the grounds there, and it is probable that tomorrow a trial flight or two will be made. The work of assembling the monoplanes, and getting them ready for the flights has been going on all afternoon, and many people visited the lake in automobiles to watch the French mechanics work. The first flight of the meet will be made at Lake Wichita Thursday afternoon between three and four o'clock, at which time either Signor Francisco Alvarez or Andre Houppert will make a flight followed soon after by other flights. Although neither of the three machines at present in the city were built for carrying passengers, it is quite possible that a passenger may be carried on at least one flight, although nothing definite regarding this matter has as yet been arranged.

Miss Moisant has declared that at the end of the meet this year she will quit the aviation game and will go directly to New York city.

Miss Moisant was prompted to this decision by the accidental death a few days ago of Cal P. Rodgers. Miss Moisant says that Rodgers was one of the most careful fliers in the aviation game and that a fatal accident to one so careful as he made her realize the danger of her profession. Her family too, which is a wealthy one, has also influenced her in the decision to retire.

The Moisant company has a standing offer of five thousand dollars to any one of its fliers who will achieve the wreath of the world's altitude record from its present holder, Roland C. Garros, and it is probable that during her flights in this city Miss Mathilde will attempt to break Garros' record, as probably will also the other aviators. No aviator, said Lieutenant Anderson yesterday, can tell when he or she will be able to break an altitude record. This feat depends upon the condition of the air, when the flier finds himself aloft. Every time a Moisant flier goes into the air, they are prepared to take advantage of the conditions as they find them, and if conditions are favorable, a trial is always made for distance, altitude and speed prizes continually offered by the company and by the Aero Club of America.

A good example of this was seen during the recent meet in Dallas. Mons. Andre Houppert, head instructor of the Moisant Aviation school, and special instructor to Miss Mathilde Moisant, went into the air to give an exhibition of speed and control. Instead, however, of speeding around the track he soared high into the air and continued to climb, climb, climb. Suddenly there was a commotion on the field. Aviator Harold Kantner who had finished his share of the day's flying and was preparing to leave the field had discovered Houppert rapidly growing smaller and smaller as he went steadily into untrodden pathways of the sky.

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(Continued on Page Five.)

DR. PRICES' CREAM Baking Powder

Is a protection and guarantee against alum which is found in the low priced baking powders.

To be on the safe side when buying baking powder, examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made from Cream of Tartar.

Record of Texas' Progress During Month of March

Special to the Times.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 6.—The statistical bureau of the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association, which is engaged in keeping a monthly record of Texas' progress, has just issued its report for the month of March, which is as follows:

The total increase in the wealth of the Lone Star State for March, 1912, approximates \$52,355,000. This is \$2,782,500, or 5 per cent greater than the increase shown for February. Divided according to its source of production, the March increase classifies as follows:

Agricultural production	\$18,835,000
Mineral production	1,415,000
Factory production	15,990,000
Fish and Oysters	115,000
Foreign capital	16,000,000
Total	\$52,355,000

Agriculture.

Our report from the agricultural districts have a tone of optimism that has not been noticeable in the Texas farmer's statements for the past several years. All of them clearly show that crop prospects are better than in many years. Indications are that for perhaps the first time in the history of this state every section has had plenty of rain and that the outlook for the season is the best in a decade. The consensus of opinion of our secretaries and other agents is that the fruit crop has not been damaged by cold weather and that a fine fruit crop is assured. Reports from North and Central Texas indicate that the wheat and oat crop acreage is 25 per cent greater than in ten years. Taking the state as a whole the cotton acreage will probably show a decrease of 25 per cent from last year. There is a marked tendency toward diversification and indications are to the effect that there will be an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent in the production of feed stuffs over last year.

Notwithstanding the unusually cold weather that prevailed in practically all parts of the state in March, there was quite an increase in the output of the farm and the zone of production extended somewhat further north. It is still, however, confined to the Gulf Coast region. The total value of farm produce sold during the month approximates \$1,235,000. There were 536 carloads of vegetables shipped from the state during March. This is an increase of 110 cars, or practically 25 per cent over February.

The heavy rains of the month hindered work on the irrigation projects of the state to some extent. Construction of the Medina Irrigation Company's dam and plant is being pushed rapidly. That company placed in March an order for nearly three miles of galvanized steel flume material and 1,000,000 board feet of creosoted timber for the flume trestles, the largest order of its kind ever made in this country. During March the Medina Company excavated 275,000 cubic yards of earth rock, and cleared and grubbed 1200 acres of virgin land for cultivation. A survey has been made for an irrigation project near Kingsville, which will water 50,000 acres of land.

Twelve drainage districts report progress during the month, these being four districts in Matagorda county, three in Wharton county and five in Brazoria. These projects, when completed, will reclaim approximately 100,000 acres of land at a total cost of not exceeding \$750,000. Work was begun in the latter part of the month on the reclamation of Trinity river lands, near Dallas. State Levee and Drainage Commissioner Stiles states that this drainage system will be pushed to a speedy completion.

Activities in the livestock market were keen in March. Production for the month shows a considerable increase over February, and the value of livestock and poultry is placed at \$16,450,000.

Although nearly all Texas lumber mills are running at full time now, the demand for lumber remains active and there is a smaller amount of stock reported in sight at the mills than a month ago. The timber situation is excellent and all reports point to a decidedly the brightest outlook since the panic. Exports for March from Texas ports are the greatest in years. Especially has the trade to the West Indies shown a remarkable gain. Timber stumpage for the month is estimated at \$1,150,000.

The total harvest for March therefore, approximates \$18,835,000.

Factories and Mining.

We find our mineral production for March making a slight gain over February. Of our two chief sources of mineral wealth, coal and petroleum, the former shows a slight decrease, which is more than overcome, however, by the gain in the latter.

Our information from the coal mines is not accurate enough for an estimate of the entire state's output, but our authentic reports show a decrease in production of about 4 per cent as compared with that of February. In spite of the decreased output for March, the general prospect is for increased production immediately. The Strawn Coal Mining Company will sink two more shafts in the near future at its operation in Palo Pinto county.

The total oil production of the state in March, according to figures furnished by the Oil and Gas Journal, was approximately 961,000 barrels. This is an excess over the February output of

91,000 barrels, or 10.4 per cent. A number of new wells were reported from the Gulf Coast field.

Actual work has begun on the development of the sulphur mines on the lower Brazos, and pleasing progress is being made in the mining of iron ore in East Texas.

In manufacturing a small decrease is shown from the preceding month. The total wealth produced by the factory in March approximates \$15,990,000.

Of the manufacturing plants under construction in February, nine report completion, three temporary cessation of work and one destruction by fire. Ten new factories began erection during the month, making a total of 43 upon which actual work is being carried on.

Railroads.

Not since the great railroad-building era of the early eighties have there been such an extensive plans for railway construction in Texas as are noticeable at present. In every section of the state there is talk of railroad building, both by old systems and new companies. Unfortunately this is mainly talk, and only a few roads are engaged in actual construction. Some of the important projects, as well as the active undertakings, are mentioned herein.

The Houston & Texas Central has graded 28 of the 40 miles on its Stone City-Giddins cut-off. Contracts have been let for grading on the western end of the Stamford & Eastern. Grading is in progress on the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf and work of laying ties and rails will begin within thirty days on that line. Contracts for the construction of 82 miles of the San Antonio, Rockport & Mexican Railroad have been executed, in addition to a contract for the erection of docks at Harbor Island by the same company.

Reports from the K. C. M. & O. officials indicate an early resumption of work on the San Angelo-Del Rio branch. The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has accepted a definite proposition to build a road from San Antonio to Fredericksburg, the line to be in operation within eighteen months. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has appropriated the sum of \$1,250,000 for improvements on its Texas lines.

The remarkable opportunities that exist in Texas today for the construction and profitable operation of inter-urban electric railroads are attracting the attention of both home and outside capital, and comprehensive plans for the building of such lines are under active consideration in several sections of the commonwealth.

Immediately following the granting of its charter in the latter part of March, the Southern Traction Company detailed a field crew for actual work and, in spite of the rains, construction began under the most auspicious circumstances. This company's line will connect Dallas, Waco and Corsicana. Construction work on the Texas Traction Company's Fort Worth-Cleburne line was pushed rapidly during March.

Some of the proposed lines for Texas are as follows: Dallas-Clarksville-Greenville; Fort Worth-Mineral Wells-Beaumont-Port Arthur; San Antonio-New Braunfels-Austin; El Paso-Yaleto; Brenham-La Grange.

Waterways and Highways.

Dredging on the Sabine-Neches project was resumed in March. Work is in progress on the Texas-Louisiana Intercostal Canal between the Brazos River and through Matagorda Bay and to the Colorado River.

Less than half as many counties held elections during March for the purpose of issuing bonds for the improvement of public highways as in February, but the March elections were carried just as successfully as those of the preceding month. The counties of Leon, Grayson, Orange, Angelina and Bowie voted good-roads bonds to the amount of \$934,000 in March.

Construction on the refineries of the Gulf Company and the Pierce-Fordyce Association at Port Worth progressed speedily during March and these plants are now practically ready for operation. Work on the installation of five 55,000-barrel tanks by the Gulf Company at Chatterton, Harrison county, was carried on as rapidly as possible under the unsettled weather conditions. The Texas Company laid approximately thirty-five miles of pipe line during the month between Dallas and Elberta. This company reports not being able to make the usual progress on account of heavy rains. The Magnolia Petroleum Company laid seventy-one miles of pipe in March on its Beaumont-Electra line.

Although deterred by the rough weather that was prevalent on the Gulf during the greater part of the month, and especially during the equinoctial period, the Texas fisherman was able to secure a somewhat greater revenue from the sea than in February. The production for the month in this industry is estimated at \$115,000.

The receipts of cotton for export at the Texas ports of Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur during the month of March, 1912, were 156,364 bales, compared with 117,187 bales in March, 1911, which is an increase for March of this year of 33,227 bales, or 33 per cent. The total number of bales received at these ports this season; (to date, April 1); is 3,958,331, as against 3,116,357 last season, which is an in-

LEVEES CANNOT HOLD LONGER

Government Engineers Have Given Up Hope of Preventing Vast Damage

High Winds--More Rain

Floods Pouring Through Breaks in Levees on Arkansas Side--40,000 Homeless

Disastrous Floods in the United States.

1849--New Orleans inundated; 1,600 persons swept to death.

1874--Mill river valley, near Northampton, Mass.; 144 lives lost.

1874--Pittsburg and Allegheny rivers overflow; 200 persons drowned.

1889--Johnstown destroyed by breaking of dam in Conemaugh river; 2,225 persons drowned.

1892--Mississippi river flood, May 25; 250 persons perished.

1894--Destructive floods in Wisconsin.

1896--Mississippi valley floods; heavy loss of life.

1900--Galveston, Texas, inundated by tidal wave; more than 6,000 lives lost and \$12,000,000 property destroyed by West Indian hurricane.

1905--Mississippi flooded; damage \$1,000,000.

1911--150 drowned when dam broke at Austin, Pa.; property loss \$9,000,000.

500 Square Miles Submerged, Memphis, Tenn., April 6.—Direct communication with Tiptonville was established this morning. Definite reports of the levee break were received. The gap increased between last night and this morning from sixty to six hundred feet. No houses were destroyed, but many in five hundred square miles submerged. No one was drowned.

40,000 Will Be Homeless, By United Press. Washington, D. C., April 6.—Major Woods predicts that more than forty thousand persons will be made homeless and ten thousand more to be fed because of the Mississippi River flood.

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LORIMER SCORED BY ROOSEVELT

USE OF LINCOLN'S NAME IS CRITICISED AS OUTRAGE ON MEMORY

ATTACK ON JOSEPH CHOATE

Ex-President Compares Conditions of Today with Those of Abraham Lincoln's Time

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—In the home city of the emancipator, President Theodore Roosevelt tonight bitterly denounced as an outrage on the memory of Abraham Lincoln the use of his name by Senator William Lorimer in connection with his personal organization—the Lincoln League.

Roosevelt declared that the issues which confront the people today are the same that Lincoln battled to surmount and that the fundamental plans of Lincoln's platform, the right of the people to rule themselves, and not to be ruled by a mere part of the people is precisely the issue of today.

"It is of vital importance that the rule of the people should be exercised for social and industrial justice in a spirit of broad charity and kindness to all," he said, "but with stern insistence that the privilege should be eliminated from our industrial life and should be shorn of its power in our personal life. The defenders of privilege have no real right to represent the Republican party, still less to dominate. Especially, men and women of Illinois, it is an infamy and an outrage that Lincoln, who stood for honesty in politics, as well as in every other phase of our national life, should have his name desecrated by its use in connection with Mr. Lorimer and his associates. They stand for and typify all those evil influences against which Lincoln's whole life was a protest.

"They are not the only ones, however, who at this crisis, while claiming to represent us or belong to the Republican party, are fundamentally hostile to every worthy tradition in that party.

"A number of rich men, including both the heads of big corporations and big corporation lawyers who have associated with them have shown that they are not loyal to the cause of human rights, human justice and human liberty. The rich man who trusts in his riches, the rich man who feels that his wealth entitles him to more than his share of personal, social and industrial powers, is naturally against us, so likewise the men of little faith, the men who at the bottom of their hearts disbelieve in our whole principle of Democratic governmental rule, are also against us. But this is no new thing. It is exactly what happened fifty-four years ago when out of the plain people, Lincoln and those like him, fashioned the Republican party. In November, 1858, Lincoln wrote: "Out of Babylon, as well as in it, much of the plain old Democracy is with us, while nearly all of the old exclusive silk stocking whiggery is against us."

"The individuals who believe in privilege and those who distrusted the people were against Lincoln then, and they are against us now.

"It is announced that Mr. Joseph Choate is to head an association of lawyers to protest against our proposals for seeing the rule of the people made genuine. Mr. Choate evidently does not remember that Lincoln fought his fight on the same issue. He insisted that when the court as in the Dred Scott decision misrepresents the people and stood against the rights of the people and in the interest of special people and tyranny then it became the duty of all friends of true freedom to temperately and resolutely continue the fight for human rights without regard to who the opponents might be, whether those opponents were president or chief justice or senator—and Lincoln coupled the names of two presidents, a chief justice and a senator as being specifically the opponents of the people and justice and the friends of privilege and he unparagonably attacked and criticized the chief justice.

"Mr. Choate says he is defending

CHINESE ROBBERS WIPE OUT EACH OTHER

Chung Kung, China, April 6.—A desperate battle between two robber bands which resulted in the extermination of both saved the town of Poachow from pillage according to news just received here. Two bands of about five hundred advanced on the town from different directions. The township negotiated with the first band to drive out the other and receive two-thirds of the city. The second robber band was exterminated and only fifteen of the first band were left when the battle was over and the townspeople killed part of them in battle and captured and executed the remainder.

MRS. MCGILL BROKE DOWN

Gives the Real Facts in Regard to Her Case and Tells How She Suffered.

Jonesboro, Ark.—"I suffered a complete break down in health, some time ago," writes Mrs. A. McGill, from this place. "I was very weak and could not do any work. I tried different remedies, but they did me no good. One day, I got a bottle of Cardui. It did me so much good, I was surprised, and took some more.

"Before I took Cardui, I had headache and backache, and sometimes I would cry for hours. Now I am over all that, and can do all kinds of housework. I think it is the greatest medicine on earth."

In the past fifty years, thousands of ladies have written, like Mrs. McGill, to tell of the benefit received from Cardui.

Such testimony, from earnest women, surely indicates the great value of this tonic remedy, for diseases peculiar to women. Are you a sufferer? Yes? Cardui is the medicine you need. We urge you to try it.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and for name book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

KIDNAP EDITOR IN CALIFORNIA

FREE SPEECH FIGHT AT SAN DIEGO TAKES SENSATIONAL TURN

IS CARRIED OFF IN AUTO

Incident Follows Attack By Weekly Paper Upon Methods Used by Police

San Diego, Calif., April 6.—The "free speech" fight being made by the J. W. W. organization and a number of other persons here took a sensational turn today when it was learned that Abraham Sauer, editor of the San Diego Herald, a weekly paper, had been kidnaped.

Sauer's paper last week published an attack on the methods used by the police in the "free speech" affair. Last night six men drove up to Sauer's home in an automobile and when he walked out to see what they wanted, seized him. Before the eyes of his wife and daughters, the men threw Sauer into their machine and drove swiftly away.

Mrs. Sauer is in the state of collapse and fears are expressed that she may not survive the shock.

Allendale Notes.

The rainy weather continues. Some farmers have finished planting corn. The wheat and oat crop have splendid prospects.

Mr. J. L. Stoker from Nocona, Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Lala Gilham of this community.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Billingsley, of Wichita, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Billingsley. Miss Cora Winn is in Terrell, Okla., visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Scott.

Mrs. Vera Hardwick will return this week from Frisco, Texas, after an extended visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Smith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Ludolph.

Mr. J. L. McConkey, of the city, was in Allendale Tuesday of this week.

Miss Hattie Gwin returned home Saturday after several days' visit with her cousin, Mrs. Jesse Smith in Wichita.

Mr. Grady Taylor, accompanied by his sister, Miss Dora, were visitors in Allendale Monday and Tuesday.

The Allendale school will close Friday. Prof. Stone has taught us a splendid school and has gained many friends among us.

Mr. J. D. Smith of Dundee, Texas, a candidate for sheriff of Archer county, was a visitor in Allendale last week. Mr. Smith has many friends in Allendale who hope to see him successful in his race.

A Young Mens' Progressive League has been organized at Rusk, Cherokee county.

A charter has been granted the Harlandale Realty Company of San Antonio; capital stock \$100,000.

TO TRY NORRIS IN FORT WORTH

MOTION TO CHANGE VENUE IS OVERRULED BY JUDGE SIMMONS

SPECIAL VENUE ORDERED

Selection of Jury to Begin Monday Morning and Expected to Commence Week

Fort Worth, Texas, April 6.—With the overruling of the motion to change the venue and the ordering of a special venire of 100 talesmen, the preliminaries to the Norris trial are over. After a week of skirmishing, Monday morning the Baptist minister who stands indicted on a perjury charge will face trial and the selection of the jury will begin.

The trial promises to be a long drawn out and bitter contest. That every step will be contested by inches has been indicated by the proceedings of the past week when the motion to change the venue of the case was under consideration.

When court convened this morning the defense offered a list of those whom it wanted called as additional witnesses in support of the change of venue motion. Judge Simmons said he wanted to hear arguments instead of mere evidence. The defense reserved an exception. The list of witnesses covered several typewritten pages.

Attorney Charles Mayes opened for the defense. He said that he did not believe it could be successfully disputed that strong prejudice existed against the defendant and that the question before the court was whether it existed to an extent likely to deprive the defendant of a fair and impartial trial.

Special Prosecutor Clemendene replied for the state. He declared that the court might leave out all the testimony of the State's witnesses and consider that alone offered by the defense and yet find that there had been made no case of either prejudice against the defendant or any combination to prevent a fair and impartial trial.

Senator D. W. Odell concluded for the defense. He declared that the State could suffer no harm by removing the trial to some other city, but that by holding the trial in Fort Worth it was not only possible but very probable that wrong might be incurred by the defendant.

Judge Simmons then overruled the motion to change the venue, the defense recording an exception.

Late this afternoon the defense moved that the present venire be quashed, declaring that the wide publicity which had been given the change of venue hearing might prejudice or disqualify prospective jurors. There was no objection by County Attorney Baasha and Judge Tom Simmons sustained the motion. The venire was then discharged and witnesses were excused until Monday morning.

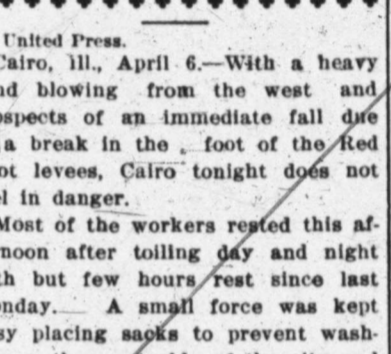
The names of 100 citizens were drawn this afternoon as the new venire from which to select the jury. It is believed that the selection of the jury will occasion considerable further legal conflict, and that at least a week will be required to fill the jury box.

Rev. Norris this afternoon said he was glad the trial will not be delayed. He joked about any effort to fasten guilt upon him.

It is reported that 40,000 mutton sheep will be shipped out of the San Angelo country in the month of April.

The San Angelo Water, Light and Power Company of San Angelo has filed amendment increasing its capital stock from \$225,000 to \$500,000.

Do You Like Good SORGHUM? Try a Can of White pony Brand Sorghum You Will Find It Excellent



White pony Brand Sorghum You Will Find It Excellent

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

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Ed Howard, General Manager

Gov. Wilson has denied, with considerable emphasis, the story that he has not always voted the Democratic ticket.

The presidential preference primary election being held in the State of Illinois may confirm Teddy's declaration that he will not accept a third-term nomination.

Now that it has been decided to try the case of Rev. Norris in Ft. Worth, it will make no difference what kind of verdict the jury may render. A part of the people will always think him guilty, and a part of them will take the other side and assert that he is innocent.

A gentleman of this city who is prosperous enough to own an automobile, says it is just as easy to operate it without the cut-outs wide open. When the machines are run that way a great deal more noise is created than is necessary. Experts also assert most emphatically that autos running from ten to thirty miles an hour raise no power by cutting out the mufflers. This is only as a hint to the noisy. They can take it or let it alone.

If Illinois joins New York, Indiana, North Dakota, Colorado, and Kentucky in their rejection of the Colonel it does seem he ought to become reconciled to the refusal of his party to give him that "third cup of coffee."

The North for Harmon, the South for Underwood and the West for Clark seems to be the way the "allies" have the country parceled out to prevent the nomination for Woodrow Wilson on the first ballot. If the people will submit the bosses will carve out the territory in this fashion. But maybe the people themselves will have something to say.

To enjoy the everlasting confidence of the people, Wichita Falls should make no attempt to conceal anything from them that might prove injurious to their health or the health of those who are in the habit of doing their shopping in this city. Acting on this theory, the Times has ever made it a point to give the facts regarding all diseases that are regarded as contagious or infectious. At the present time, so far as the Times can find out, there are only two or three cases of meningitis in the city. The patients are under the usual treatment for that disease, and reports are that all are on the road to recovery.

The Easter shoppers were out in full force yesterday at the stores. Today you may get an idea of their ideas of style and fashion by going to the churches. By the first of next month—at the latest, the hubby's will know what the cost has been, and pay it, if they can, and rejoice that Easter comes but once a year.

In 1910, with democratic, republican and socialist tickets in the field, the socialists carried the city election in Milwaukee by a plurality of 27,000. This year the democrats and republicans double teamed on the socialists and elected their ticket by a majority vote of from 43,177 to 30,200. Two years of Socialist rule is all that even Milwaukee, made famous for the brand of beverage brewed there could be expected to stand.

The capital stock and bonded indebtedness of all trusts at the beginning of Roosevelt's administration amounted to \$2,784,000,000. At its close the figures stood \$31,672,000,000, of which 70 per cent was water. This is according to a statement recently issued by Senator La Follette, and it true shows that the Mr. Roosevelt reputation as a trust buster is a great deal better than that as a trust buster.

The Times is glad to announce that the subsidy necessary for the securing of the glass bottle factory has about been subscribed, less than a half thousand dollars of the amount yet remaining unsubscribed, and the soliciting committee composed of Messrs. O. D. Anderson, Marvin Smith, M. A. Brin, J. B. Marlow, Myles O'Reilly, T. B. Noble, R. M. Moore and J. S. Bridwell, think that that the full amount will be subscribed before the day ends. This speaks well for the work of the soliciting committee, and if the new enterprise is not secured it will be no fault of the people of Wichita Falls who have never yet failed to do the right thing in matters of this kind.

As we have remarked before, every hour of saloon closing is a contribution to sobriety and public order.

The above is an excerpt from a leading editorial in the Fort Worth Record of today, dealing with the proposition to closing the saloons at Dallas at 7:30 p. m., which proposition was rejected by Dallas, some of those who were against the proposition urging that to do so would be but to help Fort Worth. If the Record is really in earnest, then why not come all the way and favor closing the open saloon 24 hours in the day for seven days in the week and 365 days in the year?

We've heard many, many unkind and cutting criticisms against the hobble skirt, but the one sent up by the street-car conductors is the limit. Their objection is that the hobble skirt does not sweep the steps of the car as the ladies pass in and out, thereby saving the conductors the use of the broom. When the wide-flowing skirt was the style, the steps of the cars were kept clean.

Don Cone Johnson, owing to illness, did not open his campaign for the senatorship at Greenville on yesterday, as was announced. He is now in a sanitarium at Fort Worth, and the opening of his campaign is postponed indefinitely. Here's hoping he will soon regain his health. Texas needs such a man as Cone Johnson to represent her interests in the United States Senate.

The Waco Times-Herald sizes up the Texas political situation thusly: "It looks mighty gloomy for the Woodrow Wilson men in Texas. We are one of the bunch, but we can perceive the steam roller in the distance. Prohibitionists will put aside the principle to keep from hurting Joe's feelings. Free traders will agree for Jake to go to the senate rather than that Joe should be rebuked. Anti-prohibitionists will take Ramsey's bait to maintain Joe's supremacy. Joe is against Woodrow, and that is sufficient. Even Tom Ball is dangerously liable to let his ardor for Wilson drop down to zero, and Charley Greenwood is likely to announce that he spoke somewhat hurriedly."

The representative of some paper issued at Dallas, the Times learns, is canvassing the city, or rather the merchants of the city for the purpose of securing advertising for his publication. That is perfectly legitimate. But this agent or solicitor, if the Times is correctly informed, employs methods to secure orders for advertising that would not be tolerated for a minute by any really first-class, reputable and meritorious publication, in that he has to accompany him in his rounds either a legitimate or self-appointed committee representing the labor organizations of the city, and in the event the proposition does not appeal to the merchant approached, the agent forthwith tells the prospective victim of his hold-up game that unless he gives an order for an advertisement to his publication that the merchant cannot hope to get the trade of any union man, or to cinch his story carries the committee around with him. If that is not employing the boycott, the most cowardly and contemptible method known, it comes dangerously near to it. Usually a paper first secures a circulation, and then goes after business on its own merits. If it has any "this business of holding a club over a man in order to force from him something which, in his judgment, at least, will bring him no returns is almost if not quite as dishonorable as holding a six-shooter to a man's face while you rifle his pockets. The Times has a contempt for any publication that employs such methods, whether it is union or non-union in principle.

PITILESS PUBLICITY.

That pitiless publicity is the prescription that will cure the evils of our governmental and political system is the belief of Governor Woodrow Wilson. When he became Governor of New Jersey he substituted open conversation and public debate for the secret conference and the effect on the government of that State has been little less than miraculous. In discussing the evils of secrecy in public affairs he has said in a speech: "Of course the chief triumph of committee work, of covert phrase and unexplained classification—is the tariff law. Ever since the passage of the outrageous Payne-Aldrich tariff law our people have been discovering the concealed meanings and purposes which lay hidden in it. They are discovering them by item, how deeply and deliberately they were deceived and cheated. This did not happen by accident; it came about by design, by an elaborate secret design. Questions put upon the floor of the House and Senate were not frankly or truly answered, and an elaborate piece of legislation was foisted on the country which could not possibly have passed if it had been comprehended by the whole country."

"I take the objects of our party to be open to all the processes of politics—open them wide to public view; to make them accessible to every force that moves, every opinion that prevails in the thought of the people; to give society command of its own economic life again, not by revolutionary measures, but by a steady application of the principle that the people have a right to look into such matters and to control them; to safeguard our resources and the lives of our workmen and women and children (our chief natural resources) against the selfishness of private use and profit; to cut all privileges and patronage and private advantages and secret use of our fiscal legislation; to equalize the burdens of taxation,

and to throw open the gates of opportunity to mankind."

"This is the Woodrow Wilson declaration of the principles of the Democratic party as applied to present conditions and needs."

AS TO THE RIGHTS OF THE PANHANDLE.

A few days ago the Times reproduced an editorial article from the Amarillo Daily News, in which that paper took the position that the Panhandle section of the State, for the reason that it has witnessed a greater increase in population during the past few years than all other sections of the State, and also for the further reason that that section had been neglected in the matter of furnishing men for State office, was entitled to have both Congressmen-at-large to be elected this year, and therefore urged the support of both Judge Browning, who resides at Amarillo, and Judge Lancaster, whose home is at Dallas. The Times could not see the matter in that light, and does not believe that the News, in urging the claims of both the aspirants for these two positions, voices the sentiment of even a majority of the voters of the Panhandle section of the State. It is fair enough to lay claim to one of the two positions, but to make an effort to grab both, in the humble judgment of the Times, can have but one result, the defeat of both the Panhandle candidates. One or the other should withdraw. As to which this should be, the Times is unwilling to make a choice for the reason that both are good men, and should either or both be elected, would reflect credit upon the State.

Having noticed what the Times had to say upon that subject, Judge Lancaster, who has established campaign headquarters at Dallas, has written the Times as follows:

Dallas, Texas, April 3, 1915. Editor Wichita Falls, Texas.

Dear Sir:—A clipping from your valuable paper of date March 31, has just been handed me. There are a clipping from the Amarillo News in it, which takes the stand that both Browning and myself can be elected, and urging the Panhandle to untidely support both of us. In this article, the News also refers to one opponent as being "small bones who claim to be in the running." While the News has been in and is, yet personally friendly to me, I am sure they have made a mistake. First, in advocating the united support of the Panhandle for Judge Browning and myself, and especially was it a mistake to mention our opponents as being "a legion of small bones who claim to be in the running." Many of our opponents are men of fine standing, and ability, and would reflect credit upon the State if elected. They all have a following in their respective homes, and the people of the State will resent such references to them. If it becomes generally known, and I hope you will make some mention which will show that the Amarillo News' statement of them does not reflect the sentiments of the Panhandle and the West. I have traveled over 7000 miles in the interest of my candidacy, spending the entire time since the first of last November in pushing my campaign, and making the one plea in behalf of the Panhandle and the West that it was entitled to one of the two Congressmen at large for the State. The reason that it had furnished a greater rate of increase in rural population than any other section of the State. This plea is so universally fair, that the sentiment throughout the State is constantly growing in favor of the Panhandle and the West. I am sure you are absolutely correct in taking the position that the balance of the State will not consent to giving the Panhandle both positions, but one man from the Panhandle would have a cinch for the position of Representative. Understanding Judge Browning's candidacy, I feel confident of winning the race for the Panhandle and the West. I do not say this in the spirit of egotism, but I base this belief upon the fact that I had been canvassing over the State constantly for months before Judge Browning concluded to enter the race, and had by far the best of the State and all my friends form one end of the State to the other, are not going to lay down on me because Judge Browning has come into the campaign at this late date. I used every precaution that a man could use to find out if there would be any opponent from the Panhandle or not, and in fact before announcing, I spent two days in conference with the Amarillo people, and told them that if they had anyone to make the race, or anyone who wanted to make the race, I would not be a candidate, but that the balance of the conference I was assured that they could not find anyone who was willing to incur the expense, labor and loss of time to make the campaign, and further assuring me that if I would make the race, they would support me loyally. The papers of Amarillo came out in the most loyal support of my candidacy, and with these additional assurances, I severed my business relations and immediately entered the field, and have been actively conducting my campaign since that date. In fact, it was not until I had worked up the sentiment all over Texas in favor of that section having a Congressman, before Judge Browning conceived the idea of entering the race, and I submit to the spirit of fairness of the people of Texas, that Judge Browning's entry into the race under the circumstances, is manifestly unfair both to myself and to the Panhandle and the West.

I enclose a circular issued by the Chamber of Commerce, which sets forth the facts had been circulated before Judge Browning made his announcement and not a fact stated in it has been controverted by Judge Browning or his friends. I am enclosing a folder which shows a recent interview by Judge Elits Klaren, also a clipping from the Clarendon News, which I would be pleased to have you read. I am also mailing you a copy of the Plains Baptist, which contains an editorial comment relative to my candidacy. I am submitting these matters for your consideration, and hope I may have the benefit of your support in this race. With best wishes, I beg to remain, Yours very truly, JOE E. LANCASTER.

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I am submitting these matters for your consideration, and hope I may have the benefit of your support in this race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING VS. ROAD SIGN ADVERTISING.

As a general thing, it is the advertiser who deserves most credit for town building. The readers of newspapers, generally speaking are those who do the most buying. Naturally enough, the buyers need suggestions, and by reading the ads of the live-wire merchants they get these suggestions which are of great assistance to them. If the newspaper which he reads most is not well patronized with live-wire merchants ads, the buyers of merchandise then secure a newspaper that does contain such advertising, and the result is that many dollars that should circulate in their natural trade territory, are sent away to the merchant who advertises. That is the secret of success of the small order, or what is more generally referred to as the catalogue houses. They constantly keep before the public their line of business. So long as the local merchant does not think enough of his patrons to advertise his line through the columns of the local paper, of all others, he should be the last to complain about people sending away for what could be purchased at home at a price no greater, perhaps, than is charged by the catalogue houses. When the Times makes this statement or suggestion, it knows whereof it speaks. There is not the least doubt in the world but that the ordinary reader of newspapers reads the papers as much for their advertising features as they do for the news, and it has come under the observation of the Times that it has lost more subscribers on account of the absence of live-advertising matter than has been the case for its short-comings in the matter of furnishing the news. This is a circumstance that should appeal strongly to the local merchant of any town or city. This is an age of enlightenment and white glare, fence-post and sign board advertising are good in a way, they can not always be relied on. The next time you take a drive in the country just take a pencil and note book with you, and make a note of all the fence-post, bridge and sign board advertisers you pass in a ten-mile drive, and as an evidence that that kind of advertising is not the best, just look over your list and see how many of those advertisers are still in business. In many cases you will find they have ceased to exist, and the capital with which they started in business has parted from them. In a way, such advertising is all right. For instance, if there was a law that made it compulsory for John Jones to take down his sign when he ceased to do business, but there is no such law, and if all the firms who have signs stuck up on the roads leading to Wichita Falls from all directions for a distance of twenty miles were in business today, as the reader of the signs might presume, this city would be one of about 50,000 population, instead of only about 10,000 or 12,000. But no one is misled by this kind of advertising. The people have learned long ago that road sign advertising is misleading, and for that reason it has but little effect. The real live-wire merchant, the merchant who does the business, is the one who plants his faith in newspaper advertising, and sticks to it.

The report put out to the effect that the Appeal to Reason, the Socialist paper published at Girard, Kans., intended to suspend publication, is either a pure fake, or was a very cleverly gotten up advertising scheme by the publishers. The story was credited to Kansas City and St. Louis papers, with a Girard, Kans. date line, and purported to be an interview in part given out by Mr. Warren, the editor. The Times published the story in all good faith, but now that the publishers come out and denounce it as another attempt on the part of its enemies to cripple it and its influence, the Times makes the correction. The Appeal to Reason will continue to be published as long as there is a demand for such a paper, and from all appearances there seems to be such a demand. If it is true that the report was purely a fake, and put out for the purpose of doing injury to the publishers of the publication, the Times is sorry that it reproduced it.

Dr. J. M. Bell has been elected mayor of Wichita Falls by a big majority. Dr. Bell is by all odds the most influential man in Wichita county and is a strong prohibitionist. We are glad to see good citizenship win in that city. The signs point very strongly to the routing of the saloons in Wichita county very soon.—Memphis Herald.

While all the Herald says about Dr. Bell being a strong and influential man, is true it would be manifestly unfair for the prohibitionists to claim his election as mayor as a pro victory. He was elected practically without opposition. The only other candidate being a Socialist, nominated by that party, and to his own popularity and credit, it must be admitted that he was stronger than his party, and therefore many who were not Socialists voted for him. Wichita Falls people, as a rule, do not draw the line on the question of prohibition or local option except when the fact the governor of our own great state had in the matter, for he advised the governor of Illinois not to grant the requisition, saying that he considered it only an effort to force the collection of a debt from Umstead by Willams.

COLQUITT SHIELDS RAILWAY PROMOTION SWINDLER. Sheriff Gamble has been asked by Umstead, whom he recently caused to be arrested in Chicago, had never been brought back here to answer the charge of swindling brought by a grand jury consisting of twelve representative citizens of Sherman county, says the Stratford Star. The reason Sheriff Gamble has not brought his man back is that the governor of Illinois refused to grant a requisition for Umstead to be returned to this state. Those who are familiar with the facts in the case are indignant at the part the governor of our own great state had in the matter, for he advised the governor of Illinois not to grant the requisition, saying that he considered it only an effort to force the collection of a debt from Umstead by Willams.

SLAMMING THE EDITOR, AND INCIDENTALLY, WICHITA. The Times wants to congratulate

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.

Col. Bill Edwards of the Henrietta Review on the result of the local option election held in Clay county on last Saturday. With five small boxes to hear from the pros had a safe lead of 433, and when the other five boxes report this majority will be increased slightly. So it would seem the more Edwards protests against local option in Clay county, the greater the majority grows. In the 1909 election the pros won by a majority of 169. In the statewide election in July of last year this was increased to 385. The Times is going to make the prediction that if another election on that vexatious question is pulled off two years hence in Clay county the result in favor of local option will be unanimous, with the possible exception of one vote. Col. Edwards will then have the distinction of being the whole anti local option party in Clay county.—Wichita Times.

More and more we are impressed with the truth that Col. Ed Howard of the Mud Flats Times is foxey, with a foxiness that is both inborn and acquired and is monstrous. Living under conditions of excessive wetness that have made him web-footed, and of yet added to that makes the atmosphere reek of Wichita for 50 miles around, he fetches the oldrich laugh against the suffering dried-out. And enjoying directly the financial benefits from a liquor traffic that is properly harnessed and at work for his town until life has had no caring cares, he wields a club at those who understand that factor of his thrifit but are helpless and must plod along in communitarian leanness while his own burg waxes all the time fat from the spoils of other towns. And the foxey Col. Ed prohibitionist, complacently between his bits of derisive laughter stores away his sulphur-lanited dollars wrought from the vast stretches of dryness sound about. Every day comes the increasing rain of bottles from his station to the express office at Henrietta, flyers, Petrolia, Jolly and Bellevue, and is a more somber prohibition of Col. Ed is more militant, for then we'd be drowned. This pestilence that walketh in prohibition sneaky is simple; and the volume of the traffic simply proves that the pros only succeed in changing its business and hence-paying localities.

"So it would seem," the more Howard squawks his prohibition hypocrisy, the more Clay county express offices are overtaxed to handle the business from which he grows fat and funny. Only a prohibitionist would jump on the prostrate form of the victim of purblind numbers and screech with ungodly joy.

The Colonel should content himself with banking the proceeds accruing from the action of his more sensible fellow citizens, and observe common consideration toward his neighbors. The Times' prediction for the future is, of course, jackassical, and connotes from a fatty, degenerated brain. But if it comes to that, the Colonel can come over and see yours truly cast that vote. This both as a matter of principle and a business proposition.—Henrietta People's Review.

It serves us right. When that little plesantry was penned, the writer could almost see his old dry hide suspended from an arm of an electric light-pole that stands close to the office of the People's Review and hear the rattle of the whallops of the bludgeon he had, with full knowledge, placed in the hands of Col. Bill as he swung it to and fro. It's all our own fault. We deserve no sympathy, and we will accept none. We will only suggest to Col. Bill that if business gets too dull in Henrietta, or Edwards' Switch, he can advise his people and patrons to gather up the bottles as they are emptied and ship them back to Wichita. This is an industry, judging from the statement made by Col. Bill, that he and his people can engage in with some profit to themselves.

Governor Colquitt says in a letter

to Governor Deneen, of Illinois, a copy of which was sent to County Attorney Stahl, of this county: "From the documents submitted to me, in the shape of letters and telegrams by Umstead's attorneys, I am convinced that it is an effort to collect a business adjustment, and if I were in your place I should refuse to grant the requisition. It would be no courtesy to me should you decide to do so."

From this statement we are led to believe that Governor Colquitt thinks a good deal more of the opinion of the attorneys of a fugitive from justice than he does of an indictment brought in due form by twelve representative citizens of Sherman county, the majority of whom possibly did not care a Tinker's whoop about the building of the Denver & Gulf and had no interest in the matter except to carry out their sworn duty.

This is not the only way the honorable governor handed it to Sherman county, either. Sheriff Gamble's friends are indignant at the way he was treated personally in the matter. He was wired by the governor's department in Austin before going to Illinois that his expenses from the state line would be paid by the state as is customary in such cases and when Sheriff Gamble sent in an itemized account of his expenses, his excellency turned the bill down saying that he did not feel justified in allowing it as the sheriff did not get his man.

The outcome of the whole matter is that Sheriff Gamble was out his time and \$70 expense money and Mr. Umstead goes on his way rejoicing, thanks to Governor Colquitt.—Ochiltree Investigator.

The Times reprints the above by request. Therefore it does not wish to be understood to vouch for the accuracy of the statements contained therein. It is possible that it is an attempt to do Gov. Colquitt a gross injustice. It is also possible that some friend of Gov. Colquitt may be responsible for the story, with a view of making a charge and then exploding it as a falsehood. It occurs to the Times that if it is true, those responsible for its circulation should have at least produced the letter in full from the governor of Illinois giving his reasons for refusing to honor the requisition.

The Times acknowledges with the compliments of the author, Mr. Thomas Dixon, a copy of his latest work, "The Sins of the Fathers," a romance of the South. As yet we have not had time to review this work, and will therefore reserve our criticism until later. But if it can be compared with "The Leopard's Spots," "The Clansman," "The Traitor," or "The One Woman," all of which are the product of this justly celebrated author, then in "The Sins of the Fathers," there is real literary treat in store for us. This latest work of Mr. Dixon is now on sale at Willifong & Co., in this city.

DE LA BARRA AS PEACEMAKER.

Everyone who is interested in the prosperity of Mexico and everyone opposed to needless bloodshed must hope the return of Francisco L. de la Barra to Mexico will result in a speedy settlement of the troubles in which that unfortunate country is involved.

De la Barra filled the position of provisional president of Mexico during the period between the resignation of General Diaz and the installation of Francisco I. Madero in the presidential chair, with exceptional conservatism and great fidelity, and he retired from the office with the confidence of the better class of people in all countries.

Taking up the reins of government laid down by ex-President Diaz, De la Barra guided the destinies of the country under exceedingly trying circumstances. An administration had just been overthrown by force of arms, the country was yet afire with the old revolutionary spirit which had been smoldering for a third of a century only to break out with all the fury peculiar to the Latin-American nature, rival candidates for the presidency were numerous and a state of demoralization prevailed throughout the country which threatened the destruction of all organized government, yet De la Barra managed affairs so admirably that confidence in the country was restored and when he relinquished the office of President, declining to yield to a popular demand that he should be a candidate for election, he left the country in comparative peace and with a prospect for a

speedy resumption of the commercial and industrial energies which had been interrupted by the revolution. If now he can step into the breach and harmonize the discordant elements in Mexico he will be hailed as the savior of the nation, and if this can be done, no man, probably, can better accomplish it than De la Barra. Anyhow, he has the respect and the confidence of all classes of people, and if he is invited to a place in the Madero Cabinet or to take the place of Vice President Suarez, it may be assumed that his patriotism will lead him to accept the position, and President Madero will make no mistake in offering it to him.—San Antonio Express.

COMPARISON.

Most every town that you may know has their towns in Iowa. For Gotham says Chicago's slow, Chicago loves to sneer at Milwaukee's way; Milwaukee smiles at Memphis folkies an' faces, An' Memphis ridicules the styles In various smaller places.

Detroit on Kokomo looks down, An' Boston hoots at "Philly"; New Orleans jeers at Atlanta town, Which hoots at Nashville shrilly. Each city has its little joke, Its "bon mot," coarse or brainy, For even Pittsburgh, full of smoke, Pokes fun at Allegheny.

An' so it goes all down the way, Each town with smiling uncton. The village calls the hamlet "jay," The hamlet hoots the junction. So you may hunt both far an' near, An' you'll discover no town So small or slow that it won't jeer Its neighbor as a "Joy-town."

—Arkansas Democrat.

ARDMORETTE GROWS RECKLESS. The Daily Ardmorette of Ardmore, Okla., evidently has a storm cellar attachment to its plant where the editor and the employees of the paper can take refuge. If he hasn't the Times wants to know it so that a relief expedition can be organized to rescue the Ardmorette force from the pile of manure under which they will soon be buried. The recklessness of the Ardmorette knows no bounds. Here's what it has done: "In order to see just what the people should do for their own good, the Ardmorette opens the following contest: "We will give two hundred and fifty dollars in gold, or a diamond medal of like value for the best paper on the following question: "Suppose you were possessed of arbitrary authority to make law, what statutes now existing would you repeal or modify, and what new laws, rules and regulations would you invoke, having in view the interest of the whole people?" "The manuscript must not contain exceeding approximately three thousand words; all papers must be in our office, with name and postoffice signed thereto, not later than June 15."

Good roads make life's walk much more pleasant and profitable. Today's dispatches indicate that the plan of the "allies" in not putting the name of Harmon on the primary ballot in Illinois and concentrating their votes for Clark has been effective and that the Illinois delegation has been lost to Wilson. However, the friends of the New Jersey man need not be dismayed for knowing the purpose of the allies in parcelling out the country to Harmon, Clark and Underwood they can combat it more effectively. The fight is now the field against the New Jersey man to prevent his nomination on the first ballot. Pretty soon with the lead now being secured by Clark the allies will fall out among themselves.

Champ Clark is the choice of the Democrats of Illinois for president, and Roosevelt the favorite of the Republicans. The name of Gov. Harmon did not appear on the ticket. So it would seem that as things now look, Clark is a much stronger man than Harmon, and he is the man Wilson will have to defeat for the Democratic presidential nomination. The result of that election also makes it look more favorable for Roosevelt defeating Taft for the Republican presidential nomination.

The National Exchange Fire Insurance Company has been organized at Waco with a capital stock of \$300,000. A Commercial Club has been organized at Rio Grande City.

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ELECTRA AUTHORITIES FIGHT PETITION FOR INJUNCTION

Evidence is being heard in the county court this afternoon on the Electra moving picture injunction case and it is expected that the matter will finally be settled before evening. The Electra officials have filed an amended answer to the petition for injunction and in it they ask an injunction against the plaintiff, G. B. Dolan, to prevent him from opening the door of his show.

The witnesses this afternoon are mostly Electra physicians who are testifying to the prevalence of meningitis there. It was brought out that there have been seven recent cases and that five or six are still pending. The schools have been closed as a precautionary measure and there were no church services yesterday. The city is contending that the opening of the picture show would endanger the community's health and the physicians are put on the stand to show that the number of cases is sufficiently large to justify the action.

Practically all the city officials of Electra, as well as a number of citizens, are here to attend the hearing. Carrigan and Householder are representing G. B. Dolan, while the city of Electra is represented by E. W. Napier of Electra and W. N. Bonner of this city.

The case arose from the issuance of an order by the Electra officials last Thursday, forbidding Dolan to open his show which was to have given its first performance Thursday night.

LATER—Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Dolan agreed not to reopen his show until the schools and churches resumed. With this agreement no further action was taken in the case. The temporary injunction which was issued last week stands and by the terms of his agreement the show will not reopen until the danger is past.

More Troops For Texas

By Associated Press.
San Antonio, Texas, April 3.—The action of the War Department in the disposition of troops returning from the Philippines indicate that nearly half the Mobile force of the United States army will be quartered in the Department of Texas. Camps for two regiments have been selected here. Two cavalry regiments will also come to Texas.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS FOR PAST 20 YEARS

Figures showing 24 years postoffice receipts have been compiled by Postmaster O. T. Bacon, being from the years 1889 to 1912 inclusive. The figures are for the postal years ending March 31 of each year, that being the period upon which estimates are made. The receipts increased from \$3205.84 in 1889 to \$7590.19 in 1911, but during the next ten years there was little gain and 1901 was reached before the \$8000 mark was reached.

From 1901 until the present time the increase each year has been steady and consistent, except from 1904 to 1905, when there was a slight falling off.

An accurate idea of Wichita Falls' growth is furnished by the fact that only six years ago the receipts were but slightly in excess of \$10,000, or about one-fourth of the total for the year which closed recently. In other words, there has been about 300 per cent increase in six years. Ten years ago the receipts totaled \$8078.26, the decade gain being 400 per cent. In 1912 the gain over 1911 was nearly 12 per cent. The figures for 24 years are as follows:

1889	\$3205.84
1890	\$3570.62
1891	\$3760.09
1892	\$7838.88
1893	\$7094.32
1894	\$6611.28
1895	\$7659.34
1896	\$8083.07
1897	\$5918.29
1898	\$6568.01
1899	\$6983.17
1900	\$8124.90
1901	\$8196.42
1902	\$8078.39
1903	\$1856.79
1904	\$1474.42
1905	\$3120.12
1906	\$10,119.52
1907	\$12,584.71
1908	\$18,127.48
1909	\$23,236.99
1910	\$30,686.46
1911	\$36,119.02
1912	\$40,458.58

H. C. BRADLEY ENDS OWN LIFE

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRICK PLANT FIRES BULLET INTO HIS OWN BRAIN

WAS "TIRED OF LIVING"

Brief Note Found in Room Told Why He Took Life—Body Taken to Gainesville.

Henry C. Bradley, superintendent of the Wichita Brick Plant, died at 3:00 o'clock this morning as a result of a bullet wound in his head, inflicted about 10 o'clock last night. A note which was found in his room stated that he was "tired of living" and that his health had been poor.

Bradley was found shortly after the shooting by J. D. Wilson, an employee of the brick plant. The shot was fired in the office bed room at the plant, where Bradley stayed and the man was unconscious when discovered. Doctors Walker and Daniel were summoned and Bradley was removed to the Wichita Falls Sanitarium, where it was found that he was beyond human aid. Death occurred at 3 o'clock this morning.

A .35-caliber revolver was used, the bullet entering above and slightly back of the ear on the right side, coming out above the ear on the left side. The top of the skull was practically torn off by the shot.

Bradley was employed by the brick company when the plant was first built, but left about an hour and a half ago. Last May he returned and had been with the plant ever since. His family, consisting of his widow, one boy and two little girls, reside in Gainesville, where the body was sent at 1:30 this afternoon. The funeral will take place today.

Officials of the brick company stated that Bradley had been a very efficient superintendent, of excellent habits. He was very thrifty and leaves his family in fairly comfortable circumstances. He was 45 years of age.

The letter left by Bradley, which was written on a sheet of ordinary note paper and was not sealed nor addressed. In it he said he had been sick a long time, but had tried to stand it and wear it off but that he had now stood it as long as he could endure.

He said that he tried to live a straightforward life and that he did not owe any man a cent. He requested that Mr. Stanforth, Sr., look after the collection of his insurance and other matters connected with the settlement of his estate. He also requested that the news of his death be broken as gently as possible to his wife at Gainesville.

"I believe God will approve of this act and don't think he will say that I have done wrong. Good-by to all," was the closing sentence of his letter.

RAMSEY INTRODUCED BY POINDEXTER

Cleburne Candidate Promises to Work Out Plan for Protection of Cotton Producer

Hillsboro, Texas, April 6.—A crowd which filled the district court room—perhaps the largest in the State—of overflowing galleries here this afternoon to hear Judge W. F. Ramsey speak on his candidacy for Governor. Judge Ramsey was met on his arrival here over the Trinity & Brazos Valley at 10:20 o'clock by a large reception committee. About 1000 five or six people had arrived from Johnson county accompanied by the Weatherford and Cleburne bands. A procession was formed the line of march taking the people around the court house square. At the hotel a brief address was made by Judge Ramsey and there was also an address by Hon. H. P. Brown of Cleburne.

Owing to the rain which fell during the whole of the forenoon, the Hills county attendance was somewhat curtailed, but there was nevertheless a large number of persons from the county on hand.

Former District Judge W. C. Wear, presiding at the speaking in the afternoon and following brief remarks by him, Tarleton, Morrow presented Judge Wm. Poindexter, who introduced Mr. Ramsey.

Judge Poindexter stressed the prohibition issue in his introductory remarks, and paid Judge Ramsey a high compliment on personal integrity and character as a lawyer.

Judge Ramsey's social forerunner in his address was that after his announced for Governor. Governor Colquitt arranged his meeting of governors on the cotton price matter, although he (Colquitt) had never proposed any measure to overcome the evil of low priced cotton.

Judge Ramsey said that if he was elected Governor he would endeavor to work out a plan of legislation for the protection of the cotton producer. Telegrams were read from Waxahatchie and Corsicana, stating that the attendance of delegations from those places was prevented by rain, but promising big majorities in the primaries. Much enthusiasm was exhibited by the audience.

ENGLISH CAPITAL MAY ENTER TEXAS OIL FIELDS

San Antonio, Texas, April 6.—Campbell M. Hunter, an oil expert of Houston, arrived here today to make an investigation of the Texas oil fields. He is accompanied by A. Duckham, an extensive oil operator of London and Trinidad. If the result of Hunter's investigations is satisfactory, there may be a heavy influx of English capital to develop the oil fields of this section. It is understood Messrs. Hunter and Duckham will leave for Crowther early Sunday morning, to inspect the oil possibilities there. They will also visit other sections of the State.

PICKING JURY TO TRY NORRIS

NO JURORS HAD BEEN ACCEPTED UP TO LATE HOUR THIS AFTERNOON.

MAY TAKE ALL THIS WEEK

Hundred Talemen in Addition to Regular List Awaiting Examination.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 6.—The selection of a jury for the trial of Rev. J. Frank Norris on an indictment charging perjury, was started this morning in Judge Simmons' court. No jurymen had been selected up to a late hour this afternoon. It is expected that all the week will be required to fill the jury.

The special venire of 100 talemen summoned Saturday and Sunday was present this morning.

The special venire mentioned will be in addition to the list which had been already summoned to serve for the coming week and it is not expected the entire number will be too large.

Judge Tom Simmons, who, on motion of counsel for the defense, ordered that the special venire be personally supervised the drawing of the names from the jury wheel, and a sheriff was immediately given the list, with instructions to serve the processes as soon as possible.

As is usual when the names are drawn from the wheel, men were secured in all parts of the county, and it required some rapid work to summon them all, but reports from the sheriff's office Sunday afternoon were that practically all the men whose names had been drawn had been communicated with, six or seven deputies having been engaged in the work.

None of the counsel questioned had anything new to give out for publication, and the estimates for the length of time the trial will last were from two to six weeks, while the consensus of opinion as to the time that would be required for the selection of the jury was "two or three days." This estimate is considered low by numbers who have attended the trial.

Before even a larger crowd than has filled the Byers Opera House at the evening services recently, Rev. J. Frank Norris preached on the saving power and efficacy of the sacrifice of Christ, whose death by crucifixion gave the first Easter morn, when he rose again from the tomb. He held that since the sacrifice of Christ, it was an error, even wrong to talk of being born in sin. If that were true, Christ's sacrifice was in vain; since that time all have been born with a chance for salvation, and if any man died because of his sins and not those of his fathers.

This theme was elaborated in a sermon of an hour or more. The event on Calvary was described as the most momentous of the history of the world ever saw, for "in Adam all died, so in Christ were all made alive."

Incidentally, referring to the period of unrest in which the world was and had been recently, he said that he favored the woman suffrage movement "for he could not always trust man now."

ILLINOIS FIGHT FOR PRESIDENT

ALL FACTIONS CLOSE CAMPAIGNS WITH ORATORICAL WHIRLWINDS

SPELLBINDERS IN PLENTY

Roosevelt and Wilson on Deck in Person and Other Candidates Well Represented.

Chicago, Ill., April 6.—The presidential preference primary is at the hot stage in Illinois tonight. In Cook county alone there are 1,000 candidates for office to be voted on at the general primary Tuesday. The campaign of minor candidates including those for governor has been almost entirely overshadowed by the bitter struggle of the presidential aspirants.

Hundreds of presidential meetings are being held throughout the State tonight.

Gov. Wilson, exhausted and hardly able to drag himself from his private car, came into Chicago tonight after the most strenuous two days of his life. He put on a clean collar and started out to make other speeches in this county. With three special trains flitting from one railroad line to another, with speakers making unexpected roar platform speeches at unexpected moments and thereby knocking schedules to smithereens, railroad traffic has been delayed and the business of a score of smaller towns hampered while thousands of people have forsaken their usual occupation to listen to the spellbinders.

The Roosevelt campaign feasted his zenith at Springfield where the former president delivered the heavy punch of his whirlwind campaign. He is accompanied by nearly the entire executive body of the national Roosevelt committee. All day long until late this afternoon Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson who last night was put aboard a special train and given a copy of Roosevelt's itinerary kept about half an hour ahead of the Roosevelt train addressing the Roosevelt meeting in the interest of the Taft candidacy. The Roosevelt manager made a slight change in their itinerary.

"Tana Jim" got side tracked and found that his special was running behind the Roosevelt train. Chicago headquarters last night ordered McKinley and Cannon's district committee. He was scheduled to speak at Bloomington tonight but failed to arrive there.

"It's the greatest campaign that ever was made for any man," said Col. Frank I. Smith, speaking of the fight put up for the president tonight. "There is a Taft spellbinder for every county in the State. The big meeting of the Taft campaign was addressed tonight at the auditorium by Senator Charles E. Townsend, former Governor Bachelor of New Hampshire spoke at Dukab and a new bunch of orators are to invade McKinley's and Cannon's district Monday when Roosevelt goes to Danville."

La Follette managers alone have failed to enter into the tumultuous scramble for votes.

"Nowhere have I found the people so enthusiastic for the purposes of progressive democracy as the people of this State," said Gov. Wilson tonight. "I am elated over the reception that have been tendered and I cannot but feel confident of the result."

BROWN MURDER CASE EVIDENCE COMPLETED

Ballinger, Texas, April 9.—Argument began in the Brown murder trial at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Judge Goodwin announced that twelve hours would be consumed in arguing the case.

The defense closed its case with Dr. Loye on the stand, introducing expert testimony, exhibiting a human brain and explaining in detail tissue and cells, tending to prove the murdered woman could talk after loss of certain portions of the brain.

The defendant's story of the crime was that his wife sat up in bed and talked to him after being wounded. Physicians testified this was impossible. The state recalled Viola Wilson this morning. She testified dogs barked when strangers came around at night. According to Brown, the dogs did not bark on the night until neighbors arrived. The iron edgewise underclothes and bedclothes were used and frequently referred to by the attorneys in arguing the case.

The defendant's four children, a boy 8 and three little girls ranging to 14 years old, were seated around him while the case was under discussion.

The dead woman's children, ranging in age from 8 to 17 years, occupied seats in the audience, and as the gruesome crime was pictured tears trickled down their cheeks. The children were witnesses and were not allowed in the court room until the evidence was all in. The defendant revealed little emotion as attorneys referred to him as the murderer and asked the jury for a death penalty. Argument will conclude before Tuesday at noon. When court convened at 8:30 this morning the courtroom was filled and soon was overflowing.

RESPIRE COMES JUST IN TIME

BRENNHAM NEGRO'S LEASE ON LIFE IS EXTENDED BY GOVERNOR

EVERYTHING IN READINESS

Delay in Delivery of Wire Message to Sheriff Came Near Being too Long

Austin, Texas, April 6.—By a very narrow margin, Charles McClellan, the condemned negro at Brenham, escaped being jerked into eternity through the timely intervention of the governor. Shortly afternoon today, the governor received a phone message from the attorney at Brenham who presented McClellan urging that a respite be granted and that the application for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary be further considered. The governor granted the request and phoned Sheriff D. E. Teague of Washington county, to withhold the execution, that a stay had been granted for one week, until next Saturday. The sheriff requested the governor to wire him to that effect. The message was sent over the Western Union but the telegraph company was unable to get Brenham and fearing that the negro would be hanged before the message arrived, the company sent the wire through Houston and there it was sent over the railroad wire and reached Brenham shortly before 2 o'clock.

Shortly after the governor granted the respite he received another phone message from the lawyer, who had requested the stay of execution withdrawing the request, but the governor had already acted, declaring that a delay of one week would not make much difference.

April 5th was the silver anniversary of the Garland News. A very attractive edition was issued to celebrate the occasion.

The Young Men's Progressive League of Beville will hold a trade excursion throughout that city's territory, April 12th.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST CLOSING

ELECTRA PICTURE SHOW PRO-PIETOR SECURES RESTRAINING INJUNCTION AGAINST ELECTRA AUTHORITIES

FINAL HEARING ON MONDAY

The moving picture imbroglio at Electra, mention of which was made in The Times of Friday was carried into the courts yesterday when County Judge Felder granted a writ of temporary injunction against a number of Electra parties, restraining them from interference in the operation of the moving picture show.

The moving picture proprietor of the picture show against which the trouble centered, secured the injunction, and the case was set down for final hearing tomorrow morning. The defendants are S. Walkup, Brandon Smith, S. E. Cramer, E. B. Mouser, Alex. Simmons and J. E. Ashworth. Dolan was represented by Carrigan and Householder, while County Attorney Dan Boone represented Electra.

The petition alleges that B. Smith, city marshal at Electra, disconnected the machinery in the picture show, making a performance impossible and that Smith caused the arrest of Dolan, without warrant. It was also alleged that the plaintiff suffered financial damage in the sum of \$400.

Mr. Dolan did not re-open his show last night, however. At a meeting of Electra physicians yesterday afternoon, it was decided that it would be dangerous and no attempt was made to open the theatre.

It is stated that two new cases of meningitis developed at Electra yesterday, making a total of six. If all are under control by Monday and no new cases have appeared, it is probable that the show will open Monday night.

MEN HERE TO SELECT SITES FOR BOTH GLASS PLANTS

NEW OFFICERS WERE SWORN IN

DR. BELL NOW MAYOR OF WICHITA FALLS—OTHER OFFICERS ARE ADMINISTERED OATH.

Secretary, Marshal, Engineer and City Attorney Placed Under Bond With Treasurer and Collector.

Wichita Falls city officials for the ensuing two years were formally inducted into office this morning at a meeting of the city council. Dr. J. M. Bell was sworn in as mayor and entered at once upon his duties. J. W. Bradley, the new aldermen, was chosen as mayor pro tem.

The council decided to place all the elective officers under bond and fixed the amounts as follows: Assessor and collector, \$20,000; city secretary, \$2000; city marshal, city engineer and city attorney, \$1000 each. Heretofore only the assessor and collector have been under bond, but the council adopted the bonding plan for the new administration.

The aldermen were called to order by Reiding Mayor Noble and the election returns were canvassed, the results being formally declared. Dr. Bell then arose, with J. A. Richolt and J. W. Bradley, aldermen, and the three were formally sworn in, Mr. Noble administering the oath of office.

"That winds me up," said Mr. Noble. "I want to say that I've enjoyed my relations with the council very much. We have gotten along very pleasantly and I hope you'll do even better under the new administration."

Dr. Bell then administered the oath of office to the following: H. E. Robertson, reelected assessor and collector; R. V. Gwinn, reelected marshal; W. A. McCarty, elected secretary; W. N. Bonner, elected city attorney; L. C. Hinckley, reelected city engineer.

The matter of placing the officials under bond was then taken up. It was decided to make Mr. Robertson's bond the same as heretofore, \$20,000, the bonds of the other officials being fixed in amounts named above.

Mayor Bell announced that for the present no change would be made in the personnel of the council's standing committees.

"I want all of the officials to work together for a progressive, clean law-abiding city," said the mayor; "we can't build a city ourselves; but we can contribute to the health, comfort and happiness of the citizenship. The mayor expects the hearty cooperation of all officials. I am going to believe that all are efficient and able until I find out to the contrary and when it comes to that, I won't go on hearsay; I will have to be shown."

"All the present employees of the city will continue for the present, as this is a matter that will have to come up at some future meeting. All applicants for positions should file their applications with the secretary."

"If we can accomplish things in the same degree of progress that has been noted during the past few years, we can be well satisfied. I want to say, in the presence of you gentlemen and of Mr. Noble, that I really believe Wichita Falls in the past few years has had the best city government and the best mayor of any city in Texas. You have certainly received full value. There has been no graft, no misappropriation of funds, no self-aggrandizement. The city has received unselfish labor and service and she owes Mr. Noble a debt of gratitude it will be hard to pay."

The council then took up a number of routine matters.

BONDS FOR THE OFFICIALS

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SPECIAL AUDITOR FILES REPORT

POOR SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING FOUND IN SEVERAL COUNTY OFFICES.

WILL MAKE SOME CHANGES

Commissioners Adopt Recommendations of Auditor Myles to Systematize Accounts.

The report of A. E. Myles, the special auditor who has been going over the books of the county officials for the past three months, was submitted yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the county commissioners. The report bears the approval of the special committee consisting of W. M. McGregor, W. L. Robertson and T. C. Thatcher, appointed by Judge Martin.

Mr. Myles' report declares that a number of errors and discrepancies exist in the books of the county officials at present and he submits a number of recommendations for changes in methods.

"The errors which were found, Mr. Myles says, were due to loose methods in bookkeeping and in his recommendations he seeks to remedy the present plan of keeping records. The report bears the approval of the special committee consisting of W. M. McGregor, W. L. Robertson and T. C. Thatcher, appointed by Judge Martin.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE TO MEET

C. C. Huff has been selected by the Democratic executive committee to succeed Dr. J. M. Bell, resigned.

C. C. Huff has been selected by the Democratic executive committee to succeed Dr. J. M. Bell, resigned. He has called a meeting of the Democratic executive county committee to meet at his office at 10:00 a. m., April 24th. The members of the committee are, as follows: Edgar Seury, box No. 1, Wichita Falls; R. E. Huff, box No. 2, Wichita Falls; R. E. Moore, Cashion box, Burkburnett, Texas; R. A. Furlow, Burkburnett, Texas; R. L. Eads, Clara box, Iowa Park, Texas; W. T. Smith, Iowa Park box; R. H. Cook, Electra box; J. A. Putnam, Denny box, Iowa Park; A. E. Gwinn, Alledale box, Wichita Falls.

There is a vacancy in the Beaver Creek box. The bridge box and the car barn box have been made since the county convention met two years ago, and are, therefore, not entitled to committee.

MISS MOISANT WILL GIVE LAST EXHIBITION HERE

(Continued from page 2)

WILSON MEN URGE PRIMARY IN COUNTY

A. H. Britain, president and W. J. Bullock, secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Club here have joined in a letter to the Democratic Executive Committee of Wichita county, urging a preferential presidential primary in Wichita county, and pledging the Wilson Club to pay half the expenses of the primary.

MEXICO IS FAR FROM BANKRUPTCY

Washington, April 10.—Mexican Ambassador Martinez denies reports that the Madero administration had bankrupted the republic. He declares the treasury has \$22,500,000 reserve.

WOLTERS MAKES CHANGE IN ITINERARY

Jake Wolters of Houston, candidate for the United States Senate, will be in Wichita Falls Monday, April 29th and will speak at 2 o'clock, having made some changes in his itinerary as originally announced. Mr. Wolters will speak here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, coming here from Henrietta. His Henrietta date is Saturday April 27th, and it is expected that he will come to Wichita Falls to spend Sunday.

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TORN PIECE OF PAPER AS EVIDENCE IN TRIAL

hesitated. Couldn't remember enough about it to state. Some one had called on Norris to print that letter off by dictation and he did it. That is all witness could remember.

Witness said he had no ill feeling toward defendant and had not subscribed or promised to subscribe to any fund to prosecute him.

Witness said he had given the Welfare League, which stood for an open town, no authority to use his name, but had not objected to it after they used it.

Nothing occurred during the clean-up campaign to arouse his resentment toward Dr. Norris. Did not know who was employing the private prosecutor in this case.

His impression was that when Dr. Norris was asked by the grand jury as to the authorship of the anonymous letters he denied all knowledge of them.

On redirect examination the witness said he was secretary of the grand jury and Norris was before it Feb. 19, 1912. Witness was excused.

Jay Grow of Mansfield stated he was a member of the grand jury which Clarence Ousley was foreman. Dr. Norris had been before the grand jury and testified of shootings concerning himself and of the church burning. Witness identified the anonymous letters, etc.

Dr. Norris, he said, was sworn when he appeared before the grand jury and was warned by Mr. Hoesey that whatever he might say might be used against him.

In response to questions Dr. Norris had said he had no knowledge of who wrote the letters.

When asked to "print" he had said he didn't hardly know how as he hadn't printed any since he was a boy.

Cross-examined, witness said those witnesses who were sworn when they first testified and were recalled were not usually sworn again.

Dr. Norris, he said, was the only one under suspicion and investigation at the time the letters were being examined.

"How long after these events did you begin to investigate Dr. Norris as the author of these letters and the cause of the fire?" asked the attorney, for the defense.

"Mr. Gillespie," replied the witness, "we were not investigating Dr. Norris; we were trying to ascertain who wrote the letter and burned the church."

A Burns detective and a Pinkerton detective had both appeared before the grand jury, he said.

G. H. Connell, deacon of the First Baptist Church and chairman of its finance committee, testified for the State that he received certain anonymous letters just prior to the burning of the church. These were identified. He said he was not connected with the X-Ray.

Cross examined, witness said the issue of the X-Ray that had been suppressed contained the names of him-

self and others as directors. Dr. Norris was much interested in the X-Ray and its continuance. Norris had previously asked witness to aid in establishing a paper here.

Witness said he had told the promoters of the X-Ray plainly that his name must not appear therein as a director, and that was one reason an issue had been suppressed.

"I don't see how we will ever get through with the case, hearing only four witnesses a day," said Judge S'mons.

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TALKS ON SOILS OF THE SOUTH

By Associated Press. Nashville, Tenn., April 10.—The Soils of the South was the subject discussed before the Southern Commercial Congress last night by Milton Whitney, chief of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.

The address dealt with the extent of the available soils in the Southern States, the uses to which they are adapted, the labor necessary for their proper development and the relation of capital to this development.

In the course of his address Mr. Whitney stated that there are nearly 480,000,000 acres of productive soils in the South, of which there are 100,000,000 acres, or nearly 200,000,000 acres, an area twice as large as the German Empire or France.

Immigration, he stated, was the remedy, declaring that "in no other way can the South be so quickly and so efficiently developed."

He said that it is necessary that the particular soil type be recognized and understood and applied to the purpose for which it is best adapted.

News From Oil Fields

Market Quotation. Pennsylvania \$1.50, Mercer black 1.05, New Castle 1.02, Corning .95, Cabell 1.12, North Lima .98, South Lima .93, Indiana .93, Princeton .81, Somerset .83, Ragland .48, Illinois, above 30 degrees .71, Illinois, below 30 degrees .71.

Gas Franchise Granted.

The city council at its meeting last night took final action on the franchise asked by the Peoples Oil and Gas Company of Petrolia, to pipe natural gas into Gainesville and sell the same to local consumers.

The privilege was formally granted and now it is up to the company to come on with its gaseous commodity.

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, a broom factory and bottling works have been secured for Spur.

ROOSEVELT AND PONTIUS PILATE

Roosevelt's comment upon the Lorimer case in his speech of March 30 at Detroit, wherein the former President charged that Senators Dillingham, Gamble and Jones were reactionaries because they recommended that Lorimer be permitted to retain his seat.

This argument may have caught the fancy of those who listened without grasping the full significance of the statements made; but no proposition was ever advanced by the wildest anarchist more subversive of the principles of human justice, or human rights and good government than the principle suggestion contained in this statement.

Senator Jones argued at length that the constituents of the Senators named would want them to vote on the Lorimer case according to their own consciences.

The non-partisans, however, learned of the plan and filled the first six rows with loyal supporters and the Socialist demonstrators, nearly one hundred in number, were forced to take seats elsewhere.

Seeing the possibilities, with the Socialists marching out at the moment the American flag was thus doubly emphasized, George T. Grace of the Ninth Ward, a newspaper telegraph operator, leaped for the front of the stage and yelled to the leader of the band to start the "Star Spangled Banner."

CAMPBELL TALKS ABOUT CROP PROSPECTS

"The oat prospects are the best in years," said James W. Campbell, district agricultural agent, this morning.

Mr. Campbell's duties carry him into every part of Wichita and Archer counties and he has recently visited practically all of the farming communities.

Mr. Campbell considers the outlook excellent for a good wheat crop. Wheat is coming up throughout this section and he believes the prospects are much better than for many years past.

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, a broom factory and bottling works have been secured for Spur.

MAN'S QUICK WIT BEAT SOCIALISTS

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR DID RIGHT-HING AT PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

USED STARS AND STRIPES

Incident That Turned Tide in Milwaukee Occurred at Last Non-Partisan Rally.

Milwaukee, April 9.—It was a quick witted unexpected coup which went far to beat the Socialists in the municipal election last Tuesday.

The issue of the campaign was in doubt on Saturday night, when the non-partisan final rally and grand roundup was slated to be held in the Auditorium, with its seating capacity of nearly seven thousand persons.

Seeing the possibilities, with the Socialists marching out at the moment the American flag was thus doubly emphasized, George T. Grace of the Ninth Ward, a newspaper telegraph operator, leaped for the front of the stage and yelled to the leader of the band to start the "Star Spangled Banner."

This completed the inspiration of the waving flag on the stage, and in an instant nearly seven thousand persons in the audience were singing the National hymn, while the Socialists, under their original plan to leave the hall when Cary spoke, were filling out, and by this quick move of starting the band the Socialists were placed in the position of insulting the flag.

By this chance the issue of the two flags was raised and on election day the homes of non-partisans were by common consent decorated with the flag to a greater extent than was seen even on flag day.

J. W. Mode, a local boxer, is in receipt of a letter from Dr. Pratt of Anson, manager for Cass Tarver, the Texas White Hope, saying that he has changed his determination not to permit the big boy to enter exhibitions with other boxers and that if satisfactory terms can be arranged he will bring Tarver to Wichita Falls for an exhibition with Mode.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS ROBERT E. HUFF Attorney-at-Law Prompt attention to all civil business. Office: Rear of First National Bank

P. B. COX Lawyer Practice in State and Federal Courts. Room 3, Ward Building.

C. B. FELDER (County Judge) Attorney-at-Law Business limited to office practice and District Court cases.

S. M. FOSTER Attorney-at-Law District Attorney 30th Judicial District Civil Practice. Suite 211 Kemp and Kell Office Bldg.

Charles C. Huff J. H. Barwise, Jr. Orville Bullington HUFF, BARWISE & BULLINGTON Lawyers Rooms—314, 315 and 316 Kemp & Kell Building

T. B. GREENWOOD Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate. Room 217, Kemp and Kell Building.

W. F. WEEKS Attorney-at-Law Office in Roberts-Stampfl Building

George A. Smoot Charles H. Smoot SMOOT & SMOOT Lawyers Office over old City National Bank

WM. N. BONNER Attorney-at-Law (Notary Public) Office—Suite 1 Durrett Building Phone 899

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY. All nominations under this heading are subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

For District Attorney 30th Judicial District S. M. FOSTER

For Representative 101 District: E. W. NAPIER PATRICK HENRY.

For District Clerk: ALEX KERR.

For County Judge: C. B. FELDER re-election. H. A. FAIRCHILD

For Sheriff: R. L. (Pete) RANDOLPH. LEWIS JERNIGAN.

For County Tax Collector W. H. DAUGHERTY

For County Tax Assessor JOHN ROBERTSON

For County Clerk E. P. WALSH CARL YEAGER GEO. TUMMINS. RALPH HINES.

For County Treasurer T. W. McHam

For County Attorney: T. R. (Dan) BOONE T. B. GREENWOOD.

For County Superintendent W. O. WILLINGHAM R. M. JOHNSON.

For Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1 W. E. BROTHERS. JOHN GLEN W. J. HOWARD.

For Constable Precinct No. 1 R. T. (Tom) PICKETT. HENRY M. ALLEN

For County Commissioner Precinct 1: JOHN P. JACKSON.

An election has been ordered for May 11th to vote on \$75,000 bond issue for good roads in the Palmer district, Ellis county.

J. M. BLANKENSHIP Lawyer McCluhan Building Phone 472

J. T. Montgomery A. H. Hettain MONTGOMERY & BRITAIN Attorneys-at-Law Rooms 1, 2, 3 Over Postoffice

L. H. Mathis John C. Kay MATHIS & KAY Attorneys-at-Law Office: First National Bank Annex

ROBT. COBB, Jr. Attorney-at-Law Suite 215 Kemp and Kell Bldg. Telephone No. 1029

A. A. Hughes T. R. (Dan) Boone HUGHES & BOONE Attorneys-at-Law Room over W. B. McClurkan's Dry Goods Store

E. W. NAPIER Attorney and Counselor at Law Electra, Texas.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS Dr. L. Coons Dr. R. A. Bennett Res. 11; Ofc. 137 Res. 631 DRS. COONS & BENNETT Physicians and Surgeons Office 718 Ohio Avenue

DR. R. C. SMITH Physician and Surgeon Office Hours: 10-12 a. m., and 1-3 p. m. Office Phone 98—Residence 550

DR. J. C. A. GUEST Physician and Surgeon Room 307 Kemp and Kell Building Phones—Residence 214; Office 289

DRS. BURNSIDE, WALKER & JONES Surgery and General Practice Dr. Burnside's Residence, No. 12 Dr. Walker's Residence, No. 267 Dr. Jones' Residence, No. 844 Office Phone, No. 12 Next to Wichita Falls Sanitarium

G. R. YANTIS, M. D. City National Bank Building Women, Children, Obstetrics and General Practice Hours: 9-11:35 Telephone 610

DR. J. L. GASTON Physician and Surgeon Diseases of Women a Specialty. Office—Over Rexall Drug Store. Residence 610 Scott Avenue Phones—Office 557; Residence 249

DR. A. L. LANE Physician and Surgeon Rooms 4 and 5 Moore-Bateman Bldg. Office Phone 586. Residence Phone 487

DR. R. L. MILLER Practice Limited to Office and Consultation Work Office in Kemp & Kell Building Phones: Residence 215; Office 239

DUANE MEREDITH, M. D. General Medicine and Surgery Office: Moore-Bateman Building Rooms 4 and 5 Phones: Office 485; Residence 485-2 Thoroughly Equipped Pathological Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories

DR. J. M. BELL 307 Kemp and Kell Bldg. Residence: 1414 Eleventh Street. Phone: Office 547. Residence 321

DR. JOE E. DANIEL Physician and Surgeon Room 307 Kemp and Kell Building Phones—Office 685; Residence 950.

DENTISTS DR. W. H. FELDER Dentist Southwest Corner Seventh Street and Ohio Avenue

DR. BOGER Dentist Office over First State Bank. Hours: From 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. PROTHRO Dentist Suite No. 1, Ward Building Phone 186

SPECIALISTS CHAS. S. HALE, M. D. Practice limited to diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Office Hours 9-12 a. m., 1:20-5:30 p. m. Room 18 over E. S. Morris & Co's Drug Store, 719 Indiana Avenue.

J. W. DuVal B. S., Ph. G., M. D. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Spectacles, Eye Glasses

REAL ESTATE AND ABSTRACTS ED B. GORSLINE Real Estate and Auctioneer Property Bought, Sold and Exchanged Office Room with Marlow & Stone Corner Seventh St and Indiana Ave. Office Phone 63. Residence Phone 162

W. F. Turner M. L. Britton GUARANTEE ABST. & TITLE CO. 702 7th St. Phone 661. "Accuracy and Promptness our Motto" Notary Public in Office Deeds, Contracts, Etc., Written.

NOTARIES PUBLIC M. D. WALKER Notary Public First National Bank

ARCHITECTS JONES & ORLOPP Architects and Superintendents Rooms 515-516 Kemp & Kell Building

GLENN BROS. Architects Suite 3, Friberg Building

C. J. PATE Architect and Superintendent Office: Room 6 Moore-Bateman Bldg. Phone 905 Wichita Falls, Texas.

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE! We have an almost complete line of the products of the WEST DISINFECTING CO., the manufacturers of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Disinfectant. This is too well known and too well introduced in this locality to need more than a passing notice. Suffice to say that it is the recognized standard of the civilized world. At this time we wish to call your attention to Chloro-Naphtholeum Powder. This is an absorbent as well as a powerful and efficient disinfectant and deodorizer. Sprinkle in all damp places freely and liberally and it will dry up all moisture at once and effectually disinfect the places treated. Sweepine, the only sweeping compound on the market that is a disinfectant as well as a dust absorber. Why not kill two birds with one stone? Liquid Soap, C. N. Skin Soap, C. N. Dog Soap, Carbiform Fumigators, Comax, Tornado Bug Destroyers, Sanitary Floor Oil, Pipe Klenszo, Telephone Disinfectors, Hand and Pump Sprays. If you have bug troubles, from typhoid germs to cockroaches, see us, we will help you get their angora. O. W. BEAN & SON GROCERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS 608-610 Ohio Ave. Phones 35 & 604