Classified Ads

In The Daily Times bring prompt results, at little cost.

Wichita Weekly Times

VOL. 25 — WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915 — Number 7

Weather Forecast

Tonight generally fair.

MEXICANS INVADE TEXAS

BIGGEST SHIPMENT OF GOLD EVER MADE COMES TO NEW YORK

SPECIAL TRAIN OF STEEL EXPRESS CARS CARRIES $52,000,000 IN GOLD INTO AMERICAN CITY TODAY

SENT OVER IN A WARSHIP

Largest Shipment of Gold Ever Sent Across Atlantic Was For Purpose of Upholding Credit and Improve Exchange Situation

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 11.—A special train carrying $52,000,000 worth of gold and securities which were shipped by the Bank of England and London by way of Halifax arrived here today. The train was composed of several steel cars and was guarded by forty armed men. Of the total shipment, $35,000,000 was believed to be in the form of American double eagles. The weight of the gold shipment was about seventy-five tons.

It was said to be the largest shipment of gold ever sent across the Atlantic in one vessel. It was brought over in a British warship which was convoyed through the war zone by a cruiser and a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers to guard against an attack by German submarines. The cost of transferring it from London to New York was estimated to have been $250,000. It was said the British battleship brought not only the $52,000,000 in gold and securities for New York but also a shipment of gold for Canada whose treasury recently sent gold amounting to $135,000,000 to New York.

Elaborate precautions were taken in sending this great shipment of gold to prevent the German secret service from discovering the plan or route of forwarding. At Halifax it was delivered into the custody of the American Express Company. The route over which the train proceeded from Bangor, Maine to New York was kept secret.

Robert M. Cowie, vice president and general manager of the American Express Company said that the transfer was the greatest risk ever taken by an express company. Eight policemen were sent to meet the train here and guard the gold until it was delivered to the sub-treasury. J. P. Morgan & Company of this city were the consignees.

The purpose of the transfer of the gold was understood to be to improve the British credit here and to improve the exchange situation as the British pound system has deteriorated of late. The securities are understood to be American bonds to be used as the basis for further advances to the British government.

COMPLETE PURCASES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Austin, August 11.—Through the state purchasing department the state of Texas has just completed the purchase of about two million dollars worth of supplies for state institutions Delivery is to begin on September 1st. State Purchasing Agent, Leavy has been awarding contracts for several weeks. Because of war conditions cotton goods were bought at twenty per cent less than in former years. Meat also was slightly cheaper. Hardware and certain metal goods however were ten to fifteen per cent higher. Heretofore the state purchasing agent has bought supplies for only thirteen eleemosynary institutions but the last legislature included in his list the state educational institutions for certain articles such furniture and fixtures. Texas made goods were given preference when other considerations were equal, Mr. Leavy said.

JOYCE LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY INCORPORATED

Austin, August 11.—The Joyce Land and Cattle Company of Wichita Falls Monday filed its charter with the Secretary of State. It has a capital stock of $70,000 and its incorporators are: Frank Kell, R. H. Joyce, Charles W. Roundtree and J. G. Mytinger.

PAYING TELLER ADMITS HE ROBBED THE BANK

Reported Hold Up of Cedar Rapids Bank Declared to Have Been a Fake

By Associated Press.

Cedar Rapids, Aug. 11.—According to the police, Leo Perrin, paying teller of the Cedar Rapids National Bank which was robbed of $2,300 a week ago today, has confessed that he committed the robbery.

ADVANCES ALLOWED IN SOME RATES ON WESTERN ROADS

I. C. C. ANNOUNCES RULING IN WESTERN FREIGHT RATE CASES ALLOWING SOME ADVANCES—OTHERS DENIED.

EVERY RAILROAD AFFECTED

Advances Allowed on Coal, Coke, Fruit and Vegetables and Declined in Cases of Grain, Livestock and Packin House Products.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today gave its decision in the western freight rate case, allowing advances in bituminous coal, coke fruit and vegetables and denying increases in grain, livestock, packing house products, fertilizers and broom corn.

The decisio nallows some of the increases. The decision allows some of the inequal number. The decision affects freight rates mainly west of the Mississippi and in the Southwest. Indirectly however, it affects every railway in the United States and the commission today served notice of its action upon twenty-three thousand great and small lines.

The decision denies all the more important increases. The advances granted are in the viewpoint of the commission of relatively little significance. Commissioners Daniels in a dissenting opinion held the roads were entitled to increases "far in excess" of those granted in today's decision. He held there was no question as to the facts in the financial affairs of the Rock Island and Frisco systems and the Alton which he referred to as having been "wrecked and plundered," but he held the rate increases were justified on their own merit.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST REPRISALS ON ALLIED PRISONERS IN GERMANY

President of Red Cross Appeals To International Committee Against Alleged Violations of Humaritarian Laws By Germans

By Associated Press.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Marquis De Vogue, president of the central committee of the French Red Cross, has sent a formal protest to Gustavo Ador, president of the International Red Cross committee at Geneva, against alleged measures of reprisal taken by the German government against the French prisoners of war in retaliation for alleged mistreatment of German prisoners. This protest dated August 4th, is based on a report by Baron Danthouard, the plenipotentiary accredited by the French government, to represent the French Red Cross at prison camps. The Baron states that a thousand French prisoners have been taken from camps at Erfurt, Oardruff, Damistadt, Freidrichsfeld, Munster and Merseburg and sent to the Hanoverian swamps. "A region of notorious unhealthfulness, there to be employed in draining and clearing land. For most of these men, unaccustomed to such work, this is physical and mental torture and killing fatigue in the misery of imprisoned quarters. The barbarous penalty is coldbloodedly inflicted on innocence with the undisguised purpose to terrorize their families and exercise through them moral pressure on French public opinion and government."

To prove that these reprisals are without cause De Vogue cites a report by a Swiss colonel, Marvel deputied by the Red Cross to examine the French prison camps. Marvel says: "Labor condition surrounding prisons in both Morroco and France are normal and and in conformance with humanitarian laws." De Vogue says further that the only German prisoners ever interned in Dahomey were those captured in Togoland, Kamorun, where the climate is similar to that in Dahomey. All these prisoners, he said have been transferred to Morroco.

Many French families lately have received from relatives imprisoned in Germany postcards identically worded relating the sufferings of comrades who had been removed to reprisal camps. These cards, it is thought here, are the result of an organized effort in Germany to obtain greater privileges for German prisoners in France. Public opinion has been deeply moved also by stories of disabled prisoners recently returned.

GREATER ACTIVITY AT DARDANELLES IS NOW INDICATED

APPARENT ALLIES CONSIDER THIS SHORTEST ROAD TO RETRIEVE REVERSES SUFFERED BY RUSSIANS

MORE TROOPS FROM ENGLAND

Allied Troops Resume Offensive At Southern End of Gallipoli Peninsula and North of Gabe Pete With Strong Forces

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 11.—Recognition of imperative importance to the Allies of forcing the Dardanelles as the shortest road to relieving Russian reverses and regaining the initiative, now in the hands of Germany, is demonstrated amply by the sudden landing of the British forces in the vicinity of Karachali and resumption of the offensive both at the southern end of Gallipoli peninsula and north of Gabe Pete. The Australians and New Zealanders recently have been strengthening their positions at the latter place. Coming at this time when there is so much discussion whether Germany will attempt to crush Serbia preparatory to linking forces with Turkey by way of Bulgaria these developments at the Dardanelles assume a special importance. As yet there is not proof that the Germans have withdrawn or are preparing to withdraw any considerable forces. Their vigilance in any of the sections of battle line now occupied has not been relaxed and the positions of the Russians are still perilous.

UNDERSTANDS GRAVITY OF COTTON SITUATION

President Wilson Wires Congressman Summers of Desire to Serve Cotton Interests

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—"I think I understand the gravity and importance of the cotton situation, and you may depend upon it I shall handle it with the sincere desire to serve the interests of the cotton States in every way that it is possible to serve them. I wish that I could alter the circumstances of the war which are so seriously affecting our national life.

"WOODROW WILSON."

The foregoing letter was received yesterday from President Wilson by the Hon. Hatton W. Summers of Dallas, congressman from the fifth district. It was in answer to a telegram from Mr. Summers explaining the cotton situation as he understands it. Mr. Wilson acknowledged receipt of the telegram and stated that he read it with close attention. The letter was written at Cornish, N. H., on August 2.

Congressman Sumners recently sent a long telegram to President Wilson explaining the cotton situation in the Southern States and urging the government to exercise to the limit all of its powers in an effort to open the markets of the world, which are now closed. Mr. Sumners explained the conditions of the crops and the financial condition of the people of the South. He endeavored to impress upon the administration the necessity of using every effort to prevent the serious losses sustained by the cotton raising States last year. He declared that the present situation of the cotton markets causes the deepest apprehension, and that a great co-operative effort is being made to keep the market from breaking. "Never before have so many men of so many trades and professions worked together so earnestly and so harmoniously as they are at the presnt time to forestall serious financial losses on the coming cotton crop and to maintain a stable and profitable market," said Mr. Sumners.

Since the adjournment of Congress in March, Mr. Sumners has been studying the cotton situation in the Southern States, especially in Texas. As the result of his investigations, he sent the telegram to President Wilson.

BODY OF MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER INTERRED TODAY

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 11.—The body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller today was buried here in Lakeview Cemetery. The utmost secrecy surrounded the interment and armed guards were stationed at the grave. The body arrived here yesterday from "Sleepy Hollow" near Tarrytown, N. Y., where it had been in the John D. Archbold vault since Mrs. Rockefeller's death on March 12.

1000 CARRANZA TROOPS REPORTED TO BE ORGANIZING UPRISINGS IN TEXAS

MEXICAN BAND FIGHTS A POSSE AND SOLDIERS

Dead In Raids In Brownsville Section Now Number Eighteen Of Whom 14 Are Mexicans

By Associated Press:

Brownsville, August 11.—Rangers today captured in Hidalgo county west of here a flag with the words on it in Spanish "Army of Liberation for Mexicans in Texas." Forty or fifty Mexicans were in a running fight this afternoon twelve miles from Harlington with a detachment of soldiers and a citizens posse. These same Mexicans were seen earlier in the day towards Mercedes. There were about forty of them. Cavalry and armed citizens today searched the brush for a band of Mexicans who were seen in this section yesterday. They left a trail of cut barbed wire fences as they rode from Mercedes to the border. Mercedes is twenty miles from the border and forty from Brownsville.

There were unverified reports today that three Mexicans were kiled yesterday in the western section of Hidalgo county. In a section west a considerable distance from the scene of the Mercedes operations the United States troopers whose identity is not yet known here, who was killed last night near Mercedes, was one of the three cavalrymen patrolling a road.

The dead in the raids in the vicinity total 18, two soldiers, two American citizens and fourteen Mexicans. The raids began July 5.

GEN. FUNSTON SAYS TEXANS RESPONSIBLE FOR RAIDS

By Associated Press:

Washington, August 11.—Major General Funston reported to the war department today that the best information he can gather indicates that the brigandage in Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr counties was caused by Texans with headquarters at Brownsville, who, having a political feud, made raids in the counties mentioned for personal revenge.

GOVERNOR WILL PERMIT HANGING OF C. A. MYERS

Announces His Intention Not to Interfere With Execution of Ft. Worth Switchman

By Associated Press.

Lockport, Texas, Aug. 11.—Governor Ferguson, who is summering here said today that he does not intend to interfere with the hanging tomorrow in Fort Worth of C. A. Myers, the switchman who shot and killed Terminal Superintendent W. A. Montague in Fort Worth last January.

ENVER PASHA ADMITS ALLIES ARE RE-INFORCED

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.—Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war, today said according to his information the entente allies in their latest operations at the Dardanelles had landed 50,000 troops. Losses had been very heavy, however, he added.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED IN CASE OF EASTLAND

Captain and Engineer and Four Officials of Company Owning Steamer Indicted.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Indictments charging manslaughter and criminal carelessness were returned in the criminal court today in connection with the Eastland disaster. The captain, engineer and four officers of the steamship company owning the boat are named as follows: James T. Arnold, president of the company; William H. Hull, vice president and general manager; W. C. Steel, secretary and treasurer; Ray W. Davis, assistant secretary and treasurer; Harry Pender, senior captain of the Eastland and Joseph M. Erickson, engineer. Bonds were fixed at $20,000 each and $10,000 each for the captain and engineer. The last two named are charged with criminal carelessness and the officials with manslaughter.

Separate bills were returned against the captain and engineer and the four officials were indicted together.

CARRANZA'S ATTITUDE IS DISTINCTLY DEFIANT

Informs Lansing Mexican People Will View Efforts Of Pan-American Conference With Disfavor

By Associated Press:

Washigton, August 11, 1915.—Reports have reached here that more than 1,000 Carranza Troops from the command of General Navarette in the state of Tamaulipas have moved over into Texas in the territory surrounding Brownsville and have scattered into bands to rally Mexicans in the state with the announced purpose of beginning an uprising. They are reported to be under the command of Jaun de Los Santos, Vincete Davila and Carlos Gracia.

War department officials would not discuss the report but it was said to be in their possession and probably would be one of the reasons for moving troops to the border.

OPPOSES PAN-AMERICAN ACTION.

General Carranza through his Washington agent today notified Secretary Lansing that "the Mexican people view with displeasure" any attempt to frustrate the success of Carranza armed forces. Carranza's message referred to the Pan-American conference and was taken as plainly signifying he would not agree with the action towards Mexican affairs. The agency here today gave out the text of identical notes which Carranza addressed to Argentine and Chile protesting their participating in the Pan-American conference.

Carranza had evidently been informed that Brazil refused to participate and sent a message to Rio de Janerio expressing his gratifications. Carranza also sent representations to the diplomatic representatives of all Latin American republics participating in the conference saying that any attempt to solve the situation in Mexico would involve "an act which could not be looked on with levity, as it would mean on the part of the Latin American nations the acceptance that they can take part in any internal affairs of a sister nation with the co-operation of the United States, something absolutely undesirable, not only insofar as it may affect the relations between the Latin American nations themselves and but also it might involve the moral support of any future decision which grew out of similar situations."

THINK CARRANZA'S ATTITUE DEFIANT.

Carranza's communication was regarded as little less than a defiance of the United States in accordance with Secretary Lansing's announcement yesterday that it might be necessary to strengthen the forces on the border because of brigandage orders will probably will go out soon to army posts to hold troops in readiness if not actually to move them.

Secretary Garrison returned today and conferred with his staff on the subject. Under Major General Funston's command on the border are ten regiments of calvary, six and one-half regiments of infantry and two full regiments of field artillery, in all about 14,000 troops. In other posts in continental United States are about 10,000 mobile troops.

(Continued on Page Seven)

GOD YEARNS FOR UNAFFECTED LOVE THAT LEADS TO OBEDIENCE

REV. CHAS. CLARK SMITH TALKS UPON THE HEALING OF THE TEN LEPERS.

CHRISTIANITY IS SERVICE

We Are Saved to Serve and as We Value Salvation Ought to Gladly Tell Others.

From Monday's Daily.

"Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the other nine?". Jesus query of the Samaritan cured of leprosy who returned to thank the Great Physician, was the text of Rev. Chas. Clark Smith's sermon Sunday evening on "The Sin of Silence."

Rev. Smith said the one of the ten who returned to Christ to give thanks directly to Him had caught the true spirit of worship. His sermon in part follows:

"Whatever else we may have to say about the Christ the record of His life makes it very plain that Christ had an unusual insight into character. The persons with whom He dealt in His daily ministry were as an open book before Him. He interpreted their actions by reading the motives which prompted to those actions. In this story before us Christ is dealing with ten unfortunate men who had leprosy. It is a motly crowd both Jews and Samaritans. Distress sometimes makes strange companionships. We may have some barriers of caste set up which have force under ordinary conditions but when distress comes we are all brought to the same level. Doubtless these ten lepers had heard of the fame of Jesus as a healer. Very naturally they desired to be healed of their dread disease. They had only a small faith. There was in their case no exercise of great faith, just a small but active faith sufficient to lead them to Christ for help. They were essentially selfish. Like most people of today they were very much concerned about the physical but thought little about their souls. They came crying out for a dire physical need but they had not yet discovered that what they needed supremely was soul healing. But Christ hears their cry and pauses in his journey long enough to address himself to them and to give them a command. They are to go up to the temple and offer themselves to the priest for cleansing according to the usual method. Christ sought to test their spirit of obedience. They all started in obedience to the command and as they went they were healed. Nine of them went on presumably in obedience to the letter of the command but one, a Samaritan, returned to Christ to give thanks directly to Him. Evidently the one who returned to the healer was more pleasing to the Christ than the rest. He had caught the true spirit of worship. The nine were essentially selfish in their desires. They cared little for the healer. What they wanted was healing. It was with them rather a question of how much they could honor Him in service. Here is a very vital thought for us today. Many people have very little if any larger thought of religion than did these nine. They look at the churches and decide which will offer the most advantages. Which church will give me and my family the most? They do not stop to ask, where can I best serve? How much can I put into the service of Christ? Rather their query is, how much can I get out of it? The nine lepers gave obedience. One gave spontaneous love. Nine gave indirect worship. One laid his heart open before Christ. The one was the most pleasing to Him who knows mens' hearts. Leprosy is always a type of sin. Have our leprous hearts been cleansed? If we have been cleansed what have we done to recompense the healer? What is our heart attitude before Him today?

The Spirit of Obedience.

"God is revealed to us as a Father rather than anything else. He is Father rather than judge or king. He wants devotion leading to obedience. He wants willing co-operation rather than strained acquiescence. His father heart yearns for unaffected love. The true father in the home knows how he loves his children and how he desires their love. So our heavenly father wants not only service but especially loving service. It is such an attitude of soul that God can bless. Many Christian people do not get a joyous blessing out of their service while others do. The difference is not so much in the fact of obedience as in the spirit in which they obey.

God Wants Service.

"We are saved for our own sake because we need saving, and then we are saved for others. Christianity is service and we are saved to serve. It is all very natural for us to recommend to others what has been helpful to us. Most everybody has some family remedies which they consider helpful and they do not hesitate to recommend them. When one has a bad cough he will hear of at least a dozen remedies which are supposed to be good for his kind of cough. What about our cure for sin? If your cure for sin has helped you why not recommend it to others? It is my brother who is sin sick and therefore I should be especially anxious to have him healed. It is not enough that I wish him well—hope he will be healed, etc. I must seek to have him healed. Service is the test of our religion. God desires worship, praise, gifts, but unless all these are tempered with the spirit of service they are essentially empty.

"But says some one, how can I serve? Serve man and thereby serve God, 'In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me.' But there are so many difficulties in the way of Christian service. I do not find myself disposed to do these things. Love of God disposes one toward service. If we do not desire to serve we may better inquire whether we love God or not. We find ourselves timid. The carpenter's son was not bold. We can gain strength from him for our task. We are too busy. The men whom Jesus selected to be with Him were all busy men. They were fishermen, tax gatherers, lawyers, busy men every one. We can make our business serve. We may meet with scorn. So did the Christ. The servant is not better than his Lord. They called Christ a devil and we can hardly expect less. But if we love Him we will be willing to meet scorn for His sake. There are hardships in the way of service. Christ's way up Calvary was not smooth but He traveled it for our sakes. We have no right to ask that all difficulties be taken out of our path. We are expected only to do our best. We are not commanded to do the impossible. God tests the spirit of service that possesses us and if we are true He is pleased.

Christ's Main Purpose.

"Christ's main purpose is to save the world. For that purpose do our churches exist. They have the one supreme task that is to recommend Christ as the Savior from sin. This task may assume different forms at times but it is always the same. The church does not exist for our benefit that we may get the most possible out of it. They exist that through them we may exert the best possible influence for saving the world. Let us always keep clearly in mind the fact that Christ's main purpose is to save the world. It is not His main purpose to build up this or that organization. It is not His supreme purpose to do this or that material good for His people. Christ's purpose is to save the souls of men. As His children we should inquire what we may best do to further his interests and purpose. There are many minor things that need to be done in furthering this end. They are incidental to the main end. They are important but we must be careful not to lose ourselves in secondary works and miss the main end for which these works are appointed. Let us remember how much more Christ was pleased with the spirit of the one Samaritan than with the nine. All were obedient but only the one caught the real spirit of the Master.

"Our success depends upon our attaining the main end. To please God we need to develop that genuine spirit of worship, love and adoration which this healed man exemplified. We have received a great healing. How can we value the knowledge that our souls are saved? How can we value the fact of eternal salvation? If we have any sufficient conception of what God has done for us how can we escape being grateful? Let us like the healed Samaritan, throw ourselves at the feet of the Master in profoundest gratitude for the healing which he has brought us."

AMERICAN EXCHANGE PROBLEM IS IGNORED

London.—While the American exchange problem is being apparently ignored by the British government which is content to let gold slip away in small quantities without making an effort to meet its indebtedness to the United States, much advice is being given by economists through the medium of the press, as to the most efficacious method of dealing with this problem, which with an adverse trade balance of several hundred millions sterling grows more pressing every week.

One writer advocates compulsory economy to reduce imports and argues that if the American exchange continues against Great Britain the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries will continue to rise. It may develop that there will soon be no exchange at all as in the case of Petrograd where there exists only a nominal exchange of 20 per cent against her and gold exportation prohibited by law. Russia, however, is in the position of being self contained so far as foodstuffs are concerned. The same writer advocates bread tickets as the only method of making the bulk of the English population earning large and increasing weekly wages economize, remarking that "appeals useless in Germany, a nation trained in docility, will be equally inefficacious here."

Another in strongly urging the great wage earning British public to save a portion of the weekly wage, in order that the government may borrow it later at interest says the fact must not be overlooked that while trade is supposedly good we are not trading under ordinary circumstances, and practically all engineering firms shipbuilders and many manufacturers while paying out wages and piling up profits, are really trading with the government and not adding to the wealth of the nation. A million pounds spent on cotton produces wealth distributable in many channels and also assists exports whereas the same sum spent on munitions is trading with the government only.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS' VOICE LOVED BY SOLDIERS

London.—"The Grand Duke's voice is one of the striking things in his personality," says the Right Rev. Herbert Bury, Anglican Bishop of northern Europe, in describing a recent interview which he had with the commander in chief of the Russian armies.

"His voice is not only very deep, strong and clear, but it has a peculiar sound and satisfying effect upon the ear," explains the Bishop, "and it seems to me that his soldiers listened as though they loved just to hear him speak.

"The Grand Duke is a tall man, standing far above everyone else, and he has a very serious, almost sad expression.

"There are three qualities which I have observed him to possess. He is a man of quick decision in emergencies; he has the faculty of gathering round him the best and strongest men in the country; and he has the modesty and humility which is the mark of real greatness. He has no desire for popularity or applause; he does not care who gets the credit so long as the thing is done."

London, Aug. 9.—Official rainfall statistics show that the first quarter of the year 1915 was the wettest winter England has experienced in a hundred years. The quantity of rain which fell reached a total of 12.86 inches.

Erie, Pa., Slowly Recovers From Flood While Search Is Made For Victims

SCENE AT FRENCH AND SIXTH STREETS, WHERE SEVERAL BODIES WERE FOUND.

Several hundred families who lost their homes are in temporary quarters, and the state militia is patroling the flood district in Erie, Pa., where hundreds of men are searching for bodies. Virtually all of the bodies found so far have been identified. Out of one family of six only two children escaped, John Higgins, his wife, a fourteen year old son and a fourteen months old baby being drowned when their house was lifted from the foundation and swept against a culvert in East Sixth street. Fifty business houses and 300 dwellings were swept away. In one house at Seventeenth and French streets there were twelve people when the rush of water took the building from its foundation. All rushed to the attic and the house was carried down French street, striking the New York Central overhead tracks. Frank Blacker, one of the occupants, managed to scramble out of a window to safety as the house crumbled against the railroad bridge. After an all night and all day search he was unable to locate any of his companions. In the accompanying illustration is shown the district where the remains of the Higgins family were found; also a scene at French and Sixth streets.

"MUD BALL" PLACED UNDER BAN IN FEDERAL LEAGUE

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Use of the "mud ball" successor to the emory ball, was prohibited in the Federal League on orders issued today from President Gilmore's office here. Credit for discovering the mud ball has been given to Jol Reulbach of the Newark Federals, who is said to have used it successfully in a game against Chicago a few days ago. A little lump of wet sand stuck on the ball caused it to take a peculiar course something after the fashion of the emory ball.

John W. Thomas, acting secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will go to Dallas tonight. While there he will meet Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer who is said to be considering plans for locating a tractor factory in the Southwest.

Carrying Wounded Australian Trooper From The Firing Line At Dardanelles

CARRYING WOUNDED FROM FIRING LINE AT DARDANELLES

In the accompanying illustration is shown a wounded Australian soldier being carried from the firing line after a severe engagement at the Dardanelles. This picture was taken a little over a month ago and its authenticity was vouched for by the British government.

BOYCOTT BY CHINESE TROUBLING JAPANESE

Osaka Chamber of Commerce Is Sending Commission to China to Learn Cause

By Associated Press.

Tokio, July 9.—The retaliatory boycott in China against the Japanese because of Japan's demands on China has caused profound concern throughout the empire and extensive plans are being formulated to overcome the movement. Japanese merchants are beginning to complain at heavy losses in trade, and thoughtful leaders in various walks of Japanese life are worried over where the Chinese hostility will end and over how it will affect the future relations of the two countries.

The Chamber of Commerce of Osaka, which is a very progressive body has already organized a special commission whose assignment is the elimination of the Japanese boycott by friendly propaganda and the advancement of Japan's trade interests in China. The commission will also investigate the possibilities of economic developments as a result of the new treaties with the government of Peking.

The members of the chamber will be dispatched to all important parts of China. The first party will visit Mongolia and that part of South Manchuria which has not yet been explored. A second group will tour north China and a third the south. Other chambers of commerce are joining the movement.

Adapting the American custom, the Japanese business men mean to get in personal touch with the Chinese, find out what the trouble is all about and then try to find the proper remedy. They will try to prove that the interests of China and Japan are identical.

Another project more sentimental in character is the sending of parties of school children to China to visit with the school children of that country. Still other plans receiving consideration are those to arrange a Chino-Japanese exhibition and to establish a Chino-Japanese bank. The exhibition project is favored by business men generally and is supported by the department of agriculture. A bill providing for the founding of the bank will probably be introduced into the next session of the Diet.

CORPUS CHRISTI CAUSEWAY OPENING ON OCTOBER 4

By Associated Press.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 9.—October fourth has been set as the date for the official opening of traffic of the new Nueces county causeway, which has been built from Corpus Christi across Nueces bay to Portland, a distance of 8500 feet. The causeway is nearly a replica of the Galveston causeway. Among the celebrations planned is an endurance run under the auspices of the San Antonio automobile club to Corpus Christi.

COUNTY JAIL FREE FROM INSANE PERSONS FOR FIRST TIME IN 10 YEARS

All Those Confined Here Have Been Placed in Terrell and San Antonio Asylums.

From Monday's Daily.

For the first time, it is claimed, in more than ten years, the Wichita county jail is now free of insane persons, all those recently confined there having been admitted to the state institutions. It has been the necessary practice in this and other Texas counties to keep the harmless insane in jails and send the more violent cases to the asylums. Recently, room has been found at Terrell and San Antonio for all the patients here.

Additional provisions which have been made at the asylums within the past few months have made it possible to admit a large number of additional patients.

STATE TROOPS SENT WITH NEGRO ABOUT TO BE TRIED AT GROVETON

Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Prevent Lynching of Negro Charged With Assault

By Associated Press.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 9.—Sixty state troopers, infantry and cavalry under command of Capt. B. J. Mathews left Houston this morning with Sam Jernigan, negro, who will be placed on trial at Groveton, Trinity county on the charge of criminal assault on a white woman. This measure of protection was taken at the advice of the Trinity county sheriff who had sent Jernigan to the Harris county jail for safe keeping.

FATHER OF MYSTIC SHRINE DIES AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

By Associated Press.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 9.—George F. Loder, known as the father of the "Mystic Shrine" died last night after a long illness, aged 73. He was imperial potentate emeritus of the Shrine.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

By Associated Press.

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.—The Swedish steamer Mak, has been sunk by a German submarine. One boat containing several men and a woman has been picked up and landed here. A second boat, carrying the captain and nine men is missing.

COAL SITUATION TAKES ON SINISTER ASPECT FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Germany Now Dominates In Control of European Coal Fields at the Ratio of 3 to 2.

London, Aug. 9.—The situation as regards coal, which, with iron, forms one of England's chief sources of power, has suddenly taken on a sinister aspect, as England begins to realize that the dominance in this basic element which creates the sea power of British naval and merchant ships and moves the vast industries of Lancashire, Yorkshire and the country at large, has passed by the fortunes of war from the Anglo-French allies and rests today under Austro-German control.

This is one of the facts, not openly revealed, which has filtered to the surface during the recent strike in the Welch coal fields. While continuance of the strike itself has been averted, yet the menace to the coal situation in its broader aspects has been made apparent for the first time. This situation, broadly stated, stands this way:

Before the war, the Anglo-French allies dominated the coal resources and power of England, France, Belgium and Russian Poland, aggregating an output of 300 million tons annually, or about 65 per cent of the coal power of Europe, while the Austro-German allies controlled the German, Austrian and Hungarian fields aggregating an output of 217 million tons, or about 35 per cent of Europe's coal product.

Today, however, the German occupation of Belgium has given them the great Belgian coal fields of Hainaut, Antwerp and Liege—fourth largest in Europe—their advance in Flanders has given them the rich coal fields of the Pas de Calais district, and, as Mr. Lloyd George states, "The French coal fields are now held by the enemy," while the Austro-German sweep in Russian Poland, those of the Caucasus being minor in comparison.

This change in the control of the coal fields, since the war began, has exactly reversed the position of the two parties to the conflict, so that the former Anglo-French dominance of 65 per cent against Austro-German 35 per cent of coal resources, is changed to an Austro-German dominance of 65 per cent against an Anglo-French control of 35 per cent—a complete changing about in the control of this elemental agency of power.

As indicating how this change has come about, the following shows the normal output of each side before the war:

United Kingdom	236 million tons
France	35 million tons
Belgium	32 million tons
Russian Poland	15 million tons
Total	308 million tons
Germany	175 million tons
Austria	36 million tons
Hungary	6 million tons
Total	217 million tons

Compared with this condition of the coal fields before the war, the following shows the coal condition since Germany's inroads on the coal fields of Belgium, Flanders and Poland:

United Kingdom, total	236 million tons
Germany	175 million tons
Austria	36 million tons
Hungary	6 million tons
France	35 million tons
Belgium	22 million tons
Poland	15 million tons
Austro-German control	289 million tons

That is, the Austro German coal resources in the fields dominated by them is now about three to two of the Anglo-French resources, which are restricted principally to the United Kingdom. This was so apparent that Lloyd George warned the Welsh miners that France was now looking to England for her coal, and five French transports were waiting at Cardiff to take on coal for France when the strike was settled.

In view of the importance of coal in supplying the Allied fleets with their motive power—a power quite as essential to the ships as their shooting power—a parliamentary commission has recently made a thorough inquiry into conditions in the British coal fields. This has brought out some interesting facts, showing how the British output has been depleted by the war. The report states that out of 999,000 coal miners at work before the war, 184,000 have answered the call to enlist, or over 18 per cent of the coal miners now in the trenches or at the Dardanelles. For example, in the one country of Wales, Glamorgan, the heart of the coal industry, there are upwards of 30,000 miners enlisted, or over 19 per cent of the mining force. The enlistments, too, are the pick of the miners, between the ages of 19 and 38. Since the Parliamentary commission made their inquiry, the number of miner enlistments has risen to 350,000.

Singularly, refugee Belgian miners have helped fill the ranks in Wales. But this has been far from sufficient, and the output of the Welsh mines has fallen off 35 million tons since the war began. This has led to proposals to stop enlistments from coal miners; to permit woman labor in some of the lighter surface operations, and to temporarily take off the restrictions on boy labor under 14 years. But while the Parliamentary committee suggests these remedies, it does not recommend them. Its chief recomendation is to stop "absenteeism"—a practice of the miners of taking a week or more off at Eastertime, August bank holiday, and other holiday seasons. But this would have to be voluntary with the miners. And if it brought the British output up to normal again, the fact would still remain that this is practically the one source of coal power remaining to the Entente Allies. There are of course distant coal resources of the Allies, in India, Japan, Canada and Australia, with difficulties of transportation not making them practical, but in Europe the shift of war has brought the great coal-producing fields largely under Austro-German control.

EFFORTS TO EXCITE PEOPLE OF VERA CRUZ AGAINST FOREIGNERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT ISSUES ORDERS FOR MORE BATTLESHIPS TO GO TO MEXICAN WATERS IMMEDIATELY.

DEMONSTRATIONS ARE FEARED

Americans in Particular are Objects of Efforts of Agitators at Vera Cruz —All Foreigners, However, Are Subjects for Orators.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Commander McNamee, the senior American naval officer at Vera Cruz, has asked the navy department to send a battleship squadron to guard against anti-foreign demonstrations which he fears. Anti-foreign demonstrations in Vera Cruz were the subject of a long cablegram received at the navy department today. Acting Secretary Benson said the dispatch told of speeches being made in front of public buildings and on street corners in an effort to excite the people against all foreigners, especially Americans. No acts of violence were reported.

Orders for the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire to prepare to sail at once from Newport News to Vera Cruz were issued here today. The vessels immediately began taking on coal and provisions. The gunboat, Marietta has been ordered to proceed from Progresso, Mexico to Vera Cruz in order to have a ship at the disposal of the Brazilian and Guatemalan ministers who are leaving Mexico.

It is assured that the Louisiana and New Hampshire will be held at Newport News for further orders.

Admiral McNamee's report did not give details but officials here believe the anti-American feeling he reported is a direct outgrowth of the Pan-American negotiations in Washington for the adjustment of the difficulties between the factions in Mexico. Other developments such as General Carranza's expulsion of the Guatemalan minister and his differences with the Brazilian minister because their countries participated in this conference are taken as evidences of Carranza's displeasure with the United States attitude in this matter.

ONLY ONE WARSHIP TO BE SENT TO VERA CRUZ.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 10.— Secretary Lansing announced late today that only one warship would be sent to Vera Cruz and it was going to relieve whatever ship was used for the transportation of the Brazilian and Guatemalan ministers. Secretary Lansing denied flatly that military or naval expeditions were being prepared and declared such reports only interferred with efforts to settle Mexican affairs peacefully.

The Guatemalan minister reached Vera Cruz last night and went aboard the gunboat Sacramento. The Brazilian minister is expected to arrive tonight and the two ministers will remain there until the Marietta reaches Vera Cruz to bring them to the United States.

With much speculation concerning the pla nof action that may have been agreed upon by the Pan-American conference the feeling is growing among those well informed on the Mexican situation that it contemplates forceful action if Mexico does not yield to the plan for a settlement by conference of all factions.

MEXICANS WOULD TAKE SOUTHERN PART OF TEXAS FROM UNITED STATES

Political Party is Said to Exist With This Project as Its Purpose and is Said to Account for the Recent Border Raids by the Lower Class.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 10.—County Judge H. L. Yates announced today he has information that numerous Mexicans are crossing into Texas near Mission on the border about seventy miles west of here.

Near Sebastian last night one Mexican was killed and one American named Rose wounded. They are said to have had a quarrel. Three troopers in the Mercedes fight today captured a mule loaded with ammunition.

An explanation of the purpose and extent of the Mexican raids of the past three weeks was obtained today from Jesus Garcia, a Mexican wounded and captured in the Sunday fight at Norias who is expected to die. He said many Mexicans, especially the lower classes hope to gain possession of that part of Texas between the Rio Grande and the Neuces river, or roughly, the strip bounded by Brownsville and Corpus Christi and return it to Mexico. Garcia said a political party having this aim exists in the southern part of Texas. The recent raids were intended to equip the Mexicans for the organized conflict to conquer the lower end of Texas.

Garcia said he was forced to join the band which attacked Norias. It is claimed that for the last two years Mexicans have held weekly meetings at Garcia's home. American neighbors assert that many member of the present bandit gang were among those attending the weekly meeting. The habit of peaceful Mexicans in this section of going armed constantly has made it difficult for the authorities to distinguish between the bandits and inoffensive citizens and has made it easy for Mexicans going home from raids to pass as peaceful farmers.

PROMINENT SOCIALISTS ARE VISITORS IN CITY

T. A. Hickey and Covington Hall Will Speak Tonight at Corner Eighth and Indiana

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Socialist encampment which has been in progress at Electra came to a close today. Over 400 attended and the meeting was declared very successful. T. A. Hickey of Hallettsville, E. R. Meitzen of Hallettsville, last year's Socialist nominee for governor and Covington Hall of New Orleans were among the notables attending. They are here this afternoon en route to Wellington where another encampment will be held. Later they will attend the encampment to be held at Vernon

Hickey, who is editor of the "Rebel" a Socialist weekly, predicted the defeat of Governor Ferguson for re-election, saying that the Democrats had made the land question the issue instead of prohibition, and that the administration had not made good and would be defeated by the Socialists.

Messrs. Hickey and Hall will speak tonight at the corner of Eighth and Indiana avenue at 8 o'clock.

WATER COMPANY UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO BUILD BRIDGE AT SPILLWAY

From Tuesday's Daily.

The commissioners' court was again in session today, several matters receiving attention. Manager F. N. Lawton of the water company notified the court that he had been advised by the company's attorneys that it was not legally bound to build the spillway bridge. The commissioners will probably visit the spillway shortly and determine what can be done there.

The reflooring of the main Wichita river bridge is also being considered, being deemed necessary. J. C. Ralston was elected justice of the peace of the Iowa Park precinct, succeeding A. L. Brubaker. Mr. Brubaker resigned recently, as the work interfered with his duties as manager of a lumber company. The commissioners ordered payment of the jail's monthly board bill of $464.85.

Tomorrow or Thursday the returns of the three elections held during July will be canvassed.

WHEAT AND CORN CROPS WORTH FOUR BILLIONS

Wheat Crop, Agricultural Experts Estimate, Largest Ever Grown by Any Country in Prospect.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Three billion bushels of corn, one and a half billion bushels of oats and a billion bushels of wheat are in prospect for this year's America harvest. Record crops of rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice and hay also are predicted for the prosperous farmers who have planted 310,546,000 acres, or 10,000,000 acres more than last year, to their principal products.

The wheat crop, the greatest ever grown in any country, will be worth more than $1,000,000,000, while the corn crop's value may reach $2,500,000,000.

Estimates of the principal crops, announced today by the department of agriculture, based on conditions of August 1st, show that all crops will be greater than last year. Interest centered on wheat and corn. Both showed improvements over July conditions, though excessive rains and cold weather in the central states interferred with threshing. Oats also suffered in those states, but in other sections the improvement more than offset this.

Corn Prospects Increase.

Corn prospects increased almost 100,000,000 bushels, the principal gains having been Illinois, 30,000,000 bushels; Kansas, 24,000,000; Oklahoma, 26,000,000; Nebraska, 15,000,000; Iowa, 14,000,000 and Texas 10,000,000. Kansas showed a loss of 12,000,000 bushels in winter wheat; Oklahoma 6,000,000; Nebraska 4,000,000 and Missouri 3,000,000 while Ohio and Indiana showed an increase of 3,000,000 bushels each.

White potatoes promise to exceed their former record production by 102,000,000 bushels and sweet potatoes by 4,000,000 bushels. Other increases over record crops indicated included:

Tobacco, 28,000,000 pounds; flax, 4,200,000 bushels; hay 2,400,000 tons, and rye, 1,300,00 bushels.

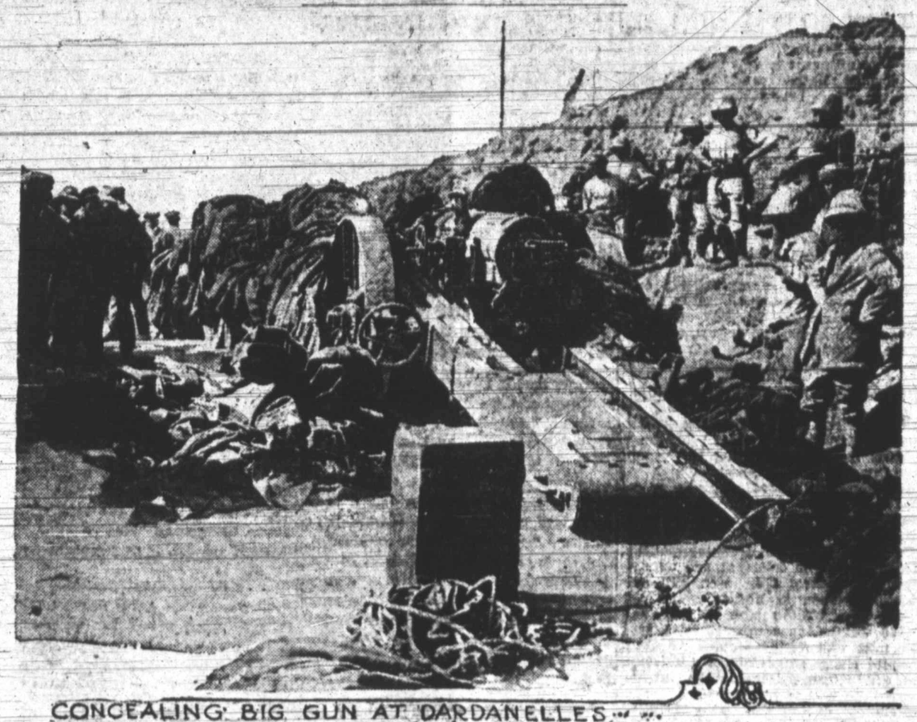
Corn prospects fell 26,000,000 bushels and oats 16,000,000 bushels below the records.

Brazilian Minister Not Leaving Because Of General Carranza

By Associated Press.

Long Beach, N. J., Aug. 10.—Domicio Da Gama the Brazilian ambassador whose summer embassy is located here authorized the statement today that Jose Cardoso, the Brazilian minister to Mexico City, was leaving there at this time chiefly to inform the Washington government and Pan American diplomats on the general situation in Mexico. The impression given at the embassy was that the Brazilian minister was not fleeing from Carranza but that his depature was the result of an arrangement made several weeks ago. Senor Carloso has felt at times the pinch of hunger and his health has been impaired.

British Soldiers With Their Coats Conceal Big Guns At The Dardanelles



CONCEALING BIG GUN AT DARDANELLES

In the accompanying illustration is shown an unusual photograph taken a little over a month ago at the Dardanelles. In it British soldiers are seen, just after having transported a big gun, throwing their coats over it to conceal it from the view of the Turks.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION IN CLAY COUNTY MAY BE HELD IN NEAR FUTURE

From Tuesday's Daily.

A report was current here today that plans for a prohibition election in Clay county are being formulated and that a petition will be presented to the commissioners' court at an early date. The report has not been confirmed. During the recent campaign here, it was freely rumored that an effort would be made to vote Clay county wet if this county went dry. Clay county has been dry for several years, being one of the last Northwest Texas counties to banish the saloon.

P. B. Cox and family are expected to return the latter part of the week from an automobile trip to Galveston and other South Texas points.

COMMISSIONERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS WILL BE HERE AUGUST TWENNY FOURTH

From Tuesday's Daily.

County Superintendent of Schools R. M. Johnson has received a letter from the state superintendent announcing that Rural School Commissioner Cunningham will be here on August 24th to look over the school situation in this county preparatory to making recommendations for appropriations from the million dollar rural school fund. It is probable that Superintendent Johnson will call in the trustees of the schools eligible for this fund for a conference at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cullian and family left yesterday for Ohio and Pennsylvania points; they will be away about a month.

BELIEVED STOLEN AUTO MAY HAVE GONE TO FORT WORTH OR TO DALLAS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Officers of Fort Worth and Dallas are looking for the automobile belonging to Dr. R. L. Miller stolen here last week. A Wichita Falls man reported that he saw an automobile he believed to be the missing machine being driven south near Decatur last Friday.

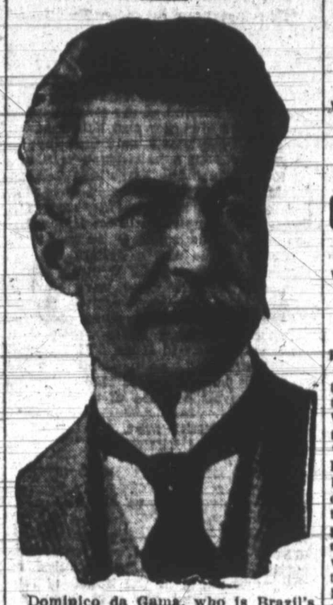
Dr. Miller has a good description of the man whom he believes took the machine. When he drove his car up to the curb in front of Morris drug store the morning it was taken this man was sitting on the curb. Later when he got his machine to answer a call he saw this man walking around the car looking it over. After he had returned and gone up into his office this man was seen to enter the car and drive it off.

Little Belgian Children Brought To Parents Located In Middle Northwest

PRIEST AND LITTLE REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM

On the Holland-American liner Ryndam, which arrived in New York from Rotterdam, came 108 Belgian refugees, eighty of them children, who had been rounded up in various parts of the devastated kingdom by the Rev. Henry Syoen, rector of a Roman Catholic Belgian parish in Detroit. In Detroit, Duluth and other cities of the middle northwest were many Belgians who had come to this country before the war and had left behind their children in the care of grandparents and relatives. The Rev. Father Syoen, who is a native of Belgium, was commissioned by his congregation in Detroit to go abroad under the auspices of the Belgian-American Relief Society, and in March he started on his mission. At first he encountered difficulty in getting through parts of Belgium occupied by Germans, but being a naturalized American he managed to get to places which as a Belgian subject would have been denied him, and in eighteen days, the time allotted him by the German military authorities for his search, he managed to find eighty children whose parents and relatives are in this country. Father Syoen, who served as a chaplain with the Belgian army in the early part of the war, said the German military authorities gave him much assistance. His charges are a robust little brood averaging about ten years in age

Da Gama Leads Meditators In Mexico Plan



Dominico da Gama, who is Brazil's representative attending the Mexican peace conference at Washington, is regarded as the spokesman of the Pan-American delegation. He was one of the mediators in the peace parley which was held last year at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CONFEREES AGREE ON PROGRAM IN MEXICO LANSING ANNOUNCES

Expected That Conference of Pan-American Representatives in New York Wednesday Will Ratify the Program as Outlined

Washington, Aug. 10.—Powers of North and South America already have agreed upon a definite plan for dealing with the Mexican problem and when the Pan-American conference is resumed in New York Wednesday the program will be formally ratified.

This information came from Secretary Lansing, who, though he would not discuss details, said he was decidedly encouraged over the prospect.

Only Few Fighting.

The confidence expressed by officials generally here that the conferees were representing the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala and Uruguay will be able to shape a course likely to bring peace and restore constitutional government in Mexico, is due to the fact that all are agreed that most of the people of the revolution-torn Republic are thoroughly sick of war and with encouragement from friendly powers will promptly join in a movement to clean house. A large section of the country and a vast majority of the people have not been involved in the fighting which followed the overthrow of Huerta. Moreover, it has been reported to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that only the fear of reprisals by the military chieftains has kept the people in subjection while the country has been impoverished by the battle of relatively small forces of armed men.

Will Notify All Elements.

Reaching their conclusion on these reports the Pan-American conferees are understood to have determined to present the situation to all the various elements in Mexico, addressing directly not only Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata, but the governors of states, all military leaders with any considerable followings and other influential men, urging them to come together for a caucus at which a substantial provisional government might be framed.

A government to set up would have the support of the United States and other American republics. Officials here believe it would be able to suppress promptly any dissatisfied group which might continue civil strife. It is hoped that none of the important chiefs will offer opposition to the plan, but if trouble does develop and action is necessary by the American powers, the conferees believe they would have the support and approval of the civilian population of Mexico in any step which might be taken to assure the resoration of peace.

Would Support One Faction.

There has been talk of joint armed intervention by the powers represented in the conference to quiet any leaders who insist upon remaining in the field with military forces. Some of the conferees, however, are said to believe that the moral support of the powers behind such elements as join in the conference for a new provisional government, together with a strict embargo against the shipment of war munitions to any one in Mexico except the government so formed, would quickly accomplish the desired result.

Secretary Lansing talked optimistically about the situation.

"When the conference adjourned here last Friday," he said, "it had reached the point where a very definite policy with regard to the situation of the Mexican problem had been agreed upon. The conference was adjourned because I wished to consult President Wilson regarding this agreement. I have consulted him through correspondence and we are now ready to resume deliberations and to proceed with the working out of the details based upon the original agreement."

TWO SPECIAL TRAINS TO CARRY WHEAT TO GALVESTON

WICHITA MILL & ELEVATOR CO. MAKING SHIPMENT OF TWENTY-SEVEN CARLOADS TO GALVESTON TODAY

ON A 24 HOUR SCHEDULE

Wheat Delivered to M. K. & T. Here at 6 P. M. Today Will Be in Galveston at Same Hour Tomorrow—One Train From Whitesboro

From Tuesday's Daily.

Two more train loads of wheat from the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company to Galveston are scheduled to leave Wichita Falls shortly after 6 o'clock this evening over the M. K. & T. The cars will be delivered to the Katy at the new elevator. There will be 27 cars in all. These will be hauled in two trains to Whitesboro where they will be made into one train and pulled into Galveston by one of the new Monks type engines. The wheat will be carried all the way to Galveston over the Katy and a twenty-four hour schedule has been arranged so that the wheat will be ready to deliver at the docks at Galveston by 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. The wheat will be loaded at once into boats for export.

These will make three special trains of wheat carried by the Katy from Wichita Falls to Galveston by the Katy.

ALLIES PLANNING TO BUY THE ENTIRE COTTON CROP

England and France Reported to Be Arranging For Gigantic Loan For This Purpose.

Washington, Aug. 10.—London dispatches that Great Britain and her allies are considering the purchase of all America's export cotton brought forth reports, arising from statements of big Southern fertilizer and cotton men, that England and France are also considering plans to seek a $750,000,000 bond issue in the United States, the funds from which are to be used to meet their bills for American cotton and grain this fall. If the proposed bond issue goes through, it is stated, a good price will be realized for cotton and last year's American grain prices will be maintained.

No official information in regard to this proposed bond issue can be had in Washington. In fact, those government officials asked about it declared that they had heard nothing of the plan. The purpose of the bond issue, according to reports here, is to relieve England and her allies of the necessity of shipping large amounts of gold to this country to meet the huge trade balance in favor of the United States. During the last fiscal year Uncle Sam's merchandise trade balance amounted to approximately $1,100,000,000. For English-French allies to meet another big trade balance of that dimension it will compel the French and English savings banks to unload their gilt edge American securities and right at this time the European investor realizes that the American securities are the best investments today in the world.

Believe Securities Transferred.

It is also believed that the bulk of floating American securities in Europe have been transferred to this side of the Atlantic to help counterbalance what Europe owes the United States as a result of last fiscal year's commercial transactions.

From London comes the news that Great Britain is favorably considering the suggestion that England and her allies purchase all American cotton available for export. Cotton is regarded as essential to modern warfare as guns, and the allies do not want any cotton to reach Germany. Therefore, to satisfy the cotton interests of the United States, which are clamoring for an open sea to Germany, the sggestion is made that the American export crop be absorbed by anti-Teutonic sources. England does not desire, it is stated to injure any powerful neutral interests by such a step.

General Scott Has Accomplished Mission Of Trip to El Paso

By Associated Press.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 10.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, has accomplished his mission to the border. At noon the following statement was issued:

"General Villa assured me during our interview that the proposed meeting of mining men will be postponed indefinitely, the foreign merchandise seized in Chihuahua will be restored. Violators of the law, however, will be prosecuted. My mission here is now accomplished."

BODY OF MRS. NORA O'DONNELL SENT TO GRAND PRAIRIE

Mrs. Noar O'Donnell wife of E. H. O'Donnell residing near this city, died yesterday morning. The body was sent this morning to Grand Prairie for burial. Deceased leaves her husband, mother and one ten year old son.

GENERAL VILLA AT EL PASO TO MEET GENERAL SCOTT

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 10.—General Francisco Villa crossed the international border today and entered into conference with General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army at the home of J. F. Williams. General Scott is a guest of Williams.

The Wichita Times

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

—By—

The Times Publishing Company (Printers and Publishers.)

Subscription Rates:

6 months ..... .85
6 months ..... .60
Year $1.00

Entered at the Postoffice at Wichita Falls as second-class mail matter.

Ed. Howard ..... General Manager

Ginners of Wichita Falls are paying out several hundred dollars for sample containers to meet the requirements of the new law. This is a good thing probably for the printer, but nobody else appears to know how anybody else will be benefitted.

Wheat is now selling at $1.05 per bushel, or about 18 cents per bushel above the price at which it opened at threshing time. The reason for this very good advance is not that a smaller crop was produced this year than that of last year. The government figures say the amount of wheat produced this year is by far greater than last year. Therefore, we must conclude that the reason for the advance in the price is attributable in the main to the simple fact that most wheat producers would not sell at the prices offered, and held their wheat, thus forcing the advance in price. Now, if the cotton producers will do likewise, the price in all probability, will be much better. The gradual marketing of any crop nearly always turns out to be to the best interests of the producers.

Too many laws are placed on the statute books of the state to provide jobs for men who couldn't make a living any other way. Jobs have been multiplied so that job holders are now becoming as thick as flies around a sugar barrel. Today's dispatches tell of a suit to test the constitutionality of the law requiring inspection of public buildings to determine whether they are safe or not. The bill allows the inspector one per cent of the contract price. The fee is a fat one for the service performed and the inspector in most instances will likely be some political favorite of some fellow who has been, who has outlived his usefulness and who will know a great deal less about the principles of safety than the architect who designed the building. The public of course will pay the costs of the inspection and the law will lay a tax on practically every community in the state.

The removal of E. L. Blackshear as principal of the Prairie View Normal and Training School for negro youths smacks of politics. It is to be regretted that institutions of learning cannot be elevated above and beyond the corrupting influence that politics wield. It has been the curse of Texas' schools and will continue until they are removed where political chicanery cannot reach them.—Denison Herald.

Blackshear's sin, it now appears, was that during the campaign for the governorship, he wrote a letter in which he expressed a choice for Hon. Thos. H. Ball for governor. Ball lost. Perhaps had he written a letter endorsing the other fellow his resignation would not have been called for.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

John W. Woods of Rotan, Fisher county has announced that he will make the race for attorney general of Texas. He is the present speaker of the house of representatives and is a very pleasing young man. He was elected speaker by the united prohibition vote in the house and has decided it is his time to try his wings. He may be right in this, but we had never heard of him as a prominent member of the Texas bar. In fact we had hardly thought him above the average of the Memphis or Panhandle bar. He is a nice young man but that don't fit him for attorney general of Texas.—Memphis Herald.

"DYING GAME."

What is it to "die game?" Cherokee Bill, as foul and heartless an assassin as ever swung at the end of a rope, walks out upon the gallows at Fort Smith, surveys the crowd as he rolls his last cigarette, remarks: "That's a hell of a crowd; something must be going to happen," and everybody said he "died game." Rudolph, bank robber and murderer, said to the preacher who was trying to give him religious consolation on the scaffold at Union, Mo.: "You can spread as much salve with a toothpick as you can with a shovel, but can't work that game stuff off on me, old man." And they said he "died game." The ambition of every border bad man of the "Wild West" days was to "die game" with his boots on.

There doesn't seem to be any particular virtue in "dying game." Nearly everyone dies that way. And Becker, the man of schooling and considerable intelligence, did not die with more "gameness" than did those degenerates of the New York slums who died before he did in the same electric chair for the same crime.

GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

Commenting on the statement issued by Hon. W. J. Bullock, chairman of the prohibition forces, which statement was issued on Monday after the result of the election was known, the Archer City Dispatch has this to say:

"The foregoing is characteristic of the citizenship of Wichita Falls. They may differ in politics, but when the issue has once been settled at the polls, they forget the past and fall right back into line as a unit, each one keeping up his end of the singletree in the pull for a bigger and better town. Whenever you hear it said that anyone or two, or even a half dozen men are responsible for the leaps and bounds Wichita Falls has made in the past five years you may rest assured that the speaker knows little or nothing of the facts. The spirit of unity as expressed in the above article by Mr. Bullock, is what built Wichita Falls. The rich and the poor have worked side by side. The wage earner, almost without an exception, gives more in proportion to what he is worth than the richest man in town. The people of Wichita Falls as a whole are responsible for the strides their city has made, and all because of unity."

THE GIBSON BILL SNOWED UNDER.

(From the Dallas Democrat)

"Governor Ferguson's Gibson bill policy was rejected by the voters of Texas on Saturday last, wherever they were given an opportunity to express themselves. There were five legislative vacancies to be filled in the membership of the house of representatives, and the only issue involved was the opinion the respective candidates entertained for the Robertson law or the Gibson bill. The issue was particularly emphasized in the Ellis county district (No. 55) and the Madison and Leon county district (No. 33). In these two districts the lines were drawn as tightly as has any question ever been. Gov. Ferguson was anxious to have the candidates who favored the Gibson bill elected—particularly in Ellis county, where a letter written by him was printed and distributed in circular form, urging the election of the one Gibson bill candidate, who was opposed by two Robertson law supporters. Notwithstanding the two to one lineup, one of the Robertson law candidates—Hon. W. D. Cox—won; the Gibson bill candidate did not receive so much as one-third of the votes cast in the district.

"In the Leon-Madison district the handicap in favor of the governor's side was even more one-sided; there were three Robertson law candidates againts one Gibson bill supporter; still the Gibson bill supporter was snowed under by a vote of more than three to one, in the district, by W. D. Lacey, one of the three Robertson law supporters."

THE LAPSED BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

(The Literary Digest)

To add to the disheartening aspects of the European war comes the prospect of the piling up of race prejudices and hatreds. It is born in quarters where it never existed, points out the New York Evening Post, and it is becoming reawakened in others where it had been gradually yielding to the slow process of time and the still slower spread of the teaching of the brotherhood of man. "To masses of the allied nations, the Germans they praised yesterday for many admirable and very human qualities have become as devils incarnate. And the Germans in multitudes are just now asking themselves how it is that they were unaware of the abominable character of the British, of whom they have been happy to harbor so many thousands these last four decades." The status of the Japanese and negro in Germany has radically changed through the calling of Japanese and African, to say nothing of Indian troops, into the allied ranks. The racial element involved in the German charge that this war was a concerted Slavic movement against the civilization of Europe is now in prospect of still wider expansion by the entrance of the Turk. The Evening Post editorial proceeds:

"As every one knows, the friction which led Serbia and Austria to fire the deadly train is at bottom racial—the Slavs and Croations against the Austrian Germans; and this historic racial strife has now flamed up as never before. Into it all is now to be injected the Mohammedan problem; at least, the entrance of Turkey into the hostilities on the side of Germany makes possible a tremendous religious explosion throughout the East. If the Turk ally should make it awkward for Germany to assert that she is defending European culture that ally also renders it easy for Germany's opponents to declare that she has called to her aid the historic enemy of Western culture and of Christianity.

"If the long promised holy war should come in Egypt and elsewhere, it will easily take on a racial form, for it will be not merely Mohammedan against Christian, but the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav against the Turk, the Egyptian and the natives of India and black Africans as well—a hideous prospect, indeed, for the Twentieth Century of Christianity. There is but one race which bids fair to gain a little from it all—the Jewish. If the Czar, so often faithless, keeps his word this time there may be a great change for the unhappy Jews among his subjects. Having been permitted to die for the Little Father only as private soldiers, they are now to furnish officers for the slaughter, and there are intimations of other distinctions and privileges. In Germany, too, some bars of race seem to have been let down in the war; and the Czar has held out hopes of a Polish renationalization as well.

"Here are perhaps some brands to be snatched from the burning—but what trifles, if we survey the whole world! We were just beginning, by greater knowledge of one another, through our race congresses, through the awakening of the East, through the strengthening of international bonds by trade, by the travel of thousands, by the interdependence of business everywhere, to get to know and respect one another. Now se see, by reason of the accursed system of European alliances and armaments, the whole work checked, if not undone. Dying antipathies are warmed back to life with new and deepened intensity; the whole world is thrust back to the Middle Age state, when every people feared everybody else, like a thief in the night; when to be a stranger of different customs and habits was to be a barbarian, to kill whom was justified. Everywhere that men are different it will be easy now to arouse hatred and scorn and enmity. The brotherhood of man, the fundamental teaching that one should love one's neighbor as oneself—these are for the hour mere subjects for mocking and flouting by those who believe that man's mission is only to kill and burn. But this can be only for the hour. The doctrines of brotherly love and of Christian peace have survived as great cataclysms and gone steadily on to wider conquests by the nobility of their ideals. They are certain in the end to overthrow all enemies and to unite in one friendliness the Slav and the Teuton, the black, the yellow, and the white alike."

PROGRESS IN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

There were 216,493 students in colleges, universities, and technical schools in 1914, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Education, just issued. This is an increase of 14,262 over 1913. The bureau's list for 1914 includes 567 institutions, a decrease of 20 over the preceding year. States or municipalities control 93 of the colleges; private corporations control 474. Men still outnumber women in higher education; there were 139,373 men in 1914 and 77,120 women, as compared with 128,644 men and 73,587 women in 1913. Despite rising standards of admission and graduation, college enrollment has more than tripled since 1890.

Receipts during the year totalled $120,579,257, of which $18,422,856 was for endowment. Benefactions to colleges and universities totalled $26,670,017, something over $2,000,000 more than in the year previous. Six institutions received benefactions in excess of a million dollars apiece, and 45 universities, colleges, and technological schools reported gifts amounting to more than $100,000. In the past seven years the largest increase in income has come through State and municipal appropriations, and the smallest from tuition and other fees. State and municipal appropriations grew from $9,649,549 in 1908 to $23,400,540 in 1914, while fees for tuition and other educational services increased from $15,390,847 to $22,504,529.

The dominant note of the year in higher education, according to the report, was concentration, both in internal organization and in relation to State authority. The movement in the direction of authoritative classification gained momentum during the year, chiefly through the activities of several voluntary associations. The junior-college movement has reached the point where several States—notably Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, and Idaho—have gone on record as definitely recognizing junior colleges in the educational system of the State. The Municipal University of Akron, Ohio, was added to the list of city universities, and the new "Association of Urban Universities," established in the fall of 1914, lends emphasis to this municipal-university development.

Degrees conferred by colleges and universities included 26,533 baccalaureate, 5,248 graduate, and 749 honorary. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred as the result of examination by 46 institutions on 446 men and 73 women.

THE PRESSURE OF TAXES.

(Hounton Post.)

Mr. E. G. Senter of Dallas predicts that the time is near at hand when because of excessive taxes Texans can not afford to own lands or homes.

The remedy he prescribes for these conditions is the simplification of government and the diminishing of its surplus machinery and useless ceremony.

Mr. Senter feels the pressure of taxation to be burdensome and oppressive because he lives in one of the larger cities of the State. And really the tax pressure is rather heavy in the seven counties containing the principal cities.

It is not true of the average rural county in any sense. Take the counties that are rated to be the best cultivated and most prosperous agricultural counties in Texas—counties like Ellis, Hill, Navarro, Collin, Fannin, Denton and Hunt—and these counties will receive from the school fund more money than they will pay in State school taxes, State ad valorem and pensions.

In other words, even with a combined State tax rate of 55 cents on the $100, they will receive from the State considerably more than they will pay.

But the seven big counties are going to sweat. For instance, the Houston taxpayers will foot a bill for State, county and municipal taxation calling for $3 on each $100 of the $109,000,000 valuation—or a total of $3,270,000—, pretty good government bill for a single year for a city of Houston's pretensions, and we are going to hand over to the little old State of Texas the sum of $600,000 to say nothing of franchise, liquor and poll taxes.

It may not be quite so heavy in Dallas, Bexar, Tarrant, El Paso, Jefferson and Travis counties, but the toll will be heavy enough to make them squeal.

What Senter says about excessive machinery and unnecessary ceremony strikes these counties hard. Here we have an expensive municipal government maintained wholly by citizens of Houston. Over the same people we have a county government that hits the city alone for more than $800,000 and then comes the precinct government.

Plainly we are loaded down with too much governmental machinery.

There ought to be some way to simplify it and reduce the burden, for municipal expenses alone make a tremendous drain upon the people.

The multiplicity of courts, of which Mr. Senter speaks, is but one fault. In our cities taxes are assessed by two different offices; they are collected by two offices. The municipality polices the city, so does the sheriff and so do the precinct constables. In addition to this the people are bled from hades to breakfast by a fee system that, like the horse leach's daughters, continually cries, "Give, give!"

To reduce all this intricacy and complexity to simple terms would involve no abandonment of our principles, but a new application of them.

So far as the farmers in the great agricultural counties are concerned they know little about the weight of taxation. Their assessments are low where our are high, and they have only only the State and county to deal with whereas we have State, county and municipality.

The statesman who can simplify the complex system that breeds the city dwellers and equalize State taxation so that it will be uniform and fair, will deserve a monument of gold.

Texas cities affected by the Shreveport rate ruling went to sleep on their rights when Shreveport began making her fight, and when they woke up it was too late, and Shreveport had the grapes. The result is that the Louisiana city's jobbers and wholesalers are able to compete with those of Houston, Waco and Dallas right up to the very front doors of these places.

Now, that it is certain that the cotton crop of the United States is to be between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bales short of what it was last year, it is right up to the cotton producers of the South to hold their cotton and market it gradually, or as it is needed, if they expect to get anything like what it is worth. They, the cotton producers, can force the price of cotton $8 or $10 per bale above what it now is if they will only hold their cotton. The crop is short, and even if as much cotton is used this year as was used last year, there will be but little if any surplus.

The commissioner's court today ordered the paving of the court house frontage on Seventh and Lamar streets, thereby getting into line with the progressive citizens of that vicinity. This is evidence of a spirit that ought to prevail in every commissioner's court, but which is so often lacking in those bodies. It often happens in counties where there is a city of considerable size that antagonism exists between the city and county officials, but Wichita county and Wichita Falls may rejoice in the fact that they have been free from any such condition.

The pellagra patient who is at the county farm was dumped on Wichita county by Montague county; Tarrant county had dumped him on Montague and Waurika, Oklahoma is said to have dumped him on Fort Worth. Probably somebody else had dumped him on Waurika. There is no law which requires a county to care for transients of this kind and a community is within its legal rights, probably, when it sends such a victim on to the next town. As to its moral rights, of course, that's another matter. It's not the first time that Wichita Falls folks have had this experience, but it meets such situations with regard more for the principles of humanity and decency than for the fine legal points involved.

Billy Sunday's promised visit to Dallas smacks somewhat like a commercial matter, for it has been said that with his coming Dallas will have more visitors and more money will be spent than would be turned loose if the democratic convention came to that city, for the reason that the Sunday attraction would last seven weeks, also that his coming should not be during state fair week. If Sunday's campaign in Dallas is not specifically for the saving of souls and purging Dallas of sin as nearly as possible his work will not be a victory for God and the church. If it is prompted by commercialism by the men who finance the event, how can the ministers hope to get a real blessing for Dallas, which they want and pray for.—Sherman Democrat.

General Harrison returned to the bar and prospered. He was so independent there after his term in the White House that he once rebuked an attorney in opposition for referring to it in a case on trial. Cleveland found congenial work at Princeton after the "fitful fever" of politics was over. Mr Roosevelt in private life is taking care of himself in strenuous style. He gets his own prices for the product of his pen, and keeps that reasonably busy. And surely Mr. Taft is asking no odds of anybody. He is hoeing his own row, not only profitably, but with ease and as if he liked the employment.

Of all our public men Mr. Taft is absolutely the best loser on a large scale to date. He has never complained once about the country's verdict of 1912. He accepted it promptly in the best spirit, and has not changed his humor. He discusses it without levity or solemnity and with evidence that he has examined it from all sides. He is welcome everywhere and in all companies. As a law teacher he is performing a great service to the entire country. For in his classes wherever he lectures are promising young men soon to take their places as moulders and leaders of opinion, and he is helping to mould them.—Washington Star.

At last it has been figured out that the way to bring about peace in Mexico is to get everybody to stop fighting.

The prospectus of the Dallas State Fair has been sent out, and it promises to be bigger and greater this year than ever before. The fair opens October 16th and closes October 31st.

It has been officially declared that the steamer Eastland was not an unsafe boat. How perfectly consoling this must be to those who were made widows and orphans when it overturned.

Arrangements are under way to have another poultry show in Wichita Falls in the early fall of this year, and it will be bigger and better than ever before. There is good money in the poultry business, and the best way to encourage the industry is by holding poultry shows.

The only real objection The Times has to urge against the paving of 7th and Scott is that it has utterly and completely destroyed our mud-hole, which at times grew to be a good sized lake. Now we shall have to be content, as there will be nothing left to kick about.

"Something in Wichita Falls Worse Than the Saloon" will be the subject upon which Dr. Andrews, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, will preach at the Airdome at 8:15 this evening. If you don't already know what it is, go and find out. And even if you already know, it won't hurt to be told about it.

Perhaps General Villa did not know it at the time, but when he is reported to have said: "Let the United States government go to hell," he did not think it would be considered as a general invitation for this government to go to Mexico and the chances are the invitation will be accepted.

Arrangements have been made to pave Seventh street as far west as Travis avenue. The city government, it is understood is willing to go as far south on Scott and Lamar avenues as Sixteenth or Sevetneenth street, provided those owning property on those two streets will sign up for their part of the paving, and if the Scott and Lamar avenue property owners are awake to their own interests they will get busy at once and not allow this opportunity to pass.

The cost of war for one year in Europe is estimated at $35,480,000,000. The common people, who were not consulted about whether there should be a war or not, will have by far the greater portion of that debt to pay. All of which convinces this newspaper that if it were left to the people as to whether a war should be declared or not, the chances are that there would be no more wars, or if there are to be wars, make it so that those who bring them on shall be the first to expose themselves to the bullets of the enemy on the fighting line.

Three bales of 1914 cotton sold here yesterday at 8 3-4 cents per pound. This naturally caused The Times to inquire if there was a great deal of the 1914 cotton crop in the hands of the farmers of Wichita and adjoining counties and one cotton farmer who produced one hundred and one bales on his farm last year told us that he sold late in the spring of this year fifty-one bales at 8 1-2 cents to 8 3-4 cents per pound, and still had fifty bales housed and protected from the weather on his farm. There are many other cotton farmers who have left over from last year from one to a dozen bales of cotton. They are all amply able to hold it until such time as they feel the market will justify them in selling.

According to W. P. G. Harding, conditions are much better for the handling of the 1915 cotton crop than was the case last year, and doubtless this will be good news to cotton producers throughout the entire South, who were made to sell their money crop for less than cost of production. Many contend that it was because of the attitude manifested by Great Britain toward American shipping that caused the Southern cotton producers to suffer so greatly, financially, last year, and in this contention it would seem they do not differ from the view the American government has taken of it in its notes of protest to the British government. Yet Mr. Harding, a southern man himself, and who is at the head of the directorate of the regional banking system inaugurated by the present administration, and which has proven such a great success, advises the cotton producers to do nothing that will tend to embarrass President Wilson in his dealings with the foreign governments at war with each other.

If the reports from naval circles are to be credited the United States government has or is about to contract for ten submarines of the type constructed by Simon Lake of Bridgeport, Conn. It is claimed that the G-3, constructed by Mr. Lake, is able to steam a radius of 5,500 miles, or will make a round trip across the ocean without refueling. Eight of these boats, it is said have already been constructed, and with ten more to be added, it ought to add very materially to our navy. The big battleships will soon be a thing of the past, and all nations seem to think alike on that matter. At the present time the great battleships of the various powers at war are doing little more than keeping themselves bottled up and hid from the little submarines. They are afraid to come out in the open sea and make a fight on the enemy for fear of attacks from the undersea boats, and well they may. The submarine has come to stay.

The Wall Street Journal says there will be no cotton panic this year. If the farmers will sit tight and not rock the boat there will be none. Most of the southern farmers have raised their living at home this year and the cotton crop of the south comes nearer being a surplus crop than it has ever been before. Be careful in marketing the staple, and don't forget to figure on cutting down the acreage at least 10 per cent more next year and to keep on raising the living at home. You had just as well have the cotton buyers coming to you and paying you your price as coming to town and waiting for them to get ready to make a bid. You can get a fair and reasonable profit from raising cotton.—The Sherman Democrat.

The anti majority at Wichita Falls is no doubt the result of the efforts of such men as Kemp and Kell and the large business concerns of that city. They felt like it would damage business matters in that place just at this time. It is said that the anti vote was very largely swelled by late additions from the other side. Neither committee figured that there would be more than a hundred difference. It is a safe guess to say that county will remain wet until Texas is voted dry.—Hall County Herald.

You guessed right that time. The leading pros in this city (those who not only lead the fight, but who did their full part toward paying the campaign expenses) realized fully what they were up against when the election was ordered. Most of them knew from the start that it was a losing fight for the pros, but the outside precincts could not see it that way. They insisted this was the proper time to call the election and they had their way. The result speaks for itself.

Yesterday's papers carried dispatches from Austin to the effect that a physician exclusively for the Confederate Woman's Home and a stenographer exclusively for the board of pardon advisers, had been named for the first time. Possibly this accounts in part for the increased tax rate. Certainly the tendency toward the multiplication of offices and commissions figures in the increase in our taxes.—Waco Morning News.

The more offices that are created the greater the tax rate will be. Just for this week three officials drawing salaries and a liberal expense account from the State, have visited Wichita Falls. The woods are full of 'em. And if you ask one of them what his duties are they are so many and so numerous you can't remember them. But they have just got to keep moving and make a pretense at doing something in order to draw their salaries. At the rate the State tax rate is growing now it will be no surprise if it is not double the amount in five years more.

Some mothers and fathers sing, "Oh, where is my boy tonight?" without chancing to think that more than apt he is hunting a room where all the old rubbish on the place does not find storage. Usually at home he was accustomed to a three legged table barred against the wall, a cracked water pitcher, the oldest bed clothes and a patched rug or matting. And on top of this all the old things that nobody could find space for were stored in the boy's room. If the boy is of any account of course he has gone away from home.—Hamilton Record.

A strong plea, that, for parents to treat their boys in the right way. As a rule, parents do not give that attention to the rearing and training of their boys as they do their girls. As a rule, any old thing about the house is good enough for a boy and nothing is hardly good enough for the girl.

SASH & DOOR COMPANY ANSWER MR. CASSIDY.

Our attention has been called to a communication which recently appeared in the local papers signed by W. A. Cassidy, in which he says that he was discharged from our employ because of the fact that he was a prohibitionist, and while we feel that it is considerably beneath good business dignity to give the matter even passing notice some of our good friends have stated that it should be answered.

We have gone into the matter in question thoroughly with our mill superintendent, Mr. R. S. Sands, who has absolute charge of hiring and discharging our mill employes and find the true status of the case as follows:

Mr. Sands states that Mr. Cassidy was discharged for another reason entirely satisfactory to himself, and that no political question whatever was involved, and states further that if the prohibition question was in any way a factor in the case that it was simply due to the fact that Mr. Cassidy seemed to prefer talking the question to his fellow employes to discharging the duties for which he was being paid.

The only comment we have further to make is that if Mr. Cassidy can back up his statement with evidence perhaps he can tell why Mr. L. C. Cole, who worked on the next bench to him in the same department and who shares the same ideas with him on the quetsion is still on our pay roll and is one of our most trusted employes, or why we still retain the services of Mr. S. H. Bullock, brother of W. J. Bullock, who was chairman of the local prohibition forces and who shares the same ideas as his brother on the question.

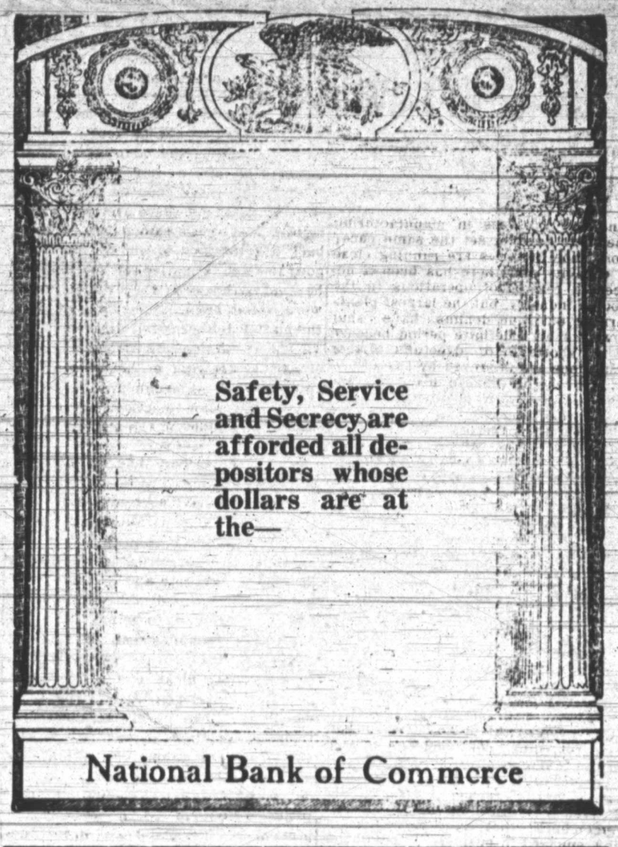
In conclusion we wish to say that the management of our concern has been brought into this controversy very unfairly as every one concerned knows that our Mr. Sands has entire charge of our mill in regard to employing and discharging and we do not dictate nor even suggest to him at any time when or whom to employ or discharge, therefore any grievance between he and his men are matters to be settleds between themselves.

Wichita Falls Sash & Door Co.
By V. H. SHEPHERD, Sec.

Wichita Falls is now the best town of its size in the State, commercially speaking. Another railroad that will give us closer connection with Oklahoma City, Kansas City and St. Louis cannot hardly be overestimated. The Times is informed that a proposition is soon to be put up to the citizens of Wichita Falls that, if accepted, will secure this much needed railroad—a railroad that Wichita Falls has always needed, and a railroad that Wichita Falls must have if she expects to be a city of 25,000 or 30,000 class within the next five years. It's going to require a good sized bonus, something like $100,000 and right of way to the Clay county line, so The Times is informed, about one-third of which has already been guaranteed. The question is: Do we want the road bad enough to pay the bonus?

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Commercial progress would be more uniform were it not for the vagaries of the weather, especially in the East. Recent intense heat kept many people away from the shopping districts and further retarded retail distribution, while subsequent storms caused considerable property damage and some loss of life. Derangement of wire service affected the leading markets, and the interruption of railroad traffic tended to impede the movement of freight. Confidence, however, is not shaken by influences of a temporary nature, and apart from these handicaps, developments continue mainly on the constructive side. Rarely have fundamental conditions been as sound as at present, and knowledge of this fact leads to the conviction that nothing is likely to permanently check the revival of general business activity. As expected, the Government report indicates a material reduction in the yield of cotton, but a big crop is not now needed and sufficient basis for national prosperity is found in the promise of abundant harvests of grain. New measures of trade improvement and expansion are afforded by the monthly statistics, and notable among these are the failure figures, which, instead of showing the customary July increase in number, disclose fewer losses than in June. Another significant feature is the rise in Dun's Index Number of commodity prices—a reflection of the broadening consumptive demands in various lines—while bank clearings for the country at large last month gained 3.0 per cent. over 1914. Returns of railroad earnings are always belated and those for July are not yet available, but recently the trend in this di-



rection has been toward betterment, though much irregularity is still shown. Turning to the iron and steel situation, which is often referred to as the barometer of general business, it is seen that the output of pig iron has risen to the highest point in fully two years and production is now at the rate of 32,000,000 tons annually, as against only 18,000,000 on January 1st. So urgent have the demands for steel products become that the mills in some instances are behind in deliveries, and quotations are steadily advancing. Progress in manufacturing lines there has not set the same pace; most shoe factories are running close to capacity and there has been a noticeable revival of operations in the woolen industry, but the largest plants turning out blue denims have shut down for an indefinite period because of the shortage of dyestuffs. Labor conditions are improved by the adjustment of the differences in the clothing trade, although troubles continue in some other lines.

In the list of favorable business indices the failure statistics merit a prominent place. That the commercial death rate has fallen about 40 per cent. since January is highly encouraging, and it is doubly gratifying to know that defaults further diminished in July, when some increases is customary. Such a result means that the effects of the previous strain are steadily disappearing, and the moderate expansion in liabilities last month is of no special significance. Numbers and not amounts are of most importance in this connection, because the indebtedness is often distorted by a few losses of exceptional size. Except for May, there were fewer insolvencies in July than in any previous month of the year and, with general trade activity gradually returning, continued betterment in the failure record is to be expected. The mortality is still considerably above that of former years, but the difference is lessening and it is to be remembered that more concerns are now engaged in business, thus enhancing the possibilities of loss.

There are few, if any, measures of business conditions that possess more real value than do comparisons of commodity prices. Except in sporadic cases, quotations of the leading articles of consumption advance when demands enlarge, and decline when buying is at low ebb. It is significant of the times that Dun's Index Number on August 1st, rose to $125,079 against $124,958 a month previous and only $120,740 a year ago. The present figure is the highest ever recorded for this season, save in the Civil War period, the compilation of this journal, which covers wholesale prices and is based on sound principles, extending back that far. It cost less to purchase breadstuffs and meats on August 1st than a month earlier, but the reverse was true of many other products and this cannot properly be attributed to speculative influences. On the contrary, the rise was due to the expanding requirements in various lines, though the foreign situation, and not domestic developments, was mainly responsible. The exceptional figures named on hides and leather, together with higher quotations of raw wool, cotton and woolen goods, explained the advance in the clothing class, while iron and steel strengthened on the continuance of active buying.

With pig iron output reaching a new high record rate of 32,000,000 tons annually and with prices steadily advancing, conditions in the basic industry leave little to be desired. The broadening operations at the steel plants necessitated the blowing in of additional blast furnaces last month and 16 of these were added to the active list, the combined production amounting to 2,563,420 tons against $2,380,827 in June. This is the highest point attained in over two years, according to the Iron Age. Further encouragement is afforded by the fact that the demand for pig iron, which had been lagging behind, is now expanding, the buying movement having assumed important dimensions. In nearly all districts quotations have risen 50c a ton, while the trend in finished products continues upward, though activity has somewhat lessened. A shortage is noted in open-hearth steel and premiums are paid for prompt shipments, as high as $26 having been asked at Pittsburgh. Apart from the war demands, export trade has been only moderate, yet this country alone is in a position to supply the needs of neutral nations.

With peaches at 25 cents a bushel and with a fruit jar factory running day and night, there doesn't seem to be any good reason why peach preserves shouldn't be a staple dish in Wichita Falls next winter.

A Socialist visitor in Wichita Falls predicts that Governor Ferguson will be defeated for re-election by a Socialist. But then it costs nothing to predict.

Get somebody to start a poker game in the next room to keep you awake, hire a sassy negro to wait on you at table, pay your wife five dollars a day board, and, with the climate we're having now, you can enjoy all the discomforts of a summer resort hotel and avoid lots of the trouble and expense.

Many cities, both larger and smaller than Wichita Falls, are rapidly discarding street sweeping and substituting for it street flushing. It requires an immense amount of water to flush the streets, but in some few instances, where the cities own their water plants, it has been found not only better but more economical to flush the streets with water than to sweep them, and then cart the dirt away.

If any tax-payer is really anxious to find exactly why the state tax rate continues to go higher and higher each year, let him get a complete list of the state office holders and the pay they are drawing and then compare the list with that of the two administration of Hogg, Culberson or Campbell. It will not be a difficult job for him to determine definitely why it is necessary to raise the state tax rate each year. Politicians have to be rewarded, and when there are not offices sufficient to get them on the pay roll, laws must be enacted to create more offices and more jobs. Unless this is done there would be too many peanut politicians without anything to do but work for a living.

There is said to be a strong sentiment in favor of calling for local option elections in the counties of Wilbarger, Clay and Archer. At the present time all these counties are in the "dry" column, but there are those who believe that if the saloons were voted back a great deal of money that now goes to "wet" counties for booze could be kept at home in the event saloons were voted back. They are viewing the matter deliberately from a financial viewpoint. As to how strong this sentiment is growing or has grown can of course be determined only in the event that such elections are called and a vote taken on the matter.

It may be a long time before property owners on Scott, Lamar and the cross streets have such another opportunity to pave as is afforded them at the present, and it is to be hoped that wherever petitions are started they will be signed. Seventh and Eighth streets should be paved several blocks further; Ninth street ought to be paved at least to Broad; Lamar street, paved from Sixth to Seventh streets, as is proposed, would make one of the most beautiful residence thoroughfares in the State. The paving of these sections is certainly as much to be desired as is the paving of Tenth street, in Floral Heights, yet the owners of property in the latter section are practically a unit in asking for this improvement. Freedom from dust, independence of the weather, better sanitary conditions, increased comfort—these are but a few of the benefits that are to be derived. Let the good work go on.

The English press is still talking about the 3,000,000 men which are to be put in the field. A few of those three million could have been used to good advantage at Warsaw.—Lawton News.

Perhaps Great Britain thinks she needs to keep that 3,000,000 men on the tight little isle for home defense, and from all indications, if that is her purpose, the good judgment she is exercising is to be commended. The 3,000,000 men will be needed.

CULBERSON AND HIS FRIENDS.

(From the San Antonio Republic.)

According to a special to the Herald, published Monday, from Washington city, Senator Culberson has decided definitely that he will be a candidate for re-election. This is good news to the legions of friends and admirers of the senator. Coupled with his announcement, is the equally welcome news, that the senator's health, which had been bad for a number of years, has improved greatly and that he is now apparently in good health. The only thing which might have stood in the way of Mr. Culberson's return to the senate was his health. That obstacle removed, and his announcement, that he wishes to succeed himself, are all that is nectssary to insure his election. Texas has never had an abler or a more distinguished representative in the United States senate than Mr. Culberson. Few States, indeed, have sent men of such marked ability as he to Washington. Texans realize this, and Texas democrats will rejoice at the prospect of his continuing to serve the State in the national senate—for, of course, his announcement will be tantamount to an election.—Brownsville Herald.

Much as it admires Charlie Culberson, the Republic can not fully share the Herald's optimism concerning the certainty of his election. He is a splendid and deservedly popular gentleman, and if he is really in the race, he will make a good run. But with Brooks and Henry and Colquitt and Burgess against him, besides more negligible factors, such as Riddle and Davis, with a possibility of additional entries, none short of a seer can foretell the result. Even the expert star reader of the Republic, who seldom fails to read events of the future correctly, is in doubt. The Republic believes, however, that the man who beats Charlie Culbersoh will not be far from the lead in the race.

DRAWING A PARALLEL.

(From the Macon Telegraph.)

To those who so confidently see victory ahead for the Germans because of their early successes, such friends as Herr Von Rentz, whose communication of recent date was interesting if not convincing, might be cited the first two years of the Confederacy—then the last two years.

Even the tremendous German successes of the first year, their speedy overwhelming of Belgium, the occupation of Northern France and the certain fall of Warsaw, do not yet quite come up to the early Confederate successes. It must be remembered, as one Confederate veteran pointed out the other day, that Lee went to Gettysburg—right into the very heart of the Union; that everywhere the Stars and Bars seemed a certain pennon of victory. The brilliance and successes of their early campaigns struck a cold and chilling fear to the heart of the North, and astounded a world. And yet they didn't win.

The reason the South was doomed to defeat from the start even though the Southern people the first two years, as Germany now, considered their successes sufficient to give them the right and power of peace terms if peace had been broached, was that against it was time, money—and men. Men, ever men! After Gettysburg when a Southerner fell by a Northern bullet there was only a boy or elderly man to take his place. Soon there was nobody. But with the foe to the very last, until the surrender of Lee's ragged legions at Appomattox, the Union had two men, fresh and ready to leap to the gap in their ranks where one man fell.

The South had only one chance. It lay across Harper's Ferry. The blow that would have taken Washington was not struck. The Germans had their one chance to wrest as quickly a stupendous victory. It lay in at once striking through Ypres for Calias and Dunkirk, which should have been easy for Von Kluck. But that blow was not struck; instead the invader drove for Paris and on the Marne he found his Gettysburg.

Subsequent developments, with more or less important variations, will carry out the parallel. Further astounding military successes may come to the German, but even now every man he loses is irreparable. The Landstrum, the last reserve, the middle aged men, has been mustered in since early spring. Every man who dies in the ranks now must be replaced by a man of inferior fighting caliber physically. The allies have yet fresh troops, and yet again fresh troops, to take the places of the men who have been killed. Even England, our venerable contributor a couple of columns to the right to the contrary notwithstanding, has more soldiers by several army corps than her forty-mile sector of the line demands even with constantly changing reliefs—men who have not yet seen the battle line, with more raising at home, and millions yet to be raised if necessary.

It is simply a question of men and money; men and money. The North had both in inexhaustible quantities, the South had not. The South lost in the end. It was inevitable. Tht allies have men and money in inexhaustible quantities, the German allies have not. The German allies will lose in the end. It is inevitable.

A LITTLE FUN—SELECTED.

All the Way.

Howard: That beautiful young priest preached a mighty deep sermon. Could you follow him?

Miss Prettygirl: To the end of the earth.

In the Sunday School.

"Yes, dear children, our poor street-sweeper is dead and gone to heaven. Can any little boy tell me what he is doing there?"

"I can teacher. He's a skyscraper."

Going to An Expert.

When the butler answered the telephone the shrill voice of a little girl greeted him:

"Hello: Is that Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes, Bessie," he answered kindly, "what can I do for you?"

"Oh, Mr. Wilson, please tell me where Grandpa's liver is! The folks are out and I've got to put a hot flannel on it and I don't know where it is."

When We Would All be Missionaries.

A well known agnostic was present at one of Henry Ward Beecher's lectures, and after the address the man presented one of his daughters—a beautiful girl—to Mr. Beecher, saying, "Mr. Beecher, here is a girl who, according to your ideas, is a heathen."

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Beecher, "if all heathens were as pretty as you are we would all become missionaries."

Not What it Looked Like.

It was a hot day and the fat drummer who wanted the 12:20 train got out through the gate at just 12:21. The ensuing handicap was watched with absorbing interest both from the train and the station platform. At its conclusion the breathless and perspiring man wearily took his way back and a vacant-faced "porter" came out to relieve him of his grip.

"Mister," he inquired, "was you tryin' to catch that Pennsylvania train?"

"No, my son," replied the patient man. "I was only chasing it out of the yard."

How Cleveland Won.

President Cleveland, while talking to a friend about one of his many angling expeditions, told the following story: "It is remarkable," said the president, 'how mean some people are. I had with me on that particular trip two countrymen who were evidently familiar with my reputation as an angler. Before starting one of them made the following suggestion: 'Mr. President,' he said 'we will agree that the first one who catches a fish must treat the crowd.'

"I assented to this and we started Now, don't you know, those two fellows both had a bite and were too mean to pull them up."

"I suppose you lost then," remarked the friend.

"Oh no," said the president, "I didn't have any bait on my hook."

Canadians On Transports Practice With Life Preservers Near Danger Zone

CANADIANS on TRANSPORT DONNING LIFE PRESERVERS

Every transport with Canadian troops that leaves this side takes a chance of meeting a German submarine. In order to be prepared for any emergency there is a daily life pr eserver drill aboard ship. The accompanying photograph gives an ide a of what it is like.

GENERAL GOURAUD IN COMMAND OF FRENCH FORCES AT DARDANELLES

GENERAL GOURAUD OUTSIDE SEDDUL-BAHR FORT

In the accompanying illustration j s shown General Gouraud, who is in charge of the French forces operating at the Dardanelles. The photo was taken a little over a month ago in front of a fort at Seddul-Bahr.

IS IT NOT REALLY SO?

(Dallas Dispatch)

The outcry by certain elements is not an outcry against furnishing the allies war supplies, but really a protest against any American trade whatsoever with the allies.

So changed and scientific is present day warfare that it would be difficult to pick out a cargo for Europe that would not be, in effect, contraband, under any reasonable definition of what is said to be a belligerent. What is there that we could sell to England, France, Russia or Italy, that would not at once be put into some shape or other for "slaughter of Germans" or their allies? Not cotton, not oils, nor any of our metals, nor many of our chemicals, nor machinery, not even grain and meat, for it's in high degree a "starvation war" over there, and to draw a line between feeding and arming a fighter is mere splitting of hairs.

The proposition is that we confine our foreign trade to South American and the Oriental heathen. The ramifications of the proposition reach pretty nearly every person in our country who has work.

Will some reader please name some cargo that we could send over to Europe that would not be devoted to prosecution of war?

STATE LINE STOP ORDER HEARING IN OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 9.—The first of the so-called state line ticket purchasing cases was set for hearing here today by the Oklahoma Railroad Commission. The commission alleged that the railroads have violated its order that persons on trains be permitted to stop at the state line long enough to purchase tickets at the Oklahoma two-cent rate. The case called today was that of F. A. Rader, who complained that the Frisco failed to have its ticket window open and its auditor and ticket agent at Miami on July 6th refused to sell him such a ticket to Afton. He said the window was closed until after arrival of the train. The commission has several such complaints.

EIGHT CITIES ARE SEEKING THE NEW BLIND SCHOOL.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 9.—At least eight cities and towns are in the field for the site of the new State Blind Institute, for the establishment of which the last legislature appropriated $325,000. The Blind Institute at present is at Austin. The legislature left the selection of the site of the new building to a board composed of Governor Jas. E. Ferguson, Attorney General B. F. Looney and Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby. When the governor returns from his vacation the latter part of August he is expected to call a meeting of this board to consider claims of the cities desiring the new building. Applicants include: Austin, Waco, Valley View, Lampasas, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Temple and Wichita Falls.

PRESIDENT STUDYING NEW SEAMAN'S LAW

By Associated Press.

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 9.—President Wilson disclosed today that he had been studying questions raised regarding the new seaman's law but that he would reach no decision on whether any action is necessary until after his return to Washington. An opinion by the solicitor of the department of commerce that some safety requirements of the law would not apply to foreign ships coming to American ports had caused the officials some concern. The attorney general has been examining the situation for some weeks.

The president was up early today and played eighteen holes of golf after which he began work on official business and reports from Washington.

CIVIC LEAGUE TO AWARD CITY BEAUTIFUL PRIZES ON OCTOBER TENTH

Contestants Are Requested to File Names With Civic League Committee Who Will Give Full Information Concerning the Contest.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The lists of competitors for the Civic League prizes offered in connection with the "City Beautiful" movement are now opened and it is desired that all wishing to enter will send in their names as soon as possible. The general chairman, Mrs. T. R. Boger will be glad to give any information that may be desired on the subject and those interested may call her at 391. The award of the prizes will be made October 10th, and and prizes have been offered for all districts as follows:

For the greatest improvement in home grounds, front and rear, first and second prizes for cleanest home grounds or rent property, front and rear; first and second prizes for the prettiest front yard, all work to be done by members of the family; first and second prizes for best appearing vegetable garden or home grounds, work done by the boys and girls; first and second prize for best porch box on dwelling porch; first and second prize for best kept and improved vacant lot by boys or girls; lots to be used for tennis courts, play grounds or garden.

"Four grand prizes will be offered separate from the district prizes and competitors for prizes in any of the districts will also be eligible for the grand prizes. First and second prizes will be offered for the greatest improvement in home grounds from an artistic civic viewpoint, also first and second prizes for neighborhood appearance, where two or more homes work together for the greatest improvement.

The district chairmen are: No. 1, Mrs. C. W. Beavers, 1310 Eighth street; No. 2, Mrs. E. B. Gorsline, Kemp Kort; No. 3, Mrs. Charles Dent, Kemp Kort; No. 4, Mrs. C. R. Hartsook, 1805 Tenth street; No. 5, Mrs. W. W. Robertson, Ninth street; No. 6, Mrs. H. O. Cravens, 1622 Tenth; No. 7, Mrs. M. M. Adickes, 1319 Tenth; No. 8, Mrs. R. T. Bolyn, 1312 Seventeenth; No. 9, Mrs. F. Cullinan, 1000 Brook; No. 11, Mrs. E. W. Nicholson, 2405 Ninth street.

DIPLOMATS IN SESSION ON PAN-AMERICAN NOTE TO FACTIONS IN MEXICO

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 11.—Diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Guatamala and Uruguay and Secretary Lansing met here today to act together in a plan which has for its aim the restoration of peace in Mexico. An appeal to Mexicans of all factions to subordinate personal and selfish interests to the national welfare of Mexico has been prepared. Both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have given it their approval.

The conferees were confident that when the appeal was made public the misconstruction of their purposes which evidently had spread in some parts of Mexico would be removed.

Appeal Will be Polite.

The appeal will be brief, politely phrased and transmitted in Spanish as originally written by one of the diplomats. It will show clearly that the several governments whose ambassadors nd Ministers along with the Secretary of State sign it, have no purpose to interfere in the strictly internal affairs of Mexico, to impair society or to show preference for one leader as against another. It will be an eloquent petition that the Mexican leaders participate in or send delegates to a convention or conference to be held on neutral ground in Mexico for the purpose of creating a Provisional government that can be accorded moral support and formal recognition by all the American states.

No threat or intimation of what will be the course of the several American countries is given if the suggestions made are declined, all considerations being for the time subordinated to the primary purpose, a definite appeal to the patriotism of all Mexicans to redeem the prestige of the nation before the world and show whether in deed its leaders seek personal aggrandizement or the true welfare of their country.

All Possibilities Considered.

While the appeal that is to go forth will not specify the exact course that is to be followed, the conferees have taken into consideration all the possibilities of the situation. If any faction or group fails to attend the peace conference those leaders or delegates who do will be expected to proceed with the task of setting up a government that can be recognized. With this recognition an embargo on arms would be declared by the United States against all other contending groups and such moral support given to the new government as would enable it through the rehabilitation of its finances to equip a force large enough to crush armed opposition.

The attitude of the conferees is that their government need not exert any pressure, but will continue to stand as helping friends, ready to act in any practicable manner to bring the leaders of the faction together for the discussion of their own problems—the creation of a provisional government that would eventually conduct a general election.

No Armed Intervention.

One of the chief features of the plan so far as worked out is that it aims to accomplish peace in Mexico without armed intervention. The means to be used are considered properly in accord with international custom—the exercise of a right to refuse or extend recognition to a government, determining first whether it gives promise of being able to comply with international obligations. By using this power of recognition judiciously the American countries hope to solve the Mexican problem within the next two months.

HOSPITAL MATTERS OCCUPY COUNCIL COMMISSIONERS

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR TWO COTTAGES AT COUNTY FARM AND PURCHASE OF HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT TAKEN UP.

ROOM FOR A DENTAL CLINIC

Dr. Brown Urged the Need of Such Department in the New Hospital at Joint Meeting of the City Council and the County Commissioners.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Joint hospital matters occupied the attention of the city council and county commissioners last night and this morning. The contract was awarded for the two frame buildings to be erected at the county farm, and this morning the equipment question was being considered. It was found that all the equipment that was planned cannot be purchased with the remaining funds available and some items that were much desired may have to be left out.

An advisory committee of physicians, Doctors Wade Walker, Everett Jones, M. A. Beckman and C. R. Hartsook met with the aldermen and commissioners today. The X-ray apparatus may not be installed at first, as the funds are insufficient, and some other equipment will probably not be purchased. If, however, private organizations and individuals provide beds and other furniture in the wards and rooms, as some of them are understood to contemplate, this may reduce the expense sufficiently to permit getting the [illegible] apparatus.

A room for a dental clinic is desired by local dentists as part of the hospital, the matter being brought before the council by Dr. F. F. Brown, who urged the need of such a department.

Nine bids were submitted for the county farm buildings, the lowest being J. W. Mathis, with $2950. He will be awarded the contract as soon as his bond is approved.

At another joint meeting of the commissioners and the city council held this morning the advisory board of physicians was given authority to purchase $2000 worth of equipment for the hospital and an order was passed for making the necessary changes in the plumbing to provide for a dental clinic room in the hospital. As funds are lacking to equip this at present only the plumbing will be changed. The changing of the plumbing to meet the needs for such a room can be made much more economically now than later. County Commissioner Jackson, City Councilman Bradley and Architect Fields were appointed a committee to consult with the advisory committee in reference to the purchase of equipment and furniture. The advisory committee is comprised of Doctors Hartsook, Wade Walker, Everett Jones and M. A. Beckman.

WICHITA VALLEY REFINING CO. TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO INCREASE CAPACITY

New Still and Another Agitator to Be Added to Company's Plant at Iowa Park

From Monday's Daily.

Announcement is made that the Wichita Valley Refining Company will immediately begin improvements to increase the capacity of their plant. Another still and a second agitator will be built.

The plant at Iowa Park is now running day and night and the company has a market for more gasoline than it can produce. Iowa Park and Wichita Falls capitalists own practically all the stock in this concern.

TWO ONE LEGGED DRUNKS STRIP CLOTHES BEFORE CROWD AT PAVILION

Become Peeved and Abusive When They Were Hauled Out of Water and Hurried from Sight.

From Monday's Daily.

Two drunk men, each with a leg off went out to Lake Wichita yesterday, stripped off their clothes and went in bathing, depositing their clothes on the main pier of the pavilion. Lester Jones, who has charge of the boats, discovered the men in the lake and proceeded at once to take steps to get them out and found this a troublesome enough job. One of them was particularly troublesome, cursing and abusing everybody who attempted to interfere with what he termed was his business and liberty. He was finally dragged from the water, loaded into a skiff and taken to a nearby boat house where a pair of overalls were provided and by that time the officers from the city came out after the "drunks" in an automobile and took charge of them.

A telegram from Rochester, Minn., received this morning reports that Mrs. F. P. St. Clair was operated upon at Mayo Brothers hospital yesterday for the removal of a goitore. The operation is reported to have been a successful one.

TELLS HOW HE SENT GOLIATH TO BOTTOM

COMMANDER OF TORPEDO BOAT GIVES FULL STORY OF VALOROUS FEAT

ATTACKED AT MIDNIGHT

Very Boldness of Plan Made Its Success Possible and Won Renown For Crew

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—Captain-Lieutenant Rudolph Firle, commander of the Turkish torpedo boat Muavent which sent the British line ship Goliath to the bottom of Morto Bay off Sid-el-Bahr, in the Dardanelles, has told his own full story of his exploit to the Associated Press correspondent, amplifying with some interesting details the earlier accounts.

Captain Firle is a young man of 33 years, but looks no more than 26. He is Rhinelander, slight in build, and he speaks English almost without foreign accent. The torpedo boat he commanded was one of four vessels of the same class which were transferred from the German to the Turkish government several years ago. Before her change in ownership she was known as the "S-165."

When asked to relate his experience in sinking the Goliath, Captain Firle proceded with this straight forward matter of fact narrative:

"The British ships off the Dardanelles entrances were causing the Turkish troops near Sid-el-Bahr some trouble. It was decided that something would have to be done to remove a little of the onesidedness of the affair.

British Unsuspecting.

"Shortly after midnight, May 12-13, the Muavent, slipped through the Turkish minefields and approached the British fleet of warships and transports which was lying in and south of Morto Bay.

"As we passed one of the last promontories the British fleet, with every port hole lit and projector playing, gave all the impression of a large city—let me say like Kiel on Regatta Day.

"The British ships had on that day kept up the bombardment of the Turkish positions until after eleven o'clock at night. On the way down, I held council with my two lieutenants as to the time of night we were to make our attack. We thought at first that the noise of the bombardment which was then still going on, would aid us. Later we decided to wait until the weary crews had turned in expecting that after so strenuous a day's work they would be too tired to exercise more than a perfunctory vigilance.

"It was proven shortly afterwards that this theory was correct.

"We continued down the strait at a leisurely gait of from seven to eight knots an hour. I ordered this because I wanted to get as close to the British as possible before they would discover the presence of an enemy's craft. Driving a torpedo boats's machinery at full tilt causes a great deal of noise and what is worse blows too many sparks out of the funnels.

"It was about 12:30 midnight when I saw ahead of me the outlines of two British destroyers. They were patrolling the strait. I am sure that they must have seen us. But our low speed evidently fooled them. They held to their course and I let the Muavent glide between them.

"Beyond the destroyers we sighted eight torpedo boats, churning through the Eskenkoi Bay in pairs, each two keeping in a sort of echelon position. I admit that things began to look very interesting.

"But the eight torpedo boats, like the two destroyers, kept looking after their business, whatever that may have been. So on we went at the same speed.

British Lineships in View.

"Just as we rounded the northern promontory which helps to form Morto Bay, the silhouttes of two British lineships came into view. I held the Muavent for the bow of the nearest and kept this course until we were close to her. Naturally, I expected to have my boat detected each instant and have a few shells come at her. Nothing of the sort occurred, however.

"To have a torpedo strike surely it is necessary to have its course run as closely at a right angle to the side of the target as possible. This obliged me to steer to port in a slight curve, because I had decided to torpedo the British lineship on her starboard side, which was nearest to the open water through which the Muavent would have to escape.

"The Muavent was discovered just as her broadside became visible to the lookouts on the British lineships. A night signal flash began to work. Its long and short blinking spelled out what ordinarily is the Morse letter 'O'.

His Ruse Worked.

"I wasn't quite prepared to give an intelligent answer to that, but felt that the inquiry was for me. I got to work with my own night lantern, and also spelled 'O,' taking it for granted that a repetition of the signal on my part would at least delay some other action or prevent for a few moments the making of another inquiry.

"The ruse succeeded. After a few seconds delay, the signal man on the Goliath again flashed 'O.' I replied with the same number of dots and dashes, and having now come within 350 or 400 yards of the British vessel amidship, made up my minds to fire the three torpedo tubes.

"The third 'O' of the Goliath's signal man came more speedily than the preceding two. I lanced one torpedo, then number two and three—ten seconds apart.

"The first torpedo hit the Goliath well forward. I saw a blinding flash and a cloud of smoke. Before the second torpedo struck—near the forward mast—the vessel had already listed to starboard.

"By the second torpedo an explosion in the interior of the Gliath was caused. Before the third torpedo hit, the vessel was as good as totally lost.

"We started on our return trip with a little better speed but kept the fires down, because I didn't want to have the sparks from the funnels show where we were."

OVER 100 ATTACKS ON GERMAN CAMPS

EVEN HEADQUARTERS OF GERMAN EMPEROR HAVE BEEN ATTACKED

35 GERMAN MACHINES TAKEN

Many German Soldiers and Officers Killed in Attacks By Enemy Aviators

Paris, Aug. 9.—During the first year of war, so far as accounts have been rendered to the public, 35 German flying machines, not including dirigible balloons, were brought to earth and destroyed by French airmen. The day he was obliged to light behind the German lines and was taken prisoner, Roland Garros, the well known civilian aviator, held the record with three machines to his credit. He has since been surpassed by Lieutenant E. G., who has brought down four.

Garros used a special armament planned by himself with a machine gun regulated to fire across the axis of the propeller. In the first ten days with this machine he brought down his three victims.

What a single airman is able to accomplish against land forces is indicated by the case of Adjutant V., reported by Jacques Mortane, sporting writer and a volunteer in the aviation corps, as having in a single day dropped 12 3½ inch shells and 8,000 steel darts upon batteries of mortars that he destroyed at Norroy, 8 shells and 4,000 darts on the general headquarters at Thiaucourt, 4 shells and 2,000 darts on Pagn-sur-Moselle, 4 shells and 2,000 darts at Pannes and 4 shells and 2,000 darts at Chambly—a total of 32 shells and 18,000 darts.

Results of Attacks.

It is generally impossible for the airmen to know exactly what damage he has done, except in the case where bombs cause conflagrations. In various ways, however, details of the results of some bombardments, have become known. At the headquarters of the German Cron Prince at Bivingy, October 22, 15 men were killed and 36 horses and 22 men wounded. The men were mostly officers. At the general headquarters of Emperor William Nov. 1st, two of the Emperor's aides-de-camp were killed. In the destruction of a military train at Zeebrugge, Dec., 17, 40 soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. At the headquarters of Prince Wurtemberg, General Garnereich and two lieutenant generals were killed. On May 31, the airmen killed 44 soldiers and wounded 30 at the German aerodrome at Gontrade.

Official details have been given of over 100 air attacks upon German camps, aerodromes, railway communications, etc., but they are only a part of what the attacking flying corps has done; it often happens that the raider does not come back to render account. How many French airmen have been brought down it is impossible to state; the French give out no figures of their losses. A number of accidents are known, however, and among them some that give a vivid impression of the dangers run by the bombarding section of the flying corps. Captain D. was about to take the air for a raid, and, the machine gun man with him was preparing a shell at 1,800 meters high, when he awkwardly let it fall against the frame. The shock exploded the projectile and blew the apparatus and men to pieces.

Other Accidents.

A similar accident occured to the English aviator, Captain C. While he was taking aboard his supply of ammunition, a bomb fell to the ground, exploded, destroyed the machine, the pilot and 12 machinists who were standing by.

M. P. caught in the clouds on a severely cold day, came out at a height of 1,200 yards, so benumbed that he lost control of his machine and fell to his death.

Lieutenant N. was reconnoitering with an observer whose scarf became unwound in the wind and caught in the propeller, precipitating the machine to the ground.

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW WILL BE ENFORCED

Sportsmen Warned that Federal Regulations For Protection Wild Fowl Must be Observed

Washington, Aug. 9.—With the approach of the open season for shooting wild fowl the United States department of agriculture is warning sportsmen that the federal regulations as amended October 1, 1914, will be strictly enforced. Some misunderstanding has arisen from the fact that the various state laws do not always conform to the federal regulations. This is regarded as unfortunate but in such cases the department must insist upon the observance of the federal regulations.

The department will consider any recommendations submitted in good faith for amendment of the regulations, but will hold no public hearings thereon, nor will it amend the regulations prior to October 15, 1915. It is the purpose of the department to conform the regulations to the wishes of the majority of sportsmen so far as it can be done and at the same time give wild fowl the necessary protection.

Federal regualtions divide the United States into two zones. Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, includes the States of Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all States north of them. Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, includes all States south of those named.

The regulations prescribe seasons as follows in Zone No. 2 in which Texas is situated:

Waterfowl, Oct. 1 to Jan. 16. Exception; Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, California and Texas.

Woodcock, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1. Exceptions: Delaware, Louisiana, West Virginia, Georgia.

Shore birds, black breasted and golden plover, jacksnipe, yellowlegs, Sept. 1 to Dec. 16. Exceptions: Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Arizona, California, Utah.

Insectivorous birds protected indefinitely. Band tailed pigeons, cranes, swans, curlew and smaller shore birds protected until September 1, 1918; wood ducks in Kansas and West Virginia, rails and wood ducks in California and woodcock in Missouri are also protected until September 1, 1918.

Shooting prohibited between sunset and sunrise; or at any time on the Mississippi river between Minneapolis and Memphis, after Jan. 1, 1915.

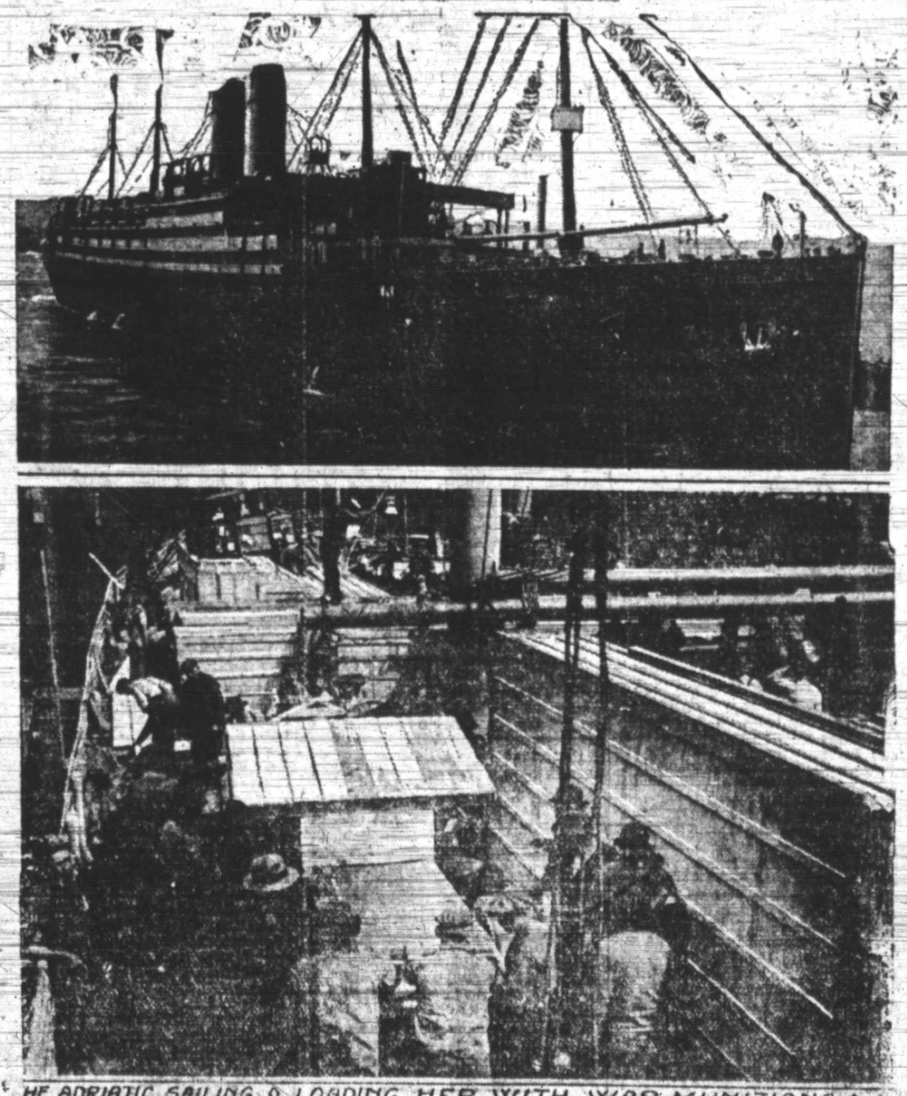
Many Lives Lost And Big Property Damage When Erie, Pennsylvania Is Inundated By Cloudburst

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ERIE, PA.

MAP OF FLOODED CITY SHOWING MILL CREEK

More than a score of persons are dead, and there has been a property loss of millions in the worst flood in the history of Erie, Pa. The storm broke about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock there was a cloudburst. An hour afterward dams to the south gave way, and the water tore down Mill creek, a stream on the eastern side of the city. The downpour came as a climax to three days of steady rain. Mill creek, which divides the city, already flooded over its banks, became a raging torrent when the clouds opened up and swept through the city with irresistible force. Police and firemen in rowboats rescued many persons who lived along the banks of the creek, as their homes were swept from their foundations by the swirling waters. Many persons are missing, and it is believed that fully twenty-five have been drowned. Among the victims are John J. McMahon, chief of the fire department, and Assistant Fire Chief Michael Darner, who met death while trying to rescue a family from the second story of their home.

German Submarines Scour The Seas For Adriatic With Record Cargo Aboard



THE ADRIATIC SAILING O LOADING HER WITH WAR MUNITIONS A

It leaked out a few days ago that an unexploded bomb was found aboard the White Star Liner Adriatic just before she sailed for Europe with a record cargo for the allies. The bomb was found by a chambermaid concealed between decks. It had deteriorated and experts declared that it would have exploded with a slight jar. It is known that German submarines searched the seas for the Adriatic. The decks of the ship were covered fore and aft with war material. This material included fifty aeroplanes in cases and 200 motor trucks. She had 16500 tons of war munitions in her holds and 288 passengers, of whom fifteen were American mechanics on their way to London. The Adriatic was to have sailed at noon, but rain delayed the loading of her cargo. Before the ship left her pier every motor truck was examined by detectives hired by the company, and the cargo was carefully watched before being lowered in the hold. Here more detectives were on duty to see that the cargo was not tampered with before the hatches were put on. All baggage was opened on the pier and none but passengers were allowed on board the ship. One of the officials of the pier said the Adriatic had the largest cargo of war munitions that had been taken out of this port. As the ship moved out into the river firemen climbed on top of the aeroplane cases and shouted to their friends on the pier that there would be plenty of floats if they were torpedoed.

WHEAT CROP GREATEST EVER GROWN IN ANY COUNTRY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 9.—American farmers are harvesting the greatest wheat crop ever grown in one country; it may reach a billion bushels.

Department of agriculture experts today estimate the crop at 966,000,000 bushels, basing their calculations on the conditions of the crop August 1. Bumper harvests of other cereal crops are indicated.

THREE "HONOR" CONVICTS IN JOLIET, ILL., PRISON ARE AT LARGE TODAY

Escape Because They Consider Promise not Binding After Resignation of Warden Allen

By Associated Press.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 9.—Dave Anderson, a life convict, is at large today because, it is said, he considered that his promise to Warden Allen by the terms of which he became one of the prisoners who were not guarded ceased to be binding when the warden's resignation was announced. He left the prison unquestioned last night.

Anderson, 26 years old, was sentenced to hang for the murder of Detective Callahan in Chicago, seven years ago but Gov. Deenen commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Harry Patterson, serving twenty years and C. E. Barlow serving ten, joined Anderson in his escape. All were employes on the "honor farm" at Lockport near here.

COMMISSOINERS AND CITY COUNCIL TO LET CONTRACT FOR COTTAGES

Joint Session Will be Held Tonight to Complete the Contract for the Hopital Buildings.

From Monday's Daily.

The city council and county commissioners will meet in joint session tonight to let the contract for the two frame buildings to be erected at the county farm as part of the joint hospital. They will also begin buying the equipment for the main hospital; committees have been working out the equipment question for some time.

Rapid progress has been made on the hospital building, the masonry work being now practically complete. The exterior is now finished with the exception of the terra cotta work and there is every reason to believe the building will be completed on schedule time.

WICHITA FALLS WOMAN FORESAW CHICAGO DISASTER

Mrs. Bertha Clinton Saw Ship Turned on Side and Corpses Lying In a Row

From Monday's Daily.

A vision of the disaster in which the steamer Eastland sank in the Chicago river, with a loss of 1000 lives, was seen by Mrs. Bertha Clinton of this city, who was visiting in Chicago several days before the tragedy, according to a Chicago newspaper. There are no Clintons listed in the directory here, and Mrs. Clinton is not known here. The paper says:

"According to Mrs. J. B. Burroughs of 3547 Indiana avenue, a vision of the Eastland disaster was seen three weeks ago by Mrs. Bertha Clinton of Wichita Falls, Texas. Mrs. Clinton at that time her guest, told her and others of feeling impelled to look around while in the Palmer house, and of seeing a ship turned over on its side. Then she saw hundreds of corpses lying in rows."

"It was a warning from God," the Chicago paper quotes Mrs. Burroughs as saying, "but at the time we laughed at her."

COUNTY READY TO PAVE ON LAMAR AND SEVENTH

County Judge Authorized to Sign Contract Providing Other Property Owners Will Pave

From Monday's Daily.

The commissioners' court this morning agreed to pave on both its Seventh street and Lamar avenue fronts, providing the other property owners affected will pave also. Those on Seventh street have already agreed to do so, and there is a likehood that the work will be ordered on Lamar avenue also. The commissioners authorized County Judge Harris to sign the contract, after the matter had been presented by City Attorney Horace Nutt.

Approving of accounts and other routine matters were also given attention by the court. The returns of the constitutional amendments, tick eradication and prohibition elections will probably be canvassed Wednesday.

ITALY TO SEND 650,000 MEN EITHER TO FRANCE OR THE DARDANELLES

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 9.—Italy will send 650,000 fresh troops to either France or the Dardanelles within the next three weeks, according to Capt. Victor De Francis of the Italian army who arrived here today on the Duca d'Aosta.

6 MEXICANS KILLED IN BATTLE SUNDAY AT NORRIAS RANCH

U. S. SOLDIERS, CIVILIANS AND TEXAS RANGERS JOINED IN THE FIGHTING.

AMERICANS WERE IMPERILED

Fifteen Americans With Ammunition Exhausted Fighting 60 Mexicans Saved by Rangers.

By Associated Press.

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 9.—Five Mexican bandits and one Mexican woman were killed yesterday in the fight at Norrias, sixty-eight miles north of here. For an hour fifteen Americans, eight of them United States cavalrymen stood off the attack of sixty Mexicans and five of the Americans were wounded, three of the latter being soldiers.

The fifteen Americans were saved from death just as their ammunition gave out by the arrival of seventeen Texas Rangers. The Americans, rangers and soldiers had gone to the Norris ranch searching for Mexicans. Eight soldiers were left at the railroad while the remainder of the party numbering seventeen rangers went to search around a water hole, twelve miles distant. Meanwhile the Mexicans from the cover of the brush galloped towards the soldier sat Norris and the soldiers took them to be rangers returning. Seven American civilians all armed had joined the cavalry.

The Mexican swept down upon this party as it was strung out along the railroad track. The Mexicans seized a section house while the soldiers lay flat on the railroad track with the civilians, trying to pick off their attackers. Slowly the Americans retreated, crawling and firing and concentrating towards the ranch house which was about 200 yards from the building the Mexicans had seized. In this open fight all the Americans' wounds were received. One soldier lying on his stomach on the railroad received a bullet through his back, another soldier lost his upper lip while the third was shot in the leg. Foreman Forbes of the King ranch was wounded in the right leg. Frank Martin, another ranch foreman had his left arm badly shattered.

The Americans were fighting from cover of the ranch house when the rangers returned, dismounting in the brush and crawling into the house apparently unobserved by the Mexicans who after a short fight made off.

State Adjutant General Henry Hutchings who was one of the rangers said today that he believed the arrival expected by tomorrow of twenty more rangers and of four companies of United States infantry from Laredo would insure the restoration of peace.

BAND OF OUTLAWS ATTACKS NORIAS RANCH

Harlingen, Texas, Aug. 9.—Five American ranchmen were wounded, two seriously and several Mexican outlaws are reported killed and wounded in a fight between Texas Rangers and American ranchers and a band of alleged Mexican bandits at Norias ranch, ten miles north of Lyford, Cameron county, Texas Sunday night, according to a telephone message received here from Norias. The number of casualties to the Mexicans, it was said, could not be ascertained, owing to darkness.

The outlaws, estimated to number between thirty and fifty, attacked the Norias ranch house shortly before dark. Fourteen ranchmen barricaded themselves in the house and defended the place until 10 o'clock, when the message said, the Mexicans withdrew temporarily. Shortly after the bandits had withdrawn sixteen Texas rangers and armed civilians arrived at the ranch.

At 10:30 the report says, the Mexicans returned and again charged the house and were met with a volley of shots from the rangers, and several of the Mexicans were killed, the number not being known. The Mexicans, apparently, were unaware of the arrival of the rangers and armed citizens and again withdrew.

A special left Harlingen shortly before 10 o'clock Sunday night carrying thirty-five United States soldiers and twelve armed civilians to Norias to reinforce the Americans on the ranch.

Passenger trains are running through the affected district without lights.

AGED PRIEST REFUSES TO ACCEPT BEQUEST OF MANY MILLIONS

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—Believing his advanced age and an occasional attack of rheumatism would preclude judicious handling of great wealth the Rev. William Graham, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Church, has declined to accept a fortune from twelve to fifteen million dollars left him recently by relatives in Australia and Bolivia, South America.

"Why should a rheumatic old man like me choose to spend the rest of his days on earth under the weight of so much money?" Father Graham said. The priest has before him today communications from authorities from both places with reference to the disposition he wished to make of his bequests. He has instructed them to locate the heirs next in line after himself.

CARRANZA'S ATTITUDE IS DISTINCTLY DEFIANT

(Continued from Page One)

QUIET REPORTED TODAY AT VERA CRUZ.

Reassuring dispatches from Vera Cruz to the state department today said the governor had given out a public statement deprecating the anti-foreign demonstrations and incendiary speeches and that quiet was restored. An attack by Zapata troops on a train at Apizaco yesterday has delayed Senor Cardosa, the Brazilian minister to Mexico who is enroute from the capital to Vera Cruz, to go on board the gun boat Marietta on his way to the United States.

American Factories May Yet Decide The European War

The great European war may be decided not on the battlefields in Europe but in the fields and factories in the United States, according to James Middleton writing in the current issue of the World's Work on American trade in war time.

Mr. Middleton reviews statistics to show that our shipments of war munitions during the first year of the war have been insignificant but declares that America is potentially the greatest ammunition factory in the world and that we will soon be sending enormous quantities of fighting material abroad. A part of his article follows:

"I said in the beginning of this article, that the United States had sent little ammunition to Europe. That, however, referred merely to the past. In a few weeks, American shells and other munitions will start in great quantities. The German statesmen and publicists made the mistake of antedating their grievances. Probably by October and November American munitions will play a tremendous part in deciding the issue. The war has revealed this country as the world's greatest potential headquarters of material of warfare. We can manufacture not only more ammunition than any European country, but more than all European countries combined. England, at the present moment, is turning out 400,000 explosive shells a day and France 200,000. Experts say that the United States can turn out 1,000,000 a day without utilizing more than a small part of its resources. Our largest concerns, such as the United Steel Corporation, have not entered the business on any appreciable scale. If this corporation should turn its factories into ammunition centres, there would be practically no limit to its products. It has the materials in enormous quantity, it has shops and mills almost without end, and it has the necessary number of workmen.

Our capacity has the utmost significance in the present situation. According to experts, not the soldiers in the trenches, but the workmen in the factories, are now fighting the war. It is not now a question of turning flanks and enveloping armies; the time for military heroics has passed by. The Allies have a stupendous task—cleaning the Germans out of Belgium and France. The war will probably not be decided until this is done. Military men scout the suggestion that it is an impossible task. Modern engineering can blast its way through mountains of rock; similarly it can blast its way through the human impediments in Belgium and France. And, in all its hideousness, that is the aspect this twentieth century military situation presents. No force, even that of human beings, can withstand the shock of lyddite and melinite. It is only a question of hurling enough at the obstruction. Shrapnel shells, exploding in a fan-like mass of bullets over trenches, produce little more permanent effect than the sprinkling of toilet powder; they kill men, indeed, but the great defenses, the trenches, are still there, and there are apparently new victims enough to fill the vacant places. But huge charges of high explosives, falling in or near the trenches, simply tear them to bits; concrete, earth, and fragments of human beings mingle together in one horrible destruction. If what the Allies can do on an enormous scale what the English did at Neuve Chapelle and the French at Souchez, they can literally blow the Germans across the Rhine. If the Germans can utilize the same methods against the Allies, they can win the war. The issue depends upon which side can use lyddite to the greatest effect. This, in turn, hangs upon which side can get the largest quantities. The countries that send to their armies at the front the largest quantities of explosives shells will probably win this war.

American Supplies.

That is wherein American supplies assume a tremendous importance. Germany and Austria depend only upon themselves. They have heaped up large quantites in anticipation of this war, they have been shooting it off at a prodigal rate in the last eleven months. When they have exhausted these supplies what are their facilities to increase them? They have great manufacturing facilities; how extensive in their access to raw materials, however, is another matter. By occupying Belgium, northern France, and Luxemburg, they have acquired territories rich in metal mines, which will certainly strengthen their resources. But the position of the Allies is stronger. England and France can lay the whole world under tribute. Both countries had small reserves of munitions when the war began. They were not able to get much ready made from other parts of the world. But, so long as they can hold their present position, they can beat time until they have organized a great steady supply. They can draw raw materials from a dozen sources in other countries; they can set factories going all over the world, especially in the United States. With England, France, Russia, and Italy enlisting the world's mining and manufacturing resources, and Germany and Austria dependent upon themeselves, the great military superiority of the Allies becomes apparent. Every man in the field, it is now figured, needs at least one man in the workshop. Germany and Austria have to keep millions of their finest men in the factories—men who would otherwise go to the front. But the Allies can enlist huge armies of workmen in the United States—men who are really fighting their battles as immediately as though they were stationed in the trenches.

Every Lathe A Shell-Maker.

The daily newspapers, describing great war orders received by American manufacturers, and the extensions which these same concerns are making to their plants, give some idea of this new American industry. All this has been a revelation. We had believed that the production of ammunition was a specialized industry; that only factories constructed for that purpose could do it. But practically any factory that has a lathe can turn out shells. As America has more such factories than any other country, we can turn out more ammunition. All kinds of shops are now manufacturing shrapnel shells. A list of sub-contracts let by—the Canadian Car & Foundry Company in the United States illustrates this point. Manufacturers of hardware, automobiles, recording and computing machines, drop forgins, locomotives, farm implements, bicycles, screws, steel cars, and a dozen other products are now turning their energies to producing shells. In Canada furniture factories are making ammunition; there is even a case of a manufacturer of undertakers' supplies who—most appropriately, it would seem—is turning out lead bullets for shrapnel. Up to the present time our factories have spent most of their time on shrapnel. The large orders for this munition placed in Canada and the United States evidently represented a great mistake made by the British Government. Probably not much will find its way into France; it will go to Russia, where shrapnel, in the open field fighting that is taking place, is highly useful. But the concerns that have been making shrapnel can make explosive shells also; indeed, these are less complicated and easier to make than shrapnel. And when our factories begin shipping, say, 1,000,000 of these shells a day, the situation on the battlefields in Europe may gradually change.

EXAMINATION FOR RURAL CARRIER IS ANNOUNCED

The United States civil service commission has announced an examination for the county of Wichita to be held at Electra and Wichita Falls to fill the position of rural carrier at Electra on September 25, 1915 and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices in the above mentioned county. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a post office in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in form No. 1977. This form and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States civil service commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the commission at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

ATTENTION FARMERS STORING GRAIN

We are prepared to insure your grain stored anywhere on the farm, and in companies that provide absolute protection.

It is better to be safe than sorry. Write, phone or call and see us personally for particulars.

ANDERSON & PATTERSON

Phone 87

616 Eighth Street Wichita Falls, Texas

THREE HAVE JOINED THE NAVY HERE THIS WEEK

Out of 27 Applicants Examined By Recruiting Agent Recently Only Five Accepted

Three young men from this city and vicinity have joined the navy this week, being enlisted by Recruiting Agent Becker in charge of the naval office here. The enlisted men are H. H. Strickland, J. M. Russell and Mack Lee. They will leave shortly for Dallas and from there will go to San Francisco.

Out of the last 27 applicants examined by the recruiting agent, only five have been accepted, the navy accepting none except those reaching a high standard of physique. The number of applications recently has been quite high, as is usual after the wheat harvest is over.

PROMINENT HOUSTON COTTON MERCHANT DIES

By Associated Press.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 11.—A. Breyer, one of Houston's oldest cotton merchants and president of the Union Compress Company, died at his home in this city this morning. Mr. Breyer was a native of Saxony, came to the United States in 1873 and resided in New York, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. He has lived in Houston 29 years.

BIGGEST OX IN WORLD IS TO BE SLAUGHTERED

Schwerin, Germany.—"Sultan" the biggest ox in the world has been brought here for slaughter. He was exhibited at all the big cattle fairs in Germany. He is a giant of flesh and bone, just a fraction of an inch under 6 feet, 10 inches in height and weighs 4,189 pounds. He is pure white and was bred from a zebu or Indian bull to April inclusive is but 1.9 per cent. The percentages of those discharged fit for duty shows a steady increase, and the average of 88.5 per cent.

The home hospitals do not, of course, receive a great number of the severely wounded, but assuming the number received to have been fairly constant, the figures indicate a steady gain in surgical and medical work.

GERMANS TAKE ANOTHER RUSSION FORTRESS TODAY

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The German war office announced today the occupation of the fortress of Benjaminow, east of Novogeorgievsk the Russian stronghold on the Vistula northeast of Warsaw.

RURAL SURVEY OF TRAVIS COUNTY TO BE UNDERTAKEN

University Station, Aug. 11.—A rural survey of Travis county will be begun the first of October by several departments of the University of Texas working co-operately. The survey will be under the general direction of L. H. Haney, professor of economics, while the school of domestic economy and the division of public welfare of the extension department will actively assist in the work. It is the purpose of the survey to get accurate and systematic data concerning actual conditions in a typical rural district of Texas. Travis county was chosen on account of its proximity to the University and the consequent convenience of the investigators. Such subjects as religion, social life, home conveniences, waste disposal, sanitation, income and expenditures, etc., will be treated. The bulk of the money necessary to make this survey has been provided by a public spirited citizen who desires that his name be withheld from publication. The investigators will travel in groups, so that the information desired by the various departments of the survey can be gathered at one visit to a particular place.

THREE WICHITANS CHARGED ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR

Defendants Connected With Wholesale House Alleged to Have Sold Liquor In Indian Territory

Three Wichitans connected with a wholesale liquor house have been charged with selling liquor in the old Indian Territory and will go to Fort Worth to make bond for their appearance before the federal grand jury. The complaints were filed in the federal court and Deputy United States Marshall Hones notified the sheriff's department today that the bond in each case would be $1000.

The shipping of liquor into the old Indian Territory, what is now the eastern part of Oklahoma, is forbidden by federal statute, independent of state laws and interstate liquor regulations. The nature of the charges against the Wichitans has not been ascertained.

Boy Sent To Pasture To Get Cows Fails To Return To His Home

Officers are today looking for two boys who have disappeared from their homes, but up to early this afternoon neither had been located. One of the missing youths is named Pinkston, whose parents reside in Fairview Heights. The boy has not been seen since he left home to go to the pasture after the cows, and he is reported to have caught a Wichita Valley freight train. Young Pinkston is about twelve years old.

Jim Jones, the fourteen year old son of a farmer from eastern Oklahoma who was stopping here temporarily, disappeared Monday evening and is still missing, and is thought to be still in the city.

UNION LABOR PLANNING LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Two Days Program Will be Provided For Entertainment of Visitors Sept. 6 and 7

The various labor organizations, through the Trades & Labor Council, plan one of the most extensive celebrations on Sept. 6th and 7th that has ever been held in the city of Wichita Falls. This action was agreed upon at a meeting of that organization held Monday night, when committees were appointed to arrange for the celebration. Included in the list of committees was one on arrangement, consisting of J. A. Wray, chairman, C. W. Johnson and F. H. Dennison, also one on publicity, including C. D. Willard, J. A. Burton and R. E. Dunaway, and another on program as follows: E. Von Der Lippe, H. B. Hayes and W. A. Bryan.

These committees are already at work outlining the program for the celebration and it is expected that in a short time an announcement of attractions will be given that will surpass anything heretofore presented for the entertainment of the people of this section of the country.

As planned, a big parade will be held on the morning of September 6th, after which there will be attractions in the city in the way of farm exhibits, foot races, baby shows, etc., and in the afternoon after 4 o'clock a program will be provided at Lake Wichita, which will probably include a dance, bathing, motor boat riding and other amusements for the entertainment of all the visitors to the city.

Further announcement will be made from time to time, including the program for the second day, which promises to be the most interesting and entertaining of the celebration.

It is understood that excursion rates will be given on the different railroads leading into the city, and that such rates will be good for the two days' celebration.

J. A. Wray has been appointed chairman of the arrangement committee, who will have active charge of the preparations for the celebration and will devote his entire time in the meantime to the success of the occasion.

ARCHER COUNTY WILL DO WHAT'S RIGHT IN MATTER

Archer county's co-operation in the building of a bridge across the spillway and the improvement of roads leading thereto, was promised today by Judge S. H. Melugin, county judge of Archer county, who appeared before the commissioners' court. Sheriff John Turberville of Archer City was also here.

Judge Melugin was surprised to learn that part of the spillway was in Archer county, having understood that the structure was entirely within Wichita county. He said Archer county would certainly "do what was right about it." There is some talk of putting a concrete crossing at the spillway instead of a bridge, but such a crossing could not be used in flood times. The commissioners are expected to take definite action at their present session.

At Tuesday afternoon's session the court decided not to sell fifteen bales of cotton raised on the county farm last season. The commissioners believe that a much better price can be obtained by holding the staple.

WILL CANVASS AMENDMENT ELECTION RETURNS SEPT. 2

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 9.—The state election board will meet September 2 to canvass returns of the special state election of July 24 on six constitutional amendments, all of which were defeated. The board is composed of the governor, the attorney general and the secretary of state. Only about half the counties have sent in their returns to date to the secretary of state. In many counties no election whatever was held. So comparatively slight was the interest in this election that it is said out of 850,000 qualified voters in Texas, probably not more than 150,000 cast ballots. The vote in country districts was generally heavily against the amendments.

THIRD OF INCH OF RAIN FELL HERE SUNDAY NIGHT

About a third of an inch of rain fell in Wichita Falls Sunday night and this morning. The rain is expected to materially benefit corn, cotton and feed crops, but to those in Wichita Falls its chief benefit lay in the relief it brought from the sultriness of Sunday, when the mercury clung to the 100 degree mark for most of the day. After the rain there was a decided drop in temperature and conditions today were much more pleasant.

Henrietta, Decatur and Quanah were other points in this section reporting rain, and several places on the Wichita Valley were also visited.

FORD CO. NOT COTEMPLATING BUILDING TRACTOR FACTORY

The Ford Motor Company does not contemplate building a tractor factory in Texas or anywhere else in the South within the immediate future, a representative of that company has informed Secretary Thomas of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thomas was in Dallas Tuesday going there to invite one of Ford's representatives to this city. The factory representative said the newspaper reports that a tractor factory in Texas was planned were erroneous. He promised, however, that Wichita Falls' advantages would receive consideration if such a step were ever taken by the Ford Company.

The fire department early today responded to an alarm from the Moore-Bateman building, but found no evidence of any fire there.

World's Tiniest Republic

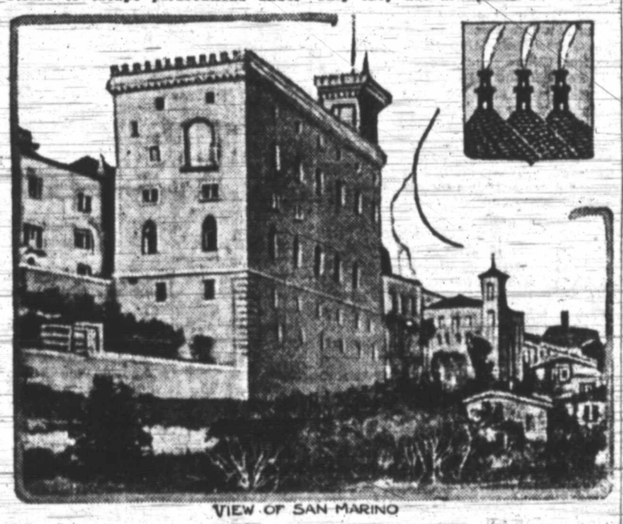
SAN MARINO, the smallest republic in the world and the oldest state in Europe, did not have to make formal declaration of war when it entered the great European struggle, for ever since the war of 1866 betwen Italy and Austria San Marino has been technically at war with the dual monarchy. It really consists of a mountain and three villages and has a population of about 10,000. It is difficult to take a complete roll of the inhabitants because of the fact that many of the men are employed in other parts of Europe. The republic has no railroad, the visitor having to ride four hours in a diligence from Rimini, an Adriatic coast resort city. The area of San Marino is 38 square miles.

The highest point of the republic is Monte Titano, which rises a sheer cliff to more than 2,600 feet above the valley and, being a somewhat isolated spur to the east of the Apennines, is easily discernible from far out on the Adriatic and from the highlands of the Austrian border miles to the north. At the time of San Marino's military glory several hundred years ago the cliffs and the strong wall that climbed along their edge to Titano's summit were a defence against crossbows, javeline and catapults.

Upon Monte Titano the people have dwelt ever since there was a San Marino; its three summits crowned by towers are emblazoned on the coat of arms over the gates, and around it have clustered all the traditions and history of the state.

St. Marinus here laid the foundation of the little nation some 1,600 years ago. Addison said that San Marino had a nobler origin than Rome, in that the latter was at first an asylum for robbers and murderers and the former "of persons eminent for piety and devotion."

According to tradition the founder of the state was a Dalmatian stonecutter named Marinus, who after working for years at Rimini embraced Christianity and withdrew to Monte Titano to escape persecutions under



VIEW OF SAN MARINO

within the walls of the ancient citadel crowning the highest point of the mountain and to the small towers that mark the two other peaks. In the Pianello, the principal square, is the favorite statue of the San Marinese, a giant figure of Liberty, and nearby is the government palace. This is a more or less pretentious Gothic building that would do credit to a much larger and wealthier nation. Here is conducted most of the public business of the republic and here are the offices of the chief guardians of its affairs.

Ruled by Great Council.

The government of the republic is really in the hands of a great council of sixty, twenty nobles, twenty landowners and twenty peasants. The executive power is vested in two capitani reggenti, who are selected twice a year. With this short tenure of office there is not much of an opportunity for oppression by the executive, and with the close surveillance of the state accounts and treasury exercised by representatives of the council of sixty there is still less chance for graft by the officials. The judiciary is peculiar in that the judges are not chosen from among the people of San Marino, but from a foreign country. The last two judges, who have held office for two terms of three years each, were members of the Italian bar.

San Marino has ministers plenipotentiary and consuls, the same as any other European country. She has a legation at Paris, and consuls at Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and she has a consul-general at Vienna and a consul at Trieste. Between the little republic and the United States an extradition treaty was ratified in 1907.

The quarries of San Marino, from which a fine quality of building stone is obtained, have been a great training ground for artisans in this industry. The vineyards have developed a number of expert wine makers who spend part of their time every year in France and Spain. As these wanderers seldom give up their citizenship they are always to be counted

the road runs across vast tracts of luxurious grazing land, broken here and there by lines of low, timber-covered hills. Buildings and other evidences of development are few and far between, compared with the extent of the country, and one is impressed with the fact that there is ample room there for thousands of home-seeking immigrants from the congested districts of Europe, who would find an agreeable climate and soil fertile and extensive enough to feed not only themselves but many of the other inhabitants of the world.

Timber is so plentiful in the Paraguayan country that the railways use it for fuel. At every railway station are huge logs and squared timbers ready for shipment. On the hillsides where clearings have been made, as well as in the bottom lands, besides the rich grass, the corn, the alfalfa, and the tobacco, healthy sugar cane is seen.

Arriving at Asuncion at 8 p. m. Sunday, the train runs into a large terminal station which, though modern in appearance, is said to be the first railway station built in South America. A British engineer constructed it about fifty years ago, and the girders and other parts of the framework, which at a hasty glance one would say are iron, are in fact wood that is as sound today as when the building was erected.

Asuncion is an important port for river movements. The larger vessels from the River Plate bring their cargoes to Asuncion, whence merchandise is taken overland or transshipped in smaller boats for points farther up the river. Although it is a river port, over a thousand miles from the seacoast, the size and number of large vessels at the dock, or at anchor awaiting their turn to go to the docks, and the many smaller craft, as well as the large and commodious harbor, give it much the appearance of a seaport.

Enclosed by Big Rivers.

The Republic of Paraguay is almost completely surrounded by water, being bounded on nearly all sides farther north, as well as the place from which the principal highways and trails into the interior diverge, it is a center of commercial activity. It is the terminus of the railway from the south. It has four banks, numerous industrial plants, including sawmills, ship repair and building yards, soap and candle factories, shoe and cigar-making establishments, two breweries, and many pretentious wholesale and retail mercantile houses.

Most of the larger cities and towns of the country are located either on the Central Paraguayan railway or on the Paraguay river. The most important of these is Encarnacion, at the southern boundary of the republic, where the railway trains are ferried across from Argentina. It has about 16,000 inhabitants. The principal industries of the district are grazing, timber-cutting and the preparation of yerba mate. Encarnacion is a port of entry and is the distributing point for the southern portion of Paraguay.

The town of Paraguay, north of Encarnacion of the railway, has a population of about 11,000, and is located in a rich cattle and timber region. Luque, a town of 14,000 inhabitants, a short distance from Asuncion, is in a district from which tobacco and miscellaneous agricultural products and alcohol come. The other places along the railway range in size from shipping points for large estates to small communities more or less interested in grazing, agriculture and timber cutting.

On the Paraguay river from south to north among the places of importance may be mentioned Pilar, with about 7,000 inhabitants. North of Asuncion is Villa Hayes, with a population, including that of the adjacent country, of 30,000. It is on the west side of the river in what is known as the Gran Chaco country. The principal industries are grazing and agriculture, including a cane-sugar mill and a distillery. Farther north on the river is another cattle district in Concepcion, having about 15,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. R. P. Watts has gone to Austin, where her aged mother, Mrs. Minster, was seriously injured recently by a fall.

Professional Cards

ROBERT E. HUFF
Attorney at Law
Prompt attention to all civil business. Office: Rear First Nat'l Bank.

W. E. Fitzgerald P. B. Cox
FITZGERALD & COX
Attorney at Law
Practice in all courts.
Rooms 304-306 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

C. B. FELDER
Attorney-at-Law.
Office 310 First National Bank Building

Wm. N. Bonner Jouette M. Bonner
BONNER & BONNER
Attorney at Law
General, State and Federal practice.
Offices: Suites 6, 10 and 11 Ward Bldg. Phone 121.

HUFF, MARTIN & BULLINGTON
Lawyers
Rooms: 314, 315 and 316 Kemp & Kell Building.

W. F. WEEKS
Attorney at Law
Office Fifth floor new First National Bank Bldg.

SMOOT & SMOOT
Lawyers
Office in Friberg Building.

W. LINDSAY BIBB
Lawyer
Civil and Criminal Law. Office Phone 1327. 207 K. & K. Bldg.

JOHN C. KAY
Noble, Smith & Henderson Building. Seventh Street.

CARRIGAN, MONTGOMERY & BRITAIN
Lawyers
Room 320, First National Bank Bldg.

BERNARD MARTIN
Attorney at Law
office room 206 K. & K. Bldg.

J. M. BLANKENSHIP
Attorney at Law
Room 2 Ward Building. Phone 673.

W. B. Chauncey John Davenport
CHAUNCEY & DAVENPORT
Lawyers
Suite 3 Bo n-Anderson Bldg. Phone 1424.

J. R. OGLE
Attorney at Law
Room 12, Ward Building. Phone 121.

T. R. (Dan) BOONE
Attorney-at-Law.
Suite 406-407 Kemp & Kell Building.

Walter Nelson T. F. Hunter
NELSON & HUNTER
Attorneys-at-Law
Suite 204-206 First National Bank Bldg. Phone 1436.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. A. L. LANE
Physician and Surgeon
Room 308 First Nat'l Bank Building. Office phone 586. Residence phone 487.

DRS. BURNSIDE & JONES
Surgery and General Practice
Dr. Burnside's residence No. 2, S. Dr. Jones' residence No. 844. Office phone No. 12. Offices Moore-Bateman Bldg.

DR. WADE H. WALKER
Surgery and General Practice
Office phone 986; residence phone 267. Office First National Bldg. Rooms 301-302.

DRS. AMASON & HARGRAVE
Surgery and General Medicine
Office 203-204 K. & K. Bldg. Office phone 760. Dr. Amason residence phone 576, Dr. Hargrave, residence 763. Surgeons in charge of Amason & Hargrave Hospital, 806 Brook.

DENTISTS

DR. W. H. FELDEN
Dentist
Southeast corner Seventh Street and Ohio Avenue.

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

ARCHITECTS & CIVIL ENGINEERS.

M. M. COOKE,
Assoc. Mem. Am. Soc. C. E.
Civil Engineer.
Phone 1738 906 Bluff St.

FIELD & CLARKSON
Architects
517 Kemp & Kell Building. Ft. Worth and Wichita Falls.

Lodge Directory

Wichita Falls Camp No. 1200 M. W. of A. meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. 708 1-2 Seventh street. B. M. Bird and Consul. W. G. Cook, Clerk

TOM B. TAYLOR RETURNS FROM FARMERS' MEETING

Attended State Institute at Austin and Farmers' Union Convention at Houston

Tom B. Taylor returned yesterday from Houston and Austin, where he had been to attend the Farmers' Institute, held at Austin and from there went to Houston as the special representative of the state agricultural department to attend the State Farmers'-Union convention.

More than two thousand delegates were in attendance at the Houston meeting, representing every county in the State. The people of Houston made it very pleasant for the delegates, taking them on excursions, serving them with banquets, barbecues, etc. At the convention it was figured out that the Texas cotton crop for 1915 would be at least one million bales short of the 1914 crop. It was also established that the best wheat produced this year was in the Panhandle country.

Personals

From Sunday's Daily.

Mrs. Opal Farris has returned from a visit to Dallas.

Miss Blanche Patterson of Archer City, is visiting Mrs. J. L. Russell.

Mrs. F. T. Datson left Saturday for Ironwood, Mich., to remain for several weeks.

Mrs. W. R. Duke, who has been at Childress for several weeks, has returned.

Miss Bess Alexander went to Memphis yesterday to spend Sunday with her parents.

Miss Catherine Cook will leave Monday for Stamford where she will visit her brother.

Mrs. R. W. Cook and children will leave Monday for a visit with relatives in Colorado.

T. C. Johnson and family returned yesterday from a months' stay at Alburquerque, N. M.

Mrs. S. E. Simpson and children have returned from a visit with relatives at Knox City.

Dr. A. L. Lane and brother, Fred Lane of Denton, left yesterday morning for Denver, Colo.

Dr. E. P. Bass who is operating in the oil field at Taylor came up Friday for a short tsay here.

Frank Guine, wife and baby of Seymour, were here yesterday on their way to Ardmore.

The Misses Kathleen and Maude Brothers left yesterday for a visit with a brother at Amarillo.

Hugh Reilly was here yesterday on his way to Fort Worth to buy cattle for his New Mexico ranch.

Lyle Sproles of Muskogee, is visiting his sister, Miss Lillian Sproles and his uncle, Sam Sproles here.

Miss Julia Hurley returned to her home at Seymour yesterday after a visit with her brother, R. M. Hurley here.

Mrs. S. G. Davidson and Miss Audrey Patterson of Grandfield, are the guests of Mrs. J. L. Patterson, 702 Austin.

J. A. Richolt, wife and daughter, Miss Pauline, left last week for a trip to San Francisco and Pacific coats points.

R. M. (Wad) Hurley will leave this afternoon for Stamford where he will join a fishing party to the Clear Fork of the Brazos next week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Trevathan are planning to leave tomorrow for a visit with George Trevathan and family at Batesville, Ark.

J. E. Lee and family left yesterday for Portales, New Mexico, where they will probably locate. Mr. Lee has been living at 1510 Broad.

J. W. Southerland of Olney, was through here yesterday on his return home after attending the Texas Farmers' Union convention at Houston.

Rev. Friar who conducted tent meetings here and at Electra was in the city yesterday on his way to Georgetown, where he will join his family.

Mrs. R. L. Miller and children and Miss Olive Arrey left yesterday to spend several days with Parker Young on the latter's ranch near Dundee.

W. F. Sterley, general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth & Denver, was here yesterday on his return to Fort Worth after a trip over the Wichita Valley inspecing crop conditions. He reported crop prospects very flattering over most of the Valley line.

Architect E. S. Field returned yesterday from Coleman, where he awarded the contract last week for the new Methodist church there for which he was the architect to an Arlington firm. The contract price was $25,000. The Wichita Brick & Tile Company got the contract for furnishing the brick for the church

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cook who have been visiting Dr. Nelson and family left yesterday for their home at Rustin, La. They will stop in Dallas for a short visit with relatives there.

R. H. Joyce has returned from the Kell-Joyce ranch in Roberts county. At Amarillo last week he closed a deal for the purchase of 1160 head of cattle. He will go to Amarillo this week to receive these cattle and will then place them on the ranch.

Lee Jackson, head of the sales department of Parlin Orendorf Co., wholesale hardware dealers at Dallas, came up Saturday morning in his automobile and will remain over Sunday with his parents, County Commissioner J. P. Jackson and wife.

W. A. Nicholson of Abilene, representing the Texas Childrens' Home Society founded by the late I. Z. T. Morris of Fort Worth, was here yesterday leaving yesterday afternoon for Iowa Park where the association has placed several children in good homes.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bailey and little son of Electra, are spending the week end with Mrs. Bailey's brother, W L. Beaty and family.

Miss Dora Landrum went to Petrolia Saturday.

Mrs. Grace T. Higgins left Saturday for Kansas to spend her vacation with relatives.

J. V. C. T. Christensen will leave this week on a business trip to Denver. He will stop at Colorado Springs on his return.

John Bradley of the North Texas Furniture Co., is in Fort Worth.

Editor Ousley of the Electra News was a visitor here last night.

Mrs. Low Gebhart left last night for Denver, Colorado Springs and Glenwood Springs, Colo., to spend a month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Grogan of Byers were here Saturday en route home after a visit to friends at Clarendon.

From Monday's Daily.

M. Dodson of Burkburnett, was a business visitor here today.

Mrs. Mark Moore has returned from a trip to California.

Miss Katherine Cook left today to visit her brother in Stamford.

Col. Luke Wilson of Kansas City, is in the city.

Judge John C. Kay returned this afternoon from a trip to Vernon.

W. R. Duke has returned from an extended stay at Childress.

Miss Marie Shelton has gone to Calvert to visit her sister.

Miss Bird Echols, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. W. Colley for some time, left today to visit relatives in Beaumont.

I. H. Roberts has gone to Vernon where he will bid tomorrow on the laying of approximately 10,000 square yards of concrete pavement.

Judge W. E. Prescott of Paducah lecturer for the state department of agriculture, was here this morning for a short visit with his brother Lee Prescott while en route to points on the Rock Island where he will lecture this week.

Judge W. E. Nicholson and family who returned last week from a short visit at Jacksboro, will drive to Amarillo in their automobile this week. They will also drive to points on the plains before returning to Wichita Falls the latter part of the month.

Charlie Smith of Post City, is here for a two weeks' vacation.

C. E. Bessey has returned from a short stay at Medicine Park, Okla

H. C. Akers of Burkburnett, was a visitor here today. He reports that the melon louse has caused great damage to the melon crop in that section.

Miss Rose Oechsner of Fort Worth came in this morning to nurse her sister, Miss Frankie Oechsner, who is ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Daugherty of Forney, are visiting their niece, Mrs J. H. Sides, 1318 Twelfth street.

Miss Imogene Brown returned today from Burkburnett, where she visited friends during the past week Preston Brown who spent Sunday in Burkburnett, accompanied his sister home.

Mrs. E. E. Brown, her daughter Mrs. C. F. Priebe and Miss Elsie Priebe leave today for Lella Lake, Clarendon and Goodnight for an extended visit.

Miss Paralee Ragsdale left Sunday for Colorado and Montana points on a vacation trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gupton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Millican, Miss Berniece Millican and Miss Van Buren of Van Alstyne, who is visiting the Guptons motored up to Vernon and back yesterday afternoon. They report the roads in splendid shape.

E. S. Whitelaw has returned from East Texas and Tennessee where he has been with Mrs. Whitelaw who is in a serious condition. He left her with her parents in Hill county after a trip to Tennessee that failed to benefit her health.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Myles returned last night from the Pacific coast, where they have been for past month. Mr. Myles was the representative of the local lodge of Elks at the National convention of that fraternity at San Francisco last month.

Dr. J. F. Reed will leave tomorrow for Trees, La., to visit with his niece. Mrs. Reed who has been at Trees all summer expects to return with Dr. Reed the latter part of the week.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Miss Gera Davis of Mangum, was a visitor here today.

H. R. Simmons' father of Bellvue spent Sunday with him.

Secretary John W. Thomas of the Chamber of Commerce is in Dallas today.

Mrs. V. H. Sheppard and son returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit in Amarillo.

E. L. Fields, V. H. Shepherd, A. R. Cotton and H. H. Bray went to Vernon on business this afternoon.

A. R. Cotton has returned from a trip to California. Mrs. Cotton who accompanied him stopped in Oklahoma for a short visit before returning with their children.

Mrs. Ed Pounds and little daughter left this afternoon for Sulphur Springs to visit relatives.

Miss Lucy Shaw of Memphis was the guest of Mrs. W. Ehlert today for a short time, passing through en route to Dallas.

Captain H. G. Robb of the Salvation Army made a business trip to Fort Worth today.

H. L. Hunter went to Quanah this afternoon.

Lee Hollingsworth, formerly of this city, but located at Childress for some time past, was here today.

Dr. Joanna Campbel lreturned today from Henrietta.

Little Miss Marie Harris arrived this afternoon from Dallas where she has been with relatives, to visit her father, E. M. Harris.

W. H. Pooshee returned to Fort Worth today after a visit with his brother J. A. Pooshee.

Mrs. Alice Shutt has returned from a two months' sojourn in California, where she visited relatives and attended both the San Francisco and San Diego expositions.

C. C. Jones of Bridgeport is here today and will leave tomorrow with his son, L. E. Jones of the Jones-Kennedy company for Chicago and other market points.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lingle left this afternoon for Kansas City, where they will make their home. Mr. Lingle having resigned his position with the Northwestern here.

Mrs. Fred Gildhouse leaves Thursday for Dallas for a brief visit. Mr. Gildhouse will join her Sunday and they will proceed to New York to make purchases for the store.

Mrs. John W. Bradley and children who have been in Fort Worth for several weeks have left there for Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Bradley will probably take treatment at Mayo Bros.' hospital If an operation is decided upon Mr. Bradley will join her there.

J. C. Straus, who has been in Oklahoma for several months came in yesterday with his family in their automobile. Mrs. Straus and the children will go on to South Texas for a visit after which they will return to again become residents of Wichita Falls. Mr. Straus who has been in the oil brokerage business is planning to develope some leases he holds southwest of Electra.

A party of West Virginia tourists stopped off a few hours here today. The party comprised W. A. Carpenter, county clerk of Roane county, G. M. Duke and son Roy and W. P. Wells and W. W. Poole oil of Spencer, W. Va. The party has been out about two weeks when they arrived here, coming through Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas entering Texas at Texarkana. They left this morning for Burkburnett where they will enter Oklahoma intending to return to West Virginia by way of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. Mr. Carpenter is looking over the country with a view of finding a location that looks good to him.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Councilman M. J. Gardner has returned from a trip to California.

Ed Gardner who has been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is slowly improving. He is now able to walk around with the aid of a cane.

Newton Maer and Dr. H. A. Waller are expected to arrive from their trip to California Thursday night. They left Long Beach, August 5th. Postal cards were received from them today from Grand Canyon, Arizona, dated August 8th.

Misses Voncile and Martha Liddell of Gainesville, are visiting A. M. Liddell here.

Mrs. T. W. Zeigler and sons left last night for a visit with relatives at Marshall, Mo.

Prof. P. E. Pfeiffer has returned from Austin, where he visited his mother and brothers.

Sanford Wilson, a prominent citizen of Archer county, was here today on business. Mr. Wilson says conditions are good in Archer county and nearly all the farmers and ranchmen are prospering. He has cotton on his farm, he says, that promises to yield a bale to the acre.

Charley Smith who is now located at Post City, where he is connected with a drug store for which his brother, J. O. Smith is manager, is spending a few days with friends and relatives here. He reports prosperous conditions at Post City which he says is the best little city to be found anywhere.

Leon Loeb is at Healdton, Okla., on business.

Ira D. Brown is listed as one of the delegates to the convention of the Knights and Ladies of Honor now in session at Fort Worth.

Mrs. G. A. Hawkins and children returned today from a visit with relatives at Spur, Texas.

Deputy Sheriff L. N. Jernigan went to San Antonio last night with a patient to be placed in the state asylum there.

John Waggoner and family and J. W. Clasbey and family will leave tomorrow for a ten days tour of the Panhandle and plains country.

J. B. Ferguson and family and J. N. Potter of Brandon in Hill county, were through here today in an automobile on a trip through the Panhandle and plains sections to Orange City, New Mexico, where they will visit.

Judge W. E. Fitzgerald and family are planning to leave Saturday in their automobile for a trip to Galveston.

W. C. Dysart and wife and son and T. S. Dysart and wife of Collin county were here today in their automobile, an Overland en route to Amarillo to visit relatives.

Thad McMinn of Jester, Okla., was here yesterday and today for a brief visit with his nephew, C. B. Montgomery, whom he had not seen in over 30 years. Mr. McMinn was en route home from Midlothian where he has been attending a reunion of Parsons' Cavalry Brigade, with which he fought in the Civil War. In spite of his years, Mr. McMinn is quite active.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hall of Paducah passed through today en route home from market; Mrs. Hall is a sister of Mrs. J. A. Martin.

Mrs. Susan K. Noel of Waxahachie, dean of women at Trinity University, was here today in the interest of that institution, returning this afternoon. While here she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beavers and family.

C. W. Snider left this afternoon on a business trip to Amarillo.

Miss Mary Hamilton of Chico arrived this afternoon to visit her sister, Mrs. Leslie Humphrey.

H. P. Hodge left this afternoon for Bellevue, Decatur, and other points to the south.

R. G. Fitzpatrick, division superintendent of the Fort Worth & Denver at Childress, was here today.

Mrs. George L. Mater, formerly of this city, but now of Waco, is visiting friends here.

Judge Edgar Scurry returned this afternoon from a trip to New Mexico points.

Mrs. Wyley Wyatt and daughter, Miss Orvetta, went to Dallas today.

J. J. Perkins left this afternoon for Clovis, New Mexico on business.

S. J. Heyser left this afternoon to visit his old home at Putnam, Callahan county.

JUST IN TIME.

Some Wichita Falls People May Wait Till It's Too Late.

Don't wait until too late.
Be sure to be in time.
Just in time with kidney ills.
Means curing the backache, the dizziness, the urinary disorders.
That so often come with kidney troubles.
Doan's Kidney Pills are for this very purpose.
Here is Wichita Falls testimony of their worth.

Mrs. C. E. Sprouls, 408 Lee St. of Wichita Falls, says: "I was in bad shape with rheumatic pains in my arms and shoulders. My feet and hands were also swollen. I felt depressed and worn-out and my health was very poor. I used only one box of Doan's Kidney Pills when I was in much better health. The dropsical swellings were removed and the rheumatic pains dispersed."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Sprouls had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Bualo, N. Y.

FRANK M'INNIS' DEATH RESULT OF VIOLENCE

Grand Jury at Terrell Investigating Death of Wichita Falls Man at Insane Hospital.

Frank McInnis whose death occurred at the hospital for the insane at Terrell last week died as the result of injuries received at the hands of one of the attendants of the hospital. This information has become public. The superintendent of the asylum in reporting the death of McInnis to his family here made known this fact. A post mortem examination made by physicians here after the body was brought home confirmed the statement of the superintendent.

District Attorney Leslie Humphrey got into communication with authorities at Terrell, and learned that the death of McInnis had been taken up by the grand jury there which was investigating the circumstances of his death. No details of the matter are known here and it is not known whether the killing of McInnis was a criminal act or not.

CELEBRATING COMPLETION DALLAS-SHREVEPORT HIGHWAY

Canton, Texas, August 11.—Citizens of six Texas counties and one Louisiana county were to gather today on the bridge over Nueces river in Van Zandt county for a two-day celebration of the completion of the Dallas-Shreveport Highway. Counties along this road have appropriated money for hard surface roads. Most of the construction has been completed. Plans were made to entertain large crowds during the celebration.

Hugh Underwood of Denton, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Martin.

MAY RESTORE THE USE OF BAT IN THE PENITENTIARY

Investigating Committee Said to Favor More Severe Punishment for State Convicts.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 11.—Resumption of the use of the bat or at least some change in the present plan of punishing prisoners may be recommended in the report of the state penitentiary investigating committee appointed by the senate of the Thirty-fourth legislature. For weeks the members of the committee have been making a careful and systematic investigation of the state penal institutions and farms.

It is the finding of some members of the committee at least, that more efficiency could surely be attained by adopting less humane methods and using such steps as may be necessary to punish at least those who refuse to work or do the bidding of the prison management. Special instances will be cited of certain convicts who have absolutely refused to do any work and who have been punished by confinement. The prisoners, according to one member of the committee, are well aware of the fact that they are not going to be allowed to starve to death and if they are really lazy they ask nothing more than confinement and the right to stay away from work of any kind.

Claim Advantages Taken.

The committee reports will also show that, although the prison commissioners have a right to punish the prisoners now, nothing of this kind has been attempted by corporal punishment, with the result that advantage has been taken by prisoners in numerous instances. Such refusals, together with hours of labor for those on the farms, that are certainly more inviting than the hours of average farmers, tend to make prison farms anything but a paying proposition.

It is said the former era commemrated by the excessive use of the bat has reached the opposite point, where no punishment at all is meted out even though some is very necessary at times. The prisoners were found to be well treated, well fed and clothed and housed above the average of many thousands of workers of the state in industrial and agricultural occupations.

Since individual reports will be written by the members of the committee, five in number, it is known that some very pertinent recommendations will be made. These individual reports will be taken up and a general report will be formulated from the individual reports.

The members of the committee appointed by the senate are Chairman James Harley of Seguin, Senators H. P. Brelsford of Eastland county, John Bailey of DeWitt county, W. C. Morrow of Hill county and Stephen King of Naogdoches.

CLINT WOOD'S WELL ON SEREIN TRACT IS MAKING 250 BARRELS DAILY

With a production of 250 barrels daily after the shot, the Clint Woods well on the Serein tract, off-setting the Schulz well in the Burkburnett field, promises to be one of the best producers in that section and is expected to attract still more attention to the Schulz vicinity where Mr. Woods drilled in his first one several months ago.

The drilling in the Serein well and the attendant circumstances, illustrate the fickleness of fortune in the oil game. W. W. Silk had an interest in this well, but when the sand was first reached and the well appeared to be good for only about fifteen barrels, he sold his interest to Mr. Woods. Shortly afterward the well was shot and then made 250 barrels in the first 24 hours.

Dr. Miller's Auto Found In A Garage At Alvord, Texas

The automobile of Dr. R. L. Miller which was stolen from in front of a downtown drug store nearly a week ago, has been located in a garage at Alvord, Texas, and will be brought back here shortly. A traveling man who had heard of the theft, recognized the car and at once communicated with Dr. Miller.

The car is said to have been left at the garage by parties who said they wished to have some repairs made, promising to return for the car shortly. They failed to come back.

WITH RUSSIANS IN TURKISH ARMENIA

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF SOME DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

NAPOLEONS FEAT OUTDONE

Not Once But Many Times Russians Have Crossed Worse Passes Than Those of Alps

A Russian Army Camp in Turkish Armenia, Aug. 11.—The Russian army that is in pursuit of the elusive Turks in this region have, at this writing reached the Valley of the Habarr, an affluent of the Tigris, at a point sixty miles south of Van.

On June 2, the right flank of the Russian forces engaged the Turks under Hallid Bey, near the Tigris, and fought until nightfall, when the Turks made off into the darkness. The Armenian volunteers, who are doing some of the best fighting for the Russians, began the battle at 9 o'clock in the morning and sustained it alone on the open ground until noon when General T's cavalry from Sarai came into action. The artillery was brought up in the afternoon, but by then Hallid Bey had taken a position on inaccessible mountains, and since then there has been no contact with him.

Whatever may be true of atrocity stories from other sources, it is certainly a fact that the warfare in Armenia has resulted in the killing of more non-combatants than soldiers, and it is doubtful if there is any other area in the world where the war is so plainly a case of murder.

Corpse Strewn Trails.

The Associated Press correspondent has himself seen the corpses of noncombatants, both men and women, strewn along every trail that the Russian army has traversed. On June 4, while climbing a pass at least 10,000 feet above sea level, two remarkably handsome Armenians were seen slain beside the road, and nearby lay a Kurdish girl, dead from starvation and hardship. In a niche of the rocks of the high mountain pass there was found a destried baby softly crying beneath a saddle blanket.

At one point a group of thirty Armenian women gathered at the midday halting place of the Russian soldiers on the crest of the pass, and moaned for food and clothes, but there was nothing to spare them, as the soldiers themselves were without bread or fuel to cook their superabundant mutton. They were in a district where even dry weeds failed them for fire-burning purposes, and there were no more villages to destroy for roof timbers. Even the veteran campaigners of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 and of every Russian campaign since then are sickened by the conditions with which they come in daily contact in this devastated land, and especially by the emergence of the brute instincts to kill and destroy.

The roads and sheep paths everywhere are bestrewn with the possessions of the Kurds of Van vilayet and on the mountains and in the valleys there graze countless thousands of their abandoned sheep. Dead horses, broken saddles, harness and torn uniforms testify also to the rapid weakening of the Turkish regulars.

A Bridge of Rugs.

One mountain stream was found bridged with rugs and carpets laid on rough timbers from a neighboring village. Another was formed of the bodies of sheep, similiarly supported.

The Kurds have borne the brunt of the Turkish retreat, and in addition to the leaving behind of their cattle, they have abandoned their rich carpets and rugs, and so much rough carded wool, that in places the wool lies thick enough to pave the muddy roads.

The Russian military students in this camp claim that the present progress of their forces has cast a shade even upon the crossings of the Alps by Hannibal and Napoleon. Almost daily this army has had to cross worse than Alpine heights. The best maps have proven unreliable, and there have been no competent native guides. Detachments have gone three or four days at a time without a pound of bread or rye toast, and a general halt was made necessary today by the almost total lack of salt, sugar, bread and barley. The horses have climbed up and down many steep slopes 2,000 feet high on grass alone. The last great pass, a snowy waste of many miles, is marked by scores of dead and dying horses. In some places the ground to be traversed was covered with snow hundreds of feet deep. In other places horses had to be led over narrow, melting snow bridges across swirling streams. To slip was to be engulfed and that fate befell three of the Russian soldiers.

Heat Blisters, Frost Freezes.

In the sunshine it is blistering and blinding, at night there is frost. Last night fresh snow fell on the heights around the camp. The camel train arrived last night, 24 hours late. The men had to sleep the night before in the open. Scarcely a dozen camp fires of scanty dried stubble blazed long enough to boil tea and those too thinly covered to sleep had to walk in the dark to avoid freezing.

To complete the desperation, the bivouac chanced to be in a place overgrown with poisonous weeds which the starving horses ate greedily. As a result fifty or sixty including General N's mount were dead before morning.

For a week life has been reduced to its elements. Thousands of men think day and night of nothing but the primal animal needs. Warmth, food and rest are paradise here. The Russian soldier and still more the Armenian volunteer, is resourceful. Failing tea, bread, and meat, he fares forth to milk fat-tailed or Angora sheep. Boots are wearing out and of course, there is no depot. Here, too, the soldiers resort to self help with the aid of a freshly skinned horse hide.

Yet there has been scarcely a word of complaint and the chief regret is that they have been unable to force their enemy to accept a decisive engagement.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN OKLAHOMA OIL TODAY

Mid-Continent Crude Goes to 60 Cents When Prairie Oil Company Posts Five Cent Advance.

By Associated Press.

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 11.—The Prairie Oil and Gas Company this morning posted an advance of five cents a barrel for Mid Continent crude oil, making it 60 cents a barrel the price paid. Other purchasing agencies have met the price.

FORECLOSURE SUIT AGAINST COLLEGE AT STAMFORD

Waco, Texas, Aug. 11.—Suit has been filed in the 74th ditsrict court here by the Southern Union Life Insurance Company of Waco against the Stamford Collegiate Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South for $30,000 for debt and foreclosure. In the same connection, the same company has filed suit against R. L. Penick and fourteen other defendants for $1,000 each, they being sureties for the Stamford Collegiate Institute.

Market Report

Fort Worth Livestock

By Associated Press.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 11.—Cattle receipts 200 head, the market brisk; beeves, $5.75@7.50. Hog receipts, 1,000 head, the market five to ten cents advance; lights $7.95@8.00. Sheep, receipts 2,000 head, the market steady; lambs, $7@8.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Aug. 11.—Cash wheat No. 2 hard, $1.23@1.36; No. 2 red, $1.18@1.19. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 75@76 1-2. Oats, No. 2 white, 61 1-2@62.

Chicago Grain Futures.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Rapid harvesting under favorable conditions in the spring crop states caused declines today in all deliveries of wheat except September. Opening prices ranged from a shade to 5-8 lower. Corn showed firmness. Prices opened unchanged to 1-8 to 1-4 higher. Delayed threshing gave strength to oats. Wheat closed $1.09 5-8nra .6Woh CMFW CW closed, Sept., $1.09 5-8; Dec. $1.09 1-8; May, $1.15 1-4. Corn, Sept., 75 3-8; Dec., 64 3-8; May, 66 1-2. Oats, Sept., 41; Dec. 45 3-4; May, 43 5-8.

New York Cotton Futures.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 11.—Uncertainty as to whether the drouthy conditions in the southwest have been fully relieved and easier cables caused some scattered covering in the cotton market here today. The opening was unchanged to 2 points higher. General business was quiet during the afternoon but there was further scattered covering an dprices worked from 15 to 18 points net higher. Cotton closed firm. Oct., $9.45; Dec., $9.75; Jan $9.88; March, $10.11, and May, $10.36.

VETERAN FALLS DEAD AT BRIGADE REUNION.

By Associated Press.

Ennis, Tex., Aug. 11.—At the morning session of the Ross, Ectors-Granbury Brigade here today W. N. Laney, a member of the Hoskin Batter, Ector Brigade of Naples, Texas, fell over dead in his seat. The old gentleman had been talking with his comrades and without a word fell over dead.

AMERICANS CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF COUNTERFEITING

By Associated Press.

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 11.—Passengers arriving from Tampico today reported that four American residents there have been sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary charged with counterfeiting. It was reported that these Americans had been placed aboard the Mexican gunboat Bravo and would be sent to Vera Cruz.

PRINE OF AMERICAN BREWERS ON STAND WEDNESDAY

By Associated Press.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 11.—H. Prine of the American Brewing Association continued on the stand Wednesday on the brewery case. He was questioned about the agreement of Texas brewers not to furnish the saloonkeepers with fixtures. The State claimed this agreement was in restraint of trade as it discouraged competition.

EVEN SOLDIERS HAVE TO PAY CHURCH TAX IN GERMANY

Berlin.—Fighting for the Fatherland does not exempt one from paying the universal church tax, according to a ruling by the highest authorities who have been deliberating on countless appeals for an opinion on this question.

The "chief church council" of the evangelical church decides that a man does not sever his connection with his church by going to the front and that if he worships at a field church he does so free of charge, so that his responsibility to his regular congregation does not cease—financially at least.

Only a minor proportion of Germans are members of a church or attend services of any character (because of the tax it has been claimed) but they are nevertheless not immune unless they can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that they hold no religion whatsoever or have no religious connections—such as a wife who attends church, or such as having been married by a minister. The great bulk of the soldiers at the front thus are affected by the ruling.

Ninety degrees has been the maximum temperature for this city since the rain of Sunday night, while the nights have seen the thermometer drop as low as sixty. The change is more than welcome after the decidedly hot weather of last week.

PRESERVING TIME!

Remember we carry a full line of Spices—both whole and ground. All the various seeds used for flavoring—color pastes, Crosse & Blackwell's Malt and Tarragon Vinegar, Olive Oil, etc. Remember—we specialize in these as in Teas and Coffee.

WE ROAST COFFEE EVERY DAY

824 Indiana **Bert Bean Coffee House** Telephone 35

Classified Ads

In The Daily Times bring prompt results, at little cost.

Wichita Daily Times

Weather Forecast

Unsettled tonight and Saturday; probably showers and thunderstorms.

Volume IX. WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915 Number 79

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM BANDITS HAS BEEN REPORTED

MEXICAN IS KILLED BY SOLDIERS WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM AUTOMOBILE NEAR LYFORD TODAY.

AUTHORITIES HAVE CONTROL

Rangers, Soldiers and Civil Officers Heavily Armed Patrol Extensive Area to the North of Brownsville and Have Situation Well in Hand.

By Associated Press.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 13.—One Mexican was killed today near Lyford, Texas, a short distance north of here, by soldiers and peace officers. The soldiers shortly before daylight went to a ranch house near Lyford where it was reported the Mexican accused of wounding a night watchman, Fritz Georgia, at Lyford last week, was in hiding. The Mexican was arrested and was shot when he made a break to escape from the automobile in which he was being carried to town.

Rangers and United States regulars, today had the upper hand apparently, through a section extending 100 miles north of Brownsville. Details of soldiers ptrolled every town along the railroad reinforced by Texas Rangers and civil officers all heavily armed and armed men were traveling from town to town half filling the smoking cars of the trains.

Reports of fighting between bandits and citizens last night at Edinburg, today are shown to be erroneous.

Officials here, in answer to the statement of General Nassarette, the Carranza general at Matamoras, that he did not have more than 500 soldiers, says that there are more than 2,000 troops in the zone described by the Mexican general. Nassarette had made the statement to sho wthat the supposed 1000 Mexicans reported to have crossed the Rio Grande were not Carranzistas as reported.

INTER-AMERICAN APPEAL WILL BE FORWARDED TODAY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The inter-American appeal to all factions in Mexico, formulated by the Pan-American diplomats is expected to be forwarded today. The text will not be made public until it has been communicated to all heads of the factions and the governors of the Mexican states. Secretary Lansing said today that there would be no further conference of the Latin-American diplomats until replies had been received. No change in the Vera Cruz situation was recorded in the Navy department dispatches.

Secretary Daniels said the battleships were on their way to southern waters for target practice. Today the ships are off the Florida Coast. They will go directly to Mexican waters is generally believed.

The offer of General Villa of three months truce for a peace convention has not been acted on by the government. Announcement was made here today on behalf of General Villa that all the civil and military elements of his party would eliminate themselves if necessary to the success of the peace convention.

PRESIDENT ORDERS THAT TROOPS BE IN READINESS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson took up the situation on the Mexican border today with Acting Secretary Breckinridge of the war department and gave directions that sufficient troops be held ready for any emergency. At the war department Governor Ferguson's telegram asking for more troops is being held awaiting any further word from Major General Funston.

There was no disorder reported today and further troops have not been asked by General Funston.

A detailed statemtn of the distribution of the troops has ben laid before the president and officials take the view that the army can be used further only if the governor of Texas were to certify that he cannot control the situation with the state authorities and ask for federal roops.

THE BRITISH STEAMER JACONA TORPEDOED

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 13.—The 3000 ton British steamer, Jacona, which was engaged in the Trans-Atlantic trade has been sunk. The captain and nine members of the crew were saved.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR MORE TROOPS

ANXIOUS TO GIVE ALL THE RELIEF POSSIBLE FOR THE TEXAS BORDER FROM MEXICAN RAIDS

READY TO SEND MORE TROOPS

Has Sent Funston to Scene and Given Him Authority to Call for as Many Troops as He Thinks Necessary to Compose Dusturbance.

By Associated Press.

Rockport, Texas, Aug. 13.—Governor Ferguson, who Tuesday telegraphed President Wilson calling attention to the border raids and to the gravity of the situation, that a reign of terror exists; that American lives are endangered and asking for a fifty per cent increase in the federal troops on the border is in receipt of the following answer:

"Appreciate conditions stated in your telegram of the 11th. The general commanding on the border has been authorized to do everything possible under the existing laws of the United States and has been informed that any additional troops he may need will be sent to him. We are relying on him to inform us of the necessities of the situation and to confer with you.

"WOODROW WILSON."

WILSON BEGINS WORK ON DEFENSE PROGRAM

Daniels Gives the President a General Outline of the Prospects for Improving the Navy.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Preliminary work on his plans for strengthening the national defense was begun by President Wilson immediately after his return from Cornish. Secretary Daniels gave the president the general outline of proposals for improving the navy and arrangements were made for an early conference with Secretary Garrison regarding the army.

It was said at the White House that the president would present a comprehensive plan to Congress in December. He will determine upon details after conferences with the heads of the war and navy departments and the chairman of the military and naval affairs committees of the Senate and House. Then he will take up the question of providing the money necessary for the increased expenses.

Secretary Daniels had not completed the formal report prepared by the general board and advisory council of the navy department, for which the president called just before leaving for Cornish. He will be at the White House again Monday for further discussion and will put the finishing touches to his report after that meeting.

Mr. Daniels indicated that the building program would include a striking increase in the number of submarines. He would not confirm reports that he would recommend the building of four battleships.

Secretary Garrison has his report on the army well advanced. A special board of officers has been studying the situation for several months and Major General Goethals has prepared a special report on the defenses of the Panama Canal.

VILLISTAS ROUTED IN STATE OF QUERTARO

By Associated Press.

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 13.—A message from General Maycott at San Juan Del Rio, state of Quertaro, dated Wednesday, August 11, reports a rout of Villistas troops with a loss of 200 dead to the latter and the capture of large amount of food and supplies.

Villa's proposal was contained in a telegram from Diaz Lombardo, his secretary of state to his agency here.

"If the peace conference between the factions reaches a successful end," Lombardo's message reads, "not only General Villa but all the civil and militarp elements affiliated with the convention party will be disposed to eliminate themselves with the single condition that the men who are placed in charge of the new situation shall solemnly agree to restore constitutional order and that they shall not be drawn for their officials from the Cientfugo or reactionary parties."

Striking Views Depicting Operations Of Allies In The Dardanelles Campaign

FRENCH BATTERY IN ACTION NEAR SEDDUL-BAHR FORT AT CAPE HELLES

In the accompanying illustration are shown two photographs taken at the Dardanelles a little over a month ago. One shows a French gun in action near Seddul-Bahr; the other a fort scene at Cape Helles. These photographs are authentic and are vouched for by the British government.

MYSTERY OF HANDCUFFED WOMAN UNEXPLAINED

Man and Woman Handcuffed Together Ride Lake Car to Town and Disappear

Passengers on a car from the lake about 10 o'clock Thursday night were somewhat shocked when a man and woman, their wrists fastened together by hand-cuffs, got on the car, and made the trip to town. Local officers could shed no light on the matter this morning, saying they knew of no arrests in which a woman figured. The couple got on the car at Eighth and Ohio.

The most plausible explanation of the affair seems to be that it was somebody's idea of a joke. The man and woman appeared quite calm and if either was under arrest, it was not causing much worry. In the absence of any information on the subject, it is perfectly all right to imagine that Susie Sherlock, the silent sleuthess, tracked some evil-doer 14,000 miles, at last cornering him at Lake Wichita, just as he was about to get away with the papers that showed the title to the seven billion dollar estate. It is also perfectly proper to imagine that the woman was none other than Slippery Sal, the society shop-lifter relentlessly pursued and captured for lifting a dozen eggs.

But for those not gifted with such imagination the incident of Thursday night must remain a mystery.

Later members of the police department ascertained that the couple were a deputy sheriff from Oklahoma and his lady friend, who adopted that method of acting devilish. The visiting officer went home early today.

GERMAN CIVILIANS IN BELGIUM ORDERED TO RETURN.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says the German authorities in Belgium have advised all German civilians to return immediately to Germany, presumably to avoid the hardships during the winter in Belgium.

GENERAL SCOTT WILL REMAIN AT EL PASO

Chief of Staff of Army Is Now Reporting Directly to the State Department.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, has been ordered to remain in El Paso to be ready for any mission the state department may have on the border. General Scott is reporting directly to Secretary Lansing. No more troops were ordered today to the border.

George Joseph Smith Bathtub Brides' Murderer Hanged

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 13.—George Joseph Smith, the wife murderer, was hanged today at Maidstone.

Smith was found guilty by a jury on July 1. He was accused of murdering three wives in order to collect insurance money on their lives. In each case the victim was found drowned in a bath tub soon after the wedding ceremony. The court complimenting the jury on its verdict declared that the prisoner had gone through the ceremony with two other women both of whom he had robbed of money.

Cancellation Of Orders For Wheat Puzzles Operators

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Cancellation yesterday by the representatives of the allies of contracts aggregating nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat bought for September shipment to Europe today puzzled the grain trade. James A. Patton, a former board of trade operator today said:

"If peace were in sight Europe would still want wheat and she would have the credit to get it. The cancellation of orders therefore would seem to indicate one of two things, either Europe has found a source of new supply or finds that she has not the money to pay for the orders cancelled.

ABOUT THIRTY DOGS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED HERE

Dog Catcher Now Making Rounds and Many Canines Are Being Picked up and Taken to Pound.

About 30 dogs whose owners, if they have any owners, were not interested enough in them to provide tags, have been executed at the dog pound by the police. Probably a score more are awaiting execution if their owners do not speed to the rescue. The dogs are kept for 48 hours, then advertised for 24 hours, and if their owners have not appeared by then, a rifle puts an end to the canine's troubles. A dog catcher has been employed on a basis of 50 cents per head, to round up the untagged canines.

GERMANS RELEASE AMERICAN OIL STEAMER AND CARGO.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The American oil Steamer, Wico taken by German warships to Swinemuende has been released and facilities have been given for repairs. Her cargo also has been released.

QUIET AT OSCOLA, ARK. FOLLOWING MOB'S WORK

Trial of Bootlegger Charged With the Murder of Sheriff was Opened There This Morning.

By Associated Press.

Oceola, Ark., Aug. 13.—Despite that fact that Andy Crum, alleged leader of the bootleggers on island 37 was shot to death in jail late yesterday, quiet prevailed here today when 20 other inhabitants of the island were placed on trial on the charges growing out of the killing of Sheriff Mauldin of Mississippi county in a battle with bootleggers on the island.

Bob Kenton, another property owner on the island who shared the cell with Crum was not molested by the mob. He said that Crum was shot while begging for his life.

"For God's sake, men give me a chance for my life" were his last words, according to Kenton.

Crum was arrested in connection with the killing of S. D. Mauldin, sheriff of Mississippi County, Arkansas, in a raid by the sheriff and a posse on alleged blind tigers on Island 37 in the Mississippi river July 31.

Crum had been in jail at Marion, Ark., for safe keeping, as public sentiment after the slaying of the sheriff was high against the men arrested, but in company with Robert Kenton and several other white men and sixteen negro prisoners, was brought here yesterday for trial at a special session of court set for Friday.

No harm was offered the other prisoners.

Bert Spring, a negro who is charged with the actual slaying of Sheriff Mauldin, died in jail Thursday at Marion from wounds received while resisting arrest.

KINGSVILLE GUARDS AGAINST BORDER RAIDERS

By Associated Press.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 13.—Rumors that border bandits are crossing the Santa Gertrudes ranch and are headed toward Kingsville have led to the organization of night guards to patrol the residential section of that town by night. The street lights burned all night last night instead of being turned off at 11 p. m.

A GENERAL RAINFALL OVER CENTRAL TEXAS

Six Week's Drouth Broken Last Night At Waco and Throughout That That Section of the State.

By Associated Press.

Waco, Texas, Aug. 13.—A drouth of six weeks was broken last night; the rainfall amounted to .76 of an inch. Rain was reported general over Central Texas.

TEUTONIC ADVANCE ON BALTIC FLANK BROUGHT TO A CHECK BY RUSSIANS

RUSSIANS HOLD GERMANS TO THE EAST OF WARSAW PETROGRAD REPORT SAYS

German Baltic Campaign Brought to a Standstill and Russian Forces Are Threatening the German Line of Communication There.

By Associated Press.

Petrograd, Aug. 13.—The Russian armies having successfully extracted themselves from the Warsaw sack in which the German tried to trap them are now successfully holding back the Germans at Blallystok on a line 70 miles to the east of Warsaw and on both sides of the railroad between the Polish capital and Blallystok.

The German Baltic campaign appears to be at a standstill with the Russians astride the highway between Volkomis and Poniewerch threatening communication between these invading armies. The Germans are approaching slightly nearer Kovno thep are pounding that position with their heavy guns to which Russian artillery is answering with telling effect.

Peasants who have escaped from enforced labor with the Germans tell of the deliberate preparation of the latter before Kovno. They have built cement platforms for their heavy guns and have constructed paved roads to the westward.

MENZIE AND STURM TO DRILL WELL IN MEXICO

Local Contractors Will Put Down a Test Well on the Mexican Side of the Rio Grande.

The efforts of some Mexicans to annex part of Texas have no terrors for Messrs. Menzie and Sturm, oil contractors of this city. They have accepted a contract to put down a well on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, 30 miles from Eagle Pass. This is not at the scene of the recent trouble, but has been the theatre of fighting more than once in recent years. The possibility of being shot at, however, has not deterred the contractors from signing up.

This firm is about to complete a well near Goree, in Knox county, where they are down about 2000 feet in a test for the Resurrection Oil Company. Preliminary indications were very favorable, but so far no pay sand has been reached.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED BY ITALIAN ALPINE TROOPS.

By Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 13.—The effectiveness of the Italian Alpine troops in repulsing two Austrian attempts to cross the frontier through passes of the Alps at an altitude of 10,000 feet is praised by the Italian war office in a bulletin just issued which says:

"In the steep rugged zone of the Se Surva Valley the enemy who on the fourth had reconnoitered by patrols which were immediately driven back through the Zlegz pass at about 10,000 feet delivered an attack on the night of the 9th across the Forno glacier against our troops posted near the hotel of the same name while another detachment advanced through Cedarvale Pass 11,000 feet high, against those of our troops who occupied Capen Cedez. The watchfulness of our Alpine troops who withstanding the attack over the glacier and through the pass succeeded in frustrating this bold double manuver. He was then counter attacked and forced to flee.

BODY OF CAPTAIN KNOX ACCORDED MILITARY HONORS

By Associated Press.

Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 13.—Military honors today were accorded the body of Captain George H. Knox, who was killed here yesterday when an aeroplane fell a distance of 350 feet.

Lieutenant R. B. Sutton who also fell with the aeroplane at the time Captain Knox was killed is in the hospital but will be out within three days according to physicians.

ON THE VERTZ AND BUG RIVERS GERMANS HAVE LOST HEAVILY

RUSSIANS BY A SUCCESSION OF COUNTER ATTACKS AND REINFORCEMENTS PROTECT THEIR BALTIC FLANK.

ROAD TO PETROGRAD OPEN

German Efforts to Cut Railroad At Dvinsk Have so far Failed—Balkan Situation Expected to Come to Head in the Very Near Future.

SIEDLCE CAPTURED BY GERMAN TROOPS.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Polish city Siedlce, 55 miles southeast of Warsaw has been captured by the Germans. Announcement to this effect was made todap at army headquatrers.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 13.—The Russians have brought to a check the Baltic flank of the German armies which are struggling to cut the Warsaw-Petrograd railway and battling along the Drina beyond which lie the roads to the Russian capital. This has been accomplished with the aid of reinforcements and by virtue of one counter attack after another. The fortress of Kovno still holds out. German attacks toward Riga have been repulsed and the railway junction at Dvinsk remains in Russian hands.

From Ostrolenka north of Warsaw to Chelm in the south the Teutons claim to have made further progress but at the junction of the Vietrz and Bug rivers they apparently have been thrown back with heavy losses. The fact that the Germans are able to advance with comparative rapidity due east of Warsaw while the Russians have checked them in the Baltic section has given rise to the impression in England and in Russia that the stout resistance accorded by the Russian wings will assure the safe withdrawal of the main body of the Russian troops from the Warsaw salient. Contrary to many reports the main line of communication between the Polish capital and Petrograd has not been cut through. Itwould be cut if the Germans were to take Dvinsk. The approaching assembly of the Serbian and Greek parliament gives promise of bringing the Balkan situation to a head, though for the moment Greece and Serbia remain obdurate in their refusal to concede territory.

MISSION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR RIFLES

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The Mission, Texas, Chamber of Commerce today wired the National Rifle Association here asking for rifles and ammunition immediately.

The National Rifle Association distributes used army rifles to rifle clubs for practice. Lieutenant Jones, secretary of the association, said the Mission people would have to form a club before the guns could be sent them and that would take three or four months.

DRUMMER BAY OF CHICAMAGUA RETIRES FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The last officer on the active list of the United States army who saw service in the war between the states was placed on the retired list today when Colonel John L. Clem, quartermasters department, reached the age of 64 years and wound up his official duties.

Colonel Clem was known as the Drummer Boy of Chicamagua because as a lad of ten he ran away from home and attached himself to the 22nd Michigan infantry regiment and beat the drum in some of the bloodiest battles in which that regiment took part.

Tick Eradication Carried In Wichita County 307 to 137

By a vote of 307 to 137, Wichita county voted on July 24 to adopt tick eradication measures. The vote was canvassed this morning, and while unofficial figures had already made it appear certain that eradication had carried, the definite result was not known until today. The eradication measures will be inaugurated as soon as the result of the canvass has been published. The returns follow:

Box—	For	Against
1 City Hall	35	23
2 Court House	37	11
3 Allendale	0	19
4 Cashion	..	..
5 Burkburnett	38	10
6 Iowa Park	..	..
7 Denny	4	1
8 Beaver Creek	0	4
9 Clara	..	..
10 Electra	44	10
11 Bridge	19	14
12 Carbarn	56	21
13 Court House	74	24
Total	307	137

No elections were held at Cashion, Clara or Iowa Park.

Official Canvass Shows Anti Majority Was 528

Wichita county's majority against prohibition on July 31 was 528, according to the official returns as canvassed by the county commissioners this morning in special session. The returns are substantially the same as those published in The Times at the time of the election as follows:

Box—	Pro	Anti
1 City Hall	95	343
2 Court House	122	271
3 Allendale	16	13
4 Cashion	33	28
5 Burkburnett	137	95
6 Iowa Park	135	46
7 Denny	19	14
8 Beaver Creek	12	6
9 Clara	9	30
10 Electra	197	179
11 Bridge Box	52	125
12 Carbarn	203	328
13 Court House	232	206
Total	1,262	1790

The discrepancy between these figures and those formerly published was caused by conflicting reports as to the number of dry votes at the Beaver Creek box.

How 600 Year Reign Of Turks At Van Came To End

Van, Turkish Armenia.—The 600 year reign of the Turk has been brought to an end, for the present at least, in both the town and the vilayet of Van. It is no longer strictly correct to date this correspondence as coming from Turkish Armenia, at the same time it is a question whether Van may yet be considered an independent state or whether it will be annexed by Russia. A foundation of Armenian autonomy has been laid, however, by the naming of one of the Armenian leaders, Aram, who was a former supervisor of schools, as civil governor and the establishment of a provisional administration.

The vilayet of Van has an area of about 15,000 square miles with a population of several hundred thousand. The story of the revolt, by which Turkey has lost control of this ancient region, has not hitherto been told with much fullness. In the midst of the racial war, with its innumerable massacres and scattered disorders, it was impossible to gather a comprehensive view of the situation and even now the story of the burghers' fight for freedom must be discounted by the possibility of the Turks' return—although that is regarded as remote.

How Trouble Started.

The origin of the revolt, of course, is found in the hereditary discord between the races and religions of Van but the uprising of the Armenians was more specifically due to the conduct of Jevdett Bey, the Turkish governor general of the vilayet of Van, in demanding Armenian recruits to the Turkish cause and in the severe measures he took when these recruits were not forthcoming.

During the Turkish mobilization, the Armenians were singled out to do menial work and were not well fed. Disarmed, they were exposed to the fury of their hereditary enemies, the Turks and Kurds, and an uprising became inevitable, although it was neither sought by the revolutionary leaders nor by prudent Turks. Even Jevdett Bey, who is a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha, the minister of war, seemed at first disposed to peace. He consulted the Armenian leaders frequently and they trusted his professed sincerity, but when he returned from the Turkish front, facing the Russians at Sarai, early in the spring he suddenly demanded three thousand additional Armenian recruits. The men were promised, but perhaps not sincerely.

Trouble first arose between the sturdy Armenian mountaineers of Shadach and their Kurdish neighbors. Jeydett Bey then said that if the Armenians of Van stirred he would make an end of the race throughout the empire. There was shortly war between Armenian and Kurdish villages in all parts of Turkish Armenia mutual pillage and massacre, though the Armenians then suffered incomparatively more than the Kurds. The Armenian leaders counseled patience and submission and Jevdett Bey persuaded Ishkan and three other revolutionists to undertake a peace mission to Shadakh. On the way they were treacherously murdered, by order of Jevdett Bey, as the Armenians assert.

On April 16, Jevdett summoned Vremyan, another Armenian leader, for a conference and bundled him off to Constantinople. Aram barely escaped seizure. The Armenians now aware of Jevdett's hostile intentions, declared their inability to supply 3000 recruits, but offered 400 and gradual payment of exemption charges for the remainder.

American as Intercessor.

Dr. C. D. Ussher and E. A. Yarrow, of the American mission, accepted the futile office of intercessors. Jevdett was obdurate; he would put down rebellion at all costs, first at Shadakh and then at Van. He tried to force the missionaries to accept a Turkish garrison of fifty soldiers or to give him a written release from responsibility for their safety. They managed the ticklish problem cleverly; when they gave their final answer that the guard might be sent, though it would precipitate war, the Armenians had so far organized their forces that the road from the Turkish camp to the mission was cut off.

Hostilities began April 20 at dawn. Rifle and cannon fire was opened from five strong positions on the old town or business center and on the Armenian residence quarter, called the Gardens, as every house is partly surrounded by vineyards and orchards. By evening houses were afire in all directions. Fifteen Armenian riflemen, reinforced at times by about 1500 youths armed with pistols or hand grenades, manned eighty barricaded houses, connected with trenches and mud walls.

Ammunition was scarce but Prof. Menassian Effendi, head of the normal school and a graduate of Yale's Sheffield school of science, cleverly transformed such chemicals as were at hand and manufactured smokeless and black powder, while mechanics turned brass cartridge shells. The Armenian laboratories soon were issuing 2000 cartridges daily, besides hand grenades. Before the end of the siege they made three brass mortars effective at 1000 yards. Menasian's boys band heartened the fighters with continual music. Women and children carried ammunition and food and water. Fourteen year old Neville Ussher and his recently organized boys' scouts did heroic service in extinguishing fires; reporting and carrying sick and wounded and enfrocing sanitary regulations among 4000 Armenian refugees, who were now overcrowding the mission.

Jevdett now throwin goff the mask of friendship, he had worn, for he had known Dr. Ussher from childhood, threatened bombardment in case a single shot were fired from Armenian trenches near but outside the mission. Dr. Ussher answered that the missionaries could bear no responsibility for acts of individuals beyond their control. Meantime the American missionaries were caring for Turkish as well as Armenian sick and wounded and as the only practical administrators in Van, had organized sanitation, soup kitchens and distribution of bread for the 25,000 refugees who flocked or were driven into Van from the villages. The Armenians organized a city government, with mayor, courts and police and kept better order.

All the American missionaries worked ceaselessly and exectively. Miss Caroline Silliman organized and took charge of a hospital annex for cases of measles. Miss Gertrude Rogers and Miss Elizabeth Ussher helped Miss Bond, superintendent of the hospital, where there were always 150 patients for a fifty patient capacity. Mr. Yarrow discharged a multitude of administrative duties, assisted by Mrs. Yarrow and Mrs. J. C. Raynolds, the veteran of the station, having lived there forty-four years without slackening energy or enthusiasm. Besides these there were, as sharers of the dangers and toils of the siege the eight children of the Usshers and Yarrows and Miss Knapp, a visitor from the Bitlis mission.

In spite of day and night bombardment from the imposing Fortress Rock, an isolated crag rising sheer from the flat plain, immediately adjoining the old town, the handful of Armenians remaining there, cut off from their fellows by the intervening Turkish gardens, shortly captured some of the fortified government buildings in their midst. Thirteen thousand cannon balls or shells were thrown from the fortress into the old town, but mainly fell harmlessly into mud walls, only three lives being lost from the cannonade there.

Excited to New Fury.

At the end of two weeks a runner from Ardetch, the second town of the vilayet, brought news that the governor had butchered all the male and many of the female inhabitants and he alone had escaped to tell the story. He had passed a night under a heap of corpses, he declared, and his story excited the Armenians to a new fury.

Provisions and ammunition were running low when the end came with dramatic suddenness. On May 15-16 all the vessels in the harbor sailed across the Lake of Van with families of Turks and, to mask the coming Turkish retreat, a more furious cannonade was begun; the American mission at last became the target. In two days, half a hundred shells fell in the compound, one little Armenian girl being killed. Altogether 12,000 shells or cannon balls had been fired into the Armenian garden or residence city. At sunset May 16 the large barracks from which an unobstructed fire had been trained on the American mission, disgorged its garrison, who were seen to ride away across the farther hills. The Armenians rushed the last positions of the Turks, including the barracks and set them afire, killing most of the feeble remnant of the garrisons.

There followed a wild night of frenzied rejoicing and incendarism. The old town and the Turkish garden city went up in smoke. Half of Van one of the prettiest cities of Asia, became a ruin. To make matters worse Aram appointed temporary governor, allowed the cutting of shade trees in the Turkish quarter, partly for spite and partly to raise revenues.

The splendidly equipped Turkish hospital was plundered of its invaluable medicines before the missionaries, whose medical supplies were nearly exhausted reached it. They extinguished three incendiary fires started in the hospital.

The Armenians claimed to have had ample provocation for reprisals, the Kurds having committed nameless atrocities and the Turks having executed 160 Armenian prisoners, of whom 80 were sick or wounded, before they retired, shooting besides all the Armenian conscripts in their ranks. The Turks left their own sick and wounded in terrible straits. Seventeen were rescued alive by the Americans. The survivors declared they had had neither food nor water for four days. Scores were dead in their beds, largely of neglect.

Reason for Turkish Retreat.

The explanation of the Turkish retreat came on May 18 in the person of Vartan and 3000 Armenian volunteers, followed by a Russian detachment.

Realizing that revenge must have its limits, both Armenian and Russian commanders delivered Kurdish women and children to the missionaries, to the number of a thousand. The missionaries, however, were without proper medicines or food and were unable to give these refugee the care they required. Diseases have been raging in their narrow quarters

The defense of the Armenian residence quarter was directed mainly by Armenak Yekarian, a noted partisan To the correspondent o fthe Associated Press he related some of the incidents of the struggle. Early in the siege the Turks fired 110 cannor shot or shells at a position held by five Armenians. One was killed and another wounded. Three survivors and eight more riflemen took a house held by 230 Turks, killing at least six.

Coming from a months' wandering over snow bound passes with Russian armies, the Associated Press correspondent rejoiced exceedingly at the sight of the American flag, hospitably displayed to guide him into the town and was enveloped in the peace of the hospitable missionary homes. One Armenian refugee remarked that it was her third escape into the same premises from massacre. Not a year has passed without disquieting rumors of their realization. But the missionaries have steadily pursued their work. Though they have guarded their neutrality and have helped all classes, there is some rejoicing now that the reign of the Turk is at an end. They are taking no sides for or against Russian annexation, which many Armenians prefer to autonomy; they say it will suffice if the Turk does not return to sow discord between the races and the religions of Van.

With The Turkish Army On The Gallipoli Peninsula

Kirthia, Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, Aug. 1.—To be for three days on the firing line with the Ottoman forces facing the Allies armies in this field of operations is an experience which so far as is known only The Associated Press correspondent has enjoyed un to this time.

Field Marshal Liman von Sanders had previously indicated that the situation of the Turks had no secrets in its make-up. Essad Pacha, commander of the Ottoman North Group, at this writing, holding in check the British at AriBournow, was willing also that the region under his control be visited. and Weber Pacha, commanding the South Group, operating against the Allied force at Sid-el-Bahr, merely asked what was desired to be seen.

"Go anywhere," said Weber Pacha, "Turkish right wing, left wing, center, artillery positions, firing line—anywhere."

He summoned one of his aides and instructed him to take the correspondent wherever he wanted to go.

In approaching Weber Pacha's camp it was demonstrated that it is as dangerous behind the modern front as in the firing line. The Allies were giving much attention to a Turkish trench, shot high, missed the trenches, with the result that the bullets by that time almost totally spent, flew over the summit and hummed past the heads of the party.

It was 2:30 p. m. when the camp was reached. General Weber had been taking a nap, but accepted an unintended interruption good-naturedly.

"No objection at all," said Weber Pacha, after he had read a letter from Liman Pacha, in which the correspondent was given permission to visit the North and South Groups—provided their commanders had no objection. Then followed the part of the conversation already given.

Wall of Turkish Pluck.

The situation was most favorable to the Ottoman forces, he continued, Had it not been that the Allied ships literally overwhelmed the peninsula with artillery fire during the landing operations, not a single British or French soldier would have set foot ashore. But for days and days the Allied ships had bombarded every square yard on the southern extreme of the peninsula, making it impossible to move the Ottoman troops, without exposing them to almost instant annihilation. Day after day the Turks dug more trenches and improved them. Then it was that the Allied land forces ran into a wall of Turkish pluck and endurance.

In those days Weber Pacha was in command of the Ottoman forces behind Kum Kale. Here the French tried their luck. General Weber forced them back. The operations against the Asiatic side at Kum Kale were no feint. Weber Pacha has in his possession the "General Order" of the French landing troops. Kum Kale and its neighborhood were to be taken and held at all cost in order that the Turkish batteries in that locality might be captured. It was feared that these batteries would prove a thorn in the side of the Allied troops at Sid-el Bahr; because they could sweep, and at present do sweep, every day, the positions on the Allied right wing.

The French failed to hold Kum Kale, because the Turkish batteries mowed down everything on the ground held by the French troops, and the Ottoman infantry waded in with the bayonet in a manner, which not even the French, no mean performers with the bayonet themselves, could stand. So they re-embarked and went to Sid-el-Bahr, where today, they form the Allied right wing and are almost daily subjected to a galling fire by the Turkish batteries they were to silence. At any rate the British forces form the left wing at Sid-el-Bahr, which is out of effective reach of the Turkish "Rum Kale" batteries.

Early in May, General Weber was transferred to command the South Group of the Ottoman forces of Gallipoli.

Every Foot Fire Swept.

About four in the afternoon the first visit to the actual Sid-el-Bahr front was made by the Associated Press correspondent. The route taken led across a stretch of country on which the Allied ships and land artillery have thrown tens of thousands of shot and shrapnel. For miles the earth is scarred with the holes and furrows of exploded projectiles. Fragments of steel are almost as common as rocks on a New England field. Within a few square yards one can find parts of projectiles of every calibre and description—from the three-inch shells of field artillery to the 15-inch giants of the superdreadnaught Queen Elizabeth. Some of the holes torn into the ground are large enough to completely hide several men on horseback. Despite this withering fire the Ottoman troops held their ground.

The spirit of the Turkish soldiers in this position was excellent. The men were resting on the ground when the party aproached. Instantly they were on their feet. A lusty "merhaba," came from hundreds of strong throats. To an inquiry how they felt, the men replied with a sincere: "Very good, sir," and smiling faces, despite the shrapnel which kept on coming, and the spent Allied rifle balls which hummed above their heads.

"We're not afraid of the English and the French," said several to whom the question implied was put.

"Now comes a part of the approach which is very dangerous," said the officer who acted as guide. "We must take that at a smart pace. The British infantry can't see us, but every bullet which goes high lands on that spot."

Off he started at a canter, followed by the others. The road now led at a right angle to one of the British trenches and bullets whizzed past every instant. Meanwhile some other British battery had taken up the fire and several shrapnel increased the "interest" of the party, which, nevertheless, kept close to a clay bank and continued on its way to the front. More reserve troops were passed and more "merhabas" were heard. Everywhere smiling faces and eyes grateful for the recognition of a salute.

The ride to the actual firing line continued under a shrapnel and shell fire which at times became rather critically uncomfortable. Wounded men were being met now. Most of them walked, a few were carried on stretchers—all were well bandaged, as an inspection established.

"Here is another danger zone," said the officer guide, and sped off. This time the ground had to be covered at full speed. Through low shrub and across rocks he led the way. When the party halted in a dry river bed.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD TO BE APPOINTED.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 13.—It is reported that Governor Ferguson will consider appointment of a new Industrial Accident board when he returns from his vocation on the coast. The term of the present board expires September first. Its member, appointed by former Governor O. B. Colquitt, are Former Governor Joseph D. Sayers, of Austin, O. P. Pyle of Belton and W. J. Moran of Fort Worth. It is said the governor s considering the appointment of an entirely new board. As this board is under the provisions of the Employers Liability Act, the governor's appointments may be deferred until the Supreme Court passes upon the constitutionality of certain phases of the act now under contest.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Of Mrs. Chappell, of Five Years' Standing, Relieved by Cardui.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Sarah M. Chappell of this town, says: "I suffered for five years with womanly troubles, also stomach troubles, and my punishment was more than any one could tell.

I tried most every kind of medicine, but none did me any good.

I read one day about Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I decided to try it. I had not taken but about six bottles until I was almost cured. It did me more good than all the other medicines I had tried, put together.

My friends began asking me why I looked so well, and I told them about Cardui. Several are now taking it."

Do you, lady reader, suffer from any of the ailments due to womanly trouble, such as headache, backache, sideache, sleeplessness, and that everlastingly tired feeling?

If so, let us urge you to give Cardui a trial. We feel confident it will help you, just as it has a million other women in the past half century.

Begin taking Cardui to-day. You won't regret it. All druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper, H.G. 134

Camel CIGARETTES

win every smoker who appreciates quality, smoothness and flavor. They are a *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos—more delightful to the taste than either tobacco smoked straight.

Compare Camels with cigarettes you *think* you like best. They will stand the test against any brand in the world!

Smoke Camels liberally because they can't bite or parch or leave any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

Don't look for premiums or coupons. Cost of choice tobaccos blended in Camel Cigarettes prohibits their use.

CAMELS sell 20 for 10c. If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), send postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with CAMELS, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

SATURDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT

Savings That Go For Beyond the Half-Price Mark!

LADIES' DRESSES

We will offer for Saturday about forty Ladies' Dresses, worth $5 to $7.50, choice **$2 50**

A QUICK CLEARAWAY OF CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

This offer consists of Children's Muslin Teddy Bears, Muslin Bloomers and Muslin Knickerbockers, all well made of good material and neatly trimmed, ages 4 to 12 years, choice **19c**

LADIES' SKIRTS

All the very latest styles and weaves in Silk Taffeta, Voiles, Serges and Gaberdines in plain and fancy efects, an offer made possible only by a lucky purchase, as these are all worth from $7.50 to $10, your choice Saturday **$4 85**

About 10 dozen Children's Muslin Pants, ages 2 to 12 years, special per pair **10c**

Ladies' 10c Bleach Vests, 4 for **25c**

Ladies' Kumfy Cut Bleach Vests 2 for **25c**

Children's Dresses

One line of new and pretty styles worth $1.00, your choice of the entire line **50c**

Children's Dresses

About 3 dozen of the very newest styles in Galitea and Ginghams, value to $2.50, for **$1**

HERE'S OUR FINAL MILLINERY OFFER

We have left possibly three dozen Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, some values up to $5.00, your choice **25c**

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES

About 20 in all sizes 13 to 42, made of good quality Lawn, Batiste, Crepe, Voiles and pretty Pique in plain, white and fancy colors, actual values up to $3.00, for **$1 00**

Ladies' Silk Kimonos

All the very newest and most popular effects in good grade Silk, regular $5 to $7.50 values, special at **$2 98**

ABOUT 10 DOZEN $1.25 to $1.50 MIDDY BLOUSES AT ONLY 98c

$1.00 FRENCH FLORENTINE KIMONO SILKS 69c

Thursday's express brought us over 500 yards of this, the vrey newest weaves in Kimono Silk, all the very newest shades and designs are here. They are 30 inches wide, fast colors and worth $1 yard. Our purchase of them enables us to offer you these absolutely new Silks, per yard **69c**

GOOD SAVINGS FROM OUR MEN'S STORE

Your choice of any Mans Palm Beach Suit in our entire stock in good range of sizes, for only **$5**

Our determination to make a genuine clean-up of all Wool Suits enables us to give you your choice of suits worth up to $25, Saturday **$10**

We are making a sure enough clearaway of those celebrated Dollar Shirts at **79c**

One of the best assortments of $150 Shirts ever placed on a bargain counter, Saturday your choice **$1 19**

SEE THE ADVANCE STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS COATS AND DRESSES THAT CAME IN THIS WEEK

NEW Silks Woolens Crepes Chiffons Trimmings

P. B. M. Co. DEPARTMENT STORE

NEW Ribbons Collars Ties Belts and Purses

TELLS OF CAMPAIGN FOR CLEMENCY OF C. A. MYERS

Statement From County Attorney's Office Relative to Habeas Corpus Proceedings

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 13.—The following statement has been issued from the county attorney of Tarrant county relative to the habeas corpus proceedings through which a reprieve was granted C. A. Myers under sentence to be hanged:

The county attorney's department, being interviewed regarding its attitude with reference to the habeas corpus proceedings and the stay of execution of C. A. Myers, gave out the following statement:

"This department could not, of course, have anticipated the extreme measures taken to procure the writ of habeas corpus, as we are advised that an affidavit was made, stating that Myers had become insane since he was convicted. The clerk of the court of criminal appeals has advised us to this effect, and stated that W. A. Nelson, one of the attorneys who represented the defendant, had made the affidavit before him. This is astonishing, in view of the fact that the contention was made by Mr. Nelson, upon the trial of the case last January, that Myers was at that time and had been for a long time prior thereto, insane. In fact, his only defense upon the trial was that of insanity. If Mr. Nelson believed Myers insane at that time, we are unable to conceive how he can now contend that he ahs become insane since the trial. However, the district court at that time, and the court of criminal appeals thereafter, decided that Myers was sane, hence the necessity for the affidavit that Mr. Nelson made, and the length to which he was driven in the allegations contained therein.

Socialist Activities.

"From unimpeachable information in our possession, we are led to believe that some good people have been, and that others will be, deceived into lending their assistance in an effort to obtain clemency for Myers. Inasmuch as we have in our possession, along with other facts, a letter issued by the Socialist organization in Fort Worth and mailed out with the petitions to the Socialist organizations in Texas, for the purpose of procuring signatures to be presented to Governor Ferguson, and that the letter was anarchistic in its purpose is evidenced by the fact that it was not fathered by a signature, and is in words as follows:

"'Dear Comrade: Get busy at once; let's save a working man from the gallows. Myers struck to save his home. Montague, the man he shot, had blacklisted him, and was trailing him like a hound, taking from hhim every job he got.

"'Get on a horse, Comrade, and ride! Ride for a fellow worker's life and put this petition in the hands of every honest man, regardless of his politics, and rush it in. Hurry, if you get only twenty names, send it to Governor Ferguson at Austin, Texas.

"'Get every man to sign his name and address, and give his occupation. Get busy quick!

"'Yours for the revolution.

"'TEAM NO. 2.'

"'As to what 'Yours for the revolution, Team No. 2,' means, we will leave the public to judge.

"As for the means used to secure the signatures of the people of this county to the petitions filed with the governor, we will only say that we have in our possession an affidavit made by one of the jurors who tried the case, and who signed one of the petitions which speaks for itself, and is as follows:

Jurors Affidavit.

"'The State of Texas, County of Tarrant. Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared W. E. Watson, who, after being by me first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that he was one of the jurors before whom C. A. Myers was tried, in which they, as jurors, assessed the death penalty against the said Myers; that, at said time, he thought the verdict just; that thereafter, to-wit on the 3rd day of August, A. D., 1915, a lawyer came to his place near Mansfield, Texas, where he was working, and represented to affiant that he was from Fort Worth, and told affiant that Marshall Spoonts, the county attorney who prosecuted the said Myers, and one Mr. Powers, one of the attorneys who represented the said Myers, since the excitement attendant upon the homicide and the trial had died down, were of the opinion that the said Myers should have a life sentence in the state penitentiary instead of being hung, and that they, the said Spoonts and said Powers, had sent him to the said affiant for the purpose of obtaining from affiant his signature to a petition addressed to the governor of the state, asking for a commutation of the sentence of the said Myers; that affiant protested against signing the said petition, but was finally prevailed on to do so, and was influenced to do so by reason of the fact that it was represented to him to be the desire of all parties concerned, including the officials who directed the prosecution of the said Myers; that if he had not thought, and if it had not been represented to him that such was the desire of the county attorneys, Mr. Spoonts, he would have persisted in his refusal to sign the same; that the attorney who talked with him was a young fellow, looking to be about 22 years of age, slight in build and dark complected, but affiant does not remember his name. (Signed) W. E. WATSON.

"'Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 9th day of August, A. D., 1915. W. B. AMMERMAN,

"'(Seal) Notary Public in and for Tarrant County, Texas.'

"It seems to us that this, together with the common knowledge that the Socialist organization has been from the beginning endeavoring to prevent the enforcement of the law in this case, should be sufficient for the good people of this county to know the character of men behind this movement to defeat the ends of justice, and we know that the law-abiding and the law-respecting people of this community are not going to aid or abet a so-called political organization which has for its aim a "revolution" in our government.

"Now, with reference to the sanity of Myers, we have every reason to believe and do believe, that he is now and has always been perfectly sane, and that the habeas corpus proceeding is solely for the purpose of gaining time with a hope that something will be caused to happen that will prevent the law and judgment of the court being enforced.

"Of course, it is needless to say that we will put forth every effort in our power to have the order on the publication for the writ of habeas corpus revoked and vacated at the earliest possible moment."

DR. MOFFETT'S

TEETHINA

TEETHING POWDERS

FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH BOX FOR

Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Worms Diarrhoea and Constipation.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE MOTHER'S BOOK All About the Baby

C. J. MOFFETT MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

INTERESTING QUESTION REGARDING OIL RIGHTS

Claimed That State Still Owns Mineral Rights on Land Where Well Drilling in Wilbarger County

(Vernon Record)

An interesting development was injected into the oil situation in the country south of Vernon a few days ago when it was discovered that the State of Texas apparently still owns the mineral rights in much of the land now under lease to the Producers Oil Company who are drilling a well on the Waggoner ranch, some ten miles southeast of Vernon. If this is actually the case the lands involved are subject to filing with the land commissioner for mineral rights.

This situation was brought about by the discovery that considerable land in Wilbarger county was patented by the State under a law passed in the eighties, in which the mineral rights were expressly retained. The law of 1913 prescribes the manner in which the mineral rights of this land may be filed on. Acting on this information some sixteen or eighteen mineral rights filings have been made with the county clerk, and some of the land located nearest the well now being sunk by the Producers has been filed on, together with other tracts now under lease by the owners to the Producers Company. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and the Corsicana Company have made some filings. Whether the land commissioner will accept these filings as valid remains to be seen, but it is certain that regardless of the action he takes the matter will be tested in the courts. If the courts hold that the State in fact still owns the mineral rights, the filings must be accepted and the mineral rights will be owned by those whose filings have been properly made and will not be owned by the real owners of the land, as was supposed until it was discovered that some of the land was patented under this old law which has since been repealed. What effect this action will have upon the developments of the oil field south of Vernon is a matter of conjecture, but it is probable that if the filings are held to be valid a speedy development will follow, since strong competitors of the Producers Company will then have leases in the territory now being tested by the Producers.

PRICE OF OIL GOES UP TO SIXTY FIVE CENTS

Latest Advances Makes Increase Since August 1 Twenty Cents —New Development

The expected advance in the price of oil was announced at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the Texas Company put the price to 65 cents. The advance of five cents followed a similar advance in Oklahoma, where 60 cents is now being paid. The Magnolia Petroleum Company was expected to follow the advance today.

Yesterday's advance makes a total of 20 cents since Auguts 1, when 45 cents per barrel was being paid in this field. The advance is already stimulating development work in this section.

COUNCIL ORDERS FOUR MORE STREET LIGHTS

Two on Eleventh, One at Huff and Denver and Other on San Antonio Street

A short session of the city council was held Thursday night, with a bare quorum present. The council ordered four new street lights installed, two on Eleventh between Grace and Brook, one at the corner of Huff and Denver and one at Mississippi and San Antonio streets. A sidewalk crossing at the corner of Eleventh and Grace was ordered put in.

Permission was granted the fire department to use the engine to pump water from the Austin school cistern. Until all the aldermen are back from their summer vacations, the sessions of the council will be largely routine.

TREVATHAN'S BARGAINS

That Saves, for Saturday and Monday Only

Elberta Peaches per basket	15c
Per bushel	75c
Lemons, per dozen	20c
Two dozen	35c
Queen Olives, extra large size, per 20 ounce bottle	35c
Tetley's Gold Label Tea, per can Sold every where for 35c	25c
Red Wing Garpe Juice, per quart bottle	40c
Colonial Fruit Punch, per quart One quart makes a gallon.	60c
After Dinner Mints, per pound	15c
Green Beans, nice ones, per lb	12½c
Cabbage, per pound	4c
Potatoes, California, per peck	35c
Bananas, per dozen Large Golden fruit.	20c

TREVATHAN'S

"Your Grocer" Phones 164 and 167

Design Your Frock To Suit Your Stride

New York, Aug. 13.—Did it ever accur to you that the width of your skirt and the line of your frock hd much to do with the grace of your carriage and the evenness of your disposition? That we should hop awkwardly, or glide gracefully, with the whim of Fashion seems somewhat ridiculous, but such is the case. We cannot walk well or gracefully when skirts are tight. Luxuries are scarce in Paris just now—motors are doing war service; the Parisienne must walk or stay at home. She prefers to walk, and as she asoblutely refuses to be ungraceful, the wide skirt has come back into favor. This was probably the first excuse for the change. We in America who have always loved the exercise of walking find the change grateful, too, and are not slow to accept the fad of walking for walking's sake. With the new wide skirts we find our stride lengthening, the worried line between

© McCALL

The Slim Girl with Her Greyhound, Gowned in the Princess Skirt

ow eyes disappears and walking once more becomes a pleasure.

The Girl and the Greyhound.

One girl who lives on upper Fifth Avenue takes her picturesque, slender greyhound out for exercise daily; I met her near the library the other morning. Whether she dressed with "Jeff" in mind, or whether her gray serge skirt was just happenstance, I do not know; but certainly the dog was effective with the costume. Her dark eyes and blue-black hair were intensified by the contrast with the gray. The skirt was one of the new Princess styles in gray serge, edged with dark-blue, and trimmed with braid. It had the new spender straps and was worn with a blouse of sheer, transparent Swiss, cut on simple lines, the fabric itself being the chief charm. The hat was in the same shade of gray as the skirt; it was one of the new taffeta turbans, with a tulle band to shade the eyes, that Jeannn Lanvin brought out early in the season. The whole costume gave the effect of long lines and grace.

Regarding the Length of the Skirt.

Skirts are being worn short—that is, by those to whom they are becoming. If one is slender and youthful, she may wear her skirts to her shoe tops, a trifle below or above; but if one is not slender and youthful, it is better to defy Fashion and wear them at the most becoming length. The matter of fulness, too, is more or less a personal one; Mme. Jenny, who first launched the very wide skirt, is modifying her models a little. If you find the skirt of two, or two and a half yards is more becoming than the one much wider, the narrower model is quite as modish.

A Word or Two on Footwear.

"You tell them about hats and frocks suits and petticoats, but you hardly ever say a word about shoes," a shoe man complained to me some days ago. However, we must say something about shoes this season; the shorter skirts demand it. There is quite as strict a code of etiquette for shoes as there is for gloves or hats, but few of us follow it. For morning wear, with the walking suit or skirt, a slightly higher topped shoe, with straight Cuban heel and a rather substantial sole is correct this season; these may be tan or black. Tan shoes, either buttoned or laced, are especially effective with the new tweeds and checks. For afternoons, with the frock of taffeta, faille, and like materials, the modified French, or as they are named, the Spanish Louis heels, are correct on a high or half shoe of patent leather or plain calf-skin. For evening, of course, the French heel is most effective on a slipper of bronze, patent leather or in a brocade to match the gown.

The Hat of the Hour.

Small, large, and medium hats are of Georgette, is a general favorite just of eGorgette, is a general favorite just now. They are made up in a soft crepe de Chine, white or mastic, one of the new grays, or with brim of dark-blue or black satin, and crown of straw or velvet. The small taffeta turban is still popular for mornings, and the medium ized hat, with slightly mushroomed brim, with or without a hanging fold of maline or crepe, is liked by

Full-Skirted, in a New Princess Frock, She strides Beside the Sturdy Patrick.

many. One may safely wear the hat that is more becoming with no misgivings.

A Princess Coat Dress of Linen.

There is no doubt of the popularity of the Princess; it will be a favored model for the first serge frocks of early fall, and is already appearing in linen and now and then in taffeta. I saw an unusually smart one the other afternoon on the Avenue; it was of dark-blue linen with striped collar, and was held in a trifle at the waistline, with one of the new softly colored suede belts now modish. The hat was a sailor with a darkblue satin brim set well up, bandeau fashion, on a straw crown. The skirt was amply full and the wearer, who also had a dog on a leash, was able to stride comfortably beside the sturdy "Patrick."

It is now the day of the pedestrian, freedom of feet and open air. What if Fashion is threatening—"hoop skirts next"—let us enjoy life while we may!

BRIDGE AT SPILLWAY PRACTICALLY DECIDED ON

Commissioners Will Build Wooden Bridge If Legal Complications Are Cleared

The county commissioners adjourned Friday after being in session for four days. No final action was taken on the spillway bridge question, but it has practically been decided that a wooden bridge will be erected there as soon as the legal questions are cleared up. Every precaution is to be taken to avoid possibility of damage suits, it appearing that bridges in such places are a prolific source of such litigation.

Among the important orders passed by the court was one forbidding the mailing out of warrants to the county's creditors who live in the city of Wichita Falls. The county clerk's stamp bill has been too large to please the court, and this order was issued as a means of cutting it down. Hereafter Wichitans must go to the court house for their warrants.

The commissioners again refused to pay the telephone bill for the sheriff's office; this item has been the cause of argument before, but when it was presented this time it had the support of an attorney who ruled that the telephone bill should be paid by the county. The commissioners, however, stood pat on their decision and refused to allow the claim.

After adjourning the commissioners held two special sessions to canvass election returns. This morning they visited the joint hospital and inspected the work there, also paid a call to the county jail.

WORLD IS IN FOR PERIOD OF RISING PRICES

Oxford, Eng.—"There will be no more cheap prices; after this war the world is in for a period of rising prices," declared Dr. Slater, principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, in the first of a series of lectures on economic phases of the world war.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there will be a period of poverty after the war. There will be no necessity for poverty, and such poverty as there is will be due to misapplication of the productive powers which will be available. It will be the poverty which comes from wasted resources, and not from inadequate resources.

"There will be no return to pre-war prices. That means that there will be a permanent readjustment of our methods. There will have to be a permanent rise of wages and other permanent readjustments to meet the higher prices. The proper policy for the trade unions is to accept the war bonuses, not for the duration of the war, but for the duration of the higher prices."

Save the pieces.

LENSES MATCHED AND FRAMES REPAIRED

Art Loan & Jewelry Co.

Jewelers and Opticians.

705 Ohio Avenue.

Free Linen Napkins for Coffee Users

This napkin is EXTRA value with the coffee.

A three pound tin of Hannella Coffee costs $1.25. A finer, more carefully blended coffee it is impossible to produce.

Cup quality, strength and richness make Hannella the coffee for people who want something really DE LUXE.

The napkin is a beauty.
One in each can.

C. H. Hardeman

Phones 232 and 432 710 Ninth Street

Wichita Falls College of Music and Art

ELIZABETH HOYT AYFR, President

JOSEPH E. MADDY, Director

Piano Department: Mr. Lloyd Miller, Mrs. Effie Forsythe, Miss Edith Slaten, Miss Runa Brown

Violin Department: Mr. Joseph E. Maddy

Voice Department: Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyt Ayer

Expression Department: Miss Minnie Bird Jenks

Fall Term Opens September 7th

1404 Eleventh Street Telephone 1270

VACATION

And American Express Travelers Cheques go together. They are payable anywhere and are a necessity while traveling. Be sure and call on us for them.

Capital and Surplus $415,000.00

J. A. KEMP, President.
C. W. SNIDER, Cashier

P. P. LANGFORD, Vice Pres. T. T. T. REESE, Asst. Cashier
WILEY BLAIR, Vice Pres W. L. ROBERTSON, Asst. Cashier

City National Bank

G. D. Anderson H. B. Patterson

ANDERSON & PATTERSON

Insurance and Rental Agents.

616 Eighth Street Phone 87

Fall Garden Seed

Are arriving daily. Now is the time to plant. We have just received a new shipment of the following seeds: Blood Turnip Beets, Early Curled Lettuce, Long Green Cucumber, Mountain Danver Onion Sets, Purple Top White Globe Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch Turnip and Pomeranian White Globe Turnips, Carrots, Radish, Fall Beans, Mustard Seeds, etc. in BULK AND PACKAGE.

MARICLE COAL AND FEED COMPANY

Telephone No. 437 707 Tenth Street.

No depositor in a State Bank in Texas has everr lost a dollar.
We are the only State Bank in the city. We want your business.

The Wichita State Bank

Prof. H. E. Austin who has been principal of Fairview school west of town for two years has quit the school room for a time, at least, and will leave this week for Olney where he has entered a partnership with T. H. Kemp of Wichita Falls in the sale of Ford, Studebaker and Oldsmobile cars.—Burkburnett Star.

WICHITA DAILY TIMES

Published Every Week Da yAfternoon (Except Saturday)

By

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY (Printers and Publishers)

Times Building, Corner Seventh Street and Scott Avenue

Entered at the Postoffice at Wichita Falls as second-class mail matter

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Subscription Rates:
By the year (mail or carrier).....$5.00
By the month (mail or carrier).....50c

Phones—
Business Office 167
Editorial Room 1671

Wichita Falls, Texas August 13, 1915

The matter of keeping the Mexican raiders out of Texas could, with safety be left to Texas. If Uncle Sam will only extend to Texans that part of the job, he can rest assured that it will be attended to in the proper way. This is one time that most Texans are willing to join in the cry "Turn Texas loose."

The very substantial advance in the price of crude oil from 40 to 60 cents per barrel, with fair prospects that it will go to 75 cents per barrel by September 1st, has put new life in the oil business in this section of the State and more than one hundred wells in the Electra, Burkburnett, Iowa Park and Petrolia oil fields have been put to pumping again. The drilling of new wells has also been resumed and many men who make it their business to work in the oil fields, and who have been idle for the past several months are again at work.

It now looks as if Carranza was going to refuse to join in conference with the other Mexican generals at the head of the various governments in that county, but it is not believed the United States, on this account will abandon its plan to bring about peace in that country by that method. The conference will be held, whether Carranza joins in it or not, and if those who participate in it agree upon a plan by which peace can be restored and select a man for president of the Republic that man will receive immediate recognition by the American government and this with the backing of those who participate in the conference, should be able to subdue Carranza and all others who oppose the plan. It is working nicely, so far, and the chances are that when Carranza finds out just what the meaning of it is, he will be ready to join in. The other nations are looking to the American government to bring about peace in Mexico, and the plan decided upon can't help but succeed if followed out. In settling that matter, the United States has asked for and will receive the assistance and cooperation of nearly all the South American Republics.

When wheat was ninety cents few farmers cared to sell, and the result was that the buyers had to pay more, and wheat has been climbing steadily. If the farmers had sold at ninety cents, the price now would be less than eighty. The same thing will prove true of cotton. If the cotton grower can be separated from his crop at six cents, cotton will not sell for more than that.—Quanah Tribune Chief.

The farmers are profiting by their experience of last year. More than sixteen million bales of cotton were produced in 1914. They were told by the speculators and spinners that there would be a surplus of from six to nine million bales, and they believed what was told them, and sold their cotton at about six cents per pound. After the cotton had left their hands, the producers discovered that not only more cotton was being exported than ever before, but that more was being consumed at home than for any previous year, and at the wind-up of the season it was discovered that instead of there being between six and nine million bales of cotton left over the surplus of cotton was less than normal. But the cotton producers of the south become frightened and cut the acreage for 1915 down at least one-fourth, and now the government figures say that not more than 11,500,000 bales will be produced. If these figures are correct, then all the cotton farmer will have to do in order to get a fair price for his cotton is to store it until the speculators and spinners are willing to pay a fair price. It is the same with wheat. The gradual marketing of farm crops will solve the problem of low prices.

THE LETTER "E."

Someone has advanced the opinion that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate character in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time.

But we call his attention to the fact "e" is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of eas and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there would be no editor and no news.—Exchange.

FINANCING CROPS.

At about this time each year, the question of financing the moving of the great crops of the country is being discussed by the transportation companies and banking concerns. But this year there is less importance attached to it than before, because the resources at command are sufficient to easily provide what is wanted without disturbing business elsewhere. Money is plentiful in the banks. There has probably never been a time when there was such an abundance of loanable funds. The national banks, over the country, show excess reserves in the neighborhood of $700,000,000. The clearing house members at New York answer for a surplus of nearly $200,000,000. There is then no question as to the ability of the banks to finance this season's crops. They have done it before under less easy conditions.—Oil City (Pa.) Derrick.

REGARDING CONCRETE CROSSING AT SPILLWAY.

Editor Times:

Please say through The Times that we, the farmers of Archer and Wichita counties will not be satisfied with a concrete crossing at the spillway, for the reason that during high waters it will not be possible to cross. There are about three hundred farmers who use this crossing and they are unanimous in favor of a bridge across the spillway.

Yours etc.,
F. J. SCHAEFER.

THE FAILURE OF TWO EXPECTATIONS.

(New York Globe.)

Eleven months ago, in the first weeks of the war, it was assumed that the event would be decided in a definite way by the result of particular military campaigns.

The German staff, fully advised as to the superiority of German preparation, expected and taught the German people to expect a Sedan, the capture of Paris, and the collapse of France, followed by a concentration against Russia.

The allies, especially after the entry of Great Britain, expected that the German attack would be halted not far from the French frontier. That soon thereafter, when the resources of the allies were organized the Germans would be driven out of France and Belgium and across the Rhine, while the Russian steam roller rolled toward Berlin from the east.

Both sides have been disappointed. The German offensive failed in winning any decisive victory in France. The German plan for the war went to smash on the Marne. What has been done since is the attempt to apply another plan—the central feature of which was to crush Russia first. The victory gained by Hindenberg in East Prussia apparently encouraged the Kaiser and his military aids to believe that Russia could be disposed of. Since October, when the first German offensive in Poland was launched, the effort has continued. The present is the fifth large movement on the part of the Germans to destroy the Russian armies. Although ground has been gained and many prisoners taken the assaults have brought no definite result. That Germany has not won is fully known to the German staff. The most that can be said is that there is still hope of winning—that is, to force Russia to sue for peace.

On the other hand, the allies have thus far failed to achieve anything of moment in the west. The lines are where they were in October. The Germans have not been driven out of France and Belgium—have nowhere been pushed back any considerable distance. The combined strength of France and Great Britain with nearly a year to bring it to the front, has not sufficed to overcome the intrenched German defensive. It is to be taken for granted either that a year is not enough to mobilize resources, and that no serious effort has been made to break through, or that the allies have tried and have not succeeded.

So it is becoming clear that the war is to be won in no spectacular way—that it is to go on until one side or the other is exhausted. Joffre sensed this more than six months ago when he indicated that his strategy was to be one of nibbling.

Victory is to be with the powers that can and will hold out the longest. The test is one of endurance—of which coalition will have an overwhelming force of men and guns in line when the final test comes.

That the allies will be ultimately in this position seems even more certain now than eleven months ago. Whatever likelihood there was of a separate peace in the coalition against Germany has seemingly disappeared. Germany's chance of winning, if her enemies continue united against her, is smaller now than ever before. Her armies have done wonders, but they have suffered irreparable losses. Germany and Austria together have lost in killed, prisoners and permanently disabled approximately 3,000,000 men. The subtraction has been chiefly from the younger adults. The known population of Germany and Austria forbids that similar losses can occur during the next year and the German line remain strong.

Barring a successful military coup which disorganizes the opponent (and the likelihood of this is now practically negligible) wars are won by nations of superior reserve power. It is not challenged even in Germany that superior reserve power is with the coalition against her.

So Germany is now putting further gigantic efforts to prevent the war settling down into one of plain endurance. And the allies seem equally determined that the test shall be one of endurance. Russia is playing safe, even at the cost of temporary humiliation, and Great Britain, except at the Dardanelles, is plainly waiting.

Nothing has yet occurred to call for modification of the opinion entertained last August as to the outcome of the war. The big thing is that Germany has not been able to win anything decisive by eleven months of exertion more strenuous than any nation ever put forward. That the German people, despite their professions of great confidence, recognize the drift of events is suggested by the suggestions constantly coming from Germany that the allies ought to have sense enough to realize that they are whipped and agree to a draw. If the allies should offer peace on the basis of restoring conditions as they existed on August 1st, last little doubt exists be entertained that the offer would be quickly accepted. Many things indicate that official Germany knows what will be the probable outcome if the war drags on

EVENTS OF WAR IN BRITISH LINES IN MOTION PICTURES

London.—Under the authority of the war office, arrangements have just been completed for taking a compelte moving picture record of events of the war in the British lines, both at the front and along the lines of communication.

The leading film producers and exhibitors, it is announced, have been brought into a co-operative scheme, so that no single firm shall have a monopoly of the pictures. The first photographs will be taken in about a fortnight.

One complete set of the pictures will be retained by the war office for historical records and instruction. This set will eventually be placed in the British museum. The board of education is expected to co-operate in a scheme for the use of the films in the public schools.

BABY DROWNED IN CACHE CREEK MONDAY AFTERNOON

(Burkburnett Star)

An unusually sad death occurred last Monday afternoon when the ten months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Will King of near this place was drowned in Cache creek, about 25 miles from Burkburnett in Oklahoma. Mr. King and family and Mr. H. Beach and family of this place had gone over there on a fishing trip. They had attempted to cross the creek at a point where the water is so deep that a ferry boat is uesd to cross. The wagon in which they were traveling had been carried across and the families and the team were crossing when the team became frightened and threw Mrs. King and the baby and the five year old child of Mrs. Beach and some others of the party into the water that was eight or ten feet deep. In the confusion that resulted all the party was rescued except the baby. Its lifeless body was rescued after some ten or fifteen minutes. The remains of the little one were laid to rest in the local cemetery with services by Pastor Albright of the local Baptist church.

W. M. GANZER RECEIVES OFFER FROM BRAZIL

W. M. Ganzer of this city, district agent for the federal department of agriculture, has received an offer from the Brazilian government to accept the directorship of the agricultural department in that republic at a saalry of $3,500 a year, it was learned this week. Mr. Ganzer will probably not accept, as it would necessitate moving his family a long way and into a new country. Mr. Ganzer started in the farm demonstration work only a few years ago as county demonstrator and his rise since then has been very rapid, until his territory now covers a big part of Texas with many demonstrators under his supervision.—Denton Record and Chronicle.

At The Churches

First Methodist Episcopal Church.
(Corner 7th and Lamar.)

All the regular services at the usual hours. Sunday school at 9:45. Classes for all ages. Several more new scholars last Sunday. This is good and we want still more. Come and meet with us in the Sunday school. Epworth League at 7:30. Come on time for a thirty minute service. Preaching service morning and evening. Sermon subject at the eleven o'clock hour, "The Passing of Harvest," and for the evening "The Sin of Silence." We were bluffed by the rain last Sabbath evening. Let us not be quite so fearful of the weather and come and make our services interesting. The evenings are growing longer and cooler. Come and we will try to make the sermons subjects worth while. There will be nothing out of the ordinary, just plain Gospel sermons. You are invited. All the regular services at Paul's Memorial Chapel. We are having a fine Sunday school and urge all in this community to come and worship with us.

CHAS. CPARK SMITH,
Pascor.

First Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Ilion T. Jones will preach at the morning hour his subject being, "The Foundations of Life." This will be a sermon especially for the young people. A good attendance of the young people of the town is desired. The public is cordially invited to attend all the services. There will be no evening service.

First Baptist Church.

Dr. J. B. Gambrell of Dallas, will preach Sunday at 11 a. m., and 8:15 p. m. A cordial invitation to all. Sunday school services at 9:30 a m. The pastor, Bro. R. C. Miller and wife are absent from the city taking a short rest.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the church edifice, corner Ninth and Lamar as follows: Lesson sermon Sunday at 11 a. m. Subject, "Soul." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. The reading room at the same address is open daily except Sunday and legal holidays from 3 to 5 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

Lutheran Church (Mo. Synod)

Sunday school (German and English classes) at 9 a. m. Bible class at 9:45 a. m. German morning worship at 10:30 a. m. No English services as the pastor will be at Henrietta in the afternoon. Everybody is cordially invited to worship with us.

C. M. BEYER, Pastor.

Church of Christ.

Sunday school at 9:30. Preacing at 11 o'clock by Brother J. S. Daugherty. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend these services.

C. A. BUCHANAN, Minister.

AMERICA'S LESSON IN EUROPEAN WAR

GET READY AND STAY READY IS MORAL POINTED OUT BY OBSERVER

BRITISH UNPREPAREDNESS

Contrasted With French Preparedness Plainly Points Lesson to United States Says Writer

(By Charles H. Grasty in Kansas City Star)

Paris, July 25.—In France I find the discussion of President Wilson's policy pitched in a much more rational key than in England. Naturally, the French do not look at it from the point of view of America, but from their own. They are engaged in what they consider a war for very fundamentals of human liberty. They cannot understand why the greatest of all democracies should stand on one side, while a barbarous nation is thrusting at the vitals of human liberty. A people engaged in such a war can hardly be judicial. They forget that the president must act for a hundred million people on the other side of the Atlantic and he must not be too quick to substitute theoretical for practical considerations. When you tell them that President Wilson, by going slow, can take with him every element in the American population, including the pacifists, they say that it is all right if that is the goal for which he is traveling.

France is a democracy, England is a democracy; how is the difference in the way that the war emergency has been met in the two countries to be explained?

Difference in temperament accounts for a lot, but I think that there is another explanation that accounts for even more than difference in temperament. All of the living peoples are potentially courageous, but the processes through which bravery is applied in practice, become atrophied through non-use. A young man growing up in an Eastern city is apt to be so timid that he will jump at the sound of a percussion cap. Put that same man in a town like Leadville used to be and in six months he will shoot with the best of them. For forty years France has had a pistol pointed at her head. Some preparation for the inevitable fight has been a part of every Frenchman's working day since 1870. War, therefore, with the Frenchman has been a practical, ever-present consideration. Across the English channel the situation has been just as different as possible from this. England has never been a military nation in the continental sense. Her island position has made the navy sufficient for every imaginable defense and in her comparatively small wars she has used her paid soldiery and the levies of inferior nations controlled by her supreme naval and financial power. When, therefore, the war was let loose by Germany it was seen that the kaiser had not reckoned quite wildly as to the military unpreparedness of his chief enemy, though he had gone far astray as to the implications of the Ulster rebellion and labor conditions in England.

The present of any country can only be understood when considered in connection with its past. France was made ready by the defeat of 1870 the loss of Alsace and Lorraine and the challenge of defeat to regain her self-respect.

The Germany of 1914-1915 is largely made up of the habits and traditions, which began to be formed in the Seventeenth Century under the reign of Frederick the Great Elector. As has so often been said, that monarch prepared the ground, his grandson Frederick William dug the foundation, and that one's son, Frederick the Great, built the superstructure of Germany militant. What Bismarck and what the kaiser have done were but the logical development of the work of those great Fredericks. Bismack and William II dealt with prepared material as strong as it was plastic in their hands.

In Germany practically all power resides in the monarch, not for his personal use, but for the good of his country and, as Frederick the Great was always at such pains to make clear, his subjects.

The Fredericks held democracy in contempt, but so great was their belief in the sacredness of their trust on behalf of their people, that Frederick the Great gave instructions in one of his wars which threatened to end badly, that if he should be taken by the enemy, no compromise at the expense of the State should be made for the purpose of securing his liberation.

No matter what the white books and the green books say, no matter who struck the first blow, no matter whether methods have been fair or unfair on this side or that, down at the bottom this is a war between the monarchial and the democratic.

The Fredericks, Bismarck and William II have framed up the issue from their side as strongly (barring the egregious blunders of 1914-15) as it can be presented; for democracy stand France, England and Italy, with America in reserve and a great autocracy, Russia, drawn into the struggle by considerations apart from the main issue.

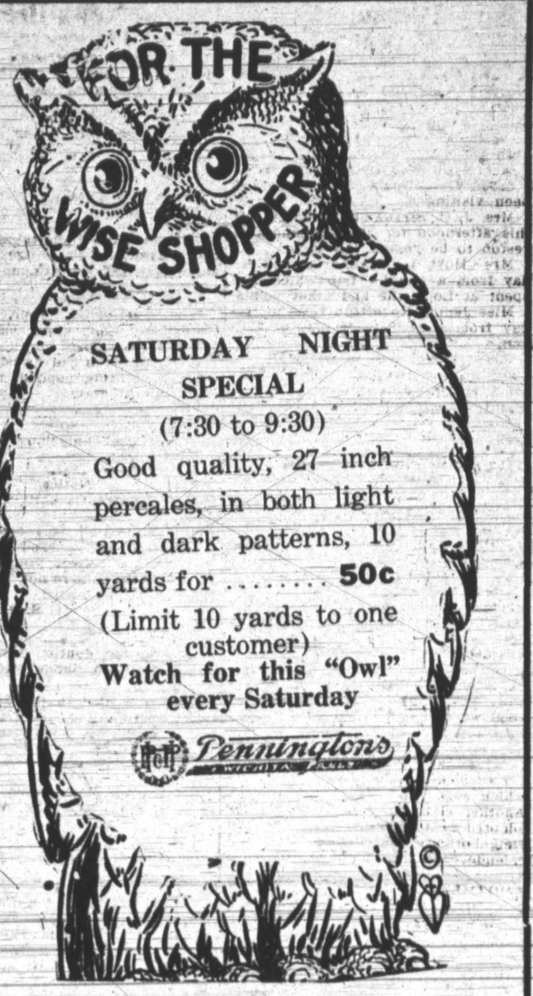
If England had lived under the open threat that made France ready she would have been in the state of mind to mobilize her resources and conduct war efficiently from the first week that war came on. There is nothing abnormal about England's point of view or conduct. She is a democracy, and in war as in peace, in the absence of any abnormal condition that would serve as in the case of France to prepare the public mind, she must rely upon the ordinary processes of public opinion. These twelve blundering muddling months have been precisely what was inevitable in a country of free thought and free speech and lacking compulsory military training and service as an established practice.

It is possible that commercialism and luxurious living had carried England further toward softness and softening of the character than the same conditions have carried America, but speaking generally it is probable that a similar emergency would have produced practically the same effect in our own country.

The lesson for America, it seems to me, is that we must get ready and stay ready. We can keep on ignoring the eternal humanities. Man will rot in luxury, contentment is the threshold of decay. Inaction always, everywhere, leads to death. The best man is bred amid tribulations and in overcoming difficulty, develops powers that—would otherwise be dormant. Somewhere between Germanic strenuosity and Chinese inertia lies the path of progress and life. We must be governed not by the way the pious people think that God ought to have human beings, but by the way he did make them.

"What are you going to do about it?" I hear someone ask. There should be military service for every male. Not too much—perhaps one year would be enough. If every young man some time between 15 and 25 could have one year of active training, learning to shoot, ride, carry a kit, throw a grenade and dig himself in, we would be better people all round, better husbands and fathers and better citizens. We would come to know through this service that there was such a thing as patriotism, that we had a country that it was a duty to die for in case of need; that we had other civic responsibilities such as going to the polls and voting for public officials, and, after forming and maturing our private opinions, putting them with those of our neighbors in the common store of thought and making that thought a compelling force for good government, city, state and national. It is only through some such awakening, whether that awakening should come in the way suggested or otherwise, that we can look forward with certainty to warding off the dangers which beset us; the danger of decay through content and comfort; the danger through challenge of a more virile race for the control of the great area held by us; and more imminent still, the danger of conquest by the barbarous hordes of spoilsmen and self-seekers who infest our politics.

And in the pending international situation we should not neglect the opportunity which the present molten conditions afford of securing for the Monroe Doctrine more formal recognition and firmer establishment. In this doctrine is crystallized the wise American tradition against entangling alliances with foreign powers. Only through its enforcement can we keep aloof from the European quarrels growing out of boundary and race differences which are as bitter and destructive as they are inevitable.



SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL
(7:30 to 9:30)

Good quality, 27 inch percales, in both light and dark patterns, 10 yards for 50c

(Limit 10 yards to one customer)

Watch for this "Owl" every Saturday

Pennington's WICHITA FALLS

MEN'S PALM BEACH SUITS

Choice $5.00 Each

We also have a few suits for $3.98 each.

Men's Palm Beach Trousers

Made of genuine Palm Beach Cloth either in plain material or in stripes.

$3.00 pants $2.25 and $2.50 pants $1.88

MEN'S SHIRTS AND UNION SUITS

Combination Sale

Good quality Coat Shirt nicely made, in good patterns. all sizes 14 to 17, we sell them regular at 59c

Good quality Cross Bar Nainsook, made up into a dandy athletic union suit. We sell them regular at, suit, ... 50c

You Buy Them Both

95c

Pennington's WICHITA FALLS

Where The Armies Of Czar Will Probably Make Stand

Washington, Aug. 13.—Among those outposts of Russia proper toward which huge Tuetonic armies are slowly smashing their way in the most remarkable offensive of history, Bielostok, manufacturing city, railway junction, and one of the nerve centers on the Russian line of defense just beyond the Polish boundary, is coming into prominence as German outposts penetrate the government of Lomcha. A description of this city is contained in a statement just issued by the National Geographic Society:

"Bielostok is a junction point where the great Warsaw-Petrograd trunkline railroad crosses the Grajewo-Brest-Litovsk-Kovel-Vladimir-Volynsk Railway, which last traces the line of Russian defense behind the Polish frontier, behind the Bug River, where the armies of the Tsar, according to reports, will make a determined stand. This is one of the most important military lines in Russia, more important than the so-called Polish Quadrilateral, Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw, Ivangorod. Brest, Litovsk. Grajewo and Osowiec guard the northern end of the line toward the East Prussian frontier, while from Osowiec the chain of fortresses sweep around to Kovno, far in the northeast.

"Osowiec is about 30 miles northwest of Bielostok, and the city of Lomzha is forty miles to the west. Bielostok is an important point of distribution for the whole line of the Bug, railroads bringing this place into communication with Petrograd, and with the cities of northeastern, eastern and southern Russia. But most important, it guards the main line to the northern capital. Although fortified, Bielostok is not ranked as a fortress. It is a garrison city and a depot for military supplies.

"Bielostok is a well-planned town, with a growing industry. Its factories turn out woolen and leather goods, hats, soap and machinery. It has a population of about 75,000. Its municipal palace and park is called the Versailles of Poland. Formerly this palace was the residence of the counts of Branjski, the olden owners of the city. At the partition of 1795, the city fell to the share of Prussia, and was ceded by Napoleon I, to Russia in 1807 by the Treaty of Triest. The great cloth mills of Bielostok gave the modern city its importance; otherwise it is little more than a strategic point in Russian defense and a forwarder of merchandise."

"Brest Litovsk is situated at the junction of the navigable rivers, Bug and Mukhovets, and at the point of confluence stands the city fortress. It lies upon the right bank of the Bug, here sharply cut, where the river turns from the north to northeast. Railways from Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, Warsaw, Vilna and East Prussia intersect here. Further, it lies upon the inland waterway from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the course of which is connected up by canal behind Brest, between the upper Mukhovet River and the Pripet River. Thus, the city is served by a well nigh perfect system of communication, reaching to the north, the east, the south, and to points in the interior between and expanding again from Brest toward the northwest, the west and the southwest.

"Brest lies in the government of Grono, 131 miles south of the city of Grodno. It has a population of about 45,000 more than half of which is Jewish. The synagogue at Brest during the 16th century was regarded as the first in Europe. Probably due to its large Jewish population, Brest Litovsk has never developed an industry, but rather a thriving commerce. Grains, hides, soap, wheat and timber are the staples of its trade. The lumber in which it deals was floated in great rafts down to Dansig before the war. Flax and hemp are extensively grown in the country around, and, also, from important articles of its trade.

The older fortifications lie one mile east of Brest and have a circumference of 4 miles. The field works have been kept up-to-date, and everything possible has been done by Russia to make them unconquerable. Brest Litovsk is regarded in Russia as the most powerful individual stronghold in the Empire."

FOUR FISHING SMACKS SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 12.— The fishing smacks Ocean, Gift, Esperance, and George Borrow have been sunk, their crews were landed.

ONLY ONE AMENDMENT ENDORSED IN COUNTY

A. & M. Separation Had Majority of 19 In Wichita County—All Others Ran Behind

Only one of the six amendments voted upon July 31, received the indorsement of a majority of the voters of Wichita county, the one being the proposal for the separation of the State University and A. & M. College. The vote for each amendment follows:

Amendment to permit voting away from home—for 220; against, 239.

Amendment increasing supreme court to five judges—for 157; against 293.

Amendment for 50 cent road tax—for 204; against 249.

Amendment for students' loan fund—for 134; against 308.

Amendment for levee and drainage bonds—for 159; against 277.

Amendment for separation of University and A. & M.—for 235; against 227.

All of the amendments were defeated in the State at large, the University-A. & M. amendment receiving more support than any other. The returns from Wichita county were canvassed Thursday afternoon by the county commissioners.

Personals

Mrs. E. S. Harper and son, E. S. Jr., arrived this afternoon from Fort Worth to visit Mrs. Bert Bean.

Mrs. R. W. Riddle and children came in this afternoon from Electra to be the guests of Mrs. George Thorburn.

Mrs. Glen Berry returned this afternoon from Bowie, where she has been visiting.

Mrs. J. C. Straus and children left this afternoon for Houston and Galveston to be gone a few days.

Mrs. Hoyt L. Baker returned today from a months' trip which was spent at Louisville and other points.

Miss Jennie Robertson returned today from a visit to friends at Vernon.

Miss Roth Davis returned to her home in Iowa Park this afternoon after a visit with Miss Helen Hines.

J. T. Gregg and wife of Dallas are visiting Mrs. Cleve Chestnutt, Mr. Gregg's sister.

SEVENTEEN INITIATED BY MODERN WOODMAN

Wichita Falls Camp No. 12006 Modern Woodmen of America had a rousing time at the regular meeting held Thursday night. Seventeen candidates reported fo radoption and were safely piloted through the mysteries of woodcraft. As there was an exceptionally large attendance of the members to see the new class adopted, it was decided to dig up out of the locker some of the fun making paraphernalia, which, though dusty and rusty from lack of use, was found to be in good working order and gave perfect satisfaction to all concerned. Neighbor Henry M. Kaufhold was elected as grand arch warden and was duly installed with the usual solemnity which such an occasion demands. Another class fully as large will be adopted next Thursday night, and all Neighbors are requested to mark their calender for that night.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP RAID ON EAST COAST OF ENGLAND

London, Aug. 13.—Official announcement was made today of an airship raid last night on the east coast of England. Six persons were killed. One Zeppelin, the announcement says, probably was damaged.

The official announcement says that six persons were killed and 23 were injured and eight house damaged.

LIGHT SHOWER HERE EARLY THIS MORNING

A light shower fell here about five o'clock this morning. Rain was reported from Henrietta, Decatur and Rhome on the Fort Worth & Denver, and from Byers, Petrolia, Bomarton, Goree, Anson and Jayton on the Wichita Valley. At Goree the rain was quite heavy, with some hail, but was only a light shower at most of the other points.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in few weeks, mailed free. Writer Moler Barber College, Fort Worth, Texas. 79 3tp

SAUL'S SPORT SHIRTS

Are beauties. New one just came in.

65c up

Men's $1.00 Wash Pants

75c

50c Silk Hats and caps

35c

Big assortment of Boys' Pants at

50c

And the best shoe bargains in town for men, women and children.

SAUL'S

617 Indiana Avenue
"Out of the high rent district"

Local News Brevities

B. G. Hill, undertaker, office and parlors 900 Scott Ave. Phone 226. Prompt ambulance service. 92-tfc

Notice.

I will open dining room Aug. 15, instead of Sept. 1st.—Mrs. W. J. Nolen. 79-1tc

—o—

"Under the Crescent" series at the Airdome tonight. 79 1tc

—o—

Wichita Falls Undertaking Co., 812 Scott avenue. Phone 202. Prompt ambulance service. Command us. 13 tfc

—o—

J. S. Garlington, proprietor of the Consumer's Cash store, has closed a contract for agency for the Saxon car in six counties in Northwest Texas. He will handle this popular machine in Wichita, Montague, Clay, Archer, Young and Jack.

—o—

Black face comedians at the Airdome tonight. 79 1tc

Notice.

Policy Holders Casualty Company of America:

I have resigned, my resignation to take effect August 22nd. Have legal authority to collect premius for August. Policy holders not paying me by the 20th will be lapsed. 79-1tp

L. S. DELONY,
District Manager.

Dr. Proctor, dentist, now over Morris, Drug Store, phone 1415. 29-tfc

—o—

Suit was filed in the 30th district court yesterday by the National Supply Company vs. Good Luck Oil Company, for debt.

Notice.

I will open dining room Aug. 15, instead of Sept. 1st.—Mrs. W. J. Nolen. 79-1tc

—o—

Dr Prothor, Dentist. Ward building. 77-tfc

—o—

Harvey McCarty of McCarty and McCarty grocers, tripped on a piece of wire near Hill's undertaking house on Scott avenue this morning. In the fall he suffered a badly sprained arm.

The oing haired cowboy will give demonstrations at the Airdome tonight. 79 1tc

Notice.

I will open dining room Aug. 15, instead of Sept. 1st.—Mrs. W. J. Nolen. 79-1tc

—o—

At The Gem Tomorrow.

"The Clutch of Circumstance," a 2-reel Essanay, featuring E. H. Calvert, Lillian Drew and Betty Scott. "The Honey Moon Post," Vitagraph, Lillian Walker. "The Copparal's Daughter," Edison, Gladys Hevielle. 79-1tc

—o—

Mrs. F. P. St. Clair, who was operated upon at Rochester, Minn., Tuesday is recovering rapidly, and will be out of the hospital by next Monday, according to a message received today by F. P. St. Clair from his daughter, Mrs. Garner, who is also at Rochester.

"Princess Hassau" tonight at the Airdome. 79 1tc

—o—

Miss Gera Davis of Mangum, Okla., is in the city today.

INQUIRY FOR A MILLION CATTLE FOR DELIVERY AT LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

By Associated Press.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 13.—An inquiry for a million beef cattle for delivery at Liverpool, was acknowledged by C. O. Robinson of a large Chicago packing house. The order, if filled, means the payment of about $100,000,000 and will make deep inroads into the country's supply of cattle.

RUMORED KATY GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT MAY RESIGN

An interesting rumor is afloat in local railroad circles, to the effect that J. L. West, general freight agent of the Katy, will resign his position with that road in the near future, to become chief of the traffic bureau of a Southern city. The report cannot be confirmed from any authentic source.

Mr. West is now leading the fight for all the Texas railroads in the movement to secure advances in rates in this state. The advance amounts to fifteen per cent, on an average, and Mr. West is at the head of the railroad's committee which is conducting the fight. He has been with the Katy for many years and is one of the best known railroad men in the Southwest.

NEW UPRISINGS HAVE BROKEN OUT AT CAPE HAITIEN

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—New uprisings by the Bobo and Samor factions have broken out at Cape Haitien and have forced Rear Admoiral Caperton to establish military rule.

The following statement was issued at the navy department:

"Admiral Caperton reports that on account of disturbed conditions in and around Cape Haitien due to the Bobo and Zamor factions it has been necessary to take military control of the town and conduct affairs in the same manner as at Port Au Prince. Civil officials are employed where it is possible. Commander Olmsted, commanding officer of the Nashville, has been placed in charge and has a battalion of blue jackets from the Connecticut ashore to assist in preserving order.

Doctors Hartsook & Stripling
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Suites 308, 309 and 310 Kemp and Kell Building

Market Report

Chicago Grain Futures.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Excited breaks that reached as much as 3 5-8 cents per bushel in some cases took place in the wheat market today as a result of assertion that the sale of nearly 2,000,000 bushels had been cancelled. As the sales however, were conceded to show a profit to the buyers the market steadied at about two cents under that of last night's level. Weakness in wheat depressed corn. Opening prices ranged from 1-2 to 3-4 lower. Wheat closed nervous; corn closed steady. Wheat; Sept. $1.07; Dec. $1.07 1-4; May, $1.11 5-8. Corn Sept. 74 5-8; Dec., 63 3-4; May, 65 3-8. Oats, Sept. 39 3-4; Dec. 39 7-8; May, 42 3-4.

New York Cotton Futures.

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 13.—Private reports indicating showers or rains in Texas were followed by a barely steady opening. Cables were better than due but Liverpool quickly eased off after an opening decline here and the local market sold about 10 to 13 points net lower during the early trading. Trading was very quiet during the early afternoon. The close was steady, Oct., $9.34; Dec., $9.64; Jan. $9.75; March, $9.99; May $10.22.

Fort Worth Livestock

By Associated Press.

Fort Worth, Aug. 13.—Cattle receipts 1,200 head, the market active and steady; beeves, $6@7.40. Hog receipts 1,000 head, the market steady; lights, $8.00@8.05.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Aug. 13.—Cash wheat No. 2 hard, $1.27@$1.40; No. 2 red, $1.19@1.20.

PENNSYLVANIA OILS ADVANCE TEN CENTS A BARREL

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Aug. 13.—An advance of ten cents a barrel in the price of all grades of crude oil was announced today by the South Pennsylvania Oil making the quotations as follows:

Pennsylvania $1.45; Mercer Black, Newcastle and Cabell, $1.07; Corning, 93c; Somerset, 90c, and Ragland 63c.

Increased demand and the rising of prices by mid-continent producers were given as reasons for the advance.

SUFFRAGISTS PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF LUCY STONE

By Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 13.—Women suffragists today from many sections of the East took a pilgrimage to Orange, N. J., to pay tribute to the memory of Lucy Stone, a pioneer in the suffrage cause. Lucy Stone headed the call for the first national womens' rights convention in 1850. Eight years later her household goods were sold because she refused to pay taxes.

TURKISH WARCRAFT SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

London, Aug. 13.—The Turkish gunboat Berk-I-Satvet and an empty transport have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by a British submarine, it was officially annoucned tonight. The announcement says:

"The Vice Admiral in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in the waters sunk a Turkish battleship on the morning of August 8th at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora.

"A Turkish gunboat, the "Berk-I-Satvet, and an empty transport also have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines.

"In connection with the above, in a Turkish official communication, dated August 9th, it was reported that the Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din Barbarossa had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The Kheyr-Ed-Din Barbarossa was a former German battleship purchased by Turkey in 1910."

The Turkish gunboat Berk-I-Satvet was built at the Krupp works in 1907. She was 262 feet long, 27 feet beam and 8 feet deep. She displaced 763 tons. She was fitted with two 4.1-inch guns, six 6-pounders, two 1-pounders and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 105 men. Her speed was 22 knots.

SECOND PAYMENT ON THE DACIA'S CARGO NOW READY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The second payment on the American owned cotton on the steamship Dacia was made today at the state department by the Fench ambassador, the abount was not made public.

REPLY TO AUSTRIA WILL BE MADE PUBLIC MONDAY.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The American note in reply to Austria's protest will be made public next Mondy. The note reiterates that to place an embargo on munitions now would not be in accordance with the international rules of neutrality.

PROTEST FROM NEW ORLEANS OVER ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 13.—A protest against interference by Great Britain and her allies with cotton shipments was forwarded to President Wilson by the New Orleans board of trade. The president was asked to continue to urge upon England not to interfere with shipments to neutrals.

ALMOST READY TO PLACE STEAMER ON EVEN KEEL.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—With most of the water pumped out of the hold of the steamship Eastland, divers fastened the hooks of four powerful cranes to the sides of the vessel today preparatory to the final operation of placing the ship on an even keey. Careful preparations were made to recover any bodies that might be released.

A Chance For You To Stock Up

As we want to reduce our stock at least one-half, and to do this we will give you the price, and it's up to you:

10 pounds CalumetBaking Powder for only **$1.25**
(This is the kind you pay 25c per pound for, and you save 13½c per pound.)
25c can Health Club Baking Powder only ... **15c**
12 cans No. 2 Tomatoes ... **85c**
12 cans No. 3 Tomatoes ... **$1.00**
Mrs. Tucker's Shortening, gallon bucket ... **95c**
One-half gallon Mrs. Tucker's Shortening **45c**
65c Bucket Cottolene ... **50c**
12 cans 5c Pork and Beans ... **40c**
19 pounds Dried Peaches, for just ... **$1.00**
12 cans of Hominy only ... **80c**
One gallon Red Velva Syrup ... **55c**
One Gallon Green Label Velva ... **60c**
One Gallon Creole Belle Syrup for only ... **40c**
10 pound package Coffee for only ... **$1.70**
12 cans American Beauty or Perfector Kraut **90c**
Ajax and White Pony Peas, per dozen cans **$1.20**
Primrose and First Pick Peas, regular 20c grade, only ... **15c**
25c Catsup, while they last, 3 for ... **50c**
10c cans String Beans, per dozen ... **50c**

THE PRICE IS THE THING

See NEWTON First

and it won't be necessary to see the others.

712 Seventh Street Phone 1400

"WHY PAY MORE FOR NO MORE"

An Appeal to Reason!

Wouldn't you buy good shoes for the same price as you could buy cheap shoes? If so, then we say "Walk down Stairs and Save a Dollar."

BABY DOLLS
Patent, white trimmed at $2.85, $2.45 and $1.95. Solid black Patent and Gun-metal Baby Dolls at $2.45, $1.95 and $1.45.

All of our Women's colored top, low Shoes and Pumps are to be closed out this season. The price for tomorrow is ... **$1.95**
First choice of these wonderful values demands your early presence.

$2.45 $1.95

Attention Gentlemen!

We are offering some special prices on Oxfords tomorrow that you cannot afford to miss. Highly recommended brands, such as Howard & Foster, Hannas, Packards and Bostonians for **$2.45** ... and ... **$1.95**

"Not Cheap Shoes But Good Shoes Cheap"

Harry's Sample Shoe Store $2.50 $2.05

"SAVE THAT DOLLAR"

"WHY PAY MORE FOR NO MORE"

MALE HANGERS ON IN FLATS ARE ASSISTING IN GOOD ROADS WORK

One Tried in Justice Howard's Court Yesterday Will Put In Long Time In Improving Highways—Several Already With County Road Gang

The maximum penalty for vagrancy was assessed Thursday afternoon in Justice Howard's court when one of the male hangers-on in the flats district was tried. The jury gave him the limit, a $200 fine, in default of which he went to jail. In a previous trial there was a hung jury, one member standing out for acquittal. The defendant has been before the court before, and when arrested previously promised to leave town if the case was dismissed. The dismissal was granted, but the promise was not kept.

One or two other male habitues of the flats are assisting in the construction of better highways in this county, as a result of special efforts by the offices to rid the city of this class.

Eastland Steamer DISASTER

Authentic moving pictures of the nation's greatest tragedy—no fake.

Majestic Theatre
TO NIGHT

W. B. Larkin left this afternoon for Tulsa on business.

G. H. Winfrey of Byers, was in the city today.

Housewives Attention!

Warranted
Best Quality Full Sizes

OIL MOP
AND
A BOTTLE OF
O-Cedar Polish
$1.00

Both for Two-Thirds the Price of the Mop Alone.
Order To-Day!

North Texas Furniture Co

At The Theaters

At The Gem.

The third chapter of "The Goddess" a showing here today. This serial is meeting with unanimous approval from Wichita audiences who find the beautiful Anita Stewart a little more charming as "the girl from Heaven" than she has ever been in other parts. Earle Williams makes a pleasing support and the remainder of the cast is as good as the plot is unique. The last of "The Exploits of Elaine" will also be shown, Pearl White and Arnold Daly being the stars in this production. A Ham and Bud comedy and the twelfth of "The Road o' Strife" series starring Grane Wilbur and Mary Charleson make up the program, one of unusual interest.

The Majestic.

The Eastland Disaster pictures, Charlie Chaplin in "Caught in a Cabaret" a two-part Keystone and two other pictures, "The Man Who Found Out," with Beverly Bayne featured and a two part Vitagraph today's offerings at the Majestic. Lillian Walker is featured in "Playing The Game," a two-part Vitagraph. A story is given.

At a fashionable Winter resort, Marcus Holmes and Hiram Gore, of Nebraska, two old millionaries, meet and renew friendship. Gore is introduced to Lilly, Holmes' daughter, and greatly pleased with her beauty and grace, Hiram whispers to Halmes a suggestion of a match between Lilly and his son, Reuben, who is now out in Nebraska on the farm. Holmes thinks that a fine idea, and Reuben is accordingly sent for. When Lilly hears of the project, she immediately decides that if Hiram is a "Rube," what must his farmer son be! So she scoffs at the idea of a match. Lilly does not know that Reuben is a Harvard graduate, and with several round-the-world trips to his credit, is anything but a "By Heck" As for the "Little farm," that is a twenty-thousand acre plot with fifteen thousand head of cattle feeding thereon. Reuben gains a hint from his father's message that the girl in the case thinks of him as a bumkin, so he decides to have a little fun. He borrows a real "Rube" outfit, and after alighting from his private car in the city, calls on Lilly in his ridiculous costume. It happens that both fathers are away at the time. Meanwhile, Lilly decides to shock the young countryman a little, and in that way put a quietus on the match. She piles on the rouge, puts on a rather abbreviated costume, and when Reuben arrives, he finds her nonchalantly puffing a cigarette. After many ludicrous happenings, Lilly offers him the family album and a cocktail, while she fights off a growing sickness fro mthe cigarette. Both become a little suspicious that the other is faking and Reuben leaves as soon as he dares to. That evening, dressed in immaculate evening clothes, they happen to meet at a fashionable reception, and the secret is out. Reuben, looking every inch the polished gentleman, leads Lilly, now a sweet and gentle lady, to the conservatory, proposes and is accepted. Then they go to their dads, tell them they are married and the "game" ends with a double benediction.

WOMAN BURNE DTO DEATH NEAR BURKBURNETT.

Mrs. W. M. Jolly was fatally burned at her home in the oil field settlement west of town Tuesday morning of this week. Her clothing became ignited from some crude oil that had been thrown on a fire under a kettle. There was no one present except her three small children. Failing to quench the flames in any other manner she had the rare presence of mind to get within range of a water hose and one of the little children helped to turn the water on her burning clothing.

Almost all of her clothing was burned, however, before the fire was put out. Medical attention was summoned at once but her burns were too serious to yield to treatment and she died within a few hours. She leaves a husband who is a pumper for the C. P. Company, and three small children.

The remains were buried at the local cemetery Wednesday afternoon with services by Rev. A. S. Albright. The bereaved husband and the helpless little children are surely entitled to the deepest sympathy of the community, in the irreparable loss they have sustained.—Burkburnett Star.

Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador in Mexican Parley

In the efforts to bring together the warring factions in Mexico the Pan-American mediators are taking a prominent part. Romulo S. Naon is the Argentine ambassador. He was one of the A. B. C. mediators who met at Niagara Falls when it looked as if the relations between this country and Mexico were near the breaking point.

WICHITA CLOTHING COMPANY

SALE STARTS SATURDAY AUGUST 14th

CLEAN-UP SALE

SALE STARTS SATURDAY AUGUST 14th

We Are Determined to Clean-up All Our Spring and Summer Stock at Once. For This Purpose We Will Start Our Clean-up Sale Saturday, August 14th. Prices and Cost is Disregarded as You Will Note from the Few Items Listed Below:

$2.45 — For a $5 grade of Panama Hat

13c — For 25c kind of Suspenders

15c — For the Best 25c Garters

33c — For a good 50c Belt

39c — For a good 50c Night Shirt

36c — For the best 50c Elastic Seam Drawers

27c — For 50c kind of Cloth or Silk Hats

18c — For the best Leather Palm Gloves

PANTS

$2.00 grades for	$1.33
$2.50 kind for	$1.66
$3.00 values	$1.98
$3.50 pants for	$2.33
$4.00 trousers	$2.88
$4.50 grades	$3.18
$5.00 quality	$3.66

HATS

$2.00 grades now	95c
$2.50 grades now	$1.33
$3.00 grades now	$1.73
$5.00 Stetsons	$3.85
$6.00 Stetsons	$4.65
One lot Straw Hats, $2 values now	33c
One lot Straw Hats, $2.50 values now	69c
One lot Straw Hats, $3.00 values now	98c

CAPS

50c grades at	33c
75c grades at	53c
$1.00 grades at	63c

LOW CUT SHOES

$3.00 grades for	$2.25
$3.50 kind for	$2.65
$4.00 oxfords for	$2.85
$4.50 quality	$3.15
$5.00 specials for	$3.35

SILK HOSIERY

25c silk socks	18c
35c silk socks for	27c
50c silk socks for	32c

75c — For the best $1 Overalls or Coats

½ PRICE

All our clothing at half price. Some even for less. Come and buy two suits for the price of one.

$10.00 suit of clothes now	$5.00
$12.50 suit of clothes now	$6.25
$15.00 suit of clothes now	$7.50
$18.00 suit of clothes now	$9.00
$20.00 suit of clothes now	$10.00
$22.50 suit of clothes now	$11.25

All others in proportion.

Sale Starts Saturday August 14th

$4.35 — For $7.50 and $10.00 genuine PALM BEACH SUITS

6c — For the best 10c Red or Blue Handkerchiefs

17c — For a good 25c Lisle Hose

13c — For 25c grades Wash Ties

$2.85 — For $6 and $7 grades Panama Hats

DRESS SHIRTS

50c kind for	33c
75c kind for	53c
$1.00 kind for	68c
$1.25 kind for	89c
$1.50 kind for	98c

UNDERWEAR

25c and 35c Nainsook underwear	18c
50c Nainsook underwear	33c
50c Balbriggan shirts or drawers	38c
75c union suits	53c
$1.00 union suits	69c
$1.25 and $1.50 union suits	87c

HANDKERCHIEFS

5c hemstitched	3c
10c grades	6c
15c quality	9c

NECKWEAR

25c ties for	17c
35c ties for	23c
50c ties for	38c
75c ties for	53c

SUSPENDERS

25c suspenders	13c
35c suspenders	17c
50c suspenders	33c
75c suspenders	53c

TRUNKS SUIT CASES HAND BAGS GREATLY REDUCED

5c — For the best 10c Black or Tan Socks

9c — For the best 15c Hosiery (All colors)

29c — For a good 50c Work Shirt

72c — For the best $1 Night Shirt

19c — For good Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers

39c — For 50c and 75c Union Suits

5c — For the best 10c Canvas Gloves

When you visit our store, more agreeable surprises will await you in the many bargains we are offering. Such bargains will long be remembered in Wichita Falls. Attend this sale early and you will come back again with your friends. Needless to say that the choicest of goods will not last long as we place no restriction on our entire stock. First come, first served.

WICHITA CLOTHING COMPANY

703 OHIO AVENUE

REMEMBER THE PLACE REMEMBER THE DATE

Four Per Cent. Interest per annum, compounded quarterly, paid on Deposits in Our Savings Department

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WICHITA FALLS

Miscellaneous Wants

WANTED—Couple for two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, sleeping porch, modern. Phone 1893. 1306 9th Street. 69-tfc

WANTED—To buy $10,000 worth of second-hand furniture and stoves.—McConnell Bros. 79-tfc

WANTED—Two furnished light housekeeping rooms, must have a barn, telephone 117 or 95. 70-tfc

WANTED—To rent farm on halves 75 to 100 acres or manage farm for wages, good man with references.—H. W. Holden, Electra, Tex. 74-6tp

WANTED—To repaint, repair and crate your furniture. McConnell Bros. Phone 723. 75 6tp

WANTED—To buy cast-off men's clothing and shoes, phone 434. 78-12tp

WANTED TO BUY—Scotch Collie male pup. Address P. O. Box 314 giving price, age, etc., first letter. 79 2tp

WANTED—To exchange new furniture for old.—McConnell Bros. 79-tfc

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—1000 bales of new crop Johnson grass hay, good bright quality—it's fine, baled right. Will deliver free from 10 bales up at this price. Price per bale 80c; call phone 1948.—Stanley's Department Store. 60-afc

FOR SALE—Attractive furniture, including sleeping porch with shades, cheap. Phone 1887 or 266. 75 tfc

FOR SALE—About 10,000 feet of second hand lumber in good shape and also lot of hog wire. Call on City Meat Market. Phone 1291 77-4tc

FOR SALE—Cheap a good 2nd hand buggy, harness and horse, will sell either separately.—E. L. Smith, 804 Ohio Ave. 78-3tc

FOR SALE—5-passenger Ford, in good condition; will sacrifice for cash. Phone 1585. 78-3tc.

FOR SALE—Croquet sets, all baseball goods, at cost. Reduced prices on D. B. guns. We do all kinds of light repairing.—Winfrey Gun Store. Phone 388. 78-3tc

FOR SALE—Ford touring car, shock absorber, practically new, for sale at half price. Phone 1208 between 8 and 5 o'clock. 79 2tc

FOR SALE—One team of little mules suitable for delivery wagon. Address J. I. Farmer, Iowa Park, Tex. 79 6tp

For Rent—Bedrooms

FOR RENT—Cool bed rooms well situated, references required. 907 Travis. 77-tfc.

FOR RENT—Cool bed rooms 1002 Lamar. Phone 1922. 78-6tc

Help Wanted—Female

WANTED—At once girl to do housework. Apply 808 Scott Ave. 77-3tc

WANTED—Woman to work in kitchen. Apply 1002 Ohio. 77-3tp

Lost

LOST—Collie pup about 10 months old answers to name of "King", phone 447. 78-3tc

Dressmaking

MRS. SIMMONS— Dressmaker, 1306 9th St., phone 1893. 60-tfc

FIRST CLASS dressmaker, will sew out by the day, suits and alterations a specialty; reasonable prices. Phone 1573. 79 6tc

Board and Rooms

BOARD and ROOM—Best in city. One cool southeast room, 1103 Scott. 65-tfc

"Mid-Summer Bargain"

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 26 F. H. Facing East and North on corner of Kemp Blvd. and 9th St. Price $800 each. Best location for a home in town.

Cravens, Maer & Walker

Kemp & Kell Building. Telephone 694

For Rent—Houses

FOR RENT—Several houses. See E. B. Gorsline. Phone 720 or 733. 12tfc

FOR RENT—Modern 5-room cottage with all conveniences. Between 12th and 13th streets on Scott Ave. See J. C. Mytinger, 508 Kemp & Kell Building. 37-tfc

FOR RENT—Modern 5-room cottage, close in. Apply 1105 Broad St.—P. S. Tullis. 42-tfc

FOR RENT—Cottage, phone 244. 50tfc

FOR RENT—Three houses, on on 15th street, modern; one on 5th street and one on Elm street, phone 1585. 55-tfc

FOR RENT—5-room house on 18th St. modern. Phone 150. 63-tfc

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern, 1 block of car line. Phone 555. 76-tfc

FOR RENT—Partly furnished 9-room brick house, would like to lease for one year at $35 per month. See Mrs. B. L. McAbee at 513 Bluff or call telephone 1126. 78-afc

FOR RENT—6-room house 510 Lamar, call phone 290 or 512 Lamar. 78-tfc

Financial

MONEY TO LOAN—Cravens, Maer & Walker. 44-tfc.

$300,000.00—To loan on farms and improved Wichita Falls propert Very easy terms and low rates of interest. F. W. Tibbetts. 78-tfc.

WANTED—To loan $1,200 on city property. Interest at 10% Address "B." care of Times. 75 tfc

For Rent—Housekeeping Rooms

FOR RENT—Unfurnished housekeeping rooms. Phone 244. 50tfc

FOR RENT—2 down stairs modern rooms, well furnished for light housekeeping. 512 Travis. Phone 940. 74-tfc

FOR RENT—Two well furnished light housekeeping rooms to couple without children, 1404 10th St., phone 464. 74-tfc

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms to couple withou children. References required. 807 Lamar. Phone 202. 76-tfc

FOR RENT—Coolest, cheapest light housekeeping rooms in town, 1305 11th street, phone 1702. 78-tfc

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished south rooms, for light housekeeping, 1405 Burnett. 78-3tp

FOR RENT—One front south room, furnished for light housekeeping, $2.00 per week. Phone 1514, 500 Burnett street. 78-tfc

FOR RENT—Two large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 1207 Scott. Phone 2035. 78-3tc

FOR RENT—Furnished light housekeeping rooms. Phone 273, 903 Austin. 78-3tc

FOR RENT—Furnished room for light housekeeping. Modern, 903 Austin. Phone 273. 78-3tc

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, 1104 8th street. Phone 1943. 78-3tc

Miscellaneous

KODAK FILMS developed free, 25c and 50c per dozen. Leave them today, get them tomorrow. Walton's Studio, 706 Ohio avenue. Fonville old stand. 59 tfc

For Sale or Trade

FOR SALE or TRADE—One 5-chair barber shop, complete; cheap rent. Now doing good business. See C. W. Miller, or phone 918. 7015tp

FOR SALE or TRADE—Peerless 7-passenger car, in first class shape, to sell or trade for house or vacant lots. Phone 1511 if interested. 76-6tp

FOR TRADE—Good work horse for good cow. Phone 481 or call 1308 3rd street. 77-3tc

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Practical nursing to do. Phone 319. 77-3tp

For Sale—City Property

FOR SALE—Corner lot, good location, 10thSt., Floral Heights, cheap, Phone 800. 41-26tp

FOR QUICK SALES—List your farms and city property with J. R. Jordan & Co., 718½ Ohio Ave. 73-tfc

FOR SALE—1512 Tenth street, 12 room, two story house, worth $7,000. Make me a cash offer; also on two cottages on one lot, 501 Lamar, worth $4500. We are leaving Wichita Falls and would sell at right price. O. J. Snyder. 1535 Larimer St. Denver, Colo. 75 10tc

WILL TRADE—

700 acres of well improved farm land in Haskell county with 500 acres in cultivation, will trade for stock of General Merchandise. This farm is a good all-round producer and is priced right.

F. F. KNOTTS

Farm Loans, Farm Lands, City Property—204 1st Nat'l Bank

4032 DOZEN FRUIT JARS SOLD IN VERNON TO DATE.

(Vernon Record)

What is possibly the largest number of fruit jars ever sold in Vernon during a single season already has been disposed of by Vernon merchants, and the end is not yet. August is usually the month in which the greatest amount of preserving and canning of fruit is done.

Figures gathered from local merchants show the number of fruit jars sold this season to be 4,032 dozen, which, coupled with the sale of 4,600 cans and the large number of jars that were already in the hands of the people, afford some idea of the magnitude of the canning and preserving of fruit that is now going on. The demand for fruit jars has been so heavy that merchants have had extreme difficulty in meeting it. In fact, on Tuesday, when the Record made its canvass, there were less than fifty dozen fruit jars in the stores and many dealers had booked sales on shipments that were then in transit.—Vernon Record.

Some Japanese spiders make webs so strong it requires a knife to cut them.

Kerosene and whiting form an excellent polish for silver, sinks and bath tubs.

TO TRADE

Household furniture including piano, for car. Want a car as part payment for a house and lot. One saloon to trade for farm.

OTTO STEHLIK

Phone 692. Over old P. O. Bldg.

WORTH THE MONEY

Some of The Best Located Vacant Lots in Town

Lot on Main 10 St. corner, paved $2,250
Lot on 10 St. paved, in Kemp Subdivision $1,500
Lot on 10 St. in third block Floral Heights $900
Lot on Baylor St. between 9th and 10th Sts. $900

We also have some good values in nice homes on easy terms—

5 passenger Buick auto looks real nice, big bargain—Price only $4.00

Thomas & Bland

Real Estate

606 8th street. Phone 99

Kemp & Kell Building

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Ft. W. & D. C. Ry.

Northbound No. 7 to Denver and intermediate points, arrives 3:35 a. m.; departs 3:45 a. m.

No. 3 to Amarillo and intermediate points, arrives at 1:50 p. m.; departs 2:05 p. m.

No. 13 to Electra, departs 7 a. m. and returns at 6:15 p. m.

Southbound No. 8 to Fort Worth and intermediate points, arrives at 2:05 a. m.; departs 2:15 a. m.

No. 4 to Fort Worth and intermediate points, arrives at 3:05 p. m., and departs at 3:20 p. m.

Wichita Valley.

Westbound No. 1 to Abilene and intermediate points, departs at 2:20 p. m.

No. 7 from Byers, arrives at 12:05 p. m.; No. 9 from Byers arrives at 5:45 p. m.

Eastbound No. 2 from Abilene and intermediate points, arrives at 1:25 p. m.; No. 8 for Byers departs at 9:30 a. m.; No. 10 for Byers departs at 2:15 p. m.

M. K. & T.

Eastbound No. 14 to Dallas and intermediate points, departs 6:10 a. m. No. 12 to Dallas and intermediate points departs 11:20 a. m.

Westbound No. 11 from Dallas and intermediate points, arrives 13:06 p. m.

No. 17 from Dallas and intermediate points arrives at 10:24 p. m.

W. F. & N. W.

Northbound No. 1 for Elk City and intermediate points departs 2:15 p. m.; No. 3 for Forgan and intermediate points departs 6:45 a. m.

Southbound No. 2 from Elk City and intermediate points arrives at 11:00 a. m.; No. 4 from Forgan and intermediate points arrives at 8:15 p. m.

W. F. & S.

Southbound No. 7 for Newcastle and intermediate points departs 2:30 p. m.; No. 55 for Newcastle and intermediate points (local freight) departs 6:45 a. m.

Northbound No. 8 from Newcastle 11:05 a. m.; No. 56 from Newcastle and intermediate points (local freight) and intermediate points arrives at arrives at 4:45 p. m.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING.
Bring your watches to us
All work guaranteed
HALTOM & FRIEDLY, Jewelers
614 8th Street.

DR. F. E. THORNBURGH
Dentist
All operations made as pain less as possible. Charges reasonable. All work guaranteed. 210 K. & K. Bldg. Phone 1734.

The Woodmen of the World

the strongest fraternal insurance Society in America. Assets more than $25,000,000.

A special dispensation now on in Wichita, Clay, Archer and Wilbarger counties. Join us, be protected and be happy. For further information call on

MATHEWS & MEDLOCK,
State Deputies.
Room 4, Friberg Building, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Let us Write Your Fire Insurance. Our companies are old line companies. We represent The National Surety Company. All kinds of bonds. See us for bargains in real estate. J. J. DeBERRY. 311 K. & K. Bldg. Phone 1640

L. H. ROBERTS
CEMENT WORK
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Walks, Curbing, Steps, Cement Work. Floors, Foundations. Street Crossings.
Telephone 804

RUSSIA'S BALTIC COAST DESOLATED

OVERRUN BY GERMAN TROOPS AND SWEPT BY FIRE FROM GERMAN SHIPS.

MANY VILLAGES ARE BURNED

At Libau Germans Seized Bread Supplies, Leaving Citizens Only a Scanty Supply of Two Kilos.

London, Aug. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The desolation along the northern Baltic from Memmel to Libau and as far north as the gulf of Riga, overrun by the German forces from the land side and bombarded by the German fleet from the sea side, are vividly described in Warsaw papers received here. They state that a trip from Memmel to Libau shows the terrible distress left in the wake of the advancing army. Entire villages of several hundred houses like Kunigski, are totally burned, having suffered most from the fire of the ships. One of the most noted seashore resorts, Pologna, was bombarded and sixty of its principal summer villas destroyed. The palace of Count Felix Tyszkiewicz, whose family has intermarried in America escaped from destruction, but the chapel of the palace was partly destroyed. The hotels and casino and most of the villas streching along the sea front were burned, and portions of the hotel remaining were later used as barracks for General Von Buelow's cavalry forces. Many were killed, including a number of children, during the occupation of Pologna.

At Libau a monopoly of the bread supply was established under German military direction, all flour being taken by them except two kilos allowed to each inhabitant. Among the many arrested were two orthodox Russian pastors who were accused of praying to be saved from the invaders, but were released on the plea that their prayers of all nationalities. The fortifications of Libau, particularly on the sea front, were strengthened by large forces of men. The visit to Libau of Prince Henry, brother of the Kaiser, for a conference with Field Marshal Von Hindenberg, was the occasion of much ceremony, and prolonged discussion between the Prince and the commander of the military forces in the North, presumably on the campaign which soon after developed northward to Riga and then in a great circle southward around Warsaw.

Outside of Lubin the surrounding country is devastated and abandoned. This is specially true of the districts of Kalvaria and Marjamper, the grain fields, usualy richly productive, being unsown and in places blackened from fires. The districts of Suwalki and Kovno have similarly suffered. Many incidents are given of banditti who have made their appearance in the country districts owing to the distress and complete prostration of the civil organization, and commit widespread depredations.

The Warsaw Kourier prints a statement from Petrograd giving official reply to attacks on the Central Committee of Warsaw charging that they discriminate against Jews, not giving them a fair share of the emergency food supplies from the committee warehouses, and limiting the distributions to the afternoons. The reply states that the committee keeps the ware houses open from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. dily, and makes distributions without any distinction of nationality or religion. The only restruction is against applicants who seek to get supplies for the purposes of speculation, and the reply says there are unfortunately many Jews in this class. The warehouses, it is explained, are meant only to meet the daily needs of the poorer people. As evidence of their impartiality it is cited that from May 31 to June 4, out of a total of 97,877 people thus assisted, 66,860 were Christians and 31,017 or 31 per cent were Jews. The reply maintains this is a sufficient answer to charges of discrimination against the Jews. Also it is pointed out that the Jews have a number of their own relief organizations.

A report is given of an address at Cracow by Dr. Lydlowsky on the destruction of many art treasures and historic monuments during the campaign in West Glicia. Many of the fine old paintings in the churches of that locality, as well as the churches themselves and their richly carved altars hav disappeared before the passing armies.

J. F. SMALL
Contracting
Painter and Paperhanger
—o—
Paperhanging a Specialty
Phone 1652.

A. O. SCHARFF
Osteopathic Physician
Suite 409 Kemp & Kell Bldg.
Phones:
Office 664 - - Residence 546

Baggage Transfer and Cab Service
Morris Cab & Transfer Co.
Phone 630
We have wagons all sizes from a small baggage wagon to the largest moving vans. Quick service and carefully handled.
601 Ohio Avenue

CRISP
Sour Pickles—barrell just opened at
King's Gro'y
PHONE
604
721 Seventh Street
N. B.—We have a nice lot of preserving pears.

When you call us by either of our numbers and get
"Line is Busy"
or do not get an immediate answer, call our other number. We have two phones for your convenience—
McFall Transfer & Storage Co.
Nos. 444 and 14.
Use your phone—
We are not on the Street Corners.
Keep Moving.

So Good
The ingredients used in making our ice cream can not be surpassed. We sell it in large or small quantities, just as you require it. Our cream is always well packed and delivered to your door. Try our famous peach melba, strawberry, chocolate, nut, vanilla, also our lime and other fruit sherbets.
Holliday Creamery Co.
PHONE 830.

RED BALL TRANSFER CO.
319 Ohio Avenue
Phone Office 304
Phone, Residence 738
We move, pack and store your furniture and do a general transfer business.
Heavy Hauling and House-Moving a specialty.
A. DRAKE, Proprietor

DR. H. M. KEARBY
Dentist
No charge for examination
"Good Teeth Mean Good Health."
Suite 212 New First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Professional Cards

ROBERT E. HUFF
Attorney at Law
Prompt attention to all civil business. Office: Rear First Nat'l Bank.

W. E. Fitzgerald P. B. Cox
FITZGERALD & COX
Attorney at Law
Practice in all courts.
Rooms 304-306 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

C. B. FELDER
Attorney-at-Law.
Office 310 First National Bank Building

Wm. N. Bonner Jouette M. Bonner
BONNER & BONNER
Attorney at Law
General, State and Federal practice.
Offices: Suites 6, 10 and 11 Ward Bldg. Phone 121.

HUFF, MARTIN & BULLINGTON
Lawyers
Rooms: 314, 315 and 316 Kemp & Kell Building.

W. F. WEEKS
Attorney at Law
Office Fifth floor new First National Bank Bldg.

SMOOT & SMOOT
Lawyers
Office in Friberg Building.

W. LINDSAY BIBB
Lawyer
Civil and Criminal Law. Office Phone 1327, 207 K. & K. Bldg.

JOHN C. KAY
Noble, Smith & Henderson Building, Seventh Street.

CARRIGAN, MONTGOMERY & BRITAIN
Lawyers
Room 320, First National Bank Bldg.

BERNARD MARTIN
Attorney at Law
office room 206 K. & K. Bldg.

J. M. BLANKENSHIP
Attorney at Law
Room 2 Ward Building. Phone 673.

W. B. Chauncey John Davenport
CHAUNCEY & DAVENPORT
Lawyers
Suite 3 Brown-Anderson Bldg. Phone 1424.

J. R. OGLE
Attorney at Law
Room 12, Ward Building. Phone 121.

T. R. (Dan) BOONE
Attorney-at-Law.
Suite 406-407 Kemp & Kell Building.

Walter Nelson T. F. Hunter
NELSON & HUNTER
Attorneys-at-Law
Suite 204-206 First National Bank Bldg. Phone 1436.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. A. L. LANE
Physician and Surgeon
Room 308 First Nat'l Bank Building. Office phone 586. Residence phone 487.

DRS. BURNSIDE & JONES
Surgery and General Practice
Dr. Burnside's residence No. 2 6. Dr. Jones' residence No. 844. Office phone No. 12. Offices Moore-Bateman Bldg.

DR. WADE H. WALKER
Surgery and General Practice
Office phones 986; residence phone 267. Office First National Bldg. Rooms 201-302.

DRS. AMASON & HARGRAVE
Surgery and General Medicine
Office 203-204 K. & K. Bldg. Office phone 760. Dr. Amason residence phone 5[illegible], Dr. Hargrave, residence 763. Surgeons in charge of Amason & Hargrave Hospital, 806 Brook.

DENTISTS

DR. W. H. FELDER
Dentist
Southeast corner Seventh Street and Ohio Avenue.

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

ARCHITECTS & CIVIL ENGINEERS.

M. M. COOKE,
Assoc. Mem. Am. Soc. C. E.
Civil Engineer,
Phone 1738 906 Bluff St.

FIELD & CLARKSON
Architects
617 Kemp & Kell Building. Ft. Worth and Wichita Falls.

Lodge Directory

Wichita Falls Camp No. 12008 M. W. of A. meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., 708 1-2 Seventh street. R. M. Ballard, Consul; E. G. Cook, Clerk.

THE DAILY TIMES Want Ad Department is at the service of everybody and offers an effective, at the same time inexpensive way of filling daily wants. The Times Want Ad Department offers the way to obtain help for employers, employment for the unemployed, boarders for the boarding houses, tenants for the vacant houses and apartments. Real estate can be bought and sold at a small cost. Through this department of The Times lost articles are restored to owners. With the aid of this department many a deal is put through. Indeed, Times Want Ads are used every day in the year by all sorts of people with all sorts of wants. Times Want Ads save time, cost little and bring results. The Want Ad is one of the benefits of modern times. The Times will accept your ad over the phone with the understanding that it is to be paid for upon presentation of bill. Telephone 167.

Personals

P. B. Cox and family have returned from an automobile trip to Galveston.

Mrs. Clyde Holly of Palestine is here, the guest of Mrs. J. W. Lee.

J. M. Bland has returned from Waco, where he has been on a visit to his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Murray will leave tomorrow for Gray, Okla., to visit their son.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffin will leave tomorrow for Colorado Springs to remain several weeks.

G. M. Small and family will leave tomorrow for Plainview, where they will make their future home.

M. L. Hirschfelder of the Kahn store has returned from New York, where he has been making purchases.

Ed Roberts and J. J. McLaughlin have returned from Colorado Springs, where they had been for the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S Guest returned today to their home in Comanche, Okla., after a visit to Mrs. R. U. Brown of this city.

Mrs. J. W. Roling and Mrs. Paschal Collins returned today to their home in Fort Worth after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffin.

Mrs. Charles Moler left today for Jennings, Okla., to be with Mr. Moler who is ill. Later she will go to her old home in Wichita, Kansas.

Rev. C. A. Buchanan returned yesterday from Clarita, Okla., and left today for Red Springs, Baylor county, where he expects to spend the next ten days.

W. L. Ponder returned this morning from a visit to Amarillo. Mrs. Ponder, who accompanied him will remain for a visit with relatives in the Panhandle.

A party from Shamrock, Texas, consisting of Henry Woodley and family and J. H. Hodge and family passed through today in a Ford, bound for Fort Worth to visit friends.

Miss Ruby Cook of McLean, Texas, who has been visiting Mrs. H. C. Dakan and other friends, left this morning for Gotebo, Okla., to visit a sister, before returning to her home.

A Quanah party was here this afternoon, returning home from a visit to Dallas. In the party were Mrs. C. T. Watkins, Miss Ruth Pitman, Elvin and Vivian Watkins and Mrs. R. E. Means and baby. They were traveling in a Chalmers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Howsley and children of Throckmorton, Texas, passed through the city today in their Hupmobile en route home from Manitou, Colorado Springs and other points in Colorado, where they have been for about two weeks. Mr. Howsley is in the hardware business at Throckmorton.

Dean Howard and family returned yesterday from a ten days' trip to Yoakum county, where they had been to visit the parents of Mrs. Howard. He brought back with him a variety of fruits picked from the orchard and vineyard of his father-in-law, including peaches, plums and grapes. Mr. Howard says crops are finer in that county than ever before, grass is good, cattle are fat and the people prosperous and happy.

Lamar Airdome Tonight

Black Box Stars Appearing Today.

Arnold Bros.

Billed as the Despondency Chasers.

Two black-face singing, talking and eccentric dancing comedians.

Mountain Rye

(Substitute)

"The Long-haired Cow-Boy Indian" Impersonator.

PICTURES TODAY:

Princess Hassan, "In the Name of the King," under the Crescent Series, in two parts. "When Hubby Grew Jealous," Nestor comedy.

Skeeterine

Manufactured, sold and guaranteed by Morris Drug Store. Mosquitoes will n ver touch you if you use Skeeterine. Will not stain the clothes and will not hurt the skin. Mosquitoes transmit disease. Don't let them bite you. They skoot away from Skeeterine. Buy a bottle today at Morris Drug Store. Price 25c.

Morris Drug Store

Phones 9 and 748

Free Delivery

ASK US WHAT

kind of ice cream we have today. Three flavors, (Delivered)

MILLER DRUG STORE.
Ohio at 8th.

Phone Nine Two Five or One Nine Three.

DR. J. W. DuVAL
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
First National Bank Bldg.

SPIRELLA CORSETS
Not Sold in Stores
MISS JODIE HAYNES
Corsetiere
1007 11th St. —:— Phone 843

Dr. Monte R. Garrison
DENTIST
Offices 201-202
New First National Bank Building
Phone 49

DR. JOANNA CAMPBELL
Osteopathist
Will give for August 13 treatments for $20. Consultation and examination free. Phone 1214.

AVOID TROUBLE—

By having your insurance written by men who know how—

"We want your business"

Peery & Marchman

We write all kinds of insurance and "Write it Right."

312 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Phone 529 Wichita Falls, Texas Phone 529

CAN OF LARD WORTH $250 AT SALTILLO NOW

By Associated Press.

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 13.—Prices for necessaries in Saltillo, Mexico are quoted in a private letter as follows: Can of lard $250; sack of corn, $250; one tomato, $1 each; eggs $1 each; bottle of milk $5.

Leave It To Us

You will never be dissappointed in the appearance of your clothing if you leave the cleaning and pressing to us. We take pains to see that every suit that goes out of our shop is in proper shape before it goes out. There are no come backs.

I am Gipton the Tailor

I'LL SEE THAT YOURE SATISFIED

Union Shop Phone 1067

Our Automobile Will Pass Your Home Today.

"We Lay the Tape, the Suit Fits"

MARY GARDEN CANDY

Has the first call among discriminating folks—sold only at

Palace Drug Store

"Deliciously Good"

Our ice cream is made in the most sanitary and modern creamery in the city, and extreme care is used in the making. Our ice cream is made and packed ready to serve expressly for the finest trade. Resident trade is our hobby and our service is unexcelled. Phone us your orders whether large or small, they will be appreciated. We deliver anywhere from a half gallon up, to any point in the city. Phone No. 1974.

NEELAND-MUFFF CREAMERY CO.
703 Tenth Street Motor service

Toilet Soaps

There is not a cake of soap made that suits every persons skin, and no one should buy and use a soap just because it comes handy, or can be had at a cheap price. Get the Soap that suits your skin and keep to it. Use it regularly and you will not be bothered with the simplest of skin troubles, roughness or chapping. In our immense stock of

TOILET COMPLEXION SOAP

We have the one that will suit your skin and keep it right. Hundreds of cakes of good soap here to choose from. Some as low as 5c and up to $2.50 the cake—

(See our window)

"Connect your home with a reliable Drug Store"

Palace Drug Store

Phone 341-340 ONLY THE BEST Free Delivery

B. I. I. T.

Insist on the

"TRAVELER" CIGAR 5c

A Texas smoke for Texas people, distributed by a concern that is strictly for Texas.

Sold By Us

Wilfong & Woods.

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

GEM THEATRE TO DAY

Third Chapter of "The Goddess"—Featuring Earl Williams and Anita Stewart

The Last Episode of Exploits of Elaine—Pearl White—Arnold Daly

"The Road O' Strife," No. 12—Crane Wilbur and Mary Charleson

Ham and Berl in High Society

MAJESTIC THEATRE
THE MOTION PICTURE HOUSE OF QUALITY

THE EASTLAND STEAMER DISASTER

Authentic moving pictures; no fake. The nation's greatest tragedy.

Lillian Walker

in

"Playing the Game," 2 parts.

TOMORROW:

Chaplin in 2 reel comedy

SEPTEMBER COSMOPOLITAN

now in. Phone us and we will deliver at your door.

Mack Taylor Drug Store

Phone 184 Phone 882

SEE OUR BIG SHOWING OF—

Toilet Soap, Talcums, Lotions, perfumes, manicure pieces, brushes and combs.

Palace Drug Store

Try Times Want Ads

Dennison's Goods

The best the market affords. We carry at all times the following articles, adding others as demand justifies in the above line:

Shipping Tags, assorted sizes and colors.
Marking Tags, assorted sizes and colors.
Pin Tickets assorted sizes.
Gummed labels, assorted colors and sizes.
Sealing wax, single stick for office use.
Sealing wax in sets for correspondence.
Card holder and hooks.
Paper fasteners in assorted lengths.
Paper punches and eyelets.
Crepe paper napkins and doilies.
Tissue papers and napkins.
Handy boxes.
Gummed cloth and patches.
Parcel post envelopes and lables.
Passepartout paper and hangers
Notary seals, assorted sizes and colors.
Price tickets, various denominations.
Paste, mucilage and glue.
Suspension rings.

Any article not carried in stock will be special ordered promptly without extra cost to customer. See our window.

Martin's Book Store

609 Eighth Free Delivery Phone 96

NO COMPLETE SOLUTION OF THE COTTON PROBLEM

London Times Discusses Purchase of American Crop and Rationing It Among Neutrals

London, Aug. 13.—"There is no such thing as a complete solution of the cotton problem," declares the Times in a long article discussing the purchase of the American crop by Great Britain, and then the "rationing" of necessary supplies to neutrals under strict government supervision.

"Germany has as her near neighbors," explains the Times, "the five neutral states of Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These states have rights which we cannot ignore.

"But we may justly complain when we find them importing from 17 to 18 times as much cotton as they need for their domestic consumption and exporting the surplus, or a large part of it, to the enemy, who cannot obtain it elsewhere, who cannot produce it himself, and to whom a constant supply of this indispensable raw material is vital to his military strength.

"What the British government has done is to seek a way out by a series of friendly and private agreements. All cotton entering Holland, for instance, is liable to seizure unless it is consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which is under heavy bonds to prevent its re-expart to Germany. In Sweden an arrangement has more recently been made with an association of cotton spinners with the object of limiting the importation of cotton into that country to needs of its domestic manufacturers. Thi sseems to me the only principle that is at once sound and effective on which we can proceed. The arrangement with the Dutch merchants proved anything but watertight largely because it does not expressly limit the amount of cotton that may be imported.

"If we were to establish in each of the northern kingdoms a single receiving agency to which alone cotton might be consigned, and if we were definitely to fix the number of bales thr might be imported, using as an index the average domestic consumption (or perhaps a little more) of each country during the three years before the war, we should then have gone some way towards solving this particular branch of the problem."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application gives Ease and Rest. 50c.

VICTROLAS ON EASY TERMS

$15, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100,
$150, $200, $250, $300

There is only one musical instrument that brings into your home all of the greatest artists of the world—the Victrola. Other instruments, by the use of special, extra attachments, play the Victor records, but these contraptions are not a success. The only way to get the full Victor tone and beauty of the composition is by the use of the Victrola needles and the Victor records. You can only hear these great artists on the Victrola: Alda, Amato, Bori, Braslau, Calve, Caruso, Culp, DeGogorza, DePachmann, Destinn, Eames, Elman, Farrar, Gadski, Gluck, Hamlin, Hempel, Homer, Jadlowker, Kreisler, Kubelik, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Michailowa, Ober, Paderewski, Patti, Powell, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Terry, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, Whithill, Williams, Zimbalist. The Victrola also gives you the best work of all the leading vaudeville artists, the newest dances, the best band and orchestra selections.

The Victrola has just won a notable distinction in the award of the grand prize at the Panama Exposition, in competition with every other make of mechanical musical instrument. It has taken every prize at every exposition in which it has been shown, and is considered and known by all other makers to be the leading instrument of its kind in the world. Why buy any other instrument when you can buy the Victrola for the same price, or even less?

"My Wild Irish Rose"—Sung by John McCormack
Price $1 00

Mack Taylor's Drug Store

Phones 184-882 *Free Delivery*

820 Ohio Avenue Red Cross Drug Store

You can buy a—
Victrola
For only $1 down and $1 per week.

PRESERVING TIME

Remember we carry a full line of Spices—both whole and ground. All the various seeds used for flavoring—color pastes, Crosse & Blackwell's Malt and Tarragon Vinegar, Olive Oil, etc. Remember—we specialize in these as in Teas and Coffee.

WE ROAST COFFEE EVERY DAY

824 Indiana **Bert Bean Coffee House** Telephone 35