

21,300 WANT ADS  
in Twelve Months in the  
Daily Times. And They  
Brought Results.

# Wichita Weekly Times

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### KING CHARLES WANTS TO HELP GERMANY

ROUMANIAN CABINET CALLED TO MEET TOMORROW TO DECIDE STAND

### DIVISION IS REPORTED

King and Council Reported at Odds Over Question of Supporting Germany

By Associated Press. London, Sept. 30.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that a message received at Rome from Bucharest says that King Charles of Roumania has summoned the cabinet in special session tomorrow to decide the attitude of Roumania in the European war.

### STRONG OPPOSITION TO KING'S GERMAN SYMPATHY

By Associated Press. Paris, Sept. 30.—According to a Bucharest dispatch published in the Journal des Debates, Germany counted on the aid of Roumania but when King Charles asked the cabinet to order the mobilization of the army one of the ministers exclaimed: "We are quite willing if it is against Austria."

King Charles answered: "I gave my word to Emperor William and the Hohenzollerns keeps his word."

J. J. O'Bratiano, the president of the council here interposed. "The country knows no Hohenzollerns. It knows only the king of Roumania who does not have to give his word."

King Charles then decided to call a council of the crown with the former ministers in attendance but only one decided in favor of him in taking the side of Germany. It is reported that the king then applied to General Abercrombie to try a coup d'etat and arrest the ministers but Abercrombie refused saying, "Sir you will be the first victim." It is also said that some superior officers declared they would desert and join the Russian army rather than fight on the side of Austria.

### UNION MEN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO LAUNDRY WORKERS

The financial and moral support of the union labor men of the city to the Laundry Workers Union in whatever action it may decide to take in reference to the failure of the laundry owners to sign contracts with the union was pledged at a mass meeting of union men held at the court house last night. About three hundred responded to the call and talks were made by several. Frank Harris presided over the meeting. At its conclusion those present by a rising vote pledged their moral and financial support to the Laundry Workers. The vote was unanimous.

### GERMANS AND BELGIANS CLASH NEAR BRUSSELS

By Associated Press. London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that refugees arrived there today from Ghent and reported that Belgian forces marching on Brussels are in contact with the Germans.

### Market Reports

Local Cotton Market.  
There was little change in the cotton market here today, middling being quoted at seven cents.

New Orleans Spots.  
By Associated Press. New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Spot cotton quiet. Sales on the spot 250 bales; to arrive none. Good ordinary 6 9-16 nominal. Strict good ordinary 7 1-16; nominal. Low middling 9 3-16; strict low middling 7 13-16; middling 8 11-16; strict good middling 9 1-16; nominal. Receipts 6,243 bales. Stocks 540,000 bales.

Chicago Grain Futures.  
By Associated Press. Chicago, Sept. 30.—Wheat today continued on the down grade influenced by the high increase of the world's available supply and by reports of free Canadian offers at Liverpool. Prices in later dealings 14 lower, and closed unchanged. There was a moderate set back all around. Fine weather had a bearish effect on the corn market. Oats developed independent strength on account of buying on the part of speculative brokers. Wheat and corn closed weak. The close for the leading months follows:  
Wheat, Sept. 1.04; Dec. 1.08; May 1.15. Corn, Dec. 67 7-8; May 70 3-4. Oats, Dec. 48; May 50 7-8.

Fort Worth Live Stock.  
By Associated Press. Fort Worth, Sept. 30.—Cattle receipts 5,000, steady. Beeves \$5.50 to \$7.00. Hog receipts 4,500, lower. Bulk \$8.20 to \$8.55. Sheep receipts 500, steady. Lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Kansas City Cash Grain.  
By Associated Press. Kansas City, Sept. 30.—Wheat No. 2 hard 96 1/2 to 99 1/2. Corn No. 2 mixed 74 1/2. Oats No. 2 white 44 to 44 1/2.

Dallas Spot Cotton.  
Dallas, Sept. 30.—Spot cotton 7 1/8. Sales 5,265 bales.

### CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA TAKEN?

THIS IS REPORT RECEIVED AT LONDON IS SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM NANCY

### BIG BATTLE IN THE EAST

Forces of Gen. Von Hindenburg and Gen. Rennenkampf Fighting On River Niemen

By Associated Press. London, Sept. 30.—The British official communications received here from Paris declare that the conditions along the battle front in France remains unchanged. Among the special dispatches is one from Nancy which tells of the retaking by the French of St. Mihiel and the capture of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, and relates that desperate attempts are being made to retake the distinguished prisoner.

No one knows except those on the ground how the battle of Aisne is progressing but there are many indications that its 19th day of desperate contact in the valley of the Somme is approaching a definite conclusion.

Belgium again has been the scene of fighting which in a war of less magnitude would be called a great battle. It is estimated that more than 150,000 men were engaged in the Antwerp triangle. During the day desperate fighting took place along the line extending from Piermond to Aarschot. The Germans are reported to have been reinforced from the south of Brussels and are steadily drawing their lines about the Antwerp fortress. From Brussels comes the report that the German military government is preparing to remove from that place to Namur.

In the east Gen. Von Hindenburg and Gen. Rennenkampf along the River Niemen are reported to have been engaged in a fierce battle during the last three days without any decisive result.

Vienna states that the much heralded Austrian army from Galicia has formed a junction with the German corps at Gerasow. This junction has been expected, but in the British view, it occurred none too soon as the Russians are reported to be only 60 miles distant. Heavy fighting in this region and in Silesia is expected soon. Owing to the marshy ground the Germans have been compelled to place their siege guns on the railroads. This is taken here to indicate that the artillery will not play as important a part in the coming operations as it did in the earlier engagements of the war.

### BERLIN SAYS BATTLE IS INDECISIVE

General Staff Statement Reports French Have Renewed Attack Near Verdun

By Associated Press. London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says that the headquarters of the German general staff made the following official statement: "On our right wing in France indecisive battles have occurred. Between the Oise and the Meuse it is generally quiet. The army operating against the forts on the Meuse has deserted and the French have made a new assault along the line from Verdun to Toul. "Our siege artillery has opened fire on the forts at Antwerp. The assault of the Belgian forces against the attacking line at Antwerp has been repulsed. "In the Eastern theatre of war the Russian attack in the government of Suwalki failed. Heavy artillery yesterday began a bombardment against the fort Osorence."

### MANY SCOTCHMEN ENLISTING IN ARMY

London, Sept. 30.—Figures showing the percentages of recruits enlisted in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, as obtained from the Director of Recruiting and published in the Liverpool Courier, makes Scotland appear as the most generous contributor of men. The approximate total number of men raised from August 4 to September 15 was 501,580, the percentage of recruits to the total male population being given as follows:

	Recruits	Pct.
England	396,731	2.41
Scotland	64,444	2.73
Ireland	29,419	.99
Wales	19,966	1.94

COST \$6,258,392 TO RUN TEXAS LAST YEAR

Austin, Texas, Sept. 30.—During the fiscal year ending August 30 the comptroller's department issued 40,567 warrants according to figures just made public here. This number represents an outlay of \$6,258,392.30—the cost of running the state government for one year. This sum was paid from the general revenue and does not include about one million dollars paid confederate veterans which now is secured by a special tax of five cents on the \$100 property valuation.

### GROW CROPS BY STATUTE

COTTON CONVENTION FAVORS LEGISLATION FOR CONTROL OF ACREAGE

### NO CROPS IN 1915

Reduction of at Least Fifty Per Cent in Acreage is Recommended

By Associated Press. New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Arousing public sentiment in favor of greatly reduced acreage of total elimination of the 1915 crop through the medium of county organizations with the ultimate aim of having legislatures enact laws regulating planting, was the decision of the Southern Cotton Convention today as the best solution of the problems arising from the European war.

The measure was a compromise one and was unanimously adopted. The plan was to have county organizations of the Farmers Union and cotton associations pledge their members that they will reduce acreage at least one-half and where possible to have them pledge not to plant at all in 1915. Then the county organizations are requested to petition the governor of their respective states to call special sessions of the legislatures to enact laws, either to prohibit planting at all or provide acreage reductions of at least fifty per cent. The compromise was considered a victory for the Texas delegation. It was agreed to after the convention reached a deadlock on the reduction question last night that lasted until nearly midnight. The matter went back to the resolutions committee and the compromise was reported by the committee.

It was decided to send a committee from the convention into Texas next week for a brief educational campaign along the lines laid down by the convention. A fund for carrying on the work decided necessary was led by a \$500 contribution by the Chicago Association of Commerce. An eastern life insurance company pledged \$500 and in a few minutes a total of \$1,738 was pledged.

### NARROW ESCAPE FOR TEXAS BANK BILL

SENATE COMMITTEE REFUSES TO TABLE MOTION FOR ADVISORY REPORT

Lively Sparring When Bill Was Called Up For Consideration This Morning

By Associated Press. Austin, Texas, Sept. 30.—Governor Colquhoun's bank of Texas bill narrowly escaped a death blow this morning before the Senate judiciary committee No. 1 which had the bill up for consideration. When the committee met Senator McNealus moved that the remainder of the week be devoted by the committee to the consideration of the measure and that all those who desired to appear before the committee be invited to do so. Senator Nugent opposed this motion and insisted that the bill be considered immediately. Senator Lattimore moved as a substitute that the committee adjourn subject to the call of the chairman and that the members of the committee proceed to the House and listen to the discussion of the bill there.

Senator Husted insisted that the people of Texas should be given a chance to be heard before action is taken to dispose of the measure. He claimed the press of the state had unfairly criticized the bill. After some further discussion the committee rejected the motion of Senator McNealus and the question of inviting persons to appear before the committee was left unsettled.

Senator Wiley moved that the committee report the bill adversely and the committee refused to table this motion by a vote of 12 to 13, and before a vote could be taken on the motion of Senator Wiley the committee adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The House does not meet until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

### GENERAL CARRANZA SENDS ANSWER TO ULTIMATUM

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—Gen. Carranza answered a message sent by General Francisco Villa's division of the army which, while protesting loyalty, asked the first chief of the constitutionalists to resign in favor of Fernando Calderon, thus maintaining the honor of the constitutional cause and preventing bloodshed, anarchy and possible intervention.

While the text of Gen. Carranza's answer has not been made public, government officials are most optimistic regarding the results which it may have.

### FIGHTING INDECISIVE GERMAN REPORT

By Associated Press. Berlin, via London, 11:41 a. m., Sept. 30.—The following statement was issued today by the general army staff:

"There has been general fighting on our right wing in France but nothing decisive. The center is quiet. The French advances in the vicinity of Verdun and Toul have been renewed."

### ANTWERP IS BOMBARDED

GERMANS CONTINUED FIRE ON FORTS THROUGHOUT NIGHT WITHOUT EFFECT

### SORTIE BY BELGIANS

Letter Claim Germans Repulsed With Heavy Losses—Confidence in Redoubt

By Associated Press. Antwerp, via London, 4 p. m., Sept. 30.—An official statement issued by the Belgian general staff today says: "A vigorous German bombardment of the forts Woeilhelm and St. Catherine which was continued throughout the night abated at 8 o'clock this morning. The assailants did not succeed in silencing the guns of the Belgian forts nor in any way lowering the morale of the garrison of the forts."

"At no point did the German infantry dare to move against our first line of defense. Only one attempt was directed against forts Liezelle and Bredotta. Our troops holding positions between these works allowed the enemy to advance until they were within close range when the artillery and infantry working in a remarkable combination met the attacking column with a hail of projectiles and bullets which threw their ranks into disorder and compelled a precipitate retreat. This attempt cost the Germans dearly and was not repeated."

"In short the events of the day confirmed the confidence of the Belgians in the strength of their national redoubts."

### PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION MAY BE RECOMMENDED

Austin, Texas, Sept. 30.—It was reported here today that the governor virtually has decided to send the present session of the legislature a bill for establishing a public service corporation in Texas. As now proposed the bill would take the supervision of these corporations out of the hands of various civic officials and place them entirely under the commission. Those favoring the bill claim it would save half a million dollars annually to the state treasury and that the corporations favor the plan.

### PROMINENT MEXICANS PUT TO CLEANING STREETS

Galveston, Sept. 30.—Between thirty and forty of the prominent residents of Puerto Mexico have been ordered by the municipal authorities to work cleaning the streets, according to Capt. Hanson of the steamer Atlantic which arrived here from Puerto Mexico, today. No violence has been offered them.

### CONGRESS EXPECTED TO ADJOURN OCTOBER 18

Washington, Sept. 30.—An administration approved movement for three-day recesses of both houses beginning next week; an adjournment of recess if possible by Oct. 10, and Congress if possible by Oct. 10, and a reassembling of Congress in special session Nov. 11, under call of President Wilson to consider specifically the ship purchase bill, was undertaken today by Democratic leaders. All day conferences between leaders and the rank and file of their party in both Houses gave hope for an agreement along this line tomorrow.

The President has told Senators and Representatives repeatedly that the war revenue tax bill, already passed by the House, and the Clayton anti-trust bill should be enacted into law before adjournment. The third measure the President urged was the river and harbor bill, which passed the House last night and is ready for his approval.

Democratic leaders in the House believe the situation is well in hand there and Democratic Leader Kern tomorrow will make known the disposition of the Senate toward entering into a pact for considering the shipping bill at a specific time after the elections.

## FRENCH TURNING MOVEMENT ON GERMAN RIGHT DEVELOPING WITH GREAT RAPIDITY NOW

The turning movements directed against the German right wing by the allied armies is developing rapidly, according to an official announcement by the French army headquarters. It is declared that the vigorous assault on Tracy Le Mont was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans. Tracy Le Mont is the elbow of the fighting line that in a general way stretches from that point east and north. The official statement says this action moves more and more toward the north. There is nothing in the Paris announcement to confirm last night's report from a Paris correspondent of the London News Agency that the German right wing had been broken.

The French war office claims also that slight progress has been made in the Argonne region and Meuse and that the allies have advanced east of St. Mihiel. No notable movement has occurred on the center and the situation on the right is reported unchanged.

An official German announcement coming by way of London states that there has been general fighting on the German right but that nothing of a decisive character has transpired. German headquarters also report the center of the battle line is quiet.

The French advances in the region of Verdun and Toul have been renewed, it was said. A German official statement issued last night also described the fighting on their right wing as indecisive. The allies operating against the forts on the Meuse were repulsed, it was said.

Berlin confirms the assault on Antwerp and said that attacks by the Belgian garrison had been repulsed.

If the Russian forces have won the passes of the Carpathians nothing except improvised forts remain to prevent them from overrunning Hungary which, it is reported, has been abandoned to its fate by the Austrians who are reported to have left only the Hungarian guard to protect it. Budapest, however, reports that the desperate struggle still prevailing in the passes is holding back the Russian advance.

Petrograd reports signs of activity on the part of the German fleet in the Baltic and a gale credited with being the heaviest in human memory sweeping over the North Sea in Denmark has washed ashore bodies of sailors in German uniform near Esbjerg, Denmark, according to reports reaching London.

The Balkan allies pressing the attack on the Austrian Province of Bosnia have won several minor successes but the investment of Sarajevo, the capital, proceeds slowly as the nature of the country makes the movement of siege guns snail-like, while the six miles which separates the capital is occupied by a range of mountains.

### ITALIANS PROTEST MINES IN ADRIATIC

By Associated Press. London, 5:33 p. m., Sept. 30.—As a result of the sinking of an Italian fishing boat near Ancono by an Austrian mine a Rome dispatch to the Central News says: "The Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Vienna to enter an energetic protest against the mines which prevent free and safe traffic in the Adriatic."

### WACO COTTON MILL PLANS ARE NOW UNDER WAY

Waco, Texas, Sept. 30.—Plans for establishing a cotton mill in Waco are well under way according to information available today. Harry P. Jordan, member of the legislature from McLennan county last week submitted the cotton mill plan to the Young Men's Business League. A committee was appointed by the League to investigate. The members have seriously discussed the possibility of using cotton as a basis of capital for financial cotton relief projects.

### SOUTHWESTERN OPENS 43RD ANNUAL SESSION TODAY

Georgetown, Texas, Sept. 30.—The 43rd annual opening of Southwestern University took place here today. Early registration last week indicated a large enrollment. The University this year has some new instructors including Professor Myers of Johns Hopkins, who heads the department of French and Spanish.

### TURNING THE GERMAN RIGHT

MOVEMENT RAPIDLY DEVELOPING IN SOMME VALLEY THE FRENCH CLAIM

### ATTACK IS REPULSED

Official Statement Claims Progress Between Argonne and Meuse

By Associated Press. Paris, Sept. 30.—According to the official bulletin on the war issued by the army headquarters the turning movement of allies north of Somme is developing rapidly.

A German attack on Tracy Le Mont has been repulsed with heavy losses. The text of the statement is as follows: "First—On our left wing north of the Somme the action continues to develop to the northward. Between the Oise and Aisne the enemy has delivered a vigorous attack on Tracy Le Mont northeast of the forest of Aligue. These were repulsed with heavy losses. "Second—On the center there is a relative calm along the entire front which extends from Rheims to the Meuse. Between the Argonne and the Meuse we have made slight progress. In the Woivre district there have been severe battles. Our troops have advanced at several points notably at St. Mihiel. "On our right wing in Lorraine and the Vosges there has been no change. In Galicia the efforts at sorties made by the Austrian garrison at Przemysl have failed. The Austrian armies continue to retreat in disorder losing many prisoners and much artillery and war material. "At Mt. Dufok south of Przemysl in the Carpathians a Russian detachment has defeated a Hungarian brigade and penetrated into Hungary."

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE ENORMOUS SUPPLIES

By Associated Press. London, 5:44 p. m.—A Rome dispatch to the Central News says the Russian ambassador announces that an Austrian army fleeing before the Russians near Doubklo was overtaken and that its defeat is complete. All the food, ammunition, clothing and war material being carried back into Austria has fallen into Russian arms. The spoil includes 500 armored automobiles.

### VILLA GOES TO MEET "OLIVE BRANCH BEARER"

General Leaves Torreon For Aguas Calientes to Meet General Obregon

By Associated Press. Torreon, Sept. 30.—General Villa has left here for Aguas Calientes, where he expects to meet personally with General Obregon, head of the pacification commission from Carranza. Villa has received hundreds of messages from army officers asking him to make a peaceful settlement. His replies have been messages expressing his thanks "for the noble spirit they show."

**BOTH SIDES ARE TELLING LIES**

IS A WAR OF FALSE CHARGES MADE BY EACH SIDE AGAINST OTHER

**ATROCITIES ARE NOT PROVEN**

Both Sides, However, Honestly Believe Other Guilty of Unspeaking Crimes

(By Herbert Corey in the Kansas City Star)

Both sides have been lying about each other in this war. It may be added that both sides seem to have been lying in all good faith. Each has really believed all it has said of the other. The indictments each has found are set forth: The English have said that: The German have mutilated women and outraged girls. Have shot down little children. Have hamstringed wounded men and cut the tendons of their wrists. Have poisoned wells, provisions and forage. Have battered down wounded men with the butts of their guns. Have fired upon their own wounded men, as in the case alleged after the fight in Helgoland Bight, when Germans were struggling in the water. Have fired houses in which men, women and children were penned. Have tortured men and women to extort money or information. London Doesn't Hear German Charges Nothing has been printed here of the charges brought by the Germans but from an American recently returned from Germany I learned that equally sweeping charges of devilish inhumanity have been brought by the Germans against the English and the French. There, it has been alleged, and is believed by a large part of the German populace, that the allies have: Done all the things charged against the Germans by the English and in addition have mutilated bodies of German dead upon the field of battle. It is charged that the French, while in Alsace, waged a war of extermination against the German settlers there. Neither age nor sex was spared. The English seem to have had rather better groundwork for belief than the Germans. There is no room for doubt that the German has violated international law. He has dropped bombs from aeroplanes upon undefended towns, he has extracted ransom from helpless cities and has sown neutral waters with mines. Granting that in isolated cases he had been guilty of fiendish cruelty, as charged, there is no proof that this inhumanity toward individuals has been a part of the German policy, any more than a similarly barbarous disregard of every principle of decency has been a part of the English campaign. It is obviously true that the Germans have been utterly ruthless in their treatment of the inhabitants of the country they have ravaged. Hundreds—perhaps thousands—of Belgian and French non-combatants have been shot. No Proof of Outrages. But there is a long cry between that and conduct which would disgrace a Crow squaw. No proof has been adduced of the outrages with which they have been charged, any more than of the wanton savagery they have alleged against the English and French—for mere allegation is not proof. After making what inquiry is possible here I have come to the conclusion that these tales have in large part arisen in the hysteria of individuals—an entirely natural and comprehensible hysteria—and have been forwarded by the war offices of both countries for their own purposes. Here is a case in point. I talked with a correspondent who interviewed officers and men who had been engaged in the fight at Helgoland. "The war office," I said, "in its official statement has charged that German officers on board undamaged ships were seen firing at the Germans, wounded and unwounded, who were struggling in the water after the sinking of their ships. What do you know about it?" "I heard no such history," he said, "I did hear that one German cruiser fired on a British destroyer which before the conclusion of the action had lowered boats to pick up German wounded."

**LOCAL MAN INVENTS NEW GAS HEATER**

J. C. ZIEGLER IS PLACING NEW TYPE OF STOVE ON THE MARKET

**AN AUTOMATIC AIR MIXER**

And a Down Draft Contrivance Are Features of the New Stove

From Tuesday's Daily.

Gas heaters of an improved type have recently been added to the list of articles manufactured in Wichita Falls, through the ingenuity and enterprise of J. C. Ziegler of this city. The heaters have recently appeared on the market and are selling rapidly. Two inventions are combined in the heater, the first being an automatic air mixer and the second a down draft contrivance. Most air mixers on gas stoves have to be adjusted according to the pressure of the gas but that on the Ziegler heater adjusts itself to all pressures without any adjustment being necessary. This air mixer sends a combination of gas and air in equal parts, into the upper part of the heater. The heater consists of two steel cylinders, one inside the other, the mixture of air and gas comes up through a pipe in the inside cylinder to the burner, which is at the top of the stove; there it is ignited and the draft pipe, which is at the bottom of the stove, draws the flame down between the two cylinders, heating both in a very short time. In most heaters, the heat radiates from the top of the heater toward the ceiling; in the Ziegler type it radiates downward, heating the floor first. It is claimed for the heater that twenty-five per cent less gas is needed than in any other. All of the stove except some of the fixtures is made by Mr. Ziegler in this city. His first large sale was made to the Brin-Doiman Furniture Company, which took 100 stoves and was given the local agency. This stove has already disposed of eighteen of the stoves. The heat given off by the heater, even with smaller consumption of gas, is such that one can hardly remain within six or seven feet of the burner.

**GERMAN CRUISER SINKS 4 BRITISH STEAMERS**

English Official News Bureau Announces Destruction By Cruiser Emden

From Tuesday's Daily.

The official war bureau announced here today that the German cruiser, Emden, has sunk four British steamers. The Emden has been operating in the Gulf of Bangail, she recently was reported at Madras, where she conducted a bombardment of that port, and later at Pondicherry.

**ABLONA IS REPORTED OCCUPIED BY ITALY**

By Associated Press.

Rome, Sept. 29.—Rumors were circulated here today that the occupation of Albania in Albania on the Adriatic by the Italians was imminent. Some of the reports even had it that the occupation already had occurred as an answer to the abnormal conditions prevailing in Albania.

with the commander of the Druid. One of them made this illuminating comment:

"Many of us," said he, "have been in England. At first it was hard to believe that the English would do this—any more than we Germans would."

"My American friend who has just returned from Berlin said that German fully believes the stories of inhuman atrocities which have been charged against the allies."

"We were told," said he, "with a circumstantiality that almost enforced belief of the carcasses of Alsace Germans being dressed like those of bees and hung before their own shops. The names of women who had been violated and killed were given with all the horrible circumstances of the tragedies. We were told that wounded men were abused and killed, and that the dead bodies in the battlefield were abominably mistreated."

"Before French surgeons dare to perform an operation on one of their own men, they first do an identical operation on a German prisoner. Then he is left to die."

"It is enough to admit that this war is being fought with a savagery to which the world has been a stranger of late years, and that the death roll, when that is finally made public, will be absolutely appalling. It is known that the Germans, fighting in the enemy's country, have laid it waste as a desert, and that they have ruthlessly crashed through the straw barrier of international law. But it will be well to confine belief to this until better proof than mere affirmation is given the charges of utter barbarism that have been so freely brought."

**BANDY HOUSES ORDERED TO CLOSE**

INMATES OF ALL HOUSES FOUND OPEN TONIGHT WILL BE ARRESTED

**SHERIFF ISSUES ORDER**

District Becoming Too Disorderly and Sheriff Proposes To Close Up Houses

From Tuesday's Daily.

Members of the sheriff's department last night served notice upon the habitués of Mulberry Row that their resorts must be closed and vacated by tonight, and that those who do not obey will be arrested and prosecuted. It was said today that there was little evidence of preparation to comply with the order in the district and the usual arrests and fines are expected to follow in short order. The order came from Sheriff Randall himself, who retires from office in November after four years' tenure. Usually it is the county attorney's office which takes the lead when such raids are projected, but in this case the sheriff's department is taking the initiative. Since the proprietresses of the resorts were required to move some months ago, from the immediate vicinity of the railroad tracks to the territory several hundred yards farther west, there has been little motivation by the officers who seemed to take the view that the evils could be better controlled in this way than by causing the women to scatter over the city, which is a usual result of prosecutions. When asked why the move was made at this time, the sheriff answered that "things were getting a little too strong down there." The law provides a minimum penalty of \$200 fine and twenty days in jail for conviction of the proprietresses, with vagrancy fines for the habitués. The sheriff's department draws down three dollars for each arrest made and if the cases are contested, additional fees are derived from serving subpoenas and performing other services.

**MANUFACTURERS ARE BUYING COTTON HERE**

That the buy a bale movement is receiving considerable encouragement from the manufacturing concerns of the north and east is demonstrated by the numerous orders, from various firms authorizing their customers in the south and especially in Texas, to purchase one or more bales at 10 cents. Wichita Falls has been extremely fortunate in this respect and quite a number of bales have been paid for at the 10 cent rate with the money of the manufacturers of the east.

A short time ago Mr. Barnard of the P. B. M. Company, who is ever ready to contribute in any way possible to the interests of Wichita Falls and of the surrounding country, wrote to a number of the manufacturers with whom he deals asking them to join in the buy a bale movement and already favorable responses are being received and others are expected. Three firms have authorized the P. B. M. Company to buy a bale at 10 cents, one of which, the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company writes as follows:

"New York, Sept. 24. P. B. M. Co. Wichita Falls, Tex. Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your letter of the 19th with reference to buying a bale of cotton in your city and will cheerfully co-operate with you to the extent of one bale and you will kindly purchase for us one bale of cotton at 10 cents per pound. Yours for a big clothing business."

"ALFRED BENJAMIN-WASHINGTON COMPANY."

The spirit manifested by such institutions is indeed commendable and will no doubt aid largely in relieving in a measure the depression caused by the paralyzed condition of the cotton market.

Much credit is due such enterprising firms as the P. B. M. Company for the interest manifested in calling the matter to the attention of the men, and in this respect Wichita Falls perhaps made the best showing of any town in the State of the like size or even larger.

**ASK PRESIDENT'S AID FOR COTTON GROWERS**

Washington, Sept. 29.—The conference of the Southern governors and congressmen called to consider the predicament of planters through the closing of the cotton markets because of the war, ended its labors without having determined upon any specific plan of action. Resolutions were adopted, however, pledging the state executives and congressmen to work for the curtailment of the 1915 crops either through state or federal agencies. The resolution urged that the state banks be admitted to the privileges of emergency currency and pledged Southern congressmen to seek financial aid for the growers. The resolutions do not bind the growers to call special sessions of their legislative agencies. No specific plan of federal financial aid was recommended.

The conference appointed a committee comprising Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Representative Lever of South Carolina and Representative Hardwick of Georgia to submit a resolution to President Wilson. They will ask his aid in obtaining the repeal of the clause that prohibits State banks from participating in emergency currency issue.

**COLQUITT TELLS MORE ABOUT BANK**

DECLARES IT ENTIRELY CONSTITUTIONAL AND PERFECTLY SAFE

**WOULD PREVENT PANICS**

Governor Willing To Guarantee School Fund Investments Would Net 5 Per Cent

By Associated Press.

Austin, Sept. 29.—In a supplemental message which he transmitted to the legislature today, the Governor clearly outlined the basis of his proposed central bank of Texas bill. The Governor says the plan not only is constitutional, but is a safe investment for the school fund; that the bonds and securities of the permanent school fund are now earning more than four per cent, while if invested in the bank he will guarantee that they will earn not less than five per cent. The Governor seems to have abandoned the plan of utilizing the \$500,000 of land notes belonging to the school fund, but it was impossible to get the money to move the crop in Texas and other cotton States. The bank of Texas, he said, would prevent the surrender of such a situation in Texas. According to the figures of the Governor there would be available \$14,450,000 in cash to commence operations of the bank.

**SENATOR JOHNSON HERE EN ROUTE TO AUSTIN**

State Senator W. A. Johnson of Memphis, Texas, passed through the city on this afternoon's southbound en route to Austin to resume his duties in the legislature after ten days' absence. Senator Johnson said that he was not yet committed whether for or against the state bank bill, but that he believed the principle a good one if the details can be worked out along safe and satisfactory lines; he wants to see the school fund thoroughly safeguarded at all events, he declares.

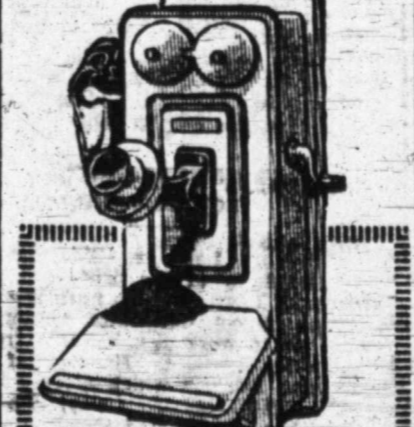
Cotton picking is now in full blast in Hall county, the senator said, and anyone who wants to pick cotton need have no fear of being turned down. Hall county expects to raise 40,000 bales this year and pickers are badly needed at present, said Senator Johnson.

**HOLIDAY CITIZEN IS STRICKEN IN KANSAS**

J. A. Lowery Succumbs To An Attack Of Paralysis—Body Brought Home

From Monday's Daily.

The body of J. A. Lowery, well known resident of the Holiday neighborhood, who died last Friday in Kansas, reached Wichita Falls this afternoon and was sent at once to Holiday where the funeral took place this afternoon. Mr. Lowery was in Kansas with a threshing outfit when he was stricken with paralysis, which proved fatal. He had resided at Holiday for many years, being one of the pioneers of that section, and news of his death will be received with regret by friends throughout Northwest Texas. Surviving are three sons, Bert, Vance and Roger, and two daughters, Mrs. George Thoburn of this city and Mrs. Herbert Perkins of Petrolia. Mr. Lowery was about sixty years old.



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**BANK BILL LOSES THROUGH DELAY**

OPPONENTS SAY IT LOOKS DIFFERENT TO SOME ON SEN. AND THOUGHT

**NO QUORUM AT CAPITAL**

House Banking Committee Not Likely To Make Favorable Report On Bill

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 28.—Neither House of the legislature had a quorum this morning and the House adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the Senate until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. On motion of Representative Tillison the House went under call and the sergeant at arms was directed to telegraph absentees to come at once. The Senate took similar action. It was believed both bodies will have quorums tomorrow. The House committee on banks and banking was to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to consider the bank of Texas bill. Should a quorum of the committee be present the program is to consider this bill two or three days. Indications point to an adverse report but with a favorable minority report. Senate judiciary committee No. 1 was unable to consider the measure today for lack of a quorum as the entire membership of the Senate has been added to this committee. After brief consideration by the committee the plans seem to be now to report the bill back with a favorable report and fight it out on the floor. Opponents of the bill say that the delay is causing the bill to lose support.

**TAMPECHE IS REPORTED SCENE OF UPRISINGS**

District Heretofore Has Been Little Affected By Revolutionary Movements

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 28.—Serious uprising and disturbances in Tampeche, Mexico, were reported by the officers of the steamer Esperanza, which arrived in New York today from Vera Cruz and Progress. Tampeche to this date has been comparatively free from revolutionary trouble and in that district many of the well to do classes as well as deposed federal officers took refuge.

**G. O. P. AND DEMOCRACY ALLIED WITH LIQUOR**

Col. Roosevelt Emphasizes Prohibition Issue in Speech at Cleveland, Ohio

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, Sept. 28.—Endorsing the entire Progressive ticket in Ohio and asserting that the Democratic party is either openly or covertly supporting the liquor interest while the Republican party is straddling the question yet at the same time supporting it, Theodore Roosevelt addressed a meeting of the members of the City Club and his guests here today. He exhorted his hearers to join the Progressives in an effort to throttle this evil. Col. Roosevelt said that if Ohio followed the example of Illinois and adopted woman's suffrage civilization might move eastward until eventually it reached New York.

**Beachey Startles Capital With Sensational Stunts**

By Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Lincoln Beachey, in an aeroplane looped the loop for the first time above the National Capitol while President Wilson watched the performance from a White House window. The aviator then made such an abrupt landing on the Potomac river that observers in the Arlington man station reported that he had fallen. Beachey then finished the performance by turning two loops over the White House and more loops over the business section of the city while thousands watched in amazement.

**SENATOR REED ATTACKS CLAYTON TRUST BILL**

By Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Senator Reed opened his attack on the Clayton anti-trust bill conference report in the senate this afternoon. He said the bill should be entitled "an act to apologize to unlawful restraints and monopolies." He assailed the elimination of specific penalties for exclusive contracts and the deletion of his amendments for using courts to sell property of convicted corporations. "If the allies," declared Senator Reed, "have attempted to stop the Germans with dough bullets the Kaiser would have taken Paris in twenty-four hours. So far as its anti-trust features are concerned, Rockefeller, like another Richard, now can declare snow is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by these conferees."

**FRENCH CLAIM ALLIES PROGRESS IN THE CENTER**

Repulse Attacks of Germans By Day and Night Along River Somme

By Associated Press.

Paris, Sept. 29.—"On our left wing on the river Somme," the French official statement issued this afternoon says "the Germans attempted numerous attacks which the allies repulsed everywhere."

The text of the statement is as follows: "First—On our left wing to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and Oise the enemy both by day and by night delivered several attacks which, however, were repulsed. To the north of the Aisne there has been no change."

"Second—On the center on Champagne and to the east of the Argonne the enemy has restricted his activities. Between the Argonne and Meuse there has been slight progress on the part of our troops who are confronted by strongly organized positions. On the Heights of the Meuse in the Woevre district and on our right wing in Lorraine and the Vosges there has been no notable modification in the situation."

"Generally speaking our line runs from the east to the west through the region of Pont-A-Mousson, Apremont and the Meuse, through the region of St. Mihiel along the heights to the north of Stade and through a portion of the heights of the Meuse to the southeast of Verdun. Between Verdun and Rheims the general front is indicated by a line passing through the region of Varrers to the north of Souain and the Roman roadway which runs into Rheims, the outposts of Rheims, the road from Rheims to Berry Au Bac and the heights known as the 'Chemin des Danes.' On the right bank of the Aisne this line then draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons. Between Soissons and the forts of L'Laigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the Oise and the Somme it runs along front from Bevicour (which belongs to us) to Lassigny (occupied by the enemy) to Roye (which belong to us) to Chaulnes. To the north of the Somme the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Comblies."

"We again took many prisoners during yesterday belonging principally to the seventh active corps and the seventh reserve corps of the army and also to the Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth German army corps."

**NO SUPPORT HERE FOR BANK BILL**

LOCAL BANKERS SEE NO MERIT IN COLQUITT'S LATEST PANACEA

By Associated Press.

W. R. Ferguson, president of the Wichita State Bank also voiced his opposition to the measure. "I don't consider it practical," said Mr. Ferguson, "I really haven't paid a great deal of attention to it, because I've looked on it just as a political scheme. I can't see where such a bank would serve any good purpose. The idea that all state banks should keep their reserves in the state may be good in principle, but we have to keep money in New York and other places in the East to serve our customers and we couldn't keep all our reserves at Austin."

**OPPOSITION IS OUTSPOKEN**

Bank Would Be Pickin' For Politicians But Disastrous to School Fund

From Monday's Daily.

Governor Colquitt's plan for a central state bank at Austin, for which a bill is now pending in the legislature, finds little favor among local bankers. State bankers here are outspoken in their opposition; national bankers are unanimously against it, but for obvious reasons would not be interviewed on the subject. T. J. Taylor's View. "If Governor Colquitt really wants to help the situation," said T. J. Taylor, cashier of the First State Bank & Trust Company, "let him approve the bill the legislature passed recently, cutting state bank reserves from twenty-five to fifteen per cent and providing for two examinations a year instead of four. I have heard that he will veto this bill because it would encourage state banks to enter the federal reserve system when he wants them to come into his scheme. It would be a great help to present conditions if he would approve it. "There is no necessity for a central bank and it would do nothing that would not be done under the federal reserve system which the state banks can join and which many of them will join if the recently passed law is approved. I believe if the central bank bill is passed, it will result in many state banks surrendering their state charters and incorporating under the national bank act. Again, I don't like the idea of taking chances with the school fund; that money is now yielding eight dollars per capita for the school children and there's no necessity for risking it on such a scheme as this. The state might organize such a bank and it may pay; on the other hand, it would be politics and run the risk of getting into the hands of crooks or incompetents."

**CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS CURTAILMENT OF CROPS**

By Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Curtilment of cotton production next year because of the huge amount to the 1914 crop remaining unsold on account of the European war was discussed today by governors and congressional delegates of the South at a preliminary conference. Committees consisting of a senator and two representatives from each State were appointed to meet this afternoon and devise a formal plan for accomplishing cotton curtailment.

**300,000 AUSTRIANS AT POLA, CORRESPONDENT SAYS**

By Associated Press.

Rome, via Paris, 4:36 a. m., Sept. 28.—The correspondent of Giornale D'Italia, who has entered Pola, the great naval port and arsenal of Austria reports that all the woods around the harbor have been burned, country houses and villages have been painted gray and entrenchments dug and traps laid. He estimates the troops centered at Pola total 300,000.

STATEMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

VON BETHMAUN, HOLLOWEG'S FORMAL STATEMENT HAS REACHED HERE

BITTER AGAINST ENGLAND

English Policy Does Not Know Moral Scruples and Hesitates at No Gaimuny

(By Mail.)

From Tuesday's Daily. New York, Sept. 25.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Holloweg, the German Chancellor, early in September made a formal statement to the Associated Press. The existence of the statement was known, but it failed to reach America by either mail or cable, and its text has become available through a copy of the North German Gazette, just received here. The Chancellor's statement follows: "General Headquarters, Sept. 2.—I do not know what is thought of this war in America. I assume there have been published in America the telegrams exchanged between the German Emperor, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of England, containing the history of the events that preceded the outbreak of the war and which bears irrefutable testimony of how the Emperor until the last moment strove hard to preserve the peace.

"These efforts had to be futile, as Russia under all circumstances had resolved upon war, and as England, which for decades had encouraged the anti-German nationalism in Russia, and France did not avail herself of the splendid opportunity offered her to prove her often emphasized love of peace, otherwise the war between Germany and France and England could have been averted.

"When once the archives are opened the world will learn how often Germany extended to England her friendly hand, but England did not desire the friendship of Germany. Jealous of the development of Germany and feeling that by German efficiency and German industry she has been surpassed in some fields she had the desire to crush Germany by brute force, as she in former times subdued Spain, Holland and France. She believed the moment had arrived and therefore the entry of German troops into Belgium gave her a welcome pretext to take part in the war.

"Germany, however, was forced to enter Belgium because she had to forestall the planned French advance and Belgium only awaited the advance to join the French. That only a pretext was involved as far as England is concerned is proven by the fact that already on the afternoon of August 2, that is, prior to the violation of Belgium neutrality by Germany, Sir Edward Grey assured the French ambassador unconditionally of the help of England in case the German fleet attacked the French coast.

"Moral scruple, however, the English policy does not know. And thus the English people who always posed as the protagonists of Freedom and Right has allied itself with Russia, the representative of the most terrible barbarism, a country that knows no spiritual or no religious freedom, that tramples upon the freedom of peoples as well as of individuals. Already England is beginning to recognize that she has made a big mistake in the calculations, and that Germany will master her enemies. She is therefore trying by the pettiest means to injure Germany as much as possible in her commerce and colonies, by inciting Japan, regardless of the consequences to the cultural community of the white race, to a pillaging expedition against Kiaochow and leading the negroes in Africa to fight against the Germans in the colonies.

"Having strangled the news service of Germany to the whole world and having opened the campaign against us with a falsehood, England will tell our countrymen that the German troops burned down Belgian villages and cities, but will pass over in silence the fact that Belgian girls gouged out the eyes of the defenseless wounded. Officials of Belgian cities have invited our officers to dinner and shot and killed them at the table. Contrary to all international law, the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out and after having at first shown friendliness, carried on in the rear of our troops a terrible warfare with concealed weapons.

"Belgian women cut the throats of soldiers whom they had quartered in their homes while they were sleeping. England also will say nothing of the dum dum bullets which are being used by the English and French despite all conventions and their hypocritical proclamations of humanity, which can be seen here in their original packing as they were found on French and English prisoners of war.

"The Emperor has authorized me to say all this and to state that he has full confidence in the sense of justice of the American people which will not allow itself to be deceived through the war of falsehood which our enemies are conducting against us.

"The statement of the Chancellor concludes as follows: "Every one who has lived in Germany since the outbreak of the war has been able to witness the great moral strength of all Germans who pressed hard on all sides, cheerfully take the field for the defense of their rights and their existence; every one knows that this people is not capable of any unnecessary cruelty or of any brutality. We will win, thanks to the great moral strength which our just cause gives to its troops, and in the end the greatest falsehood will be able to obscure our victories as little as they do our rights."

John T. Roberts of Peaceful Valley, Colo., again in these parts having accepted a position with the Wichita Falls & Northwestern.

COMPLAINT AGAINST SCOUT ORGANIZER

YOUTH WHO CAME HERE AND STARTED ORGANIZING BOY SCOUTS ARRESTED

IS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING

Collected Money For Suits and Gave Check Which Could Not Be Cashed

A complaint charging swindling was filed this morning against a youth giving his name as George Williams, representing himself to be secretary of the Boy Scouts of America. It is alleged that Williams gave a check for four dollars to one of the boys he enlisted in the scout movement here, and that the check was not paid.

Williams, who does not appear to be more than sixteen or seventeen years old, came here several days ago and on Sunday afternoon conducted a meeting at one of the local churches in connection with the scout movement, steps being taken to organize several patrols in this city. The boys were quite enthusiastic about the movement and when Williams offered to buy their suits for them, for four dollars each, several of them gave him the money. Later one of them thought that the money should not have been collected until the suits were delivered and spoke of the matter to Sam Sproles, who is one of the leaders of the scouts here. Mr. Sproles went to Williams and suggested that he return the boy's money, which Williams agreed to do, giving the boy his check for four dollars. It was then after banking hours, but the boy soon ascertained that the check could not be cashed and returned to Mr. Sproles with this information. Mr. Sproles then confronted Williams with the returned check, demanding that he make it good. An invoice of Williams' pockets produced only three pennies. Mr. Sproles sent the boy for an officer and while waiting Williams is said to have made a short and unsuccessful dash for liberty. He was turned over to the county authorities.

It is said one of the scout boys became suspicious of Williams when he observed the latter stained and yellow teeth. It is one of the rules for scouts that they must keep their teeth clean. The boy thought it strange that a scout commissioner should have unclean teeth and confided his suspicions to his fellow scouts.

MANY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WORK WAY

T. W. Courie of the University of Texas Young Men's Christian Association says that one may know that these times now exist in Texas simply by seeing the increased number of students who are present in Austin hunting for places where they can work and earn their expenses while studying in the University.

"We have more than two hundred applications on file in our office," said Mr. Courie. "Many of these students will come and fall to find places and will likely have to return home because of lack of means."

The University has each year in attendance something like two out of five of its students, who belong to the self supporting class. Last year not less than one thousand boys and girls were in the University, who had either wholly or partially earned the money which they were expending on their education. This year the proportion will naturally increase. One of the local papers is putting on a Take a student movement, in which citizens of Austin are urged to employ students to work for their board and lodging. The opportunity for men of benevolence and means to do good by assisting these worthy students is practically unlimited. The University of Texas could administer with great good a loan fund of not less than fifty thousand dollars each year.

A young man by the name of Powell rode into Austin to attend the University from Roswell, N. M., having traveled the entire distance on a motorcycle. When he got to Austin he had ten dollars in his pocket. He has already found a permanent job, and will have no trouble in making his way through the University. Ted Sagner of Abilene, last year came all the way from a point on the Colorado near Abilene by boat, something like four hundred miles. Young Powell traveled 550 miles on his motorcycle. Some years ago a freshman by the name of Smith rode on horseback from about a hundred miles north of Amarillo all the entire distance to Austin, hitched his horse at one of the trees in front of the main building, and came in and reported at the registrar's window with his credit card all made out. Smith is now a successful business man in the State of Washington. A freshman named Luter, this year walked from San Antonio to the University. Luter, however, was walking for pleasure. It was not necessary for him to travel this way except for the good of his health. Powell and Smith traveled as they did because it was the cheapest.

GERMANS SAY FRENCH ADMIT POSSESSION DUM DUM BULLETS

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The French government, according to an official announcement here, has admitted the possession of dum dum bullets, but explains they were made only for "shooting societies."

ENGLISHMEN BUSY REMARKING THE MAP

SOME STATESMEN HAVE EUROPEAN TERRITORY REDISTRIBUTED

SETTING CAPTIVES FREE

This is Term Churchill Uses in Describing All New Alignments

London, Sept. 14.—(By mail)—After the war, then what? Englishmen to a man expect Germany to be crushed in the present contest and are busily engaged in discussing events which might follow a declaration of peace.

In a recent recruiting speech Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, warned England against making the error Germany made in 1870 when she had France lying prostrate at her feet. He said: "Let us, whatever we do, fight for and work towards great and sound principles for the European system. And the first of those principles which we should keep before us in this city. The boys were quite enthusiastic about the conquest or subjugation of any great community or of any strong race of men, but the setting free of those races which have been subjugated and conquered; and if doubt arises about disputed areas of territory we should try to settle their ultimate destination in the reconstruction of Europe, which must follow from this war with a fair regard to the wishes and feelings of the peoples who live in them."

Mr. Churchill's expression of the opinion that Europe's map will be thoroughly remade is merely an echo of the talk of men of all classes. In the windows of many shops are signs "Keep trade in the usual channels while the map of Europe is being remade." Lecturers, preachers and editors are constantly discussing the probable redistribution of European territory.

Doubtless Germans and Austrians are also planning for the division of territory that they expect to acquire through the war and are arranging a wholly different apportionment from that contemplated by the allies. Following the suggestion of Winston Churchill many Englishmen, publicists and journalists are already turning Alace-Lorraine back to France and Schleswig Holstein to Denmark, while German scholars regard as territory which should have its own government. But the English are not taking Russia Poland away from Russia and joining it with the section of Germany from which it was divorced so unwillingly.

Some difference of opinion exists among Englishmen as to what might be done with Trieste and the territory Austria took from Italy. The more neutrality of Italy is regarded by some Britons as action which should be well rewarded, considering Italy's membership in the Triple Alliance with which it refused to act. Bosnia would be turned over to Serbia in reward of its stand with the allies. Herzegovina would be given to Montenegro and Transylvania to Roumania.

The possible entrance of Turkey into the struggle adds much interest to the work of the map makers. Threats from other Balkan states that they would fight Turkey in case it lent support to Germany and Austria give variety to the complications. Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania would doubtless come in for generous slices of Mohammedan territory. The Porte cast its lot with Germany, according to the British view. And Russia might come in for liberal helping of Asiatic Turkey, extending the change in maps well beyond the European lines, and probably giving Russia much freer outlet to the Mediterranean.

Discussing the re-division of old nations further, Winston Churchill said: "The aim which, if it is achieved, will justify the exertions of the war and will make some amends to the world for the loss and suffering, the agony of suffering, which it has wrought and entailed and which will give to those who come after us not only the pride of the present age of Britain, but which will give them also a better and fairer world to live in and a Europe free from the causes of hatred and unrest which have poisoned the comity of nations and ruptured the peace of Christendom."

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, urea, diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 1926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all druggists. (Adv.)

TWO GERMAN ARMY CORPS FOUGHT AT JAROSLAU

By Associated Press. London, Sept. 25.—A Petrograd dispatch states that an army messenger says that the Russians have almost completely cleared Galicia of the enemy. An eye witness says that two German army corps took part in the battle at Jaroslau according to the same dispatch the Russians had to take most of the enemy's position by storm.

FOR SALE—Two Stockton California plays at \$55.00 each. H. C. Lucke. W 10 c

IS IT WELL WITH THE YOUNG MAN?

DAVID'S SOLICITUDE FOR SON APPLIED TO MODERN PARENTS

OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE

Rev. Chas. Clark Smith Discusses Duties of Parents and of the Community

From Monday's Daily. "Is it well with the young man?" David's anxious question asked in II Sam. 18, 29 was the theme of a strong sermon by Rev. Chas. Clark Smith at the First Methodist Church, corner Seventh and Lamar streets, Sunday evening. "This is a question of the supreme importance for parents," the speaker declared. "Nothing else of the multiplied problems of life can compare with it."

In part, his sermon follows: "This text is an expression of parental solicitude bursting forth from the soul of a heart broken father. Absalom was a wayward son. He was not only wicked but he was a traitor to his father. He had been a king and the kingdom was now in open battle with the loyal army of the King. This anxious man from the heart of David shows that his parental love rose higher than his personal desire for victory. David was so weakling. He was a seasoned warrior and he loved his kingdom for which he had often fought. But he was parent rather than king and his heart refused to turn against his son even though his army must fight against the rebellion. His love for his son rose above his own personal ambition and natural desire for life. David was an ambitious king. Life and rule were dear to him and his kingship and his life were in grave danger yet his chief concern was for his wayward son. Doubtless he would have been executed had Absalom gained the victory. Such things were not uncommon in war, but he forgot danger to throne and to self in genuine parental love. What a picture of true parenthood is here! Parenthood is greater than kingship. God never ordained an earthly relationship that so supplant true parenthood. The true parent never gives up the son. The son may become prodigal—may even become traitor but the father holds on to his love through it all. We love David because he was father first and then king. We love the man who is first a father. David's heart cry becomes the heart cry of parenthood the world over. 'Is it well with the young man?' This is a great moral question and must ultimately be answered on the basis of love. Is it well with the young man no matter how well he may seem to succeed apart from morals. It is in ageless question. Young people do have their parents in your homes. Sometimes when you are inclined to go astray remember that in the hearts of those who love you better than they love themselves, there is a cry of deepest concern. 'Is it well with the young man with the young woman?'

"This is a question of supreme importance for parents. Nothing else of the multiplied problems of life compare with it. It is greater than the question of power. It would be a good start in the commercial world. It is laudable to desire to succeed and to wish our children to succeed but the great question is not how much will I be able to leave to my son but rather 'is it well with the young man?' This is greater than the question of education. Often fathers are making tremendous sacrifices for the education of their children and this is well. No other investment of earth pays so well. Often young men and women are struggling and sacrificing to secure a coveted education and this is very well. No single earthly ambition is nobler. But back of it all and through it all and without which education is only a partial success is this ageless question. Greater still is it than the question of public recognition. It is sometimes worth while that a young man should desire to stand at the very head of his profession. We admire and commend the man who desires to lead in politics and business. But if he must sacrifice self to achieve this and we declare that the price is too dear. And when we see the young man struggling to rise and sometimes tempted to do the low and the mean to gain an advantage we must inquire, 'is it well with the young man?' There is a great struggle in the world today. We are in an age when competition is becoming a matter of brains. Pioneer conditions are passing. Natural resources are quite generally utilized and if the young man of the future gets on his rise will be by the use of his brain rather than his muscle. This will be increasingly so as the years pass and with this development the question of David comes more and more in place and more and more imperative today than ever before, and this demand will increase with the passing of the years.

"This is a question of vast significance for citizenship. What sort of manhood are we developing? We are boasting for a better commerce but are we boasting for a better manhood? We have heard of great commercial organizations getting together to meet an emergency in the cotton market and this is very good business sense. Why would it not be good sense for such organizations to get behind the matter of good manhood for a community. When a grave moral crisis arises that threatens to undermine manhood why not arise to

Notice to Cotton Farmers
We are prepared to take care of all cotton coming to us, and beginning Monday, September 28
we will operate our plant both day and night in order to accommodate our patrons. We will appreciate the patronage of those having cotton to gin.
Farmers Union Gin Co.
J. T. Gant, Mgr.

The crisis and meet it squarely it will mean more to a community a hundred times over to risk to moral and put out of business the hell holes of infamy than to save the cotton crop to the farmers and a few thousand dollars in rentals to some business men. What if great commercial bodies should meet and ask, 'what can we do to improve the manhood of the community?' Is it well with the young man, of today with our conditions such as they are? When more than 75 per cent of them are falling into gross sin that unfit them for right living we can not believe that it is well. Manhood and honor are not of conviction? Is it well for the young man when public sentiment tolerates the dance hall and when some churches are silenced on these matters for fear of offending their leading families? Is it well when intemperance is lightly considered by all classes? Is it well when church attendance is a matter of caprice and not of conviction? 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ED HOWARD, sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of Sept., 1914.  
E. D. ANDERSON, Notary Public  
Wichita County, Texas.  
(My commission expires June 1915.)

Not so many years ago a medical authority gave the opinion that a man was of little account after he was forty-five years old. A crisis in the world's history is disproving that theory. Nearly all the men who are directing the great armies that are struggling to determine the fate of nations are men of advanced years. Most of them have reached an age when they long since would have been retired from the United States army. Some of them had been retired from the European armies, but when the crisis arose they were recalled by anxious peoples to take command. General Von Kluck, the ablest strategist and most skillful leader of the German army, led his army within sight of Paris and who was only prevented from striking the only a crushing blow by the failure of other German armies to keep up with his advance. In between 68 and 69 years old, General Von Hindenburg, who smote the Russians in East Prussia a staggering blow and did it with a vastly inferior force, is 67. General Julius von Moltke, chief of the general staff at Berlin, whose fighting machine, the German army, is the wonder of the world and is conceded by all to be the most marvelous organization ever formed in history, is 66. General Von Hausen and General Von Buelow, in command of German armies that are fighting grimly and valiantly, are each 69. General Joffre, the master strategist of the allies, in command of the forces that pushed back the German hordes after they reached the gates of Paris, is 70. General Pau, who carries an arm's sleeve and who has been the right hand of his superior, is also near 70. General Gallieni, the man whom France called to the defense of Paris when it was believed the capital was about to be attacked, is also near seventy. General Soukominoff, Russian minister of war and organizer of the vast army, which is now sweeping down upon Germany in a rapidity that has astounded the world, is 68. Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the British army, is past the age when he would have been retired in the U. S. army. Other generals in all the armies are men of advanced years. They are on the field in the thick of the fight. They are there because their experience has best fitted them for the task. The war has brought the old men into their own. An old head is better than a hot one.

Wheat, cotton and corn are the very foundations of the prosperity of this American government, and while it is the generally accepted theory that the people must support the government, there are times—like the present, for instance—when the government should use its great and powerful resources to help the people. The people have done their part. It is within the power of the government to render them aid and assistance in the marketing of their crops at a fair price. From the way it looks to this paper, the National government seems willing enough to render this aid, but is finding it a difficult matter to reach those who are most in need of it through the agencies it has selected. It was plainly the intention of the National government that the emergency currency it permitted to be issued should be used exclusively for crop-moving purposes,

but it has come to the notice of the National government that little of it is being put to the use it was intended. In other words, the National government seems to be a victim of misplaced confidence, and the good money at a reasonable rate of interest that the producers of the country expected is not likely to materialize.

A young fellow whom we've known since he was a youngster was figuratively "putting himself on the back" and not through any forethought. He had meant all his wages and that he had brought on hand to go through the winter, even if he didn't get a place. "My house has laid me off now indefinitely," he said, "and I'm certainly glad I didn't go and spend all my wages last winter through any forethought. The expenses were there, as he and everybody else thought, that he had a permanent place. So he would have but for the unforeseen conditions that have arisen since. But this youngster—and he admits it was largely due to conditions not through any forethought—had put enough of his money in the bank to carry him several months. Lectures on savings are generally platitudinous, oftentimes bromide, and seldom are the young impressed by the advice of older men or the fable of the ant. But this youngster had learned a lesson for himself and from his own experience—which, after all, is about the only sure teacher. And the lesson he learned will, in after life, be worth infinitely more than the few hundred dollars he incidentally saved against a rainy day. —Linton Record and Chronicle.

**VILLA REDIVIVUS.**  
The bandit, General Villa, is opposed to a return to the ways of peace, and is reported to have again taken the field in a revolution against his former superior officer, Carranza. His business for many years has been the plunder of helpless people and the looting of towns and haciendas, and this industry has been so safe and profitable to him that he wants to keep it up. The American people want to keep out of Mexico, and they endorse the position taken by President Wilson, but there is an end to their patience, and if this scoundrel does not behave himself he may find this government into taking action in the interest of civilization and public tranquility. No trust can be reposed in Villa, if indeed, it can be reposed in any Mexican, but if our soldiers have to return to Vera Cruz they will not remain there in idleness, nor will they leave the country at the behest of an incorrigible bandit. The military authorities, including General Funston, who is on the ground, were of the opinion that President Wilson was acting in too precipitate a manner in withdrawing the troops so soon. In the meantime, the feeling of patriotism in the Mexican people, he permitted sentiment to govern him in the matter. If he finds that he has been betrayed and imposed upon public indignation in this country will be inflamed, and the people can not be restrained from taking measures to discipline the present revolutionary, whose only principle is plunder and spoliation.

And yet it may be well to allow the warring factions in Mexico to eat each other up and then leave that splendid empire to his hands, as the United States of America, on the invitation of the various remnants that will be left in that country, after the selfish have torn each other to pieces. —Memphis News-Semitor.

**DEMAND FOR HORSES.**

The Oklahoma Live Stock News says dealers are buying up horses. We quote:  
A network of buyers representing the Stock Yards horse and mule companies, has been thrown over the Southwest for the purpose of gathering all possible animals which meet with the specifications of European orders. The warring nations, especially England, France and Germany, have been securing this country and Canada for horses fit to be used in cavalry and other army services. Hundreds of head are being shipped here daily, it being necessary to build new holding pens at the rear of the Exchange building. W. T. Hales and Davis and Younger have buyers at all points in the state with instructions to send in all kinds of horses that meet with specifications. In height, they must be from 15 to 15-1/2 hands high, weighing 950 to 1,150 pounds, and ages from five to eight years preferred. They must be fat. In quality, a hitch somewhere along the line seems to have delayed inspection of horses bought on British account, and in that line things have not been moving as smoothly as they probably will later. In the warrior division prices remain at a wide range.

**PEACE—OR JUSTICE.**

(The Outlook.)  
When peace comes at the end of this war, it is to be a lasting peace or merely an armistice. It is an armistice if the agreement which should concern the world. No negotiations for peace will be of service that will tend to emphasize compromise and to subordinate justice.  
It is reported that an inquiry has been sent from this country to the German Emperor as to whether he would be willing to discuss terms of peace. A similar inquiry, it is also reported, has been made to the British government. It is hardly necessary to caution our readers with regard to that inquiry. It is a futile one, a conduct of diplomatic negotiations by newspaper reports as it is to try a suit at law by newspaper editorials. In the one case, as in the other, it is easy for the reader to jump at wrong conclusions through inadequate knowledge of the facts.  
Such reports, moreover, do considerable damage by awakening false hopes. With every day of this war it is natural that desire for its end should not prove to be a sham peace. The neutral nations of the earth can inflict on Europe no harm comparable to that which would result in bringing an end merely to armed hostilities without bringing to an end to the cause

of those hostilities. Horrible as the present carnage is, it is only in a limited that would be still more horrible—a renewal of the carnage on a greater scale. An armed armistice, under the guise of peace, without a settlement of the issues that caused the war would invite a renewal of the carnage as soon as the armistice should be broken. This war is a conflict between two irreconcilable ideals. In that respect it is like our own Civil War. If, through the intervention of some neutral foreign power, terms of peace had been agreed upon between North and South before the questions of slavery and secession had been settled another civil war could not have been averted. So, if through the intervention of some neutral power, terms of peace should be agreed upon between Germany and the allies before the question whether militarism can tear up treaties and trample upon small neutral nations and remain unscathed is settled, then militarism will raise its head again and submerge Europe in another bloody deluge.

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At such a time as this, a neutral nation like the United States, has an enormous responsibility. If cannot discharge this responsibility by offering offers of mediation at an inopportune time, it should place either side in the position of declining peace when acceptance of peace would be the acceptance of justice. In the interest of humanity it behooves the United States to be wise as well as humane.

Let us be sure that the peace we seek is the peace of justice. Wichita Falls never stops growing and building, it matters not how tight money matters become. Right at the present time, there is under construction two buildings that, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. But even at this, things in a commercial way are not what they should be, but it is doubtful if there is another city of equal size and population in the State that is doing as much building and improving as is being done in Wichita Falls.

**A MESSAGE TO VILLA.**

We are sorry, Pancho, that you have put up against you to again take up arms against what seems to be many of many who may be briefly and faintly in his treatment of you and your men. We can't say as to that. There a recognition of Carranza as provisional president seems the only way to bring about peace in your storm-tossed country. Of course, if Carranza is not recognized, you may have much under the conditions which formerly prevailed. But we take it that any unjust laws will be repealed, so permit the people to work out their own salvation. And that will require time. Pancho, you can't hope to attain the heights in a day. Some real statesmen are needed down there in City—men who can make provision for the little red schoolhouse on practically every hill from Coronado Island in the Pacific to Hobbes Island in the Gulf of Mexico. But you will not get these Pancho, by the use of the sword. We have been banking on you, Pancho. When others have been your detractors, we have regarded you as the forerunner of that perfect liberty to which all men are entitled. That's why we are somewhat sick of heart at this latest revolt; it seems to deny a place of rest for the weary dove of peace. Come out of it, Pancho, and assist in the establishment of a stable form of government, trusting to the sense of right on the part of your countrymen for that justice which alone makes for freedom. —Waco Times-Herald.

**NO TIME FOR INTERMEDDLING.**

(Philadelphia Record.)  
No one would wish to speak unkindly of the many persons—chiefly women, who are demanding political power—who are trying to coax the President into some sort of action, no one knows just what this is expected to induce the war to be of each other. The time is not opportune. The President has already done all that he can do with propriety and with the slightest prospect of success. The replies he received from Europe were not encouraging, and he can not see any point in doing anything more until one side or the other is in a more tractable state of mind.  
There is a notion that Mr. Roosevelt induced Russia and Japan to stop fighting. Of course, he could not have done anything of the kind. When they had fought each other to a standstill, they were willing to communicate with each other through the government of the United States, with a view to a suspension of hostilities. The Europeans and the Asiatics are not different from ourselves. When we were on the point of taking to the arms, the ambassadors of five countries offered to mediate, and President McKinley refused to receive them, collectively. He would be happy to have a social call from each of them singly. The British ambassador did not join in that, and it was regarded as a friendly act on the part of England.

Fifty years ago England and France were very anxious to mediate between the United States and the Confederate States. We resisted it. We fought not for four weeks, or four months, but for four years, to a finish, and this is a new war to begin.  
Some persons say they do not know what the war is about, and others think it is over some rival thing that ought to be arranged by half a dozen gentlemen—if they could be got together, and to more it is simply a horror that there must be some way of stopping. The issues are not obscure or trivial. The English believe that

their existence as a colonial and maritime empire is at stake. The French know that their existence as a Great Power is at stake. The Germans have been declaring for many years that France had got to be effaced from the list of Great Powers, and the British maritime power had got to be broken or the empire to which the German Empire was destined would be impossible, and for forty years the Germans have believed that, upon them rested the duty of saving the rest of the world from Russia. The war has been expected for many years; no one pretended to fix a date for it, but some of the German writers came remarkably close to their approximations. There are two of the mighty forces of Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism in a struggle for existence, complicated by the ambition to which the German Empire was destined would be impossible, and for forty years the Germans have believed that, upon them rested the duty of saving the rest of the world from Russia. The war has been expected for many years; no one pretended to fix a date for it, but some of the German writers came remarkably close to their approximations.

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My sole ambition will be to change existing conditions without the shedding of blood, if possible," says the tender hearted patriot, General Pancho Villa, in his reply to messages from Mexico City appealing to him to forget his difference with Carranza and join in the establishment of stable government in Mexico. As Villa, it seems that you, too, have fallen victim of the seductions of diplomatic intercourse. What Villa really means and the message doubtless he would have sent a short while ago would have been something like this: "Venustiano Carranza, Usurper and Oppressor, Warning: I demand all the money in the treasury, all the concessions in the Republic and all the guns in the capital. Get out; I am coming Pancho Villa, Liberator."

We have heard of one ranchman who sold 100 calves for \$2,500 and before he could deliver them, he had another offer of \$3,000 for them. Sales and stock-raising will solve the matter of getting a good price for cotton. The tenant system in the South is against stock-raising. —Haskell Free-Press.  
That's twenty-five dollars per head for calves. This year Texas, and particularly this part of Texas, has produced the greatest feed crop in the history of the country. The truth of the matter is this: There is more feed than there are stock to feed it. There will be no real need to raise cotton next year. Farmers generally recognize the true condition of affairs, and the acreage to cotton in this section of the State is not likely to be more than half what it was this year.

Hom: James E. Ferguson, who is to be our next Governor, has finally decided to oppose Governor Colquitt's central State bank. That is, if we understand him correctly, he is opposed to establishing the State bank on the plan outlined by Governor Colquitt, which is to use the State school fund as the principal and controlling stockholder. In a press dispatch from Temple, Mr. Ferguson says on this subject:  
"I have no objection to the consideration of legislation at the proper time regarding the advisability of incorporating a large State bank with necessary and proper limitations, provided the capital of such banks is not obtained by using the State school fund securities. I strongly oppose the investment of the fund which the fathers of this State so wisely provided for the education of the children who should come for them in another generation that I provide for. I would rather any line endure the temporary trouble of low-priced cotton than to take the risk of permanent misfortune of not being able to educate the boys and girls of Texas."

**COTTON AT A GLANCE.**

United States cotton crop of 1913 to August 31, 1914, 14,588,591 bales; crop of 1914-15 estimated at nearly 16,000,000 bales. Largest crop recorded, 18,128,426 bales in 1912; value last crop, including seed, \$1,114,000,000; average price last year, 13.31 cents a pound, or \$68.55 a bale; average in 1912, year of largest crop, 10.83 cents a pound, or \$54.15 a bale.  
Europe paid for its share of the export crop last year \$609,000,000. The export last year amounted to \$610,719 bales.  
American mills took for manufac-

ture 5,550,250 bales, 2,837,308 being taken by Southern mills and 2,712,942 by Northern and Western mills. It costs over \$100,000,000 to gather or pick the crop, and this must be paid by the planters in cash.

A decline of three cents a pound on a 16,000,000 bale crop would mean a loss of \$480,000,000. That's what the storing of millions of bales and keeping up the price will mean to the South and the country.  
It is cotton that brings in \$600,000,000 in gold or exchange, keeps our balance of trade and pays our annual debts to Europe.  
The 117,578,288 bales marketed since 1906 have brought \$8,033,000 and in 24 years the income from this source has been \$18,812,000,000, which the Manufacturers' Record estimates is \$1,463,000,000 more than all the gold that was mined in the world in the same period.

Carrying out his statement to the effect that he would make public the names of the banks that are holding money, Secretary of the Treasury has caused to be published a long list of such banks, and most of them are located in cotton growing states. He names twelve in Texas, one of which is carrying a reserve of 74 per cent of its capital stock, when the banking laws only require National banks to carry fifteen per cent of their capital stock. Doubtless there are many others that are doing the same as the twelve Texas banks mentioned. The Secretary says that if these banks would loan the money they are hoarding on good securities at a reasonable rate of interest, they could greatly ease the stressed financial conditions of their respective communities.

Not so long ago Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the famous Sherlock Holmes stories and prominent in England, wrote a novel. This novel, which attracted much attention in England, was in effect a warning to Great Britain not to repose too much confidence in the power of the fleet which was proudly acclaimed the greatest in all the world and which most Englishmen thought invulnerable. The story told of a supposition war between Great Britain and a small, insignificant power. An enterprising young man had been expected to shell the ports wrecked the navy of England, which of the little nation and wreck havoc, and he did it with the loss of a very few men and at small cost. The method was recalled the other day by a German submarine boat, the U-9, sent three British vessels and over a thousand men to a watery grave and escaped unscratched. On the submarine boat was a crew of twenty men, one of whom was lost and the rest small; the English vessels which went to the bottom were valued at twelve millions of dollars. These vessels had no chance to fight the enemy, whose small boat was so small that the surface of the water could not be seen, and was to be fired. A hundred or so submarine boats might conceivably wreck havoc with the allied fleet. —Greenville Herald.

**BAD BOLLS AND THE BOLL WORM.**

State Press in the Dallas News has the following comment on some bad cotton bolls sent for him to pass judgment on:  
From T. D. Sisk, editor of the Barry News, comes a match box full of withered cotton bolls gathered from the farm of J. B. Jones, near Barry. Mr. Sisk reports that these withered bolls are fairly representative of hundreds of acres of late cotton in the Barry section. Such being the case, the late cotton around Barry will turn out very bad. The specimen bolls now before State Press have been severely vexed by some sort of voracious insect, apparently a woodpecker, and their viscera entirely wrecked. The respiratory organs in many of the bolls appear to have been drawn out through the hole in some cases the diaphragm has been jerked out of place and hung over the hole in the boll. This sort of thing would be pitiful in any other year but the one we are now up against. The less cotton a farmer makes this year the less he should worry. There never was a time when the cotton pests could work at their trade and arouse less resentment. In fact, if the boll weevil were to come back with his old-time appetite and his working clothes on, he would find the cotton farmers all right. When the boll weevil left, he was being chased with bloodhounds. Now he might return and be invited out to dinner. This circumstance shows how much may happen in a short space of time.

Writing in the current issue of the "Outlook," Col. Theodore Roosevelt seeks to draw some conclusions and lessons from the present strife in Europe, with reference to the armament question in this country. He points out that the worst victim of the war, so far, has been Belgium, a country whose neutrality and whose right to peaceful conditions have been recognized by all the powers; he points out that this fancied security on the part of Belgium and her resiliant failure to arm herself caused her to be ruthlessly and terribly handled by Germany. From this he concludes that a mere desire for peace on the part of a nation will not save it and cites another example in the case of China, which is forced to allow Japan to violate her neutrality because of her lack of military preparation. It isn't a question of whether the United States wants war with any other nation or not, he says, but a question of whether she shall be able to defend herself when war is forced upon her.

All of us want peace and hope that the United States will never again be involved in conflict with any power; but that we must be ready for trouble when it does come is only too obvious. If every citizen was peacefully inclined and law-abiding there would be little need for policemen; but citizens like nations are apt to run wild occasionally and force is then needed.

All along it has been conceded that if the European war was to be settled on the high seas Germany would stand but little, if any chance at all, of winning over England, but since that incident in the North Sea the other day, where one little, insignificant German submarine, just about big enough to carry twenty men, shot torpedoes into the bottoms and sides of three British armored cruisers and sank all three in less than thirty minutes, some of us are likely to change our opinions. So far the Germans have not only had the best of the fighting on the land, but have shown the world they know a few things when it comes to sea-fighting.

For the next year or two there will be a greater profit for farmers in producing wheat, corn and feed stuffs than there will be in raising cotton. The market for cattle, hogs, mules and horses is good now, and without much doubt it will be even better by this time next year. Unless the leaf worm and the boll worm destroy four or five million bales of cotton before it matures and is gathered, there will be a surplus of at least that much and a surplus of four or five million bales of cotton means that the price next year will be less than now unless the cotton acreage is cut to about half what it was this year. The intelligent farmer needs no law to force him to cut down his cotton acreage.

Nations never seem to be so busy fighting but what they have time to stop and call each other liars. Texas horses are being bought for service in the European war. We are sorry for the horses, but Europe evidently knows where to look when she wants the best.

The national Senate is planning to raise war revenue by taxing automobiles according to their horse power. The man who has been bragging about what his car can do, will then have a chance to make good.

Cotton is being stored in Wichita Falls' cotton warehouse before the building is completed. This warehouse isn't being built under the terms of that wonderful emergency bill passed by the legislature, but it covers the cotton and protects the farmer about as well as if the "benefits" of Colquitt's fallacy had been invoked.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia favors a reduction in acreage to cotton to be planted next year by legislative enactment, and has written letters to the governors of all cotton growing States urging upon them the necessity of such action. In defense of his position in this matter, he cites the fact that in 1861 and 1862 the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Arkansas restricted one-half the cotton production by legislative enactment. In the event the cotton States do not wish to take such action for themselves, he urges that resolutions be adopted memorializing congress to act in the matter. It is not believed, however, that any State, not even Georgia, will follow the advice of Senator Smith, for the reason that the people of the South, as a rule, consider that the rights of person and property are sacred, and if a man owns a farm and wants to plant it all to cotton or let it stand idle, it is a matter that concerns nobody but himself. There is sufficient cotton producing lands in the South to produce at least twice as much cotton as was produced this year, and there may come a time when there will be a demand for all cotton that can be produced at a fair market price. Had not war broke out in Europe this year, no one doubts but that there would have been a market for every bale produced at above 10 cents. The cotton farmer could not foresee what was going to happen, and all things considered, the acreage planted to cotton this year was none too great to supply the demand, had not unforeseen and unusual things occurred that resulted in demoralizing the market for cotton. This year's experience ought to be sufficient to convince all cotton farmers they must reduce their acreage next year or sell their cotton for less than the cost of production, and they will do this without legislative enactment. They, the cotton farmers, ought to know that the excess in cotton this year for the lack of a market will cause cheap cotton next year unless the acreage is reduced. If the acreage is not reduced next year, they will have no one to blame for cheap cotton but themselves, and it will not be such an easy matter to start a movement like that of "Buy a Bale" to relieve the situation. This year they (the cotton farmers) were not to blame for the excess in cotton. But unless they take warning and re-

duce the acreage next year, it will be different.

Reports from all over Texas are to the effect that the leaf worm and the boll worm are doing great damage to cotton. If this is true, the promise a month ago of a very large cotton crop for 1914 will be cut short and it will have a tendency to boost the price of cotton, perhaps as much or even more than the buy-a-bale movement. Therefore, the leaf worm and the boll worm are really a blessing in disguise, more especially when conditions are such as now.

The following from the Waco Tribune about expresses the attitude of this paper on the proposed State central bank:

This page of the Tribune goes to press at an hour on Tuesday that precludes information as to some things that may be transpiring at the State capital. We have in mind, as will be inferred, the probability of another special session to consider the "Bank of Texas" measure, proposed by Governor Colquitt and the Attorney General. The general impression is that the governor will re-convene the legislature to the end that the bill may have proper consideration. That is what should be done, for the proposal is too important to be acted on with any degree of haste. The purpose of the measure commands much favor for it. We say that much without any hesitation, and accord credit to the executive for his purpose. That is as far as we care to go without further and impartial investigation—scrutiny of the features, the possible benefits, the possible menace. It is plain, too, that the people at large desire to do some careful thinking before asking their legislators to oppose or favor the bill.

A Washington dispatch of today quotes President Wilson as having requested the Democrats of New Jersey not to endorse him as a candidate to succeed himself. Just what is meant by this is not clear. The President has not declared that he would not again offer as a candidate, or accept the nomination if tendered, though the opportunity of making such an announcement has presented itself. In view of that fact, his request of New Jersey Democrats may be taken that he would rather they would not be the first to endorse him for re-election, but to hold off for awhile until the Democrats of other States had spoken, and then if it appears that a great majority desired him to lead the party as their candidate for the presidency, it will be ample time for the New Jersey Democrats to speak.

**COTTON MARKET IN WICHITA FALLS IN 1907.**

From the files of The Times September 26, 1907, the following is reproduced concerning the cotton market: "Yesterday afternoon cotton in the firm sold in the Wichita Falls market as high as 11.92 1/2. This morning the Wigham gin passed the 200 bale mark for this season, and the Farmers Union gin, which started up several days ago, had ginned over fifty bales. At the Farmers Union gin fully seventy-five bales are stored and piled on the ground waiting to be ginned."

The two extra sessions of the legislature will cost the State something in the neighborhood of \$138,000, and yet the State is too poor to appropriate sufficient funds to remove the insane from Texas jails to the insane asylums, or rather the asylums the State already has are filled to their capacity and the State has not sufficient funds to construct others.

Mexican names are so difficult to pronounce that when the reader of the newspaper strikes them he usually spells them out without trying to pronounce them, but this General Ben Hill who is taking a prominent part in the Villa-Carranza new revolution is a name familiar enough to all Americans. They are only wondering why or how he, being a Mexican, came to have such a sensible name.

Richard W. Sears, founder of the Sears-Roebuck Co. of Chicago, died at his home near Waukegan, Wis., on the 28th, leaving a fortune, estimated at \$25,000,000. But the fact that he left such a great fortune does not make us feel bad that he is not indebted to us to the amount of one cent in aiding him to amass it.

Property values in Wichita Falls hold up remarkably well, considering that but few sales are being made, but when a sale is recorded the consideration in every instance shows that the owner has parted with his property at a figure considerably higher than that which he paid for it. There is nothing better as a sure and safe investment than Wichita Falls business property—not even bank stock.

There appears to be more money in stock-raising now than in farming. The great war in Europe has created a demand for horses and mules, and cattle are bringing higher prices now than ever before, with but little or no prospect of the price going lower. Calves are selling readily at about \$25 per head and in some instances even for more than that. Just a common two-year-old steer now sells for about \$60. The most abundant feed crop this year, and as a consequence the market

price for it is not good, but most farmers are solving that problem in the way it should be. They are buying stock and feeding them, and in this way will realize a better profit from their feed-stuffs than they had sold it at the present prices.

"What kind of a government do those folks want down there, anyhow?" exclaimed a man today in discussing the situation in Mexico. The answer seems plain enough that the political and military leaders don't seem to want any government at all. If a stable government was once established, a lot of them would be without an occupation.

One T. R. has unlimbered his oratorical machine guns and has opened fire along a line from Red Oak, Iowa, to Hackensack, New York. All of which reminds of a prediction made several months ago by one Samuel G. Blythe that when the strategic moment arrived one Woodrow Wilson might speak a few thousand words into the circumambient that could be depended upon to keep T. R. and other political thunderers busy for some time.

Governor Colquitt has had a moratorium bill drawn up and has it up his sleeve to present to the legislature as soon as he finds that the banking bill is not going to pass. At least, that is the inference from the dispatches. The Democrat sees no real need for a State bank such as Governor Colquitt proposes, and especially does the Democrat object to jeopardizing the school fund. As to a moratorium, the proposition is already foolish and should Governor Colquitt succeed in putting it over he will not only put himself in the Cole class, but will do Texas an injury that will take years to live down.—Sherman Democrat.

The Buy-a-Bale movement has about run its course, and while it lasted the price of cotton was boosted considerably. But what will help more to boost the price of cotton—shoot it up to above 10 cents—is for the cotton farmers to go on record with pledges to refrain from planting cotton next year, or at least to cut down the acreage to about one-half what it was this year. It is entirely within the power of the cotton farmers to raise the price of cotton in this way. They can well afford to raise small grain and feed crops for one year, and the chances are the market for grain and feed crops will be better next year than now.

**BE A BOOSTER—NOT A KNOCKER.**  
Editor Times:  
When the Creator had made all the

good things, there was still some dirty work to do, so He made the beasts, reptiles, poisonous insects, etc. And when He finished He had some scraps that were too bad to put into the rattlesnakes, hyenas, scorpions and skunks, so He put all these together, covered it with suspicion, wrapped it in jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak and called it a "Knocker."

This product was so fearful to contemplate that He had to make something to counteract it, so He took a sunbeam and put it into the heart of a child, the brain of man, wrapped these in civic pride, covered it with brotherly love, gave it a mask of velvet and a grasp of steel; made it a lover of fields and flowers and manly sports, a believer in equality and justice and called it a "Booster."

Ever since these two were, Mortal Man has had the privilege of choosing his associates—the "Booster" or the "Knocker."

What a future some people are making out of the European war. It is a great chance for the calamity howler, He thinks this country is bound to be involved; that money will be unknown, business will go to the bow-wows and life will not be worth living. We admit it a terrible war—probably will be the worst one in the world's history. Yet we believe that this country, with its vast resources, its wonderful business development and policy of attending to its own business, instead of looking for more territory, will emerge from the war in a better and higher position than it has ever held in the world. Our sympathy is for the poor people who must suffer in order that some power may be greater, and some petty jealousies satisfied, but our mind is on getting just as much business as ever, paying for what we buy and being paid for our services. There is enough money in this country to keep wheels of business whirling even though all Europe is at war. Let us take our seats as spectators of the war and plod along doing our daily tasks. If you have a case of "imaginitis," consult a "Booster." If you must be a "Knocker," go to the cotton patch and isolate yourself.

DR. J. W. DuVAL.  
**POLITICAL PEACE IN TEXAS.**  
The fight over the State bank bill is growing warm. The opponents of the measure are holding mass meetings and issuing statements against it. James E. Ferguson, the democratic nominee for governor, has declared himself against the bill, which places him in direct opposition to Governor Colquitt. The dispatch tells us that Governor Colquitt "is not allowing any grass to grow under his feet," and that

his message to the legislature will bring with arguments for the bank bill and contain some "hot shot" for his enemy. The Farmers' Union has lined up for the bill, and President Lewis has given out an official statement advising farmers to go on strike next year if the bank bill and the Henry bill are not passed. Representatives Calvin and Dove, two of the anti-bank bill, are charging that the National banks are being brought into the fight for selfish reasons.

In the dim distance looms up the fight for the United States Senate two years hence, and the Ferguson campaign for re-election at the same time. Unless all signs fall, Mr. Ferguson will be inaugurated in the midst of one of the bitterest fights this State has known in many years. The nucleus of legislative opposition to his administration is being formed at Austin. The Farmers' Union, which gave him such effective support in the late campaign, will be a part of that opposition. Governor Colquitt, who stamped the State for him, will be a part of it.

We record these facts for the purpose of refuting the charge but for the agitation for prohibition political peace and legislative rest would bless Texas.

Temporarily there is no prohibition issue in Texas. This question has not disturbed the special session of the legislature. But political peace has not settled over the State. Strife and contention still mark the proceedings in-house and senate. As prohibition politicians surrender the center of the stage it is quickly seized by anti-prohibition politicians who make even more noise and tumult.

Let us keep the record straight as we journey along.—Waco News.

**DEMOCRATS TO CONTROL SENATE UNTIL 1929.**

The Philadelphia Public Ledger has figured out that it will be almost impossible for the Democrats to lose their majority in the United States Senate before 1929. The way the Senate now stands is: Fifty-three Democrats as against forty-three Republicans and Progressives. Here are the figures as furnished by the Public Ledger:

Senatorial elections occur this year in the following States:  
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin.

Of those whose terms expire, sixteen are Democrats and sixteen Republicans and Progressives. Of the sixteen Democrats, it is reasonable certain that Democrats will be returned from:  
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin.

Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin. The result is in doubt in California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington.

If the Democrats elect their candidates in five of the twelve doubtful States, it would give a net increase of three votes, making their numerical strength in the Senate fifty-five, as against forty opposition.

In 1917 the Democratic expirations are as follows:  
Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

The Republican expirations in 1917 are:  
California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Of the sixteen Democrats whose terms expire it is reasonable certain that the following will return Democrats:  
Arizona, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Delaware, Virginia.

The Republicans are reasonably certain to be returned from the following:  
Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Leaving fourteen doubtful.

If Republicans carry eight of the fourteen doubtful States in 1917, it will give them seventeen new Senators to offset the expirations of sixteen, giving them a net gain of one of the general result.

**INVASION OF HUNGARY SAID TO BE ADMITTED**

By Associated Press. London, Sept. 29.—An official communication issued at Budapest, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, admits that the Russians have succeeded in crossing the Bulgarian frontier at several points in the Ung district, in spite of the fact that reinforcements have been sent against them. Ung is a county in Northern Hungary.

**BRITISH CRUISERS ARRIVE AT CHILEAN PORT**

By Associated Press. Punta Arenas, Chile, Sept. 29.—The British cruiser, Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock, arrived here today.

**P. RADFORD PRAISES THE HENRY LOAN BILL**

Farmers Union Official Declares Measure Only Adequate Means of Relief

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 30.—Adoption by Congress of an act incorporating the fundamental features of the Henry bill, now pending before that body, is the only means for relieving not only the farmer, but all the business and financial interests of the country, according to Peter Radford, recently returned from Washington where he has been working for the passage of the Henry bill.

Peter Radford, national lecturer and organizer of the Farmers' Union, is one of the Texas representatives on the committee of forty which has been detailed to Washington in the interests of the Farmers' Union.

Mr. Radford Tuesday discussed the merits of the Henry bill and the cotton situation generally. He said that the Henry bill or a similar act is the only relief in sight, at the same time praising the buy a bale movement and the proposed organization of the southern states for the purpose of fixing cotton prices.

The fundamental basis of the Henry bill is the direct loan of emergency currency from the United States government to the farmers of the South. This, he says, can be the only solution of the problem.

Committee Working for Bill. "The Farmers' Union committee in Washington has been working hard for the bill," said Mr. Radford. "Almost the entire committee had a personal conference with President Wilson and many of the members talked to Secretary McAdoo. We have flooded the country with circulars and copies of the Henry bill.

"However, the fate of the bill will depend upon the interest displayed by business men of the country. It is up to them to support such a measure, for it means as much to them as it does to the farmer.

"I believe that any right minded person familiar with the Henry bill will agree that it is the only means for immediate and substantial relief.

"Praises Buy a Bale Move. "The buy a bale movement is a great thing. It stands to reason that every bale of cotton taken off the market even for a short time will help to establish a better market. This movement, however, is inadequate to meet the emergency.

"The organization of southern states for the purpose of fixing cotton prices, which I have heard suggested, is also a good thing. I am heartily in favor of it. In fact, I am in favor of the organization of all states for that purpose. This will be of no immediate benefit, though.

"The offer of banks to loan farmers emergency currency under the present system would relieve the situation if the time of the loan were not so short. A four months' loan would be of absolutely no benefit to the farmer.

**LEAF AND ARMY WORM DAMAGE COTTON GREATLY**

Lockhart, Texas, Sept. 28.—Receipts of cotton from this section are reported at 10,000 bales or more less than last year. Leaf or army worms are said to have caused the shortage.

**HENRY BILL MEETS NEEDS**

"The Henry bill has none of the defects of these other emergency plans. It is adequate, immediate and allows the loan to extend until conditions are again normal.

"The bill also relieves the banks of responsibility. Under the present situation the banks are wary of lending money to farmers because all the responsibility devolves upon the banks themselves. The Henry bill provides for direct loan to the farmers from the federal government, the banks being only agents. The government takes all the responsibility.

"Another point is the rate of interest. The interest provided for in the bill is 3 per cent. The rate is lowered by making the loan direct. The middle man or bank is eliminated.

"The amount of money to be loaned, according to the bill, is adequate. In its present form, after several amendments, the bill provides for the issuance of \$500,000,000. This is to be distributed among state and national banks of sixteen southern states, according to the relative amounts of cotton in the respective districts.

**DETAILS ARRANGED FOR CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES**

By Associated Press. Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The first two games between the Philadelphia Americans and the Boston Nationals will be played in Philadelphia, Oct. 9 and 10 and the third and fourth games in Boston, Oct. 12 and 13. The fifth game will be played in Philadelphia, Oct. 14 and the sixth game in Boston, Oct. 15. If more than four games are necessary to decide the series, this was decided here today at a meeting of the National Baseball Commission.

The umpires will be Klem and Byron of the National League and Dineen and Hildebrand of the American League. There will be three official scorers, J. G. T. Sink of St. Louis and one man to be picked by the Philadelphia baseball writers and one by the Boston writers.

**TRY TO CHECK DROP IN PRICES OF RICE**

Beesumont, Texas, Sept. 29.—Efforts are under way by rice men in this section to check a drop in rice prices. The cause of the decrease is said to have been importation from Siam and Rangon of rice at about a dollar per barrel less than the price of the domestic product. The European war does not appear to have had any important connection thus far with rice prices.

**ALBANIAN SENATE HAS ELECTED A NEW PRINCE**

London, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that a message received there from Durazzo, Albania announces that the Albanian senate has elected Prince Burham Eddie, son of the former Sultan Alfred Hamid, prince of Albania to succeed Prince William of Wied who left his kingdom some days ago and subsequently renounced his throne taking refuge in Switzerland. The correspondent announces that Essed Pasha has arrived at Peidra and declares his intention of proceeding to Durazzo with 10,000 men.

**WILL PRESENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO LEGISLATURE**

Austin, Texas, Sept. 28.—The Conference for Education in Texas announces that it has plans for laying before the regular session of the legislature in January an elaborate educational improvement program. It intends to recommend professional and non-political supervision of all schools; high schools accessible to every child in Texas; compulsory attendance sufficient to present conditions; right of a majority in each school district to vote whatever taxes it wishes for support of its own schools; and a minimum tax for support of state institutions of higher learning. Many of these recommendations were specifically embodied in the El Paso democratic platform.

**TO THE PUBLIC:**

On June 30, 1913, there were 15,283.57 miles of railroad in Texas. Very little has been added since that time. They have 69,259 employees at work every day in the year. These railroads have a capitalization (stocks and bonds) of \$31,615 per mile. Their value for taxing purposes as found by the State Tax-Board is \$31,150.00 per mile. They are really worth more. The total cost of construction up to June 30, 1913, averaged \$39,975 per miles as shown by Table No. 10, page 397 Annual Report Railroad Commission, 1913.

The capitalization of railroads in other countries and the United States as a whole, per miles of road, is as follows:

England	\$269,498	Spain	\$88,368
Belgium	189,023	Japan	84,301
France	143,435	Russia	83,496
Brazil	142,080	Holland	82,796
Italy	124,116	Servia	73,373
Austria	120,311	Hungary	69,084
Switzerland	117,953	United States	63,944
Germany	116,666	Texas	31,615

The capitalization of the railroads in the United States is less than in any of the above named countries, and in Texas it is

a little less than half as much as the average for the United States.

The bonds of the Texas roads amount to only \$23,212.00 per mile. As a rule, no dividends are ever paid on railroad stocks in Texas, and therefore the amount of stocks is without influence, so far as the financial condition of the roads is concerned. The interest on the bonds, however, must be paid in order to keep the roads out of bankruptcy, and as such interest is supposed to be paid out of earnings, the public is interested in knowing that the bonds do not exceed the value of the roads—in other words, that they are not watered. We are glad to be able to state, positively, that there are no watered bonds on Texas railroads. And the same is true as to stocks, taking the roads of the state as a whole.

It costs an immense amount of money to operate the 15,283 miles of railroad in this state, and as you pay the same, in freight and passenger fares, you, of course, are vitally interested in knowing whether the roads are collecting enough, or more than is necessary.

The Annual Reports of the Railroad Com-

mission of Texas show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the railroads of Texas lacked \$3,282,493.51 of collecting enough to pay their operating and necessary charges and expenses. For the year ending June 30, 1913, they lacked \$1,601,378.31 of collecting enough, and while the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, are not all available, enough is known to make certain that the railroads of this state will have a net deficit or loss of about Eight Million Dollars.

In arriving at these deficits, or losses, no account is taken of permanent improvements and betterments. These, if considered, would add to the deficits, or shortages.

Thus it is plainly to be seen, and must be acknowledged by all fair-minded men, that the railroads of Texas are confronted by a serious and dangerous situation. Indeed, some of them have been unable to escape Federal Court receiverships, and none of them have the funds urgently needed, and which the interests of the public require.

Every railroad in Texas now in the hands of, and operated by, receivers, was valued, and the amount of the stocks and bonds there-

of approved and limited by the Railroad Commission under the Texas Stock and Bond Law. Therefore, it is certain, over-capitalization is not the cause of their financial distress.

We think it is due to you, who pay the bills and need the service of the railroads, to show the above and actual condition of the properties devoted to your use.

We beg to assure you that we are doing our very best to give you good service.

We respectfully and earnestly ask, and desire, your help and assistance in keeping down and preventing all useless and unjust expenses and charges against the railroads. We do this for the reason that you pay the expenses, and suffer the loss of service necessarily resulting when the expenses and fixed charges exceed the income of the roads. You therefore have a direct interest in the matter.

We respectfully submit that it is but fair and just that the railroads be permitted to earn what the law says they are entitled to—a fair return on the value of the property devoted to your use.

Nothing more is asked nor expected.

Respectfully,

**General Manager Texas Railroads**

Oil Production In This Territory Has Decreased 10,000 Barrels

A decrease of 10,000 barrels daily in the oil production in the Wichita Falls district since the first of the year and a drop of 40 cents a barrel in the price have reduced the oil revenues more than half, according to H. W. Whitney, in his last communication to the Oil and Gas Journal. Mr. Whitney estimates the combined production of the Electra, Iowa Park, Burk Burnett and Petrolia fields at 19,000 barrels daily. At the first of the year it was close to 30,000 barrels. The price at the first of the year was \$1.05 a barrel. The price now is 65 cents a barrel. Contingent Mr. Whitney writes: The decrease is about the same in each of the pools. At the present time the Burk Burnett pool is the most active, a great deal of activity being due to the successful results attained in shooting the wells. Most of the shooting in the Panhandle field has been confined to the Burk Burnett pool. The wells at Burk Burnett seem to have better staying qualities than any others found in this part of Texas. Although none of them are very deep, the production of oil, it is notable that they hold their production after having been pumped several months before the wells at Electra or Petrolia. It is predicted by many of the operators that North Texas is yet to see its largest wells and that the Burk Burnett pool will very likely produce them, probably from a much deeper sand than has yet been discovered in this section of the State. What is commonly referred to as the big lime is found nearer the surface on the western edge of the Burk Burnett pool than at any other place, which has been prospected. There is considerable wildcatting throughout West Texas. The wildcat territory now most talked of is in Tom Green county, in what is known as the Concho country, near the town of Big Bend. Several wildcat wells are to be drilled in this vicinity. A standard string of tools was recently shipped from the Burk Burnett pool to San Angelo and it is understood that a deep test is to be made. There are three locations definitely decided upon that will be drilled in Tom Green county. Coleman county, Texas, is confidently expected to produce some good wells. There has been considerable drilling in that section for the last three or four years, considerable gas and some oil having been developed. The town of Tricketts, in the southeast corner of the county, is near the center of activities. This country is very closely leased up, as high as \$5 bonus per acre is being asked for land to be drilled from development. Robertson and Ben are still fishing at 2,280 feet for a string of tools on the Babington ranch, which is located in the north east corner of the B. Rose survey No. 273 and about three miles southwest of the town of Coleman. Shackelford county is commanding some attention. Were it not for the fact that practically all of the territory that is good at the present time is held by the Producers Oil Company there would be considerable activity in this county, as the result from wells which have been drilled lead one to the belief that an extremely good pool will be found here. The Producers Oil Company is pumping oil all through the Babington amount of oil through the three inch casing on the Webb-Roach land, which is located in block 68 of the University school lands. The top of the sand was struck at 2,100 feet. No. 2 on the Waters ranch is fishing at 2,000 feet with tools in the hole. A rotary outfit has been recently installed and an effort will be made to get the tools out. No. 1 on the Webb-Snider ranch is making progress at 695 feet and is located in survey 328 of the T. E. A. L. Ry. lands. In Eastland county the T. P. Mill & Mining Company is shut down at 2,700 feet. No. 6 on fee, which is located in the northwest corner of survey No. 349. The same parties are building the rig for its No. 11 on the same tract and will start operations at an early date. In Comanche county, the Comanche Oil & Gas Company is shut down at 1,950 feet on the Goss ranch, which is located in the southwest quarter of survey 160, dead and dumb school lands. Burk Burnett Pool. The western edge of the Burk Burnett pool is getting the most attention, five new locations having been made during the past two weeks. The Will Ramming property is the most active at the present time. Preparations are being made for shooting a well on this tract. During the early part of the present year John Saunders and Shackelford & Jones drilled a test on the Ramming land, which at first showed for a 25 barrel well natural. This well was drilled with a rotary outfit, the six inch casing being set at 1,500 feet and the well finished with a four inch liner. There was some trouble in getting the liner into place, but after several trials it was gotten into position, with a packer on it. After the liner was in place the well was pumped spasmodically, making from five to fifteen barrels each time. The owner of the land, and he and John Saunders are now having the well prepared for a shot. Danny Donovan is doing the work and expects to get a 90 quart shot off about the first of next week. There are two sands about 100 feet apart and both will be shot. One location west and two locations south of the above mentioned well, the Corsicana Petroleum Company has made a location for their No. 4 Ramming, which has the material for the derrick on the grounds. One location east of the Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 4 Ramming, Couck, Owens & Harie, of Fort Worth, are drilling their No. 4

UPLAND PLOVER ONE OF MOST USEFUL OF BIRDS

Col. Sterrett Discusses Habits of Protected By Migratory Game Law. Killing of upland plover is now pretty generally known to be unlawful until 1918. State Game Commissioner Sterrett recently gave out the following statement concerning this game bird: This particular plover was or ought to have been the subject of the government's particular solicitude. For all birds I am acquainted with, it is the most valuable to the agricultural interests of our people. It is purely an insectivorous bird. Probably 99 per cent of its food consists of spiders, small bugs, crickets and the like. It feeds on the ground, and when piping high into the heavens, they are on their flight to where showers are falling. For when the water runs into the cracks of our low and contracted flat fields and prairies, the insects come out and these birds are there to devour them. Their appetites are insatiable. They are forced by nature to be the great distributors of the feathered life. In the spring they alight on the shores of our Gulf, tired and emaciated. According to the ornithologists, they have arrived from a long journey. From the great plains of Argentina, in South America, up through Bolivia, up through Peru, up through Ecuador and across the equator, leaving the Andes to the east, up through Colombia, up through Panama, to the Caribbean Sea, thence over that sea, leaving Central America to the west or following the narrow land north to the Gulf of Mexico, and from that last leg in the flight across the Gulf, still weary and worn to a shadow, they alight on our prairies in the southern part of our State. They have flown thousands of miles. They have come from south latitude 30 to north latitude 30. They would make sixty degrees of latitude the bird has covered in his flight, and as a degree is sixty miles, he has come to us from 3,600 miles away. Has he eaten on his journey? This is not settled. His flight is over mountains, rivers, woods and waters. He does not visit hills nor woods nor waters. For his food is not there. He may, however, have found food along his route in the upper part of South America or in Central America. But he did not eat nor drink in his flight across either the Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico. So there can be no controversy over the character of his appetite when he alights on the prairies and in the fields of Texas, among the ravening bugs and insects which afflict the farmer, slowly, and fattening on the pests of agriculture every mile through the United States, he proceeds far towards the Arctic circle, if he does not reach it, to make his nest and rear his young. Comes Back Rejuvenated. The rearing of its family is quickly done, for in August is heard his piping again. But he has come back picking up his livelihood from the fields, as usual, and fattening for his long flight again. For three or four weeks, perhaps for a month, he lingers along our Gulf coast, say in a few hundred miles of it, and then, so fat that his feathers are greasy, he ascends to where the air presents but little resistance to the sweep of his wings and then he is away again for Argentina, his water home, and where he alights thin and emaciated. That is the story of this bird as told by the scientific men. They say that in his flight he is superior in speed to anything that flies in this vicinity, and that he is one of the reasons for the enactment of these migratory bird laws. COTTON MASS MEETING CALLED FOR SATURDAY. From Monday's Daily. A call for a mass meeting next Saturday afternoon to discuss the cotton situation has been issued, signed by President, McKinstry of the Farmers' Union, President Huff of the Chamber of Commerce and President Pennington of the Retail Merchants' Association. The meeting will be held at the court house. The purpose of the meeting is to line up those having cotton with a view to securing more general holding of the staple, and also to renew interest in the buy a bale movement. Wichita Falls is the only point in this section that now has storage facilities and while plans for warehouses have been formulated at other points, nothing further has been done. With cotton in the warehouses, farmers can borrow money on it to meet their obligations and it is hoped to be able to show to the farmers how their own interest can best be served by not selling the cotton at the present time. 2,025 feet in blue shale, but he has since concluded to go deeper. This is rather a peculiar well. Nothing but red rock and cobble stones were encountered until 1,880 feet, at which place a ten foot lime was found under which came a blue shale in which the drilling was suspended. It is the intention of Mr. Urban to go to 3,000 feet unless some unforeseen condition should arise. No other wells are being drilled in this vicinity at the present writing and the outlook for any further development in the immediate future is not encouraging. Midway between the Burk Burnett and Electra developments, the Interstate Oil Company (J. E. Head et al) is making preparations for starting another test on the Borchelt land.

IN THE SPHERE OF WOMANKIND

"PEACE" STAMPS BEING PLACED ON MAILING MATTER. An appeal in the interests of universal peace is contained on stickers to be used on the backs of letters, parcels and other mailing matter, such as the Red Cross seal, has been issued and will no doubt soon be in general use throughout the country. The stamp carries this appeal, "America's Appeal. In the name of One God and Universal Humanity Let This War End Now." Club women over the state are using this stamp on all of their correspondence as a means to voice their sentiments of the slaughter now in progress in Europe. B. W. A. MEETS IN REGULAR SESSION MONDAY. The Woman's Alliance of the First Baptist church held their regular meeting Monday afternoon. The lesson was led by the pastor, R. C. Miller, followed by the usual discussion and study hour. PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETS MONDAY. The Missionary Society of the First church met Monday afternoon in the church parlors, Mrs. J. L. Mears, president, presiding. Mrs. E. A. Fowler led the devotional exercises, speaking on the subject of "Fruitfulness." The plans for the year's work were explained by Miss Hayes, and the year book, "The Child in the Midst," was outlined in brief. A reading by Mrs. J. W. Akin and solo by Mrs. O. E. Maer followed the completion of the program, during which time refreshments were served by the year book committee. CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN AID MEETS WITH MRS. PITMAN. The Ladies Aid of the Central Presbyterian Church met Monday afternoon with Mrs. J. S. Pitman, 2406 Ninth Street. The meeting was called to order by the vice president, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Oldham read the devotional, reading from the fourteenth chapter of Romans. After a very earnest prayer by Mrs. Dean the following answers to roll call with verses in duty. Mesdames Wilson, Oldham, White, Kelly, Jamison, Pitman and Miss Mattie Pitman was the guest of the afternoon. Under the order of new business the ladies decided to abandon the serving of refreshments at the meetings with the exception of foreign missions day. The question of serving lunch on circus day was discussed at length and sandwiches, coffee, pie and cake was agreed upon. The lesson was led by the hostess Mrs. Pitman and the comments on "The King's Business" the new book of the year proved exceedingly instructive and helpful. The society will meet next week with Mrs. White. MRS. A. H. BRITAIN HOSTESS AT INFORMAL TEA. Monday afternoon Mrs. A. H. Britain entertained very delightfully with an informal tea, in the nature of a going away party for her mother, Mrs. Mattie Bell who left Tuesday morning for a visit to Mississippi. All were devotees of the Kensington arts for some time, fancy work being engaged in. Assisted by Mrs. Ben Bell, Mrs. Britain dispensed fragrant cups of tea with delicious sandwiches. Those enjoying this unusual pleasant affair were: Mesdames J. W. Dent, Hartsock, Kell, Carr, East, Adickes, Anderson, Jackson, Freear, Eugene, Sherrill, Richolt, Darnell and Ben Bell. MISS PEARL MARICLE HOSTESS TO Y. G. C.'S. The Y. G. C.'s met Saturday afternoon with Miss Pearl Maricle as hostess. Games and sewing formed the diversions of the afternoon and delicious refreshments, grape and cake were served. Misses Leona Maricle, Sibyl Maricle, Maggie Pelts and Edith Maricle were the special guests and the members present were: Misses Louvenia Wilson, Lona Brown, Lucille Duke, Louise Maricle, Josephine Bachman and Fay Delaney. The club meets next with Miss Louvenia Wilson. D. A. R. MEETING ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT SATURDAY. The Major Francis Grace Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold the first meeting of the fall session Saturday afternoon with Miss Minnie Young as hostess. The lesson will be on the period of American history between the surrender at Yorktown and the inauguration of Washington, with Mrs. Whitney as leader. All members are urged to be present as it is desired to start in the year's work with a full attendance. ALL DAY MEETING OF THE LADIES OF M. E. SOUTH. The ladies of the M. E. Church South, enjoyed the first all day meeting since in the spring Monday. The spacious parlors of the church were well filled and the morning was spent in needlework and crocheting. At noon the usual appetizing luncheon was spread and the ladies were visited by Messrs. Bland, W. T. Harris and W. W. Silk who announced themselves as "pure food inspectors." After a thorough inspection the eatables were passed upon very favorably. Dr. Hill was also present. In the afternoon a program was carried out. Mrs. Fleming led the devotional exercises, at her subject the "call of Isaiah." Vocal numbers were given by Mrs. G. H. Carpenter and instrumental music by Miss Laura Martin. The

address of the afternoon was made by Miss Helen Hickman, the returned missionary, who spoke at length in a very interesting manner of her work and the needs of Brazil. Her talk was splendid and very much enjoyed. A business meeting was held on the completion of the program and delegates and alternates to the district meeting to be held in Alvord the second week in next month were elected, these being Mesdames Snider, Silk, Shelton, Jackson, Waggoner and Dan Hardy. ANIMAL PARTY FOR LITTLE TOTS TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Tuesday afternoon the little children in the Beginners' Department of the First Christian Church were entertained by the teachers with a delightful animal party in the basement of the church. The tiny chairs were placed in a large circle in the rooms and over head were hung festoons of kittens, cut out of red card board and at the conclusion of the party the tiny tots were given these kittens for their very own, each having one as a souvenir. Games of various kinds were played and these animal hunt was instituted. Animal crackers had been hidden in the basement and the children were told to find them, there being two prizes, a stuffed kitty and horse, for the hunter who bagged the most game. Elephants, bears, lions and tigers were among the kinds of games brought in by the small Nimrods and little Sibyl Hancock received the first prize, having gotten eighteen animals in her hunt. Little tables had been set, decorated in an attractive manner and ice cream and cake was served to the children about fifty in number. The mothers were also invited to attend and a score or more accepted the invitation, all declaring with the children that this was the very nicest party ever. The teachers entertaining were: Mesdames Walters, Braulley, Bond, Carr, Webb, Misses Louise Courtney and Lucille Henderson. B. O. P.'S RESUME MEETINGS FOR FALL SEASON. The first meeting of the B. O. P. Girls of the fall season was held Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. M. P. Kelly as hostess. Sewing and conversation was the order of the afternoon and the hostess served a delicious chicken salad with sandwiches and olives. The members present were: Misses Tula Stokes, Annette Coffield, Mary Coffield, Anna Belle King, Marion Crabtree, Mrs. Dan Hardy and the hostess, Mrs. Kelly. MISS MCGREGOR HOSTESS TO LITTLE SISTERS TUESDAY. Miss Lillian McGreggor entertained the Little Sisters in their regular session Tuesday afternoon. The usual pleasant diversions were engaged in during the afternoon and a delicious three course luncheon was served. Miss McGreggor had as special guests Misses Alice Burnside, Louisa Fox and Kathleen Stonecipher. The Little Sisters present were: Misses Ann Freear, Genevieve Carver and the hostess. GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S WAR PRIMER. Vic Sur Sella—A small town in Lorraine, 16 miles north of east of Nancy, whose principal possessions are the ruins of an old castle and some disused saltworks. The latter were abandoned when a rock salt mine was discovered at Dieuze. From Dieuze to the west the country is a vast unenclosed, arable plain, uninhabited save in the towns or villages, with scarcely one hamlet or farmhouse on the roadside. Herve and Battice—Two small villages in Belgium, a mile and a half apart the latter seven miles from the German border, and the former 15 miles east of Liege. They are situated amid most picturesque scenery, in a country dotted with busy manufacturing and pretty country houses. The making of glassware and laces is engaged in to a limited extent. The rock penetrated by most of the rail way tunnels in this district is of a bluish limestone, frequently veined with quartz and often used for building purposes. Antivari—A Montenegrin seaport on a strip of country running between the Adriatic Sea and the Sutorina range of mountains, with a population of about 2,500. At a few hundred yards it is invisible, hidden among olive groves. The fine bay of Antivari, with Prstan, its port, is distant about one hour's drive through a barren and forbidden country, shut in by mountains. The town is but 23 miles south-east of Austrian Cattaro. Fishing and olive oil refining are the principal industries. Sanok—A district of Galicia, Austria, on the border of Hungary. The Carpathian mountains form the southern frontier and the San River runs through the district from south to north. It has a level surface, and many salt mines. Its capital of the same name, is on the left bank of the San, 30 miles southeast of Przemyel and 62 miles southwest of Tarnow. It has a population of about 2,500 and is the seat of an important cattle market. Irangrod—On the right bank of the Vistula, in Russian Poland, is the fortified town of Irangrod, which forms with Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk and Brest Litovsk, the Polish "quadrilateral." It is 64 miles by rail southeast of Warsaw, at the confluence of the Vistula with the Vistula. The town is defended by nine forts on the right bank and by three on the left bank of the Vistula. The works are about two miles in extent. The town's industries are few, its activities depending almost solely upon garrisons stationed there. Craonne—The scene of Napoleon's last victory before the end of the First Empire was laid in the village of Craonne, France, in the hills a lit-

ORGANIZED, EQUIPPED and CONDUCTED FOR SERVICE First State Bank & Trust Co (GUARANTY FUND BANK) If you have never had an account with us, we invite you to open one now. Our service will please you. 4 Per Cent Paid on Savings ANDERSON & PATTERSON INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE LOANS AND INVESTMENTS Phone 87 616 8th Street Announcements For District Office For Judge 30th Judicial District: J. W. AKIN of Graham, Young County. For District Attorney 20th Judicial District: LESLIE HUMPHREYS of Clay County. County Office For County Tax Collector: B. M. BULLARD. For County Clerk: M. P. KELLY. For Sheriff: GEORGE A. HAWKINS. For County Attorney: T. B. GREENWOOD. For County Tax Assessor: JOHN COBERTSON. For District Clerk: A. F. KERR. For County Judge: HARVEY HARRIS. For County Treasurer: T. W. McILAM. For County School Supt.: R. M. JOHNSON. For Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1, Place 3: W. J. HOWARD. For Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1, Place 1: J. F. JONES. For Constable Precinct No. 1: WILL W. ALLEN. For County Commissioner, Pra. No. 1: J. P. JACKSON. For Associate Justice, Court of Civil Appeals: HON. Z. M. BUCK. Important center of commerce and industry of south Hungary, the city trades in grain, flour, spirits, and horses and manufactures tobacco, cloth, matches, leather, beer and spirits. In 1514 the peasant leader, Stephen Dozas, was defeated by the Transylvanian, John Zapolya, near here, captured and executed. The town was captured after a heroic struggle by the Turks in 1553, and remained in their hands until 1716, when it was liberated by Prince Eugene of Savoy. It successfully resisted the attacks of a Hungarian revolutionary army in 1849. Wieliczka—A town of Galicia, Austria, eight and a half miles southeast of Cracow and ten miles from the Russian Poland border, with a population of about 10,000. It is famous for its salt mines, which employ from 1,500 to 2,000 people. The mines descend for a depth exceeding 1,000 feet, are about three miles in length and 1,500 yards wide. The different levels are connected by flights of steps and are pierced by a labyrinth of passages, the aggregate length of which is about 100 miles. The mines contain two ponds which have boats upon them. Many of the disused chambers, some of which are from 100 to 120 feet in height, are employed as magazines and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock salt. There are also several chapels with altars, statues and other ornaments in rock salt. Kocuzsko Hill—A mound of earth, 65 feet in height, two and a half miles to the west of the center of old Cracow. It was thrown up in 1520-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honor of the Polish hero of that name. Since 1855, it has been converted to a fort from the many towers which a fine view of Cracow, the Vistula River, and the many neighboring peaks of the Beskid mountain range may be had. Goradz—A village in Bosnia, Austria, on both banks of the Drina, not far from the Montenegrin border. The town has about 2,500 inhabitants, most of whom are interested in fruit culture. A school teaching the science of orchard cultivation is located here. The valley is dotted with numerous tobacco plantations.

**RIGGS**  
FIGHTING HIGH  
PRICES ON CLOTHING

**THE**

**RIGGS**  
FIGHTING HIGH  
PRICES ON CLOTHING

**WAR IS ON!**

**\$10**

**250 FINE HAND-TAILORED**

Unclaimed Suits, made by the very best tailors to sell from \$18 to \$30. Not the light summer Mohairs or Palm Beachs, but good, medium weight fabrics that can be worn the year round. Every suit guaranteed all wool. Don't forget the date. Don't miss this wonderful saving on high-grade hand-tailored suits at **TEN DOLLARS**—SALE BEGINS

**\$10**

**Friday, October 2**

**Fine Hand-tailored Pants**  
Sold by the Tailors at from \$7.50 to \$13.50, Our Price  
**\$3.50 to \$6.00**

**Notice!** We put this sale on for the sole purpose of making room for our new stock of Fine Hand-Tailored Fall and Winter Suits and overcoats which continue to arrive. Our new fall line comprises all the new models and fabrics made by the Tailors to sell from \$30 to \$45. We sell them to you at only **\$15, \$18, and \$20**

**Fine Hand-tailored Pants**  
Sold by the Tailors at from \$7.50 to \$13.50, Our Price  
**\$3.50 to \$6.00**

**Sale Begins Friday, October 2, 1914  
and Lasts Fifteen Days**

Wait for this big saving in clothing—If you care for appearance you will wear Hand-Tailored Clothes, and now is your opportunity

**RIGGS**

**MISFIT PARLOR**  
**805 Ohio**  
**WICHITA FALLS**

Personal Mention

Mrs. R. C. Chesnut for the last several days. Mrs. M. Lowe left for Gainesville today, where she will visit relatives for a few days...

band. Later both will return to their home in Childress. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Dodge, Miss Ruby Dodge and Mr. Woodward motored to Hearletta this morning for a short visit with friends...

DECIDE YOURSELF The Opportunity is Here, Backed by Wichita Falls Testimony. Don't depend on a stranger's statement. Read the statements of Wichita Falls citizens.

LIQUOR DEALERS JOIN BUY-A-BALE MOVEMENT Several Wholesale Houses Have Come Across—Auto Company Buys a Bale. The liquor interests are giving their aid in the buy a bale movement...

MISS EFFIE COLBURN SUCUMBES TO DISEASE Young Woman Loses Long Fight with Tuberculosis—Second Death in Home Recently. From Wednesday's Daily. Miss Effie Colburn died Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, death being the result of tuberculosis of the lungs...

SCOUTS CHARGES OF DUM DUM BULLETS

BIG GAME HUNTER BELIEVES STEEL JACKETED BULLETS TURN SIDWAYS. COL. ROOSEVELT'S EXPERIENCE. At Short Range He Found Bullets Inflicted More Serious Wounds Than Dum Dums.

London, Sept. 30.—F. C. Selous, the English big-game hunter, is inclined to scout the charges made by the warring European Powers that each is using the dum dum bullet. Ragged wounds that have been inflicted, he believes, were done by the steel-jacketed bullets turning sidewise.

"I think in all probability both the allies and their antagonists," said Mr. Selous, "have been innocent of the charges made against them in this respect, and that the serious wounds supposed to have been caused by bullets which have been purposely tampered with, have more likely been due to the fact, which I believe is not generally known, that the new pointed bullet itself is a German invention...

WIDOW JONES BUYS A BALE OF COTTON

Widow Jones has authorized the P. B. M. Company to purchase for her firm a bale of cotton. The Widow Jones Company is one of the manufacturing concerns recently solicited by Mr. Barnard to join the buy a bale movement at this place...

NIMRODS LOOKING FORWARD OPENING DUCK SEASON

The opening of the duck season October 15, is being anxiously awaited by local hunters and the date will mark the beginning of much shooting at Lake Wichita and other bodies of water in this vicinity.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS: ROBERT E. HUFF, Attorney at Law. Prompt attention to all civil business. Office: Rear First Nat'l Bank. W. E. Fitzgerald & Cox, Attorneys at Law. Practice in all courts.

BAWDY HOUSE CLOSING ORDER EFFECTIVE TONIGHT

From Wednesday's Daily. No arrests were made last night on Mulberry Row, it developing that the order to close up the houses does not become effective until tonight.

JAPANESE TROOPS DESTROY RAILROAD BRIDGE

By Associated Press. Wed. Hsing, Shantung, China, Sept. 29.—Japanese troops today blew up and destroyed the railroad bridge at Tau Ho, six miles west of here. The sound of the explosion could be heard in this city.

EIGHT CARLOADS OF HORSES FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

By Associated Press. Dallas, Texas, Sept. 28.—Eighteen carloads of horses passed through here last night from Fort Worth on their way to Detroit supposedly for ultimate delivery to the Canadian government.



Near Sighted? How much could you do if you were unable to see to read clearly? Fita-U Spectacles adjusted according to the results of our scientific examinations may be just what your boy needs to help him in his studies. It is worth while to find out. Dr. J. W. Du Val

GAINING GROUND. Our Coffee Business is growing every Day. There's A Reason O. W. BEAN & SON 608-10 Ohio Avenue. Phone 35



21,300 WANT ADS  
In Twelve Months in the  
Daily Times. And They  
Brought Results.

# Wichita Daily Times

WEATHER FORECAST  
Tonight and Saturday gener-  
ally fair.

Vol. VIII.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914

Number 122

## REPORTS FROM BATTLE FRONT CONTINUE FAVOR- ABLE TO ALLIES; ANTWERP SIEGE EXPECTED TO BE PROLONGED; FIGHTING CENTERS AROUND ROYE

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—1:10 p. m. Unless all signs are awry the German armies in France or at least most of them are nearing the completion of their round trip. This, it is held here, is the only conclusion—hinted at even by the Berlin newspapers—to be drawn from the reports both official and unofficial.

It is evident that the progress of the allies on their left is considerable, while the hole through which the Germans might have pierced the line of French fortresses on the Meuse has been stopped.

The fierce battling around the heights of Roye to the northwest of Noyon seems to have ended in favor of the French. The heights were captured by Gen. Von Kluck's on Wednesday but on Friday, according to a French report, the allied armies regained control of the positions.

Antwerp, temporarily the Belgians capital, ought to be capable of maintaining a long defense. King Albert is a romantic figure of the war in this quarter. He constantly goes into the danger zone and his determination, fearlessness and activity recall those of Stadtholder William in the historic siege of Leyden.

That the battle Cracow, which opened yesterday, will be a long and arduous struggle, no one questions. Gen Von Hindenburg, the German commander who scored notable successes in eastern Prussia against the invading Muscovites, has taken supreme command of the combined German and Austrian forces. These undoubtedly compose a formidable army, although the alleged total of 2,500,000 men is discounted.

The German headquarters staff report dismisses the situation both in this and in the Belgian theatre with the curt "no change." From Petrograd, however, it is officially asserted that the "Russian troops continue to drive the enemy from the borders of the Suwalki and Lonza governments, and there has been continually determined fighting west of Simno. The German troops which attacked Ossowetz are retreating precipitately to the north." Petrograd also announces that considerable forces of the enemy are concentrating in the western districts of the province of Petrokoff and Kielce, Russian Poland.

The Franco-British naval operations against Pola, the Austrian base in the Adriatic, are viewed with marked interest, as they are likely to affect the Italian attitude toward participation or otherwise in the war. The Montenegrin army, according to an official communication issued by the Montenegrin consul-general here, spans across the road approaching the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo whose supplies thus have been cut off. The Montenegrins have commenced their attack of Sarajevo, the fall of which it is claimed in the report "seems imminent." The same announcement says that by the capture of Vlasenitzer the Servians have cut off the retreat of the Austrian army.

### ALLIES' LEFT WING IS ENGAGED IN TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN REGION OF ROYE

By Associated Press.

Paris, Oct. 2.—3:12 p. m. An official statement issued by the war office this afternoon says that terrific fighting continues incessantly near Roye where the Germans have been strongly reinforced. The statement says:

"On our left wing, the battle continues with terrific fighting, notably in the region of Roye, where the Germans appear to have concentrated important reinforcements. The actions extends more and more toward the north. The front of the battle line now is extended into the region to the south of Arras.

"Upon the River Meuse the Germans attempted at night to throw a bridge across near St. Mihiel. The bridge was destroyed by our guns. In

the Woevre district our offensive continues and progresses step by step, notably in the region between Apremont and St. Mihiel.

"On the remainder of the front there have been attempted only partial operations here and there."

### HEAVY LOSSES BY GERMANS IN SIEGE OF ANTWERP REPORTED IN DISPATCHES

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—3:35 p. m. "The Germans have suffered heavily everywhere under the well directed machine gun fire of the Belgians," according to a statement cabled from Antwerp by the correspondent of the Central News.

"At the Wavre and St. Catherine forts alone, outside of Antwerp, the German dead may be counted by thousands. At several points the corpses lie in heaps. Entire companies have been exterminated, while the other troops were driven back at the point of the bayonet."

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES IT WILL LAY MINES IN CERTAIN AREAS

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—4:40 p. m. The official information bureau announced late today that the government had decided to lay mines in certain areas as a counter-stroke to the Germans' procedure.

### ASK \$450,000,000 IN TREASURY LOAN

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN CALL  
ON PRESIDENT ABOUT IT  
TODAY

### TO RELIEVE COTTON PLANTER

Wilson Promises To Consider Matter  
—Asked to Oppose Early Ad-  
journment

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Oct. 2.—Southern congressmen appealed to President Wilson today not to consent to an adjournment of Congress until the financial situation facing cotton planters is relieved, and asked that \$450,000,000 in government funds be raised for loans to planters at three per cent interest.

The president promised to discuss the situation with Secretary McAdoo and congressional leaders. The southerners declared that if \$450,000,000 were available the situation would be relieved and a smaller amount would actually be called for.

As a precedent for sending money to the South the callers referred to the deposit of government funds in Dayton after the flood. The delegation included Representatives Henry and Buchanan of Texas.

### REVENUE STAMP ON CHECKS IS FAVORED BY DEMOCRATS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Elimination of the proposed two dollars tax on bank capital and surplus in the war revenue bill as it passed the House and substituting a stamp tax of two cents on checks, drafts and other commercial paper not included in the original bill was recommended today.

### PRICE OF COTTON STILL CLOSE TO SEVEN CENTS

Cotton was selling at 7.18 cents in the local market today. Most of the cotton continues to grade better than middling and a good portion of that sold today brought 7.5-16 and 7 1/2 cents.

### \$30,000 FIRE DAMAGE AT FORT WORTH TODAY

By Associated Press.  
Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 2.—The Fort Worth Cotton and Grain Exchange, a five-story structure, was badly damaged by fire and water early today. The damage is estimated at \$30,000.

### RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Carries \$20,000,000 Appropriation To  
Be Used in Working on Exist-  
ing Projects

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Oct. 2.—President Wilson today signed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying \$20,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the war department on projects already begun.

### MILITARY EXECUTION IS HELD AT BORDEAUX TODAY

By Associated Press.  
Bordeaux, Oct. 2.—Pierre Nascia was put to death here today for "military reasons." It was the first execution under military law at the temporary capital. Nascia faced the end bravely, smoking while he listened to the reading of his sentence. He refused to have his eyes bandaged as he faced the firing squad.

### Market Reports

Chicago Futures.  
By Associated Press.  
Chicago, Oct. 2.—Increasing stocks at Liverpool and continued heavy receipts in the American Northwest brought about a further decline today in the wheat market here. Many holders were attempting to sell out, and there was only limited support on the buying side. After a sharp break however, covering by shorts brought about a rally. The opening which was 7-8 off to 1-8 up was followed by a drop of nearly two cents in some cases, but the greater part of the loss was regained. Corn suffered from the weakness of wheat; after starting 1-4 to 3-8 and 1/2 lower prices underwent an additional sag and showed but little power to react. Despite good buying on the part of cash houses, the oats market took the same course as other grain. Wheat closed nervous. Corn closed weak.

Closing: Wheat, Dec. 1.05 5-8; May 1.11 7-8. Corn, Dec. 66 1-4; May 68 7-8. Oats, Dec. 47 1-4; May 50 1-4.

### Kansas City Grain.

By Associated Press.  
Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Cash wheat No. 2 hard 93 1/4 to 98. Corn No. 2 mixed 72 1/2. Oats No. 2 white 44 1/2 to 45.

### Fort Worth Livestock.

By Associated Press.  
Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 2.—Cattle receipts 2200, steady; hogs \$5.25 to \$7. Hog receipts 1000, strong; bulk \$8 to \$8.40. Sheep receipts 1200, steady; lambs \$6.50 to \$7.25.

### Dallas Cotton.

By Associated Press.  
Dallas, Texas, Oct. 2.—Spot cotton 7.5-16; sales 6,687 bales.

### TROOPS FROM INDIA LANDING IN FRANCE

NATIVES WELL TRAINED, WELL  
EQUIPPED AND EAGER FOR  
BATTLE

### BROUGHT THEIR PRAYER MATS

Disembark at Marseille and Are  
Greeted by Populace—Anxious  
To Begin Fighting

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2., 7:30 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Marseille in a dispatch dated last Saturday but delayed by the censor describes the landing of the Indian troops who he says are all ardent for the cause for which the allies are fighting. He said:

"To see fully score of transports glide from the bay into the harbor and moor at their stations was an imposing sight and at the same time a splendid tribute to the perfection of British organization. The disembarkation took only a short time and was accomplished without a hitch. The voyage from India had been made under excellent conditions and the troops who literally leaped ashore were fighting men to the last ounce, hard, fit and ready.

"Not a few of the Sikhs, lithe, black bearded giants were deeply concerned to know if I thought the war would be over before they could go to grips with the common enemy and it was a burden off their minds when I assured them there was absolutely no likelihood of anything of the kind happening. All the troops were in khaki, with perhaps a green or white band in the head dress to distinguish one requirement or caste from another.

### Has Full Equipment.

"One very important fact that must not be lost sight of is that this great expeditionary force from the Orient is thoroughly trained according to the most modern ideas and equipped with first class machinery of war. Everything has been brought from India, cannon, rifles, trenching instruments, sleeping rugs, tents and the many necessities of an Indian army, down to the praying mat.

"The scene in town when the troops marched through to the different camping grounds was unforgettable. Every man, woman and child in Marseille turned out and their numbers were swelled by people who had rushed in from the surrounding country districts. The streets were nothing more than a mass of highly excited humanity. The excitement of the high strung masses rapidly spread to the Indians and it was unique to see hundreds of martial warriors, bearded men, whose hair was shot with gray and beardless youths, jump a yard high in the air for sheer joy.

"Old women fought with the men for the honor of shaking hands with the bronze soldiers and young girls threw flowers in their path or pinned pink roses on their tunics and turbans and even tucked them into the Indians' long hair."

### COLQUITT SUBMITS COURT RELIEF BILL

RECOMMENDS COMMISSION OF  
APPEAL IN MESSAGE TO  
LEGISLATURE

### DO SUPREME COURT'S WORK

Subject Submitted in Response To  
Petition From Both Houses at  
Austin

By Associated Press.  
Austin, Texas, Oct. 2.—The governor today submitted a special message to the legislature, recommending the enactment of law creating the commission of appeals of Texas as an addition to the supreme court to relieve the congestion. He said that he submitted the question in answer to a petition signed by a majority of both branches of the legislature.

### CONSUMPTION OF COTTON 21,223,000 BALES IN YEAR

Census Bureau Announces Figures.  
Total of 143,377,000 Spindles  
Were in Operation

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Oct. 2.—The world's consumption of cotton was 21,223,000 bales during the year which ended August 31, the census bureau announced today. Production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters grown in 1913, was approximately 22,255,000 bales of 500-pound net.

Except for the United States cotton included in the consumption, the figures refer almost exclusively to that used in spinning.

The number of cotton spindles active during the year was 143,377,000 approximately 30,300,000 being operated in the United States.

### GOVERNOR INVITED TO ADDRESS HOUSE

BANK BILL IS MADE SPECIAL OR-  
DER FOR TEN O'CLOCK TO-  
MORROW

### VOTE IS AVERTED IN SENATE

Measure Is Still in Committee In Up-  
per House—Wiley Urges His  
Own Motion

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 2.—The bank of Texas bill today was made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the House and the governor was invited to address the House at that time on the merits of the bill. This decision was not reached in the House, however, until after a sharp debate had occurred, lasting nearly two hours. The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Supporters of the bank of Texas bill in the Senate today averted a vote on the motion of Senator Wiley that the bill be reported adversely, during the consideration of the measure before Senate judiciary committee No. 1 composed of the entire membership of the Senate. This motion of Senator Wiley's had been pending for the past two days and its adoption it was believed would deal a severe blow to the proposed act.

When the committee met today, Senator Wiley urged his motion, claiming that the bank would be weakened by being in politics. He believed the governor was trying to tender a patriotic service, but did not think the measure practicable. There was further discussion and on motion of Senator McNealus the committee refused to adjourn until Monday by a vote of eleven to eighteen. The committee then recessed until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Senate met at 2 o'clock.

### Report Is Unfavorable.

Last night the governor's bank of Texas bill was reported unfavorably by the House banking committee. Mr. Calvin giving notice of a favorable minority report. The referendum amendment was not proposed. It will be saved for consideration by the whole House, as the committee would have killed it.

Governor Colquitt did not appear sending word that he would prefer to address the House as a whole. Assistant Attorney General Cureton did not appear before the committee, either. He has prepared a voluminous brief, which will be submitted to the House. Under these circumstances there being no one before the committee to argue in behalf of the bill, there was no opposition to Mr. Hill's renewal of his motion for an unfavorable report.

Mr. Mills denounced, before the committee, an article in an Austin afternoon paper which he considered as impugning the motives of members of the legislature who are bankers and who are opposing the bill. Chairman Flournoy also pronounced the article in question unfounded and without authority. A letter was read from Hon. John M. Duman, opposing the bill, and from W. D. Marsh of Tyler favoring it.

Friends of the bank of Texas bill in the House endeavored to reach an agreement with the opposition in accordance with which the governor could have been invited to address the legislature in defense of the bill next Monday. The opposition refused to accede to this, however, and declined to commit themselves to anything but a resolution inviting the governor to speak Friday morning.

The friends of the bill will offer a concurrent resolution inviting the governor to speak Monday, nevertheless and place upon the opposition the task of amending it to make it read for an earlier date if they can. The governor will respond at any time fixed by the legislature.

### "WEAR COTTON" MOVEMENT INDORSED BY CLUB WOMEN

President of New York Federation  
Favors Plan To Use It For  
Evening Gowns

By Associated Press.  
New York, Oct. 2.—A movement to aid planters of the south by popularizing cotton evening gowns was started here today by Miss Florence Buernsey president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

### WACO JUDGE WILL BE IN RACE FOR CONGRESS

By Associated Press.  
Waco, Texas, Oct. 2.—District Judge Tom McCullough of Waco, today announced he would be in the race for Congress from the eleventh district in 1916.

### AMERICAN HORSES REPORTED SEIZED BY GENERAL VILLA

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Oct. 2.—Representation by Representative Hull of Tennessee the state department today asked Consul General Carothers to investigate the alleged seizure by Villa of crops and a large number of horses belonging to Americans at Ascension, Mexico.

### 15,300,000 BALES SEASON'S FORECAST

CROP ON SEPTEMBER 25 ESTIMATED AT 73.5 PER CENT NORMAL

### SEVENTY PER CENT IN TEXAS

Figures Based on Total Acreage in  
Country of 36,960,000 and 200  
Pounds Per Acre

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A forecast of 15,300,000 bales of 500 pounds each as the crop of 1914 was made today by the department of agriculture's crop reporting board in the season's final report which shows the condition of the crop on September 25 was 73.5 per cent of a normal. This quantity of cotton brings this year's crop second in point of size ever grown in the United States. The record is 15,693,000 bales, grown in 1911. Last year 14,456,000 bales were grown and in 1912 there were 13,703,000.

The September 25 condition indicates a yield of about 200 pounds of lint per acre which applies to the estimated area planted, 36,960,000 acres would produce 15,463,000 bales, an average of about one per cent of the acreage is abandoned this year. Allowing for abandonment the condition of the crop indicates a total production of 15,300,000.

The condition of the cotton crop of the United States on September 25 was 73.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 78.0 per cent on August 25, 64.1 per cent last year, 69.6 in 1911 and 68.5 per cent the average of the past ten years on September 25.

### Condition By States.

States	'14	'13	'12	Av.
Virginia	80	86	75	79
N. Carolina	79	82	70	77
S. Carolina	72	77	71	73
Georgia	81	81	72	75
Florida	81	83	78	75
Alabama	78	77	67	68
Mississippi	68	75	63	63
Louisiana	70	79	63	63
Texas	73	79	63	67
Arkansas	69	75	63	63
Tennessee	70	76	68	74
Missouri	72	72	64	72
Oklahoma	80	80	42	63
California	96	98	100	94
U. S.	73.5	78.0	64.1	69.6

The crop reporting board's final estimate of the size of this year's crop will be announced Thursday, December 10 at 2 p. m.

### COUNT ZEPPELIN TO FRONT TO SUPERVISE DIRIGIBLES

Will Take Charge of Aerial Fleet of  
Germany, According to Agency  
Dispatch

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuters' Telegram company says information has reached that Count Zeppelin has passed through Essen on his way to the front to supervise the management of the Zeppelin dirigibles.

### VERA CRUZ TROOPS WILL REMAIN UNTIL OCTOBER 11

Not To Be Withdrawn Before That  
Date According to War Depart-  
ment Announcement

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.—American forces at Vera Cruz will not be withdrawn before October 11, it was announced today at the war department. Brigadier General Funston was given instructions to that effect to allay the fears of Mexican civilians employed by the American administration who desire for their own protection to leave before the evacuation.

### GRAIN CARGOES TO EUROPE SHOW ENORMOUS INCREASE

More Than Three Times As Much  
Shipped in September as in  
Month Last Year

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—More than three times as much grain was shipped from New Orleans to the nations at war in Europe during this past September than was exported to the same nations during the same months in any other year, according to a board of trade announcement today. Almost 6,000,000 bushels were exported to the nine European nations.

### WEEKLY SESSION OF COUNCIL HELD

SPEEDING AND WEED CUTTING COME IN FOR SOME ATTENTION

### PROMISE OF PAVING REPAIRS

Ordinance Forbidding "Hanging on" To Street Cars and Automobiles Is Passed

Plans for enforcing the ordinance with reference to weed cutting and speeding were discussed at Thursday night's session of the city council, and steps were taken for more rigid observance of these rules. It is probable that another traffic ordinance will be passed shortly replacing that now in force, as the result of continued complaints of speeding and other violations.

The weed cutting proposition also came in for some attention and Dr. Reed said there was danger of typhoid if rains should come with the weeds as thick as they are at present. He wanted to see something done in cases where property owned by non-residents is infested with weeds, but a charter amendment for this will be required.

Small boys and others on bicycles and roller skates who are violating a city ordinance when they "hang on" to automobiles or street cars hereafter. Council last night passed an ordinance providing for a maximum fine of \$25 in such cases.

A communication was read from the R. D. Moxley Paving company, which did the work on Tenth street promising to have men and material here within two weeks to make the needed repairs.

It was reported that eleven families were living in the middle of Front street, on the city's property, and the question of ousting them was brought up. It was brought out that Front street is very little used and that no one was injured by allowing the people, who reside in tents and small shacks, to remain there. The matter was referred to the city attorney.

At the request of H. B. Hines, the council agreed to make repairs at Second and Indiana. Mr. Hines to bear the expense. A petition for an extension of Park street, in the southeastern part of the city, was referred.

### FIFTY-TWO AUTOMOBILES REGISTERED IN SEPTEMBER

In spite of conditions which might have been expected to have an opposite effect, all records for automobile sales in this county were broken during September, according to the registration records in the county clerk's office. A total of fifty-two cars were registered, an average of two for each week day in the month. Usually from twenty-five to forty cars per month are registered and the record should have been broken in August. This is the first time in the present is considered extraordinary.

A total of 987 numbers have been issued to date and the 1000 mark will probably be passed this month. J. G. Culbertson already has that number reserved when it is reached.

### ROOSEVELT'S MOTION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE OVERRULED

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Justice Foster in the supreme court overruled for a change of venue made by counsel for Theodore Roosevelt in the suit against him for libel by William Barnes, chairman of the Republican state committee. Justice Foster held that Col. Roosevelt could obtain a fair trial in Albany. Chairman Barnes sued for \$50,000 damages.

### Use "Gets-It," Corns Shriveled, Vanish!

It's the New Way, and You'll Forget You Ever Had Corns. "Gets-It" is sold by druggists everywhere. It's a bottle or a box of "Gets-It" that makes a bundle around the toe and choke it into pain by pressing either on or around the corn. There is nothing to stick to your stocking, nothing to cause inflammation or rawness, nothing to press on or around the corn. You apply it in 2 seconds. No more knives, razors, scissors or files, with their blood-poison dangers. Try "GETS-IT" for that corn, callus, wart or bunion.



never fails. That's why millions of people are using "GETS-IT" today and throwing away their fussy plasters, sticky tape, toe-cutting knives, and "wrapping outfits" that make a bundle around the toe and choke it into pain by pressing either on or around the corn. There is nothing to stick to your stocking, nothing to cause inflammation or rawness, nothing to press on or around the corn. You apply it in 2 seconds. No more knives, razors, scissors or files, with their blood-poison dangers. Try "GETS-IT" for that corn, callus, wart or bunion. "GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere. It's a bottle or a box of "Gets-IT" that makes a bundle around the toe and choke it into pain by pressing either on or around the corn. There is nothing to stick to your stocking, nothing to cause inflammation or rawness, nothing to press on or around the corn. You apply it in 2 seconds. No more knives, razors, scissors or files, with their blood-poison dangers. Try "GETS-IT" for that corn, callus, wart or bunion. "GETS-IT" is sold in Wichita Falls by Wichita Drug House and Palace Drug Store.

### Waterproof

Not nearly—not fairly—but dryly waterproof



### REFLEX SLICKER

The wet weather coat for you for good hand service. Light weight, strong, and big all over for comfort.

\$3.00 Everywhere Protector Hat, 75 Cts. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. J. TOWER CO., Boston

### COPPER SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA MAKING TROUBLE

Attitude of England Causes Some Concern in Diplomatic Circles at Washington

Washington, Oct. 2.—The relations of the United States and Great Britain are in a stage which, while not critical, are causing anxiety among administration officials. The condition is due to the attitude of Great Britain on the shipment of copper in American bottoms by way of Rotterdam.

Great Britain is convinced that American copper shipped to Rotterdam in neutral bottoms is intended for the Krupp, and by them is to be used in the manufacture of cannon and projectiles or the German army. The British government has explained to American Ambassador Page that it can not permit copper shipments consigned to Holland to pass without confiscation when the opportunity to confiscate comes with the power of the British authorities.

Sir Richard Grey has pointed out to the American ambassador that England did not sign the so-called declaration of London, article 25 of which declares that "conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy," etc., and that therefore England does not feel herself bound by that article.

The so-called "conditional contraband" includes such articles as foodstuffs, forage, grain, etc., clothing, tools, shoes, gold and silver, coin, oil, powder, explosives, etc. It is, however, the shipments of copper to which Great Britain is particularly averse. That government's military intelligence department has informed it that the copper consigned to Rotterdam is designed for the use of the Krupp in the manufacture of arms and ammunition to be used against British soldiers.

### UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT EXCEEDS FORMER RECORDS

In Spite of Financial Conditions Registration Goes Ahead of That of 1913

Austin, Texas, Oct. 2.—Registration at the State University reached 2041 yesterday or five more than for the seventh day of last year.

It seems now that last year's great record, which placed the University of Texas as the leading college in the South in point of size, will be surpassed. For the first time the State University reached the size where it could stand the comparison with the State Universities of Missouri and Kansas, but this standard has been easily maintained in spite of the general financial depression.

The University officials are jubilant over the present registration and friends of the University are pointing to it as the thing most significant of the place which the University of Texas has won in the hearts of the people. It was freely predicted before college opened that there would be a great slump in attendance. One characteristic of this year's registration has been the great number of students who have registered from other colleges both in and out of the State. No definite figures are yet available on this point but it is thought that there will be at least a 50 per cent increase in this one body of students.

As far as can be ascertained, the University of Texas and the College of Industrial Arts at Denton are the only Texas colleges which have not been hard hit by a decrease in their student bodies. F. M. Bralley, who left the department of extension as its director to be president of C. I. A., in a letter to a friend says: "The college has already matriculated more than the enrollment amounted to for the whole of last session, and I am greatly encouraged over the outlook."

State School Superintendent Dougherty has written County School Superintendent Johnson to the effect that on October 16-17 he will hold a special examination throughout the State for second and first grade certificated teachers wishing to stand these examinations will govern themselves accordingly and notify Superintendent Johnson, who will conduct the examinations for this county on the dates named.

### POSSIBLE CHANGES IN COLONIAL LANDS

ENGLAND HAS HER EYE ON SOME OF GERMANY'S POSSESSIONS

### SOME DESIRABLE TERRITORY

England's Experiences With Holdings in Africa Bearer Than Those of Germany

London, Sept. 18.—(By mail)—What will England do with the German colonies if she captures them? Does England want most possessions? Could England administer German African colonies more successfully than Germany has?

These questions have been propounded and answered in the English press since the war extended from Europe to Africa and the South Seas. Some writers have stated the "German colonies are practically worthless and take the position that Great Britain needs no more territory, especially such as semi-arid German Southwest Africa."

As the missing link in the Cape to Cairo Railway, German East Africa seems to be regarded more favorably even by the most rabid of English anti-expansionists. Because of its great strategic value Samoa is looked upon as territory worth having but the Kameruns and the German Congo are in less favor.

Colonies Are Needed. In a letter to one of the London papers A. Wyatt, Tilby, decries the anti-expansionists and hints that to Americans living on the Atlantic seaboard who laughed at far seeing men who moved west of the Alleghenies and claimed the great American prairie which was then regarded as a hopeless wilderness.

With the prospect that one million Englishmen will be under arms in the present contest, Mr. Tilby says: "After the war, too, we shall have numbers of men trained to arms to whom the civilian life they are now abandoning no longer offers attractions. Many a Canadian and South African soldier or sailor would never have succeeded as a colonizer if he had not profited by his early mistakes and does not regard Germany's failures in Africa as a safe basis for the condemnation of the resources of German colonies in Africa."

Germany's Requirements. Germany's rapid industrial development and the absorption of the surplus population of all sections by the new industries checked emigration to such an extent that Mr. Tilby holds Germany really had little need for an immediate outlet for her people. Consequently they called for themselves opportunities which awaited them in German colonies, opportunities which Mr. Tilby believes Englishmen would be glad to grasp.

### DALLAS OBSERVES WEAR COTTON FRIDAY

Dallas, Oct. 2.—"Wear Cotton Friday" in Dallas. The day was inaugurated by the Dallas Woman's Forum. Its purpose is to impress upon residents of the city the reasons for both wearing and buying cotton fabrics. Stores generally made special displays of cotton goods. The president of the Woman's Forum, Mrs. E. P. Turner, gave an entertainment in which the arguments for wearing cotton were brought out, especially the necessity of the women to aid their husbands by the wear cotton movement. For today, men were asked to wear shirts and underswear made of cotton and women to wear as much cotton goods as possible.

### STOMACH TROUBLES

Mr. Ragland Writes Interesting Letter on This Subject.

Madison Heights, Va.—Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of this place, writes: "I have been taking Theodor's Black-Draught for indigestion, and other stomach troubles, also colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I have ever used."

After taking Black-Draught for a few days, I always feel like a new man. Nervousness, nausea, heartburn, pain in pit of stomach, and a feeling of fullness after eating, are sure symptoms of stomach trouble, and should be given proper treatment, as your strength and health depend very largely upon you food and its digestion.

To get quick and permanent relief from these ailments, you should take a medicine of known curative merit.

Its 75 years of splendid success, in the treatment of just such troubles, prove the real merit of Theodor's Black-Draught. Safe, pleasant, gentle in action and without bad after-effects, it is sure to benefit both young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25c. N. C. 10

### LONDON BECOMES CITY OF REFUGE

PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS OF EUROPE SWARMING INTO ENGLISH METROPOLIS

### AMERICANS ARE NUMEROUS

Admirable Measures Have Been Taken by Relief Committees There

London, Sept. 15.—(By mail)—American tourists for the last month have continued to arrive in large numbers from the continent by every boat and train. Some have come here completely stranded. Others have been able to travel first class and get through from various parts of the continent without other inconvenience than delay due to movements of the troop trains.

Most of the regular routes, Dieppe, Flushing, Calais, Ostend, Havre and Boulogne are open but owing to mines strewn by German vessels channel boats have only been allowed to cross by day.

The Flushing boat trains have brought hundreds of German-Americans, some of whom can hardly speak a word of English. Their passports have been closely examined at the ports of entry and all incoming travelers have had to submit to a strict medical examination.

London, in fact, has become the one great city of refuge for European and American refugees of all types, whose origins are to be found in all the nations of the continent are fleeing from the devastations and trials of the war.

How varied are the types of these American citizens can only be realized by those constantly meeting boat trains. The relief committee workers have had to help German, Austrian, Belgian, French, Polish, Roumanian and Russian-Americans and North American Indians, a picturesque party in full war costume whose trials and privations after touring in Austria and a German circus, have been related in previous dispatches.

Only two days ago a Galician, who has been an American citizen for over twenty years, arrived with his wife and her child. He had gone to Galicia to marry her and the woman and child arrived in their antique national costume, top boots and all. The measures taken by the relief committee to deal with those without money have been admirable. All those stranded have been put in taxi cabs and sent to hotels for the night. The next day they have been taken over by the relief committee workers at the Savoy Hotel and sent off, almost within the day to America. The committee has taken in hand many cases of lost trunks for poor travelers who were obliged to go to America by the first boat and trust to luck to their trunks being found and forwarded to their respective homes. The committee, after searching for three days for a woman's "package" found that it was a bedstead she had left in Antwerp.

Some pathetic hard luck cases have come to light. One poor woman who reached London by the first boat, and wished to go to Liverpool where her husband had booked her passage broke down completely with grief when a member of the committee took her in charge, found her luggage and sent her off to Euston in a taxi cab. A party of variety artists who had had a hard time in Brussels were delighted at finding willing and prompt aid for them here. A rich woman, who had lost her maid abroad had no change of clothing for three weeks and could get no money from the banks, found personal friends immediately after she arrived in London and was rescued from a most embarrassing and awkward position.

### DIAMOND IMPORTER HELPS IN BUY-A-BALE MOVEMENT

Authorizes Joe Art to Make Purchase For Him at Ten Cents Per Pound

In response to letters written by J. L. Art to a number of wholesale jewelry and diamond firms with which he does business, he has already received four letters authorizing him to buy bales of cotton at ten cents a pound. The following letter from Wm. I. Rosenfeld, diamond importer of New York is characteristic of the replies:

"Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 23rd inst. we have received a number of letters similar to yours and have already responded to the call."

"If you desire us to buy a bale through you, you are at liberty to subscribe for us to this extent advising us when we will be pleased to forward your check."

"Our opinion is that things are not quite as dark in the cotton belt as some believe it to be. We all must do our share towards restoring confidence."

"To us the outlook looks brighter and we hope that you will have a large measure of the coming prosperity."

### OLD TIME CIRCUS CROWN SELLS-FLOTO PRESS AGENT

A love of the "big top" with its waving banners, the "bad room" and the great, yellowed interior of the circus; a love of the romance of it all and the glitter and the glamor, resulted in a visit to this city of an

812-814 Ohio Avenue

PENNINGTON'S 812-814 Ohio Avenue



### Attractive Petticoat Prices

About two dozen ladies' petticoats nicely made of Silk Crepe in Brocaded patterns, All shades and sizes included. This is our regular 98c value but for Saturday only, each for 69c

Beautiful collection of Silk Jersey Top, accordion pleated flounce petticoats in all shades and sizes, a special value \$2 29

We are also showing for Saturday's selling the prettiest all silk-messaline petticoat in all shades and sizes at the very low price of \$2 50

### SPECIAL PRICES

for Saturday and Saturday Night

### PENNINGTON'S

In our windows we are showing a very representative line of boys' knee pant suits for small boys and large boys—whether you want a suit for rough and tumble wear at school or for the dressed up boy, you can find it here in the best fall styles and patterns and priced at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00

### PENNINGTON'S

### A Wonderful Special For Saturday Only

### 10 Yards For 50c

28 inch Pecale in all colors. 26 inch Gingham Apron Checks in good colors. Limited 10 yards to a customer

The truth of this advertisement is guaranteed to The Daily Times who in turn guarantee it to its readers.

### PENNINGTON'S Popular Merchandise at Popular Prices

RIVALING THE SNOWY WHITENESS OF THE LILLY

Courtesy Ryley Cooper is his name and besides being a member of the Authors' League of America and a consulting editor of the Photoplay Clearing House of New York, he is the press agent of the Sells-Floto Circus and Buffalo Bill, which is to play a one day's engagement here, the last one of his season, Thursday, October 15th.

Incidentally there is a reason for the press agent's affection for the atmosphere of the "white tops."

"When I was a boy in Kansas City I ran away from school and became a clown in a circus for one whole summer," Mr. Cooper explained, "and once you follow the elephants away, you're inoculated. When spring comes you want to hear the bands and see the spangles and—"

"But speaking of spangles and that sort of thing, have you looked over the list of features for the Sells-Floto-Buffalo Bill combination? First of all of course comes Buffalo Bill, who will present an entirely new spectacle entitled "Warpath," in which his Indians, his cowboys, his riders, his opers and his wranglers will depict the growth of civilization from the frontier days until the present time. And in addition there'll be more circus acts than ever before, including forty clowns."

"And just as a means of cinching that argument here's a reason. The usual circus has three rings and two stages, hasn't it? The Sells-Floto-Buffalo Bill aggregation will have two stages, two arenas and three rings. That means there'll be practically one-third more acts this year than the ordinary circus. Why, our canvas when it's all stretched out covers eleven acres and in the big tent there is a seating capacity for 14,000 persons."

"A parade? Certainly, at 10:30 the morning of the show with everything in view. The two mile long spectacle will be led by Buffalo Bill, America's best beloved citizen, as a special honor to this city."

The Royal Mineral Water. Acts directly on the digestive organs and the stomach, strengthening the kidneys and keeps the blood in fine condition. Good circulation is the only cure for constipation, rheumatism and the only way the system has to throw off its own waste matter. It is a small, simple, other health-giving disease. Four years in the water business in Wichita Falls has taught us precaution during epidemics of loathsome diseases. We are not strangers in Wichita Falls. We have been here fifteen years and we have to stay. We have always met our obligations. We are equipped to furnish our trade with a clean, wholesome vessel and the best water in the state. Fall in line and share good health with us. Special attention given five-gallon phone orders. Our season leaves the well at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. Two trips daily except Sunday. Phone 9001-ring 14. G. J. Rothenberg, Proprietor.

FREE! ZEMO FREE!

For a few days only, we will give with each purchase of a 25 cent cake of Zemo Soap a 25-cent bottle of Zemo, the great skin remedy, free.

The Miller Drug Store

Phone 198-925 Free Motorcycle Delivery

WHEN YOU WANT A PLUMBER

You Want a Good One. Call

W. P. McCURDY

Phone 112

Estimates furnished free on all work. And an absolute guarantee goes with every job.

904 SIXTH STREET

No, We Are Not A New Firm

But the Same Old

Home Cleaning Co.

That has always done your work. We do cleaning and pressing. Call 1231 and we will do the rest.

UNION SHOP—UNION LABOR

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

"Made to make good."

All sizes and types in stock

Phone 219 Western Auto Supply Co. 604 7th

Wholesale and Retail

BUY CANNED SOUPS NOW

These are great soup days. The weather is just cool enough to make one want something good and hot and soup is always a welcome dish.

But what's the use of spending long weary hours preparing it when you can get canned soups of any kind you desire and it's fully as good as what you can prepare yourself?

By buying it in dozen lots you can have it ready on a moment's notice.

See me for canned soups.

C. H. Hardeman

ORGANIZED, EQUIPPED and CONDUCTED FOR

SERVICE

First State Bank & Trust Co

(GUARANTY FUND BANK)

If you have never had an account with us, we invite you to open one now. Our service will please you.

4 Per Cent Paid on Savings

The City National Bank

Capital Surplus Profits \$400,000.00

This progressive, conservative bank solicits the accounts of merchants, corporations and individuals. Collections and all matter placed in our charge are given prompt and careful attention.

We Pay Four Per Cent on Savings Deposits

P. P. Langford, Vice Pres. J. A. Kemp, President. Wiley Blair, Vice Pres. C. W. Sulder, Cashier.

W. L. Robertson, Asst. Cash. T. T. Reese, Asst. Cash.

Spalding's

Complete line of Athletic Goods. We are now prepared to furnish anything in the above line including Foot Balls, Basket Balls, Nose Masks, etc. Please let us have your order. If we are unable to furnish from stock what you desire will be glad to make special order and get to you at earliest possible moment.

MARTIN'S BOOK STORE

609 Eighth Free Delivery Phone 96

FORMER WICHITAN PREDICTS DEMAND FOR COTTON GOODS

Says War Will Result in Much Heavier Needs For Products of the South

In an interview published in the Dallas Journal of Thursday, Herbert Hughes, formerly of this city, says that there will be a greatly increased demand for American cotton products as a result of the war in Europe. The Journal says:

As the result of necessity, caused by the European war, a vast increase in the usage of cotton products in the United States will be recorded by another year, H. M. Hughes of Blair-Hughes Company, who returned this morning from the New Orleans conference of the Southern Cotton Association, declared today. He is a member of the committee appointed to handle the campaign to get American manufacturers to substitute cotton bags and containers for those made of jute.

He estimated that consumption of cotton in the United States can be increased by 1,000,000 bales should the use of cotton bags be made universal. Jute is secured from India and is used to cover bales of cotton.

"Habit is the only reason that can give why the people of the United States use jute instead of cotton," Mr. Hughes said. "The present situation will change that habit. The farmer plays to his greatest competitor when his cotton is covered with jute bagging."

At the New Orleans conference the president of the American Sugar Refining Company announced that the company's output of sugar in the future would be contained in cotton sacks instead of jute bags. The campaign to divert the use of material for bagging and containers will be of broad proportions, Mr. Hughes said. The thousands of sacks of sugar, potatoes, beans and other articles coming to Texas almost every day are packed in jute bags. To give an idea of the amount of cotton which would be consumed should the cotton bag be used exclusively, one bale of cotton is represented by the sacks of every three cars of sugar. It is pointed out by Mr. Hughes that the cotton sack is of value for purposes other than that for which it was made while the jute bag has but one value in point of service, and is far from being as clean as the cotton sack.

As president of the North Texas Wholesalers' Association, Mr. Hughes will encourage all the wholesalers and jobbers to adopt the usage of cotton bags. He expects to confer with other like organizations and the national body in the interest of increased cotton products demand. "We must create a demand for cotton, else the buy-a-bale plan or all other movements will not be of any good in the end," he said. "There is no reason why American people should not use more of the product which they produce. The increased usage of cotton products will mean more cotton mills for the South."

UNIQUE SUIT IS FILED BY THREE DALLAS SWITCHMEN

Attack Contract Between Railroads and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 2.—Alleging that they were refused work because they were not members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, J. A. Underwood, C. W. Irwin and H. D. Wallas, all of Dallas, filed an injunction suit in the Fourteenth District Court against the organization named and the Texas and Pacific, Houston and Texas Central, International & Great Northern, St. Louis Southwestern and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads to restrain them from refusing to employ any man solely for the reason that he is not a member of such brotherhood or to discharge any man for that reason.

It is one of the largest suits of its kind ever filed in Dallas and will involve scores of railroads and thousands of men. The suit was brought by Judge J. C. Patton of Dallas, and Judge Kenneth Foree has issued an order for the defendants named to appear before him October 31 to show why the injunction asked for should not be made permanent.

The petition alleges that the railroads have a contract with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen which, in effect, is "discriminatory, oppressive, preventive of competition and the freedom of persons who are not members of the brotherhood."

The petition recites that the three plaintiffs have made their livelihood for the last ten years as switchmen and that they are competent to hold positions as such, but that they have been refused work by the railroads named because of the contract these railroads have with the brotherhood.

PEDAGOGY OF ABNORMAL AND DEFICIENT CHILDREN

University Station, Oct. 1.—The department of education of the University of Texas will be equipped this year to study the pedagogy of abnormal and deficient children. Dr. Kelley has made a special study of clinical work both in Illinois and Columbia University. He has spent the last year making clinical tests and studies of boys in Culver Military Academy with a view to making more intelligent guidance of students on the part of the instructors. A psychological clinic will be instituted in the department of education under the immediate charge of Dr. Kelley. In addition to the work of conducting this clinic, Dr. Kelley will offer a course covering the field of mental tests, statistical psychological methods and the pedagogy of abnormal and deficient children.

IN THE SPHERE OF WOMANKIND

Origies. Let! What a flash of fire High in the elm trees, Loping like yellow flame Through the green shadows! Now, at that airy night, Poising a heart beat Quite at the twig's tip, Pendulous, bending.

Swinging like golden fruit Dark in the blue sky, Swinging and calling High in the sunshine; Calling in flute notes Golden across the noon. While through the drowsy heat Drums the cicada.

These are the gallant birds Splendid in raiment; Minstrels of mid-July, Minstrels of noon day; Flame coated orioles, Orange and golden, Deep throated orioles, Spirits of summer.

Recipe For Chow Chow. (By Mrs. B. A. Boswell)

One peck of green tomatoes, four pounds of cabbage, one dozen medium sized onions, six hot peppers, six sweet peppers. Chop all ingredients well, salt and let drain over night. Stir together three quarts of cider vinegar, one tablespoon cinnamon one tablespoon each of black pepper, ginger and celery seed and six cups of sugar. Cook the chow chow in this syrup until thoroughly done. (Recipes are solicited. Phone 1671 or send to Times).

SOCIAL HOUR CLUB MEETING HELD THURSDAY

The Social Hour Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. McConnell at her home on Sixteenth and Bluff. The afternoon was spent in the customary manner, the members engaging in fancy work. The hostess served late in the afternoon a luncheon, consisting sandwiches, salads, pickles and tea. The members present were: Mesdames Phillips, Horton, Roark, Bennett, Wilson, Whittaker, Miss Smith and the hostess.

The new high school teachers will be honor guests at a camp breakfast at Lake Wichita tomorrow morning, given by the high school faculty of last year.

LADIES BIBLE CLASS ENJOYS PLEASANT MEETING THURSDAY

The Ladies Bible Class of the M. E. Church, South, was very pleasantly entertained in a delightfully informal manner Thursday afternoon by the church parlors. Mrs. A. M. Hartsook, Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Downing acting as joint hostesses. The hostesses put forth every effort for the entertainment of their guests, succeeding admirably, as the ever congenial group chatted, the while engaged in needle work. Readings were given by Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. P. Jackson were much enjoyed and late in the afternoon delicious ice cream and cake was served to the thirty members present. The meetings of this class are ever enjoyable and this proved unusually so thanks to the able hostesses. Those present were: Mesdames Hill, Brown, Mann, Anderson, Slaten, Wilson, Pirie, Bulard, Snell, Humphries, Hartsook, Gwin, Boone, Haney, Jonte, White, Jackson, Lacy, Cathey, Norton, Butler, McFarland, Hutton, A. M. Hartsook, Downing and Miss Roberts.

W. O. W. CAMP 3001 GIVEN SURPRISE PARTY

Wednesday evening the Wichita Falls Camp 3001 W. O. W. was taken by surprise by the ladies of Grove 1417, who stormed the camp with well filled baskets and plans for an enjoyable evening. All business of the lodge was stopped, even to the initiation of a candidate which was in progress as the ladies with their honor or guest, Mrs. Slover, state guardian of Louisiana, took possession. Short talks were made by Mrs. Slover and Mrs. Martin, responded to by the Woodmen, State Manager R. H. McDill making an interesting talk and then the baskets of dainties were spread on long tables which were provided. Similar such "surprises" each month are arranged by the camp and Grove. The Grove members who made up the storming party included: Mesdames Slover, J. T. Martin, Yates, Stanfill, Williams, McKelvey, Mallett, Eversole, Buchanan, Matthews, Caffey, Rambo, Howell, Hart, Cohenour, Richards, Kenneth Peters, Parrish, Fortson, Misses Adams and Miller.

The Civic League will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. C. W. Snider at three o'clock. As this is the first meeting of the fall season all members are requested to be present.

SURPRISE TO HONOR BIRTHDAY OF MRS. R. E. HENDRY

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Jack Shelton entertained with a very successful surprise party, honoring the birthday of her grandmother, Mrs. R. E. Hendry. Several of her most intimate friends were invited to spend the afternoon, arriving at 3 o'clock. Some time later Mrs. Hendry returned with her granddaughter, Mrs. Rhea Howard, with whom she had spent the day and all, unsuspecting, was ushered into the parlor, where the guests sat busily sewing. The arrangements had been kept from her and no mention had been made of the fact that this time later Mrs. Hendry returned with her granddaughter, Mrs. Rhea Howard, with whom she had spent the day and all, unsuspecting, was ushered into the parlor, where the guests sat busily sewing. 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WICHITA DAILY TIMES

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Wichita Falls, Texas, October 2

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THE TIMES PUBLISHING CO., ED HOWARD, Manager.

The world's championship baseball series are to be played of next week, and there is one comforting thought: It will give us something else to talk about, and possibly cause us to forget for the time at least, that there is a war in Europe.

The day is coming, let us hope, when the cotton growing States will see that it will be to their interests to erect a sufficient number of cotton factories to at least manufacture into cloth the cotton they produce. There are now several factories in Texas, and so far as this paper is aware, all are running and earning a fair interest on the investment. Just the other day the people of Gainesville determined to establish a cotton factory there, and the effort is receiving great encouragement. The capital stock is \$250,000 and much of it, by far the greater portion, has already been subscribed. Wichita Falls should do likewise.

October 10th has been named as the day for Congress to adjourn, but Washington dispatches say the President is to call it together again on November 11th for consideration of the matter of purchasing additional ships to meet the demands of European trade. It is said the President is favorable to this ship bill, which provides that a steamship corporation shall be organized with the National government owning 51 per cent of the stock. There is opposition to the bill, principally on the ground that the National government should not engage in the operation of steamships. Probably it is not the thing for the government to do— even in times of war, but then there are other lines of business the government is engaged in, and we hear of but little kicking. Notably that of furnishing printed envelopes, ready stamped, at a price that men in the printing business can't compete with.

A TRAVELING MAN'S VIEW.

Editor Times: Merely as one traveling man in a thousand who is layed off indefinitely on account of conditions that no human can control, I beg leave to offer a suggestion that possibly will be of benefit to all of us. The "Buy-a-Bale" movement, when first started, was humanitarian and timely, but for reasons that I will try to explain, it has run its length and can scarcely do more than it has already done toward relieving abnormal conditions, and for this one reason, personally am now dead against it, namely: If there was no war at all the average farmer would say, "Well, I raised too much cotton and this is the reason that the price is low; next year I shall raise less and devote my time to other profitable products." The way conditions have become at present writing it's not the

farmer who is suffering, but the merchant and working men in every other walk of life. Take us, the traveling men, for instance. The big majority of us are layed off because collections are dull. My references are gilt-edge and I have always tried to be reasonable with my customers, and ninety-eight per cent of them will say that I state the gospel truth when I say that if the farmer will take the market price and pay up his home merchant so that the merchant in turn can pay his jobber or manufacturer, as the case may be, then we would be put back to work, because any capable, fair-thinking man must admit that we keep lots of cash in circulation. I know of one grocer here that paid \$50.00 for a bale of cotton simply because he was inspired by feelings of patriotism, and now he needs money for himself and can't get but \$35.00 for said bale. That's why this "Buy-a-Bale" movement was inspired by the best of motives, but it played out. The average traveling man, as a rule, is too proud to admit the serious question that presents itself, and that is: "How will we get by?" General conditions in Texas never were better and if we will forget war talk and look conditions square in the face and not hold what rightfully belongs to the merchant that we, the traveling men, who abound with the spirit of optimism will be enabled to go back to our territories and the railroads and the hotels and everyone else will feel the effects at once. Everybody has helped the farmer, but perhaps that first bale at ten cents put him on Easy street and put the rest of us on the worry bench. Respectfully, W. A. CHATTERTON.

Hoarding money, according to J. W. Madden of this city, is not confined to the banks and bankers. There are others—the people, the buying public—who are also withholding coin of the realm from circulation and are doing just as much toward bringing about distressed conditions as the banks. There is food for thought in the statement of Mr. Madden. It presents a phase of the present crisis— if it is a crisis—that possibly has occurred to owners. It is a fact that there is plenty of money in the country. We not only have the word of the secretary of the treasury to that effect, but the statements of the National and State banks prove it. That is not taking into account the thousands of dollars hidden away in nooks and corners, in old socks and tin cans and possibly buried where it will eventually corrode or fall into the hands of some thief. If the assertions of the merchants can be relied on, the people have quit buying, and that is what is causing most of the trouble. We do not do to say they haven't got the money, for the coin is in the country and only needs to be withdrawn from its several hiding places and put in circulation. When the merchants are busy, the wholesaler and manufacturer in turn are kept at work, and goods are shipped, thus giving employment to full complement of men and thus the wheels of commerce are started and business would go right along injuring no one but benefiting all.—Denison Herald.

WATTERSON ON ROOSEVELT.

"It is pathetic to see Theodore Roosevelt racing up and down the country yawning to crowds of the merest sightseers that heed him little if at all, and grow less curious as he grows more commonplace; splitting the very ears of the groundlings with the shrill refrain of partisan twaddle that long ago ceased to arouse enthusiasm. What a different future he might have made for himself. Had he not grown up in a home with quiet dignity after his African adventure and European ovation—disdaining personal issues and making controversy with none—he would today be the foremost figure of the universe, turning wistfully from war to peace in quest of a leader, respected at home, heralded abroad, honored by all the world and trusted by every nation. Heavens! To be a strolling player lagging superfluous upon the stage, a wandering minstrel who exploded political platitudes, sans influence, sans popularity, sans everything! Even those who personally dislike Woodrow Wilson can not help contrasting the presence, forethought and self-control of the President that is with the feverish and frivolous, self-exploiting activities of the President that was. 'Tis strange, 'tis passing-strange! 'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful!"

Berlin Economist Says Germany Can Be Starved

(New York Evening Post) Albany, N. Y.—To the Editor of the Evening Post: Sir: In the July, 1914, number of the Preussische Jahrbucher is an article by Dr. Carl Ballod, honorary professor at the University of Berlin, entitled, "The Feeding of the German People in Case of War." The article, seems significant in that it shows the actual conditions in Germany as they appeared, to a noted economist only a short time before the outbreak of the war.

The opening phrase indicates a sense of pressing danger and the serious consideration of the possibility of war, but on the other hand, the very fact that the highest military authority should discuss such a vital question, and that a noted economist should venture to differ with him and alarm the country, is strong evidence that no immediate war was contemplated.

The following synopsis does not follow the author in all his statistical deductions, but the salient points are there, and the drift of the argument will easily be perceived.

WILLIAM GRAHAM RICE.

Many articles on this subject have appeared within recent years, among others one by Count Moltke, in the March number of the Jahrbucher, but the subject is by no means exhausted; in fact, it gains appreciably in actuality and acuteness. This is due to our rapidly growing relations with the rest of the world and our growing population. Fifteen years ago one could still trust that in case of war, if importations from foreign countries were stopped, or, at least, much restricted, we might, if need be, get along with the home production of grain, provided energetic measures were taken to forbid the manufacture of brandy and beer. Today this is no longer possible.

Moltke Was Optimistic.

"It is true our importation of breadstuffs has decreased within the last years; we export one-half million tons of rye instead of importing, as we did in the '90s, from three-fourths to one million tons of rye. This fact explains the prevailing optimistic view as to the danger, or rather lack of danger, from the cutting off of foreign supplies, with which English and French writers have threatened us.

Count Moltke inclines to this optimistic view, differing with his emphasis must be laid on the fact that the breadstuff question can be understood only in connection with the question of grain, plus feed, plus nuts, seeds, etc. (coefficient).

The importation of breadstuffs has decreased—but the total importation of grain and other food products has increased enormously. In 1911-13 we imported in round figures 10 million tons of grain and feed, and, in addition, at least five million tons of foodstuffs in the form of 900 million marks' worth of cattle, meat, fat, lard, eggs, butter and cheese.

Means Disaster for Germany.

"Even if the statistics of German crops are accepted as correct and the crops for 1911-13 are put down as amounting to 26 million tons net, it appears that fully a third of the grain required for food is imported, of which the breadstuffs constitute only one-tenth.

It is therefore, a terrible self-deception to make out that the German people could get along eleven months in the year with the grain which they themselves raise for bread. Get along! Yes, as long as they can import 60 per cent of the feed needed for cattle. The cessation of importation of feed would reduce the milk giving qualities of cows to three-fourths of the normal, and be disastrous as far as hog raising is concerned. A few thirds of the pigs could not be fattened for the market, but would have to be slaughtered as quickly as possible. Restricted importation of feed means, therefore, a reduced supply of animal

foodstuffs, and, hence, a crying need for more bread.

Doctor Ballod then goes into a long disquisition of Count Moltke's statement, that the English people need only the surprisingly small amount of 167 kilograms (a kilogram is a little more than 2.2 pounds) of bread per capita a year, or considerably less than 130 kilograms which scientists consider necessary to maintain health, whereas Germany in 1911 produced more than fifteen million tons of rye and wheat, or 237 kilograms per capita.

Doctor Ballod says these figures are unreliable; that whereas English statistics are largely those of importations, which are exactly known, those of Germany are nine-tenths based on crop estimates, which are probably 22 per cent too high. He thinks that the statistics regarding the consumption of meat are likewise wrong and maintains further that while alcohol is not regarded exactly as a food product, the absolute prohibition of the production of brandy and beer would probably lead to a greater craving for food.

Can't Feed its People.

Doctor Ballod, therefore, absolutely disagrees with Count Moltke's opinion that Germany even in case of the obstruction of its frontiers and harbors—which Moltke thought never would be absolute—possesses abundant resources for feeding its people.

Moreover, he does not see why this closing of the frontier should not be complete. Does Count Moltke believe, he asks, that the ports of Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, even in the worst case of a great war—triple alliance against triple entente—will remain open to Germany? That England even after the declaration of war would direct its merchants and shippers to supply us with food products by way of Holland? English writers of a different opinion; they say frankly that it would be possible to starve Germany.

It must be noted, says Doctor Ballod, that in order to stop the importation of foodstuffs it would not be necessary for England even to violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium. The grain vessels which ply between England and Holland and Belgium are almost German authors do not seem to know this—two-thirds of the English vessels. All that England would have to do, therefore, would be to keep its ships in English ports.

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Doctor Ballod then goes on to say: "German ships would be seized. As to the rest, Belgium itself must buy 21.2 million tons of grain—to add to the home product of 11.2 million tons, and Holland depends on a foreign supply of 11.2 million tons. Therefore, the neutrality of Holland and Belgium is worthless. These countries will have to be thankful if England permits them to import enough grain to supply their own populations.

Switzerland can give no help. Austria-Hungary has barely enough for itself under the most favorable conditions. Italy imports in wheat alone from 11.2 to 11.4 million tons a year, and must, therefore, keep on friendly terms with England.

Rumania could help, but is uncertain. Denmark is naturally friendly. Sweden and Norway could supply small quantities if the German fleet controlled the Baltic, but England would soon put a stop to that by sending a couple of small cruisers to Norway, whose navy is a negligible quantity, the same as that of Holland, which serves mainly to protect the colonies from native pirates.

"What is to be done?" asks Doctor Ballod. In reply to his query he recommends the storing up in time of peace of some 21.2 million tons of breadstuffs. Under present circumstances, he thinks, the breaking out of war

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"WEAR COTTON" SYMPOSIUM IS HELD IN DALLAS TODAY

Interesting Exhibit Given to Popularize Movement Recently inaugurated

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 2.—While Mrs. E. P. Turner, promoter of the "Wear Cotton Friday" movement, which has grown until today it stands a reality, advocates the wearing of cotton, and will give a "Wear Cotton Symposium" at her home in Oak Cliff this afternoon. She does not advocate the issue to the extent of distressing the merchants through buying nothing but cotton from them. She realizes they have woolen goods and silks for sale, and that these commodities should not be boycotted. Therefore, when her meeting is held this afternoon she is desirous of having some one familiar with the situation appear before her guests and address them in a short talk on how cotton can be more heavily consumed at home without boycotting other commodities natural to America.

When Mrs. Turner's guests, which include members of the Woman's Forum, City Federation and other clubs and organizations of the city, arrive at her home, they will find a perfect miniature store, with floor walkers, clerks and other big store attaches present to display cotton goods in all its useful and attractive forms. Then there will be department suits for ladies to give their orders, for she has planned to have her home decorated after the fashion of a real general merchandise store and the big stores of Dallas have given the goods to decorate the house after the fashion the hostess has planned. One room will be given over to the display of fabrics, another to the display of something else, and so until the

full line of wearing apparel has been shown. Every article will be cotton and nothing will be offered for sale that is not full cotton.

The play store is not going to be a regular store from which the guests can actually buy, but if they like they can select samples, and from these samples they can order the goods they want from the store from which the sample is displayed. Men from the big stores will deliver short talks to the guests. Mrs. J. C. Muse will deliver a short address upon patronage of home products and institutions. She will also tell of the investigations made recently relative to the high cost of living.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT CAME ON MOTORCYCLE

By Associated Press. Austin, Texas, Oct. 2.—Among the matriculations at the University of Texas this year is H. Leslie Jones of El Paso, who made the trip from El Paso to Austin on a motorcycle. Mr. Jones, who announces he will take the four-year academic course, made the 800 miles in five days and suffered no hardships.

There are other students here who came on horseback and a few even walked to Austin, determined to get a university education. R. L. Bexley, secretary of the Retail Merchants association, has announced he will obtain positions for as many boys as possible of the number who must earn money while in college.

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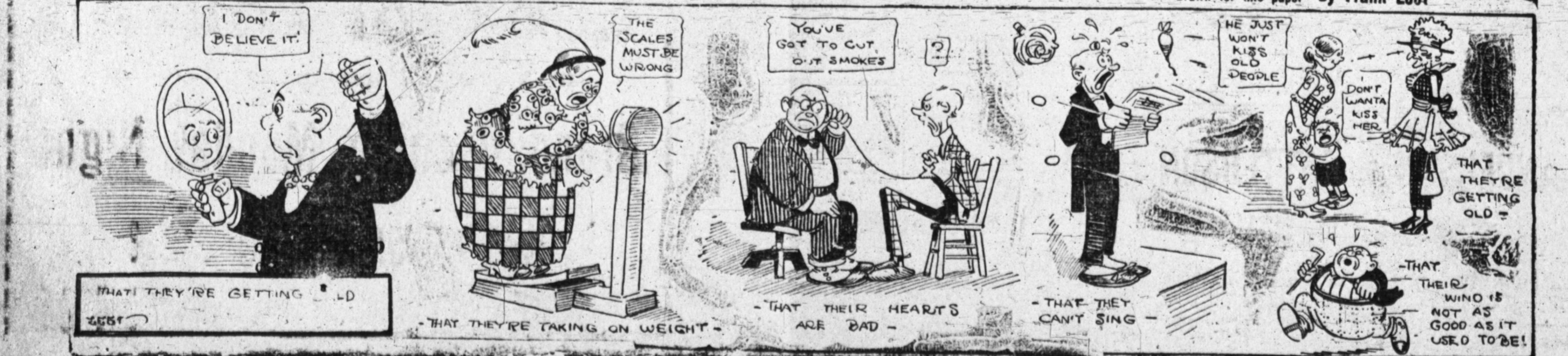
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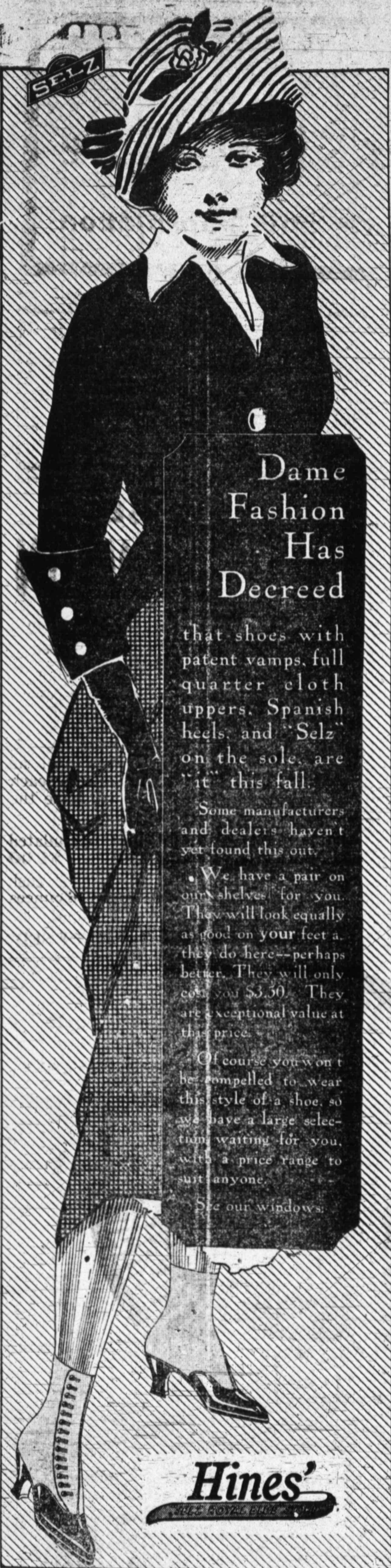
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At The Churches

First Evangelical Church. (Corner Fifteenth and Broad St.) Sunday school in both languages at 10 a. m. German preaching service at 11 a. m. Y. P. A. meeting at 7 p. m. English service at 8 p. m. on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services.

First Presbyterian Church. (Corner Tenth and Bluff Sts.) Morning service 11 a. m.; subject, "War." Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Evening worship 7:30 a. m.; subject, "Peace." Midweek service Wednesday 8 p. m. Communion service next Sunday, October 11. Choir practice Friday, 7:30 p. m. J. L. McKEE, Pastor.

Church of Christ. (1004 Bluff.) Rev. J. B. Nelson of Dallas will begin a protracted meeting with the Church of Christ at Bluff street Sunday, October 4. Everyone is cordially invited to attend. J. B. Nelson is one of the best known preachers and evangelists of Texas and the South. He is a great man with a great ability as a man and as an orator. Come to hear him and enjoy a pure Gospel sermon. Hear the Bible preached pure and simple. Come and bring someone with you. This meeting commences Sunday, October 4, and continues indefinitely. Services next Sunday, October 4, at 11 a. m. Services each evening at 7:45 p. m. W. W. STEARMAN, W. M. WATSON, E. B. POLLARD, Elders.

F. A. SWEET, B. J. McHAM.

First M. E. Church. All regular services for Sunday. Do not forget the Sunday school at 9:45. The Rally Day program last Sunday was a success. Every day there were 200 present and the collection was over \$10. We are anxiously looking to next Sunday to see how many will be present. The real success of the Rally Day will be shown in the attendance which is to follow. Brother Jones gave a splendid address. The Epworth League Rally Day was a success also. Thirty-six young people assembled and enjoyed a splendid program. Now comes the Church Rally Day. Every member of the church should be present this Sunday and as many friends of the church as care to come. The theme for the morning hour will be "The Secret of Christ's Endurance." (Heb. 12:2.) And for the evening, "The Christlike God." (John 1:49.) There will be special music and special effort to make the services worth while. Strangers and visitors welcome. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. We are looking for all those who really desire to make the church work vital to the helping of the religious life to attend this special prayer service. Conference convenes October 14. The pastor plans to leave on the thirteenth and all benevolent money should be in his hands before that date. Do not forget that next Sunday is a day of prayer for peace. Among other things, let us remember our suffering neighbors. CHAS. CLARK SMITH, Pastor.

Fourth Street Baptist Church. (T. E. Cannedy, Pastor.) Bible school 9:45; L. H. Lawler, superintendent. This is our Promotion Day and every member of the school should be on hand, both young and old. A nice program will be rendered and certificates for the ones promoted with honor. Following the promotion exercises there will be a short address by the pastor. Sunbeam Band 3 o'clock. Miss Gean Stengel, leader. B. Y. P. U. 6:30. Hudson Nicholson, president. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Monday at 4 the Woman's Alliance will meet at the church. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:30. Don't forget Promotion Day Sunday. This church is to

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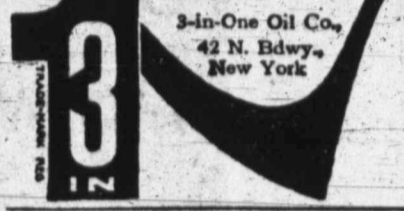
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3-in-One Oil Co., 42 N. Bldg., New York

Lutheran Trinity Church.

(Fourteen and Bluff Streets.) We will celebrate our annual mission festival on this Sunday. Rev. H. Reinz of Hobart, Okla., will occupy the pulpit in the morning. Services will begin at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. The afternoon services, beginning at 2:30, will be conducted in the English language. Rev. H. Reinz will speak on the foreign mission work and the pastor of the congregation will preach a missionary sermon on the subject, "The Proclamation of Peace." Everybody is cordially invited to attend our services. F. A. BRACHER,

First Baptist Church.

(Roscoe Miller, Pastor.) Sunday is to be a great day. As many of you know, our school is thoroughly graded and up to date. We are trying to do the full work of a church Bible school. Sunday is Promotion Day. At that time each pupil will be advanced to the next higher class. The school will meet at the regular time, 9:30. After the class study the whole school will assemble in the auditorium where the fifteen departments will take part in a special program. Each department will give demonstrations of the work done through the year. The drills by the primary and beginner departments will be worth your coming for. These little folks like for the older people to see what they can do. All the fathers and mothers ought to come and hear the program and encourage the children and the teachers also. Some parents have no idea how much work the teachers do with their children. We had 522 in the Bible school last Sunday and we are expecting 600 Sunday. It is a real inspiration to see that many people gather together studying the Bible. If all the christian people and those who believe in the Sunday school would come, it would not be long until this world would be saved from sin. 3. Sunbeams at the church, 2. Walnut Street Mission. 6:30. B. Y. P. U. J. D. Harp, president. The Union is growing rapidly; all young people are invited to attend. 7:30, preaching by the pastor; subject, "Apostasy or Falling From Grace." Women's Alliance will meet at the church Monday, 3 o'clock, and not at 4 as usual. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. This is to be an old-fashioned "Experience Meeting" like our fathers and mothers used to have. Come, brother; it will do you good and help others.

POLL TAXES ARE NOW DUE, SEVERAL HAVE BEEN PAID

Total of Thirteen Issued To Date. Tax Books Opened For First Time Thursday

Poll taxes are now due and up to noon today thirteen had been issued. R. E. Huff received the first certificate in voting box No. 12, city, T. B. McHam for the bridge box, city. At Burk Burnett the first certificate was issued to W. B. Cline and at Electric, J. D. Clifton was the first to pay this tax. The tax books were opened yesterday.

STRIKING LAUNDRY GIRLS CANVASS BUSINESS HOUSES

Striking laundry girls were out making a canvass of the business firms of the city today asking them to pledge to send their laundry work out of town until a union laundry was put into operation in the city.

Wheat was still bringing ninety-five cents a bushel in the local market this afternoon, but dealers said they expected to lower their offers on account of the drop in prices today in Chicago.

Additional Personals

A. E. Halber of Marshall, Texas, has arrived in the city to take a position as watchmaker for Kruger Bros. Mr. Halber has been employed for more than eighteen years in the shop of Mettewson and Pelg at Marshall. Mrs. Flint Murphy and daughter, Miss Flossie Mae, who have been visiting in San Diego, Cal., for the last month or more, have returned to the city and are again at the Eldora Hotel. Miss Annie Vieve Carter of Houston passed through on yesterday's Denver train en route home from Denver; she was met here by several friends. Miss Carter was a bridesmaid in the Garrison-Mathis wedding last summer. R. H. Thirt and family, en route in their car from Frederick where they have been on a protracted visit with relatives to their home in Fort Worth, stopped over for a short while today in order to brush up and rest a few moments. Frederick was left behind early this morning and they arrived here about 10:30, having been traveling about five hours. They intend to reach Fort Worth today.

Local News Brevities

Notice. Those wishing to join the class now being formed at the College of Music and Art in Health Culture and Folk Dancing, phone 1270 at once. 18 6t c

Dr. DuVal, Eyes. We know how. Miss Jenks, Expression teacher at the College of Music and Art, is forming a class in Health Culture. Only \$5 for twenty lessons. Latest method used. Phone 1270. 18 6t c

No extra charge for sizes, style and linings. \$17 Tailors, 802 Ohio. 20 1t c

The Y. P. A. of the First Evangelical Church, corner Fifteenth and Broad streets, will have an entertainment tonight, October 2, at 8 o'clock. The young people have prepared an interesting program which should be enjoyed by everyone present. Everybody is cordially invited.

Dr. DuVal, Eyes. We know how.

L. S. Robbins, professional piano tuner. Phone 666. 15 12t p

Double-breasted paid chinchilla mackinaw coat \$11, made to measure. \$17 Tailors, 802 Ohio. 20 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Eyes. We know how.

Dr. H. A. Waller, dentist, room 207, K. & K. Bldg. Phone 836. 28 2t c

Wichita Falls Undertaking Co., 812 Scott avenue. Phone 207. Prompt ambulance service. Command us. 64 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Eyes. We know how.

Dr. Bolding, dentist, office 206 Kemp & Kell Bldg. Phone 206. 46 1t c

Judge Harvey Harris is now a full fledged citizen of Wichita Falls, having moved in from Burk Burnett yesterday. He does not intend to open up an office down town, as the time is short until he becomes county judge and will have his office at the court house.

E. G. Hill, undertaker, office and parlors 900 Scott Ave. Phone 225. Prompt ambulance service. 95 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Eyes. We know how.

The very latest style convertible or shawl collar Balmainian overcoats for \$16. \$17 Tailors, 802 Ohio. 16 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Glasses. We know how.

Over 400 samples to pick from. Two-piece suit \$16. Three-piece \$17. \$17 Tailors, 802 Ohio. 20 1t c

Edna E. Tims vs. Frank B. Tims, divorce, is the title of a suit filed in the district court today.

The car of General Manager Fox of the Santa Fe was attached to the south bound Fort Worth and Denver passenger this afternoon en route from Amarillo to Fort Worth.

Dr. DuVal, Glasses. We know how.

Dr. Prothro, dentist, Ward Bldg. Eighth street. 60 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Glasses. We know how.

Coat and pants \$16.00, \$17 Tailors, 802 Ohio. 16 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Glasses. We know how.

At the \$17 Tailoring Co. 802 Ohio, you will find suits worth \$22.50 and \$25 selling for \$16 and \$17, made to measure. 16 1t c

Dr. Nelson, dentist, Moore-Bateman Bldg. Phones 686 and 423. 77 1t c

Gunsmith, locksmith, fine umbrella covers. Nuckolls. \$16 Indiana avenue. 14 1t c

A Great Northern express car carrying race horses from Montana to Dallas where they will race at the State Fair, passed through the city this afternoon attached to Fort Worth and Denver passenger train No. 2. The train was held here several minutes while the horses were being watered.

Dr. Garrison, dentist office First National Bank building. Phones 49 and 1678. 81 1t c

Dr. DuVal, Glasses. We know how.

The Ladies of the Christian church will serve dinner circus day, October 15, in the building on Indiana avenue recently occupied by C. E. McCarty. 22 3t c

A crowd of the laundry employees who walked out of their respective

DOCTORS

Hartsook & Stripling EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT 609 Kemp & Kell Bldg.

NO ALUM in DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

establishments on a strike yesterday morning were down at the station today to meet all trains and interview all incoming strike-breakers with a view to influencing them not to go to work for non-union shops. It seems that a crowd of workmen were expected to arrive from Fort Worth and Dallas to go to work for the local plants so that they might resume work; and anticipating this move on their part, many women workers and a few men were at the depot.

James Fry, a sick, run-away boy was given a ticket and placed on the train that would take him to his home in Denison by Juvenile Officer Sheldon today. The boy left home several days ago to make his way to relatives in Vernon, but at Electra he got off of the train to find work. A short time later he became sick and was taken care of by the Electra officials until he could send him here. When it was suggested that the officials send him to the county farm, he vigorously

objected, and it was thought best to buy him a ticket and send him to his parents in Denison.

Cotton seed continued to sell at 2.2 a ton in the local market, a considerable quantity having been sold at that price. Many farmers who are not selling their cotton are selling the seed.

FOR LIVE WIRES

A hen egg is a better seller than a duck egg, why, because a hen cackles and makes a big noise and an old duck wanders off to a dirty old pond and lays her egg-and grunts and the egg tastes rank.

Be a hen and make a noise and while I am home for a few days let me write an ad for you. I can help you and help myself.

W. A. CHATTERTON Phone 1646

Lawler-The Barber

Oldest Shop in the city. Six chairs. Hot and Cold Baths. I will appreciate your patronage.

STOVES!

We have them—new and second-hand—and will make the right prices. See us before buying.

Small & Ponder

715 Seventh Phone 718

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS FOR MONDAY—"NUF SED"

FOR TOMORROW

- 50 baskets Tokay grapes, per basket ... 50c
50 baskets Roswell tomatoes, per basket 40c
50 dozen fancy Jonathan apples, per doz. 25c
150 pounds Kentucky Wonder beans, per pound ... 12 1/2c
50 dozen fresh roasting ears, per dozen 30c
100 quarts fancy Cranberries, quart 12 1/2c
100 50c jars plain olives, per jar ... 40c
20 bushels pumpkin yam sweet potatoes, per peck ... 40c
100 stalks Jumbo celery, per stalk ... 10c

ONE MORE DAY OF THE PINEAPPLE SALE HUNT'S NO. 3 SUPREME

Per Dozen Cans \$2.50 Per Dozen Cans

TREVATHAN'S "UNION STORE"

Look for Our Ad

in Sunday's Paper in regard to Our

Grand Opening Monday Night

Harrington's Drug Store

Corner Indiana and Ninth

Joline Building

# War Is Now on

## The \$10.00 bullets have put the enemy to rout.

"The trenches are dug"

and our friends in the game of life competition are falling back and have not come out of their holes yet. We have won the day and our BUY A SUIT movement is equal only by the Buy-a-Bale propoganda. But the saving is actual because when you walk down the street your friend will say:

Have you seen Riggs, if not why not?

I have and your reply: "Impossible; lead me to it."

# Come while the Picking is Good.

# Riggs

The man who made a ten spot look like Eighteen

### At The Theaters

**The Empress.**  
"The Secret of the Sea," a thrilling two part drama, telling an intensely interesting story of love, adventure and jealousy is showing here today. Also on the program is "Gretchen," a charming fantasy and fairy picture, featuring Baby Early.

**The Gem.**  
Kate Price is featured in "Officer Kate," a characteristic Vitaphone comedy.  
Being an exceptionally strong minded woman, Kate Simpkins decides to join the suffragettes, and her meek little husband makes no objections. The ladies are urging the mayor to appoint police women to the force, and after some argument, he agrees to give them a try out. Kate is elected upon to be the first police woman. She experiences trials and tribulations while on the force, of which she never dreamed, and almost wishes she were simply Kate Simpkins again, instead of "Officer Kate." Meanwhile, her husband has grown very tired of doing housework, so hires a very pretty girl as housekeeper. Kate, after spending a very unpleasant evening on fixed post in a heavy rainstorm, comes home and finds her husband and the new girl there. Everything seems to be running smoothly, and her husband appears quite contented. Kate flies into a rage, almost pushes the girl out the door, and orders her not to come back. After mediating over the fixed post business, and a few more of her trials while on the force, Kate decides home is the place for a woman after all, and if she does not do the housework, and keep her husband company, some one else will. She turns to her hubby, greets him affectionately and vows never to leave home again, and to resign at once from the police force.

**The Majestic.**  
"The Locked House," featuring John Bunny. Bunny, the pompous mayor of Smithtown, finds himself locked out of his own house, tries to get in by way of the dumb waiter; it sticks when half way up and his wife, thinking him a burglar, calls the police. A squad of officers arrive and fire their revolvers up the dumb waiter shaft. Bunny, who has fallen asleep, is awakened with a start, seeing the dumb waiter crashing to the cellar. There he is pounced on and after a terrific struggle subdued. The police discover it is the mayor and almost faint while Bunny angrily shouts he will break every one of them. They go meekly out while his sympathetic wife nurses his cuts and bruises. It is a comical affair, but Bunny takes it quite seriously, and considers it no joke. Bunny will appear in "The Locked House" at the Majestic tonight.

"White Roses," featuring Mary Pickford, in a Biograph and "The Computer," a Victor two reel is the bill today.

**The Victoria.**  
"The Robbery at Pine River," two-reel Broncho, and "The Inner Conspiracy," featuring Frank Bennett and Sam De Grasse, are the pictures for today at the Victoria.

**The Lydia Margaret.**  
A new vaudeville bill opened yesterday and proved very pleasing. Davis and Cline have a very acceptable offering in their act of songs and chatter, and "Equillo" is an act that is booked as a real artistic novelty. "Gray Eagle's Revenge," a Kalem picture is showing today, also "Wall Well," a John Barrymore picture, "The Desert," drama, featuring Dolly Larkin. On adjoining homesteads on the edge of the desert lived Roy Webster and his intended bride, May Mason. The girl had prepared her wedding gown, but desiring a veil, Roy was sent off to town to purchase same. In a typical dance hall Roy met a woman called the Desert Siren and fell a victim to her fascinations. Many trips he made to the town to see the Siren, and May, wondering if he had acquired the habit of gambling, sent her father to watch. There he found out the truth and was unable to conceal it from his daughter. News of a rich gold strike in another region reached the town and a rush for the new diggings followed. Belterin Blake, with his outfit of girls and gamblers, was among the leaders. At the water hole, where the stampede camped the first night a fight broke out over the Siren. Monte Culbert, the gambler, was killed and the Siren rushed away. All night she wandered until she fell exhausted. Meanwhile May, seeking to forget her misery, rode out into the desert. She came upon the unconscious woman and putting her on her horse, hurried home. Roy, going to town, found it deserted and returning, stopped to visit May, just in time to find the Siren restored to consciousness. In the recognition be-



New Bill Opening today at the Lydia Margaret Theatre new real novelty novelty "Equillo."

between Roy and the woman, May found her worst suspicions confirmed and rushed out of the house, throwing herself upon the ground, sobbing. The Siren demanded to know the cause of the scene, and her true womanhood would not permit her to separate the lovers. Taking Roy by the hand she leads him out and restored him to May, shrinking quietly out of the background.

### CALOMEL GOING OUT OF USE

A safe, more reliable remedy has taken its place in the drug store and in the home. A few years ago, men, women and children took calomel for a sluggish liver and for constipation and many do so still. They take considerable risk when they do so, for calomel is a dangerous drug. Your family doctor will be the first to tell you this if he discovers you dosing yourself with calomel. But the drug trade has found a safe, pleasant remedy to take the place of calomel in Dodson's Liver Tonic. All good drug stores sell Dodson's Liver Tonic in hundreds of cases of biliousness and liver trouble where calomel used to be taken. Dodson's Liver Tonic is a vegetable liver tonic that is absolutely harmless for children and grown people. It sells for 50 cents a bottle and is guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory by the druggists who sell it, and they will refund your money with a smile if Dodson's does not give as quick relief as calomel without any of calomel's bad effects. For sale by Miller Drug Store. (Adv't)

The Wichita Valley District Farmers Union is meeting here this afternoon. It is probable that the sessions will continue this evening and tomorrow morning.

### TALKING IN HER SLEEP CAUSES WOMAN'S ARREST

Rambling Remarks Lead to Discovery of Girl She is Believed to Have Murdered

By Associated Press.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 2.—State-ments made by Mrs. Frankie Lang of Los Angeles while under the anaesthetic for treatment of wounds on her head yesterday led to her arrest on suspicion of murder and the subsequent finding of the body of Fannie Curland a motion picture actress in a vacant ranch house near Riverside. Two men also are under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the alleged murder. After her arrest Mrs. Lang denied she did the shooting, saying Miss Curland committed suicide.

### PORT ARTHUR MAN FINDS HEALTH IN WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY

markable Gain in Weight on Few Doses  
J. F. Stoneburner, of Port Arthur, Texas, suffered from stomach ailments for a long time. He fell off in weight and took treatment without apparent benefit. He tried physician after physician until he almost lost hope. He took May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and in a few days he felt better. "I have taken all of your wonderful stomach remedy and got good results from it. I have gained in weight since starting on your remedy—twenty-one pounds so far. I was under the care of five doctors for about six months before I got your medicine. I am entirely well."  
Mr. Stoneburner's experience is typical of that of the thousands who have taken May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy. It is Restored and Makes Rigger's Remedy. Thousands of letters from people who have appreciated its wonderful benefits come from all parts of the country.  
May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy clears the digestive tract of mucoid accretions and removes poisonous matter. It brings swift relief to sufferers from stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Many say that it has saved them from dangerous operations and many are sure it saved their lives.  
The remarkable success of this remedy had caused many imitations, so be cautious. Be sure it's May's. Probably it is known among your own neighbors. Ask them. Go to Pooshee & Lynch and ask about the wonderful results it has been accomplishing in cases they know—or send to Geo. H. May, Mfg. Chemist, 154-156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill., for free book on stomach ailments and many grateful letters from people who have been restored. Any druggist will tell you its wonderful effects. (Adv't)

### LITTLE CHANGE IN LAUNDRY SITUATION

PLANTS ARE RUNNING WITH REDUCED FORCES—BUNDLES SENT OUT OF TOWN

### HOUSEWIVES FACING PROBLEM

Negro Washerwomen Mostly in Cotton Patch—Laundry Workers Refer to Proposed Contract

There was little change in the situation in the laundry workers' strike today. The laundries are running with reduced forces while the strikers are collecting laundry over the city to send out to a laundry in another city which can use the union label. In the meantime the strikers are in a difficult situation. With the laundries crippled and all the negro washerwomen out in the cotton patch many ladies will be compelled to go to the wash tub themselves.

"Didn't you hear our whistle blow?" said J. W. Pond, when asked if his laundry was still running. Mr. Pond says that he is overrun with applications for every job in the laundry, he said.

Contract is Quoted  
Members of the Laundry Workers union say there is nothing in their contract which could be construed as depriving the employers the privilege of hiring and firing whom they pleased so long as they are members of the union. It was stated in yesterday's Times that the proprietors wanted to retain this right. Members of the union has requested that the Times publish the terms of the contract in this connection which follow:

"First. That members in good standing of the party of the second part shall be employed in the above mentioned laundry, provided the Union being unable to secure and furnish union help, the party of the first part shall then have the privilege of hiring other help, with the understanding that such must become members of the second part at the expiration of two weeks from date of going to work in said laundry or be discharged.

"Second. That the scale of wages, schedule of hours and general rules and regulations of working conditions, designated in this agreement shall extend to all members of the laundry during the period of this agreement. Then follows a schedule of hours, working conditions, rates of pay, etc. Members of the union directed special attention to the following agreements by the union:

"That the party of the second part will exert its power as a labor organization to make all reasonable effort to benefit business of the party of the first part.

Calling of Strikes  
"That the party of the second part will not call any strike of its members in sympathy with other organizations or labor unions unless sanctioned by the Central Labor Council or Trades Assembly of their city and that its members will faithfully perform their various duties toward the laundry employing them under this agreement to their best ability throughout the life of this agreement.

"That a new agreement to take the place of this one shall be presented thirty days prior to the date of expiration of this agreement.  
"Any differences that may arise between the party of the first part and the party of the second part, as to the interpretation of this agreement or of any of its clauses or terms thereof, shall be referred to a board of arbitration which board shall consist of two members of the party of the second part and of two representatives of the party of the first part. These four members of the board of arbitration shall, if necessary, select another member of the board of arbitration and a decision of the majority of said board of arbitration shall be binding on both parties to this agreement provided that all questions of arbitration shall be decided by said board of arbitration within two weeks, and in no case more than two weeks be taken by the said board of arbitration to render a decision.

### UNPLEASANT SURPRISE GERMAN STEAMER CAPTAIN

(Correspondence to the Associated Press.)  
Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 1.—Unaware of the outbreak of the war and wholly unsuspecting of the reception awaiting him, the captain of the German cargo steamer Wildenfels brought his vessel serenely through Port Phillip Heads a few days ago on his way from New York to this port. Upon reaching the examination area inside the Heads the vessel was slowed down, and to the utter astonishment of the skipper, Probst, by an armed guard sprang aboard and enlightened him and his crew and took charge of the ship. Probst was the more astonished because his vessel was equipped with wireless and he had been in communication with shipping when crossing the southern ocean. This wireless was subsequently dismantled by the authorities here. The Wildenfels, which belongs to the Hata Line of Bremen, left New York June 29, and apart from a short call at Capetown came direct to Melbourne. She has about 8,000 tons of cargo on board. A similar unpleasant surprise was given the captain and crew of the German Australian cargo steamer Berlin at Sydney. She came from Hamburg via the Cape of Good Hope, but was not provided with wireless.

Bullinger—A proposition to build a railroad from Austin through here to Lometa was submitted to the Young Men's Business League by James J. Hines of New Orleans, the promoter, last week for action. The board of directors will hold a meeting immediately to consider the project and it is expected will appoint a committee to get behind the project with a strong determination of doing something in the interest of the line.

### COTTON GINNINGS EXCEED LAST YEAR

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS 3,991,863 BALES PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER 25

### DECREASE IS SHOWN IN TEXAS

About 400,000 Bales Less in This State Than at Same Date in Last Season

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Oct. 2.—The second cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today, announced that 3,991,863 bales of cotton, counting round and half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to September 25. This compares with 3,246,553 bales of 23 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to September 25 last year; 3,007,271 bales or 23 per cent in 1912, and 3,676,594 bales, or 23.6 per cent in 1911.

Included in the ginnings were 3,292 round bales, compared with 26,983 last year, 19,574 in 1912, and 27,918 in 1911. Sea Island cotton included numbered 13,895 bales, compared with 10,570 bales to September 25 last year, 3,051 bales in 1912, and 11,807 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to September 25, by States, with comparisons for the past three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years follow:

States	Year	Ginnings	Pct.
Alabama	1914	392,655	5.6
	1913	325,735	22.0
	1912	192,310	14.5
	1911	248,244	21.2
Arkansas	1914	89,179	2.2
	1913	70,086	6.8
	1912	41,438	5.4
	1911	43,626	4.8
Florida	1914	25,388	0.6
	1913	16,347	2.4
	1912	21,510	22.8
	1911	9,770	16.6
Georgia	1914	769,118	19.3
	1913	491,511	20.9
	1912	272,335	15.0
	1911	765,697	27.4
Louisiana	1914	94,175	2.4
	1913	77,865	17.8
	1912	73,392	19.7
	1911	89,069	23.4
Mississippi	1914	161,125	4.0
	1913	120,593	9.4
	1912	57,393	5.6
	1911	96,829	8.3
North Carolina	1914	82,849	2.1
	1913	49,352	13.7
	1912	101,626	11.2
	1911	156,290	12.5
Oklahoma	1914	109,050	2.7
	1913	148,979	17.7
	1912	77,394	7.7
	1911	116,328	11.4
South Carolina	1914	298,589	7.5
	1913	192,518	21.0
	1912	174,251	14.2
	1911	338,900	20.4
Tennessee	1914	16,033	0.4
	1913	18,359	5.0
	1912	990	0.4
	1911	15,541	3.6
Texas	1914	1,727,639	43.3
	1913	2,002,975	43.1
	1912	1,667,875	40.6
	1911	1,667,875	40.6
All other States	1914	8,924	0.2
	1913	6,251	6.2
	1912	2,740	2.0
	1911	3,359	3.9

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued at 10 a. m. Monday, October 26, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to October 18.

### DEMAND FOR MEAT PRODUCTS IS STEADILY INCREASING

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 1.—The demand for meat products is increasing steadily, although prices remain steady, according to A. C. Williams, assistant secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. "There is every reason to believe," he said, "that with the early passing of the money hoarding policy of some banks and loan companies, keener competition will be felt at the markets and prices on all classes of cattle should advance.

"Receipts of foreign meats during the last month have been smaller than for a like period, perhaps, since the tariff was removed. Meat prices on foreign markets have advanced and imports will be attracted where prices are high. Reports at the leading markets for the month of August were 145,000 head less than a year ago, while for the first eight months of the year the receipts at seven leading markets were 582,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1913. Shipments from the Northwest will be discontinued by the middle of October.

"Only the difficulty experienced by feeders in securing loans has prevented better prices for stocker and feeder cattle during the last month. This has left the packers with little outside competition, which was manifested by the disadvantage of the cattlemen. Packers, of course, like all others, are poor bidders when they have no competition. This slaughter of unfinished cattle means a greater loss in production, and necessarily an increase in the price of the future supply.  
"For the man who has the cattle, feed and the necessary funds to carry his business, a growing market and good prices are ahead. The cattlemen are going to be called upon to fight the workers at home and the fighters abroad. Everybody in touch with the situation and who is in position to know and judge actual conditions says better times are coming at an early date."  
Commerce—The Farmers State Bank and the First National Bank of this city have consolidated. The two institutions merged now have a capital of \$50,000.

In New "Easy-Opening Box" BLACK WHITE TAN  
**2-IN-1 SHOE POLISHES**  
Brightens up millions of shoes daily  
10¢ POLISHES 10¢

### The School Savings Department Will be Opened the First Monday in October

There was so much interest manifested the short time it run last year, by the children, that the teachers and the bank feel amply repaid for their extra trouble and expense, in trying to teach the children, as we think one of the most important lessons to be learned—THAT OF SAVING—AND WHAT SYSTEMATIC SAVING WILL DO.  
This department was introduced and run less than three months last year and at the close of school there were 388 children depositing with their teachers and had a total deposit of \$1092.42. This we consider a very fine showing.  
For further information as to prizes, etc., call the bank or your teacher.

### The Wichita State Bank The Guaranty Fund Bank Wichita Falls, Texas

### BERLIN HAS BECOME CITY OF SAD WOMEN

Writer Returned From German Capital Tells of Dramatic Scenes There  
Zoe Beckley in the New York Mail.  
Berlin is a city of saddened women. They make change on the buses and tram cars in place of men gone to war. They keep the shops, they sweep the streets. Actresses, singers, store managers—all the higher paid workers are living in fair comfort on what they have saved. Others are buying 10-penny dinners which the government provides. Those who have not the ten pfennigs, but do have appetites, eat what their kind hearted rich sisters cook and distribute for them at stations round the city. For the rest—well there are many too heartless to eat. These are the war widows, who were given ten minutes at many mobilization centers in which to marry their soldier sweethearts if they choose thus to insure their little pension money.  
Edith Donnerberg, Dunaw, who would be famed as a beauty if she were not as a writer, and falling both, would deserve honors for being the "happiest married woman in the world," has just returned from the stricken city of Berlin, where she was taking a university course in philosophy.

Impressions Confused  
"I am feeling too nightmare-ish yet," she laughed, "to talk intelligently. My mind is one confused jumble of impressions—women's tears, mutilated soldiers, hungry babies, artillery rattling on country roads, girls knitting stockings as they take kaffee klatsch in public cafes, women collecting hospital supplies, old men and children doing strong men's work. Oh, this war, which is rending Germany and which I believe will go on until her last soldier falls!"  
"Before I escaped from Berlin," went on Mme. Dunaw, "I saw sights that will stay in my heart forever.  
"The city is full of girls and women who force their lips to a patriotic smile and their eyes to a patriot's tears. A mother utters the words, 'My sons died for their country; I am glad.' But her heart withers as she says it.  
"In Berlin I worked for the Red Cross. Everybody helped who was able to hold a needle or make soup.  
"I have seen scores of girls who married their soldier sweethearts ten minutes after the first call to war, and found their names in the list of killed within a week thereafter.

Many Marry in Haste  
"That is the way to marry, though. The woman who falters and questions and wants time to prepare is not the woman who truly loves. She knows real love and knows it instantly, and should trust her heart.  
"But—we were talking of Berlin and its little war widows! Something sadder still is when the soldier-sweetheart's husband comes back from the battle field maimed and crushed. Limbs gone, eyes put out, reason shattered. Oh, these are the terrible tests!  
"I have watched tragic scenes dramatic enough, though enough, to build a hundred plays upon. I have seen girls rush out, bring back a priest and go through the marriage ceremony right there while the poor, shattered creature on the cot wept half in protest at the sweetheart's sacrifice, half in grateful joy.  
"And I have seen the other side; when the girl couldn't accept her cruel fate, when her spirit crumpled under the test; when she turned away from the maimed form, unable to endure what fate required of her.  
"War is woman's supreme test in every way. I pray the women of America may never be called upon to endure such anguish as their sisters in Germany are bearing today."

**REAL OR FALSE?**  
Sometimes it is hard to tell when one has false teeth. That shows good Dentistry. We defy any ordinary person to tell our work from natural teeth because we have experience in skilled work only, and can imitate Nature perfectly. We are experts in every branch of Dentistry, from painless extraction to crown and bridge work. Charge very reasonable.  
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Dentist  
804 K. & K. Building



Personal Mention

J. F. Cochran of Jacksonville, is in the city.

J. B. Kirby has returned to his home in Gainesville.

Mrs. Z. A. Jear left today for a visit in Vernon.

James Rodman arrived from Gainesville, today to visit.

Mrs. Eva Courland left today for a visit in Fort Worth.

Mrs. G. W. Byers arrived from Byers today to visit.

A. E. Smith left today for a business trip at Electra.

Caleb Adams and family returned from Hallsville, Tenn.

Marvin Smith is confined to his room with illness today.

Mrs. Marie Young is visiting relatives in Mangum, Okla.

George E. Dougherty of Shreveport, is a business visitor here.

B. O. Baugh and wife have gone to Haskell to make their home.

Mrs. George O'Daniels left for Monday today, where she will visit.

Mrs. S. B. Slayback left today for Dallas, after a visit in the city.

Mrs. Fannie Bucker arrived today from Stephenville to visit her brother.

J. B. Pappas and wife arrived from Dallas to visit friends for about a week.

O. P. Maricle left this afternoon for a visit with relatives at Mills Shoals, Illinois.

Mrs. I. N. Simmons left for Fort Worth today, where she will visit relatives.

John Wood of St. Louis, arrived in the city to visit his sister, Miss Lillie Wood.

Mrs. Roy Holloway has returned to her home in Petrosia, after a visit in the city.

Joe McGehee has returned to Dallas, after visiting with his sister, Mrs. F. C. Utz.

Mrs. E. C. Motter has returned to her home in Denison, after visiting relatives here.

Miss Sam Moss Taylor has returned to her home in Temple, after a visit in the city.

L. M. Hall, after an extended visit with his sister, Mrs. J. S. Pitman, has returned to Tulsa.

Robert Huff, Jr., returned to Chicago yesterday to resume his studies in Chicago University.

George W. Birchfield, J. L. Farmer and J. D. Farmer of Fort Worth, were in the city on business today.

Mrs. W. O. Morris returned to her home in Dallas today after a visit with her sister, Mrs. W. F. Turner.

Lydia Margaret Theatre

Interstate Vaudeville

DAVIS & CLINE

In Songs and Chatter.

"EQUILLO"

New Real Novelty.

Picture Program

For the Secret Service—Rex drama.

For Love of Money—Nestor comedy.

Matinee daily, curtain rising 3 p. m.

Night—Two shows; curtain 7:30 and 9.

Admission: Adults 15c Children 10c

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Will Find Our Line of Cigars Always Pleasing to the Taste

With Quality we combine a Variety that enables us to meet every demand in this line and you will indeed be hard to please if we cannot satisfy you thoroughly.

Wilfong & Woods.

EVERY THING FOR THE OFFICE

The Gem Theatre

Black Pearls—Two-part drama.

Officer Kate—Vitagraph comedy, featuring Kate Price, Rosa Gore, Ned Finley.

Hearst-Selig News Pictorial No. 48. My Official Wife Coming

MAJESTIC THEATRE

The Air in Our Theatre is Purified Continuously.

Mary Pickford

In "White Roses," Biograph comedy.

John Bunny

In "The Locked House," Vitagraph comedy.

"THE SIREN OF THE DESERT"—Lubin drama.

Mary Pickford

In "The Smoker," Biograph comedy.

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GUPTON The Tailor

"Our wagon will pass your home today."

Ladies, suits, dresses and long coats cleaned and pressed "One Dollar." Don't pay more.

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Order your Fall Suit now, cool weather will soon be here. Our prices are \$16.00 and up.

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Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR RENT—Six room, modern, furnished house; \$30 per month. Phone 851, 1411 Twelfth. 22 tf c

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, 1603 Travis. 22 3t p

LOST—Letter addressed J. Z. Carter, from Austin, Texas, containing bond. Finder return to 605 Seventh street. 22 2t c

FOR RENT—New five-room bungalow; newly furnished; modern conveniences; to party without children. R. L. Lassiter. 2110 Ninth. Phone 1316. 22 tf b

FOR SALE—Dining room set in early English and library table and two rugs. 2615 Ninth street. 22 tf c

ONE CAN NEVER TELL

What may happen! Better let us beautify that NEGLECTED Cemetery Plot before you do like many others seem to have done—FORGOT, become careless, or just plain don't care.

One of our customers said the other day, "I don't see why we haven't attended to this work long ago; we should have, but—well, any way we didn't intend to neglect it." How is the public, or those who have the best interests of the cemetery at heart, or even your friends and loved ones to know but that you didn't care? Deeds are more convincing than excuses. Anyone can make excuses, but it takes courage and character to do things.

We will do anything you want done—sod, water, beautify and erect the Memorial best suited to your particular needs. Why not shake off that indifference?

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John W. Thomas, acting secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is in Dallas making arrangements for the display of the Wichita county exhibit at the State Fair.

WHY WE ROAST COFFEE

We have been engaged in the Grocery Business under one roof, in Wichita Falls just a QUARTER OF A CENTURY. During all that time have made a special study of the coffee end of the business, believing it to be the most important article handled by the Grocery Trade.

We have handled at different times practically every brand of National reputation, and tested them all and were never entirely satisfied with any of them.

Several years ago we rigged up a small roaster and unknown to the public commenced to blend and roast our own coffees. Inside of sixty days our coffee trade had quadrupled and we had outgrown our little plant.

We immediately went East and after investigating all the makes of coffee roasting machinery, purchased the very best plant obtainable, and commenced to advertise the fact that we roasted our own coffees, and our business has increased to such an extent that we decided to dispose of our Grocery business and specialize in FRESH ROASTED COFFEES, Teas, Spices, Extracts and kindred lines including Sugar, Butter and Yard Eggs. Also retaining the Mineral Water Agencies.

Will continue at the old stand (608-10 Ohio Avenue) the balance of the year and on January first, 1915, will open at 824 Indiana Avenue (in the Joline Building) an up-to-date Coffee, Tea and Spice House along the lines indicated.

We roast the very best grades of coffee and truly believe our blends to be superior to others and best of all ROAST FRESH EVERY DAY. Let us send you a trial pound that you may know the difference.

We handle CRAZY, GIBSON, TIOGA and MANITOU WATERS.

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