

### SHERMAN'S DEATH HOURLY EXPECTED

HIS PHYSICIAN SAYS VICE PRESIDENT'S DEATH QUESTION OF ONLY A FEW HOURS

### END LOOKED FOR TODAY

Patient Is in Comatose Condition and Absolutely No Hope is Entertained

By Associated Press.  
Utica, New York, Oct. 30.—Vice President Sherman's death is but a question of a few hours, said Dr. Peck when he left the Sherman residence at noon today. The vice president was delirious when he awoke for a few minutes early this morning. He then relapsed into a heavy sleep. It is not believed Mr. Sherman will survive the next twenty-four hours.

Dr. Peck said further that Mr. Sherman's kidneys had refused to act since 2 o'clock yesterday, and that most of the time since his patient has been in a comatose condition. For a few minutes early this morning he awoke but he was delirious. He soon dropped off to sleep and has remained oblivious to the world since. He has not been rational since Monday night. Dr. Peck expects the end this afternoon or tonight.

No Hope This Afternoon.  
By Associated Press.  
Utica, N. Y., Oct. 30.—At 2:30 the report came from the Sherman bedside that no hope was held out. Mr. Sherman was still unconscious and life was sustained apparently only by the patient's great natural vigor.

Sherman Name Will Remain on Ballot  
By Associated Press.  
New York, Oct. 30.—Republican National headquarters has no plans for procedure should it become necessary to withdraw Sherman's name from the national ticket.

Should he die before election day, there would be the obstacle of reprinting the ballot at such a late hour. Indications are that irrespective of the result of the Sherman illness, his name will remain on the ballot.

Good Roads Meeting at Waco.  
By Associated Press.  
Waco, Texas, Oct. 30.—Secretary Homer D. Wade of the State Good Roads Association has just issued a call for a meeting here of the association November 9. The main object of this meeting is to boost the Red River to the Rio Grande highway.

### SUIT FILED TO TRY TITLE TO OIL LAND

Filing For Patent on Land Said to Have Been Erroneously Patented Followed by Suit

A suit growing out of the application by Maddox brothers of Austin for a 700-acre tract of electric land, was filed in the district court today by W. E. Crow, D. T. Cross and H. B. Reasonover, against the Maddox brothers, to try title for damages.

The suit involves 131 acres east of Electra, from which they allege they have been dispossessed by the Austin men. They estimate their damages at \$1000 and place the yearly rental at \$5000. W. F. Weeks is attorney for the plaintiffs.  
Other suits filed today were F. L. Huggs to try title and J. J. Cabe vs. W. K. Ward to try title and damages; this last suit grows out of an oil lease upon Cabe's land.

### Will Enforce Ordinance Against Spitting on the Sidewalks

Those who have thoughtlessly expectorated on the sidewalk, thrown loose paper in the streets, used profane language without regard to surroundings, or committed other minor offenses, are to receive the special attention of the city police force hereafter. Mayor Bell announces that he is going to see that such infractions of the city ordinances are punished hereafter.

There are several ordinances of this nature on the city's statute books, but the offenses mentioned have been more or less generally violated, thoughtlessly in the past. It would seem rather severe on a man to make him spend the night at the city jail for forgetting to step to the curb when he wanted to spit, but

### SCHAFF NOW PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN

Elected At a Meeting of Roads' Directors This Morning—Katy Party Returns From Forgan

C. E. Schaff was elected president of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern, the Wichita Falls & Southern and allied lines, this morning at a meeting of the directors of roads in this city.

This was the final step in the Katy's taking over of the Northwestern, which was inspected yesterday from Woodward to Forgan, and all of the Wichita Falls—Route from Wichita Falls to Forgan is now Katy property. Up to this time the Woodward-Forgan extension has been operated by the Texas-Oklahoma Construction Company. It is understood that through train service between Wichita Falls and Forgan and between Dallas and Forgan, is to be instituted at an early date.

J. A. Kemp and Frank Kell of this city were elected first and second vice-presidents of the lines, respectively.

### CAMPBELL SAYS WHEAT ACREAGE SMALLER

Scarcity of Labor and the Fly Pest That Interfered With Plowing Cut Acreage Short

The acreage sown to wheat this fall in Wichita and Archer counties is much smaller than last year, according to J. W. Campbell, district agricultural agent for the federal government. Mr. Campbell says that scarcity of labor was one thing which prevented as much wheat being sown and that another was the fly-pest, which made it impossible to use the stock for plowing for several weeks. The same conditions operated, he says, to delay the planting several weeks and the winter pasturage will be late for that reason.

Mr. Campbell is now working on his report of the demonstration and co-operative part of his work, which will be ready as soon as all the cotton farmers who cultivated cotton plants have sent in their reports. His report will show a marked increase in the number of farmers following the improved methods and will be quite an interesting document. The report on the tomato and canning club work, which is a new feature, is awaited with much interest.

### STOCK HOGS ARE SELLING RAPIDLY

Twenty Head of Lot Shipped in By Chamber of Commerce Already Sold

There has been quite a brisk demand for the hogs placed on sale by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and quite a number of the porkers have been disposed of. It was not known until yesterday that the hogs were here and for that reason comparatively few farmers have been in to take advantage of it. There is little doubt, however, that the entire lot will be disposed of.

The hogs are on sale at the city pound near the new postoffice building. The threatening weather today kept many farmers at home, but as soon as they can drive in it is probable that they will avail themselves of the Chamber of Commerce offer. Several telephone calls have been made regarding the hogs and twenty had been sold early this afternoon.

Hale Center—Robert Alley, a prominent farmer from this county, produced 117 1-2 bushels of milo maize off one acre of irrigated land this season. On the same farm, but under ordinary methods of farming, he secured 50 bushels per acre.

### SENTENCED TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

JUSTICE GOFF PRONOUNCED DEATH SENTENCE ON BECKER THIS MORNING

### WEEK OF DECEMBER 9

Was Date Set for Death But Execution Stayed by Notice of Appeal

By Associated Press.  
New York, Oct. 30.—Charles Becker, former police lieutenant convicted of procuring the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, was today sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week of December 9. Sentence was pronounced by Justice Goff.

The prisoner and his wife, accompanied by the sheriff and deputies left the Grand Central station for Ossining at 11:55. Mrs. Becker bore up bravely. She will take up her residence at Ossining. Becker's execution will be stayed by a notice of appeal which may require a year to terminate.

Becker heard himself condemn without show of emotion other than the closing of his eyes and the compression of his lips.

"Red Phil" Davidson Pleads Guilty.  
By Associated Press.  
New York, Oct. 30.—"Red Phil" Davidson, slayer of Big Jack Zelig, the gang leader, at the opening of his trial today, withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to second degree murder. The penalty may be life imprisonment. Sentence was deferred.

### BLOODY BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS

TURKS AND BULGARS CLASH IN ONE OF DEADLIEST ENGAGEMENTS OF MODERN TIMES

### 150,000 MEN ENGAGED

Turks Apparently Had Advantage Early in the Fight Southeast of Adrianople

Special to The Times.  
London, England, Oct. 30.—One of the bloodiest battles of modern times is in progress southeast of Adrianople between the Turks under the command of Nasim Pasha and the Bulgarians, according to a news agency dispatch.

The line of battle stretches several miles along the river Chorlu and more than 150,000 men are engaged. In the early engagements this morning the Bulgarians were repulsed with terrific loss, several regiments being practically annihilated. The fighting is of the most desperate character, artillery, cavalry and infantry being engaged.

Bulgarians Defeated at Viaz Remil.  
By Associated Press.  
London, Oct. 30.—The Bulgarian army was defeated by the Turks at Viaz Remil in Syria yesterday. Turkish losses totalled 800 killed and wounded.

Nasim Pasha Confirms Report.  
By Associated Press.  
Constantinople, Oct. 30.—The Turkish commander in chief Nasim Pasha telegraphs that a big battle has been in progress since this morning. The troops engaged on both sides number 150,000.

He says the position of the Turks is favorable. Mohammed Mukhtars division of the Turkish army repulsed the Bulgarian troops yesterday inflicting severe loss on them on the Turch river and on the railroad between Constantinople and Adrianople.

### MAILING CLERKS MAKE HIGH AVERAGES.

High averages were made by the three mailing clerks in the Wichita Falls postoffice in their recent examination by W. O. Davis of the Post Office. Floyd Billingsley made a grade of 99.60; Lon H. Howard, 99.31 and Homer Scott, 98.49.

Mr. Davis said that these were unusually high averages being about the best he had found in his examinations.

### WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight and Thursday unsettled; colder Thursday.

### MORE DOLLARS FOR WILSON FUND

Three more dollars were added to the Wilson fund today bringing the total up to \$314. The contributors are Dr. J. C. A. Guest, J. L. Powell and J. A. Foosee each of whom gave a dollar.

Advices from the National committee are that a deficit can be averted only by response of loyal Democrats everywhere. Reports indicate that the Democrats of the country are rising to the situation and that a campaign financed by the people instead of the interest is to become a reality.

### GREATEST WAR SHIP LAUNCHED

SUPER-DREADNAUGHT NEW YORK IS WORLD'S MOST FORMIDABLE FIGHTING VESSEL

### IS 573 FEET IN LENGTH

Has Displacement of 26,376 Tons and 63 Officers and 1009 Men Will Mann Her

By Associated Press.  
New York, Oct. 30.—The super-dreadnought New York the greatest of the world's sea fighters was launched at the Brooklyn yards. Forty thousand persons including President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer witnessed the ceremony. Miss Elsie Calder, daughter of Representative Calder of Brooklyn christened the ship.

The New York is government built and has been under construction since September 11, 1911. She slid from the ways about 40 per cent completed. It is estimated that another year and a half will be required before she is ready for her trials and can take her place with the Texas, now under construction at Newport News, at the head of the American navy.

From the time the New York's keel was laid until the great hull was water borne a trifle more than thirteen months elapsed. This demonstrates, according to the navy authorities, that the government at its own ship yards is capable of placing a dreadnought in commission as rapidly as any other nation. Had the demand for the vessel been imperative, it is said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, this time might have been reduced a month, probably two months.

With all stores and ammunition aboard the New York will have a total displacement of 26,376 tons, which is about 1,900 tons more than the dreadnought Arkansas, the pride of the Atlantic fleet at its recent mobilization in the Hudson River. Her length is 573 feet, and her breadth 95.25 feet. This will permit her passage through the Panama Canal. She will be equipped with two vertical triple expansion engines and with fourteen boilers developing 25,100 horse power. With this power, it is estimated the great ship will make 21 knots on her speed trials. Both the dreadnoughts Utah and North Dakota exceeded this, making 21.04 and 21.01 knots respectively.

The estimated cost of the New York at completion is \$10,000,000. The cost of the hull and machinery alone was \$6,400,000. Her armament will consist of ten 14 inch guns, the largest ever placed on a battleship in the world. The Texas also is being armed with 14 inch guns, and the Oklahoma and the Nevada, the latest dreadnoughts ordered, will carry guns of equal size. The minor armament of the New York will be made up of twenty-one 5 inch rapid fire guns; four 3 pounders for saluting; and four 21 inch submerged torpedo.

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### SAYS 1000 COTTON PICKERS NEEDED AT HOLLIS, OKLA.

W. T. Cross, of Hollis, Okla., was in the city today looking for cotton pickers. He says a thousand pickers are needed in the country around Hollis. He says that labor is not only badly needed for the cotton crop but also for the kafir corn and maize harvest. The cotton in that section which got a late start is just now opening and furnishes fine picking.

### BEALL SNEED IS ALLOWED BAIL

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS RULES IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT IN CASE

### \$20,000 IS THE AMOUNT

Judge Prendergast Dissents, Holding Bail Ought to Be Placed at \$35,000

By Associated Press.  
Austin, Texas, Oct. 30.—John Beall Sneed, held in Amarillo jail in connection with the death of Al Bovee, will be released on \$20,000 bail. Judge Davidson of the Court of Criminal Appeals today concurred with Associate Judge Harper.

Associate Judge Prendergast dissented and said that if bail was granted it should be at least \$35,000. It is not customary in habeas corpus cases for the court to express an opinion. Hence, the court's opinion and the dissent are on one sheet, the opinion being less than twenty lines and the dissent less than ten. It is not expected that Sneed will experience any difficulty in making the stipulated bond.

### BUILDING PERMITS IN THIS CITY NOW TOTAL \$116,389.

Building permits to the amount of \$116,389 have been issued since the building permits ordinance went into effect this month. Scarcely a day has passed since the ordinance requiring permits has been in force that from one to five permits have not been issued.

Permits were issued this morning to Miss Essie Sellinger for a one-story frame residence on lot 11, block 4 in cost \$1612; and to F. F. Walters for a one-story frame residence in Floral Heights to cost about \$1700.

### U. S. WARSHIPS TO SAN DOMINGO

INCREASING DISORDER JEOPARDIZING AMERICAN LIFE AND PROPERTY CAUSES STEP

### MARINES ARE ON BOARD

Believed Three Vessels Sent Will Be Sufficient to Prevent Anarchy

By Associated Press.  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Increasing disorder in San Domingo and desperate street fighting in the outskirts of Puerto Plata jeopardizing American lives and property caused the navy department today to order the immediate dispatch of two warships the cruisers Baltimore and tender Yanktown to Dominican waters. The Yanktown and the Baltimore should arrive by the middle of next week, reinforcing the Prairie with her seven hundred marines.

The Baltimore will carry an additional force of 150 marines. The three vessels should be sufficient to prevent anarchy in the port. The Baltimore and Yanktown were being prepared to act as transport for troops to Cuba in case of need, but that has been abandoned temporarily.

### JOINT MEETING OF THE MOTHER'S CLUBS

Interesting Program Arranged at High School at 4 p. m., Thursday

The mothers and teachers clubs of the Austin, Travis, San Jacinto and Alamo schools will have a joint meeting tomorrow afternoon at the high school at 4 o'clock. An invitation to the public generally to attend has been extended and a large attendance is desired.

The program includes a lecture by Rev. J. W. Hill, pastor of the M. E. Church, South and a number of musical features, among which will be a piano solo by Mrs. A. B. Huff, a vocal solo by Mrs. G. H. Carpenter, a piano solo by Miss Francis Allen, and a vocal solo by J. W. Bradley.

The affair is planned by the Austin school mothers club and the other school organizations will take part by their invitation.

A new cap for motorists can be made to fit any size head by an adjustable strap that encircles it.

### NUNS GIVE LIVES TO SAVE CHILDREN IN BURNING BUILDING

### WILSON USES SATIRE IN ATTACKING TAFT

Governor Finds it Necessary to Teach President Some History on Tariff

Newark, N. J., Oct. 30.—Woodrow Wilson in three speeches filled with satirical attacks on his opponents, emphasized in North Jersey that he is not a believer in free trade and that the Democratic party does not intend to disturb legitimate business or the prosperity of the country if put into power.

The Democratic nominee declared those of his opponents who constantly asked him to define his position on the tariff "could not read the English language."

He said he had repeated time and again in his speeches his policy of cutting out of the tariff merely the special privileges lodged in it. "No thoughtful Democrat," he added, "has advocated free-trade."

To President Taft's statements published yesterday with regard to the panic of the early '90s, Gov. Wilson made an extended reply, first at Montclair, where he addressed a big attendance, and again at Newark, where he spoke last night. He said it was wrong to attribute that panic to the tariff legislation, "because the panic started before the tariff bill was enacted." He attributed the panic to Republican currency legislation.

"I find I am invited to return to my old occupation," said the Governor. "I used to be a teacher of history and I find it necessary to teach it some more. I find myself abashed in facing the necessity of teaching it to the President of the United States. "And when the President of the United States makes himself responsible for the statement that the panic of 1893 was due to a tariff bill that came a year afterward and came because of Mr. Cleveland's administration, I can only express my deep regret that the President of the United States has not read the history of the United States."

"Any statement that Mr. Taft makes, I believe to be made in honesty, but this statement, if he has made it, he has made in ignorance; because the panic of 1893 can be shown to have arisen out of currency legislation of a Government absolutely controlled by the Republican party. The panic of 1893 was on its way before Mr. Cleveland became President and it matured merely in the first part of his administration and would have been stopped if the Senate of the United States had yielded more promptly to the advice of the administration.

"It is unworthy of men in public life to mislead the public thought after such a fashion, but I don't doubt the verdict on the 5th of November.

"I don't limit my view by the Democratic party. I look through the Democratic party to the destiny of the United States and if the Democratic party does not serve you, as you have tried it, reject it and I will join you in rejecting it."

The Governor declared that the

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### SYSTEM OF GRAFT BY NAVY STEWARDS

Secret Investigation Discloses Collision Between Stewards and Contractors

By Associated Press.  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—A system of graft in the navy commissary department which may reach every ship in the Atlantic fleet has been revealed by a secret investigation which Rear Admiral Osterhaus today reported. It has resulted in the confession of E. T. Davis, chief commissary steward of the battleship Louisiana.

The report contains no details further than that Davis has implicated stewards of other ships, at least six, and several contractors.

As in all cases of the kind officials are reluctant to discuss the situation. The navy men are jealous of the honor of their service and make no effort to conceal their chagrin at revelations of anything irregular.

### EIGHT LIVES SACRIFICED

ST. JOHN'S ORPHANAGE AT SAN ANTONIO WAS BURNED EARLY THIS MORNING

### MANY RESCUED

Eighty-Seven Orphans in Building Through Which Flames Rushed As in a Tinder Box

By Associated Press.  
San Antonio, Oct. 30.—Six sisters of charity and two orphan children are dead, and two women employed as servants are badly injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the St. John's orphanage at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The dead are:

Mother Mary of the Cross, who was mother superior of the parish. Her name was Mary Rossiter, a native of Westford, Ireland.

Mother Francis Pasteur, native of France.

Sister Peter Claver Stevin, teacher in San Fernando school, native of Dublin, Ireland.

Sister Leacadia Nolan, teacher in San Fernando school, native of Dublin, Ireland.

Sister Monia Montez, native of Mexico.

Sister Mary Kostka Farrell, Kildare, Ireland.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Eighty-seven orphan children ranging in age from two to twelve years and nine nuns, were in the building when the fire started. The injured are:

Miss A. Decampe, an employe, native of Germany, bruised and slightly burned.

Miss E. Spanish, native of St. Hedwig, an employe; body and limbs badly burned, may recover.

Two orphan children are reported dead and another, Charles Mthlow, is reported missing.

The sisters of charity nobly sacrificed their lives that the lives of the helpless little orphans might be saved. They remained in the structure until the building began to crumble and fall. The death of the Mother Superior, Mary of the Cross, was a demonstration of unparalleled courage. She returned to the dormitory when she heard the cry of a little child, forgotten in the hurry and excitement. A few minutes later she appeared at the window in the front of the building with the child in her arms.

Fire Chief Wright attempted to save her, but failed. A ladder was placed at the wall and the fire chief scaled it, but before he reached her the mother and child disappeared. The flooring had burned away and she had fallen through to the second story where her lifeless body was discovered.

While every sister of charity in the orphanage at the time devoted her attention to the saving of the children, others from the hospital gave assistance in the rescue work. Right Rev. Bishop J. W. Shaw rendered valuable service in carrying orphans from the place. Father Hume, the chancellor, and Father Bussy, chaplain, also risked their lives.

Time and again they rushed into the building to return with some child lost in the excitement and confusion. When Fire Chief Wright and the first fire apparatus reached the scene, the fire had spread throughout the entire structure. The roof was

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# PRACTICAL FASHIONS for the SCHOOL GIRL

Lane



The Sort of Boyish Suit the Schoolgirl Adores.



Just the Sort of Winter Coat the Girl Needs.



An Inexpensive but Charming Frock for the Evening.



Campfire Girls Wear Most Satisfactory Togs

## Fascinating Outing Togs Balanced By Simple, Conventional Street Garb—The Campfire Costume Fills Every Requirement of the Schoolgirl—Picturesque Neckwear.

MOTHERS are finding out rapidly that it does not pay to have the school girl's clothes made to order. Youthful figures differ from those of the average. These that make special cutting and fitting necessary and the ready-to-wear outfits of the shops now carry everything for growing girls at prices wonderfully attractive considering the good materials employed and the smart and pretty styles.

The young person of the moment is extremely fastidious as a rule about her raincoat. The good old days when mother picked out every article, free best hat to winter flannels and picture and no white girl has very desired ideas indeed as to what she wants, and what she will or will not wear. Few mothers can venture by the aid of the home sewing machine, garments that will satisfy the youthful autocrat who measures her personal needs by the garb of her mates, and the mother who wants to be practical as well as to please her daughter soon discovers that in the special outfitting shops for girls ever there is to be had in the right style, with prices varying according to the materials used—and the locality of the shop.

Do Not Dress the Girl Too Primly. It is a mistake to dress the young girl too severely—in other words, in raincoat "too old" for her. Youth clothes are the fashion and the grace and charm of girlhood can carry off picturesque styles that would be impossible on a mature woman. The "double skirt" and little short waisted bodice of the past winter while attractive on heavy nature figures, were one handed—no steps in which, and the youthful figures, straight and undeveloped, were exquisitely graceful in the tapering little frocks and suits that emphasized girlish slimness. It is so with all extreme fashions—they seem made for girlhood when girlhood days are thin. The breezy, flaring coats, the rollicking ornate outfits, the falling Dixie-style collars that spill back from the throat and similar costume effects, that truth to tell, need youth—or beauty—to get them off.

The Balance Between Outing and Conventional Togs. On the other hand, the girl must not be allowed to dress too picturesquely or when she grows into womanhood she may verge on the bizarre. There are certain occasions which demand conventional dress and these demands of custom and propriety must be carefully instilled into the growing girl. There is dress that is excellent thing that not only makes a woman dress becomingly, but also causes her always to wear the right thing in the right place, and though the girl's personal whims may be indulged to a certain extent, her taste and her knowledge of correctness

must be as carefully trained as her morals and manners. School togs may be as informal and picturesque as the girl pleases if the school is a boarding school, but out of town where campus coats and adventures may be worn out of doors and middie frocks or similar costumes are the rule during study hours. But in the city it is different. Delightful as a sweater and vested lambskin, or hat may be in their proper environment, they are a bit too picturesque for the walk to school through city avenues—and when a thing is too picturesque it is invariably bourgeois. That is a lesson that the young girl must learn, though she may rebel against conventional restrictions. All of the new tailored models for girls' wear, the belted suits, are the most youthful and appropriate. Over a simply cut skirt, short enough to show the buttoned walking boot, is a normally simple coat which falls to the hips and is drawn in slightly at the waist under a smart belt of leather or matching material. Some of these suits are in Norfolk eye, crests with mesh-like collars and lapels and patch pockets at breast and hip; other suggest the Russian blouse in their straight pocketless lines and turned over collars which are worn by very little boys. A suit of this sort was brought out with other novelties at a Fifth Avenue shop the other day. This particular suit makes a specialty of cutfitting young girls and all the suits shown to the mother and young daughter present that morning were practical and good style as well as smart and correct according to the season's fashion mandate.

The Russian coat suit was of brown serge and had a straight skirt—lapped at one side of the front and with three knife pleats set in at either side. The hip-length coat buttoned high to the throat in front with brogue velvet buttons and the narrow turned over collar was of brown velvet also. Turned back cuffs finished the sleeves and there was a stitched belt of the serge passing under straps at the side seams of the coat. The simplicity of this suit was pleasing and the smartness lay in the clever, modern cut, the touches of velvet and the exquisite pressing and the tailored finish. The girl for whom it was purchased passed on with her mother to look for a brown plush hat to match it and the belted coat.

Another suit, brought out at the same occasion, was of blue diagonal with a straight skirt lapped at the front. The coat, straight and pocketless, buttoned in double-breasted style with three big pearl buttons, set near the left shoulder. Turned over collar,

collar and belt were of gray suede, the belt having a pearl buckle. The coat and skirt suit pictured will appeal to the picturesque tastes of the young girl and is at the same time conventional enough for street wear in town. It is made of dark gray and white striped hessian and has a boyish coat with hip and necklets and a wide belt. The soft felt hat is also picturesque but the smart but not too baggy with dull kid top, give the costume the correct note.

### The Girl's Blouse Should Not Be Too Dressy.

Chiffon and lace blouse are not for the schoolgirl, who should wear simple blouses of tub silk or muslin with her tailored suit and for special occasions have a daintier blouse of tucked net or tulle or perhaps of allover embroidery. Insertions of embroidery combined with pintucking make a charming blouse for a young girl and though the embroidery may be as handsome as one desires and the handkerchief linen or batiste which forms the body of the blouse as fine as spun cobwebs, the style should be very simple indeed. The well dressed young girl wears very little lace on her frocks, her blouse or her lingerie. Fine embroidery is preferred and the daintier patterns in insertions and flouncings, rather than the heavy designs, are the favorites. All blouses this season have sleeves to the wrist, but the girl need not wear a high collar unless she possesses the picturesque neckwear of the moment, is the divine privilege of "extreme youth"—and it may be added that only extreme youth looks well in some of the exaggerated collars, frills and ruffles that ambitious manufacturers are turning out by the dozens.

### The Jelly Campfire Frocks Appeal to All Girls.

The Campfire movement has taken as strong a hold on youthful girlhood as the Boy Scout movement on American boyhood. Campfire dresses which almost drive the long adored middie frocks and Peter Thompson dresses into banishment and the knitted vests, ted. cap, so beloved last winter, is

nowhere—at all now, beside the delightful Campfire hat with its flexible brim and its embroidered emblem on the back. Two Campfire dresses are pictured and it will be seen that the general style is simple and that both dresses are extremely practical as well as pleasing to the youthful eye. The costume includes a loose blouse set on a yoke and having long sleeves that button and turn back when necessary. On the sleeve is embroidered the Campfire symbol. Accompanying this blouse, like blouse is a short skirt that may be plain or pleated but which must in any event be provided with one or two tiny pockets with secure button fastenings. These skirt pockets are the best part of the Campfire blouse. Many girls will assure you, the practical frock is accompanied by comely practical boots, built for tramping out of doors, with low, broad soles and sturdy poles. Splendid



Neckwear Models that will make any suit chic.

school and trapping boots for young girls come now in a new tan leather that can be wiped clean, no lather, no soap, with ordinary soap and water, the cleaning in no way injures the edge or luster of the leather. The method of getting boots in best for the day's usefulness is to brush them merely in the early morning, wash in breakfast and school and every mother of every girl will appreciate the new boot. These boots come for winter as well as children and young girls, but the styles for women are distinctive as a rule with the Cuban heels, perforated vamp and high buttoned toe so undemanding by fashion.

The high heel is the demarcation feature between girlhood and womanhood. Not until the young lady has left the school room and walks her way to society is she permitted to wear women's boots with high Cuban heels and curved Louis heels. The girl's foot is always moderate in style without the least country thought it may be made of as fine, beautiful materials and in a dainty fashion as the mother pleases. Usually with her school and play costumes, the young girl wears tan boots in laced or button style.

With her street costumes for afternoon wear, patent leather or dull calf boots with button tops, kid of cloth and with dancing or evening frocks colonial pumps of kid or buckskin with modest heels or buttoned boots with low heels. The one indispensable article in a girl's wardrobe is the big utility coat which may be worn in all weathers and donned hurriedly and carelessly in the manner of a rubber coat, every day frocks of serge or mohair or wool occasionally in the evening over smart frocks of delicate fabric. This winter the boyish overcoat or "Cubist coat" as it is sometimes called, is the fad and every girl longs for one of these jackets—comfortable, easy to put on and take off, and in a sense of heavy plaid material in soft, subdued coloring and the big collar may be strapped up tightly around the throat. These coats come also in black and in ordinary crepe, materials and come of them have ranging sleeve and number-lapels and collars. For outing wear there are mackinaw coats of plaid and plain material—some of

them snowy white for country and skating wear. The mackinaw with a head is evidently going to be the winter favorite, from the way these coats are being snapped up.

A new raw silk sweater for campus wear is pictured. These sweaters are very warm—warmer, some contend, than wool—and they fit exquisitely and are very smart and distinctive. The sweater pictured is of brown and white raw silk and has a sailor collar and long sleeves. It accompanies a campfire frock of brown serge, a knitted white hat and tan buttoned boots.

Every girl needs a dainty evening frock or two and one charming model is pictured. The tunic of embroidered pale blue chiffon falls over a skirt of pale pink mesh-like. The embroidery on the chiffon being in delicate shades of pink. The sash also is pink and but- toned bows of pink satin to match the pretty pink and blue costume. In the hair is a soft pink satin hairdo with a wired bow and cluster of maiden hair fern and pink satin rosettes. Pompadour chiffon, draped over plain colored mesallines, or over skirts of ruffled white net make enchanting party frocks for young girls and usually the flowered chiffon is draped up in some simple painter style above the straight narrow satin or net skirt which reveals the buttoned satin boot or slipper to match.

## New Coat Neckwear for AUTUMN

THE day of daintiness is passing—so far as the tailored suit is concerned. Eccentric skirts and fanciful collars have taken the place of simple, straight lines, and huge splashes of white in the way of lace or embroidery collar and cuffs add a youthful and festive suggestion. But what is the "manipulation" the garment may have been in the first place.

Even stout and middle-aged persons don't themselves—rather absurdly, if that be considered—in the manner of the collar which should only be worn by slender, straight young persons and it is not at all unusual to see a handsomely dressed woman of forty or thereabout wearing an enormous coat collar of Irish lace and linen at the back—and because that neck is so long straight with the firmness of youth, dangles two inches or more in space away from the coat against which a deep collar should always lie to give the right effect.

The neckwear of the moment, like everything else, divided by fashion during the past few years, is for the woman of long and slender lines and only the slim-shouldered and straight, slender throat looks well in the tall, flaring collar of the moment with its stiff or frills sweeping out at

either side. On most young girls these picturesque collars are made of mesh-like or one snap with discrimination, there are styles to be had for almost every type of neck—except of course the aged neck which should have its softness and its sagged lines discreetly under a trim, high stock collar of face or net, encircled by a string of pearls, a neck-dressing that invariably lends distinction to the pose of the head without danger of adding years to the face.

Most of the new "high low" collars open quite deeply on the chest, though many of them are so constructed that they may be worn high or low as their nature impels. Such a collar is shown in the illustration of a Robespierre collar and four-in-hand. This collar is really a part of a tub silk shirt worn under the coat of blue



The Graceful Robespierre may be worn high or low.

doors, or quite low to make a becoming doublet, indoors. A shirt of white brocade with amber glass buttons will be stitched in amber colored silk and another with pink glass buttons may have pink stitching. The Medici collar is a new addition to the ranks of picturesque neckwear and one of these collars is illustrated. It is a very tall affair—much taller at the back than at the front where it dips slightly to show the chin and throat immediately beneath. A rather stiff frill around the top of the collar suggests the ruff worn by Katherine de Medici and other ladies of her time. The Medici collar pictured is made of sheer embroidery insertion and Irish lace, the frill at the edge being of pleated handkerchief linen. The collar is worn over a trotteur frock of sape colored fabric and the smoked pearl buttons on the collar are in the grayish-brown shade of the costume.

collar is really a part of a tub silk shirt worn under the coat of blue



The Stately Styles are for Long Throated Women.

Neckwear Models that will make any suit chic.

**ARDMORE LINE IS TAKING FORM**

**CITIZENS OF OKLAHOMA TOWN HAVE RAISED A BONUS OF \$100,000**

**WILL IT COME HERE?**

**Wichita Falls Has Been Mentioned As Western Terminus For Line**

The railroad from Ardmore, Oklahoma to this city is assuming more definite form, according to press reports, especially since Ardmore citizens have raised the \$100,000 bonus asked by the promoters of the road. The proposition is being taken seriously enough in railroad circles, as is evidenced by the fact that both the Frisco and Rock Island have signed trackage agreements.

The promoter of the road is John S. Ringling, part owner of Ringling Brothers' circus. In recent interviews he has been quoted as saying that Wichita Falls was the proposed west has not yet, so far as can be learned, submitted any definite proposition to anyone here.

Postmaster Bacon recently wrote to S. A. Douglas, postmaster at Ardmore regarding the road and received the following reply:

"Our contract for the railroad calls for some point west to the Rock Island. There has been some Wichita Falls talk, also some Lawton talk. I don't know which of these two places, if either, will get the extension from the Rock Island west."

The published plans for the line say it will built into Wichita Falls and west here into the Southern Panhandle, giving two new outlets.

**WICHITA FALLS STUDENTS WILL ORGANIZE CLUB**

**Motto Will Be To 'Advertise Wichita Falls at the University and University at Wichita Falls'**

Austin, Texas, Oct. 29.—The fourth week of active school work at the University of Texas during the present session came to a close Saturday night and practically every new student from Wichita Falls by this time has become thoroughly settled down and has acquired that feeling of self-reliance and independence that is said to belong to every college student.

The "Queen City of the Panhandle" is well represented at the University this year, there being eleven handsome boys and five beautiful girls in the institution who register from Wichita Falls.

Among this number some are already showing signs of future prominence and it is not at all improbable that during the course of the 1912-13 session some of the Wichita Falls students will gain for themselves positions of honor and trust that are not obtained by the majority of students.

In fact at the present time, Miss Gladys Trueblood, a graduate of the Wichita Falls high school and now a member of the junior class here, holds the distinction of being among the ten students who last year made the highest grades in their work.

But the mental faculties of most people in the University were taken far from the realm of study last Saturday afternoon and cheers and songs and lusty yells resounded from Clark field as thrill after thrill was felt by the spectators at the Varsity-Haskell Indian football game.

Not until the whistle was blown to announce the end of the last quarter was the final result in sight; and the game was one of the few that University students have witnessed this year when they felt that their team was at its best. The score was 14 to 7 against the Indians who were from Haskell University of Kansas.

Present at the contest were probably three thousand people and newspaper reporters representing ten of the largest dailies of Texas carefully recorded each move and play during the progress of the battle. Immediately following the conclusion of the game, the cheer leaders announced that a "night shirt parade" would be held as soon as darkness should have arrived, and as night settled down over the forty-acre campus, the students began to assemble in front of the main building to take part in the jubilee.

Wrapped in sheets or night shirts of solid white and pounding steadily on tubs, tin cans and other noise makers, hundreds of male students danced around and around a huge bon-fire for fifteen or twenty minutes with spectators crowded together on every side to witness the performance. Some boys were dressed as painted Redskins, and some had hung at their belts imitations of scalp as reminders of the victory over the Indians of the afternoon.

At last about seven o'clock when all had assembled, the yell leaders, Teddy Reese and Hubert Jones, led the white clad figures in single file from the campus and headed the long and noisy line towards the business portion of the city more than a mile away. Straight through the Capitol building, the seventh largest structure in the world, the gang rushed in pell mell haste and as Congress avenue was reached, the leaders wound here and there in fantastic circles and figures, so that the entire avenue was completely covered on one side for

more than a block with the largest night shirt parade that many students here have ever participated in. People stopped to watch the strange procession, and all traffic was temporarily blocked by the very force of numbers of the paraders and spectators.

The line proceeded on down the street for nearly three quarters of a mile through the lobby of the Driskill Hotel and back again to the principal portion of the business part of Austin, the corner of Sixth street and Congress avenue. Here the students stopped for ten minutes or more and gave college yells, counted the score and celebrated in other methods from which silence was conspicuously absent. Street cars, automobiles and other vehicles were hopelessly blocked and crowds of people pressed forward on every side, but the students were in control of the situation that night and no accidents resulted.

Leaving Congress avenue, a visit was made to the mansion of Governor Colquitt and repeated calls were made for a speech, but the Governor was absent from the city attending the fair in San Antonio and the students soon left for the home of President Sidney Mezes of the University. He was also absent from home. Soon afterwards the crowd dispersed having shown a magnificent exhibition of college spirit concerning which newspapers through this section of the State devoted much space in their Sunday issues.

The students were the more inclined to celebrate the victory last Saturday afternoon because of a recent defeat which the team suffered on the occasion of their trip to Dallas, Saturday Oct. 19th. There the University of Oklahoma eleven, combined team work with effective playing and snatched victory from the Texas boys who seemed to lack that quality known as "pep" to such a degree that the players were almost helpless before the rushes of the lads from the "Sooner" State.

However, the defeat of their football team did not prevent all of the students from Texas University who made the trip to Dallas from enjoying themselves in that city. Among those from Wichita Falls who were passengers on the University special train to Dallas were Ralph Mathis, Gerald Pond, Edison Jalonic, Miss Annie Carrigan and Hubert Jones.

The day was perfect, the crowds immense and the spirits of the visitors rose in proportion as the day unfolded. Experiences of interest and novelty awaited the visitors. All of the University students enjoyed themselves to the limit and those from Wichita Falls had the added pleasure of meeting on grounds many people from home. The streets of Dallas and at the fair following is a complete list of Wichita Falls students in the University of Texas, giving the class and department to which each belongs:

Miss Annie Carrigan, Junior; college of arts.  
Edison Jalonic, Junior; college of arts.  
Ralph Mathis, Sophomore; college of arts.

Gerald Pond, Sophomore; electrical engineering department.  
Myrtle Henderson, Freshman; college of arts.  
Muriel Hickman, Freshman; college of arts.

Miss Clara Parker, Senior; college of arts, and candidate for an A. B. degree.  
Miss Gladys Trueblood, Junior; educational department.  
Joe Ward, Freshman; department of engineering.

Harold Murph, Freshman; department of engineering.  
Wayne Somerville, Junior; law and college arts.  
Willey Fuller, Sophomore; department of law.

Laverne Somerville, Freshman; college of arts.  
Percy Luecke, Freshman class; college of arts.  
Hubert Jones, Junior; college of arts.

Jerome Stone, Sophomore; department of architecture.  
Wace Yeager left a few days ago to attend a business school in Dallas.

Many student clubs have been organized and a meeting will be called in a few days to organize a Wichita Falls club with the motto "Advertise Wichita Falls at the University; and the University at Wichita Falls."  
JEROME SEYMOUR STONE.

**NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW PENDING**

**Standard Oil Interest Have Offered To Sell Stock of Waters, Pierce Co.**

New York, Oct. 28.—Taking of the testimony of John Archbold in the Standard Waters-Pierce litigation was postponed today until Thursday pending the negotiations to settle the suit out of court. Although counsel for neither side would discuss the case today it became known Saturday that Mr. Archbold, John D. Rockefeller and other Standard interests had offered to sell their holdings in the Waters-Pierce Company to H. Clay Pierce, thus settling the fight for control.

The deal would involve \$3,000,000, it was said.

Housekeeping with denatured alcohol is advocated by a contemporary. It is claimed that for cooking it is cheaper and better than coal at present prices, and that much of the labor involved in caring for oil lamps is saved when alcohol is used as an illuminant. An alcohol radiator may also be used satisfactorily for heating rooms in spring and fall.

**AN ELOPEMENT NIPPED IN BUD**

**MOTHER WAS ON THE JOB AND DAUGHTER WILL CONTINUE IN HIGH SCHOOL**

**GIRL LOCKED IN HER ROOM**

**Noise of Preparations Warded Parent Who Effectively Prevented Execution of Plan**

Father wasn't at home, but mother was, and mother was on the job quite extensively, also. That was why an incipient romance was nipped in the bud and two very young people forced to abandon, for the present, their dream of the vine-clad cottage and all the et cetera.

The elopement had been planned for Saturday night. The young woman, a high school student, had another girl to come over to spend the night, the girl friend being wise to the evening's program. The young man, with a friend, was to wait outside beneath the silvery moon until the appointed hour, when the girls were to come out by the window route, like them to the county clerk and to the parson and then for the pressed vine-clad cottage.

The girls went to their room early and sat down to wait. The house was all still. The hours dragged by, like hours always do when you're waiting for a train or something else but finally the young men were in sight. Everything was lovely so far and it looked like everything was going as per schedule, just as Harold and Gwendolyn made their get-away in the novel.

But, as was stated previously, mother was on the job. You cannot get two girls and a suit-case and other things out of a window with any excess of quietude and there was noise. In the novel, Gwendolyn thoughtfully put a sleeping-powder in mother's tea, but this young lady hadn't thought of that; besides, her mother didn't drink tea.

So mother investigated and found what was about to transpire. She locked the door to the room and let her presence be known. The girls went to bed. The young men waited long and patiently, as all true lovers do, but no girls. Yesterday morning the door to the room was still locked and the girls were inside; also at noon and late in the evening. There had been no breakfast, no dinner and supper was beginning to look doubtful. So the girls capitulated.

There was a familiar room wedding, its way to the high school from that home this morning. But what became of the young man the affiant affeth not.

**BIGGEST DEAL IN YELLOW PINE LUMBER**

**Beaumont Companies Contract for 18,000,000 Feet Per Month**

By Associated Press. Houston, Texas, Oct. 28.—What is declared to be the largest yellow pine lumber deal ever consummated in the South was closed here today when the Continental Lumber Co. and the Beaumont Lumber Co. closed contracts for the entire output of ten large concerns with a capacity of eighteen million feet per month.

Lynch Davidson is at the head of the new concern.

**GOVERNOR WILSON RESUMES SPEECHMAKING**

**Left Princeton This Morning for Southeastern Pennsylv. via**

By Associated Press. Princeton, Oct. 28.—After an interruption of a week, Governor Wilson resumed campaigning today. He left here for Southeastern Pennsylvania to speak at West Chester at noon. He speaks tonight at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, under the auspices of a league of independent republicans, and later at the Democratic rally.

The governor looks forward to a strenuous week of speech making mostly in New York and New Jersey. Gov. Wilson last night issued a statement calling attention to the importance of electing state legislators for the election of Democratic senators. The statement says: "I am particularly anxious that the Democrats of those states in which senators are to be chosen should remember that the control of the government depends as much upon the majority in the senate as upon the presidency itself. I hope that in those states, particularly, special attention will be concentrated upon the necessity of obtaining a majority in the state legislatures."

The nominee said the states he had in mind were New Jersey, Colorado, Illinois, West Virginia, Wyoming and Nevada.

The governor announced last night his plans for the remainder of the campaign, as follows: Monday, Oct. 28.—Leave Princeton 9:33 a. m. Speech at West Chester, Pa., at noon; speeches at Academy of Music and convention hall, Philadelphia, at night. Tuesday—State business at Trenton

and speech at Newark, N. J., at night. Wednesday—Speeches at Wildwood and Burlington, N. J. Thursday—Conference at Democratic headquarters, New York, and speech at Madison Square Garden. Friday—Speech at Rochester, N. Y. Saturday—Review college men's Wilson and Marshall club parade, New York; speaks at Monmouth, N. J., at night.

**GOVERNOR WILSON WILL DEVOTE PRACTICALLY THE REMAINDER OF HIS TIME IN SPEAKING FOR THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET IN NEW JERSEY IN THE HOPE OF INSURING THE ELECTION OF WILLIAM HUGHES, RECENTLY CHOSEN IN THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES AS THE CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, AS WELL AS A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE, SO AS TO INSURE A DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSOR IN THE EVENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION.**

**SOCIALISTS WANT REPRESENTATION**

**Taking Steps to Have Members of That Party on the Election Boards**

Steps to secure representation on the election boards at the polls on election day are being made today by the Socialists of this city, who are seeking to have Socialists appointed as clerks at the voting boxes. It is expected that anyone volunteering to serve in that capacity will be appointed without objection. The Republicans and Progressives, particularly the latter, are already represented, as the names of several "Bull Moosers" appear in the list of election officers appointed by the commissioners' court last year.

The election judges for all the boxes were named in February, 1911, although the officers for the new boxes created not long ago by the court are yet to be appointed. The list follows:

- Precinct 1.—J. Weidman, presiding; Vic Stampfl, J. W. Stone, L. C. Hinckley.
- Precinct 2.—G. D. Anderson, presiding; J. D. Avis, T. C. Thatcher, H. J. Bachman.
- Precinct 3.—W. H. Gwinn, presiding; A. C. Griesemer.
- Precinct 4.—Frank Jenne, presiding; John Moore, J. W. Dooheo, C. G. Blidderback.
- Precinct 5.—J. G. Hardin, presiding; A. F. Dodson, J. A. Staley, W. T. Williams.
- Precinct 6.—G. T. Akers, presiding; Ralph Hines, C. L. McCullough, W. P. Dooley.
- Precinct 7.—S. L. Denny, presiding; J. R. Pace.
- Precinct 8.—J. H. Nance, presiding; S. H. McCarty.
- Precinct 9.—L. F. Ramming, presiding; F. M. Myers.
- Precinct 10.—F. D. Woodruff, presiding; Tom Hoxie, J. T. Gibson, D. T. Cross.
- Precinct 11.—M. J. Gardner, presiding; F. M. McKinley, J. L. Jackson, W. J. Bullock.

**MARTIAL LAW NOT PROBABLE IN TEXAS**

**It Is Declared President Has No Intention of Taking Such a Step**

By Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 28.—Officials here today denied there was any intention on the part of President Taft to declare martial law over any part of Texas as a result of the continuance of the revolution in Mexico. It has, however, been found necessary to enlarge the police powers of the regular army patrolling the borders.

This applies not only to the arresting of armed rebels crossing the line to escape pursuit, but also their detention. Serious embarrassment to the officers charged with the execution of the neutrality laws has followed the discharge by state judicial officials under habeas corpus of fugitives held by the army and officials of the department of justice and this difficulty is to be met by regarding refugees as military prisoners beyond the reach of state authorities.

Federal Reinforcements Reach Juarez. By Associated Press. Juarez, Oct. 28.—Two hundred federal regulars arrived early today to reinforce the defeated garrison here. They were compelled to fight on the march from Casas Grandes and tell of a battle seventy-two miles south of Juarez Friday, in which sixty rebels under Gen. Salazar were routed by the federal-machine guns.

It was said the rebel slaughter was so great that the ground was soaked with blood and that the federals suffered but two wounded. However, many of the soldiers arriving here last night carried two rifles.

**NO BUSINESS MAN FEARS INTERRUPTION**

**By Associated Press. Westchester, Pa., Oct. 28.—"Pennsylvania expects New Jersey expects, the country expects the Democrats to win," declared Gov. Wilson today, "and as the expectation grows, the prosperity of the country is not checked for a moment. There is not a business man in the country who fears a year of interruption of his business unless he has been breaking the laws of the land and the laws of honor."**

**PANIC SCARECROW RATTLED BY TAFT**

**SAYS PROMISE OF TARIFF REFORM WAS CAUSE OF PANIC OF 1893**

**A LEAP INTO THE DARK**

**He Declares, Would Be Election of Wilson—Believes Surprise Awaits Opponents**

By Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 28.—President Taft today made public a statement in which he declared that the four years of depression which followed the second election of President Cleveland were due to the promise of tariff reform and the Democratic changes in the tariff that followed. The president says that the issue before the voters is clear. On the one hand, prosperity and real progress; on the other a leap into the dark. The American people, he continued, have more than once surprised those who thought the people were being successfully fooled and he believes that a similar surprise awaits his opponents in the coming election.

**A VERY EARLY MORNING WEDDING**

**Judge Felder 'Roused From Slumbers' Sunday Morning For Hymenal Ceremony**

County Judge Felder was aroused from slumber in the very small hours of yesterday morning, by a knock at his door and on responding found a cab-driver, who announced that there was a couple seeking to be united in marriage. The judge was clad only in his robe de nuit (French for night) but hastily put on some more clothes and summoned the couple into the house where the ceremony was performed.

The couple were Scott Short and Miss Edith West, both of Davidson, Oklahoma. They came in on the midnight Northwestern, routed County Clerk Reid out and got their license then proceeded to Judge Felder's and were married. They left on an early train for Dallas and will return shortly to make their home at Davidson.

**GENERAL FELIX DIAZ SENTENCED TO DIE**

**Three Other Officers Sentenced to Death at Same Time by Court Martial**

Mexico City, Oct. 28.—General Felix Diaz, leader of the revolution recently inaugurated in Vera Cruz and three of his confederates, have been sentenced to death by the court-martial before which they were tried in that city. Besides General Diaz, the condemned officers are: Colonel Antonio Miguel, Major Zerate, and Lieutenant Salustio. Other officers, according to the dispatch, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment as follows:

Ten years, Captain Hermilio Martinez, Lieut. Camacho and Lieut. Malin; two years, Gabriel Ramez, administrator of the customs house, and Herman Arrostegui, who was the Diaz press censor.

At the same time word of the verdict against Diaz was received came the report that the military court had decided to recognize the order of suspension of sentence which the military leader granted pending investigation as to whether the trial of Diaz should be by military or civil court. Popular apprehension regarding the fate of Diaz has not been greatly allayed, however, by this action of the court-martial.

The delay in the receipt of the news regarding the outcome of the military trial is characteristic of all communication between the capital and Vera Cruz. The uncertainty as to what is transpiring there has served to increase the tension of the situation. Friends of Diaz here fear the consequences of the conflict of authority which has arisen between the judiciary and military courts. If the military court observes the order of the civil authorities, the final disposition of the case will be long postponed. But if it would be no surprise to thousands here to receive a message announcing the execution of the rebel general and his associates.

Efforts to save their lives especially that of Diaz, continue unabated. Prominent women, men high in affairs, members of congress and even high army officers, have appealed to President Madero for clemency, but to all he has given the same negative answer. To a group of women he intimated that to show clemency would be construed by the world as an indication of weakness. He cited as an example that when he captured Juarez he pardoned Gen. Navarro, which action the world attributed to weakness instead of magnanimity.

An incident showing the popular attitude occurred at Chapultepec on the occasion of a visit of a committee of women who pleaded for the lives of the condemned men. When leaving the castle they were cheered by cadets of the military college quartered in the same building.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

Capital . . . . \$100,000.00  
Surplus . . . . \$120,000.00

Established 1884

**UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY**

Any woman who has to look after the many details of housekeeping finds it a great convenience to pay her household bills by checks. We like accounts of this kind. You ought to be a regular bank depositor and have a checking account, because you will then be in line with modern business methods.

Officers and Directors

R. E. HUFF, Pres. F. M. GATES, Vice Pres.  
J. D. AVIS, Vice Pres. W. M. MCGREGOR, Cashier.  
J. G. HARDIN W. M. COLEMAN.

**The Wichita State Bank**

*The Guaranty Fund Bank*

Solicits your business on the following principals.

- Security of Funds.
- Liberality of Treatment.
- Conservation of Management.

There has never been a single cent lost by a depositor in a State Bank in Texas.

We are as liberal with our customers as sound conservative banking will permit.

You no doubt noticed that our last published statement showed a cash reserve of 48 per cent. WHEN THE LAW ONLY REQUIRES 25 per cent, which shows that we are in a position to take care of our customers when they need money.

Officers and Directors.

J. M. Bell, Mayor.  
M. J. Gardner, Ranchman.  
T. J. Waggoner, Ranchman.  
W. W. Livville, Ranchman.  
B. J. Bean, Merchant.  
W. E. Ferguson, President.  
W. W. Gardner, Cashier.  
Lester Jones, Asst. Cashier.

**First State Bank & Trust Company**

Capital Stock . . \$75,000  
Surplus and Profits \$10,500


—Even Directors—  
Forty-Three Stockholders  
One Thousand Customers

Total resources, including stockholders' liability, now totals more than **Three Hundred Seventy Five Thousand Dollars**

We offer the services of a bank equipped in every way to handle your business in a satisfactory manner.

**When you get your money**

What will you do with it?



You get ahead on what you save, not on what you earn. When you've worked hard for your money it is not folly to squander it? Bank your money and this will give you more pleasure than fooling it away. Besides when "rainy day" comes you'll have shelter. It will be a pleasure to see Let our Bank be your Bank.

**City National Bank**

United States Depository

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Ed Howard... General Manager

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

- For District, County and Precinct office, nominated in the Democratic primary of July 27th: For Representative, 101st District: PATRICK HENRY. For District Atty., 30th Judicial Dist.: EDGAR SCURRY. For County Judge: C. B. WELDER. For County Attorney: T. R. (Dad) HOONE. For County Clerk: E. P. WALSH. For Sheriff: R. L. RANDOLPH. For District Clerk: A. F. KERR. For County School Superintendent: R. M. JOHNSON. For Tax Assessor: JOHN ROBERTSON. For Tax Collector: HARRY DAUGHERTY. For County Treasurer: TOM McHAM. For County Commissioner Precinct 1: J. P. JACKSON. For Justice of the Peace: Place 1—W. E. BROTHERS. Place 2—W. J. HOWARD. For Constable: FRANK BURNS.

PROGRESSIVE NOMINEES.

- For President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT. For Vice-President: HIRAM JOHNSON. For Governor: Ed C. Lasater, of Fairbairns. For Lieutenant Governor: W. H. Featherston, of Henrietta. For Controller: George E. Kepple, of Houston. For Attorney General: Henry Lee Bordon of Houston. For State Treasurer: T. S. McBride, of Dallas. For Commissioner of Agriculture: Harvey C. Stiles of San Marcos. For Railroad Commissioner: O. S. Newell of San Antonio. For Associate Justice Supreme Court: (2 year term) J. M. McCormick, of Dallas. (4 year term) U. S. Goen, of El Paso. For Congressman at Large: (1) Z. T. White, of El Paso. (2) F. M. Etheridge, of Dallas. For Congressman 13th District: Lewis Lindsey. Electors at Large: E. H. Hill, of Panhandle. C. W. Hutchinson of Fort Worth. T. J. Martin of Spoford. C. A. Gray of Bonham. District Electors: 1. J. M. Singleton of Jefferson. 2. E. G. Christian of Batson. 3. J. L. Jackson, of Tyler. 4. J. T. Stark of Plano. 5. A. C. Wilson, of Dallas. 6. Tyler Haswell of Bryan. 7. Geo. W. Burkitt of Palestine. 8. Walter B. Sharpe of Houston. 9. Max P. Schorre, of Runge. 10. George East of San Marcos. 11. M. W. Kinsinger of Parnella. 12. W. P. Hallmark of Dublin. 13. Pat Dooling of Quannah. 14. William L. Stiles of San Antonio. 15. John C. Scott of Corpus Christi. 16. H. A. Baker of Albany.

(Adv.)

In 1908 Texas gave Bryan 217,302 votes to 65,015 for Taft. In 1912 she ought to do better than in 1908 by at least 100,000. She can do this if the charge bell with a half-pail of water, its normal strength. Taft's total vote in the United States in 1908 was 7,678,908 to Bryan's 6,409,104. If Wilson can do as well as Bryan, considering that the Republican party's strength is about equally divided there can be but little doubt of the outcome.

Next Monday is Trades Day in Wichita Falls and even larger crowds than were here last month are expected. Merchants are beginning to cooperate to make the day especially attractive to farmers and stockmen coming from a distance by offering special bargains on that day and it promises to become not only a day of exchange for livestock but a day for buying supplies as well.

State Senator Vaughan, who will be Congressman from the First Texas District, is the father of the resolution which was passed by the legislature which would amend the constitution by giving cities and towns of over 5000 people the right to adopt by vote the people such charter as they may

see proper. Senator Vaughan is one of the leading prohibitionists of Texas, and that of itself should put to rest that this amending of the constitution relative to city charters is a pet project of the liquor interests to give greater power and latitude to the liquor dealers. There is absolutely nothing to that kind of talk, and it was put in circulation for no other purpose than to prejudice the pros and induce them to vote down the amendment. Cities of over 5000 population should have the privilege of adopting the kind of city charter that will best suit their purposes. If this amendment carries, and it should, they will then be given that right.

Captain Bill McDonald is out strong for Wilson. This ought to tickle the pros. It is claimed by Captain Bill that he had used nothing stronger than a bucket of water.—Corpus Christi Caller.

According to all the descriptions we have heard and read of the infernal regions, we are of the opinion that water would be about the most effective weapon that could be employed in an attack upon it. However, it is our information that his "trusty six-shooter" is Captain Bill's favorite weapon, in the use of which he excels. At least he enjoys the reputation of being mighty "handy" with his gun and quick to get the drop, hence his nationwide reputation for bravery.—Denison Herald.

It was ex-Senator Forsaker who said that McDonald was "a man who would charge hell with a half-pail of water, and he was not far wrong. But Captain Bill is cool-headed, and before he begins action, or as the Houston Post so aptly expresses it, "before he begins to wiggle the index finger of his right hand," he makes sure he is getting the right man.

After this presidential affair is over the next thing to occupy the minds of our American people is to figure just how they are going to buy and pay for their Christmas presents and have enough left to finance their monthly grocery bills. It will be no trick at all to do this after Wilson takes the presidential chair.

The Turks are fond of women. That is their weak point in war and a Greek is safe when accompanied by a woman. This, however, does not mean that the Greek soldiers wear their kilt uniforms to make believe they are ballet girls.

It is hardly likely the great powers of Europe will stand calmly by and watch the hostilities now under full headway between the Turks and the allied forces of the Balkan kingdom, and yet the war has all the earmarks of winding up in one of the bloodiest affairs the world has ever known, or that history records. Both sides seem determined to make a fight to the finish, and unless the powers interfere there won't be much left of either after the smoke of battle clears off.

Ardmore, Okla., has signed up a contract with some combination of railroad promoters to build a railroad from that place to some point west of the Rock Island. In connection with this it is believed this new road expects to Lawton, Okla., or to Wichita Falls by way of Waukeka. Of course, there is nothing certain as to whether this city will get the new road, but it is worth investigating, and is a matter for our Chamber of Commerce to take up. This city needs and must have another railroad or two, and the sooner she gets them, the better. Railroads and factories are city builders, and Wichita Falls, city that she has got a start, must keep going. She can do this by a united pull-together effort on the part of her citizens.

A great hue and cry has been going up from both branches of the Republicans during the campaign because Governor Woodrow Wilson once expressed an opinion that all classes of migrants—do not make desirable citizens. It will be noticed that the would-be assassin of former President Roosevelt is an unbacked foreigner. President McKinley's assassin was an anarchistic foreigner with an unpronounceable name. Truth is our immigration laws are too lax and too many embryonic assassins and other criminals get into this country.—Pensacola (Fla.) Journal.

That opinion of Gov. Wilson, though uttered years ago, is true nevertheless. There are those who contend that a foreigner should be required to reside in this country twenty years before being given the right of franchise, and they are not often wrong. An American born boy of the age of ten or twelve years is more entitled and is better qualified to exercise the privilege of casting an intelligent ballot than nine-tenths of all the foreigners that come to American citizens after they become citizens, but we deny our boys that right until they reach the age of 21 years. By far the greater portion of foreigners make splendidly thorough Americanized, but there is a considerable per cent of them who are the off-scourings of their own native countries, who have left their own country for their country's good and whose departure was forced. They come over here, are given the privilege of the ballot, and the very fact that one of our presidents has been assassinated by one of their number and the life of an ex-president has been attempted should be conclusive evidence to all right-thinking, right-minded, liberty-loving people that Gov. Woodrow Wilson had not apologized for what he has said. The only fault to be found with the Democratic presidential nominee is that he did not make his opinion strong enough. That he will lose many votes of foreigners for what he has said, cannot be denied, but the votes he should gain by it should more than offset

Wichita county's cotton crop, this season will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 bales. This isn't bad at all and will go a long way towards putting the farmers even after the poor crop years. A large acreage of wheat is being sown under favorable conditions and with half a chance Wichita county will yet prove her agricultural merit.

We again call attention to the fact that The Times will have a leased wire in its office election night which will be used solely for election returns. The Times expects to have as prompt and complete bulletins on election night as any newspaper in the country.

The conviction of Police Lieutenant Becker for the murder of the gambler Herman Rosenthal was indeed a surprise to Texans who are unused to seeing murderers pay the penalties for their crimes. As had as New York is, it is still a serious matter for a murderer when he comes before the courts of justice in that State.

The Houston Post has discovered the meanest "tightwad" in the universe. The Post, like all good Democratic newspapers, is soliciting funds for the Wilson campaign fund, and the smallest contribution so far received was from a fellow who signed his name as I. M. Tightwad. His contribution consisted of a Mexican 1-cent piece, and he was careful to inquire about the engraved receipt he was to receive for his contribution.

There are fields of cotton in this immediate section—in territory that does the greater portion of its marketing and trading in Wichita Falls, that will easily make an average of a bale per acre. In fact, there are a few crops that have already made an average yield of about that much, and there yet remains in the fields as much as a half bale per acre. This should be sufficient proof of the fact that this is a cotton country second to none in Texas. "Come to Wichita County."

The Chicago people are having a great deal of trouble with Jack Johnson, the negro prize fighter and all-round tough. The fun of the thing, if there be any fun about it, is that the Chicago people are wholly responsible for Johnson's conduct. Why he became the champion bruiser of the world they received him with open arms and treated him not only as a hero but as a social equal, and, in some instances, a social superior. His head was turned and he became just what he is—a brainless brute, unthinkingly impatient of all restraint, either legal or social. Had he remained in the South, where well-known and well-defined barriers between the races exist, his present and future might have been different. His case illustrates well the wisdom of the South and the folly of the North in their respective attitudes toward the negro.—Houston Chronicle.

CAPITAL VALUES OF AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND THE RAILWAYS.

According to the estimates of the national wealth of the United States made by the Bureau of Census the value of the railroads increased but little more than half as fast as the value of all property from 1890 to 1910.

From 1900 to 1910 the capital value of agriculture increased from \$20,439,901,164 to \$40,991,449,090; the value of manufactures from \$8,976,356,000 to \$18,428,370,000; the cost of road and equipment of the railways from \$10,865,315,400 to \$14,337,816,000. The gross value of the products of manufacture increased from \$11,406,927,000 in 1900 to \$26,672,052,000 in 1910. The total operating revenues of the railways increased from \$1,487,044,214 to \$2,754,667,435. This is an increase of 81.3 per cent in the gross value of manufactured products was accompanied by an increase of 105.3 per cent in manufacturing capital; while the increase of 85 per cent in the total operating revenues of the railways was accompanied by an increase of only 40.2 per cent in their cost of road and equipment.

The capital value of agriculture includes all farm property, land, buildings, implements, machinery, and live stock as enumerated by the census. The capital value of manufactures, as defined by the census, includes the value of property employed for the purposes of production, excluding rented property, but does not include any allowance for patent rights or good will. The capital value of the railways used in this comparison is "the cost of road and equipment" as it stands on their books and, as reported by them to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The report of the Bureau of the Census for 1900 indicated that the gross capitalization of the industrial combinations then in existence was more than twice as great as their capital value. The gross capitalization of the railways was about 12 per cent greater than the cost of road and equipment; in 1900 and 28 per cent greater in 1910. The net capitalization of the railways, which is the amount for which they are responsible to the public, almost exactly coincided in 1910 with the cost of road and equipment.

Because of the peculiar nature of the industry, it is impracticable to arrive at a satisfactory and comparable estimate of the net return on the capital in agriculture. The great similarity of the manufacturing and railway industries permits estimates of the return on capital that in a broad and general way are comparable. Approximately, the percentage of net return on the capital value

of manufactures in 1900 was 17.119 per cent and that on the cost of road and equipment of the railways 4.650 per cent. In 1910, when the capital value of manufactures had increased 105.3 per cent, the percentage of net return was 12.041 per cent, while on the cost of road and equipment of the railways, which had increased 40.2 per cent, the percentage of net return was 5.799 per cent. That is, in 1900 the percentage of net return on capital in manufactures was nearly four times as great as that on the cost of road and equipment of the railways; in 1910 it was over twice as great. In both cases the interest on capital is included in net return.

While these comparisons are subject to qualification, it is not believed that, were absolutely accurate and comparable data available, there would be any substantial change in the general conclusions.

These facts and figures which are based on official statistics of the United States Government are from the just issued Bulletin No. 39 of the Bureau of Railway Economics.

DAN HANNA'S DATES

Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, son of the late Mark Hanna, largely interested in iron and steel, steamboats and railroads, admits that he has contributed \$177,000 to the third term movement. His testimony before Senator Clapp's committee may be summarized thus: "When did you become a Progressiver?" "Last spring."

"When did the Taft administration indict you and your associates for rebelling?" "April 2, 1911."

There may be men at Armageddon battling with the Lord for social justice who have a better excuse than this, but we doubt it.—New York World.

The trial of Lieutenant of Police Becker of New York City, charged with the murder of Rosenthal, the gambler, was finished within 100 days after the crime was committed and the verdict rendered by the jury was "guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged." That is a record breaker for American trial courts in trials of that nature, and the verdict was somewhat of a surprise, perhaps for the reason that New York juries as well as juries in other states, more often hang themselves than the man on trial. This was a most celebrated case, and of course, the case is not yet. In this day and time it seems the rule for a chief of police to get together and murder some one in cold blood, and if caught, for some one or more of them, in order to save their own worthless lives, to turn states evidence. It is this part of the Becker trial that does not appeal strongly to the average man, for the reason that most men cannot understand why it is that a man's testimony, one who will commit willful murder and then turn state's evidence can possibly be relied upon. Doubtless, Becker is a bad egg, and a grafter, and should spend the balance of his days in the penitentiary, but to take his life with no better testimony than that of a bunch of self-admitted thugs and gamblers is going it tolerably strong. He was an officer, and was supposed to protect the public. It was evident from evidence introduced at the trial by witnesses other than those who were implicated in the murder of Rosenthal, that he had grossly violated the trust imposed upon him, and had been tried on such a charge, found guilty and given the limit, no man could criticize the verdict. If the verdict of the jury is carried out and Becker goes to the electric chair, there will always remain doubt in the minds of most thinking and right reasoning people as to whether he was really guilty of the crime for which he was tried and convicted, for the reason that the man who, in the first place, will commit murder, has no regard for the truth when he will serve to prolong his own life. For that reason, the testimony of an accomplice or even one who is strongly suspected of being an accomplice, and who is promised immunity from punishment on condition that he gives in certain testimony, should be corroborated to some extent at least by evidence given in by witnesses whose freedom is not at stake.

If all our friends, the Republicans and Socialists, who voted the Democratic ticket in the July Democratic primaries in this city and county will make good their pledge and support the ticket on November 5th there will be a right smart increase in the Democratic vote, and a considerable slump in the Republican and Socialist vote. Most of them are men of honor and will keep their pledge, though it will go terribly against the grain for some of them to do so.

Senator Culberson has come out strongly against any proposition that bring about a change or modification of the present stock and bond law. In taking the stand he places himself in the attitude of being in direct opposition to that plank in the State Democratic platform adopted at San Antonio in August of this year. He probably bases his opposition to this platform demand on the theory that according to the election law this is not any other "demand" should have been inserted in the platform without the consent of a majority of the people, or a majority of the Democrats. The stock and bond law, as now, is a product of the late Governor Hogg, and it is doubtful whether a majority of the Democrats of Texas are making any "demand" for its modification or its repeal. In this paper's humble judgment, Hogg was the greatest governor this state was ever

RULES PROPOSED FOR THE PARCELS POST.

Rules to be followed by patrons of the parcels post, which will be inaugurated January 1, have been issued by the postoffice department. All packages must bear parcels post stamps, and the ordinary postage will not do. Also, all packages must bear the return card of the sender. The following from Washington has been received: Postmaster General Hitchcock will insist on the enforcement of regular rules regarding the mailing of parcel post packages. No package will be sent through the mails at the parcel post rate unless it bears the distinctive stamp which is being manufactured for that class of mail. No package which does not bear the return card of the sender will be transmitted. There will be few if any exceptions to the rule.

Mr. Hitchcock has ordered that all postmasters be advised of these facts in order that the public may be made familiar with the rules before parcel post becomes an actuality. Every postmaster will be instructed to enlighten the patrons of his office as much as possible on the subject and especially with respect to the use of distinctive parcel post stamps and the sender's return card.

"We are going to see that the little fellows are not crushed, and then we are perfectly willing to see what happens to the big fellows, because the little fellows, give them but half a chance, will grow, and these gentlemen are not big by growth, they are big by promotion, they are big by arrangement, they are big by all sorts of secret understandings and political correspondence. And it is not wise to let the whole be any bigger, than the sum of the pieces." The above is an excerpt from one of Gov. Woodrow Wilson's speeches. The young man starting out in business must see that the Democratic presidential candidate has his interests uppermost in his mind. The rich have and will continue to have the upperhand so long as this country is ruled by Republicanism. It is time for the bottom rail to get on top. The opportunity presents itself in the election of Wilson president of these United States, and when that is done the young man with small capital will have a better opportunity to succeed. He will not be so timid and fearful of being crowded or crushed by the men who has his millions and is making use of them daily to make more millions by crushing the small business man. At the present rate capital is being centralized, it will not take more than another twenty years of Republican rule until the multi-millionaires will be in absolute control of the government at Washington. The young man of small means but of large brain should be able to get far enough in advance what he would mean for the people of the United States and use the ballot to prevent such a calamity that is most assuredly string him in the face.

A stranger commenting on the numerous ads in the Tribune-Chief the other day, was told that these ads were simply an index of the broad and liberal spirit prevailing among the Quannah business men. Quannah business men are far above the average usually found in a small town, hence their advertising amounts to more than that of towns three times Quannah's population. This broad spirit pervades the whole town; the people know they are dealing with honorable men, and the consequence is that catalogue houses do not reap the golden harvest in Quannah they do in many other towns. Quannah people take pride in their town, their institutions and their business men, and the relation between customer and merchant is as pleasant as possible. The Quannah narrow spirit that prevails in towns where the people rather spend their money with the catalogue houses than with their neighbors, is wholly lacking here. That is one of the chief reasons why Quannah is such a pleasant town to live in: the mutual regard and harmony of its people makes it such.—Quannah Tribune-Chief.

Attention, Farmers..... We have just received a car load of Superior Grain Drills. You know they are the best. Our prices are the lowest. We also offer the celebrated Moon Bros. Buggies, in any desired style, from steel tired, open run-a-bouts to two-seated rubber tired carriage at very reasonable prices. Our grocery department is stocked with the best in the market, and the fact that our buying and operating expenses are reduced to the minimum enables us to offer the very best in this line at prices away below the prevailing quotations. Farmers Supply Company Mississippi Street. J. T. GANT, Manager. Phone 468

The Railway Age Gazette in its last week's issue has an interesting comment on the annual report of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, a part of which is herewith reprinted as follows: The M. K. & T. runs through a treeless country. The Frisco, on the other hand, gets down into the lumber country both in Arkansas and in Oklahoma. Of the Frisco's tonnage in 1911, 19.39 per cent was furnished by products of forests. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas needs lumber traffic. It needs a haul northbound of slow low grade tonnage that will furnish a steady traffic that can be depended on and which can be temporarily held up during the times of unusual rush in such commodities as fruit and vegetables and other agricultural products, or in times of unusually heavy passenger traffic. During the year the M. K. & T. bought the outstanding securities of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern and the Wichita Falls & Southern, shown on the accompanying map by a cross-hatched line. These roads, like the M. K. & T. itself, run through a treeless country. The M. K. & T. has also bought, since the close of the year, a short line running from Livingston, through Trinity to Weldon, Texas. Livingston is not shown on the map, but it lies about 20 miles south of the middle of the orphan line of the M. K. & T. running from Trinity to Colmesneil. This orphan line was bought at the time the M. K. & T. was a Gould line. The Goulds, of course, also controlled the International & Great Northern with which the Trinity-Colmesneil line connects, and, therefore, the fact that the M. K. & T. had no connection with this line made little difference, since it was all in the family. As a matter of fact, the reason that this particular Gould line bought the Trinity-Colmesneil line was probably because the M. K. & T. happened just at that time to be in a better position to furnish money for the purchase than was the International & Great Northern. This Trinity-Colmesneil line runs through a good timber country, and the new Livingston-Weldon line also runs down into a very good timber country. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas, it is understood, is now planning to extend its new line from Weldon northwest to some connection with an M. K. & T. line. When this connection is made, lumber traffic of the M. K. & T. ought to be very profitably increased. Since the Katy runs through a treeless country, it will afford a good market for this lumber, and the Wichita Falls lines will afford even a better new market. It is hard to overestimate the importance of the development of this lumber traffic, especially from the point of view of net earnings.

It will be seen from the map that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas does not have tracks of its own into some of the most important cities on its lines, but has trackage rights. The terminal problem of the M. K. & T. five years ago was a serious one, but within the last few years the company has bought or acquired its own terminals in Kansas City, St. Louis and at some other places where it had not previously had its own terminals. The contracts for the trackage rights into these cities are all long term contracts. Most of them are for upwards of 100 years. Moreover, these contracts are favorable in a number of cases, so that instead of being severely hampered by the lack of its own tracks into Kansas City and into St. Louis, the M. K. & T. is really paying in the form of rental only about half of the fixed charges that it would have paid if it had built and owned these lines itself. At San Antonio, however, the Katy has no terminals of its own, and here suffers the full disadvantage that any road suffers which has to get into a competitive city over another road's track and has to use the other road's terminals. Crop conditions in the Katy's territory are better than they have been for years, so that there is every indication that the road will have an opportunity to earn a considerably greater gross this year than it did last year.

M. K. & T. Furnishes Field For Man of Schaff's Ability

The ratio of transportation expenses to gross earnings in 1912 was 41.32 per cent, and in 1911 was 39.25 per cent, comparing with a transportation ratio to revenue on the Frisco in 1911 of 36.46 per cent. The revenue train load on the M. K. & T. was 241 tons, an increase of 15.63 tons over 1911; but the total train load, including company freight, which after all is a better test of operating efficiency, was 273 tons in 1912, an increase of but 6.79 tons, or less than 3 per cent over 1911. The roadbed and bridges are in condition to handle a very considerably heavier train load than 273 tons. Some additional heavy power will probably be needed, and this power is to be provided through the purchase of some Mikado locomotives. The management has adopted as standard 85-lb. rail and in 1911 there were 103 miles of this new 85-lb. rail laid. It would seem that there is an opportunity here for an operating man of the caliber of Mr. Schaff to make improvements in operating conditions which should very materially increase net earnings, even without a heavy increase in gross business; and, as was pointed out, the chances for a considerable increase in gross revenue within the next year are particularly good.

Besides this problem of the unduly high cost of transportation, or possibly directly connected with it, is the fact that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has a rather large proportion of its mileage lying in Texas. It is the common experience of roads operating part of their mileage in Texas that the Texas lines cannot be made to pay, and this has been the experience of the Katy. There have been continual disputes between the Texas commission and the roads operating a part of their mileage in Texas as to how revenues and expenses are allocated as between lines in Texas and lines in other states. Mr. Schaff comes to the M. K. & T. with an open mind in this regard and can meet the Texas commission without the drawback of any former misunderstandings or remembrances of injustices. He has begun a thorough investigation of why these Texas lines have not paid, and from the result of this investigation it may quite possibly follow that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas will be able to find a still further direction in which it can apply its energies toward increasing net earnings.

HOME ENDORSEMENT.

Hundreds of Wichita Falls Citizens Can Tell You All About It Home endorsement, the public expression of Wichita Falls people, should be evidence beyond dispute for every Wichita Falls reader. Surely the experience of friends and neighbors, cheerfully given by them, will carry more weight than the utterances of strangers residing in faraway places. Read the following: F. M. This carpenter, 1108 Scott St., Wichita Falls, Texas, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for various kidney troubles and always found them very beneficial. Some time ago I suffered from pains across the small of my back and in my sides. I also had to get up frequently during the night to pass the kidney secretions. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills so highly recommended, I got a box and used them as directed and in a short time was cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to do all they are advertised to do." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The Wichita Falls Window Glass factory is now in full operation, working a force of from 175 to 200 men and the payroll amounts to from \$12,000 to \$15,000 monthly. This enterprise will run day and night for at least ten months of the year. A dozen or so of such enterprises would almost double the present population of Wichita Falls, and they can be secured by putting forth the proper effort. There is at present an opportunity of securing one of the largest manufacturing plants in the United States. This additional enterprise ought to be funded.

"SHANG-HAIED" BY A FARMER

ALBERT SAYRE SAYS HE WAS CARRIED OFF TO COTTON FIELDS

WAS GIVEN HIS LIBERTY

When His Abductor Saw His Day's Picking Weighed Out He Discharged Him

That he was "shang-hai'd" by a farmer and taken to the cotton fields to help gather cotton, is the declaration of Albert Sayre, a young man who recently came here from Alabama.

"I came here Saturday at noon from Fort Worth, looking for work," said Sayre, "and a man said to come around Monday morning and he would give me a job hauling dirt. Late Saturday evening I met this farmer who wanted me to go out and pick cotton for him, but I never picked any, and so wouldn't go."

"The next thing I knew it was broad daylight and we were driving along a country road. There were two other fellows along besides this farmer in the wagon. I began to get scared and asked them where they were taking me and this farmer said I had promised to go out and pick cotton for him. I told him no, I hadn't promised any such thing, and he said yes I had, too, and I had to go or he would have me pulled for jumping a contract."

"Next morning he rousted me out about daylight and after breakfast he gave me a big long sack and took me out to the field where the cotton was. I began picking it and putting in the sack and picked for a long time, until my back ached and there was just a little gob of cotton in the sack. I worked out in that field all day and along late in the evening I went up and weighed what I had picked and it was thirty-four pounds."

Sayre says he is a mechanic by trade and that he has never worked on a farm. Asked if he would prosecute the farmer he said he did not know the man's name and guessed he "hadn't hurt him any."

As far as known, this is the first instance known where a farmer deceived pickers so bad that he kidnaped one. Such an offense is punishable under the federal pennance act but it is not likely that there will be any prosecution in this case.

Game Laws Condensed. Deer—November 1 to January 1 Limit, three bucks for season; unlawful to kill does or fawns. Turkey—December 1 to April 1 Limit, three turkeys for the season. Quail and Doves—November 1 to February 1. Limit, twenty-five birds in any one day. Prairie Chicken—Season closed up till 1917. Open Season—Ducks, geese, snipe plover, robins, curlew, all the year. Limit, twenty-five birds one day. Not Protected—Rabbit, opossum, coon, bear. Squirrels—Protected in some counties. You may ship or transport to your home such game as you have lawfully killed by making proper affidavit. You must not buy or sell any wild game or game birds at any time. You may kill hawks, crows, buzzards, owls, English sparrows, rice birds and blackbirds at any time. You must not hunt game or game birds at night with lantern, hunting lamp, or any other light. Non-resident, unless a bona fide inhabitant of, and resident citizen of this State, for six months last past, must take out a non-resident license—\$15. Three days' consecutive kill of ducks, twenty-five each day, total seventy-five ducks, may be shipped or transported on train when party killing same accompanies shipment, and has made the required affidavit. A day's bag must not contain more than twenty-five birds, either mixed or of one kind. Resident license is required of party shooting outside of county adjoining one in which he lives. Resident license \$1.75.

CARLOAD OF STOCK HOGS HAS ARRIVED

Chamber of Commerce Ships in Feeders For Sale to Farmers of This Section

The carload of hogs secured by the Chamber of Commerce has arrived and the farmers who wish to take advantage of the opportunity will find the porkers near the city pound.

The car arrived this morning and consists of a variety of stock hogs. They will be sold at cost, which will be about eight cents per pound. It is believed that many farmers will take advantage of the chance to secure these stockers and that the raising of hogs in this county will be materially encouraged as a result of the plan.

The cars will be kept on sale as long as there are any left, and if the plans prove successful, it is likely that it will be repeated during the fall by the Chamber of Commerce until the demand is fully supplied.

\$10,000 YET TO BE RAISED IN TEXAS

Judge Cato Sells Announces Contributions Totalling \$40,000 To Date—Deficit Feared

Cleburn, Texas, Oct. 29.—National Committeeman Cato Sells today received the following telegram from W. F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National committee: "You have done a splendid work in raising funds and we desire to congratulate and thank you. With but a week remaining, we are still greatly in need of funds with which to meet the urgent necessities of the situation."

"The demands upon us come fast each day this week, and we hope you will continue your work until the last in order that we may meet our obligations, and not be confronted with a large deficit when the election is over."

Judge Cato Sells stated that the Texas contribution has now reached \$40,000 and that there is still \$10,000 to be raised.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL FIVE CENTS HIGHER

Pennsylvania Oil Company Announced Advance in Buying Price Tuesday

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 29.—The purchasing department of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company today advanced the price of Pennsylvania crude five cents to \$1.65 a barrel and announced other advances as follows: Corning, \$1.18; Newcastle, \$1.18; Mercer black, \$1.12; Somerset, .96; Ragland, .56. The advance is five cents a barrel on all grades except Ragland.

The Critic, says Miss Gilder, in the Literary Digest, was once issued with its leaves uncut. It was decided finally to have the edges trimmed. But at least one subscriber objected to the new plan, and regularly came to the Critic's office himself to get his copy with untrimmed edges.



THE BEST WAY TO KEEP POSTED ON market or crop conditions, or to secure the latest information of any sort is to employ Bell Telephone Service. It will take you a long or short journey with a substantial saving of time, effort and money. RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE is easily had at very low cost. Apply to our nearest manager or write to THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. DALLAS, TEXAS

IMMENSE CROWDS HEAR GOV. WILSON

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IS HELD IN PHILADELPHIA LAST NIGHT

HE AVOIDS PERSONALITIES

On Platform This Week to Discuss the Issues and Not Personalities, He Says

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29.—After rising in prayer, a tremendous crowd paid tribute to Woodrow Wilson in the Academy of Music here last night. The meeting was arranged and held under the auspices of the League of Independent Republicans. Gilbert W. Roe, a former law partner and brother-in-law of Senator La Follette, and Rudolph Sprengels of California, organizer of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League, preceded Gov. Wilson with speeches in his favor.

"The only question before the country," said the Governor, "is, do you trust the men who are leading the Democratic party? If you believe they are the enemies of legitimate business, don't vote for them. If you believe they are wide-eyed reformers who don't know the course of change in this country, don't vote for them. If you believe they are inexperienced tyros who don't know right from wrong, don't vote for them. But vote as you please and as you trust. And if you see anyone promise the things which you think can be done, vote that way. I am not here as a partisan. If there is somebody else who can and will do the job—"

Cries of "Wilson, Wilson!" interrupted the Governor's speech and when the demonstration subsided a voice called out, "How about Roosevelt?" "I have denied myself the pleasure of discussing Mr. Roosevelt this week," answered the Governor. "I am on the platform in this closing week of the campaign in all solemnity to discuss the issues and not the persons."

Once during the Governor's speech somebody asked, "How about the referendum?" and the Governor promptly replied: "Pennsylvania should take care of that; it is not a National question; but let me tell the gentleman who mentioned it that there have been times at Harrisburg when no legislation was so sorely in need of having its acts referred to the people as that at the capital of Pennsylvania."

An outburst of cheers greeted this remark. The Governor declared that without a merchant marine other Nations would benefit more by the opening of the Panama Canal than the United States. He again advocated a regulation of competition and the removal of favors which, he said, were bestowed by the protective tariff.

Gov. Wilson addressed a big overflow meeting outside the Academy of Music and then motored to Convention Hall for North Philadelphia where a big Democratic rally brought out a great crowd, which cheered the Governor enthusiastically. The nominee argued in his speech that the wages of the country were not dependent upon the tariff.

"There is only one way for a panic to occur in the United States," he said, "and that is by the small number of men who control industry deliberately creating one. We know the list of those men and we know who will be responsible. The Democrats do not want free trade. The only thing the Democrats are out to do is to have those special private interests which he hid in the protective system and which the general body of American workingmen are not permitted to share. America pays higher wages than free trade England; England pays just as much higher wages than Germany, which is protected. Now what has protection got to do with wages? I suspect that something else besides the protective tariff determines the rate of wages. America has been paying higher wages than the rest of the world ever since she was separated from England, and the American workingman could earn more wages in proportion as he was skillful. The cost of labor is a determination of the skill and a capacity of the country, and not of its economic disadvantages."

The Governor said that corporations such as the United States Steel Corporation, have been the chief enemies of organized labor in keeping wages down. "I don't want to use my mind to govern yours," added the Governor; "I want to use my mind to save yours. Throughout this campaign I have insisted that there is no personal question involved. It is not a comparison of persons, but of purposes, of conceptions and of program."

The nominee said that obstacles to freedom of enterprise and the destruction of monopoly could be removed by directing the criminal statutes of the Federal law against those who held private monopoly. "I heard the other day," he said, "that some prominent business men did not like this idea of putting offenders in jail. Do these gentlemen think I am desirous of putting everybody in jail? Selected specimens will do. Anybody can keep out of jail who knows what the law is."

One hundred thousand persons could find work in New York if they would go into domestic service.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR IS NOW AT HAND

Only Few Days More in Which Contributions May Be Made to Wilson Fund

Three more dollars were received for the Woodrow Wilson fund today bringing the total for Wichita county up to \$311. The contributors were D. W. James and Drew Young of this city who gave one dollar each, and R. B. Elmore, field secretary for the Texas Industrial Congress who is now in the city. Mr. Elmore knows Governor Wilson personally having stumpeded New Jersey for him in his race for governor, and he says no mistake will be made in his election to the presidency. "Mr. Wilson has made good as a teacher, he has made good as a governor and he is going to make good as the President of the United States. It is in him to make good in any position or office in which he is placed," said Mr. Elmore.

Others wishing to contribute to the fund are reminded that they have only a few days in which to do so, and word from National headquarters is that a deficit at the close of the campaign is now probable. Every dollar that is contributed will be needed to complete the work of the campaign and insure a great victory for all the people at the polls next Tuesday.

30 HEAD OF SHEEP WON 31 PRIZES

Alex Albright Passes Through City With Flock Which He Exhibited at Dallas

Alex Albright passed through the city today en route to his home at Dundee in Archer county, with thirty head of sheep which he had exhibited at the Dallas Fair. The sheep were from his world famous flocks of Lin' colonshires and Ramboulllets and with his thirty head he won thirty-one prizes.

Mr. Albright's exhibit of sheep and wools and carcut-furs was one of the most interesting at the fair and was admired by thousands.

ROOSEVELT TROUBLED WITH SORENESS IN SIDE

He Rested Today, Aiming to Save Strength For Tomorrow Night's Speech

Oyster Bay, Oct. 29.—Col. Roosevelt rested today, aiming to save his strength for tomorrow night's speech at Madison Square. He was troubled with soreness in his right side and it will probably be several weeks before he has full use of his right arm. Col. Roosevelt has partly resumed direction of the campaign, but physicians say he is not strong enough to take up the detail work of the management.

are more than one hundred years old. One of these, at the age of 103, recently walked from his home in Jersey City to the pension agency in Brooklyn to see why his quarterly pension check had not arrived.

ROBBERIES HELD UP KATY PASSENGER

SET FIRE TO BRIDGE AT WIRTH, FLAG TRAIN AND RUN CARS THROUGH FIRE

THREE BANDITS ON JOB

All Under 25 Years of Age—Believed They Secured Several Thousand Dollars

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 29.—Three masked men, little more than boys held up and robbed southbound Katy train No. 9 this morning at Wirth, six miles south of Ukala on the Canadian river. The bandits flagged the train as it rounded a curve onto a small trestle which they had set fire to. Uncoupling the engine, express and baggage cars from the other coaches, they ordered the engineer to run half a mile south where the express safe was blown and ransacked.

Express officials said they could not tell the amount of loot but expect it amounted to several thousand dollars. While one bandit held the trainmen in line the others uncoupled the train. They forced the trainmen into the cab and ordered the engineer to open the throttle the engine pulling the two cars ahead over the burning bridge which fell into the water a minute after the cars had passed.

A half mile on the other side the bandits ordered the engineer to stop. They then blew the safe, four charges of dynamite being necessary to wreck it. After the robbers had fled, Conductor Dolan ordered the engineer to proceed to Crowder, six miles south. There he gave the first report of the robbery.

Poses were immediately sent out to Ukala, McAlester and Muskogee. According to the description given, all three of the bandits are under twenty-five years of age. With the baggage and express cars cut from the main train, the bandits also took the "Jim Crow" car in which there were a number of negroes, all of whom were guarded while the safe was being cracked. The negroes spent most of their time on their knees praying. Eye witnesses claim to have seen one of the robbers make two trips from the express safe, each time with his arms piled high with sealed packages of currency.

A half mile away the outer wrapper of one of these packages was found. In it there had been \$2500 consigned to the National Bank of Greenville, Texas. There was a double armful of such packages. The robbers were armed with Winchesters and escaped in a double-seated hack.

Tea was used as a beverage in China more than 2,000 years ago. If you have incipient consumption, take a flight in an airship. Dr. Fleming, an eminent authority on tuberculosis, lecturing recently before the Berlin Aeronautical Association, described the benefits of high altitudes upon those afflicted, and asserted that fifteen minutes' exposure to the sun's rays during an airship flight at high altitude was certain death to the bacilli of tuberculosis.

Wichita Falls, Mon. Nov. 4 Seventh Street Show Grounds 25c Prices Reduced for this City Only 35c

GENTRY BROS. ALL NEW FEATURE SHOWS NOW THE GREATEST TENTED EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD 4 BIG SHOWS IN ONE TIMES ITS FORMER SIZE EVERYTHING NEW THIS YEAR BUT THE TITLE WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT TWICE DAILY AT 2 AND 9 P. M. 20 Big Feature Acts 2 Herd Performing ELEPHANTS 100 Beautiful HORSES 100 Shetland Ponies EXTRA! ADDED! EXTRA! The Largest and Costliest Collection of Wild and Domestic Animals carried by any show is now to be seen with GENTRY BROS. ALL NEW FEATURE SHOWS. A FORTUNE EXPENDED FREE STREET-PARADE IN OUR MAGNIFICENT NEW WHICH POSITIVELY TAKES PLACE, RAIN OR SHINE, 10:30 A. M., SHOW DAY A SOLID MILE OF GOLD AND GLITTER DOORS OPEN FOR INSPECTION OF MENAGERIE AT 1 AND 7 P. M. PERFORMANCE COMMENCES 1 HOUR LATER

The Haynes Gin! To accommodate our customers, we will operate the gin both day and night. JAMISON GIN CO

MOLES AND WARTS Removed with MOLESOFF, without pain or danger, no matter how large or how far raised above the surface of the skin. And they will never return and no trace or scar will be left. MOLESOFF is applied directly to the MOLE or WART, which entirely disappears in about six days, killing the germ and leaving the skin smooth and natural. MOLESOFF is put up only in One Dollar Bottles Each bottle is forwarded postpaid on receipt of price, is neatly packed in a plain case, accompanied by full directions, and contains enough remedy to remove eight or ten ordinary MOLES or WARTS. We sell MOLESOFF under a positive GUARANTEE. If it fails to remove your MOLE or WART, we will promptly refund the dollar. Letters from personsages we all know, together with much valuable information, will be mailed free upon request. Guaranteed by the Florida Distributing Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 45638. Please mention this paper when answering Florida Distributing Company Pensacola, Florida

REASON WHY THE PEOPLE of Wichita County Should Insure With the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company 1. Laws of Texas makes it impossible for a Policy holder to lose one cent in a legal reserve life insurance company. 2. Our assets are invested in real estate which is valued (under oath) at from three to five times the amount loaned. 3. Its policies are as good and as cheap as the best. 4. It is owned and officered by home people whom you know to possess honor, integrity and business ability. 5. Your money remains at home, and is loaned and invested in this territory and in the ordinary channels of business drifts back to you. 6. Every dollar sent away for life insurance that can be purchased in Wichita Falls, is contributed to the building up of another city and the corresponding discouragement towards the development of your home city and its institutions. 7. It has admitted assets, for the protection of Policy Holders, amounting to \$276,043.65 or \$61.47 of every dollar of reserve required by law to be deposited with the State Treasurer for the protection of Policy Holders. 8. In that point of strength and security to Policy Holders, it is among the leading companies of the United States. Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company (HOME OFFICE) WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

### The Texas Penitentiary System

This is the fifth of a series of articles on the Texas Penitentiaries and prison farms, the laws governing same, treatment of prisoners, business management of the system, suggested improvements, etc.

By Will H. Mays

Conditions in every respect are apparently better in the Huntsville penitentiary than elsewhere in the system. This might be expected because it is the central plant of the system, and because the commissioners necessarily spend more of their time at Huntsville than elsewhere and naturally give it closer personal supervision. There is no desire to intimate that wardens and managers and other officials are not just as competent, as vigilant and as anxious at the other places, but it is recognized in all business enterprises that the presence of those "highest in authority" always has a helpful effect. The commissioners get around as often as possible, but with so large a property to look after, they can not spend as much time elsewhere as at Huntsville.

The public knows of the great fire of a few months ago that burned a large part of the industries at Huntsville. It does not know, though, how quickly the signs of that fire have vanished and in what a marvelously short time most of the industries have again been started. None of them are in as good buildings as they should have, nor do they have the conveniences they need, but they appear to be doing remarkably well under the circumstances. To the casual visitor it appears that all the industries at Huntsville are working along with that precision and orderliness that characterizes similar industries outside penitentiary walls. The prisoners themselves look like they are interested in their work; they present a fine physical appearance and look like well kept laborers.

When asked about the treatment of the men, one of the prisoners whom I have known for many years, and who has been in the penitentiary for some seven years, said: "There is as much difference between the penitentiary of a few years ago and the penitentiary of today as I can possibly imagine between earth and heaven. In fact, under present conditions penitentiary life is just what a prisoner wants to make it, and it is all with the man himself." Substantially this same statement was made to me at every place we visited.

The industries both at Rusk and at Huntsville appear to be conducted now with a view to instructing and helping the prisoners to giving them something to learn, to strive for, to look forward to when they get out of

prison; and this should be true of all prisons. Improved machinery has been installed at Huntsville, and competent citizen foremen have been placed in charge of the work, these foremen having been selected as much with regard to their ability to teach the men something, as for their aptitude at getting work out of them. Of course neither thought should be lost in handling the men, for it is as important to get good returns from the labor as to help the prisoners.

A few years ago the prisoners' clothing was ill-fitting and poorly made by men who knew nothing about making clothes. Now an expert has charge of a force of some twenty or thirty men who are equipped with the facilities for making good clothing that fits well and a suit of white duck from this factory is by no means had looking. The goods to be used for the winter clothing has a wool filling, and will make comfortable winter clothing. There is no reason why this clothing factory should not be enlarged to manufacture clothing for all the state's institutions where clothing is provided by the state, and it should also make all the quilts, sheets, pillow cases, towels and other cloth goods used by the state. Such work would not only save expenses to the state, but would employ that many more men and send them out of the prison competent workmen.

Marked improvements have also been made in the shoe factory, where something over twenty men are now employed, turning out about a hundred pairs of shoes a day. By increasing this force, three times the number of shoes can be easily be made without additional overhead charges. The shoe that was formerly made for the prisoners was shown us, and by the side of it the shoe that is now made and worn. How the men and women ever wore the clumsy old shoes of former days is a mystery. The like was never seen outside of the penitentiary and the convict camps. Now they make a heavy, but comfortable shoe for work and a lighter shoe for the women and the discharged prisoners. The light shoes are good enough for any ordinary wear, and the heavy shoes good enough and comfortable enough for working men. The old shoes cost the system about \$2.90 a pair, while the heavy shoes now made cost about \$1.40. The state prisons should manu-

facture all the shoes the state has to provide for its other institutions, and it is the intention of the commissioners and the Governor to have this done as soon as possible. The foreman of the shoe factory said that he could get good work out of an intelligent convict in a month and in two months could make him a competent workman. Every man employed in this way has an occupation at which he can make a living when he serves out his term.

The same marked improvement is noticeable in the machine shops and foundry, the wagon factory and the furniture factory, and in each of these the men say there is some incentive to induce the highest efficiency on the part of the prisoners. For even the lifetime men are hoping that some day they may go forth from the prison free, and able to care for themselves. The man without hope is the man who becomes desperate and difficult to handle.

Constitutional Amendments. While the improvements made in the past twenty months under the management of a prison commission have been even more than could have been expected under existing conditions, and with conflicting opinions with reference to the management of prisoners, the commission form of government for our prison system is yet largely experimental. It may be deemed best after a thorough trial to change the management back to a superintendency. I hardly think so, but this is possible. Penologists say that we may not expect the system to be working to greatest advantage for six or seven years after such radical changes as Texas has made. So we may expect the work to be somewhat experimental, at least as to management, for about that period of time. I am of opinion that it would be a mistake to make the prison commissioners constitutional officers, because it would then be impossible for the legislature to make any changes, and the state would also in a measure lose somewhat of its control and supervision of the penitentiary system. Instead of doing anything to the least separate the system from state supervision. I believe that the mistakes of the past could have been largely avoided had the state kept in closer touch, through its governors and legislators, with the prison management, and therefore that the relations of the executive and legislative departments of the government to the penitentiary system should remain intimate to obviate further mistakes. Therefore, I am opposed to the adoption of the amendment making prison commissioners constitutional officers, but favor the amendment that would make the terms of office of the commissioners, as well as other boards, trustees and managers of state institutions, six years. Washing to ascertain the views of

Governor Colquitt, who has given serious and conscientious study to penitentiary affairs, and not desiring to antagonize his views if I could conscientiously refrain from doing so, I wrote him and am pleased to present his coinciding opinion in the following letter:

Austin, Tex., Oct. 9, 1912. Hon. Will H. Mays, Brownwood, Texas. My Dear Sir: I acknowledge your letter of October 8, and in reply beg to say that, among other amendments to the Constitution proposed and submitted by the regular session of the Thirty-second Legislature, one is embraced in House Joint Resolution No. 22 which proposes to "make the terms of office of the Prison Commissioners six years."

Another amendment was proposed and submitted which is embraced in House Joint Resolution No. 9, and provides that "the members of the Board of Regents of the State University and Boards of Trustees and Managers of educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions shall be elected or appointed for a term of six years."

I believe that this amendment ought to be adopted, because it makes the terms of office of the members of the boards included in the above quotation from the joint resolution longer and less subject to political changes. This joint resolution and proposed amendment includes Prison Commissioners, and provides that they may be elected or appointed for a period of six years alternately, one to be appointed or elected every two years so that a majority of the board may not be changed at any one election.

The other amendment to the Constitution proposing to make the office of Prison Commissioners a Constitutional one, ought to be defeated, in my opinion, for the reason that the commission form of government for the penitentiary is more or less experimental, and if after a full trial it should be found not to be totally satisfactory the office could not be abolished by the Legislature if this amendment is adopted, whereas by the defeat of this amendment and the adoption of the amendment embraced in House Joint Resolution No. 9, which proposes to make the terms of office of members of the Board of Regents of the University and trustees and managers of educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions six years, it will afford an opportunity to give a full trial to the commission form of government for the penitentiary, and if in after year it is found to be unsatisfactory, the Legislature can change the law and abolish the office of Prison Commissioners.

All of the good effects which would result from the adoption of the amendment proposed in House Joint Resolution No. 22 can be obtained by the

adoption of the amendment proposed in House Joint Resolution No. 9 both of which have been fully explained above.

In your articles on the penitentiary system, therefore, I hope that you will urge the defeat of the amendment which proposes to make Prison Commissioners a constitutional office and urge the adoption of the other amendment which proposes to make the terms of office of Prison Commissioners six years, and provides either for the election or the appointment of the Commissioners.

Yours truly, O. B. COLQUITT, Governor.

### PRESIDENT TAFT LEAVES BEVERLY

NATION'S EXECUTIVE STARTS BACK TO CAPITAL FOR WINTER'S WORK

### HE AVOIDS POLITICS

Big Bill Taft Goes Ahead in Discharge of Duties Unmindful of Political Winds

Cambridge Springs, Penn., Oct. 26.—President Taft left here tonight for Washington, his vacation over and his last engagement kept, to begin the winter's work. The president traveled from Boston more than five hundred miles, to speak today at the opening of the National Polish Alliance College here. On the way to Cambridge Springs, he addressed crowds at Peior, New York, Meadsville, Pa., and other points.

In all these speeches he avoided politics, dwelt on prosperity and peace and urged his farmer audiences to press their state legislatures to back his administration plans of co-operative banks for farmers. The president is due in Washington early Sunday and has but two positive engagements away from the capital in the next two weeks. One is at New York, Oct. 30, when the battleship New York is to be launched, the other in Newark, New Jersey, Nov. 2, at the dedication of a monument to George Washington.

Beginning Monday he expects to take up the work of writing his annual message to Congress and to pick the threads of department routine.

Taft Speaks at Jamestown. Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Several

"Our exports and imports for the present year are the greatest in the history of the nation, aggregating more than four billion dollars," said the president. "I congratulate you that the country is free from war with any nation, and wish we had negotiated with England, Germany and France, were ratified and adopted between all the civilized countries of the world. I am pre-eminently a man of peace, and yet I yield to no man my feeling of pride in the splendid naval display which I recently witnessed in New York. It showed that in case we had to defend our country we were in readiness to do so and in case we had to hit at all, we could hit hard."

President Taft pleaded for federal action which would result in the creation of a system of loans to farmers for agricultural purposes and which would enable them to get money at a low rate of interest for the operation of their farms and improving the soil so as to increase production.

### NO "POSTING LAW" IN TEXAS, SAYS FUNDERBURK

Austin, Texas, Oct. 30.—According to the ruling announced today by Assistant Attorney General Funderburk there is no such thing as a "posting law" in Texas, and that where inclosures include 2,000 or more acres there is no law in force in this State making it unlawful to hunt or fish therein. On tracts under 2,000 acres the consent of the owner is necessary.

Judge Funderburk made the ruling at the request of Mat Cramer, acting county attorney of Frio county. It is as follows: "We are in receipt of your letter of October 21, instant, in which you ask to be advised as to our opinion of the present status of the law relating to hunting and fishing on inclosed lands and the law of posting lands. Your question arises, mainly, on the effect, if any, of the late codification of the criminal statutes.

"In reply, I respectfully advise, that in my opinion, the 1911 codification of the criminal statutes very much simplifies the law relating to the provisions mentioned. The whole of the law on the subject named, so far as I can ascertain, is comprised in articles 1255 and 1256, as the latter article was amended by chapter 50, general laws of 1911. I understand the law now to be that it is unlawful for anyone to enter upon the inclosed land of another without the consent of the owner, proprietor or agent in charge and therein hunt with firearms or therein catch or take any fish from and fish from any pond, lake, tank or stream, or in any other manner deprive upon the same. The penalty is not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. The inclosures mentioned are inclo-

### WILSON USES SATIRE IN ATTACKING TAFT

(Continued From Page One)

programs of the other two parties were programs of postponement."

"One of the evidences of the weakness of the regular Republican party," he said, "is its misstatements and manifestations of despair on the billboards. They say Gov. Wilson speech I have designed my exact position on the tariff. All we have to do with Gov. Wilson's position on the tariff is to be able to read the English language. In almost every speech I have designed by exact position. I made it clear in a speech in Philadelphia last night, and yet one of the papers this morning in Philadelphia announced that I had declared for free trade.


"For those who are curious or can not read English, I will explain my views again. "In the first place I have not heard a single thoughtful Democrat declare for free trade. I have heard every Democrat declaring for a policy of going through all the schedules of the tariff and finding all the illegitimate concealed privileges and cutting every one of them out, leaving absolutely safe every sound and healthful fiber of American business."

The Governor said the Democratic party's program was one by which America would be "liberated—not embarrassed."

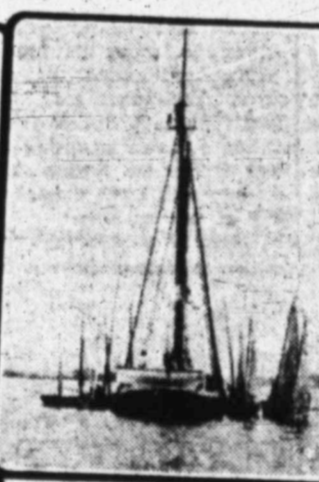
"If crises come," he said, "if people come on top of that, they can come only through those who, to our infinite peril, control the credit of America. It is not a prediction of panic which they make. It is a threat. I want you to mark it and watch it, and show they hold the credit of America does not sufficiently define his position. In each speech yesterday the Governor made plain the interest he has had in the legislative and Congressional tickets in New Jersey. He pleaded for support of the Democratic legislative candidates so as to insure the election to the United States Senate of William Hughes.

ures including less than 2,000 acres, and there is no requirement that such inclosed lands be posted for the penalty to apply. This law is effective in every county in Texas, except Upson county. Where inclosures include 2,000 acres or more, there is no law in force in this State, in my opinion, making it unlawful to hunt or fish thereon, without the consent of the owner, proprietor or agent in charge. There is no law providing for the posting of such inclosures and thereby making it unlawful to hunt or fish therein."


# HARVESTING the OYSTER.



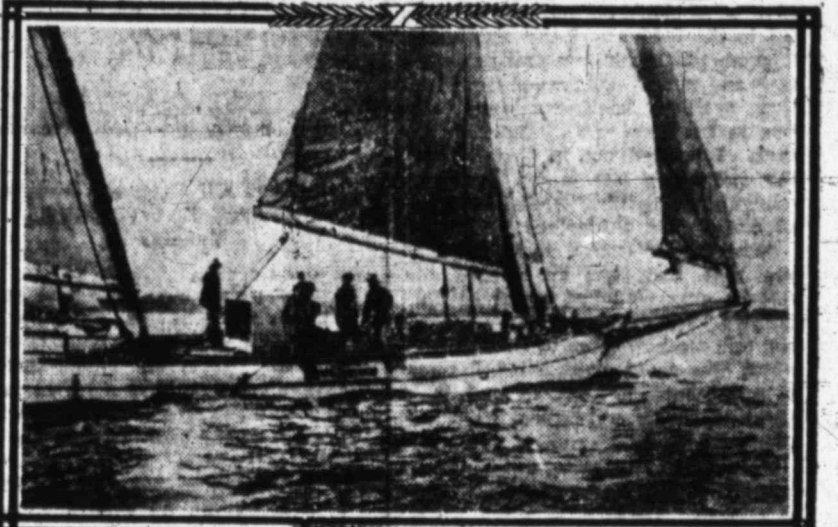
Oyster Wharf




The "Buy-boat" Loading




Typical Hand Dredger



Power Dredging



Oyster that grew on a Ring Bolt



Tonging

WHEN you order a "Half a dozen raw," a "stew" or a "fry" of oysters have you ever given a thought as to how the bivalves are gathered from the depths of the estuaries that make in from the Atlantic coast?

Should you ever make a visit to the Eastern seaboard in the middle of winter and see the oystermen at work you would appreciate not only the hardships that these harvesters endure, but you would realize that the oyster business is one of the greatest of maritime industries.

The oyster grounds stretch from the Gulf of Mexico to Long Island Sound, hundreds of thousands of men and women are employed in the gathering and preparing them for consumption. Millions of dollars are invested in tong and dredge boats and in thousands of packing houses which line the shores and which take the oysters fresh from the water, pack them in tubs for shipment into the interior of the country.

The greatest oyster ground is the Chesapeake Bay and its products, especially the Lynnhaven Bays, are known wherever oysters are eaten. On this great inland sea which washes the shores of Maryland and Virginia and which has hundreds of miles of salt water tributaries there are employed about 100,000 men and women, about 3,000 dredge boats and more than 5,000 tong boats. Fully 30,000 men find employment on these boats while the other men and women are employed in the packing houses. The annual take from the Chesapeake Bay is about 15,000,000 bushels, with an average value of about 50 cents a bushel.

The oyster business originated on the Chesapeake Bay, it is the oldest of American industries, and dates back far beyond the arrival of white men. The earliest settlers found on the shores of the bay vast piles of shells indicating that the red men appreciated the luscious bivalve as a food.

A few score years ago enterprising Yankees believed that it would be possible to cultivate oysters in Long Island Sound, and some of the Maryland stock was secured. The results confirmed their belief and within a few years dozens of oyster farms extended all along Long Island coast in New York Bay, Great South Bay and in the Delaware Bay. There are thousands of acres under cultivation yielding millions of bushels annually.

In the south, too, the Chesapeake Bay oysters were transplanted and in the Carolina Sounds, in Florida lagoons and in Louisiana bayous there are great oyster plantations yielding a vast supply for the ready markets. Oysters are gathered by two methods, tonging and dredging. In the former method a small, open boat containing two men and a boy is employed, but in dredging a large vessel with a crew of eight to ten men is engaged. The working hours are from sun to sun, and while the tonger, who works in depths of 18 feet or less, prefers calm water, the dredger working in deeper water waits wind.

Tonging is the simplest method. The tong, or rake, as they are called by the oystermen, are not unlike huge garden rakes, being about 30 inches wide and with teeth four or five inches long. These rakes are attached to shafts of wood which vary in length according to the depth of water in which they are to be used. The average shafts are 20 feet long but some men use 25 foot shafts and work in 20 feet of water.

While it appears easy to handle a pair of these rakes, it is not. Among the oystermen it is considered as great a joke to inveigle a landman into trying to tong as it is for the westerner to put a tenderfoot on the back of a bucking pony. In each case the landman comes to grief.

As it is convenient to always to close to the oyster beds many of the tongers live in shanties along the shore from the first of September until the first of May. Some of them, who select little islands remote from their home-folks during the entire time. Usually the men are neighbors of some inland settlement and a half dozen will club and fit out a shanty. These shanties are generally built on scoops and towed to their resting place. Then they are blocked up clear of the highest tide. Well stocked with canned goods and with plenty of driftwood for fuel there is little to want.

Throughout the oyster season, unless there be a gale or the water is covered with ice, the tongers are on the grounds by sunrise. This means that they have been up at least two hours earlier and have had their breakfast and jacked their lunchbox.

One of the prettiest sights is to see the oystermen going to the grounds in the early morning. If there is any breeze sails are set on the little boats and there is a race. Indeed there is a race anyhow a race for position on the grounds, a race to catch as many oysters as possible, a race to the "buy-boats" and a race home.

Once on the grounds the work begins. As stated, the crew of a tong boat consists of three—two men and a boy. The men do the tonging and the boy does the cutting, or assorting. The law prescribes that oysters less than three inches long may not be taken. The cull boy throws back these little bivalves, with stones, shells and other debris brought up by the tongers, while the marketable oysters are stowed on the boat.

The weather decides the amount of work that can be done in a day. When the wind is blowing, when the thermometer registers zero and when great sheets of ice run with the tide tonging is most dangerous and yet, since prices at such times are higher, the oystermen brave the elements

these stories one not knowing would be inclined to think that Captain Kidd or Morgan were amateurs compared with the oyster pirates, but in 1906 the government made a thorough investigation of the conditions on the Chesapeake Bay. A revenue cutter crew boarded more than 2,000 dredge boats each with an average crew of seven, and yet not more than a dozen men complained of the treatment accorded them.

In winter the wind is cold, the men are working with a product that comes from the water. Naturally they get wet, although when working, so great is the strain that their blood is kept in thorough circulation. To those who are familiar with the water it is not so bad but, of course, to many poor creatures who ship as dredge hands, the constant pitching and rolling of the vessel, together with the heavy work of hauling in the dredges and the culling, soon gives them enough of the oyster harvest.

On the other hand there have been some pitiful cases of shanghaiing. Men have been promised \$50 to \$75 a month only to be taken to the oyster grounds, worked for a month or six weeks and set ashore to get back to their homes as best they could.

The dredge boat uses two dredges, one on each side, and while one is being emptied the other is dragged. Like the tonger the dredger brings up from the bottom of the bay a vast quantity of things besides oysters. The oyster makes fast to anything that is rough and it is not uncommon to find clusters on pieces of iron, water soaked rope, tin cans, bottles, etc. One dredger picked up a plug hat covered with oysters. Another found a skull of a horse to which many oysters were attached to a set of false teeth. It is common to find oysters fastened to bits of marine hardware, such as bolts, as shown in one of the illustrations.

### BULGARIANS SIEZE RAILROAD

EFFECT ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT STROKES OF THE CAMPAIGN TODAY

### TURKS ARE STILL HOPEFUL

Reinforcements Being Dispatched Front to Resume Defensive

### DEFEAT IS NOW INCONCEIVABLE

Manager McCombs, However, Warns Democrats to Keep Working Until After Election

### VICE PRES. SHERMAN IS SERIOUSLY ILL

His Physician, However, in Bulletin Says He Does not Expect an Immediate Crisis

### RYAN CONFERRED WITH M'ANNIGAL

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28.—Conferees between Orrie McManigal, confessed dynamiter and Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, were described by M. Cook, a stenographer at the dynamite conspiracy trial today.

### HIS TROUBLE NOT OF HEART

Real Facts in Regard to F. R. Huffman's Illness. Relief Obtained by Curing His Stomach Ailments.

### BUGSCUFFLE BUDGET

Editor Daily Times. You may or may not know that the whole of Bugscuffle turned out and visited the Dallas Fair. We went in a body. Col. Jim Jawamith said that he thought that that was the best and safest way. For we not only wished to see the...

he heard about Miss Tibby's remarks, simply sighed and said, "Poor thing." So, it will be seen that whatever arrangements and new-comers may think of us, Bugscuffle people stand up for each other.

Well, it is hardly necessary for the reader to follow us along the route, (Miss Tibby says it should be pronounced "root") for all are more or less acquainted with the places through which we passed; and as we made no stop until we reached Fort Worth (for we went that way) there was nothing exciting to be seen or reported. When we got to the Fort, however, we experienced quite a sensation.

When we reached Dallas we went straight to a wagon yard where when we had eaten a snack we formed in line and struck out for the fair grounds. Now talk of sensation! The very house tops were covered with people all along our line of march.

After having made the entire rounds of the fair and having seen everything of importance we passed out of the gate in perfect order. Col. Jim having arranged for us to meet him in front of the Coliseum at 5 p. m. we then took a ride on the street cars—going all around the city and over to Oak Cliff and all around that place. We had a great ride.

Well, after seeing everything this was of special importance in the Falls we took the train. A special coach had been provided for the Bugscuffle people; and as we marched in procession, with Col. Jim, with draw sword, leading the way, and shouting out his orders in regular military style it was easy to see that we were the observed of all observers.

### ROOSEVELT STRONGER BUT WOUND OPEN

Colonel Not Gaining in Strength as Rapidly as Physicians Hoped

Over a thousand bales more cotton have already been ginned in Wichita county this season than were ginned during the whole season last year.

Supplemental Readers—The Annual Primer, by Sarah Louise Arnold; published by Silver, Burdett & Ginn; price, retail 22c, exchange 11c.

### MURDER VICTIM TURNS UP ALIVE

THE MAN WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CONFESSED TO KILLING WILL GO FREE

### A VERY UNUSUAL CASE

Police Claim Man Held Had Acknowledged Killing of Ranchman

### WISCONSIN FARMER KILLED THREE PERSONS

His Life Will Pay the Penalty

### HIS LIFE WILL PAY THE PENALTY

Gainesville, S. C., Oct. 26.—Rev. Thurston L. Vaughan, former superintendent of the South Carolina Odd Fellows Home, being tried here on an indictment charging him with criminally assaulting three little girls at the Home last May, today confessed that he had mistreated two others in addition to those mentioned in the indictment.

### 3,268 Bales of Cotton Already Ginned Here

More than four thousand bales, The Archer county ginners up to October 17th were 4,706 bales. Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon 3,268 bales had been ginned in the three gins in Wichita Falls. They were divided as follows: Farmers Union 1267; Jamieson Gin Co., 1521; Wichita Gin Co., 250.

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### Votes Asked For Amendment For Veterans' Pension

To the Voters of This County: The last legislature submitted for your consideration an amendment to Sec. 51, article 3 of the State Constitution. This amendment is to give aid to the indigent Confederate soldiers and their wives.

### Books Adopted for Texas Use

LIST COMPRISES TEXTS THAT WILL BE USED FOR SIX YEARS

### MANY WILL BE REVISED

Suggestions for Desired Changes Will Be Furnished by Textbook Board

### G. O. P. Campaign Fund Totals \$581,032.20

Brother Charley, Heaviest Contributor—Morgan and Carnegie Also Give Big Sums

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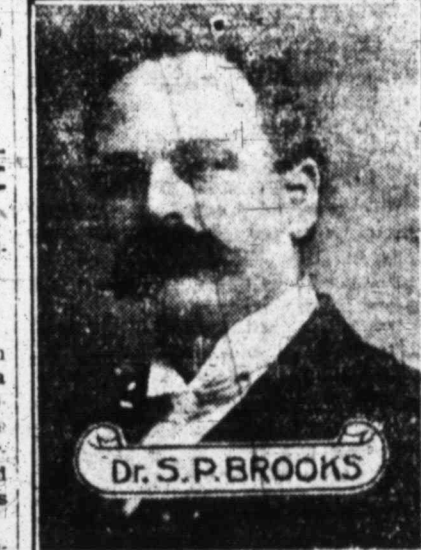
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Dr. S. P. Brooks

