

# Wichita Weekly Times.

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WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY AUGUST 9th 1912

NUMBER 7

## PROGRESSIVES NAME COLONEL ROOSEVELT

NOMINEE SPOKEN OF AS "THE MAN COURAGEOUS" IN AMERICAN POLITICS—CHOSEN BY ACCLAMATION.

### JOHNSON FAVORITE

California Man Will Likely Be Chosen For Second Place—"Progressive Party" Name Adopted.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Aug. 7.—The committee on permanent organization of the progressive convention recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent with Senator Beveridge continuing in the chair and this was done.

A report from the committee on rules changed the name of the party by dropping the word "national" making the designation simply "the progressive party." The rules provide representation in future conventions on the basis of one delegate for each Congressman and United States senator in each state and additional delegates for each 10,000 votes cast for the progressive ticket at the previous election.

The rules also provide that no federal officeholder shall be a member of the national committee. Adoption of the report was deferred.

William H. Hotchkiss of New York, was introduced and spoke describing the activities of the progressives in that state. He aroused the delegates by saying the people of New York once fettered by Barnes and Murphy were "now as free as California and as progressive as Kansas."

"All this," he said, "had been accomplished by the progressives in 28 days." He said Roosevelt would get from 85 to 90 per cent of the Tammany vote in New York.

At 12:15 a motion was made to recess until 1:15. Cries of "no, no" came from the floor. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, moved, as a substitute that the convention proceed to nominate speakers. The motion was not entertained until it was announced that the majority of the Kansas delegation approve it. Several States enthusiastically seconded the motion. Many delegates did not want to recess and the first debate of the convention was precipitated.

Later a motion to recess until 1 p. m., was put and carried. When the convention reconvened at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon Colonel Roosevelt was placed in nomination by W. A. Prendergast of New York. He will be nominated by acclamation. It was apparent this afternoon that Hiram Johnson, governor of California would be the nominee for vice president.

Roosevelt Termed "The Man Courageous"

By Associated Press. Chicago, Aug. 7.—William A. Prendergast of New York, who placed Col. Roosevelt's name in nomination spoke of the colonel as the "man courageous" of American politics. Mr. Prendergast said in part: "We have arrived at the crowning act of the convention.

"This great gathering owes its being to a mighty protest by the American people against those who have poisoned the wells of Democracy. While appreciating the stupendous nature of its task, the party declines to accept the cynical doctrine of Napoleon that 'God is on the side of the heaviest battalion,' and professes its sublime faith in Lincoln's teaching that 'right makes might.'

"We have undertaken and accomplished the formation of a new party. The platform which you have adopted is the guarantee of the genuineness of your Democracy. It fortifies every theory of government which has ever given it strength.

"While virtuous the cause and vital the principle and strong the force behind them experience tells us that the conquering way will be slow and difficult unless their legions are led by one whose spirit is their spirit and whose qualities of leadership are equal to the task of molding opinion and establishing a new epoch in American history.

"My candidate is more than a citizen. He is a national asset. We ask that the task again be entrusted to him whose loyalty to principles has never faltered and whose breadth of experience qualified him over all men for the duty."

Another Factory at Houston. Houston, Texas, Aug. 7.—Another factory has been secured for this city and actual construction work on the buildings will start within thirty days. The factory will manufacture all kinds of machinery and tools and will give employment to over sixty hands. About \$60,000 will be invested.

## GREAT RIGHTEOUSNESS ERA BEGINS IN JAPAN

Accession of New Emperor To Throne Marks Inception of New Period Of History.

Tokio, Aug. 1.—The era of Taisel—"great righteousness"—has commenced. The era of Meiji—"intelligent administration"—closed with the accession of Yoshihito.

The death of Masuhito, while causing widespread grief, has had small effect on normal conditions here. There has been remarkable absence of demonstrations and, aside from the closed banks and commercial houses, the crepe-bound flags at every entrance and evident signs of mourning by foreigners and natives alike, the nation moved along on its accustomed business.

A special chamber in the palace has been arrested for the reception of the emperor's body. The coffin reposes on a raised dais covered with white cloth in the center of this simply furnished apartment. It was surrounded throughout the day by members of the royal family. The emperor and empress, the dowager empress and the imperial princes and princesses formed the sole guard and kept vigil, which will be maintained through the private lying in state prior to the funeral. This is expected to take place about September 1, although the exact date has not yet been determined.

A company of imperial infantry surround the place. Thousands of prominent personages called at the palace today. These included the entire diplomatic corps.

The emperor, Yoshihito, was occupied today with business of state. He conferred with the councilors, took active part in the arrangements and appointed the chief officials of his household. A salute of twenty-one guns for the new emperor will be fired tomorrow and the next day sixty guns, enumerating the age of the dead emperor. It is understood no special session of parliament will convene, owing to the necessity of forty days' notice.

Telegrams of sympathy are pouring in. The home department has issued instructions for one year mourning, but it is understood that full mourning will be limited to fifty days to prevent disturbance of business. The self-restraint and dignity of the entire people under a great sorrow and a sudden shock, involving perhaps a superlative loss, was one of the most striking features of the first day of mourning.

## TRINITY 23 FEET AT DALLAS TODAY

Highest Since 1908 and Further Rise of 3 Feet Is Predicted.

By Associated Press. Dallas, Texas, Aug. 7.—The Trinity river is at flood stage here. The gauge registered 25 feet at noon. A further rise of three feet is predicted. It is higher than any time since the 1908 flood.

Mrs. Ashby James Weds.

The following press dispatch appearing in today's Dallas News will be of interest to many people in this city as one of the parties to the marriage, Mrs. James, resided here for a number of years:

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6.—D. T. Iglehart, cotton dealer, banker and ranch owner of Austin, Texas, and Mrs. Mattie James, widow of the late Ashby James, were married Monday evening at the home of Mrs. James' sister, Mrs. W. L. Vickers, 3804 West Pine boulevard, St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Allen and Mrs. Mary Mitchell of Austin, the only friends of the couple to be let into the wedding plans, were the only out of town guests at the ceremony.

Rev. T. W. Jones, acting rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, officiated.

## UNIONS TO RAISE FUNDS FOR LABOR CELEBRATION

At a meeting of the permanent Labor Day committee of the labor organizations last night it was determined that each local in the city would collect the largest amount possible from its members for the expenses of the Labor Day celebration here September 2nd. The money thus raised will be used to purchase meat for a free barbecue and other supplies. The committee adjourned to meet August 9th at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

## TAFT MAY VETO APPROPRIATIONS

SUCH ACTION WOULD HOLD UP OWN SALARY AND THAT OF EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

### OPPOSES BILL'S TERMS

As Passed by Congress It Provides Limited Terms For Civil Service Employees.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Limited terms for civil service employees, the abolition of the commerce court and the retention of its five judges as extra circuit judges will be submitted to President Taft as provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

All the provisions which had been approved by the House were adopted in the Senate today by a vote of 30 to 19, against the opposition of Senator Cummins, Crawford, Burton, Lodge and others.

Some of Taft's friends say he will veto the bill, although in doing so he will hold up his own salary, that of every member of Congress and every United States judge.

Such action would delay the annual appropriation overdue since July 1. The president is said to oppose the abandonment of life tenure for civil service employees and also the abolition of the commerce court.

## CALIFORNIAN CAN'T FIND REAL FOOD IN NEW YORK

Going Back West, He Says To Keep From String in Gotham Restaurant.

New York, Aug. 1.—Somebody for the love of Mike dig up a steak in this town that Fred L. Boruff of San Fernando and thereabouts, California, can eat without feeling he is doing an injustice to a cow who died in the Old Ladies' Home.

"Ah, a steak about two inches thick and a foot wide and cooked so the blood follows the knife," that's what Mr. Boruff wants. He's been in New York quite a few days now and his public opinion is that this is the best place for a healthy man to get a meal in.

"I sit down in a hotel dining room and ask for a meal," he said today, "in a voice that carried from City Hall park only to the Battery, and they bring me—what?"

"Why, some weak-kneed soup with a motherless clam floating around in the middle of it; something they call a chop which is only a bone with paper pajamas around the end of it; some potatoes all gummed up into what the bill of fare says is 'au gratin,' and five leaves of undersized lettuce with a baby tomato squealing in the middle—that's a salad."

"What I want is a real steak. If I don't get it I'll starve to death before I get back to California."

It can be said authoritatively that the man from San Fernando who is in danger of wasting away in our midst—to say nothing of his books—as if he might have been a hearty eater back home. He says nobody outside of California really knows what it means to eat, because nobody can get the real eats beyond the boundaries of the Golden State.

"San Francisco is the greatest little town for grub in all creation," he admits. "I'd rather have a clam in a grill there than a ten-course banquet in New York. That clam and I would, though, understand each other, at least."

"And, say, there's the Poodle Dog and Sanguinetti's. You eat in those places. You don't just nibble at little paper doodads. And, take it from a visiting Californian, there are some eats down in Los Angeles, which is near my country, too."

Mr. Boruff, whose first visit to New York has proved so embarrassing to his health, has a ranch out in San Fernando, which spreads over a whole lot of landscape.

## FEDERAL INSPECTORS HERE TO VIEW NEW BUILDING

Federal Inspectors J. H. Suttle and Edward P. Walsh are here today to look after the progress of work on the Federal building. John Winchell, head of the contracting firm erecting the building, is also here from his home at Wichita, Kansas. Postmaster Bacon has been promised that the building will be ready for occupancy by the first of October.

## PROS MAY NOT BE IN CONTROL

WILL PROBABLY HAVE VERY SMALL MAJORITY IN NEXT LEGISLATURE.

### LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS

Liquor Complexion of Representatives and Senators Promises Little Restrictive Legislation.

That the Thirty-Third legislature which convenes next January will have a very slender majority in favor of prohibition legislation, if it has a majority at all, is indicated by a poll of the liquor complexion of its prospective membership.

In the House, out of a total of 111 members, fifty-nine are classed as prohibitionists and fifty-five as anti-prohibitionists and twenty-seven undecided. Of these twenty-seven, at least eleven are from districts which usually send anti-prohibition members. In two districts there was no Democratic nomination and the Republican legislators are usually classed with the anti's.

In the Senate, eleven senators are known to be anti and thirteen are from districts in the prohibition country and if the races in those sections were "true to form" prohibition senators have been chosen. Senator McNealus, the holdover from the Dallas-Rockwall district, is classed neither with the sheep nor the goats, but is understood to strongly favor all liquor restrictive measures.

Sufficient data is at hand to make it certain that in neither house of the legislature will the pros have two-thirds majority and this fact renders doubtful the enactment of any restrictive legislation next winter. It is possible to pass a law when a bare majority favors it, but to get a measure through expeditiously requires a two-thirds vote. A third of the members of the house can secure delays, sometimes indefinitely, and with this condition prevailing in both houses, regulatory measures may be held up indefinitely next winter.

In the last legislature the prohibitionists were decisively in the majority and the poll of the membership of the next House and Senate indicates that they have lost considerable of their strength in this year's primaries.

R. R. Williams of Cumby, Hopkins county, who ran against Gov. Campbell four years ago, will be a member of the next House. W. O. Stamps of Gilmer, an eccentric but influential member of the House for several sessions, has probably been defeated.

## REPRESENTATIVE HENRY ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

Calls Him Theodore Africanus, the Mad Mullah of American Politics

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Representative Henry of Texas today in the House attacked Col. Roosevelt and President Taft. He referred to the former as "Theodore Africanus, the Mad Mullah of American politics" and declared that the former president throughout his administration had been in league with "big business."

"Roosevelt is ensconced on the bosom of Perkins Gary, and the steel trust whispers sweet sympathy in their ears in New York City, and he is sent forth to the rest of the country to preach a sham crusade in behalf of the peoples' rights and against the trusts and predatory interests."

Henry referred to Taft's tariff record and declared he had "shown his contempt for labor." He defended Gov. Wilson's career and writings.

## TWO BIG TRACTION PLOWS AT IOWA PARK

Will Be Used To Break Ground For Wheat and Oats—Experiment Being Watched With Interest.

Andrew Weeth for twenty years a farmer living near Iowa Park, came down from that place on business last night. He reports that two big tractor plows were being unloaded there yesterday, one for Mr. Winfrey and the other for Mr. Schultz. The engines are 30 horse-power and the steam is generated by crude oil. They will be given a thorough trial and if successful, as it is believed they will be, other farmers in that section will purchase similar plows.

Mr. Weeth will watch the experiment with interest himself and if the plows work satisfactorily will probably organize a co-operative company to buy a tractor for his neighborhood. Mr. Weeth has completed the harvest of his 400-acre wheat crop. The yield averaged 18 bushels per acre.

## U. S. SOLDIERS AGAIN FIRED ON

SHOTS COME FROM MEXICAN SIDE AND FIRE IS RETURNED BY AMERICANS.

### AIMED AT THE SOLDIERS

Firing Took Place Tuesday Night Near Smelter Northwest of El Paso.

By Associated Press. El Paso, Texas, Aug. 7.—Mexicans fired again last night on United States troops. The firing occurred almost opposite the smelter north-west of El Paso, three or four miles from where shots were exchanged last week by United States troops and Mexicans. The shots were fired from the Mexican side and appeared to be aimed at the soldiers. The latter returned the fire.

American Rights Must Be Respected. By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The American embassy at Mexico City and Consul Edwards of Juarez have been instructed to renew their representations to the Mexican government and the rebels that Americans and their rights must be respected.

## LIGHT VOTE CAST IN MISSOURI PRIMARIES

Cowherd Apparently Nominated For Governor By Democrats, McKinley By Republicans.

By Associated Press. St. Louis, Aug. 7.—Wm. S. Cowherd of Kansas City, has apparently won the Democratic nomination for governor over Elliott W. Major in yesterday's primary by a plurality estimated at 10,000. John C. McKinley, formerly lieutenant governor was undoubtedly named for governor by the Republicans. The vote of both parties was light, being noticeable in the Republican party where the third party movement made itself felt.

## BIGGEST FEED CROP IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY

More Feed This Year Than Has Been Grown in Any Three Seasons Before—20,000 Bales of Cotton.

"There is more maize, kafir corn and feed crops made in the Wichita territory this year than there has been in any three seasons in the country's history," said J. C. Gant, secretary of the Farmers Union and manager of the Farmers Supply Co., a Times man this afternoon. "We will also make right close to 20,000 bales of cotton, and with small grain already in, and a corn crop which will average in my opinion from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, it is bound to prove the most prosperous season ever recorded in the county."

## R. R. INTANGIBLES ARE DECREASED

All Railroads Operating in This County Have Lower Intangibles Than Last Year.

The intangible values for the Texas railroads were fixed by the State Tax Board at Austin yesterday. In many instances there were considerable reductions in the intangible assessments.

The Fort Worth & Denver was assessed at \$9,526,940, a decrease of \$908,380; Wichita Falls & Southern \$475,940, decrease \$206,540; Wichita Falls & Northwestern \$171,000, decrease \$41,125; Wichita Valley and leased lines \$1,051,161, decrease \$42,908.

County Tax Assessor John Robertson has not yet received a certification of the pro-ratio of the intangibles in this county.

## DEFEAT PENSION BILL BY NARROW MARGIN

Fight to Pass \$150,000,000 Measure Lost By One Vote—Sent Back to the House.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The fight to pass the \$150,000,000 pension bill was lost by one vote in the Senate today and the bill sent back to the House for further conference.

## BRING WHOLE PEOPLE INTO PARTNERSHIP

ARRANGE FOR PUBLICITY FOR CELEBRATION

Systematic Campaign Will Be Carried On By Committee In Charge Through Press.

Announcement is made by the committee in charge of advertising the Labor and Anniversary celebration to be held here early in September reports that plans are being laid to conduct a sweeping and systematic publicity campaign throughout the territory within a radius of two hundred and fifty miles of this city, it being the intent of the committee to keep both daily and weekly papers supplied with a varied assortment of press matter dealing with the various features of the entertainment. This press service will be continued until the day preceding the opening of the festivities.

The advertising committee, through its membership, is of the opinion that the proper kind of publicity campaign, systematically and energetically prosecuted, can easily double if not quadruple the attendance.

In addition to the general advertising efforts, special effort will be applied to the work of advertising races and a big two-day gun club shoot which local trap men are promoting in the hope that there will be at least \$300 added money with a cup and a good list of merchandise prizes. Announcement of these two features will be sent to the sporting papers that circulate in this territory, it being believed that trap shooters and horse men can be brought here from all over Oklahoma and Texas, with a few scattering ones from other states.

## SAYS WOMEN MENTALLY ARE MEN'S SUPERIORS

Lecture On Woman's Rights in Odessa Elicits General Comment From Educators.

Odessa, Aug. 1.—Mme. Klamonovich, a pioneer leader of the women's rights movement in Russia, delivered a spirited address here recently to an attentive audience of some 2000 women, chiefly of the intellectual class, sparsely interspersed with auditors of the other sex. The police made no demur to the holding of the public meeting, the first of its kind in this city.

Mme. Klamonovich is a brilliant speaker, and in tenor and substance the main lines of her address appeared to be largely based upon some of the public pleadings of the non-militant leaders of the women's movement in England. There was, of course, not the remotest hint of the newly organized association adopting any forcible methods for the purpose of bringing its propaganda into public prominence. The movement has a very solid support in academical circles. The great majority of university and gymnasium professors are strongly in favor of improving the civil status of women, and the movement is enlisting a considerable measure of support among the politicians and political publicists, and more especially among the members of the constitutional democratic party in the state duma.

"We must speak," he continued, "to support of preface, 'not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical point in their moral and political development."

"Plainly it is a new age," he went on. "It requires self-restraint not to attempt too much, and yet it would be cowardly to attempt too little in the broad light of this new day. Today we stand face to face, with what? Plainly, not with questions of party, not with a contest for office, not with a petty struggle for advantage. With great questions of right and of justice; rather, questions of national development, of the development of character and of standards of action no less than of a better business system. The forces of the nation are asserting themselves against every form of special privilege and private control, and are seeking bigger things than they have ever heretofore achieved."

Rule of Right and Justice. "There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the very uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in

## WOODROW WILSON IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE DECLARES FOR MORE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

### ISSUE DEFINED

American People Stand Face With With Great Questions of Right and Justice.

By Associated Press. Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 7.—Governor Wilson of New Jersey was officially informed today that he had been chosen by the Baltimore convention as the Democratic ticket. Briefly and simply the governor was notified of his nomination by Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, who emphasized, as he said, that the governor had obtained the honor untrammelled by obligation to any interest.

Mr. James praised the candidate and his achievements and bespoke a harmonious party no "disgraced Democrats sulking in their tents." He attacked both President Taft and former President Roosevelt, and held up the Republican party as "disheartened, discouraged and disorganized."

"The Republican conduct of trust prosecutions was condemned. He declared the Democrats were pledged to 'felon's stripes,' for great malefactors. 'Big business' was promised support if legitimate, and the Democratic party was pledged to take the 'trust out of politics when the 'trust fed barons' take their larcenous hands out of the pockets of the American people."

"The motto 'Thou shalt not steal' was a plagiarism from Democratic faith, Mr. James said, and he expressed belief in the charges both President Taft and former President Roosevelt have made against each other.

The governor spoke in acceptance, theoretically to the 525 members of the committee representing every state and territory, the speech was heard by a great throng. Prominent Democrats, governors or many States, their families, members of the Women's National Democratic League and a multitude of seashore folks came up and down the coast to attend.

From the board veranda of the house, the nominee delivered his speech, reading from a manuscript.

Wilson Speech of Acceptance. By Associated Press.

Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 7.—After thanking the committee of notification and expressing his profound sense of responsibility in accepting the nomination, the Governor said he realized that he was expected to speak plainly, to talk politics and open the campaign "in words whose meaning no one need doubt." And he was expected to speak, he added, to the country as well as to the committee.

"We must speak," he continued, "to support of preface, 'not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical point in their moral and political development."

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(Continued on Page Six)

# Bryan at Baltimore

(By Sayward in the Houston Chronicle)

It took many things to overthrow the Southern Confederacy. Had Buckner been in chief command at Donelson; had Johnston not been stricken at Shiloh; had Jackson not been wounded at Chancellorsville; had Longstreet not been tardy at Gettysburg; had Buckner not been halted at Chickamauga; had Forest been given a roving commission as early as the spring of 1862—these were unfortunate casualties that clinched it a lost cause, and a change of any one might have changed the ultimate result.

And we may say that many things conspired to compass the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore—one the presence and the activities of William Jennings Bryan. From the inception of the campaign it was Wilson against the field; but that is history. As in all the economies of human life, there were two opposing forces at Baltimore—the liberals and conservatives, those who would adventure and those who would be stationary, those who would test novelty and those who would have none of it.

The one serious charge that was brought against Wilson was that he had changed his opinions on public questions. Since parliamentary government was made paramount by the Anglo-Saxon it has produced no greater names than the two Pitts, father and son, and both of them changed. Burke himself did not view the French revolution with the same eyes he saw the American revolution, and Burke changed his party along with his convictions. Fox, the greatest parliamentary debater the world ever saw, changed. So did Gladstone, and so did Disraeli, the latter the one statesman of his time who might have been a match for Bismarck when they clashed.

In our own country nearly everybody changed—certainly Clay and Jackson, Calhoun and Webster, changed. It is only to the mind of the vulgar that honest change of political opinion is criminal.

At Baltimore the reactionaries had two main purposes in view—one to defeat Wilson for the nomination and the other to rebuke William J. Bryan and depose him as leader of the party. It was a formidable combination—New York, Illinois, Indiana, most of Ohio, most of Maryland, most of Virginia, most of Michigan, most of New England, most of Kentucky, Jim Smith, William R. Hearst and some others. The thing would have succeeded if democratic public opinion had not rushed to the spot and throttled it.

The defeat of Mr. Bryan for temporary chairman awoke this public opinion and started it on the road to Baltimore, where it arrived before the first ballot for the nomination was taken for vice president and the platform adopted.

I had not heard Bryan since he left congress, except on one occasion, when he lectured on Abraham Lincoln. In congress Mr. Bryan was thrilling, theatrical, dramatic, fervid. He made no argument. He declaimed and made a whirlwind whenever he got the floor. It was a useful and a resounding voice commanding and captivating. I am sure Matt Carpenter was the greatest orator I ever heard, but it was impossible to make comparison of the two. Bourke Cockran rather was in Bryan's class—a far more cultivated mind, far more rhythmic vocabulary, and an equally tuneful voice; but there was a something that made Bryan a far more influential man than the brilliant Irishman, both in congress and on the stump. I doubt not it was the quality of earnestness, so absolutely necessary to the advocate of any cause, whether with sword or pen or tongue.

At Baltimore Bryan was a far different orator from the congressman of twenty years earlier. The voice had lost much of its richness; it was not so musical; but it was a grand voice yet, and the earnestness was there and there abundantly. But that was not all—nor the half of it. Here was a debater, and there never was a clearer statement than he made of this case. Everybody understood the question before he had been on his legs five minutes. It was this: Shall the convention be the instrument of the bosses, or shall it be responsive to the yearnings of the people? There was the issue defined, and it burned itself into the heart and stamped itself upon the mind of every delegate in that great body. Nay, it was not confined to those walls—it penetrated to the remotest recesses of the republic, from ocean to ocean, and its echo was wait-

ed across the waters to foreign parts. Talk about Bryan's eloquence at Chicago in 1896 and elsewhere! It was at Baltimore that he smote error like a Titan and gained the greatest victory for the democratic party and the American people in our entire political history.

When Bryan took the platform that day the bosses had that convention in a basket and they were confident of over 500 votes. When he closed, though beaten on the ballot, but by less than 100, William J. Bryan was master of that convention and the bosses were completely demoralized. This struggle afforded Woodrow Wilson opportunity to show that he is a consummate politician in the front rank of the guild. Champ Clark failed to take the tide of the flood, and unmerciful disaster overtook him. Not a single one of his managers had a particle of that instinct that makes the leader. Their course was suicide. Their man was "a progressive" candidate seeking the nomination at the heads of the "reactionaries"—an impossibility and an absurdity in this day.

But the Wilson craft had a rough passage all the way. A thousand dangers beset it. Here is one: There was a certain delegation, two-thirds of whose delegates were bitterly hostile to Wilson, though the party at home was overwhelmingly for him as well as one-third of the delegates. The boss of this delegation was for anybody to beat Wilson. He and his squad were voting for Clark; and he was told to his face that if Clark should be elected president he was to be boss of his state. After Wilson's vote began to climb and Clark's to recede, this chap, who hated Bryan nearly as bitterly as he did Wilson, resolved to cast the solid vote of his state for Bryan, arguing that Minnesota, the Dakotas and other states would follow and thus weaken Wilson until his case would be hopeless. A young newspaper man—a republican, but then, as now, an enthusiastic Wilson man—heard of the scheme. It carried dismay into the Wilson camp, for he had to be nominated on that floodtide if at all.

Our young newspaper man knew that next to Hearst the Tammany boss hated Bryan most, so he advised that the story be carried to Murphy on a venture. Murphy thought he saw a conspiracy to nominate Bryan, so he strode up to the little boss who had set the thing on foot and hissed: "If you cast the vote of your delegation for Bryan I'll cast New York's ninety votes for Wilson and see that he is nominated before this sitting adjourns."

A few ballots thereafter Wilson was nominated, yet until the announcement was made there were the gravest dangers besetting the Wilson cause; but his managers were not only capable, they were young, resolute and enthusiastic, and the other camps made mistakes of which the Wilson folk took instant advantage. A full and true history of that convention would read like a thrilling chapter of Dumas.

Washington, D. C.

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# RETURNS FROM FARM AND RANCH TOUR

Wichita County Farmer Made Splendid Record in Automobile Contest

A. J. Weeth of this city has returned from Dallas from which place he accompanied the Farm and Ranch auto endurance run to San Antonio and return. Mr. Weeth was with Will Ramping of Clara in the latter's Ford.

Mr. Ramping's machine had sustained not a single scratch until on the return trip, when it was within four miles of Dallas. There it collided with another machine, and a broken axle resulted.

Mr. Weeth says that cotton is looking fine all the way from Dallas to San Antonio, but that corn is spotted and that in some of the black land counties will not make any more than it will in Wichita county.

The Wichita Falls postoffice receipts for July showed a gain of nearly 16 per cent over the corresponding month of 1911. The total receipts last month were \$3,572.32. In July 1911 they were \$3,080.13. The gain was \$492.19.

# County Board of Education Called to Meet August 13

School boards of independent districts are respectfully requested to furnish the county board, upon this occasion, with the minimum financial basis upon which transfers for high school purposes will be received.

The county board for the scholastic year 1912-1913 is composed of the following:

R. H. Suter Precinct No. 1.  
J. J. Smyer Precinct No. 2.  
C. H. Clark Precinct No. 3.  
T. H. Barwise Precinct No. 4.  
W. B. Minick Wichita county at large.

H. A. FAIRCHILD, County Supt.  
E. O. McCoy, Sec. County Board Education.

# \$160,000 In Prizes Offered In Texas Fairs and Races

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 8.—One hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be given away as premiums for the best exhibits of agricultural products and livestock at 72 state, district and county fairs which will be held in Texas during the autumn of 1912 and the early spring of next year. A census taken last year by the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association showed that there were 42 of these fairs held in the state in 1911 and the premiums given away approximated \$117,400. (This amount does not include racing purses of approximately \$75,000 in 1911 and \$85,000 in 1912. Fifty-three per cent of the prizes offered for this year's exhibits are for the product of the soil and 47 per cent for live stock and 47 per cent for products of the soil. The total amount of premiums offered this year exceeds those given away in 1911 by \$42,000 which is an increase of 37 per cent and the number of fairs has increased 30 in number or 71 per cent. Every city holding fairs last year is making arrangements for larger displays this year and to defray the expenses of advertising, which is essential to the holding of any successful fair, they will, in most instances, charge an entrance fee. The management of 31 of the fairs to be held states that they will charge an entrance fee.

A list showing the cities in which the fairs will be held, their date, principal feature and amount of premiums offered follows:

Abilene—Agricultural exhibit, Oct. 1—\$1000.  
Abernado—Old pioneers picnic, July 24-26—No prizes.  
Alvin—Agricultural products, Sept. 15—\$1000.  
Beaumont—Agricultural exhibits, parades, special carnival features Nov. 25-30—\$4000.  
Big Springs—Agricultural and livestock, Sept. 23 to 25—\$1000.  
Bowie—Agricultural products, premiums—\$500.  
Brady—Agricultural products, Oct. 8 to 10—\$1500.  
Brownsville—Midwinter farm products, Jan. 1913—\$5000.  
Browwood—Farm products, premium—\$1250.  
Bryan—Agricultural products, premium—\$5000.  
Caldwell—Agricultural products, premium—\$500.  
Chico—Agricultural products and livestock, Aug. 28—\$1000.  
Classena—Agricultural products, Oct. 1912—\$800.  
Clifton—Agricultural products, Oct. 29—\$500.  
Collegeport—Agricultural products, premiums—\$500.  
Comanche—Agricultural products—\$1000.  
Cuero—Agricultural products, poultry—\$500.  
Dallas—Free attractions, agricultural products—\$55,000.  
Decatur—Agricultural products—\$500.  
Denton—Trades day—\$300.  
Donley—Agricultural products, Oct. 5 to 5—\$1000.  
Gainesville—Agricultural products, Aug. 20 to 24—\$3000.  
Galveston—Special carnival, July 30 and 31—\$6000.  
Granger—Agricultural products—\$1000.  
Greenville—Agricultural products—\$1000.  
Houston—Carnival features, Nov. 11 to 15.  
Jacksonville—Agricultural products—\$1000.  
Kerrville—Agricultural products—\$1000.  
Lockhart—Carnival.  
Longview—Agricultural products and livestock, Oct. 3 to 5—\$500.  
Lufkin—Agricultural products, Oct. 12—\$1000.  
Mart—Agricultural products—\$500.  
Marlin—Agricultural products, Oct. 1 to 4—\$2000.  
Memphis—Agricultural products, Oct. 1—\$500.  
Mercedes—Agricultural products July 19—\$500.  
Meridian—Farm products and livestock, Oct. 25 to Nov. 1—\$1000.  
Midland—Irrigated and dry farm—\$1000.  
Mineral Wells—Registered stock and agricultural products, Sept. 24 to 28—\$10,000.  
Nacogdoches—Agricultural products and livestock, Sept. 18 to 21—\$2,500.  
Orange—Agricultural products, Nov. 1 to 4—\$1,000.  
Painesville—Agricultural products—\$1,000.  
Paris—General amusements, December—\$1000.  
Pecos—Irrigated farm products and live stock, Oct. 8 to 10—\$1,000.  
Pittsburg—Agricultural products and livestock, Nov. 4 to 9—\$2000.  
Rising Star—Agricultural products, October—\$500.  
Rockdale—Farm and livestock, July 11 to 13—\$5000.  
San Augustine—Agricultural products—\$500.  
San Antonio—Free attractions, livestock, products, etc., etc., Nov. 23 to 25—\$7000.  
San Angelo—Agricultural products, Oct. 1 to 5—\$2000.  
Timpoco—Agricultural products Sept. 25 to 28—\$2000.  
Tyler—Agricultural products—\$500.  
Waco—Agricultural products, races etc., Nov. 2 to 11—\$10,000.  
Willis—Agricultural products, Oct. 23 to 25—\$1500.  
Yoakum—Agricultural products—\$300.  
Total—\$160,000.

# LAKE WICHITA WAS INCLUDED

WATER SUPPLY PASSES INTO CONTROL OF PURCHASERS OF WATER AND LIGHT PLANT

# THE TRACTION COMPANY

However, Still Remains the Property of Messrs. Kemp and Kell—Deal Pending

Lake Wichita was included in the deal consummated at Dallas Friday in which the Wichita Falls Water & Light Plant property was purchased by the Strickland interests. The deal did not include the traction line which will remain the property of the local concern.

The sale of Lake Wichita does not include the pavilion and amusement structures on its shores, nor will it interfere with the irrigation interests, all right being reserved by Mr. Kemp. The lake was included in the sale merely as the source of the water company's supply and it is not believed that any larger plans are in the minds of the purchasers.

The price paid will not be made public.

Lake Wichita came into existence about eleven years ago when J. A. Kemp and associates constructed the dam. It is over seven miles long and three miles wide and is the largest artificial body of water in the South-west. In addition to supplying water for Wichita Falls it irrigates several thousand acres of truck farms. Three years ago the street car line was completed to it, and the pavilion, hotel, circle building and baseball park were constructed. These improvements are not included in the transaction.

# SAME DELEGATES FOR ALL CONVENTIONS

Selection of Delegates Simplified by County Convention—Colquitt Delegation Selected

The Colquitt and Wolters men were in overwhelming control of the Democratic county convention Saturday afternoon but they were generous enough to include one or two Ramsey and Sheppard men among the delegates named to attend the state convention at San Antonio, August 13th. Electra and Burk Burnett were the only outside boxes represented. The convention was called to order by Edgar Scurry in the absence of County Chairman C. G. Huff. Delegates were placed in nomination for the State convention and upon a motion it was voted to nominate the same delegates to the judicial, district and other conventions. The delegates selected were Edgar Scurry, A. H. Carrigan, Wiley Blair, O. Bullington, N. Henderson, T. F. Toland, Otto Stehlik, St. Clair Sberrod, A. A. Hughes, Fred Householder, J. E. Harper, J. W. Stone, Wm. Bonner, Chas. W. Bean, Ed Howard, Gus Furlow, Brannon Smith, Dr. Gault, John Robertson, D. M. Perkins and Sam Sealing.

N. Henderson presented the following resolution which was adopted with one dissenting vote:

Resolved That we endorse the administration of Governor Colquitt and instruct our delegation to the State convention to favor a platform in accordance with his well known views, and to vote as a unit on all questions before the convention.

Allendale Happenings

Our community was visited by a refreshing shower Thursday which was welcomed by all on account of the hot weather as well as the crops. W. H. Gwin left Sunday for College Station, Texas, to attend the Farmers' Congress now in session at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Teague of the city spent Sunday with Mrs. Teague's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Billingsley.

Miss Cora Gwin who has been confined to her room the past ten days is able to be up now.

Mrs. R. A. Morton and children arrived Tuesday from Grandfield, Okla., for a visit with her mother, Mrs. L. B. Duckett.

Arthur Gwin is here on a visit from Wellington, Texas, having made the trip in less than two days on his wheel.

Daniel A. Allen, one of the most popular young men of this community is expected to arrive the last of this week with his bride, formerly Miss Mable King of Straits City, Mo., where they were married last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Before returning home they will visit relatives and friends in Oklahoma. We welcome the new couple in our midst and wish them much happiness.

Waxahachie—Rapid progress has been made on this division of the Dallas-Waxahachie interurban and construction work will be completed with the laying of two cars of steel which are now on the ground. The entire line will be open for operation within a few weeks.

# CAMPAIGNING WAS EXPENSIVE

EVEN THOSE WHO WERE UNOPPOSED SPENT CONSIDERABLE MONEY

# STATEMENTS ARE FILED

Some of Those Who We've Defeated Spent As Much As Successful Ones.

Running for office is an expensive proposition, even if you get beat, according to the sworn statement of election expenses filed with County Judge Felder. Most of the candidates in the recent primary have filed their statements, though several have not yet done so.

Newspaper announcements and printing got more of the candidates' cash than any other one thing, according to the statements filed. Next comes buggy hire and railroad fare. Most of the candidates filed a general statement showing the principal uses of the money. Others went more into detail.

County Attorney Boone's statement includes an item "drinks, cigars etc. \$5." Another item in Mr. Boone's expenses was a slide at a moving picture show, which cost \$5.

Even those candidates who were fortunate enough to be unopposed for re-election spent considerable money, as is shown by the figures below. As yet, not enough statements have been filed to ascertain whether it costs more to be defeated than it does to get elected. The only figures available on this feature are in the commissioner's race. J. P. Jackson, successful candidate, spent \$21, while Dave Thomas, who met defeat, spent four dollars less. The statements filed so far are as follows:

Kerr, dis. clk. \$36.25  
Scurry, dis. atty. 208.90  
Henry, rep. 174.00  
Hines, Co. clk. 141.45  
McHam, Tres. 42.00  
Fairchild Co. Judge 109.50  
Williamham, Supt. 139.50  
Robertson, Assessor 77.50  
Boone, Co. atty. 167.95  
Howard, J. P. 35.00  
Brothers, J. P. 35.00  
Jackson, Com. 31.00  
Thomas, Com. 27.00

# SOCIALISTS NAME COUNTY TICKET

Ratify Nominees From Constables to Representative—Also Adopt Declaration of Principles

The Socialists of Wichita county hold their convention here Saturday afternoon adopting a declaration of principles and ratifying nominees for county offices previously selected by a referendum vote.

The ticket ratified by the convention follows: Representative 10th district, O. D. Cottrell; county judge, T. P. Roberts; Burk Burnett; sheriff, J. H. Sullivan; Burk Burnett; county clerk, R. H. Best; Electra; tax collector, Albert West; Iowa Park; tax collector, W. R. Speed; Electra; treasurer, E. L. Harrell; Wichita Falls; superintendent of schools, S. J. Knight; Wichita Falls; delegates to State convention at Waco August 13th, Guy L. Smith, Electra.

On the previous Saturday the following precinct officers were nominated; justices of the peace, J. J. Manley and L. J. Teeters; constable, W. F. Parrish.

The declaration of principles adopted yesterday follows in abridged form:

First—That we believe in international socialism, which declares for the common ownership and collective use of production and distribution to the end that the exploitation of the working classes cease.

Second—That we endorse the State and National platform of the Socialist party and pledge ourselves to support the same in all its demands.

# WICHITA COUNTY S. O. P. NAMES DELEGATES

O. P. Maricle Re-elected County Chairman and Guy Besire Secretary

Delegates to the congressional convention and to the state convention were named yesterday afternoon at the county convention of Republicans. No county ticket was placed in the field.

The congressional district convention will be held in Wichita Falls Aug. 13 and will name an opponent to Congressman John H. Stephens. The state convention will be held at Dallas August 29. Delegates to the congressional convention are Joe Weidman, O. P. Maricle and O. T. Bacon. Delegates to the state convention are Dr. H. W. Gaston, C. A. Furell, O. P. Maricle; alternates, Joe Weidman, John Moore, Lee Proctor.

O. P. Maricle was re-elected county chairman and Guy Besire secretary. Maricle is a supporter of Lyon and Roosevelt.

# Official Vote Wichita County Democratic Primary July 27

CANDIDATES	1 City Hall	2 Court House	3 Allendale	4 Cashien	5 Burk Burnett	6 Iowa Park	7 Deany	8 Chas	9 Electra	10 Ridge	11 Car Barn	Total					
SENATOR—																	
Wolters	84,205	6	6	34	16	4	11	56	28	80	544						
Sheppard	60,277	10	19	32	100	16	4	72	42	119	336						
Randell	33	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	203					
Zolner	2											3					
GOVERNOR—																	
Colquitt	127,300	6	11	60	25	9	14	118	41	168	589						
Ramsey	71,252	10	24	65	91	13	7	73	43	165	814						
LIEUT. GOV.—																	
Imboden	77,249	1	11	34	44	15	6	63	28	158	696						
Mayer	87,263	15	21	72	79	17	13	102	41	157	867						
COMPTROLLER—																	
Imboden	109,237	1	8	30	28	4	5	74	30	131	657						
Lang	87,232	15	22	80	95	18	12	94	48	188	951						
ATTY. GENERAL—																	
Looney	65,241	13	12	47	86	16	6	58	26	151	720						
Walsh	63,113	1	8	27	9	1	1	27	15	65	330						
Harris	63,170	2	10	37	31	5	12	78	37	94	534						
TREASURER—																	
Edwards	43,165	1	2	25	45	5	3	35	15	91	425						
McCammon	48,126	2	6	27	12	1	4	39	18	79	354						
Aston	57,170	13	16	43	58	19	9	55	25	111	576						
LAND COMMISSIONER																	
Robison	102,269	7	17	62	70	15	10	90	40	186	877						
Geers	79,237	4	12	45	52	7	8	69	28	127	666						
Congressman-at-Large																	
Hitt	31	54	5	18	3	1	4	46	10	52	224						
Browning	6	47	2	2	41			7	3	35	153						
D. E. Garrett	3	5	2	1	5	8		6	1	19	87						
Kelle	14	10	4	7	5			9	12	2	12	80					
A. S. Garrett	2	14			6	16		1	3	2	11	55					
Edcaister	19	97			15	43		1	5	24	114	280					
Sammons	7	37			1	1			7	3	51	85					
Yantis	15	37			3	4	28		2	16	7	84	154				
Pazdral	41	157			3	17			3	6	79	314					
Carleton	25	90			2	5	4	1	1	4	9	38	180				
Londermilk	16	54			12	39	24		6	3	25	18	30	241			
Harmon	6	27			1	3				2				52			
Newman	7	11			1	4			1	5				45			
Roche	3	6			1	4			2					27			
Grubbs	19	19			4	4			7	10				64			
Opp	2	11												29			
Smith	6	18			1	2			2	7	1			46			
Will A. Harris	10	9			2	3			6	2				39			
Featherston	7	25			1	1			1	1				52			
COM. AGRICULTURE—																	
Kone	63	168			10	10			51	40	6	11		232	570		
Halbert	65	57			5	9			14	6	2	16		16	243		
Iron	14	28			1	1			1	1				9	2	75	
Singleton	77	249			6	13			41	6	11	5		72	30	139	706
Supt. Public Instruction—																	
Bralley	194	622			15	36			116	126	22	23		175	82	332	1643
R. R. Com. place 1—																	
Williams	159	469			9	32			91	121	21	18		142	64	298	1424
R. R. Com. place 2—																	
Worham	46	161			5	8			22	4		32		12	97	359	
Mason	35	73			1	5			23	9		2		38	8	43	229
Thomas	14	24			3	5			3	2		9		9	14	85	
Mayfield	52	211			14	13			46	80	14	10		157	34	129	760
CHIEF JUSTICE—																	
T. J. Brown	193	509			16	34			117	124	22	22		189	7	329	1634
Asso. Just. long term—																	
Phillips	51	125			2	8			34	30		1		6	24	32	416
Townsend	44	195			6	15			16	11		1		37	19	127	485
Pleasants	13	28			1	2			5	1		2		6	5	13	82
Speer	32	112			12	5			25	28		16		4	29	10	326
Craig	20	37			1	6			15	10		4		5	34	10	

# COL. J. M. GUFFEY WAS CONTRIBUTOR

## CHAIRMAN MACK TELLS COMMITTEE HE ACCEPTED CONTRIBUTION AFTER ELECTION.

### CORPORATIONS TABOOED

Bryan Objected to Money From That Source in Campaign of 1908. His Wife Respected.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Norman E. Mack, National Democratic chairman in 1908, today told the Senate committee investigating campaign funds that the only contribution he could remember having rejected was one by Col. J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg. Mr. Mack added that after Mr. Bryan was defeated the campaign committee was several thousand dollars in debt and Col. Guffey's contribution was accepted.

He was asked who were the largest contributors to the 1907 campaign. "The largest was Mr. Murphy," replied Mr. Mack, "he contributed \$10,000. The books before the Senate committee show it was contributed in the name of Tammany Hall."

Senator Clark of Montana contributed \$2,000 to the Chicago headquarters and I think about \$2,000 to the New York headquarters," Mack added.

"Several people offered funds but they were refused and they have passed out of my mind," "Why were they refused?" asked Senator Jones.

"You probably suspect why," returned Mr. Mack. "I was at Denver at the convention and on the way home stopped at Lincoln to talk with Mr. Bryan. He then and later said he did not want contributions from corporations. It was his light and his campaign and I felt I should keep faith with him and not accept any offer from a corporation or other source not desirable."

"I made up my mind I would not do anything to put him in the position of elected of being under obligation to those he would not want to be under obligations to."

"Col. Guffey offered to contribute \$6000. He said it was the first time in his life he had not contributed. 'I told him I would like to accept it but could not.' 'Why did you refuse,' persisted Senator Jones.

"Whether it represented a corporation or not, it was reported he represented Standard Oil," Mr. Mack answered.

"That is the only instance where I accepted money from a source where Mr. Bryan did not want it. I do not think I was betraying Bryan confidence by getting money to pay bills."

# LITTLE GIRLS BEATEN BY STEP-FATHER

## Their Bodies Covered With Bruises and Stripes—Man in Jail Charged With Aggravated Assault.

Their little bodies covered with bruises and stripes, two small girls, aged about three and five years are today being cared for in a house on Ohio avenue near Sixth street. Their step-father, Joel Bradley is in the county jail charged with aggravated assault.

The assault is alleged to have taken place late Saturday night a rope and Bradley's fist being used. The girls' mother was sick and unable to aid them and they were subjected to almost inhuman treatment. Neighbors called the officers and Deputy Sheriff Short placed Bradley under arrest. Dr. M. H. Moore attended the children and found both in considerable pain as a result of the treatment they had received. Much indignation was aroused as a result of the incident.

The Bradley family came here recently from Cleburne.

# INDICTMENT EXPECTED AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

By Associated Press. New York, Aug. 5.—Evidence is to be presented to the grand jury this week out of which the public prosecutor believes several indictments for extortion will be found against several police officials for grafting from gambling houses.

Private detectives working on the gambling end of the case are said to have evidence that will cause indictment of two high police officials and a civilian.

# DON'T DRIVE A RED CAR WHERE BULLS HANG OUT.

Elkhart, Ind., Aug. 6.—Warning to all motorists—Never ride in an automobile painted red where steers can see you.

C. E. Frye of Middleburgh, Ohio, with four members of his family enroute from his home, encountered a crazed steer near here. Charging head down, the steer tried to stop the car and its head was caught in the front wheel. Both automobile and steer went over in a ditch. None of the party was seriously injured. The steer had to be shot.

Real Estate Active At Houston. Houston, Texas, August 5.—Real estate exchanges for the month of July show a total of \$1,575,036, which surpasses any previous month this year.

# WEBB APPOINTED GENERAL MANAGER

## Katy Official Assumes Charge of the Wichita Falls Route—Circular Issued.

A circular was issued today from the office of the Wichita Falls Route announcing the appointment of W. A. Webb as general manager of the Wichita Falls Route lines.

The circular follows: Wichita Falls, Tex., Aug. 5. Mr. W. A. Webb is appointed general manager, office at Wichita Falls, effective this date. FRANK KELL, Vice President. Mr. Webb is general manager of all the Katy lines in Texas and his appointment is the formal act in the transfer of the management of the Northwestern to the Katy interests.

# MORE ROLLING STOCK FOR NORTHWESTERN

## Three Engines Sent From Denison To Help Out Heavy Traffic—Katy's Business Better.

Locomotives, freight cars and other rolling stock for use on the Northwestern are now being sent here from the Katy shops at Denison the additional equipment being badly needed to handle the business. Three Katy engines are due to reach here tomorrow. At present every one of the Northwestern's engines is in use and more equipment is badly needed.

Katy cars have been used on the Northwestern for several weeks and will be sent here.

W. A. Webb, now general manager of the Northwestern will be here again tomorrow, passing through from Stamford to Fort Worth. Frequent visits of Katy officials to the Stamford country lend color to the reports that a line from Stamford to the eastward is planned, but definite information is lacking.

Katy's Business Improving. Denison, Texas, Aug. 7.—Business on the Katy through Denison is daily growing heavier and many of the road men have been placed back to their former positions as engineers and conductors. After the spring rush of cattle was over this year the list of engineers and conductors was cut. The cut is made in such a way that the old men are retained. The men promoted to engineers from firemen are placed back to firing and conductors promoted from brakemen are put back to braking and men employed as conductors or engineers coming from another road are cut off altogether.

It is generally the middle of September before these men are replaced on their positions, it being about that time of the year before business warrants additional men.

This year the Katy has begun to place the men back to work over thirty days earlier than usual and many of the men put back to firing or braking after the spring rush are again being promoted to engineers or conductors. This will also take quite a few of the men from the back shops and generally when the cut is made the youngest firemen in point of service are cut off the board entirely and when business picks up again are placed back on the board as firemen.

The outlook this year is the best railroad men say, since 1907 and many of them are preparing to get in all the time they can. Sunday C. E. Preston, T. E. Penn and C. Tracy, who have been firing passenger engines during the summer, were replaced on the board as engineers.

# Thornberry Items.

The hot dry weather was broken Sunday morning by quite a refreshing shower which was very much needed in this section of the country.

We are glad to learn that N. C. Pharris is gradually improving and hope that he will be able to be out in the near future.

Little Vera Pharris has been sick for the past few days. The Baptist meeting began at Thornberry Sunday night. It is being conducted by Rev. Jones of Petrolia.

The W. O. W. picnic which was to have been on the 2nd of this month, has been postponed indefinitely.

Messrs. John Bentley and Floyd Pharris carried hay to Wichita Falls one day last week and reported dull sales. (The boys must have been joking.)

The peach crop here has been large this season. They are selling from 15 to 75 cents per bushel at the orchard and quite a number of wagons can be seen every day leaving with loads for different parts of the country.

Messrs. Brooks, Osborn, Bentley, Joe Stephens, Hannard, N. C. Pharris and Mr. Sears have failed so far to get a threshing and they have three hundred acres or better of grain to thresh, and there is a chance for some good separator man to win a warm spot in their hearts.

Houston Pharris and wife have been over at their fathers, W. N. C. Pharris the past week canning and drying fruit.

# PROGRESSIVE PARTY FORMALLY LAUNCHED IN CHICAGO TODAY

# COLONEL GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

## LARGE CROWD AT STATION WHEN HIS TRAIN ARRIVED—MANY WOMEN PRESENT.

# HE SPEAKS TO CROWD

## Declares Taft and Sherman Will Not Be Factors in the Race—Attacks Newspaper.

Roosevelt Given Enthusiastic Welcome By Associated Press. Chicago, Aug. 5.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived at 8:53 a. m. He was given an enthusiastic welcome and hurried to his headquarters in the Congress hotel. The crowd cheered as he stepped from the train.

Prior to his arrival there appeared every indication that the launching of the National progressive party would be marked by a great deal of enthusiasm.

Plans for the convention's most important work, however, still were tentative. The scrutiny and approval of the Colonel were awaited. After reading Roosevelt's New York statement declaring the convention must accept his views in full, convention leaders thought they had done well to hold the platform building in abeyance. There appeared to be no question but that Colonel Roosevelt would get whatever he wanted. His nomination has been depended upon to give an auspicious start to the new party and if he desires to run on a platform based on the speech which he says may be termed "anarchistic" the progressives are more than anxious to give it to him.

Colonel Roosevelt will make his "confession of faith" at the convention tomorrow afternoon. The platform committee is to be appointed today, to report Wednesday. Roosevelt has insisted that his speech precede the adoption of the platform. He has made another condition that the big hall have a sounding board back of the platform in order that his voice might carry to the far corners of the building. This has been done.

No attempt had been made early today to crystallize sentiment for a candidate for vice president. There has been much talk among delegates of naming Gov. Hiram Johnson of California but if Col. Roosevelt would determine that a Democrat might increase the strength and add to the ticket there is every reason to believe his views will prevail.

An outstanding feature of the convention is the number of women delegates. A parade of the women is scheduled to start about 11 o'clock. It is certain in view of what Roosevelt already has said that the suffrage plank in the platform will be a strong one. Mrs. Clara B. Morrison a delegate to the convention and a sister-in-law of Tim Woodruff, chairman of the New York delegation said: "We are delighted at our reception by the new party. For the first time in the history of our movement, we have been put on an equal status with the men."

Senator Dixon, National chairman of the new party, continued to cheer the arrival of delegates with predictions of success at the polls in November. He adheres to the statement attributed to him some time ago that President Taft "will not get a single electoral vote."

Standing in his automobile in front of the hotel Col. Roosevelt said: "I am convinced that the people will not stand for the convention of seven yeeks ago especially as it was against the interests of the people. By November the men nominated there will not be a factor in the race. The days of the corrupt political boss and the crooked financier who stands behind the boss and the newspaper owned by the boss and financially are over.

"The channels of information have been choked by the opponents of popular government in the effort to prevent the people learning what we stand for. I intend to see that the facts are known and that the people find out what this movement really is and decide for themselves what their government should be.

"Those of you who wish to investigate the mortgages of the Chicago Record Herald can find why the charges of information have been choked by opponents of the people."

# OIL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF JULY

Increase in New Production Was 925 Barrels—Increase in Wells Drilling 3.

The Wichita Falls correspondent of the Oil and Gas Journal gives the following summary of July operations in this field: Comp Pro Dry Rigs Drg T<sup>t</sup> July .....29 1880 12 17 103 120 June .....28 995 17 17 106 123 Increase in completed wells 1. Increase in new production, 925 barrels. Decrease in dry holes 5. Increase in wells drilling, 3.

# BEVERIDGE DELIVERS KEYNOTE

By Associated Press. Chicago, Aug. 5.—The National progressive party took its place in the American political arena here today when its first National convention assembled. Theodore Roosevelt, sponsor of the new party arrived in Chicago this morning but did not attend the first session of the convention. He will deliver his "confession of faith" tomorrow.

Former Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana was chosen temporary chairman of the convention after Senator Dixon had called it to order.

Senator Beveridge was greeted with prolonged cheers and delivered his "keynote" speech bristling with advanced progressive ideas. The floor of the big hall was crowded and the delegates were enthusiastic.

# NEGROES BARRED BY PROGRESSIVES

## STEAM ROLLER RUTHLESSLY FLATTENED OUT NEGRO DELEGATIONS FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Aug. 5.—Every southern negro who raised a contest for a seat in the National convention of the new progressive party was barred by the concluding action of the committee today.

While the permanent roll call had not been completed at 1 o'clock it appeared there would be only one negro on the convention floor. He was in the Pennsylvania delegation.

Negroes from Florida, Mississippi and Alabama declared they would carry their contests to the credentials committee.

Attempts of the National committee of the new party to pour oil on the troubled waters eddying up in the wake of the old question of race were not attended today by marked success. After it was announced that a "compromise" had been reached in the Florida contest by the seating of the white delegates the five dissenting negroes who sought seats in the delegation declared they would not abide by the committee's terms. These proposed that the white men be seated as regular delegates and the negroes sit as "supplemental delegates."

C. H. Alston, a negro leader of the protesters declared: "If we are to attend the convention merely as spectators we prefer to buy our own tickets." The negroes when they heard the decision of the committee stripped Roosevelt badges from their coats and held an indignation meeting. Later they said they would try their case before the credentials committee of the convention when it was appointed.

At 11:55 all the delegates had not yet arrived and it was apparent that the convention would not be called to order until some time after the scheduled time.

You can make old furniture harmonize with new surroundings by applying one coat of Campbell's Varnish Stain. These stains are transparent and impart a fine color and finish without obscuring the grain of the wood. Any inexperienced person can use them. Apply to Wiedman Bros., for color board.

# WOULD ESTABLISH ANOTHER DISTRICT

## Joe Lancaster Argues That Panhandle Is Entitled to Congressman.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 6.—J. R. Lancaster, one of the defeated candidates for Congressman at Large, has issued the following: "The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Congressional Districts embrace nearly one-half the area of Texas, and the last census shows a population of over 7,000,000, while these two districts have only two Congressmen. On these facts I made the contention that the Panhandle and the West were entitled to one of the two Congressmen to be elected at large. The votes received by the two Panhandle candidates make a clear plurality of the votes cast, and emphasizes the equity of this claim, and with one candidate in the field the Panhandle and the West would have secured one of the Congressmen at Large. In the face of these facts I sincerely hope in the next Legislature, which convenes in January, will carry a new Congressional district out of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth districts which can be done, and each district would have an excess of over 5,000 population. Such action by the Legislature would be an act of simple justice to this rapidly growing and developing section of the State. In acknowledging my defeat I desire to thank my friends throughout the State for their kindness and loyalty in my behalf. I shall return to my home at Plainview and continue to assist in the development of that section of the State. Very respectfully, "JOE E. LANCASTER."

# ALL CANDIDATES FILE STATEMENTS

## Successful Candidate in Most Instances Spent More Than Defeated Ones.

Today is the last day allowed candidates to file statements of their election expenses, the ten days provided by law expiring tonight. Most of those who ran in the primary have filed their statements, but several have not.

In almost every race, the successful candidate spent more than the defeated. There were exceptions, however, in the contests for representative and county superintendent, where the losers were put to greater expense than the winners. The statements filed so far, exclusive of those published Sunday, follow: Walsh, clerk .....\$134.35 Walker, sheriff ..... 74.40 Greenwood Co. atty. .... 119.50 Beldor, sheriff ..... 121.00 Barnes, judge ..... 137.50 Johnson, constable ..... 32.00 Johnson, Supt. ..... 137.45 Ashworth, Electric J. E. .... 217.90 Napier, legislator ..... 217.90 Dan Boone and T. B. Greenwood, rival candidates for county attorney, frankly stated that they spent \$5 each for drinks, cigars, etc. Sheriff Randolph puts a \$15 item under the head of "miscellaneous." Advertising, printing and traveling expenses were the principal items of expense.

A town without a newspaper and commercial organization is like a human derelict—no visible means of support.

# OIL FIELD FIRE SPECTACULAR

## FIRE AT ELECTRA MONDAY MORNING WAS VISIBLE FROM TOPS OF BUILDINGS HERE.

## 30,000 BARRELS BURN

Fire Caused By Lightning and Loss Will Exceed \$30,000—Pierce-Fordyce Co., the Losers. Damage estimated at \$30,000 was sustained by the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association this morning at Electra, when lightning struck one of that concern's storage tanks, causing fire which destroyed the tanks and its contents completely. The tank was the closest one to the railroad track and was far enough away from other tanks for the blaze to be confined. In fires of this kind there are only two ways by which the flames can be checked—by steam pressure and by pumping oil out. There was not enough steam up at the tank for either of these methods to prove efficacious this morning and it was a complete loss. The fire was a very spectacular one, the flames shooting high into the air. They were visible from the top of the Westland Hotel and the Kemp and Kell building in this city. The fire burned for several hours. The tank had a capacity of 30,000 barrels and contained about 30,000 barrels of oil, valued at 75 cents per barrel, making the loss about \$22,500. This added to the cost of the tank about \$10,000 brings the total loss well above the \$30,000 mark.

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# NEGRO MURDERER SEEN NEAR PARIS

## Leonard Potts Compelled Aged Negro To Give Him Food—Fugitive Was Armed.

By Associated Press. Paris, Texas, Aug. 5.—An old negro living on the Red River notified officers here at 8 o'clock this morning that Leonard Potts, the negro wanted for killing a Dallas policeman and Sheriff Stevens of Clarksville, called at his house at daylight this morning and made him bring food to him, while he remained outside.

Potts was armed, he said. A posse was sent out from Clarksville. If this proves true, Potts was twenty miles from the scene of the murder of the sheriff.

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# GENERAL RAINS IN THIS SECTION

## PRECIPITATION HERE SUNDAY AND MONDAY MORNING AMOUNTED TO NEARLY AN INCH.

### OVER WIDE TERRITORY

Country From Wichita Falls For Miles In Every Direction Is Benefitted. By Timely Showers.

Nearly an inch of rain has fallen in Wichita Falls since Saturday night, the precipitation being .52 inch Sunday morning and .43 inch this morning. The rain is very timely for the corn crop in this county and while cotton does not need moisture, the wet weather will do no harm to that crop.

Reports received from the local railroad offices tell of rain from Fort Worth to Texline on the Denver, from Dundece north to Byers on the Valley and at practically all points on the Northwestern and Southern. Saturday night's rain on the Northwestern was very heavy at some points. At Duke, on the Wellington branch, the rain was preceded by a storm of cyclonic proportions which caused damage estimated at \$50,000. Near Kirklund on the Fort Worth & Denver the rain washed out an embankment causing a freight derailment. Brilliant electrical displays accompanied both of the showers here and a house across the river was struck Sunday morning but with slight damage. The rain will be of general benefit to cotton and feed crops throughout Northwest Texas and Southwest Oklahoma.

Panhandle Soaked. Childress, Texas, Aug. 5.—The heaviest rain of recent years fell here Saturday night and was accompanied by an electrical storm that caused very heavy damage in this section. The rain also resulted in serious damage to railroad property and caused one wreck.

A tenant house belonging to G. W. Williams was struck by lightning but all the occupants escaped injury. All telephone lines are out of commission. The rain will be of great benefit to the forage crops, though the largest feed crop in the history of the county already has been made. The railroad and municipal water supply was assured for a year to come. The deluge continued for five hours.

Downpour in Brownwood. Brownwood, Texas, Aug. 5.—An inch and a half of rain fell here Sunday afternoon, accompanied by a hard wind, doing much damage in town by blowing down trees, signs and plate glass windows. The storm came from the southeast.

Cloudburst at Lawton. Lawton, Okla., Aug. 5.—Lawton and Comanche counties were visited by a near-cloudburst Saturday night, when within a period of two hours 5.1 inches of rain fell. Crops were not damaged. Several thousand dollars' worth of damage resulted in Lawton, where business house basements were flooded. A number of traveling salesmen who had trucks in the Midland hotel suffered heavily.

Soaker at Chickasha. Chickasha, Okla., Aug. 5.—Over an inch of rain fell over this county today in a slow drizzle. It will put the ground in fine shape to sow wheat. The acreage of wheat in this county this fall will be much larger than usual.

# GAMBLERS FEAR DEATH IN STREET

## THREE GAMBLERS WHO HAVE CONFESSED IN NEW YORK ARE IN A PANIC OF FEAR.

Danger That Men Now Held Will Be Shot Down in Street On Way To Court. By Associated Press. New York, Aug. 6.—Death threats repeatedly have been sent to Bald Jack Rose, Bridgie Webber and Harry Vallon who have made confessions showing alleged relation between police and gamblers, and all three are in a state of panic over fear that their lives may be taken. The three gamblers say they expect to be killed if they are taken through the streets to court. The search today for Harry Horowitz and Louis Rosenweiz is being prosecuted in several parts of the country. The state's attorney is also anxious to capture Sam Shepps, who according to the confession of Rose, paid over the money to the gunmen after the killing. Shepp received the money, Rose says, from Webber. The sum of \$50,000 is said to have been raised by police officers to defend Becker.

Austin.—The Mason Building Company of Houston has filed its charter with the secretary of state; capital stock \$50,000.

# NEGRO IS IDENTIFIED AS LEONARD POTTS.

## Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 6.—The body of Leonard Potts, the negro outlaw killed yesterday was kept upright in a coffin on an express truck until about 2 o'clock this morning when all doubt about his identity was removed.

Potts was nearly starved and had been lost in the river bottom when he appeared yesterday morning for food and direction at the house of Bud Tinnia, a negro. Tinnia who turned an alarm about Potts and who stood beside Amos Phillips when the latter killed the black man will receive a share of the reward.

# IT KEEPS OFF FLIES

It keeps flies off the face. It does not gum the hair. It does not get in the eyes. It does not get in the nostrils. It does not get in the ears. It does not get in the mouth. It does not get in the throat. It does not get in the lungs. It does not get in the stomach. It does not get in the intestines. It does not get in the bladder. It does not get in the rectum. It does not get in the vagina. It does not get in the uterus. It does not get in the ovaries. It does not get in the breasts. It does not get in the nipples. It does not get in the areolae. It does not get in the axilla. It does not get in the groin. It does not get in the perineum. It does not get in the anus. It does not get in the feet. It does not get in the toes. It does not get in the hands. It does not get in the fingers. It does not get in the palms. It does not get in the wrists. It does not get in the elbows. It does not get in the shoulders. It does not get in the neck. It does not get in the throat. It does not get in the mouth. It does not get in the nose. It does not get in the eyes. It does not get in the ears. It does not get in the head. It does not get in the scalp. It does not get in the hair. It does not get in the skin. It does not get in the pores. It does not get in the glands. It does not get in the sweat. It does not get in the blood. It does not get in the nerves. It does not get in the muscles. It does not get in the bones. It does not get in the joints. It does not get in the tendons. It does not get in the ligaments. It does not get in the cartilage. It does not get in the meninges. It does not get in the brain. It does not get in the spinal cord. It does not get in the meninges. It does not get in the brain. It does not get in the spinal cord.

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# The Wichita Times

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Ed Howard ..... General Manager

Come to our big 5th Trades Day and  
Anniversary Celebration September 2,  
and 3.

Those negro delegates at Chicago  
overlooked a bet in not getting Jack  
Johnson to present their case for  
them.

With a maximum temperature of 78  
degrees so far this week and water-  
melons at a nickle a throw, who wants  
to go to Colorado?

The political weather man can be  
safe in forecasting unusual heat in  
San Antonio next week when the State  
convention meets.

Wichita Falls is not kicking about  
the mud thank you, but these timely  
rains have accentuated the absence of  
sidewalks in scattered places over the  
city.

Federal office-holders can not be  
members of the Progressive National  
Committee, says the convention.  
"Father unnecessarily while Taft is  
president, wasn't it?"

Now that the Trinity river is on  
about a 25-foot rise, the navigation  
company recently organized at Dal-  
las ought to float a boat down stream  
without much trouble.

Defeated candidates may take con-  
solation in the prospect that conditions  
will soon be so prosperous here that  
everybody will be making more money  
than the officeholder draws.

Employment awaits Texas-Oklahoma  
league players in the watermelon fields  
at Burk Burnett where men who can  
leave, toss and catch the big water-  
melons for loading for shipment are  
wanted.

It's none of our affair you under-  
stand, but the Times would just like  
to know how those Kansas City edi-  
tors made the discovery that the la-  
dies of that city were wearing men's  
hair hose.

The two big glass factories will start  
operations next month. Also cotton  
pickers will go into the fields to gather  
the biggest cotton crop ever grown  
in Wichita county. Whoop-up for  
Wichita Falls.

Colquitt and his friends spent about  
\$15,000 to secure Colquitt's second  
nomination, and Ramsey spent \$20,000  
in an effort to get the nomination for  
himself. This shows that the two are  
out the sum of \$35,000 for an office  
that will only pay \$4000 a year for two  
years.

It might be an item of interest to  
mothers to know that there were 57-  
000 babies born in the city of Chicago  
last year, and that 10,000 of them died  
from the effects of diseases traceable  
to impure milk. This should of itself  
suggest that all milk sold in Wichita  
Falls undergo a rigid inspection.

Wonder if this nice cool weather  
was ordered for the benefit of the  
unusually large bunch of summer  
widowers in Wichita Falls, whose  
wives are enjoying themselves at the  
various summer resorts while their  
husbands are doing their utmost to  
pass off the lonely hours by having  
a high old time after business hours?

New York City averaged one murder  
a day for the month of July. In  
that respect, New York City has Dal-  
las beaten. The best that Dallas so  
far has been able to do is an average  
of about one murder a week for the  
year.

Colonel Jake Wolters spent \$15-  
349 as campaign expenses and was  
defeated, while Morris Sheppard  
only spent \$4,425 and won. So it will  
no longer do to say that the man who  
spends the most money wins in an  
election contest.

A New York man advertises that  
he will pay \$1,000,000 for a perfect  
wife. There are lots of them to be  
had, but we doubt very much if the  
woman who accepts the proposition  
can fill the bill. Perfect wives are not  
usually for sale at any price.

Mrs. Grace the Atlanta woman tried  
and acquitted on the charge of at-  
tempting to kill her husband, is a  
beautiful woman, judging from her  
pictures, and she did not even have to  
swear to her story to make the jury  
(composed of men) believe that she  
was telling the truth. Grace's only  
comment on the verdict was that it  
was pretty rotten.

Tomorrow Oklahoma holds her State  
Democratic primary. Senator Owen  
and Ex-Gov. Haskell are contesting for  
the senatorship, and the fight is just  
about as warm as the senatorial con-  
test in Texas was, with the chances  
apparently favoring Owen, the present  
incumbent.

Prospects are good for an increased  
acreage to wheat in Wichita county  
for next year. Much agricultural  
land that was allowed to lay out this  
year will be sowed to wheat this fall.  
The rains of the past few days, have  
put a good season in the ground, and  
just as soon as farmers can get into  
their fields plowing will begin.

Those who enjoy an acquaintanceship  
with Col. Bill Edwards of the Hen-  
rietta Review can easily understand  
why the editorial page of that most  
excellent paper is always so bright and  
interesting. And yet, it is too bad to  
think that Col. Bill is compelled to re-  
side in Henrietta. But he deserves  
some punishment.

More than a million barrels of oil  
is being brought to the surface at  
Electra every three months. At present  
prices this oil is worth \$750,000.  
Another field, which many operators  
believe will be of equal productivity  
is being opened fifteen miles north  
of the city. A third is being developed  
sixteen miles northeast of Wichita and  
there is a possibility of a fourth south  
of us. Come to Wichita Falls.

Attorney General Lightfoot doesn't  
see any fun in running the attorney-  
general's office without money so has  
tendered his resignation to become ef-  
fective on September 1, the first day  
of the new fiscal year. Governor Col-  
quitt's appointee will be handicapped  
in his conduct of the office through the  
governor's spite in vetoing the appro-  
priation made by the legislature.

Wichita county farmers regard with  
jealousy the attempt of towns along  
the Northwestern in Oklahoma to toll  
off the laborers for the broom corn  
harvest. Just at a time when they are  
looking forward to the biggest cotton  
crop ever grown here. However, they  
are hoping that the broom corn will  
be out of the way before cotton picking  
time. Plowing for wheat, the harvest  
of the feed and corn crops and cotton  
picking are going to leave the farmer  
few idle days this fall.

The rain of yesterday was heavier  
at Burk Burnett and at other places in  
the county than here, where it only  
amounted to about one-half inch, but  
the one which fell this morning, and  
which seems to have been general was  
much heavier. Cotton crops were be-  
ginning to need moisture, and now that  
it has come, there seems hardly a  
doubt but that the cotton crop of Wi-  
chita county in 1912 will be the largest  
ever produced in the county. The  
acreage is much larger and the condi-  
tion of the crop is much better at this  
season of the year than ever before.

The steam roller to be used at San  
Antonio next Monday is not of the  
same pattern that was used at Hous-  
ton, but judging from the way some  
counties have instructed their dele-  
gates, it is not yet settled who will  
run the machine. For instance, while  
such counties as Dallas, and Tarrant  
voted for Colquitt, the Ramsey people  
captured the precinct conventions and  
sent solid Ramsey delegations to the  
San Antonio convention with instruc-  
tions to vote for Colquitt, but on all  
other matters, such as selecting state  
committee-men, making the platform,  
etc., will be at liberty to vote as they  
see fit.

The demand for duck eggs is never  
so great as that for hen eggs. The re-  
ason for this is probably because that  
when a duck lays an egg she waddles  
off and says nothing, but it is very dif-  
ferent with the hen. When anything  
like that happens to her, she makes a  
terrible noise about it, thereby getting  
all the advertising possible. Get the  
idea! The merchant may have a splen-  
did stock of goods, but his sale is  
slow for the reason he reasons that he  
has done his part by buying the goods,  
marking them up and displaying them  
on his shelves or on the floor of his  
place of business, and wonders why  
business is so dull with him while it  
is better with his competitor who has  
no better stock. The reason, generally,  
is that his competitor, like the hen, is  
using his best endeavors to advertise  
his business.

The wholesale merchants of Dallas  
have organized and agreed to refund  
railroad-fares to customers that pur-  
chase up to a certain amount of goods,  
without regard as to who they trade  
with, the only restriction being that  
the customer shall take the precau-  
tion to get a certificate from the house  
he purchases his stock, giving the  
amount purchased, and if the pur-  
chases equal the amount stipulated,  
the purchaser is given an order for the  
money he has been out in making the  
trip to and from Dallas. This arrange-  
ment brings to Dallas thousands of dol-  
lars of trade that under other circum-  
stances would go to St. Louis, Chicago  
or some other wholesale center. If  
the wholesale people of Dallas find it  
profitable to do such a thing in order  
to bring them a greater volume of  
trade, why would it not be a good  
scheme for the retail merchants of  
Wichita Falls to form such an organi-  
zation and do likewise? It strikes  
the Times that it would bring much  
trade to Wichita Falls that now goes  
to the wholesale and retail houses in  
larger cities. At one time such an or-  
ganization was started in this city, but  
for some cause or other was never  
put to the test. The Times would  
like to see it started again, and this  
time carried out.

In notifying President Taft of  
his re-nomination, Senator Root made  
use of the following: "Your title to  
the nomination is as clear and unim-  
peachable as the title of any candidate  
since the political conventions began."  
That is an affair the Republicans them-  
selves must settle. It is very evident,  
however, that the biggest half of those  
Republicans whose votes count in a  
presidential election were for the nomi-  
nation of Roosevelt. As to whether  
they are still of that opinion and will  
follow their leader by voting for him  
in November will be a matter to be  
determined later. This much is as-  
certain as anything can well be that  
has not already happened: the split  
in the Republican ranks is greater by  
far than any that has ever divided the  
Democrats, and for that reason the  
Democrats, and for that reason the  
Democrats, who are united on Wilson  
and Marshall, save a few deserters like  
Hearst are going to elect their ticket  
in November by the largest popular  
vote a Democratic or Republican pres-  
idential ticket was ever before elected  
by. The reason for this outcome is  
that those disgusted and disgruntled  
Republicans who cannot stand for the  
methods employed by Taft to secure  
his nomination are going to vote with  
the Democrats this year, or for Roose-  
velt. Mr. Taft will not secure their  
votes.

M. M. Crane, Cullen Thomas, Joe  
Cockrell and that bunch of statesmen  
who pride themselves on being "pro-  
gressives," the main principle of which  
is "let the people rule," showed their  
"Reasensity and arrant hypocrisy in  
Dallas Saturday by refusing to carry  
out the will of the people as expressed  
at the ballot box. Colquitt carried  
Dallas county by nearly 1,000 votes  
and a majority of the precincts of the  
county. By all rules of right and  
justice he was entitled to the delega-  
tion from that county. Did he get it?  
Not on your life. These saltny gentle-  
men who denounce machine rule with  
such vehemence, proceeded to take  
charge of the convention and say to  
"the Colquitt men," "Go to." It was  
the same way in Tarrant county and Hill  
county, and probably others. And yet,  
they are the representatives of the  
people. God save the mark.—Denison  
Herald.

Granting all the esteemed Herald  
says to be true, why did the Colquitt  
people in Fannin capture the county  
convention and send a solid Colquitt  
delegation to San Antonio when  
the majority of Democrats in the pri-  
mary voted for Ramsey? The Times  
is of the opinion that the Colquitt peo-  
ple of Fannin captured the convention  
and named the delegation for the rea-  
son they had the power and used it;  
just as did the Ramsey people in Dal-  
las county. It's just politics, and  
that's all. If one doesn't know the  
game he had best stay out, or if he  
enters and is a loser, he should ac-  
cept the result as final.

Cone Johnson has proposed a plank  
that, if adopted into the Democratic  
State platform at San Antonio, will  
settle for a number of years at least  
the question of prohibition in Texas.  
It may be that the radical anti-  
liquors will fight to the adoption of such  
a plank, and in this fight the radical  
anti-liquors may be joined by the radical  
pro. But the proposed plank is a  
"compromise measure," and if adopted  
will solidify the two factions. Here  
is the plank Mr. Johnson proposes:  
"We demand the passage of a law  
requiring all places where intoxicating  
liquors are sold to be closed at night  
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the  
evening and 6 o'clock in the morning,  
and a law prohibiting the sale of whis-  
key by the drink and only in packages,  
the same not to be drunk on or about  
the premises where sold. With the  
passage of these laws we deprecate  
any further agitation of statewide  
prohibition for a reasonable number of  
years, giving to these measures a fair  
trial of their efficiency."

Mr. Johnson also goes further and  
proposes that the selling of whiskey  
by drinks be prohibited, and that it  
be sold in packages, which is not to be  
drunk on the premises, or in the sa-  
loon. As to this part, there may be  
objection, and it is perhaps best not  
to insist on it just at this time. After-  
wards, or later on, in the event it  
appears that by adding that clause  
much crime can be prevented, it will  
be time enough to take it up. For the  
present, an early closing of saloons  
will do all that is necessary in bring-  
ing the two factions together, and at  
the same time cut down the hours in which  
liquors can be sold legally.

In Jake Wolters willing now to let  
the man who secured the plurality of  
votes in the election for Senator have  
the office, or does he believe he should  
have a majority?—Bonham News.

Col. Wolters has already acknowl-  
edged defeat, showing that he is a good  
loser. While the Times did not sup-  
port Wolters for the senatorship, he  
has many qualities that even those op-  
posed to him are bound to admire. At  
some other time and under different  
circumstances, it may be that those  
who could not see their way clear  
this time to support him will have an  
opportunity to do so in the future and  
will be glad to accept it.

A. L. Warren of Paris, Texas, has  
been appointed manager of the North-  
western Congress here and has as-  
sumed his duties, succeeding J. C.  
Cowler, who resigned to become man-  
ager of the congress at Altus. Mr.  
Warren is a congress man of long  
experience. At Paris he was an ac-  
tive member and director of the Pro-  
gressive League and the president of  
that organization wrote to Secretary  
Forester of the Chamber of Commerce  
commendating Mr. Warren to Wichitans  
as a most valuable citizen.

Marriage licenses were issued yester-  
day to Lee M. Wallace and Miss Nina  
Robinson of Electra, Owen Brown and  
Mrs. Allie Yates of this city and C.  
A. Wyatt and Miss Adella Stone of  
Collins county.

### ABILITY TO FORECAST.

The Herald notes in the columns of  
one of its exchanges where it has fig-  
ured out that in the election to occur  
next July, the prohibition question will  
be the sole issue and that Judge Ram-  
sey will get all of the Democratic-pro-  
hibition votes, and Governor Colquitt  
the anti-prohibition Democratic votes.  
It figures further that there are about  
75,000 negro and Mexican voters that  
figured in the last prohibition election  
who will not be permitted to partici-  
pate in the Democratic primary, there-  
fore it is easy to figure out how the  
election will result. If our country-  
men's side up of the situation is cor-  
rect, there is no need of Judge Ram-  
sey nor of Colonel Johnson losing any  
time from their arduous official and  
personal duties in making any canvass  
of the State. "The die is cast. The  
race is won and all is over save the  
counting." However, Judge Ramsey  
evidently does not share the same opti-  
mism that our friend does, judging  
from his activity in renewing old ac-  
quaintances and lining up old school  
friends.—Denison Herald.

Just slip on and save the above for  
reference on the night of July 27, and  
then pass judgment on the abilities of  
your "exchange" to forecast the result  
of a Texas political scrap.—Wichita  
Falls Times.

The above appeared in the columns  
of our esteemed contemporary on  
March 5 of this year. In obedience to  
the suggestion that it be clipped and  
saved until the night of July 27, we  
did so and here now present it as evi-  
dence of our friend's ability to "fore-  
cast the result of a Texas political  
scrap."

Being on the opposite side of the  
question from the Times, naturally we  
feel elated over the result showing  
Governor Colquitt to have been suc-  
cessful by 49,000 or more majority  
over Judge Ramsey and that, too, be-  
ing largely made up by majorities re-  
ceived in the North Texas counties  
where the "negroes and Mexicans" do  
not vote. We will be pardoned for  
"romping on our good-natured friend  
by resurrecting from the heap of po-  
litical contributions to the campaign  
of 1912 his forecast of the result, his  
belief in the certainty of which is evi-  
denced by the request to preserve."

Perhaps the Times can tell us more  
accurately why its forecast failed to  
materialize; if it will, we will gladly  
give it space in these columns.—Den-  
ison Herald.

The only defense the Times can  
make in the above is that its forecast  
of the gubernatorial and senatorial  
contests were nearer correct than that  
made by either of the principals in the  
two contests. The Times also will  
take the Herald to task for quoting  
only a part of its forecast, made on  
July 10th. Had the Herald wanted to  
treat fairly, it would have published  
the forecast as made by the Times in  
full. For fear the Herald might have  
only clipped that part which it repre-  
duced, the Times will give its forecast  
in full, and will ask that the Herald do  
likewise. Here it is:  
"Colquitt makes the assertion that  
his majority in the July primaries will

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tinware, woodenware, implements, buggies, harness, for hundreds of patrons. We  
can show you how it will save you money to trade here.

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be at least 100,000, while Ramsey says  
he is sure to lead his opponent by a  
majority equal to that claimed by Col-  
quitt. The real truth of the matter as  
it appears to the Times, is this: The  
race for gubernatorial nomination is  
a very much mixed affair, and neither  
Colquitt nor Ramsey can hope to win  
by any such figures they are claiming.  
A majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 in  
favor of either is about as near correct  
a guess or forecast of the result in  
that contest as could be made. As for  
the senatorial race it looks very much  
as if Morris Sheppard was going to  
win not only by a plurality, but by a  
majority vote. Now just clip this out  
and paste it in your scrap-book. After  
the fight is over you will be able to  
judge to what extent the Times has  
been accurate in summing up the re-  
sult in the two political contests."

By the above it will be noted that  
while the Times missed it on the gov-  
ernor's contest 10,000 or perhaps 15-  
000 votes, it came much nearer fore-  
casting the result of the senatorial con-  
test. The winner in that contest is  
yet claiming a majority of all the  
votes cast, and it looks very much as if  
his claims will be verified by the offi-  
cial count.

The public road from the Clay coun-  
ty line to Wichita Falls, under the  
supervision of Mr. Jernigan will  
soon be completed which insures  
good traveling for the "Thornberry  
people." Now if Clay county will only  
follow the example we will be fixed  
in the way of good roads.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mytinger are the  
happy parents of a fine baby boy  
who arrived at their home, 2405 Ninth  
street Monday night.

ESTABLISHED 1884

THE

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you.
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glars or holdups.
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performance of their duty.
- 4th. BECAUSE—The non-interest bearing and unsecured depo-  
sits of this BANK are GUARANTEED by the GUARANTY  
FUND of the STATE OF TEXAS.

# The Wichita State Bank

Wichita Falls, Texas

# ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH BEFORE BULL MOOSE CONVENTION

## Former President Declares Principles of New Party in Lengthy Speech Delivered at Auditorium in Chicago Before An Immense and Enthusiastic Audience of Progressives.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6.—Former President Roosevelt sounded the key note speech of the new progressive party before an immense and wildly enthusiastic audience at the auditorium here this afternoon.

A synopsis of his speech follows: Mr. Roosevelt's speech strikes a keynote for his followers and supporters in the new party. It lays down the plan of battle to be waged by the National Progressive party. He discusses those principles under twelve subdivisions, namely, The Helplessness of the Old Parties; The Right of the People to Rule; The Courts and the People; Constructive Control of the Trusts; Rights of the Wage-Worker; The Farmer; The Tariff; The High Cost of Living; Currency; Conservation; Alaska and International Affairs. "The two old parties," he said, "are husks, with no real soul within either, divided on artificial lines, boss-ridden and privilege-controlled, each a jumble of incongruous elements, and neither daring to speak out wisely and fearlessly what should be said on the vital issues of the day." As opposed to this incongruity and insincerity of action he asserted that the National Progressive platform will be "a contract with the people," with definite and concrete provisions to be carried out if the people ratify the contract on election day as exactly and honestly "as if it were actually enforceable under the law."

**No Help From the Old Party Machines.** Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platforms or managers show any adequate recognition of the mighty fact "that we are now in the midst of a great economic evolution." This irresistible movement for economic change and improvement must be guided by "both common sense and the highest ethical standards," in order to prevent reasonable evolution from becoming dangerous revolution. The Democratic party, as indicated by its present record in Congress, lacks the common sense, and the Republican party, by its record of stolen delegates at the Chicago Convention, lacks the ethical standards. "The men who presided over the Chicago and Baltimore Conventions, and the great bosses who controlled the two conventions—Mr. Root and Mr. Parker, Mr. Barner and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Peckrose and Mr. Taggart, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. Sullivan—differ from one another, of course, on certain points, but these are the differences which one corporation lawyer has with another corporation lawyer when acting for different corporations. They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the supremacy of the people of the United States. If this country is really to go forward along a path of social and economic justice, there must be a new party of Nation-wide and non-sectional principles, a party where the titular National chiefs and the real State leaders shall be in genuine accord, a party in whose councils the people shall be supreme, a party that shall represent in the Nation and the several States alike the same cause—the cause of human rights and of governmental efficiency." The reassertion of the States' rights doctrine of the Democratic party cripples and forecloses any real or genuine relief to the people. It reduces their promises to hopeless and empty phrases. The mission and spirit of this Progressive movement will thrill the Republic from end to end.

**The Right of the People to Rule.** "The actions of the Chicago convention and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention, have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions." In order to assure this popular rule, Mr. Roosevelt urged the adoption of Presidential primaries, popular election of Senators, the short ballot, an efficient corrupt practices act, qualified use of the initiative, referendum and recall. The recall should be applied to administrative officers. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the adoption of these new methods of political administration is not antagonistic to representative government. "All I desire to do by securing more direct control of the governmental agents and representatives of the people is to give the people the chance to make their representatives really represent them, whenever the Government becomes misrepresentative instead of representative. I have not come to this way of thinking from close study of the matter of theory; I have been forced to it by long experience with the actual conditions of our political life."

**The Courts and the People.** Under this head Mr. Roosevelt

strongly emphasizes the necessity of the sovereign people preserving a check on every branch of public service. Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reiterates his now well-known views regarding the courts. "The American people, and not the courts, are to determine their own fundamental policies." This does not mean that the people are to interfere in cases which involve merely questions of justice between individuals except that "means should be devised for making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent judge." But when a judicial decision involves an interpretation of what the people mean by the constitutions which they have framed and laws passed by the people are nullified because the courts say those laws are contrary to their Constitution, there must be a "reference to the people of the public effect of such decisions under forms securing full deliberation," to the end that the people may rectify this alleged defect in their Constitution by a popular vote having all the force of a Constitutional amendment. "Our purpose is not to impugn the courts, but to emancipate them from a position whenever they stand finally in the way of social justice. I am well aware that every upholder of privilege, every hired agent or beneficiary of the special interests, including many well-meaning reformers, will denounce all this as 'Socialism' or 'anarchy'—the same terms they used in the past in denouncing movements to control the railroads and to control public utilities. As a matter of fact, the propositions I make constitute neither anarchy nor Socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

**Constructive Control of the Trusts.** In addition to punishment for wrong doing by the trusts, the imperative demand is effective and complete regulation. The views of President Van Buren, of the University of Wisconsin, in his scientific work on trust regulation are in harmony with the program of the National Progressives. "The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory." The reason for this is explained, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, by the fact that "those dealing with the subject have attempted to divide into two camps, each as wise as the other." "One camp has led its attention only on the need for prosperity—prosperity to the big men on top, trusting to their mercy to let something leak through to the mass of their countrymen below, which, in effect, means that there should be no attempt to regulate the ferocious scramble in which greed and cunning reap the largest rewards." The other camp has fixed its attention upon the injustices of the distribution of prosperity, "omitting all consideration of having something to distribute, and advocating action which, it is true, would abolish most of the inequalities of the distribution of prosperity, by only the unfortunately simple process of abolishing the prosperity itself." The tendency of those now in control of the privileges to "big business," and to correct the evils of such a course, when they become crying, by sporadic lawsuits under the Anti-Trust Law. The tendency of the Democrats, judged by their record in congress and by the Democratic platform, is to abolish all business of any size or efficiency, on the ground that all bigness is baldness, and littleness and weakness a sign of virtue. "What is needed is a action directly the reverse of that which is contumaciously indicated." There should be applied to all industrial concerns engaged in inter-State commerce in which there is either monopoly or control of the market the principles already adopted in regulating transportation concerns engaged in such commerce. The Anti-Trust Law should be kept on the statute-book to be invoked against every big concern tending to monopoly or guff of anti-social practices. At the same time a National Industrial Commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in inter-State business—which practically means all of them in this country. This commission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railroads by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and over the National banks by the controller of the Currency, and the commission "should have free access to the books of each corporation and power to find out exactly how it treats its employees, its rivals, and the general public. Any corporation voluntarily coming under the commission should



not be prosecuted under the Anti-Trust Law as long as it obeys in good faith the orders of the commission. The commission would be able to interpret in advance to any honest man asking the interpretation what he may do and what he may not do in carrying on 'legitimate business.' When corporations not submitting themselves to the regulation of the commission or clearly evading or violating its orders are prosecuted under the Anti-Trust Law and convicted, the commission should have the duty of seeing "that the decree of the court is put into effect completely." Only in this way can there be avoided "such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present Administration's prosecution of the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trusts," a prosecution which has merely resulted in increased prices to the public, injury to the small competitor, and actual financial benefit to the trusts themselves. "The Progressive proposal is definite, it is practicable. We promise nothing that we cannot carry out, we promise nothing which will jeopardize honest business. Our proposal is to help honest business activity, however extensive, and to see that it is rewarded with fair return so that there be no oppression either of business men or the common people. We propose to make it worth while for our business men to develop the most efficient business agencies for use in international trade; for its to the interest of our whole people that we should do well in international business. But we propose to make those business agencies do complete justice to our own people." Where these concerns deal with the necessities of life, the commission should not shrink, if the necessity is proved, from going to the extent of exercising regulatory control over the conditions that create or determine monopoly prices.

**Foreign Commerce.** It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because as a people we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives; strong organizers. In every way possible our Federal Government should co-operate in this important matter. Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first-hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between Government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled, not by the National Government, but by forty-nine conflicting State sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly

taking advantage.

**Social and Industrial Justice to the Wage-Workers.** Referring to the opening sentence of his address, namely, "that we are now in the midst of a great economic revolution," Mr. Roosevelt presents an advanced and comprehensive plan to insure the rights and better conditions for labor. He gives it the paramount place in his speech: "The first charge upon the industrial statesmanship of the day," he said, "is to prevent human waste. The dead weight of orphanage and depleted craftsmanship, of crippled workers and workers suffering from trade diseases, of casual labor of insecure old age, and of household depletion due to industrial conditions are, like our depleted soils, our gashed mountain-sides and flooded river bottoms, so many straits upon the National structure, draining the reserve strength of all industries, and showing beyond all peradventure the public element and public concern in industrial health." He proposed several specific methods for preserving and improving "our human resources, and therefore our labor power." Wage scales and other labor data should be made public; all deaths, injuries, and diseases due to industrial operation should be reported to the authorities; wage commissions should be established in the Nation and State to determine the minimum wage scale in different industries; the Federal Government should investigate all industries with a view to establishing standards of sanitation and safety; there should be mine and factory inspection according to standards fixed by inter-State agreement or by the Federal Government; National and State legislation should establish standards of compensation for industrial accidents and deaths and for diseases clearly due to industrial conditions; for the adoption by law of a fair standard of compensation for casualties resulting fatally, which shall clearly fix the minimum compensation in all cases; the monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but should be sufficiently high to make morality possible and to provide for education, recreation, proper care of the children, maintenance during sickness, and reasonable savings for old age; excessive hours of labor should be prohibited for all wage-workers and night labor of women and children should be forbidden; one day of rest in seven should be provided by law; continuous twenty-four hour labor should be divided into three shifts of eight hours by law; tenement-house manufacture should be entirely prohibited, and labor camps should be subject to Government inspection and children should be specially subject to Government inspection and health; insurance funds against sickness, accident, invalidism, and old age should be established by a charge of 1 per cent in whole or in part upon the industries; the suffrage should be granted to women; if for no other reason, to enable workmen to combine for their own protection by the use of the bal-

lot. "As a people we cannot afford to let any group of citizens or any individual citizen labor under conditions that are injurious to the common welfare. Industry, therefore, must submit to such police regulation as will make it a means of life and health, not of death or inefficiency."

**The Farmer.** "The Country Life Commission should be revived with greatly increased power; its abandonment was a severe blow to our people. The welfare of the farmer is a basic need of this Nation." The country school should be brought in touch with country life. For this reason the Progressives approve of Government cooperation with the farmer to make the farm more productive. Co-operative associations of farmers both for the production and the selling of agricultural products should be encouraged. "So long as the farmer leaves co-operative activities with their profit-sharing to the city man of business, so long will the foundations of wealth be undermined and the comforts of enlightenment be impossible in the country communities."

**The Tariff.** On the tariff he says: "I believe in a protective tariff, but I believe it as a principle approached from a standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given favorite individuals." He believes the American people favor the principle of a protective tariff, but are in rebellion against the wrong-doing and unjust application of that policy and the abuses in past legislation. "It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff-making and of tariff administration." The first steps should be the creation of a permanent commission of non-partisan experts of ample powers to secure exact and reliable information. "The present Tariff Board is entirely inadequate in point of powers reposed in it and scope of work undertaken." The Tariff Commission in Germany affords a splendid model. This commission, must scientifically determine "the difference in the cost of production here and abroad," the effect on "prices to the consumer, insure full justice to the pay envelope of the wage-earner." The commission must not attempt to encroach on the tariff-making power of Congress. "It shall report with full publicity and promptly. The tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule to avoid the staggering blows to business incident to former general revisions." The effect will be to wipe out the logrolling and vote-trading secured by special interests in the past. Only by this means can the tariff be taken out of politics. The substitution of a tariff for revenue only as proposed by the Democratic platform, would plunge this country into the most widespread industrial depression we have ever seen. The revision shall be downward and not upward and secure a square deal to

## Neither Republican Nor Democratic Platform Hold Promise of Approaching Problems of the Day, He Says. Declares Time Ripe For Genuine Progressive Movement, Nation-Wide and Justice Loving.

the manufacturer, but to the wage-worker and to the general consumer.

**The High Cost of Living.** "The cost of living," says Mr. Roosevelt, "has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of most salaries and wages." What is first necessary is "fearless, intelligent, and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made absolutely by a non-partisan body of experts with no prejudice to warp their minds and no private object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy heedless of what interest may be hurt thereby, and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole." The Republicans promise such an inquiry, but their rank dishonesty of action at the Chicago convention makes their every promise worthless. It is hopeless to turn to the Democratic party for relief, because, first, the Democratic party affects to find the entire high cost of living in the tariff ignoring the patent fact that the problem is world-wide, equally pressing in free trade England and in highly protected Germany. Moreover, if the Democrats are sincere, they must take all duties off the products of the farmer, and we certainly cannot afford to have the farmer struck down. Various elements, economic, political and social, are pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt as contributing to the high cost of living. But effective legislation regarding it can only be framed on a comprehensive scale after a thorough, scientific and prompt inquiry.

**The Currency.** Mr. Roosevelt declares that our present bank currency based on Government bonds is unscientific, and urges the adoption of a system which shall provide elasticity in the credit and currency necessary for the conduct of business, free from recurring panics. The control of such a system should be in the hands of the Government, and must be free from manipulation by Wall Street or the large interests.

**Conservation.** Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reaffirms his well known policy on the conservation and reclamation of National resources. We must conserve our soil, our forests, our mines, not only for our own benefit but for the benefit of our children and descendants. The public should not alienate its fee in the water-power which will be of incalculable value as a source of power in the immediate future, and we should undertake the complete development and control of the Mississippi as a National work, just as we have undertaken the work of building the Panama Canal.

**Alaska.** "In Alaska the Government has an opportunity of starting in what is almost a fresh field, to work out various problems by actual experiment. It should at once construct, own and operate all the railroads in Alaska; it should keep the fee of all coal fields and allow them to be operated by lease with the condition in the lease that non-use shall operate as a forfeit; a system of land taxation should be tried which promotes the actual use of land and discourages the holdings of land for speculation; the telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the Government."

**International Affairs.** "In international affairs this country should behave towards other nations exactly as an honorable private citizen behaves towards other private citizens. Our small army should have large efficiency; the navy must be steadily built up until it proves possible to secure by international agreement a general reduction of armaments; the Panama Canal must be fortified. Panama Canal tolls on deep water commerce should be uniform to all nations, including ourselves; American coastwise vessels should pass through the canal free, for this would be no discrimination against foreign nations and would give us reasonable competition with trans-continental railroads. No foreign treaty should be entered into which we do not mean scrupulously to observe in every particular."

**Conclusion.** In summing up the specific policies expounded in his address, Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows: "Now, friends, this is my confession of faith. I have made it rather long because I wish you to know just what my deepest convictions are on the great questions of today, so that if you choose to make me your stand-ard-bearer in the fight, you shall make your choice understanding ex-

actly how I feel—and if, after hearing me, you think you ought to choose some one else, I shall loyally abide by your choice. The convictions to which I have come have not been arrived at as the result of study in the closet or the library, but from the knowledge I have gained through hard experience during the many years in which, under many and varied conditions, I have striven and toiled with men. I believe in a larger use of the governmental power to help remedy industrial wrongs, because it has been borne in on me by actual experience that without the exercise of such power many of the wrongs will go unremedied. I believe in a larger opportunity for the people themselves directly to participate in government and to control their governmental agents, because long experience has taught me that without such control many of their agents will represent them badly. By actual experience in office I have found that, as a rule, I could secure the triumph of the causes in which I most believed not from the politicians and the men who claim an exceptional right to speak in business and Government, but by going over their heads and appealing directly to the people themselves. I am not under the slightest delusion as to any power that during my political career I have at any time possessed. Whatever of power I at any time had, I obtained from the people. I could exercise it only so long as, and to the extent that, the people not merely believed in me, but heartily backed me up. Whatever I did as President I was able to do only because I had the backing of the people. When on any point I did not have that backing, when on any point I differed from the people, it mattered not whether I was right or whether I was wrong, my power vanished. I tried my best to lead the people, to advise them, to tell them what I thought was right; if necessary, I never hesitated to tell them what I thought they ought to hear, even though I thought it would be unpleasant for them to hear it; but I recognized that my task was to try to lead them and not to drive them, to take them into my confidence, to try to show them that I was right, and then loyally and in good faith to accept their decision. I will do anything for the people except what my conscience tells me is wrong, and that I can do for no man and no set of men; I hold that a man cannot serve the people well unless he serves his conscience; but I hold also that where his conscience bids him refuse to do what the people desire, he should not try to continue in office against their will. Our Government system should be so shaped that the public servant, when he cannot conscientiously carry out the wishes of the people, shall at their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office; and I hold that the public servant can and by so doing, better than in any other way, serve both them and his conscience. "Surely there never was a fight better worth making than the one in which we are engaged. It little matters what betrays any one of us who for the time being stand in the forefront of the battle. I hope we shall win, and I believe that if we can wake the people to what the fight really means we shall win. But win or lose, we shall not falter. Whatever fate may at the moment overtake any of us, the movement itself will not stop. Our cause is based on the eternal principles of righteousness; and even though we who now lead may for the time fall, in the end the cause itself shall triumph. Six weeks ago, here in Chicago, I spoke to the honest representatives of a convention which was not dominated by honest men; a convention wherein sat, alas! a majority of men who, with sneering indifference, to every principle of right, so acted as to bring to a shameful end a party which had been founded over half a century ago by men whose souls burned the fire of lofty endeavor. Now to you men who, in your turn, have come together to spend and be spent in the endless crusade against wrong, to you who face the future resolute and confident, to you who strive in a spirit of brotherhood for the betterment of our Nation, to you who girl yourselves for this great new fight in the never-ending warfare for the good of humankind, I say in closing what in that speech I said in eloquence: 'We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord.'

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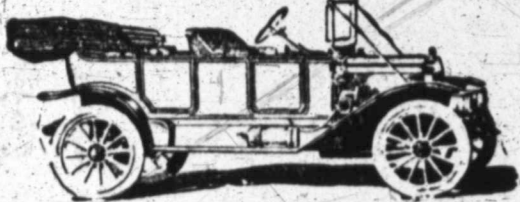
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## BRING WHOLE PEOPLE INTO PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

freedom, in peace, and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and waterpowers and mines and waterways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine.

The Great Re-adjustment. "We have got into trouble in recent years chiefly because these large things, which ought to have been handled by taking counsel with as large a number of persons as possible, because they touch every interest and the life of every class and religion, have in fact been too often handled in private conference. They have been settled by very small, and often deliberately exclusive groups of men who undertook to speak for the whole nation, or, rather, for themselves in the terms of the whole nation,—very honestly it may be, but very ignorantly sometimes, and very shortsightedly too, a poor substitute for genuine common counsel. No group of directors, economic, or political can speak for a people. They have neither the point of view nor the knowledge. Our difficulty is not that wicked and designing men have plotted against us, but that our common affairs have been determined upon too narrow a view, and by too private an initiative. Our task now is to effect a great re-adjustment and get the forces of the people once more into play. We need no revolution; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel.

Bring Whole People Into Partnership. "The tariff question as dealt with in our time at any rate has not been business. It has been politics. Tariff schedules have been made up for the purpose of keeping as large a number as possible of the rich and influential manufacturers of the country in a good humor with the Republican party which desired their constant party support. The tariff has become a system of favors, which the phraseology of this schedule was often deliberately contrived to conceal. Who, when you come down to the hard facts of the matter have been represented in recent years when our tariff schedules were being discussed and determined, not on the floor of Congress, for that is not where they have been determined, but in the committee rooms and conferences? That is the heart of the whole affair. Will you, can you, bring the whole people into the partnership or not?

Caution and Prudence. "We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however ill-advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know that they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture. But we shall not on that account act with timidity, as if we did not know our own minds for we are certain of our ground and of our object. There should be an immediate revision and it should be downward unhesitatingly and steadily downward.

The Other Side of the Picture. "The nation as a nation has grown immensely rich. She is justly proud of her industries and of the genius of her men of affairs. They can master anything they set their minds to

and we have been greatly stimulated under their leadership and command. Their laurels are many and very green. We must accord them the great honors that are their due and we must preserve what they have built up for us. But what of the other side of the picture? It is not as easy for us to live as it used to be. Our money will not buy as much. High wages, even when we can get them, yield us on great comfort. We used to be better off with less, because a dollar could buy so much more. The majority of us have been disturbed to find ourselves growing poorer, even though our earnings were slowly increasing. Prices climb faster than we can push our earnings up. We know that they are not fixed by the competition of the market, or by the ancient law of supply and demand which is to be found stated in all the primers of economics, but by private arrangements with regard to what the supply should be and agreements among the producers themselves. Those who buy are not even represented by counsel. The high cost of living is arranged by private understanding.

"We naturally ask ourselves, how did these gentlemen get control of those things? Who handed our economic laws over to them for legislative and contractual alteration? We have in these disclosures still another view of the tariff, still another proof that, not the people of the United States but only a very small number of them have been partners in that legislation.

The Universal Partnership. "The so-called labor question is a question only because we have not yet found the rule of right in adjusting the interest of labor and capital. Here, again, the sense of universal partnership must come into play if we are to act like statesmen, as those who serve, not a class, but a nation.

"The working people of America—if they must be distinguished from the minority that constitutes the rest of it—are, of course, the backbone of the nation. No law that safeguards their life that improves physical and the moral conditions under which they live, that makes their hours of labor rational and tolerable, that gives them freedom to act in their own interests, and that protects them where they cannot protect themselves, can properly be regarded as class legislation or as anything but as a measure taken in the interest of the whole people, whose partnership in right action we are trying to establish and make real and practical. It is in this spirit that we shall act if we are genuine spokesmen of the whole country.

An Elastic Currency. "In dealing with the complicated and difficult question of the reform of our banking and currency laws, it is plain that we ought to consult very many persons besides the bankers, not because we distrust the bankers, but because they do not necessarily comprehend the business of the country, notwithstanding they are indispensable servants of it and may do a vast deal to make it hard or easy. No mere banker's plan will meet the requirements, no matter how honestly conceived. It should be a merchants' and farmers' plan as well, elastic in the hands of those who use it as an indispensable part of their daily business.

Our Duty to the Philippines. "In dealing with the Philippines, we should not allow ourselves to stand upon any mere point of pride. We are not the owners of the Philippine Islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. They are theirs for the uses of their life. We are not even their partners. It is our duty, as trustees, to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development. Here, again we are set up the rule of justice and of right.

Conservation. "I do not know any greater ques-

tion than that of conservation. We have been a spendthrift nation and must now husband what we have left. We must do more than that. We must develop, as well as preserve our water powers and must add great waterways to the transportation facilities of the nation, to supplement the railways within our borders as well as upon the Isthmus. We must revive our merchant marine too, and fill the seas again with our own fleets. We must add to our present postoffice service a parcels post as complete as that of any other nation. We must look to the health of our people upon every hand, as well as hearten them with justice and opportunity. This is the constructive work of government. This is the policy that has a vision and a hope and that looks to serve mankind.

Waterways and Merchant Marine. "With regard to the development of greater and more numerous waterways and the building up of a merchant marine, we must follow great constructive lines and not fall back upon the cheap device of bounties and subsidies. In the case of the Mississippi river, that great central artery of our trade, it is plain that the federal government must build and maintain the levees and keep the great waters in harness for the general use. It is plain, too, that vast sums of money must be spent to develop new waterways where trade will be most served and transportation most readily cheapened by them. Such expenditures are no largess on the part of the government; they are national investments.

The Panama Canal. "The very fact that we have at last taken the Panama Canal seriously in hand and are vigorously pushing it towards completion is eloquent of our re-awakened interest in international trade. We are not building the canal and pouring out millions upon millions of money upon its construction merely to establish a water connection between the two coasts of the continent, important and desirable as that may be, particularly from the point of view of naval defense. It is meant to be a great international highway. It would be a little ridiculous if we should build it and then have no ships to send through it. There have been years when not a single ton of freight passed through the great Suez Canal in an American bottom, so empty are the seas of our ships and seamen. We must mean to put an end to that kind of thing or we would not be cutting a new canal at our very doors merely for the use of men of war. We shall not manage the revival by the mere paltry device of tolls. We must build and buy ships in competition with the world. We can do it if we will but give ourselves leave.

Vocational Education. "There is another duty which the Democratic party has shown itself great enough and close enough to the people to perceive the duty of government to share in promoting agricultural, industrial, vocational education in every way possible within its constitutional powers. No other platform has given this intimate

# THE NEGRO DELEGATE THROWS DARK SHADOW ATHWART CONVENTION

## BLACKS WILL FIGHT ON CONVENTION FLOOR

### Colonel Roosevelt is Given a Mighty Ovation By Bull Moosers

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6.—When Col. Theodore Roosevelt appeared on the stage of the Progressive Convention to make his "Confession of faith" address, he faced one of the greatest audiences ever gathered in the coliseum building. The demonstration of delegates and spectators lasted nearly an hour.

It was 12:45 when Chairman Beveridge announced the arrival of Roosevelt at the hall. This was enough for the delegates and the galleries. They jumped to their feet and cheered. A minute later the Colonel appeared on the stage almost as if by magic. In the midst of the deafening din he stepped out onto the insulated platform under the big sounding board. He smiled his appreciation and waved his hand in greeting.

As the progressive convention assembled today it was announced that the temporary organization would be made permanent, former Senator Beveridge continuing to preside. Formal action was deferred until after Colonel Roosevelt's speech.

Delegates to the progressive gathering were slow again today in reaching their seats in the Coliseum. At 11:50 there were not more than 200 delegates present.

A great crowd of spectators and delegates remained at the headquarters hotel, either to see the Colonel start triumphantly for the convention.

Negroes Threaten Fight On Floor of Convention. Chicago, Aug. 6.—A report to the credentials committee was carried by Theodore Roosevelt this forenoon by Chairman Knox of Michigan, who, it was said, was anxious over the nature of the report to be made to the convention.

The leaders hope to avoid a fight on the floor but the threats of the negroes to appeal from the committee's decision to the entire convention caused some uneasiness.

The platform of the National Progressive party probably will not be completed until late today. A subcommittee on resolutions is at work on the mass of planks that have been turned in from many sources and endeavoring to get into a few words the ideas that all members of the committee agree upon.

When the subcommittee gets a tentative draft of the platform the full committee will meet and it is likely Colonel Roosevelt will be invited to meet with them.

Struggle Threatened Over Race Issue. Chicago, Aug. 6.—A few hours before the National convention of the new progressive party resumed its sessions today, it faced the prospect of a struggle over the barring of southern negro delegates from the floor of the convention.

The protests of the negroes at the all-night session of the credentials committee availed them nothing, as the committee upheld the white delegates in every contest presented to it save in the case of Florida, where both white and negro delegates were unseated.

In this case, the hand of Roosevelt was seen, as he had indicated a desire that the progressive cause in the Southern States should be in the hands of white men.

He declined to comment on the action of the committee in the Mississippi case.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENT IN NEW YORK CASE. District Attorney Tries To Identify Two Under Arrest As Occupants of Murder Car. New York, Aug. 7.—District Attorney Whitman is bending every effort today to secure identification of Whitey Lewis and Dago Frank Cirofici, as two of those who occupied the murder car the night Herman Rosenthal was killed. William Shapiro, chauffeur of the car, after looking the two suspects over tremblingly told the prosecutor that he could not identify them. Shapiro will be given another opportunity.

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